



UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO

MUNK  
SCHOOL  
OF  
GLOBAL  
AFFAIRS

*Join the Global Conversation*

G7 Research Group

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

## **2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Report**

27 May 2017 to 30 January 2018

Prepared by  
Katrina Bland, Andrew Liu and Sarah Mariani  
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto  
17 April 2018, updated on 20 April 2018  
[www.g7.utoronto.ca](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca)  
[g8@utoronto.ca](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca)  
[@g7\\_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg) and [@g8rg](https://twitter.com/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

## Contents

Preface.....	3
Research Team .....	4
Executive Summary .....	6
Table A: 2017 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment* .....	7
Table B: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores .....	9
Table C: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Country .....	10
Table D: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment .....	10
1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security .....	11
2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism .....	25
3. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament .....	40
4. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices.....	60
5. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation.....	73
6. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector.....	88
7. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration .....	101
8. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology .....	128
9. Climate Change: Paris Agreement .....	142
10. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition .....	165
11. Development: African Union Agenda 2063.....	176
12. Health: Mental Health .....	189
13. Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards .....	202
14. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions .....	220
15. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth.....	234
16. Regional Security: Ukraine .....	250

## Preface

Each year since 1996, the G7 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G7 members in meeting the commitments their leaders issue at each summit. Since 2002, the group has usually published an interim report to assess progress during the transition from one host to the next, in addition to the final report issued just before the annual summit. These reports, which monitor the implementation of a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G7 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G7 Information Centre at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

Based at the University of Toronto and founded in 1987, the G7 Research Group strives to be the leading independent source of information and analysis on the institutions, performance, issues and participants of the G7 summit and system of global governance. It is an global network of scholars, students and professionals. The group oversees the G7 Information Centre, which publishes freely available research on the G7 as well as official documents issued by the G7.

For the compliance report on the 2017 Taormina Summit, hosted by Italy from 26 to 27 May 2017, 16 priority commitments were selected from the total 180 commitments made. This interim report includes assessments for 16 of those commitments as of 30 January 2018.

To make its assessments, the G7 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the report's authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

This report is produced entirely on a voluntary basis. It receives no direct financial support from any source, by a process insulated from the other major activities of the G7 Research Group, such as the "background book" produced by Newsdesk Media or GT Media or the pre-summit conferences sponsored by various institutions.

The work of the G7 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Katrina Bland, chair of summit studies, and Raheeb Dastagir, compliance director, and their team of lead analysts and analysts. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Brittaney Warren, senior researcher. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments have been carefully considered in this report.

John Kirton  
Director, G7 Research Group

**Research Team**

Professor John Kirton, Director G7 Research Group  
Madeline Koch, Executive Director, G7 Research Group  
Katrina Bland, Chair, Summit Studies  
Andrew Liu, Co-chief Compliance Officer  
Sarah Mariani, Co-chief Compliance Officer  
Raheeb Dastagir, Compliance Director  
Jiyoon Han, Compliance Director  
Aceel Hawa, Compliance Director  
Cindy Ou, Compliance Director  
Bryan Roh, Compliance Director

**Lead Analysts**

Nicholas Allard	Ivan Hsieh	Avinash Mukkala
Fariha Ahmed	Michael Johnston	Harrison Myles
Zara Bukhari	Laila Kanji	Aisha Ryan
Steven Camit	Anna Lisa Martin	Emily Shaw
Alexander Fernandes	Georgina Merhom	Alexandra Witt
Elizabeth Gross	Duja Muhanna	Ambika Varma

**Compliance Analysts and Editors**

Reuben Aboye	Marwan Elghamry	Sofia Lopez
Timnit Abraha	Sara Fallaha	Miriam Lustig
Feaven Abidta	Nicholas Ferreira	Apanuba Mahmood
Jessica Afonso	Kymone Fletcher	Frances Grace McCormick
Salsabila Ahmed	Juliana Forner	Broderick McDonald
Malak Ali	Ryan Fung	Joel McLeod
Cecile Amiot	Clara Geddes	Maeve McLeod
Alyssa Atef	Karl Greenfield	Bailey McMaster
Hivda Ates	Meghan Harris	Tyler McMurdo
Elie Atieh	Martin Cheng Hao Gui	Krishna Moda
Sommyyah Awan	Robert Hiff	Maya Mouilleron
Pemasal Banigan	Tacye Hong	Helena Najm
Ilya Banares	Michael Humeniuk	Nam Topp-Nguyen
Lydia Bishay	Geordie Jeakins	Evan Price
Leigh Bohner	Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga	Ben Prystawski
Anders Bretsen	Amogh Kadhe	Nadin Ramadan
Theodore Browne	Fares Kardous	Fred Randall
Meagan Byrd	Mario Kardous	Tasmiyah Randeree
Julia Chen	Aaishah Karim	Claire Robbins
Kelly Cholvat	Sharika Khan	Jamela Salman
Bruce Cinnamon	Adolphus Yik Chun Lau	Christopher Schmitz
Maria del Mar Cuevas	Ritika Lal	Nancy Qin
Carey Davis	Diana Jisun Lee	Tasmiyah Randere
Kendra Dempsey	Bonnie Li	Wilkey Rong
Nicolas Di Marco	Sabrina Lin	Armin Safavi
Sonja Dobson	Justin Liu	Srijan Sahu
Marina Djurdjevic	Sakithyan Logabalendran	Jamela Salman

Fatima Shaban  
Kareem Shahin  
Sukhmeet Singh  
Bethlehem Solomon  
Jessica Sopher  
Mariah Stewart  
Micaela Tam  
Zahireen Tarefdar  
Emaan Thaver

Vinusha Thiraviyarajah  
Wing Ka Tsang  
Steven Camit  
Sofia Lopez  
Vicky Vuong  
Renze Wang  
Lionel Widmer  
Friederike Wilke  
Sydney Wilson

Victoria Witt  
Heather Wong  
Courtney Wong  
Joe Wu  
Ken Wu  
Emi Yasuda  
Frederick Zhang  
Danielle Zhuo

## Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G7 Research Group's Interim Compliance Report on the 2017 Taormina Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 16 priority commitments selected from the total 180 made at their summit in Italy on 26-27 May 2017 (see Table A). This selection reflects the breadth and focus of the summit agenda. The analysis covers actions taken by G7 members since 28 May 2017, the day after the summit, until 30 January 2018.

### The Interim Compliance Score

Compliance is measured on a three-point scale. A score of +1 indicates full compliance with a commitment, a score of 0 indicates partial compliance, and a score of -1 indicates non-compliance as in a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the commitment. The interim compliance scores are listed in Table B.

For the period of 28 May 2017 to 30 January 2018, the average compliance score for these 16 commitments was +0.45 (73%). This is a decrease from the interim compliance score of +0.51 (76%) halfway between the 2016 and 2017 summits, and slightly lesser decrease from the final compliance score of +0.47 (74%) for the 2016 Ise Shima Summit. It is also a decrease from the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit interim compliance score of +0.60 (80%) and final compliance score of +0.65 (83%).

### Compliance by Member

The European Union ranked first with an average compliance score of +0.94 (97%) followed by France and the United Kingdom at +0.56 (78%) and Germany at +0.44 (72%). The United States had the lowest score at +0.13 (57%). The United States average is calculated from 15 commitments as it was not party to the commitment on the Paris Agreement. See Table C for a complete list of country scores.

### Compliance by Commitment

The commitment on terrorism, specifically on aviation and border security, had the highest interim compliance at +0.88 (94%) (see Table D). The commitment on internationally recognized environmental standards in trade had the second highest compliance at +0.75 (88%). They were followed by the commitment on the Paris Agreement, which was assessed for all G7 members except the United States, and had a score of +0.71 (86%). These were followed by four commitments tied at +0.63 (82%) on trade protectionism, the drivers of migration, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and encouraging women in the private sector. The commitment with the lowest compliance was mental health at -0.75 (13%).

### The Compliance Gap Between Members

These interim results from the Taormina Summit show a difference of 0.80 between the highest and lowest compliance scores, a greater spread than the 2016 final compliance score of 0.50 and 2016 interim score of 0.39, but closer to the 2015 scores of 0.71 on final compliance and 0.82 on interim compliance.

### Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance with 16 commitments at the midway point between the Taormina Summit in May 2017 and the Charlevoix Summit that will take place on 8-9 June 2018. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. Comments are always welcomed

and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. If so, please send your feedback to [g7@utoronto.ca](mailto:g7@utoronto.ca).

**Table A: 2017 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment\***

Number	Commitment
112	"[We commit ourselves to] enhancing border and aviation security." (G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism)
81	"We will counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence." (G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism)
23	"We reiterate our commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
36	"We reiterate our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
179	"We agree to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies." (Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment)
115	"[We] encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
46	"We agree to establish partnerships to help countries create the conditions within their own borders that address the drivers of migration, as this is the best long-term solution to these challenges" (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
64	"We are determined to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Declaration)
65	"Understanding this process, the Heads of State and of Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom and the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit." (excludes United States) (G7 Taormina Leaders' Declaration)
57	"[We will encourage] public-private partnerships (PPPs)." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
48	"We aim to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, in order to provide the young generation in particular with adequate skills, quality infrastructures, financial resources, and access to a sustainable, prosperous and safe future." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
69	"[We are committed to pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe.]" (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
45	"[We commit to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains.]" (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)

Number	Commitment
66	“We also need to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labor market policies and by making adjustments to our welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for our labor force.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)
29	“To this end, we reaffirm our commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)
24	“We maintain our commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda...” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration)

\*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at [g8@utoronto.ca](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca)



**Table B: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores**

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average	
1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
3. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament	-1	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.25	63%
4. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+0.63	81%
5. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.50	75%
6. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.63	81%
7. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.63	81%
8. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology	+1	+1	-1	+1	0	+1	-1	+1	+0.38	69%
9. Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	N/A	+1	+0.71	86%
10. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition	+1	0	0	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+0.25	63%
11. Development: African Union Agenda 2063	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.63	81%
12. Health: Mental Health	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-0.75	13%
13. Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.75	88%
14. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	0	+0.38	69%
15. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth	+1	0	0	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+0.38	69%
16. Regional Security: Ukraine	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
Compliance Average	+0.44 72%	+0.50 75%	+0.44 72%	+0.31 66%	+0.25 63%	+0.56 78%	+0.13 57%	+0.94 97%	+0.45	73%
2016 Final Compliance Average	58%	26%	67%	21%	28%	42%	63%	67%	47%	74%
2016 Interim Compliance Average	55%	27%	55%	18%	18%	64%	82%	91%	51%	76%
2015 Final Compliance Average	+0.38	+0.67	+0.86	+0.24	+0.48	+0.86	+0.81	+0.95	+0.65	83%
2015 Interim Compliance Average	+0.18	+0.59	+0.88	+0.18	+0.47	+0.88	+0.65	+1.00	+0.60	80%
2014 Final Compliance Average	+0.69	+0.50	+0.75	+0.38	+0.44	+0.75	+0.75	+0.81	+0.63	82%
2013 Final Compliance Average	+0.50	+0.50	+0.39	+0.33	+0.33	+0.78	+0.72	+0.61	+0.51	76%
2013 Interim Compliance Average	+0.44	+0.44	+0.28	+0.28	+0.17	+0.56	+0.61	+0.61	+0.40	70%

**Table C: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Country**

	2017 interim		2016 final		2016 interim		2015 final		2015 interim		2014 final	
European Union	+0.94	97%	81%	91%	+0.67	83%	+0.95	98%	+1.00	100%	+0.81	91%
France	+0.50	75%	50%	75%	+0.26	63%	+0.67	83%	+0.59	79%	+0.50	75%
Germany	+0.44	72%	44%	72%	+0.50	75%	+0.86	93%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%
Canada	+0.44	72%	44%	72%	+0.50	75%	+0.38	69%	+0.18	59%	+0.69	85%
United Kingdom	+0.56	78%	38%	69%	+0.42	71%	+0.86	93%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%
Italy	+0.31	66%	31%	66%	+0.21	61%	+0.24	62%	+0.18	59%	+0.38	69%
Japan	+0.25	63%	25%	63%	+0.28	64%	+0.48	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.44	72%
United States	+0.13	57%	13%	57%	+0.63	82%	+0.81	90%	+0.65	82%	+0.75	88%
Average	+0.44	72%	41%	70%	+0.43	72%	+0.65	83%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%
Spread	0.69		0.50		0.39		0.71		0.82		0.44	

**Table D: 2017 G7 Taormina Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment**

1	Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security	+0.88	94%
2	Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards	+0.75	88%
3	Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+0.71	86%
4	Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices	+0.63	81%
	Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration		
	Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector		
	Development: African Union Agenda 2063		
8	Regional Security: Ukraine	+0.50	75%
	Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation		
	Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism		
11	Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology	+0.38	69%
	Labour and Employment: Work Conditions		
	Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth		
14	Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament	+0.25	63%
	Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition		
16	Health: Mental Health	-0.75	13%

## 1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security

“[We commit ourselves to] enhancing border and aviation security.”

*G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.88		

### Background

Cooperation on aviation and border security have been central issues in the G7/8 international terrorism agenda since the 1978 Bonn Summit “Statement on Air Hijacking,” the first G7 statement issued on a non-economic issue.<sup>1</sup>

In the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, the G8 issued the “Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security” initiative at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, stating that the attacks “illustrated the critical yet fragile nature of the international transport system” and that the G8 had “agreed on a set of cooperative actions to promote greater security of land, sea and air transport.” These called on G8 countries to share information on security vulnerabilities, make proportionate contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and facilitate “rapid implementation of mandatory aviation security audits of all ICAO contracting states.”<sup>2</sup>

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), an international body that supports the delivery of capacity building assistance by the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Part of that mandate is providing assistance in “drafting and enforcing legislation on the establishment of border controls” and “the development and implementation of ... aviation and transportation security measures.”<sup>3</sup> The 2003 Evian Summit also saw the implementation of “Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS): A G8 Action Plan.” This plan recognized the danger of MANPADS (surface-to-air missile systems designed to be carried and fired by an individual) to civil aviation and committed to “reducing their proliferation and call upon all countries to strengthen control of their Manpads stockpiles.”

<sup>1</sup> Statement on Air-Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 17 July 1978. Access Date: 12 October 2017.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/hijacking.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 26 June 2002. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/transport.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access date: 12 October 2017.

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will\\_action\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will_action_en.html)

From 2004 to 2016, aviation and border security counterterrorism commitments have been on the agenda of the 2004 Sea Island Summit,<sup>4</sup> the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,<sup>5</sup> the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit,<sup>6</sup> the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit<sup>7</sup> and the 2010 Muskoka Summit.<sup>8</sup>

Specifically, the 2004 Sea Island Summit introduced the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), which includes 28 projects focusing on “raising standards, modernizing procedures, and exchanging information.”<sup>9</sup> Since the completion of these projects in 2007,<sup>10</sup> controlling the threat of MANPADS has not been a concern on the G7 agenda. However, the approach of acting multilaterally through the G7, CTAG, ICAO, and other international organizations to design and implement better practices for aviation and border security has been consistent since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.

The 2016 Ise Shima Summit saw the adoption of the “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” This plan called on G7 countries to enhance border security through expanding the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) in traveler screening, greater cooperation between border agencies, and “greater use of existing border security programs such as the World Customs Organization (WCO)’s Security Programme.”<sup>11</sup>

Regarding aviation security, the action plan called on all states to implement the standards of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, to coordinate in addressing potential vulnerabilities in state aviation security systems, and to review and improve recommended practices in the ICAO’s Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).<sup>12</sup>

In June 2017, the Roma-Lyon Group (a joint effort by the G7’s expert groups on fighting international crime and international terrorism) published the “Roma-Lyon Group’s First Report on the Implementation of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” It highlighted the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, which focused on implementing Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and called on UN members to assist in capacity development. It also noted Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly on

---

<sup>4</sup> G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 9 June 2004. Accessed 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html>.

<sup>5</sup> G8 Statement on Counterterrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 July 2005. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> G8 Statement on Strengthening the UN’s Counter-Terrorism Program, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 16 July, 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism-un.html>.

<sup>7</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 June 2007. Access Date: 13 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). June 26, 2010, Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism.html>.

<sup>9</sup> G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 9 June 2004. Accessed 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html>.

<sup>10</sup> G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 June 2007. Access Date: 13 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

<sup>12</sup> G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

continuing specific aviation security-related ICAO policies. On border security, it reiterated the G7's commitment to broader implementation of PNR and API in traveler screening.<sup>13</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

Citing a need to “redouble” its efforts towards the implementation of the 2016 Ise Shima Summit “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” after the May 2017 terrorist attack in Manchester, United Kingdom, the G7 committed to “enhancing border and aviation security” in the G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism.<sup>14</sup>

### **Border Security**

To fulfil this commitment feature, G7 members must improve cooperation between their border agencies with other G7 members and take action towards broadening implementation of PNR and API in traveller screening. Examples of measures that improve cooperation are joint projects, statements indicating that they are sharing information, meetings between officials, and increasing participation in multilateral programs that improve border security such as the WCO's Security Programme.

Measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international border security.

### **Aviation Security**

The commitment to enhance aviation security requires the G7 member to take “effective, proportionate and risk-based aviation security measures,” that may be implemented in various ways according to national circumstances. Some measures accepted by all G7 members include supporting the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly and improving recommended practices in the ICAO's Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).

Resolution A39-18 identifies several measures to enhance aviation security, including refining and developing the Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), protecting civil aviation against cyber-attacks, preventing attacks carried out or facilitated by insiders, and broadening international and regional cooperation.

Finally, measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international aviation security.

A G7 member will have fully complied if it takes action to enhance both aviation and border security. If the member makes efforts in only one of these areas, it will have partially complied. Finally, if the member fails to take action, or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment, it will be assigned a score of –1 for non-compliance.

---

<sup>13</sup> Roma – Lyon Group's First Report on the Implementation of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, PRESIDENZA ITALIANA DEL G7 2017 (Rome).

<sup>14</sup> G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	G7 member fails to take action to enhance aviation or border security
0	G7 member takes action to enhance either aviation or border security
+1	G7 member takes action to enhance both aviation and border security

*Lead Analyst: Jeffrey Li*

#### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 27 June 2017, Canada's Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale, Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Ahmed Hussen, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General Jody Wilson-Raybould hosted the Five Country Ministerial and Quintet meeting of Attorneys General.<sup>15</sup> They met with the interior ministers, immigration ministers, and attorneys general of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States in Ottawa, Canada to discuss national security challenges and collaborative efforts to address security issues.<sup>16</sup> The five countries committed to shared efforts to counter violent extremism. In their joint communiqué, the ministers and attorneys general highlighted key areas of collaboration including global migration and refugees systems and security cooperation on border management, human trafficking, and aviation security.<sup>17</sup> They affirmed the importance of fortified border security, cooperation on screening and vetting travelers, and reinforcing border agencies' use of public information for screening purposes.<sup>18</sup> They also affirmed the importance of sharing information on criminal activities and national security issues including terrorism.<sup>19</sup>

From 12 to 14 September 2017, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Airports Council International (ACI) held the Inaugural Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017) at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada.<sup>20</sup> The symposium focused on five key areas: aviation security culture, risk based mitigation, security processes and technological innovation, effective quality control and oversight systems, capacity building and enhanced cooperation.<sup>21</sup> The symposium aimed to foster collaboration among members to subdue terrorist threats against civil aviation.<sup>22</sup> Canadian professionals were among the participants that delivered keynote speeches; showcased the

<sup>15</sup> Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/meetings/AVSEC/Pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>21</sup> Inaugural ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.unitingaviation.com/avsec2017/>.

<sup>22</sup> ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/meetings/AVSEC/Pages/default.aspx>.

newest state and industry aviation security technology; and took part in discussions, presentations, and interactive activities.<sup>23</sup>

On 20 October 2017, Minister Ralph Goodale issued a statement after meeting with the interior ministers of G7 member countries in Ischia, Italy.<sup>24</sup> In his statement, Goodale emphasized the significance of international cooperation in combating terrorism.<sup>25</sup> He noted discussions that took place during the summit surrounding measures in “preventing would-be foreign fighters from traveling to commit terrorist offences and managing their return.”<sup>26</sup> In their joint communiqué, the G7 interior ministers reaffirmed their commitment to sharing and using Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) to improve traveller screening and combat terrorism.<sup>27</sup>

From 24 to 26 October 2017 the 13th Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) was held at the ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada.<sup>28</sup> The symposium focused on improving traveller identification management to “secure border integrity through border control management processes, including the implementation of an Advance Passenger Information (API) system.”<sup>29</sup> In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309, the symposium aimed to advance international cooperation to address terrorist threats against international civil aviation.<sup>30</sup>

From 31 October to 2 November 2017, Canada participated in the sixth World Customs Organization Technology and Innovation Forum (WCO TI Forum) held in Tokyo, Japan.<sup>31</sup> The objective of the forum was to present and review technological developments and common practices in border management.<sup>32</sup> The forum intended to facilitate dialogue between the public and the

---

<sup>23</sup> ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium #AVSEC2017, International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017.

<https://www.icao.int/Meetings/AVSEC/Documents/AVSEC2017%20PROGRAMME.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister\\_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html).

<sup>25</sup> Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister\\_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html).

<sup>26</sup> Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister\\_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html).

<sup>27</sup> G7 Interior Ministers Joint Communiqué, G7 Italia (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 8 January 2018. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqu%C3%A9.pdf>.

<sup>28</sup> Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>29</sup> Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>30</sup> Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/events/event-history/2017/2017-wco-ti-forum.aspx>.

<sup>32</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

private sectors in exploring technological innovations.<sup>33</sup> Topics addressed in the WCO TI Forum include the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies, the effects of “disruptive technologies”<sup>34</sup> on border management, and the “coordination between agencies”<sup>35</sup> in customs enforcement.<sup>36</sup>

Canada has taken action to enhance both aviation and border security.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sharika Khan*

### **France: +1**

France has complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 19 June 2017, Laurent Collet- Billon, chief of the French weapons procurement office, signed an Aviation Safety Cooperation Arrangement with the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) that was finalized by the signature of EASA Executive Director Patrick Ky on 14 September 2017. The EASA-FR agreement establishes a framework allowing closer coordination in the following core areas: continuing airworthiness of type designs; continuing airworthiness of individual aircraft; aviation safety and security including environmental domains; Air Traffic Management; and Remotely Piloted Air Systems.<sup>37</sup>

On 14 September 2017 a Franco-German proposal called for the right to reintroduce border controls within the passport-free Schengen zone for as long as four years in the face of the continuing threat of terrorism.<sup>38</sup> France has invoked the temporary reintroduction of border controls within the Schengen Borders Code in the context of foreseeable security events. This has been applied to all its internal borders from the dates of 1 November 2017 to 30 April 2018.<sup>39</sup>

On 27 September 2017, François Delattre, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations Security Council, addressed the International Civil Aviation Organization and the UN counter-terrorism bodies on France’s efforts to date in regards to aviation security. Delattre stated that France is committed in enhancing its overall air-transport security in terms of technological

---

<sup>33</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

<sup>34</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>

<sup>35</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>

<sup>36</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

<sup>37</sup> EASA-FR Aviation Safety Cooperation Arrangement, European Aviation Safety Agency (Cologne) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.easa.europa.eu/system/files/dfu/17.09.12%20-%20EASA%20French%20Military%20CA%20%28GB%29.pdf>.

<sup>38</sup> EU executive warns to Franco-German call on emergency border checks, Reuters (London) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://af.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idAFKCN1BP2JL>.

<sup>39</sup> Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control, European Commission on Migration and Home Affairs (Brussels) Last updated 25 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en).



capacity, incorporating intelligence, and “an adoption of a risk assessment programme for flights passing through third countries.”<sup>40</sup>

France has taken substantial steps to fulfill its commitment in aviation and border security.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sara Fallaha*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 12 July 2017, the German Military Aviation Authority announced a new initiative to combat cyber threats.<sup>41</sup> The initiative was inspired by research demonstrating that hackers are able to commandeer military airplanes from the ground using equipment costing EUR 5,000.<sup>42</sup> The initiative encompasses public relations, research and updating equipment. The initiative will attempt to raise awareness of cyber threats among the general public.<sup>43</sup> It will also aim to start research projects on technology to combat cyber threats and equip aircraft with protective systems.<sup>44</sup>

On 15 September 2017, Germany, in partnership with France, called to reintroduce border controls in the traditionally passport-free Schengen zone in light of the continual threat of terrorism.<sup>45</sup> EU legislation allows for members to re-introduce internal border identity checks for up to six months after a threat to security arises.<sup>46</sup> The new flexibility designed in the Schengen zone is to enable Germany, along with other member countries, to better protect its borders from terrorism.

On 18 September 2017, Germany and the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) furthered their partnership with a cooperative agreement. Together, Germany and the EASA will focus on aviation

---

<sup>40</sup> Speech: Public briefing on aviation threats to international security. Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Continue-to-mobilize-to-ensure-the-safety-of-air-transport>.

<sup>41</sup> German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

<sup>42</sup> German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

<sup>43</sup> German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

<sup>44</sup> German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

<sup>45</sup> Extend border controls to counter terror threat, say France and Germany, The Guardian (London) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/15/france-and-germany-seek-to-extend-limit-on-schengen-zone-suspension>.

<sup>46</sup> Extend border controls to counter terror threat, say France and Germany, The Guardian (London) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/15/france-and-germany-seek-to-extend-limit-on-schengen-zone-suspension>.

safety, incident reporting systems, cyber security in aviation, as well as other aviation safety measures.<sup>47</sup>

On 19 October 2017, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior announced its plan to continue border controls with Austria and flights arriving from Greece for an additional six months.<sup>48</sup> The internal border controls are planned to be in place for as long as irregular migration patterns in Europe continue.<sup>49</sup> The border controls had initially been set to end in November, and are now set to end in May 2018.<sup>50</sup>

Germany has taken steps to further its commitment to both aviation and border security measures.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Meagan Byrd*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 27 September 2017 a representative from Italy addressed the United Nations Security Council, reaffirming Italy's commitment to civil aviation security. The representative stressed that international cooperation is required to strengthen border security, information sharing, and the implementation of security best practices. The representative specifically cited the G7 commitment to cross-border information sharing for passenger screening as an area for international improvement. He also highlighted the need for capacity building and improved technological infrastructure to ensure the aviation security of non-G7 countries.<sup>51</sup>

On 20 October 2017, the Italian Minister of the Interior Marco Minniti met with United States Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke to sign the Secure Real Time Platform Implementing Arrangement, "which enhances the ability of both countries to identify known or suspected terrorists, irregular migrants, and other persons of interest through the automated exchange of fingerprints."<sup>52</sup>

Italy has taken steps to improve global cooperation in aviation and border security.

---

<sup>47</sup> EASA signs Cooperation Arrangement on Aviation Safety with Germany and France, European Aviation Safety Agency (Cologne) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.easa.europa.eu/newsroom-and-events/news/easa-signs-cooperation-arrangement-aviation-safety-germany-and-france>.

<sup>48</sup> Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>

<sup>49</sup> Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>.

<sup>50</sup> Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>.

<sup>51</sup> Detailing New Global Security Framework, Civil Aviation Chief Tells Security Council Success Hinges on Sustained Political Will, Sharing Information, United Nations (New York) 27 September 2017. Access Dates: 20 November 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13009.doc.htm>.

<sup>52</sup> Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke Meets with Italian Minister of the Interior Marco Minniti, US Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/10/20/acting-secretary-homeland-security-elaine-duke-meets-italian-minister-interior-marco>.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Claire Robbins*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 28 October 2017, Japan urged China to be more transparent with security information in a partnership to increase border security.<sup>53</sup> Japan and China hosted talks to discuss joint defence policy in order to increase collective knowledge on border issues.<sup>54</sup>

On 12 November 2017, Japan participated in consultations with the United States, India and Australia on coordinating in efforts against terrorism. They committed to continue these multilateral discussions and increasing cooperation in the future.<sup>55</sup>

Japan has increased its action in border security with partnerships in information sharing, but it has not taken steps in increasing aviation security measures.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Meagan Byrd*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 21 July 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding on civil aviation security was signed between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Kingdom. The agreement focuses on strengthening civil aviation security. Some means of exchanging experiences and expertise are through new technologies, training activities, exchange visits, and joint evaluation of security measure applied at the two countries' airports."<sup>56</sup>

On 21 July 2017, the United Kingdom launched the UK Aviation Strategy for the future of the aviation industry to 2050 and beyond. The UK have launched public consultations to receive input on a variety of issues ranging from technological, security, environmental and customer service challenges. These include topics like improving airport bag check-ins, noise reductions at airports, and how the government should support and regulate emerging technologies around personal travel. The strategy also looks at how the government can support future growth in an industry that which

---

<sup>53</sup> At Tokyo meeting, Japan urges China to be more transparent on military plans, Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/28/national/politics-diplomacy/tokyo-meet-japan-urges-china-become-transparent-military-plans/#.WhmIG7Q-fBJ>.

<sup>54</sup> At Tokyo meeting, Japan urges China to be more transparent on military plans, Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/28/national/politics-diplomacy/tokyo-meet-japan-urges-china-become-transparent-military-plans/#.WhmIG7Q-fBJ>.

<sup>55</sup> Australia-India-Japan-United States consultations on the Indo-Pacific, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 12 November 2017. Access Date 12 January 2018. <http://dfat.gov.au/news/media/Pages/aus-india-japan-us-consultations-on-the-indo-pacific.aspx>.

<sup>56</sup> Morocco, UK sign MoU on Civil Aviation Security, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Rabat) 21 July 2017. Access date: 10 November 2017. <http://www.maroc.ma/en/news/morocco-uk-sign-mou-civil-aviation-security>.

directly supports 240,000 jobs and contributes to at least GBP 22 billion to the UK economy each year. Another area of concern is how Britain will handle airport expansion in the future.<sup>57</sup>

On 18 September 2017, United Kingdom announced a “future partnership paper”<sup>58</sup> regarding post-Brexit security cooperation with the European Union. The paper names the European passenger name records (PNR) database, which was developed by the UK to identify terror and serious crime suspects travelling across Europe, as an area in which Britain wants to maintain cooperation with the European Union.<sup>59</sup>

On 1 December 2017, the UK announced its intention to continue having its aviation industry regulated by the EU after Brexit. This indirectly places its aviation industry in the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. The transport secretary, Chris Grayling, indicated to aviation representatives that the United Kingdom’s government wants to remain in the European Aviation Safety Agency who is responsible for standards and safety checks across the continent.<sup>60</sup>

On 14 December 2017, the UK-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministerial meeting released a joint statement. The UK and Japan confirmed that they would cooperate on counter-terrorism and aviation security.<sup>61</sup>

On 14 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Transport published the Department Plan for 2018. One of its objectives is to maintain the safety and security of the transport system. The performance achievement goals under this objective states that UK will continue to deploy British aviation security experts overseas to work alongside its international partners and host states to improve aviation security. Another achievement is to develop and promote cyber security to manage cyber risks to transport networks in an increasingly interconnected digital infrastructure.<sup>62</sup>

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Wing Ka Tsang*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

---

<sup>57</sup> Government sets out vision for future of UK aviation, Department for Transport (London) 21 July 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-vision-for-future-of-uk-aviation>.

<sup>58</sup> UK calls for treaty on post-Brexit security cooperation with EU, The Guardian (London) 18 September 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/sep/18/uk-calls-for-treaty-on-post-brexit-security-cooperation-with-eu>.

<sup>59</sup> UK calls for treaty on post-Brexit security cooperation with EU, The Guardian (London) 18 September 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/sep/18/uk-calls-for-treaty-on-post-brexit-security-cooperation-with-eu>.

<sup>60</sup> UK wants to remain in EU aviation safety agency, The Financial Times (London) 1 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/acc6c972-d5c8-11e7-a303-9060cb1e5f44>.

<sup>61</sup> UK-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting — Joint Statement, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 14 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2017. <https://www.wired.gov.net/wg/news.nsf/articles/UKJapan+Foreign+and+Defence+Ministerial+Meeting+2017+Joint+Statement+16122017101500?open>.

<sup>62</sup> Corporate Report, Department for Transport single department plan, Department for Transport (London). 14 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan>.

On 28 June 2017, the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced the implementation of new and enhanced security measures on all incoming commercial flights to the United States.<sup>63</sup> The DHS cited new intelligence on rapidly developing terrorist methods to attack civil aviation as the reason for the implementation of the enhanced screenings.<sup>64</sup> These new measures, which included rigorous screening of personal electronic devices and the implementation of additional preclearance sites inside airports, came into effect on 19 July 2017.<sup>65,66</sup> These screenings were implemented in approximately 180 airports in 105 countries, and affected 325,000 passengers on a daily basis.<sup>67</sup>

On 28 July 2017, the Border Security for America Act of 2017 was introduced in the House of Representatives.<sup>68</sup> The Act proposed the strengthening of entry requirements along the southern border of the United States, and enhancement of security and intelligence capabilities of US border security agents.<sup>69</sup> The Act also approved USD 10 billion for a border wall along the Mexican border of the United States, and proposed the employment of 5,000 additional border agents to be placed at the border.<sup>70</sup> Furthermore, it broadened the security and intelligence gathering capabilities of United States border agents, for example, allowing them to collect biometric data.<sup>71</sup> The Act also requires a threat analysis to be undertaken of the southern border in order to assess “current and potential

---

<sup>63</sup> Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>.

<sup>64</sup> Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>.

<sup>65</sup> Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>

<sup>66</sup> Enhanced Security Begins Today for US-Bound Flights, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 19 July 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/enhanced-security-begins-today-for-us-bound-flights/article35728524/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>.

<sup>67</sup> Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>

<sup>68</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

<sup>69</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

<sup>70</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

<sup>71</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organized groups seeking<sup>72</sup> unlawful entry into the United States.<sup>73</sup>

On 24 September 2017, President Donald Trump enforced Presidential Proclamation 9645, titled “Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public Safety Threats.”<sup>74</sup> The measure was intended to improve Executive Order 13780, which came into force on 16 March 2017 and banned entry into the US by residents of Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen for 90 days, by removing Sudan and adding Venezuela and North Korea to the ban list as well as suspending the admission of refugees and the entirety of the US Refugee Admissions Program for 120 days.<sup>75</sup> However, the proclamation did not place an absolute ban on all individuals from all eight of these countries on entering into the United States.<sup>76</sup> Nonimmigrants from Somalia and Iranians on student or exchange visitor visas would be permitted entry into the United States under enhanced screening procedures, and in Venezuela only certain government officials and their families would not be permitted entry.<sup>77</sup> All immigrants from the seven other countries would not be permitted entry.<sup>78</sup>

On 23 October 2017, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the Cuban Airport Security Act.<sup>79</sup> The Act was proposed by US Representative John Katko (R-NY) in order to kickstart a security assessment of and enhance security measures at all ten of Cuba’s international airports and their employees.<sup>80</sup> The Act was proposed due to fears by US security officials that terrorists would use the lax security measures at Cuban airports to gain entry into the US.<sup>81</sup>

---

<sup>72</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/text>.

<sup>73</sup> H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

<sup>74</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

<sup>75</sup> Executive Order Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States, The White House (Washington, DC) 6 March 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/03/06/executive-order-protecting-nation-foreign-terrorist-entry-united-states>.

<sup>76</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

<sup>77</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

<sup>78</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

<sup>79</sup> H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

<sup>80</sup> H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

<sup>81</sup> H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

On 8 November 2017, delegates from the United States and Qatar held a meeting for the first counter-terrorism dialogue between the two countries.<sup>82</sup> The delegations from both countries reviewed the progress made since the 11 July 2017 Memorandum of Understanding on counter-terrorism signed by Qatar and the US.<sup>83</sup> The discussions between the two delegates also included “regional terrorist threats, counterterrorism financing, regulation of the charitable sector, information sharing, and aviation security.”<sup>84</sup> The United States and Qatar delegations pledged to maintain open communication lines and “to deepen their counterterrorism cooperation further ... to defeat terrorism.”<sup>85</sup>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain aviation and border security. The United States has demonstrated its commitment to improving aviation and border security by implementing legislation and regulations, as well as committing to maintain open communication with its allies in order to counter terrorism.

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

*Analyst: Nadin Ramadan*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 9 November 2017 European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos gave a keynote speech at the annual Plenary Congress of the network of airport law enforcement services (AIRPOL). He stated that AIRPOL had made sure to: “strengthen existing information systems, such as, the Schengen Information System;” and “adopt new systems where required, such as, the European Passenger Name Records framework.”<sup>86</sup> He also called for future proposals for systems to fill gaps identified in existing systems, such as the European electronic system for travel authorization, and the EU entry-exit system. The keynote speech demonstrates the European Commission’s aim to ensure ensure the highest level of border security for European citizens, and this shows its commitment to enhancing security.<sup>87</sup>

---

<sup>82</sup> First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

<sup>83</sup> First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

<sup>84</sup> First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

<sup>85</sup> First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

<sup>86</sup> Keynote speech by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the annual Plenary Congress of AIRPOL, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol_en).

<sup>87</sup> Keynote speech by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the annual Plenary Congress of AIRPOL, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol_en).

On 30 November 2017, as part of the European Commission's Aviation Strategy, non-EU commercial airlines were forced required to obtain "third country operator authorisation"<sup>88</sup> in order to be able to operate in Europe. The commission stated that its goal was to attain maximum security in the European skies. This prohibition enhances aerial security in all of Europe, and also drives the banned airlines to advance their safety measures, in order to potentially have full access to the EU.<sup>89</sup>

The EU has taken steps to strengthen its border and aviation security as evidenced through the discourse and actions of its representatives.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Amr Doughan*

---

<sup>88</sup> Aviation: Commission updates the EU Air Safety List to ensure highest level of protection for passengers, European Commission (Brussels) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2018.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4971\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4971_en.htm).

<sup>89</sup> Aviation: Commission updates the EU Air Safety List to ensure highest level of protection for passengers, European Commission (Brussels) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2018.

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4971\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4971_en.htm).



## 2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism

“We will counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.”

*G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.50		

### Background

While it is still a relatively new phenomenon, terrorist organizations’ use of the internet has become one of the most complex and effective facets of their recruitment efforts.<sup>90</sup> Al Qaeda is known to be the terrorist group that initially used social media most effectively and frequently. Brian Jenkins, the senior advisor to the RAND Corporation, suggests that “while almost all terrorist organizations have websites, al Qaeda [was] the first to fully exploit the internet ... It regards itself as a global movement and therefore depends on a global communications network to reach its perceived constituents... Its leaders view communications as 90 percent of the struggle.”<sup>91</sup> Despite al Qaeda’s initial online prominence, the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has completely revolutionized modern terrorism with its use of social media.<sup>92</sup>

For ISIS and other terrorist organizations, propaganda serves a bifurcated purpose, and is not only used online. Terrorists’ presence, whether it be in the form of videos, magazines or photos, inspire like-minded individuals to convert to their ideology, but also incite fear and disgust in others.<sup>93</sup> Furthermore, terrorist groups can also use propaganda to threaten governments into action that is favourable to their aims. The challenges that face governments who seek to limit the impact of propaganda spread through the internet and social media often lie in the nature of social media. As platforms such as Twitter and Facebook are free to use, and anyone can easily create a new user if their previous account is banned or suspended, limiting the influence of terrorist groups on social

<sup>90</sup> How Terrorists Use the Internet, Operation 250 (No city) Access Date: 13 October 2017.  
<https://www.operation250.org/how-terrorists-use-the-internet/>.

<sup>91</sup> Is Al-Qaeda’s Internet Strategy Working?, Brian Michael Jenkins, Testimony Before the House Homeland Security Committee (Washington, D.C.) December 2011. Access Date: 13 October 2017.  
<https://homeland.house.gov/files/Testimony%20Jenkins%20.pdf>.

<sup>92</sup> How Terrorists Use the Internet, Operation 250 (No city) Access Date: 13 October 2017.  
<https://www.operation250.org/how-terrorists-use-the-internet/>.

<sup>93</sup> How the Changing Media is Changing Terrorism, The Guardian (London) 25 February 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/feb/25/how-changing-media-changing-terrorism>.

media is extremely difficult. A Berger and Morgan study found that, between September and December 2014, at least 46,000 Twitter accounts were used by ISIS supporters.<sup>94</sup>

Despite the inherent difficulties in countering online terrorist propaganda, there have been instances in which both foreign governments and industries have attempted to diminish the scope of these actions. In 2012 for example, Twitter fundamentally altered its censorship policy to comply with the free-speech policies of certain major countries around the world.<sup>95</sup> What this meant was that, for example, in France and Germany, users would be banned from publishing tweets that contained pro-Nazi propaganda, as it is illegal in those countries.<sup>96</sup> Additionally, in the United States, after the beheading of American aid worker Peter Kassig in 2014, his family requested that the news media not display any segment of the video published by ISIS, in an attempt to limit the effects it had, in terms of both potential recruitment and in inciting terror, within the United States and abroad.<sup>97</sup> Notwithstanding these efforts, online terrorist presence still remains a major medium through which terrorist organizations disseminate their propaganda, recruit, and incite violence around the world.

At previous G7/8 summits, members have focused on the issue of terrorism in the physical world, that is, they have not often considered terrorism in terms of cyber or online terrorism or how the internet affects the dissemination of terrorist ideology and propaganda. At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 members discussed cyber-security broadly, but did not focus solely on the online aspect of terrorism. The 2017 Taormina Summit was the first time that the G7 members specifically mentioned online terrorism and discussed how to address it.<sup>98</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

At Taormina G7 leaders thus committed to “counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.”

“Support” refers to the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.<sup>99</sup> “Counter” is to react to something with an opposing opinion or action, or to defend yourself against something.<sup>100</sup> “Propaganda” refers to information, ideas, opinions or images, often only giving one part of an argument, that are broadcast, published, or in some other way spread with the intention of influencing people’s opinions.<sup>101</sup> “Extremism” is the holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.<sup>102</sup> “Radicalization” is the action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues.<sup>103</sup> “Incitement” refers to the action of provoking

---

<sup>94</sup> The ISIS Twitter Census Defining and Describing the Population of ISIS Supporters on Twitter, Brookings, (Washington, D.C.) 5 March 2015. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/the-isis-twitter-census-defining-and-describing-the-population-of-isis-supporters-on-twitter/>.

<sup>95</sup> Tweets Still Must Flow, Twitter, (San Francisco) 26 January 2012. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [https://blog.twitter.com/official/en\\_us/a/2012/tweets-still-must-flow.html](https://blog.twitter.com/official/en_us/a/2012/tweets-still-must-flow.html).

<sup>96</sup> Tweets Still Must Flow, Twitter, (San Francisco) 26 January 2012. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [https://blog.twitter.com/official/en\\_us/a/2012/tweets-still-must-flow.html](https://blog.twitter.com/official/en_us/a/2012/tweets-still-must-flow.html).

<sup>97</sup> Peter Kassig’s Powerful Silence Before ISIS Beheaded Him, Time, (New York) 17 November 2014. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://time.com/3589350/peter-kassigs-powerful-silence-before-isis-beheaded-him/>.

<sup>98</sup> 2016 Ise-Shima Final Compliance Report, University of Toronto G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 May 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2016compliance-final/2016-g7-compliance-final.pdf>.

<sup>99</sup> Support, Compliance Coding Manual (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>100</sup> Counter, Cambridge English Dictionary Online (Cambridge) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>101</sup> Propaganda, Cambridge English Dictionary Online (Cambridge) 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

<sup>102</sup> Extremism, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>103</sup> Radicalization, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

unlawful behavior or urging someone to behave unlawfully.<sup>104</sup> Lastly, “violence” is behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.<sup>105</sup>

The commitment made by the G7 members at the 2017 Taormina Summit is as follows: 1) to combat the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations; 2) to prevent the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the internet; and 3) to avoid the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers.

Examples of what could be done to achieve such ends are as follows:

1. To combat the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations, the G7 member could:
  1. Work towards tackling the global issues such as poverty, illiteracy and poor education that provide terrorist organizations a base from which they can disseminate their propaganda, in physical form or online.<sup>106</sup>
1. To prevent the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the internet, a G7 member could:
  - a) Present a positive counter-narrative to targeted groups, and suggest that those who seek to subvert and recruit do so out of malice.<sup>107</sup>
2. To avoid the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers, a G7 member could:
  - a) Promote, at the governmental level, the “de-glamorizing” of terrorist organizations and espouse the experiences of significant muslim figures who speak out against the activities of terrorist organizations.<sup>108</sup>

In terms of evaluating G7 members and their compliance to this commitment, they should be judged based on their ability to successfully limit the impacts of terrorist propaganda, and activity, online in relation to their tangible, real-world ramifications. As such, for full compliance the G7 member must take action to 1) counter terrorist propaganda that supports terrorism and violent extremism; 2) counter terrorist propaganda supporting online recruitment; and 3) counter terrorist propaganda supporting radicalization and incitement to violence. Partial compliance results if the G7 member has taken action in only one or two of the three areas, and non-compliance results if no action is taken.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	Member does not apply the necessary means to counter the proliferation of terrorist propaganda, online terrorist recruitment, or the radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.

<sup>104</sup> Incitement, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>105</sup> Violence, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>106</sup> A Strategy for Countering Terrorist Propaganda in the Digital Age, U.S. Department of State (Sydney, Australia) 12 June 2015. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>107</sup> A Strategy for Countering Terrorist Propaganda in the Digital Age, U.S. Department of State (Sydney, Australia) 12 June 2015. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

<sup>108</sup> A Strategy for Countering Terrorist Propaganda in the Digital Age, U.S. Department of State (Sydney, Australia) 12 June 2015. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

0	Member recognizes the need to limit the proliferation of terrorism through the outlined avenues, however, only counters one OR two of the above facets of online terrorism.
+1	Member applies the necessary means to counter the proliferation of terrorist propaganda, online terrorist recruitment, and the radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.

*Lead Analyst: Nicholas Allard*

### **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 26 June 2017, the Interior Ministers and Attorney Generals of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom met at a five ministerial conference in Ottawa.<sup>109</sup> The meeting's resulting joint communiqué included pledges from the participating Ministers to commit to a series of practices to combat extremist groups. As part of this strategy were tactics that included engagement with key communication service providers, and utilizing traditional and social media to disrupt and counteract terrorist messaging.<sup>110</sup>

On 29 June 2017, Canadian Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced a renewal of Canada's commitment to the Global Coalition Against Daesh until 31 March 2019.<sup>111</sup> Among other tasks, the Global Coalition's mandate includes identifying and countering Daesh propaganda in order to delegitimize the terrorist organization's recruitment efforts.<sup>112</sup>

On 6 July 2017, the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence opened calls for proposals for funding from the Centre's newly created Community Resilience Fund.<sup>113</sup> According to Public Safety Canada, the Community Resilience Fund helps fund organizations seeking to enact programs and research to address radicalization of Canadians.<sup>114</sup> The Community Resilience Fund was allocated an initial CAD 2,400,000 to fund existing and new projects during the 2017-2018 period, with another CAD 4,400,000 pledged for 2018-2019, and CAD 7,000,000 each year for 2019-2020 and beyond.<sup>115</sup>

<sup>109</sup> Five Country Ministerial 2017: Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/index-en.aspx>.

<sup>110</sup> Five Country Ministerial 2017: Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/index-en.aspx>.

<sup>111</sup> Canada Renews Contribution to the Global Coalition against Daesh, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/06/canada\\_renews\\_contributiontotheglobalcoalitionagainstdaesh.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/06/canada_renews_contributiontotheglobalcoalitionagainstdaesh.html).

<sup>112</sup> Countering Daesh's Propaganda, Global Coalition Against Daesh 3 February 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://theglobalcoalition.org/en/countering-daeshs-propaganda/?lang=en>.

<sup>113</sup> New Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence supports local efforts, CISION (Ottawa) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/new-canada-centre-for-community-engagement-and-prevention-of-violence-supports-local-efforts-630824813.html>.

<sup>114</sup> Community Resilience Fund, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/bt/cc/fnd-en.aspx>.

<sup>115</sup> Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence funds project to combat hate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/09/canada\\_centre\\_forcommunityengagementandpreventionofviolencefunds.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/09/canada_centre_forcommunityengagementandpreventionofviolencefunds.html).

On 12 September 2017, Member of Parliament Marc Miller announced on behalf of Public Safety Canada an investment from the Community Resilience Fund to support Project SOMEONE. Project SOMEONE (Social Media Education Every Day) is an online portal, designed to combat hate and radicalization towards violence. The funding for Project SOMEONE is intended to facilitate a better understanding of the production, usage, and online perception of hate speech.<sup>116</sup>

Canada has recognized the need to counter propaganda that supports terrorism, terrorist online recruitment, and radicalization and incitement to violence. However, Canada has only taken concrete action to address the latter two issues.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Geordie Jeakins*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 26 August 2017, the French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian and Minister for the Armed Forces Florence Parly have confirmed the provision of EUR 430 million to the Government of Iraq to help post-conflict recovery and reconstruction through humanitarian aid and stabilization efforts with the overall aim to overcome terrorism.<sup>117</sup> France also contributed to this effort through its support for UN agencies.<sup>118</sup>

On 2 August 2017, France contributed USD 980,600 to the United Nations Development Programme's Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP) to promote recovery and resilience-building in areas previously occupied by terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).<sup>119</sup>

On 13 June 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron and British Prime Minister Theresa May agreed to a joint initiative to tackle online terrorist and criminal activity.<sup>120</sup> The action plan highlights four priorities: improve online illegal content removal, support civil society actors' counter-narratives, ensure access to data during investigations and develop access to digital evidence for cross-border law enforcement.<sup>121</sup> Regarding access to data during investigations, France and the United Kingdom

---

<sup>116</sup> Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence funds project to combat hate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/09/canada\\_centre\\_forcommunityengagementandpreventionofviolencefunds.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/09/canada_centre_forcommunityengagementandpreventionofviolencefunds.html).

<sup>117</sup> L'après-daech : comment la France s'engage, Service d'information du Gouvernement (Paris) October 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <http://www.stop-djihadisme.gouv.fr/lutte-contre-terrorisme-radicalisation/laction-france-a-linternational/lapres-daech-comment-france>.

<sup>118</sup> L'après-daech : comment la France s'engage, Service d'information du Gouvernement (Paris) October 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <http://www.stop-djihadisme.gouv.fr/lutte-contre-terrorisme-radicalisation/laction-france-a-linternational/lapres-daech-comment-france>

<sup>119</sup> France contributes US\$980,600 to resilience in Iraq, United Nations Development Programme Iraq (Baghdad) 2 August 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <http://www.iq.undp.org/content/iraq/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/08/02/france-contributes-us-980-600-to-resilience-in-iraq-.html>

<sup>120</sup> French-British Action Plan: internet security, GOV.UK (Paris) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/french-british-action-plan-internet-security>

<sup>121</sup> French-British Action Plan: internet security, GOV.UK (Paris) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/french-british-action-plan-internet-security>

agreed to retain traffic and location data, share expertise on the identification of subscription holders and share strategies on accessing encrypted content.<sup>122</sup> The aforementioned action plan further mentions other steps, such as calling for an early meeting of G7 interior ministers to broaden its support.<sup>123</sup>

On 20 September 2017 during the 72nd United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Emmanuel Macron reaffirmed France's commitment to counter propaganda through the rapid detection and removal of propaganda content on the Internet and support civil society discourse as an essential part of these counter-propaganda efforts.<sup>124</sup>

France has implemented new measures to combat online extremism during the compliance period. It has taken concerted efforts to facilitate the fight against the proliferation of propaganda supporting terrorist organizations as well as facilitate the prevention of the misuse and recruitment of new supporters through the Internet. However, France did not take substantive actions to avoid and decrease the radicalization and incitement of terrorist sympathizers.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Cecile Amiot*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 7 July 2017, the first day of the Hamburg G20 Summit, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stressed that terrorism poses a severe threat to everyone, and has damaging implications on free trade and economic growth.<sup>125</sup> She also emphasized the importance to share information more effectively as this applies to the work of Interpol, and strengthening the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to cap terrorists' sources of funding more effectively.<sup>126</sup> Merkel made it clear that the German government is making a concentrated effort to open discussion surrounding the internet and terrorism, and has highlighted the need for prompt removal of terrorist propaganda by online media and social networks.<sup>127</sup>

On 14 June 2017, Germany's Family and Interior Ministries have announced a new national action plan against racism with a EUR 100 million contribution being specifically targeted at preventing

---

<sup>122</sup> French-British Action Plan: internet security, GOV.UK (Paris) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/french-british-action-plan-internet-security>

<sup>123</sup> French-British Action Plan: internet security, GOV.UK (Paris) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/french-british-action-plan-internet-security>

<sup>124</sup> Fight against terrorism/cyber security/digital technology — Speech by M. Emmanuel Macron, President of the Republic — 72nd United Nations General Assembly, Permanent mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Fight-against-terrorism-it-s-a-challenge-we-share>.

<sup>125</sup> G20 — First Day of the Summit, German Federal Government (Berlin) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07\\_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>126</sup> G20 — First Day of the Summit, German Federal Government (Berlin) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07\\_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>127</sup> G20 — First Day of the Summit, German Federal Government (Berlin) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07\\_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07_en/2017-07-07-gipfel-freitag_en.html?nn=709674).

Islamist radicalization.<sup>128</sup> Funds are to be utilized in a number of ways including allocation to support mosque communities, while also investing in expanding the prevention of radicalization online.<sup>129</sup>

On 30 June 2017, German lawmakers have approved a controversial law that would impose high fines on social media companies such as Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube for failing to delete explicitly hateful and criminal speech promptly within 24 hours of it being posted.<sup>130</sup>

On 24 August 2017, an amendment was made to the German Criminal Code of Procedure to expand the capacities of German law enforcement agencies to search online digital content and surveil telecommunications networks by exploiting software vulnerabilities without the consent or awareness of the subject.<sup>131</sup>

On 25 August 2017, Germany successfully banned a left-wing extremist online platform it claimed to incite and fuel violent protests at the G20 summit in Hamburg in July. Interior Minister Thomas de Maizière said the website was shut down as well as its networks email, social media accounts, and its license to operate as an organization were cancelled for displaying hate and encouraging indecent behaviours.<sup>132</sup>

Germany has made sufficient efforts to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, and radicalization and incitement to violence since its attendance at the Taormina Summit in May 2017. Its statements of collaboration with international partners, funding efforts for preventing radicalization, pressuring of social network companies to remove online content, and shutting down of domestic networks has demonstrated a willingness to comply.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Robert Hiff*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 28 July 2017, Italy's executive branch, the Council of Ministers, chaired by Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni, issued press release no. 40 which outlined the approval of a regulation for the protection of personal data. This prohibits the collection of data on persons on the basis of their racial or ethnic

---

<sup>128</sup> Germany presents racism action plan, invests millions into preventing extremism, Deutsche Welle (Bonne) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-presents-racism-action-plan-invests-millions-into-preventing-extremism/a-39248515>.

<sup>129</sup> Germany presents racism action plan, invests millions into preventing extremism, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-presents-racism-action-plan-invests-millions-into-preventing-extremism/a-39248515>.

<sup>130</sup> Bundestag passes law to fine social media companies for not deleting hate speech, Deutsche Welle News. 30 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/bundestag-passes-law-to-fine-social-media-companies-for-not-deleting-hate-speech/a-39486694>.

<sup>131</sup> Germany: Expanded Telecommunications Surveillance and Online Search Powers, Library of Congress (Washington, DC) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/germany-expanded-telecommunications-surveillance-and-online-search-powers/>.

<sup>132</sup> Germany, In a First, Shuts Down Left-Wing Extremist Website, New York Times (New York) 25 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/25/world/europe/germany-bans-far-left-antifa-website.html>.

origin, religious beliefs, etc., with the significant exception being that personal data can be used in the context of preventing or repressing organized crime, including terrorism.<sup>133</sup>

On 20 September 2017, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni delivered a speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). In the speech, he reaffirmed Italy's G7 commitment to counter online recruitment by terrorists by pursuing initiatives to counter their use of the internet and social media.<sup>134</sup>

On 20 September 2017, Gentiloni along with British Prime Minister Theresa May and French President Emmanuel Macron issued a joint statement in a side-event at the UNGA, which reiterated that Italy is resolved to prevent the misuse of the internet by terrorist groups and individual extremists.<sup>135</sup> Along with the other two G7 members, Italy clarified its commitment to "working together to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content online and use of the Internet by terrorists to radicalize, recruit, inspire or incite."<sup>136</sup> However, Gentiloni did not explicitly outline any concrete measures by Italy to counter propaganda supporting terrorism. Instead, through its joint statement with the UK and France, Italy only recognized the efforts of Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube (through the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism) to prevent terrorists from exploiting the internet to spread terrorism and violent propaganda.<sup>137</sup>

On 2 November 2017, as per press release no. 55 by the Council of Ministers, new provisions concerning the interception of conversations or communications were introduced under Article 1 of the Criminal Code of Crime. This new provision outlines the contexts under which these interceptions can occur, with the most serious crimes, including terrorism, being the case.<sup>138</sup>

Italy has made effective contributions towards countering online recruitment by extremists and countering the radicalization and incitement to violence. However, while it has recognized their importance and encouraged measures to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, Italy has not taken tangible measures to effectively counter these issues.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nicolas Di Marco*

---

<sup>133</sup> Press Release of the Council of Ministers no. 40, Italian Government Presidency of the Ministers (Rome) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-40/7891>.

<sup>134</sup> 72<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations. Statement by His Excellency, The President of the Council of Ministers, The Honourable Paolo Gentiloni, (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/it\\_en.pdf](https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/it_en.pdf).

<sup>135</sup> Statement by the United Kingdom, France and Italy at the High Level Meeting on the Prevention of Terrorists' Use of the Internet, New York, Presidency of the Republic (Paris) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.elysee.fr/communiqués-de-presse/article/declaration-du-royaume-uni-de-la-france-et-de-l-italie-lors-de-la-reunion-de-haut-niveau-sur-la-prevention-de-l-utilisation-d-internet-par-les-terroristes-new-york-le-20-septembre-2017/>.

<sup>136</sup> Fight Against Terrorism: It's a Challenge We Share, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Fight-against-terrorism-it-s-a-challenge-we-share>.

<sup>137</sup> France, UK and Italy Cooperate to Fight Terrorism Online, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8330>.

<sup>138</sup> Press Release of the Council of Ministers no. 55, Italian Government Presidency of the Ministers (Rome) 2 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-55/8373>.



**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 20 September 2017, Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, gave a statement at the Eight Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial Plenary Meeting in New York City. There, he stated, “Effective counter-terrorism requires mid- to long-term support to address the root-causes of terrorism in addition to immediate assistance.”<sup>139</sup> Kono stated that Japan would assist developing countries prone to terrorism on strengthening border security and development solutions, such as poverty alleviation and education support, and conduct further research on how to counter violent extremism.<sup>140</sup>

On 20 October 2017, Hachiro Okonogi, Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission of Japan, signed on to a joint communiqué with other interior ministers at the G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting in Ischia, Italy, countering online threats of terrorism.<sup>141</sup> The document reads, “Da’esh, al-Qa’ida, and other terrorist and violent extremist organizations continue to exploit the Internet to spread propaganda, recruit operatives, incite violence and inspire attacks.”<sup>142</sup> The ministers encouraged both the private sector and civil society to “develop counter-narratives against [online] terrorist propaganda.”<sup>143</sup>

Japan recognizes the need to limit the proliferation of terrorism, and has passed measures to counter the preparation of these acts. However, the member has not explicitly applied means to oppose online terrorist recruitment or the online radicalization and incitement to violence among terrorist supporters.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ilya Bañares*

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 20 September 2017, at a speech to United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Theresa May outlined the following: “While this event and the Global Forum are about preventing terrorist propaganda from spreading online and radicalising our citizens, we must also work together to tackle

---

<sup>139</sup> Statement by H.E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000291685.pdf>.

<sup>140</sup> Statement by H.E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000291685.pdf>.

<sup>141</sup> Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

<sup>142</sup> Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

<sup>143</sup> Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

the abuse of encrypted messaging apps to plan, direct and coordinate terrorist attacks.” That same day, Britain, France, and Italy released a joint statement pertaining to online radicalization, placing specific emphasis on a two-hour designation. Noting that disseminators of terrorist propaganda release such information in rapid and multilateral fashions, the leaders called for “algorithmic confinement”:<sup>144</sup> “Recognising this, we have set the challenge to industry, working collaboratively through the Forum, to develop solutions to remove material within 1-2 hours of upload, with the wider objective of preventing such material from being uploaded in the first place.”<sup>145</sup> This 1-2 hour interval<sup>146</sup> is believed to be when content attracts the widest audiences, and is diffused. Remedying this involves working with social media and tech platforms, developing methods to ensure that individuals prone to radical inclinations will not encounter content amplifying these. Moreover, the government seeks to drive this across the “25 sites most commonly used by terrorists, and extending the hash sharing database to as many companies as possible in order to support efforts to identify and remove new and legacy material.”<sup>147</sup> The statement also pledges to prevent “previously identified terrorist material”<sup>148</sup> from being recycled on online forums, in the case of preemptive measures failing to locate and remove it. These cross-platform, public-private proposals have yet to take effect.

On 21 September 2017, the United Kingdom and the Global Solutions Exchange co-hosted an event on Innovations in Civil Society and other Locally Led Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism and Build Social Cohesion and Resilience.<sup>149</sup> The event focused on collaborating to build national action plans (NAPs) to prevent violent extremism (PVE) by creating a more inclusive society.

On 3 October 2017, the British government proposed tangible, legislative measures to target repeated viewers of terrorist content. A Home Office memorandum outlined the framework: “The proposed changes will strengthen the existing offence of possessing information likely to be useful to a terrorist (Section 58 Terrorism Act 2000) so that it applies to material that is viewed repeatedly or streamed online.”<sup>150</sup> A sentence of up to 15 years would be considered, and attributing it to the

---

<sup>144</sup> Statement by the UK, France and Italy on the leaders' meeting on preventing terrorist use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 17 September 21. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-by-the-uk-france-and-italy-on-the-leaders-meeting-on-preventing-terrorist-use-of-the-internet>.

<sup>145</sup> Statement by the UK, France and Italy on the leaders' meeting on preventing terrorist use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-by-the-uk-france-and-italy-on-the-leaders-meeting-on-preventing-terrorist-use-of-the-internet>.

<sup>146</sup> Prime Minister calls for automatic blocking of terrorist content, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-calls-for-automatic-blocking-of-terrorist-content>.

<sup>147</sup> Statement by the UK, France and Italy on the leaders' meeting on preventing terrorist use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-by-the-uk-france-and-italy-on-the-leaders-meeting-on-preventing-terrorist-use-of-the-internet>.

<sup>148</sup> Statement by the UK, France and Italy on the leaders' meeting on preventing terrorist use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-by-the-uk-france-and-italy-on-the-leaders-meeting-on-preventing-terrorist-use-of-the-internet>.

<sup>149</sup> Innovations in Civil Society and other Locally Led Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism and Build Social Cohesion and Resilience, Global Solutions Exchange (New York), 21 September 2018. Access Date: 8 April 2018. <http://www.gsxpve.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/UNGA-GSX-Concept-Note-NAP-Side-Event.pdf>

<sup>150</sup> Law tightened to target terrorists' use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/law-tightened-to-target-terrorists-use-of-the-internet>.

forementioned offence expands on pre-existing applications; “currently the power only applies to online material which has been downloaded and stored on the offender’s computer, is saved on a separate device or printed off as a hard copy.”<sup>151</sup> Furthermore, the publishing of any information pertaining to public service officials, in civilian or military capacities, to facilitate acts of terrorism, is equally punishable by the newly tabled maximum penalty.

In October 2017, the UK Department for Digital Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS) published the Internet Safety Strategy green paper. Although this green paper acknowledges that online extremism and terrorist use of the internet are issues that fall outside the scope of this strategy, there is a link through the strategy working to make the internet a safer and more positively narrated space.<sup>152</sup>

The ratification of the Right Honourable Rudd’s legislation, and institutionalization of the British, French, and Italian coalition’s guidelines are highly constructive. The government’s broad initiatives with tech multinationals are still in progress, but the UK has demonstrated significant effort to collaborate with international, multinational and civil society stakeholders to share best practices and put forward a cohesive front against online terrorism.

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

*Analyst: Anders Bretsen*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 11 July 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Working Groups on Counter Finance, Foreign Terrorist Fighters, Stabilization Support and Communications met separately. The discussions focused on the campaign and how to increasingly restrain ISIS.<sup>153</sup>

On 12 July, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy met with the rest of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS to discuss the means by which to increase efforts to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Also discussed was how to impact the effect on its branches, affiliates and networks throughout the world.<sup>154</sup>

On 13 July, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Small Group met to discuss how to defeat ISIS by strengthening the progress in Mosul and

---

<sup>151</sup> Law tightened to target terrorists' use of the internet, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/law-tightened-to-target-terrorists-use-of-the-internet>.

<sup>152</sup> Internet safety strategy green paper, Government of the United Kingdom (London) October 2017. Access Date: 8 April 2019. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/650949/Internet\\_Safety\\_Strategy\\_green\\_paper.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/650949/Internet_Safety_Strategy_green_paper.pdf)

<sup>153</sup> Meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 5 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272362.htm>.

<sup>154</sup> Meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 5 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272362.htm>.

Raqqa. A special meeting was also held for agents from some African countries, the African Union, and the Multinational Joint Task force on ISIS in the Lake Chad Basin region.<sup>155</sup>

From 29 August to 4 September, 2017, the United States Ambassador-at-Large for Counterterrorism, Nathan A. Sales, travelled to Brussels, London and Paris. There he discussed continuing joint efforts to fight against the terrorism threat in Europe and globally.<sup>156</sup>

On 20 September, 2017, the United States Global Terrorism Forum published a fact sheet on how to recognize “civilian counter terrorism needs, mobilize the necessary expertise and resources to support capacity building and enhance global counterterrorism cooperation.”<sup>157</sup>

On 20-21 September, 2017, the United States government partnered with Peru to hold a two-day workshop in Lima, Peru. This workshop was on how to use law enforcement and counterterrorism finance tools to combat Hezbollah’s activities.<sup>158</sup>

On 3 October, 2017, the United States Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs Michael Miller and Bangladesh Director General for the Americas at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abida Islam chaired the Sixth U.S.-Bangladesh Bilateral Security Dialogue at the U.S. Department of State in Washington DC. Discussions focused on expanding partnerships in counterterrorism, among other issues.<sup>159</sup>

On 4 October, 2017, the United States Department of State held the U.S.-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue in Washington DC. The Dialogue discussed important areas of the U.S.-China relationship on counterterrorism, among other issues.<sup>160</sup>

On 30 October, 2017, the United States government pledged up to USD 60 million to support the G5 Sahel Joint Forces counter terrorism efforts. It is to support the United States regional partners who are fighting to ensure security and stability against ISIS, affiliated groups and other terrorist networks.<sup>161</sup>

On 8 November, 2017, the United States and Qatari officials met in Washington D.C. for the first U.S.-Qatari counter terrorism dialogue. The delegations reviewed Qatar’s positive progress in implementing the U.S.-Qatar counterterrorism Memorandum of Understanding signed in Doha on 11 July.<sup>162</sup>

---

<sup>155</sup> Meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 5 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272362.htm>.

<sup>156</sup> Ambassador-at-Large for Counterterrorism Nathan A. Sales to Travel to Europe, U.S. State Department 29 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/08/273691.htm>.

<sup>157</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Deliverables Fact Sheet, U.S. State Department 20 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274303.htm>

<sup>158</sup> U.S.-Peru Workshop on Countering Hizballah’s Terrorist and Criminal Activities, U.S. State Department 22 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274379.htm>

<sup>159</sup> U.S.-Bangladesh Bilateral Security Dialogue, U.S. State Department 3 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/274581.htm>

<sup>160</sup> U.S.-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue, U.S. State Department 3 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/274590.htm>

<sup>161</sup> United States Pledging up to \$60 Million in New Support for Security Assistance in the Sahel Region, U.S. State Department 30 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/10/275175.htm>

<sup>162</sup> First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, U.S. State Department 8 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>

On 15 November, 2017, the United States Special Presidential Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS met with key members of the Defeat ISIS Coalition in Amman, Jordan. At the meeting the Coalition partners discussed the next steps to ensure ISIS is dealt an enduring defeat in Iraq and Syria and ways to accelerate their collective approach to defeat ISIS's global ambitions.<sup>163</sup>

On 15-16 November, 2017, the United States government and the Kingdom of Morocco launched a global initiative to address homegrown terrorism. To address homegrown terrorism, the initiative's launch brought together over 70 government officials, law enforcement officers, academics, and non-governmental representatives from 25 countries.<sup>164</sup>

The United States has clearly recognized the need to counter propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

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

*Analyst: Sonja Dobson*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied to its commitment to countering propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

On 19 July 2017, the European Commission reported on the actions taken on countering hybrid threats, as were implemented in the 2016 Joint Framework.<sup>165</sup> Hybrid threats combine both conventional and unconventional methods such as cyber-attacks and media manipulation.<sup>166</sup> This report entailed a description of the Communication Task Forces that had been established between "Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods,"<sup>167</sup> the Task Force on Cyber-Security, cooperation with third countries, and cooperation between the EU and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.<sup>168</sup> The European Union used this report to announce the development of an operational protocol that

---

<sup>163</sup> Meeting of the Small Group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS in Jordan, U.S. State Department 9 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275441.htm>

<sup>164</sup> Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism Launch Event Held in Valletta, Malta, U.S State Department 16 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275689.htm>

<sup>165</sup> Security and Defence: Significant Progress to Enhance Europe's Resilience Against Hybrid Threats — More Work Ahead, European Commission (Valletta) 20 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—_en).

<sup>166</sup> Security and Defence: Significant Progress to Enhance Europe's Resilience Against Hybrid Threats — More Work Ahead, European Commission (Valletta) 20 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—_en).

<sup>167</sup> Security and Defence: Significant Progress to Enhance Europe's Resilience Against Hybrid Threats — More Work Ahead, European Commission (Valletta) 20 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—_en).

<sup>168</sup> Security and Defence: Significant Progress to Enhance Europe's Resilience Against Hybrid Threats — More Work Ahead, European Commission (Valletta) 20 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats—_en).

would outline coordination between intelligence collection and analysis regarding online terrorism and resilience in security.<sup>169</sup>

On 14 September 2017, the European Union adopted a programme worth EUR17.5 million to address terrorist threats in the Middle East and North Africa. This three-year programme is aimed to address the drivers and threats from terrorism in these regions to build resilience against terrorism and radicalization leading to violent extremism.<sup>170</sup> Federica Mogherini, the High Representative and Vice-President of the European Commission, stated that cooperation on counterterrorism would be an increased priority within Europe and with its partners. This programme will strengthen the capacity of state actors in countering terrorism, and will also focus on youth and communities in addressing factors that lead to vulnerability to violent extremism and radicalization.<sup>171</sup>

On 28 September 2017, President Jean-Claude Juncker accompanied his State of the Union speech (which was held on 13 September 2017) with a presentation of guidelines and principles for online platforms. This new program would increase the “proactive prevention, detection, and prompt removal of illegal content inciting hatred, violence, and terrorism online.”<sup>172</sup> This weeding out of illegal content would include a more streamlined process for detection and notification by trusted flaggers and the promotion of investment in automatic detection technologies, effective removal and transparency reports, as well as the prevention of re-appearance and repeated uploading of this illegal content.<sup>173</sup> President Juncker stated that the next steps, which are to be completed by May 2018, are to monitor progress of online platforms and to later assess whether additional measures are necessary, including possible legislative measures.<sup>174</sup>

On 18 October 2017, Commissioner Julian King spoke at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on “Building Alliances — Preventing Terror.”<sup>175</sup> In his speech, King addressed the proliferation of radicalization and proliferation of terrorist propaganda, and called on the importance of closing the spaces in which terrorism operates and closing loopholes in terms of recruitment and

---

<sup>169</sup> Security and Defence: Significant Progress to Enhance Europe’s Resilience Against Hybrid Threats — More Work Ahead, European Commission (Valletta) 20 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats--\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/malta/news/security-and-defence-significant-progress-enhance-europes-resilience-against-hybrid-threats--_en).

<sup>170</sup> European Union Steps Up Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism and Counter-Terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-3225\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3225_en.htm).

<sup>171</sup> European Union Steps Up Efforts to Prevent Violent Extremism and Counter-Terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-3225\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3225_en.htm).

<sup>172</sup> Security Union: Commission Steps Up Efforts to Tackle Illegal Content Online, European Commission (Brussels) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-3493\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3493_en.htm).

<sup>173</sup> Security Union: Commission Steps Up Efforts to Tackle Illegal Content Online, European Commission (Brussels) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-3493\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3493_en.htm).

<sup>174</sup> Security Union: Commission Steps Up Efforts to Tackle Illegal Content Online, European Commission (Brussels) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-3493\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3493_en.htm).

<sup>175</sup> Commissioner King’s Remarks at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on “Building Alliances — Preventing Terror”, (Brussels) 18 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror_en).

means.<sup>176</sup> He explicitly stated that over 38,000 pieces of content were referred by the Europe internet referral unit, and 85% were removed.<sup>177</sup> This speech on 18 October 2017 reiterated the success of the European Union's Radicalization Awareness Network, which connects individuals involved in preventing radicalization and violent extremism throughout Europe.<sup>178</sup> While this project is ongoing, Commissioner King spoke of success in its working groups such as the Communications and Narratives working group, which acts to deliver on-and-offline communication that counters extremist propaganda, the Education working group, which brings together first-line education practitioners to empower them in countering radicalization, as well as the Health and Social Care working group, which interprets signs of radicalization and helps those at risk of incitement to violence.<sup>179</sup>

On 27 November 2017, EU Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos announced at the Eighth Annual Bosphorus Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, that the EU Internet Forum had voluntarily partnered with the internet industry, and has regulated and seen to 95% of terrorist content being automatically removed by companies.<sup>180</sup> Avramopoulos addressed the hope for more companies to join this collaboration, and spoke of the success of the Radicalisation Awareness Network's reach to countries outside of Europe.<sup>181</sup>

The European Union has made effective contributions to countering propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism, online recruitment by extremists, radicalization and incitement to violence.

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

*Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong*

---

<sup>176</sup> Commissioner King's Remarks at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on "Building Alliances — Preventing Terror", (Brussels) 18 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror_en).

<sup>177</sup> Commissioner King's Remarks at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on "Building Alliances — Preventing Terror" (Brussels) 18 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror_en)

<sup>178</sup> Commissioner King's Remarks at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on "Building Alliances — Preventing Terror" (Brussels) 18 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-remarks-counter-extremism-project-conference-building-alliances-preventing-terror_en).

<sup>179</sup> RAN Working Groups (Brussels) 25 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network/about-ran\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/about-ran_en).

<sup>180</sup> Remarks by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the 8<sup>th</sup> Bosphorus Summit, European Commission (Brussels) 27 November 2017. Access Date: 8 January 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/remarks-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-8th-bosphorus-summit\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/remarks-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-8th-bosphorus-summit_en)

<sup>181</sup> Remarks by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the 8<sup>th</sup> Bosphorus Summit, European Commission (Brussels) 27 November 2017. Access Date: 8 January 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/remarks-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-8th-bosphorus-summit\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/remarks-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-8th-bosphorus-summit_en)

### 3. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament

“We reiterate our commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

#### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.25		

#### Background

The North Korean regime’s launching of ballistic missiles in March, April, and July 2017, and claims to have tested a hydrogen bomb on 3 September 2017, have global implications that have pushed nonproliferation and disarmament high on the G7 Taormina Summit agenda.<sup>182,183,184,185</sup>

The 2017 G7 pledge to combat the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to further global disarmament is a continuation of years-long efforts. Past efforts notably include the 2002 Kananaskis Summit’s Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which established measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through terrorists and other violent proliferators.<sup>186</sup> The initiative raised USD 20 billion and was extended in 2011.<sup>187</sup>

In this year’s G7 commitment cycle, condemnation of the ownership and use of nuclear weapons began before the summit itself. The 2017 G7 foreign ministers’ meeting in Lucca on 10 and 11 April 2017 included a stand-alone statement on nonproliferation and disarmament. The Statement commits the G7 foreign ministers to “full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action endorsed by [United Nations Security Council Resolution] (UNSC) 2231(2015), as well as to contribute positively to the 2017-2020 review cycle of the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

<sup>182</sup> North Korea fires four missiles toward Japan, angering Tokyo and South Korea, Reuters (Seoul) 5 March 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

<sup>183</sup> North Korea's missile test fails, US military says, CNN (Atlanta) 29 April 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/28/world/north-korea-missile-launch/index.html>.

<sup>184</sup> US slams North Korea missile test as Kim claims 'whole US mainland' in reach, CNN (Atlanta) 30 July 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

<sup>185</sup> North Korea “earthquake” was its most powerful nuclear test yet, Quartz (New York) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 17. <https://qz.com/1068659/north-korea-hydrogen-bomb-its-latest-claims/>.

<sup>186</sup> G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 January 2012. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/rm/182390.htm>.

<sup>187</sup> G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/global-partnership-against-spread-weapons-and-materials-mass-destruction-10-plus-10-over-10-program/>.



Nuclear Weapons],”<sup>188</sup> further noting North Korean violation of UNSC resolutions 1718, 2270 and 2321, and concerning weapons use in Malaysia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The statement expresses support for the nonproliferation and disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) and the second Comprehensive Review of UNSC Resolution 1540(2004) which is crucial in combating proliferation of WMDs.<sup>189</sup>

In the G7 leaders’ communiqué, the G7 endorsed the foreign ministers’ statement and further discussed issues and crises that are most seriously threatening “the security and well-being of [their] citizens and global stability.”<sup>190</sup> North Korea in particular was cited as a “top priority in the international agenda” for its actions against disarmament and nonproliferation. It was the only country mentioned by name that is breaching international law in these two issue areas. G7 members condemned “in the strongest terms” North Korean nuclear tests and ballistic missiles, and called on the rest of the world to do the same while also taking further measures to ensure North Korea’s implementation of the relevant UNSC resolutions.<sup>191</sup>

Discussion of international security related to nonproliferation permeated bilateral meetings during the Taormina Summit, demonstrated by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s discussion with Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who “condemned North Korea’s recent actions, explained that the UNSC possesses tools to increase pressure on North Korea and stated that he will raise the North Korean issue seriously among countries concerned.”<sup>192</sup> The summit also saw the presentation of the 2017 Report from the Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG).<sup>193</sup>

### **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is widely considered to be the foundation of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, and with a total of 191 state signatories, is the most accepted arms control agreement in history.<sup>194</sup> First entering into force in 1970, the NPT “represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon states.”<sup>195</sup> The objective of the treaty is to provide a step-by-step framework towards achieving nuclear disarmament through its three principal pillars:

3. **Nonproliferation:** Nuclear weapons states pledge to not be involved in the transfer of nuclear weapons to any recipient and to not encourage or induce non-nuclear-weapons states to

---

<sup>188</sup> G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G7 (Taormina) 11 April 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG\\_Statement\\_Final.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG_Statement_Final.pdf).

<sup>189</sup> G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G7 (Taormina) 11 April 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG\\_Statement\\_Final.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/NPDG_Statement_Final.pdf).

<sup>190</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 04 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>191</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 14 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>192</sup> Prime Minister Abe Holds a Meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/ipc/page3e\\_000683.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/ipc/page3e_000683.html).

<sup>193</sup> 2017 Report, Nuclear Safety and Security Group (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000260025.pdf>.

<sup>194</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) n.d. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt>.

<sup>195</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (New York) n.d. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/>.

manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapons states pledge to forego the development, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons; to not seek or receive assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons; and to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards for verification that their nuclear activities serve solely peaceful purposes.<sup>196</sup>

4. **Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials:** acknowledges the rights of all Parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes while benefiting from international cooperation, in conformity with their obligation towards the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.<sup>197</sup>
5. **Disarmament:** all Parties pledge to pursue good-faith negotiations on effective measures towards the goal of nuclear disarmament and cessation of the nuclear arms race.<sup>198</sup>

Examples of adhering to the NPT include but are not limited to: the promotion and establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones; reaching bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the peaceful use and/or trade of nuclear materials; agreeing to IAEA supervision over nuclear materials and energy; unilateral or joint statements pressuring non-Party states to adhere to the NPT; imposing sanctions against states that do not abide by the NPT; and reaffirming commitment towards any of the NPT's three pillars.

Sanctions against the North Korean regime in retaliation against its escalation of nuclear and missile activities can be implemented by the G7 through unilateral and/or multilateral means.

Unilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by a single country on North Korea. Examples include Japan imposing sanctions on the DPRK following its satellite launch in 2016, which banned North Korean nationals from entering Japan as well as North Korean ships from entering Japanese ports<sup>199</sup>; South Korea imposing sanctions on North Korea in December 2016, which blacklisted dozens of senior North Korean officials from doing business with South Koreans<sup>200</sup>; and the United States imposing sanctions in December 2016 against North Korean financial, transportation and energy operations.<sup>201</sup>

Multilateral sanctions against North Korea means sanctions imposed by more than one country on North Korea. Since 2006, the United Nations, specifically the UNSC, has led the multilateral sanction regime against the DPRK. In total, the UNSC has adopted eight major sanctions resolutions against North Korea in response to the regime's nuclear and missile activities, and all eight have been adopted unanimously. The most recent of these UNSC Resolutions (UNSCR) are UNSCR 2371

---

<sup>196</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>197</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>198</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2010. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/141503.pdf>.

<sup>199</sup> Japan announces new sanctions on North Korea, Chicago Tribune (Chicago) 10 February 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-japan-north-korea-sanctions-20160210-story.html>.

<sup>200</sup> South Korea imposes unilateral sanctions on North Korea after missile tests, DW (Berlin) 2 December 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/south-korea-imposes-unilateral-sanctions-on-north-korea-after-missile-tests/a-36610154>.

<sup>201</sup> U.S. Treasury expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, NK News (Seoul) 2 December 2016. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://www.nknews.org/2016/12/u-s-treasury-expands-unilateral-sanctions-against-north-korea/>.

following North Korea's two intercontinental ballistic missile tests in August 2017, and UNSCR 2375 in response to North Korea's sixth nuclear test in September 2017.<sup>202</sup>

### Commitment Features

This commitment states that G7 members "reiterate [their] commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament." Non-proliferation is defined as the "prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons."<sup>203</sup> Disarmament is defined as "[prohibiting the] possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use [of nuclear weapons] and to provide for their destruction." The term "reiterate" refers to "commitments that have been established in the past. It should not be considered a new initiative; however, new efforts in the area should be made."<sup>204</sup>

Thus, in order for the G7 member to be found in full compliance with this commitment it must demonstrate that it has continued to work towards non-proliferation and disarmament by adhering to the pillars of the NPT. For partial compliance the G7 member has to do one or the other. For non-compliance the G7 member has not taken action in either nonproliferation nor disarmament, or has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment.

This commitment is understood as a pledge from the G7 to continue supporting the NPT while also enforcing the implementation of relevant sanctions against North Korea.

The compliance period is from 27 May 2017 to 07 June 2018. In order for a G7 member to be recognized as making an effort to adhere to the NPT, it must have made progress in at least two of the three NPT pillars during this time. Similarly, G7 members are assessed by their implementation of unilateral and/or multilateral sanctions during the compliance period.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	Member has made little to no effort to adhere to the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) AND did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made an effort to adhere to the NPT but did not implement any sanctions against North Korea OR made little to no effort to adhere to the NPT but implemented unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.
0	Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement either unilateral or multilateral sanctions against North Korea.
+1	Member has made an effort to adhere to the NPT AND made an effort to implement both unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea.

*Lead Analyst: Aisha Ryan*

### Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

<sup>202</sup> UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea, Arms Control Association (Washington D.C.) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 17 October 2017. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/UN-Security-Council-Resolutions-on-North-Korea>.

<sup>203</sup> Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York) 5 March 1970. Access Date: 14 October 1970. <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt/text>.

<sup>204</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 & G20 Research Group (Toronto) 2 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

On 8 June 2017 Canada finalized an agreement to voluntarily contribute CAD 175,000 to the non-profit, non-partisan Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI).<sup>205</sup> In support of Canada's contribution, Canadian Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Canada-US Relations) Andrew Leslie said "this financial contribution will help the important work being undertaken through this initiative [and] help the international partnership for nuclear disarmament verification continue its critical work."<sup>206</sup>

From 12 to 25 September 2017, at the First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada stated that this contribution to the NTI "in support of the *International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification*."<sup>207</sup> Canada also reiterated its support for existing sanctions against North Korea, but did not follow this up with any new sanctions. Canada stated, "We cannot ignore the immediate threat of North Korea. Nor can we lose sight of the pressing need to tighten global sanctions against it, counter its proliferation networks, and persuade it to pursue constructive political dialogue."<sup>208</sup> Canada has not passed any new sanctions against North Korea in support of these words.

On 7 July 2017 the United Nations held a vote on "The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons."<sup>209</sup> UN Secretary General, António Guterres described the treaty as, "an important step towards the universally-held goal of a world free of nuclear weapons," adding that "it is my hope that it will reinvigorate global efforts to achieve it."<sup>210</sup> 122 countries voted in favor of the treaty. Canada did not take part in the negotiations or the ratification of the treaty.<sup>211</sup> Global Affairs Canada released a statement on 7 July 2017 stating that the treaty, "will not address concrete measures to eliminate nuclear weapons."<sup>212</sup>

On 20 September 2017, Mark Gwozdecky, the Canadian Deputy Minister for International Security and Political Affairs, spoke at the UN conference responsible for enforcing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.<sup>213</sup> Deputy Minister Gwozdecky articulated the reasons for Canada's absence from the treaty

---

<sup>205</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification Highlighted in the Canadian House of Commons, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) July 6 2017. 20 November 2017. <http://www.nti.org/newsroom/news/nti-ipndv-highlighted-canadian-house-commons/>.

<sup>206</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification Highlighted in the Canadian House of Commons, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) July 6 2017. 20 November 2017. <http://www.nti.org/newsroom/news/nti-ipndv-highlighted-canadian-house-commons/>.

<sup>207</sup> Canada — Statement on Nuclear Weapons — First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/10/13a.aspx?lang=eng>.

<sup>208</sup> Canada — Statement on Nuclear Weapons — First Committee of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/10/13a.aspx?lang=eng>.

<sup>209</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>210</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons opens for signature at UN, United Nations News Center (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57588#.WhnODxNSyRs>.

<sup>211</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>212</sup> 122 countries adopt 'historic' UN treaty to ban nuclear weapons, CBC (Toronto) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/un-treaty-ban-nuclear-weapons-1.4192761>.

<sup>213</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

by stating that, “without the support of any nuclear-armed states, it will not result in the elimination of even a single nuclear weapon.”<sup>214</sup> On the question of Canada’s support for disarmament Deputy Minister Gwozdecky stated, “nuclear disarmament remains a priority for Canada, but efforts to this end must meet the dual test of effectiveness and undiminished security for all.”<sup>215</sup>

On 9 January 2018 the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada was “encouraged by the reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea.”<sup>216</sup> In response to this development Minister Freeland reinstated Canada’s support to a diplomatic solution which would include “sanctions that exert pressure on North Korea to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs verifiably and irreversibly.”<sup>217</sup> To further this aim Minister Freeland announced that Canada and the United States would “co-host a meeting of foreign ministers from across the globe to work together to achieve stringent sanctions implementation, as well as to strengthen diplomatic efforts toward a secure, prosperous and denuclearized Korean peninsula.”<sup>218</sup>

On 16 January 2018 Canada and the U.S. co-hosted the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula.<sup>219</sup> They addressed “the grave and growing threat posed by North Korea’s nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs.”<sup>220</sup> Canada’s Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland said “investing in nuclear weapons will lead only to more sanctions and to perpetual instability on the peninsula.”<sup>221</sup> The meeting provided foreign ministers from 20 countries to coordinate their responses to North Korea’s nuclear program.

Canada has only partially adhered to the NPT and has not made any effort to implement multilateral or unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

---

<sup>214</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

[http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

<sup>215</sup> Statement by Canada to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-Into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

[http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668](http://www.international.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/statements-declarations/2017/09/21a.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.119526665.1058458030.1511287668-163471359.1511287668).

<sup>216</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>217</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>218</sup> Canada is encouraged by reopening of talks between North Korea and South Korea, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 January 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_is\\_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_is_encouragedbyreopeningoftalksbetweennorthkoreaandsouthk.html).

<sup>219</sup> Address by Minister Freeland at the Opening Session of the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening\\_remarks\\_vancouver-seance\\_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862](http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening_remarks_vancouver-seance_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862).

<sup>220</sup> Canada and United States conclude Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_and\\_unitedstatesconcludevancouverforeignministersmeetingo.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_and_unitedstatesconcludevancouverforeignministersmeetingo.html).

<sup>221</sup> Address by Minister Freeland at the Opening Session of the Vancouver Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening\\_remarks\\_vancouver-seance\\_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862](http://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/opening_remarks_vancouver-seance_ouverture.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.253325065.1605128665.1516577479-216702034.1510955862).

Thus, Canada receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Karl Greenfield*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 2 June 2017, France's Permanent Representative to the United Nations François Delattre voted for UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2356. The resolution extends the number of individuals and entities targeted by sanctions for their involvement in North Korea's nuclear-weapon program and thereby strengthen compliance to Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Delattre stated that "the Council condemns North Korea's unjustifiable actions and punishes individuals and entities that are central to the operations of the regime and its programmes, in particular the ballistic-missile programme, and their financing."<sup>222</sup> Delattre also made a statement calling for denuclearization of North Korea.

On 7 July 2017, Ambassador Delattre voted, alongside the United States and Britain, against a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons, citing that the "ban treaty is incompatible with the policy of nuclear deterrence."<sup>223</sup> Delattre stated that this treaty ban will only weaken countries against a North Korean nuclear threat as it does not address international security concerns that result in the need for nuclear weapons as a deterrence. Delattre also made a statement claiming that this ban will result in the weakening of NPT and non-NPT states. However, he reaffirmed that France will continue in its fight to preserve non-proliferation regimes and its efforts in preventing North Korea from diminishing the unity of non-proliferation regimes.<sup>224</sup>

On 10 July 2017, France reaffirmed its intention to close up to 17 nuclear reactors by the end of the presidency of François Hollande. By the time he left office, Hollande had only finalized plans to close Fessenheim in Alsace, France's largest nuclear reactor. France continues to reaffirm its promise to convert these reactors into energy saving sources, citing that the reduction of nuclear energy sources will soon be converted to more "diversified energy sources."<sup>225</sup>

On 29 July 2017, French Foreign Ministry spokesperson Agnès Romatet-Espagne delivered a statement to the press calling on the UN, European Union, and non-proliferation countries to place greater pressure on North Korea, as a result of North Korea's nuclear ballistic program and nuclear

---

<sup>222</sup> North Korea — Explanation of vote by Mr François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council — 2 June 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 8 June 2017. Access Date 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-the-Security-Council-affirms-it-s-authority>.

<sup>223</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons — 7 July 2017 Quai d'Orsay French official statement and joint Press Statement from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the United States, United Kingdom and France, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Adoption-of-a-treaty-banning-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>224</sup> Treaty banning nuclear weapons — 7 July 2017 Quai d'Orsay French official statement and joint Press Statement from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the United States, United Kingdom and France, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Adoption-of-a-treaty-banning-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>225</sup> France to Close up to 17 Nuclear Power Stations, Radio France Internationale (New York) 10 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/environment/20170710-france-close-17-nuclear-power-stations>.

launches. In her press statement, Romatet-Espagne stressed the need for the EU to take part in pressuring North Korea into joining the negotiation table, independent of the UN.<sup>226</sup>

On 3 August 2017, France extended its no fly zone (NFZ) around North Korea, following North Korea's intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) testing. France already NFZ in place over North Korea. Ambassador Delattre made a statement condemning North Korea's ICBM testing after the missile landed 100 kilometres from the path of an Air France airplane.<sup>227</sup> Delattre reaffirmed the need for firm sanctions, including sanctions restricting exports of oil resources to Korea, sanctions against North Korean nationals within french borders, as well as sanctions restricting sea and air access.

On 5 August 2017, Ambassador Delattre proclaimed North Korea a 4G threat to international security, Delattre described it as a "threat that is global, grave, given and growing."<sup>228</sup> France voted for UNSC resolution 2375, a full ban on North Korea's economic sector. France intends for this resolution, to demonstrate that non-proliferation states are united under one goal of strengthening the non-proliferation regime.

On 3 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron condemned North Korea's testing of its hydrogen bomb on the previous day. President Macron called for prompt response through multilateral sanctions by the international community and non-proliferation countries, in order to pressure North Korea into abiding by NPT.<sup>229</sup>

On 4 September 2017, in an emergency Security Council meeting, Ambassador Delattre made a statement calling for firm multilateral sanctions led by the Security Council.<sup>230</sup> Delattre stated that North Korea is becoming more of a threat to the future of the non-proliferation regime. It was at this meeting that Delattre declared North Korea's actions as an urgent and pressing matter, a situation that is too late for compromise.<sup>231</sup>

On 11 September 2017, Ambassador Delattre made a statement congratulating the UNSC's adoption of resolution 2375, resulting in broader multilateral sanctions against North Korea, specifically economic and sectoral sanctions. It was at this meeting that Delattre proposed three

---

<sup>226</sup> France Calls for Tougher UN Sanctions after new North Korea Nuke Launch, Radio France Internationale (New York) 29 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170729-france-calls-tougher-un-sanctions-after-new-n-korea-nuke-launch>.

<sup>227</sup> Air France Extends No-fly Zone around North Korea after ICBM Tests, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 4 August 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170804-air-france-extends-no-fly-zone-around-north-korea-after-icbm-tests>.

<sup>228</sup> North Korea- Remarks to the press by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 7 August 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Full-ban-on-different-key-economic-sectors-used-by-the-North-Korea>.

<sup>229</sup> France Condemns N Korea H-bomb Test, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 3 September 2017. Access date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20170903-france-condemns-n-korea-h-bomb-test>.

<sup>230</sup> North Korea — Remarks to the press by François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Monday 4 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/France-calls-for-new-sanctions-against-North-Korea>.

<sup>231</sup> Security Council Emergency Meeting — Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea — Intervention of François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Monday 4 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 8 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-France-calls-to-an-adoption-of-new-sanctions>.

requirements moving forward in dealing with North Korea's negligence, three requirements being unity, firmness, and diplomacy.<sup>232</sup>

On 21 September 2017, French Secretary of State to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne delivered a speech to the Security Council reaffirming the importance of unity, firmness, and collective action in order to prompt North Korea towards negotiation and compromise. Lemoyne also highlighted the need to strengthen UN's Proliferation Security Initiative, as well as strengthening export control regimes, reiterating France's efforts towards collective non-proliferation and promise to assist in its growth.<sup>233</sup>

On 9 October 2017, France hosted the International Luxembourg Forum on Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe. The conference highlighted the possible danger of North Korea as a catalyst for nuclear war, deeming it a situation "worse than the Cold War."<sup>234</sup> Diplomats emphasized the need for a broader and stronger united non-proliferation action. The conference also called for firmer economic sanctions against North Korea.<sup>235</sup>

On 24 October 2017, Ambassador Delattre delivered a statement on the achievements of the United Nations towards compliance to the NPT. Delattre reaffirmed France's commitment to the continuation of actions for non-proliferation in the face of increasing global crisis.<sup>236</sup>

On 15 December 2017, Mr. François Delattre made a speech to the UNSC calling for firmer sanctions against North Korea. Delattre called for the execution of existing sanctions against North Korea, stating "everyone knows that the uneven implementation of sanctions seriously affects the effectiveness of our collective action."<sup>237</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Jean-Yves le Drian, France's Foreign Minister, reaffirmed France's commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>238</sup>

---

<sup>232</sup> Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea/ Adoption of the resolution 2375 — Vote Explanation by M. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council — 11 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 13 September 2017. Access date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-this-is-not-a-mere-show-of-resolve>.

<sup>233</sup> Security Council — Non-proliferation — Speech by M. Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne, Secretary of State of the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs — 21 September 2017, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Non-proliferation-The-outlook-is-bleak>.

<sup>234</sup> Nuclear Threat Greater than in Cold War, Paris Conference Hears, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20171009-experts-warn-us-n-korea-tensions-could-blitz-cold-war>.

<sup>235</sup> Nuclear Threat Greater than in Cold War, Paris Conference Hears, Radio France Internationale (Paris) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://en.rfi.fr/asia-pacific/20171009-experts-warn-us-n-korea-tensions-could-blitz-cold-war>.

<sup>236</sup> Non-proliferation — Remarks to the press by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Remarks in national capacity, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 25 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Non-proliferation-regimes-important-common-achievements>.

<sup>237</sup> North Korea — Speech by Mr. François Delattre, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations — Security Council, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/North-Korea-main-focus-of-our-action-is-to-stand-firm>.

<sup>238</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.



France has fully complied with its commitment by implementing unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea. France also made efforts to comply with non-proliferation standards through declarations against nuclear proliferation and for disarmament.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jamela Salman*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 3 September 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called for the European Union to impose harsher sanctions against North Korea.<sup>239</sup>

On 4 September 2017, German Spokesman Steffen Seibert stated that Merkel and South Korean President Moon Jae-in urged other states to “quickly decide on further and stricter sanctions”<sup>240</sup> against North Korea.<sup>241</sup>

On 11 September 2017, Seibert stated that Merkel “was lobbying at international level for a further tightening of sanctions against North Korea.”<sup>242</sup> Merkel was said to have also tried to influence leaders in Tokyo, Paris, Beijing, Washington DC and Russia to tighten sanctions.<sup>243</sup>

On 21 September 2017, German Foreign Minister Gabriel co-hosted with the Japanese Foreign Minister a Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) Ministerial meeting in New York.<sup>244</sup> Through this initiative, Germany is currently working to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by “[exploring] further collaboration, in keeping with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, [and] address subsequent North Korean provocations.”<sup>245</sup>

On 26 September 2017, a representative of Germany made a statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly stating that, Germany, since July 2017, has been involved in a “high-level preparatory group” with a goal of starting “early negotiations on an FMCT (Fissile Material Cut-Off

---

<sup>239</sup> Germany, France, Italy seek tougher EU sanctions on North Korea, EURACTIV (London) 8 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.eufp.eu/germany-france-italy-seek-tougher-eu-sanctions-north-korea>.

<sup>240</sup> Merkel calls for tougher North Korea sanctions, Politico (Brussels) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.politico.eu/article/north-korea-nuclear-merkel-calls-for-tougher-sanctions/>.

<sup>241</sup> Merkel calls for tougher North Korea sanctions, Politico (Brussels) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.politico.eu/article/north-korea-nuclear-merkel-calls-for-tougher-sanctions/>.

<sup>242</sup> Finding new ways to de-escalate the situation, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09\\_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>243</sup> Finding new ways to de-escalate the situation, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09\\_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/09_en/2017-09-11-krise-um-nordkorea_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>244</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>245</sup> Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) Joint Statement on North Korea. Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/press-releases/2017/20170921-jointstmnt-NK-NPDI.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/press-releases/2017/20170921-jointstmnt-NK-NPDI.html).

Treaty).<sup>246</sup> According to the Arms Control Association, the FMCT, if adopted, “would prohibit the production of the two main components of nuclear weapons: highly-enriched uranium (HEU), and plutonium.”<sup>247</sup>

On 12 October 2017, German Ambassador and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino, stated, “we [UN members] need to redouble our efforts when it comes to strengthening the NPT in its three equally important pillars.”<sup>248</sup> He validated Germany’s commitment of the NPT by stating that Germany “would like to contribute [further work on the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament and Verification (IPNDV)] by focusing on practical measures. The IPNDV aims “to identify potential tools and technologies that will be needed to support future nuclear disarmament verification efforts.”<sup>249</sup> He also stated, “[Germany] strongly supports Norway’s initiative which aims at establishing a GGE [group of government experts] on these issues.”<sup>250</sup> Regarding the NPT pillar ‘Peaceful Use of Nuclear Materials,’ he stated that “the peaceful use of nuclear energy must rest on the highest possible levels of nuclear safety and nuclear security.”<sup>251</sup>

On 13 October 2017, Germany, in a joint statement with French and British leaders, stated that they continue to “stand committed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) [also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal] and to its full implementation by all sides”<sup>252</sup> to ensure Iran’s nuclear program is not being used for nuclear weapons.<sup>253</sup>

---

<sup>246</sup> German Statement at the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/news-corner/20170926-anton-elim-nuclear/954802>.

<sup>247</sup> Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) at a Glance, Arms Control Association (Washington) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/fmct>.

<sup>248</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>249</sup> International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/t/avc/ipndv/>.

<sup>250</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622)

<sup>251</sup> Statement on Nuclear Disarmament by Ambassador Michael Biontino, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference of Disarmament, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/\\_\\_pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/__pr/speeches-statements/2017/20171013-biontino-disarmament.html?archive=2990622).

<sup>252</sup> Europe committed to Iran nuclear deal, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10\\_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>253</sup> Europe committed to Iran nuclear deal, The German Federal Government (Berlin) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10\\_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/10_en/2017-10-16-iran-eu_en.html?nn=709674).

On 16 October 2017, the European Union Foreign Affairs Council (including Germany) adopted new sanctions “to further increase the pressure on the DPRK to comply with its obligations”<sup>254</sup> in response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons programs.<sup>255</sup> These sanctions include a “total ban”<sup>256</sup> on EU investment in all sectors in North Korea, a “total ban on the sale of refined petroleum products and crude oil”<sup>257</sup> to North Korea, and “lowering the amount of personal remittances transferred”<sup>258</sup> to North Korea from EUR 15,000 to EUR 5,000.<sup>259</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Sigmar Gabriel, Germany’s foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>260</sup>

Germany has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and made an effort to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tyler Rae McMurdo*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 4 September 2017 Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and several other leaders part of the UN Security Council stated their commitment to push North Korea to comply with all resolutions set forth by the Council.<sup>261</sup> Later that month on 11 September 2017, Italy supported multilateral sanctions through the United Nations Security Council, supporting resolution 2375 to sanction North Korea after the violation of the resolution established by the UN on 2 September 2017.<sup>262</sup> This move aligns with previous intentions of PM Gentiloni on 4 September 2017.

On 1 October 2017 the Washington Post reported that Angelino Alfano, the Italian foreign minister, stated that the North Korean ambassador, Mun Jong Nam, must leave Italy due to North Korea’s

---

<sup>254</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>255</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>256</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>257</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>258</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>259</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, European Council (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>260</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) January 11 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

<sup>261</sup> Presidenza G7, comunicato di condanna dei test nucleari della Corea del Nord, Governo (Rome) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/presidenza-g7-comunicato-di-condanna-dei-test-nucleari-della-corea-del-nord/8008>.

<sup>262</sup> Resolution 2375 (2017), United Nations Security Council (New York) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2375>.

progression with its nuclear program.<sup>263</sup> Alfano emphasized this move was necessary to pressure North Korea into compliance with non-proliferation regulations.<sup>264</sup>

On 26 October 2017, *Pressenza* reported that more than 200 members of Italian Parliament have promised to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons despite its membership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.<sup>265</sup>

On 22 December 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the UN, emphasized Italy's unified stance on adopting further multilateral sanctions against North Korea. The ambassador also emphasized Italy's commitment to a long term peaceful solution while encouraging other UN members to introduce their own sanctions.<sup>266</sup>

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Mariah Stewart*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

From 1 to 2 June 2017, the Government of Japan held the Plenary Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Tokyo. More than 200 representatives from 75 countries attended the meeting. In his keynote address, Japanese State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura strongly condemned provocations by North Korea, emphasized the need for capacity building and international cooperation to enhance nuclear security, and presented Japan's efforts to strengthen measures against nuclear terrorism in view of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aim of this meeting was to discuss new strategies to strengthen global efforts to combat nuclear terrorism.<sup>267</sup>

On 25 August 2017, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced that Japan will impose new unilateral sanctions against North Korea. Yoshihide Suga stated that these sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of four Chinese companies and two Namibian companies, as well as one Chinese individual and another of an unknown nationality for their dealings with the North Korean government.<sup>268</sup>

---

<sup>263</sup> Italy becomes fifth country to expel North Korean ambassador, *Ferrara* (Washington, D.C.) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bc010a3d88f6](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460_story.html?utm_term=.bc010a3d88f6).

<sup>264</sup> Italy becomes fifth country to expel North Korean ambassador, *Ferrara* (Washington, D.C.) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bc010a3d88f6](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italy-becomes-fifth-country-to-expel-north-korean-ambassador/2017/10/01/98785c14-a6ad-11e7-8ed2-c7114e6ac460_story.html?utm_term=.bc010a3d88f6).

<sup>265</sup> Italy's parliamentarians spearhead efforts to ratify ban treaty, *Pressenza* (Rome) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <https://www.pressenza.com/2017/10/italys-parliamentarians-spearhead-efforts-to-ratify-ban-treaty/>.

<sup>266</sup> Security Council — North Korea, *Farnesina* (Rome) 22 December 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza\\_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/12/consiglio-di-sicurezza-corea-del.html](http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/12/consiglio-di-sicurezza-corea-del.html).

<sup>267</sup> Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001613.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001613.html).

<sup>268</sup> Japan Announces New Sanctions Against North Korea, *CNN* (Atlanta) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/25/asia/japan-north-korea-sanctions/index.html>.

On 3 September 2017, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe released a statement condemning North Korea's testing of nuclear weapons. In his statement, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe strongly condemned North Korea's repeated provocations, including nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches, and urged North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also stated that Japan will further strengthen collaboration with the international community, ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2371, and consider further measures against North Korea, including further action in the United Nations Security Council.<sup>269</sup>

On 20 September 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons opened for signature at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Japan has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>270</sup>

On 6 November 2017, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced another round of unilateral sanctions against North Korea as a result of its continued missile tests and persistence in developing its nuclear program. The sanctions will freeze the Japanese assets of nine organizations and 26 individuals with ties to the North Korean government.<sup>271</sup>

Japan has promoted dialogue on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation through public consultations and leading multilateral communication on nuclear terrorism prevention. Moreover, Japan has not hesitated to impose multiple rounds of unilateral sanctions against North Korea for its persistent defiance of the global community and international law through its continued nuclear and missile tests. However, Japan has not yet signed nor ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Elie Atieh*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 8 July 2017, a UK representative stated in the United Nations that the UK will not be signing the recent treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, as the treaty "risks undermining and weakening" the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)<sup>272</sup> and highlighted the importance of upholding and strengthening the treaty. He further stated that the UK "firmly believes that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament

---

<sup>269</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/statement/201709/1224276\\_11585.html](https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201709/1224276_11585.html).

<sup>270</sup> Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/list-of-countries-which-signed-tpnw-on-opening-day-20-september-2017/>.

<sup>271</sup> Japan Announces Additional Sanctions Against North Korea, Reuters (London) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-japan-sanctions/japan-to-impose-additional-sanctions-on-north-korea-idUSKBN1D7072>.

<sup>272</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.

negotiated using a step-by-step approach, within existing international frameworks,”<sup>273</sup> and that the UK will “continue to work with partners across the international community to press for key steps towards multilateral disarmament, including the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and successful negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament.”<sup>274</sup>

On 29 August 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May stated that the UK stood “shoulder to shoulder”<sup>275</sup> with Japan in facing North Korean aggression. She discussed the possibility of new sanctions against North Korea with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and stressed the importance of the “show of unity”<sup>276</sup> at the UN Security Council.<sup>277</sup>

On 22 September 2017, Mark Field, the Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific called for all countries to “continue to press North Korea to respect UN’s resolutions and to change its reckless course.”<sup>278</sup> He emphasized that the NPT “sits at heart”<sup>279</sup> of UK’s nonproliferation effort, and stated that the UK does not believe the recent treaty of banning nuclear weapons is helpful as it creates unnecessary divisions and undermines the NPT.<sup>280</sup>

On 16 October 2017, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Boris Johnson stated that the UK has “secured a set of stringent new sanctions”<sup>281</sup> to be placed on North Korea. He declared that North Korea perpetrated “unacceptable threats,”<sup>282</sup> and stated “maximising diplomatic and economic

---

<sup>273</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>274</sup> UK Statement on Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>.

<sup>275</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>276</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>277</sup> Theresa May expresses unity with Japan in face of North Korea threat, The Guardian (London) 30 August 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/aug/30/theresa-may-expresses-unity-with-japan-in-face-of-north-korea-threat>.

<sup>278</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>279</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>280</sup> Non-Proliferation: UN Security Council Statement by Mark Field, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/non-proliferation-un-security-council-statement-by-mark-field>.

<sup>281</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

<sup>282</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

pressure on North Korea is the most effective way to pressure Pyongyang to halt its illegal and aggressive actions.”<sup>283</sup>

On 8 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) published the impact assessment of the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. The bill is part of the UK’s Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)’s “ongoing constructive engagement”<sup>284</sup> with BEIS to develop a domestic nuclear safeguards regime as part of the UK’s exit from the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The impact assessment stated that the arrangements “form an essential part of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, to which the UK is committed. [The UK’s] future arrangements will need to be robust and as comprehensive as the current Euratom regime ... to support the UK’s ongoing commitment to the global non-proliferation regime”<sup>285</sup> and to strengthen the UK’s international reputation as a non-proliferation leader.<sup>286</sup>

On 11 January 2018, Foreign Minister Boris Johnson reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>287</sup>

The UK has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, the UK receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Bonnie Li*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on nonproliferation and disarmament.

On 20 August 2017, President Donald Trump stated threats of force against North Korea by writing on Twitter that the “U.S. military solutions are now fully in place, [and that North Korea] will not get away with what [it’s] doing.”<sup>288</sup> Trump then told reporters that the state would “truly regret it”<sup>289</sup>

---

<sup>283</sup> UK secures new EU sanctions on North Korea, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office(London) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-secures-new-eu-sanctions-against-north-korea>.

<sup>284</sup> ONR response to BEIS impact assessment, Office for Nuclear Regulation (Liverpool) 21 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://news.onr.org.uk/2017/12/onr-response-to-beis-impact-assessment/>.

<sup>285</sup> Nuclear Safeguards Impact Assessment, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (London) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0109/IA17-012.pdf>.

<sup>286</sup> Nuclear Safeguards Impact Assessment, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (London) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0109/IA17-012.pdf>.

<sup>287</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

<sup>288</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

<sup>289</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

if it attacks Guam or the US with nuclear weapons. Trump also stated his plans to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping about the state's role in containing North Korea's nuclear ambitions.<sup>290</sup>

On 6 September 2017, the United States demanded that the United Nations Security Council “impose an oil embargo on North Korea, ban its exports of textiles and the hiring of North Korean laborers abroad, and to subject leader Kim Jong Un to an asset freeze and travel ban”<sup>291</sup> in a draft UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution. The ban also aims to ultimately reduce the state's USD 3 billion annual export revenue by a third.<sup>292</sup>

On 21 September 2017, US Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson made remarks at the UNSC Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation which included the strong advocacy against the use of nuclear weapons and the role of the US in leading as an example of non-proliferation. He stated that “signing treaties and passing resolutions is not enough [for non-proliferation],”<sup>293</sup> and that rather the means of stopping nuclear proliferation are instead through exercises of “other levels of power, whether diplomatic, economic, digital, moral, or, if necessary, military.”<sup>294</sup> Tillerson presented a point which emphasized the commitment of states to “sound nuclear security practices and robust and effective non-proliferation efforts.”<sup>295</sup>

On 21 September 2017, President Trump commanded the broadening of US sanctions on North Korea which will include excluding the state out of the international banking system and targeting its major industries and shipping. During a meeting with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, Trump stated that “North Korea's nuclear weapons and nuclear development [are] a grave threat to peace and security in our world, and it is unacceptable that others financially support this criminal, rogue regime.”<sup>296</sup>

On 24 October 2017, the US held a Nonproliferation Working Group meeting with Ukraine. The meeting, which occurs regularly, serves to promote bilateral cooperation between the states by speaking on the threats of proliferation weapons of mass destruction. During the meeting, experts from both states addressed a slew of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and strategic control challenges by which the states can most adequately address such challenges. Emphasis was put on

---

<sup>290</sup> North Korea will ‘not get away’ with threats to U.S. territory, Trump says in latest warning, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm\\_term=.6abe30bad510](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2017/08/11/military-is-locked-and-loaded-trump-says-in-latest-warning-to-north-korea/?utm_term=.6abe30bad510).

<sup>291</sup> Trump: ‘Sad day’ for North Korea if U.S. takes military action, Reuters (London) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-system/trump-sad-day-for-north-korea-if-u-s-takes-military-action-idUSKCN1BI07P>.

<sup>292</sup> Trump: ‘Sad day’ for North Korea if U.S. takes military action, Reuters (London) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-missiles-system/trump-sad-day-for-north-korea-if-u-s-takes-military-action-idUSKCN1BI07P>.

<sup>293</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>294</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>295</sup> Remarks at the United Nations Security Council Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 21 September 2017. Access date: 15 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274362.htm>.

<sup>296</sup> Trump Moves to Widen U.S. Sanctions on North Korea, The New York Times (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/21/world/asia/trump-korea-japan.html>.



promoting “effective and robust implementation of strategic trade controls and all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.”<sup>297</sup>

On 26 October 2017, the US Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) announced sanctions against seven individuals and three entities with ties to the DPRK regime.<sup>298</sup> The sanctions aim to freeze “any property or interest in property of those designated by OFAC within US jurisdiction”<sup>299</sup> and prohibit US citizens from being involved in transactions with “any of [the] sanctioned persons [and groups].”<sup>300</sup> The Treasury Department stated that the sanctions were a response to the US State Department’s “Report on Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship in North Korea.”<sup>301</sup>

On 9 November 2017, the United States and China held a nuclear smuggling consultation in Shanghai so as to reacknowledge their commitments to countering nuclear terrorism. The meeting included an agreement to “enhance their cooperation to promote international best practices and build capabilities to counter nuclear smuggling.”<sup>302</sup>

On 15 December 2016, the US and Singapore held an annual Counterproliferation Dialogue in Singapore aimed to continue the bilateral cooperation of the states in addressing threats of “proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of deliver, and sensitive dual-use technologies.”<sup>303</sup> Discussion included counterproliferation and “strategic trade control challenges, and to identify avenues to best address those challenges.”<sup>304</sup>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on nonproliferation and disarmament by means of both unilateral and multilateral sanctions restraining the North Korean economy as well as the condemnation of its nuclear activity.

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

*Analyst: Hivda Ates*

---

<sup>297</sup> United States and Ukraine Hold Nonproliferation Working Group Meeting in Kyiv, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/275056.htm>.

<sup>298</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>299</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>300</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>301</sup> Treasury Sanctions Additional North Korean Officials and Entities in Response to the Regime’s Serious Human Rights Abuses and Censorship Activities, US Department of the Treasury (Washington, DC) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0191.aspx>.

<sup>302</sup> U.S. and China Hold Second Counter Nuclear Smuggling Consultation, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275421.htm>.

<sup>303</sup> U.S.-Singapore Hold Counterproliferation Dialogue, US department of State(Washington, DC) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276652.htm>.

<sup>304</sup> U.S.-Singapore Hold Counterproliferation Dialogue, US Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276652.htm>.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on non-proliferation and disarmament.

On 10 August 2017, the EU Council added a further 13 names to its sanctions list.<sup>305</sup> This included nine individuals and four organizations, bringing the total number of persons under restrictive measures due to suspected relations with the DPRK to 62 persons and 50 entities. In accordance with a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decision, these names were subjected to asset freezes and travel restrictions. In addition to these, the EU has independently imposed restrictive measures on 38 other persons and five other entities.<sup>306</sup>

On 14 September 2017, the EU Council strengthened its stance by implementing the additional sanctions included in the UNSC Resolution 2375 (11 September 2017).<sup>307</sup> The new resolution reinforced and strengthened the existing sanctions employed in Resolution 2371. These new measures targeted the DPRK's main exports, embargoing all exports of coal iron, iron ore, seafood, lead, and lead ore.<sup>308</sup>

On 20 September 2017, before the UN General Assembly, the EU released a statement re-affirming that it will stand by its multilateral approach towards Iran and North Korea, additionally expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation, with particular focus given to Iran and North Korea.<sup>309</sup>

On 16 October 2017, the EU council increased its pressure on North Korea after continued violation of the UN resolutions.<sup>310</sup> This included, but not limited to, “a total ban on EU investment in the DPRK in all sectors”<sup>311</sup> as opposed to a previous ban in only certain sectors. Moreover, sale of petroleum products was also subjected to a total ban and personal remittances to and from North Korea were also lowered.<sup>312</sup>

---

<sup>305</sup> North Korea: Council aligns its sanction lists with the latest UN Security Council resolution, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 August 2017. 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/08/10/council-aligns-north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>306</sup> North Korea: Council aligns its sanction lists with the latest UN Security Council resolution, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 August 2017. 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/08/10/council-aligns-north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>307</sup> North Korea: Council reinforces EU sanctions in line with UN Security Council resolution 2371 of 5 August 2017, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/09/14/north-korea-eu-sanctions-reinforcement/>.

<sup>308</sup> North Korea: Council reinforces EU sanctions in line with UN Security Council resolution 2371 of 5 August 2017, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/09/14/north-korea-eu-sanctions-reinforcement/>.

<sup>309</sup> EU stands by multilateral approach to Iran and North Korea, European Union External Action (Brussels) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32511/eu-stands-multilateral-approach-iran-and-north-korea\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32511/eu-stands-multilateral-approach-iran-and-north-korea_en).

<sup>310</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>311</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

<sup>312</sup> North Korea: EU adopts new sanctions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/16/north-korea-sanctions/>.

On 11 January 2018, Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, reaffirmed the EU's commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).<sup>313</sup>

The European Union's actions demonstrate that it has shown compliance towards non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament by imposing unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea. It has additionally made efforts to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty by expressing support for disarmament and non-proliferation.

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

*Analyst: Srijan Sahu*

---

<sup>313</sup> UK, Germany and France urge US not to tear up Iran nuclear deal, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/11/eu-and-iran-foreign-ministers-meet-in-support-of-nuclear-deal>.

## 4. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices

“We reiterate our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

### Background

The commitment to keep markets open, fight protectionism and remain staunchly opposed to unfair trade practices carry significant overlap. Together, the three overlapping commitments seek to entrench a free and fair economy around the world that benefits all.

The global history of protectionism goes back to the 18th century, with Adam Smith warning of a rise of governments attempting to gain economic advantage at the cost of consumers.<sup>314</sup> Many countries have used protectionist methods to shield their economies from changing markets. One example of this is the post-WWII era. As Japan was drastically increasing its exports in steel, automobiles and electronics, rival countries introduced temporary protectionist acts to absorb the shock of the market change by giving their markets time to adjust to the changing supplies.<sup>315</sup> While some reaped benefits, most of the cost of these protectionist policies were imposed on the consumer, leading to general consensus that the global economy benefits more from open economies.

Furthermore, protectionism is seen to constrain competition, benefiting inefficient domestic firms that would otherwise be unable to survive in a “free and unhampered market,” thus compounding inefficiencies in the global economy. Yet, a protectionist U.S. president Donald Trump, refusing to endorse free trade or commit to anti-protectionist policies, and a UK set to leave the European Union, points to a macroeconomic trend of a rise in protectionism. In response, the G7 at Taormina succeeded in having an anti-protectionist commitment endorsed by all members, including Trump.<sup>316,317</sup>

<sup>314</sup> Free to Choose. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (New York). 1980. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. [http://www.il-rs.org.br/site/biblioteca/docs/Friedman\\_\\_Milton\\_\\_Rose\\_-\\_Free\\_To\\_Choose\\_-\\_A\\_Personal\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.il-rs.org.br/site/biblioteca/docs/Friedman__Milton__Rose_-_Free_To_Choose_-_A_Personal_Statement.pdf).

<sup>315</sup> Globalization in an Age of Crisis: Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century, University of Chicago Press (Chicago). December, 2013. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://papers.nber.org/books/feen11-1>.

<sup>316</sup> The world’s 10 biggest economies in 2017, World Economic Forum (Cologny). 9 March, 2017. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/03/worlds-biggest-economies-in-2017/>.

<sup>317</sup> What’s the problem with protectionism, The Guardian (London). 15 July, 2016. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jul/15/whats-the-problem-with-protectionism>.

By reiterating a global commitment to maintaining a state of open markets and decrease protectionist policies and practices, the G7 members can use their international political influences to fight against unfair trade policies worldwide and continue to promote the growth and development of a shared world economy.

The G7 thus continued its trend of making politically binding commitments to support open markets, fair trade policies and anti-protectionism as it had done at its previous summits. Indeed, commitments in this area have been seen since 1980 and have been covered in their entirety in the appendix. Since 2000 every year has seen a commitment that has been tangentially related to this years however six times it has been very closely related. Starting with the turn of the century at the 2000 Okinawa Summit G8 leaders sought to create “a balanced and inclusive agenda” for international trade.<sup>318</sup> At the 2001 Genoa Summit they strove to “open markets globally and strengthen the WTO [World Trade Organization]”<sup>319</sup> At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit G8 leaders expressed a desire for further opening of markets, especially in “agricultural goods and industrial goods and services.”<sup>320</sup> Here they also tackled protectionism by agreeing to “reduc[e] trade distorting domestic subsidies.”<sup>321</sup> The 2009 L’Aquila Summit further attacked protectionism with a commitment to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new exports restrictions.”<sup>322</sup> The 2010 Muskoka Summit also built on this. Finally, and most recently, the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit summarized the past decade of commitments targeting open markets and anti-protectionism with the commitment: “We reaffirm our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight all forms of protectionism including through standstill and rollback.”<sup>323</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The G7 has committed to increasing its efforts to keep markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices. There are thus three distinct components to this commitment defined as follows.

“Keeping markets open” refers to any government action that endorses an environment where companies and individuals can trade freely without limits, where prices fluctuate according to the quantity of goods and the number of people buying them.<sup>324</sup>

“Fighting protectionism” refers to any government action that reduces tariffs and taxes on imports into their country or a policy that encourages other countries to reduce their tariffs and taxes on imports to allow for unimpeded trade.<sup>325</sup>

---

<sup>318</sup> 2000 Okinawa G8 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto). 2001. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2001compliance/index.html>.

<sup>319</sup> 2001 Genoa G8 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto). 2002. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002compliance/index.html>.

<sup>320</sup> 2005 Gleneagles G8 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto). 2006. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/index.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/index.html).

<sup>321</sup> 2005 Gleneagles G8 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto). 2006. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/index.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/index.html).

<sup>322</sup> 2009 L’Aquila G8 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G8 Research Group (Toronto). 2010. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/index.html>.

<sup>323</sup> 2014 Brussels G7 Compliance Report, University of Toronto G7 Research Group (Toronto). 2015. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2014compliance/index.html>.

<sup>324</sup> Open Market, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge). 2017. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/open-market>.

“Standing firm against unfair trade practices,” while broad, can materialize as the punishment or pursuit of firms or individuals who have subscribed to deceptive, devious, fraudulent or unethical strategies to acquire business. Examples of these strategies include but are not limited to: misrepresentation, scams, and false advertising.<sup>326</sup>

Following through with these three sectors of the commitment in tandem promises to help economic growth and development world round, involving ever more varied and diverse actors strengthening the global economy.

For a G7 country to achieve complete compliance to the commitment to keep markets open, fight protectionism and stand firm against all unfair trade practices it must have made clear efforts to keep markets open, fight protectionism and in restricting unfair trade practices simultaneously. If a member’s efforts have ignored any of the above three elements it can only receive the score of partial compliance. To deserve a “lack of compliance” grading a member must have failed to put effort into any of the three elements of this commitment. A breakdown of this scoring metric can be found below in the scoring guidelines section.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	The G7 member has not taken action in any of the three components: 1) keeping markets open; 2) fighting protectionism; 3) standing firm against all unfair trade practices
0	The G7 member has taken action in one or two of the three components: 1) keeping markets open; 2) fighting protectionism; 3) standing firm against all unfair trade practices
+1	The G7 member has taken action in all three components: 1) keeping markets open; 2) fighting protectionism; 3) standing firm against all unfair trade practices

*Lead Analyst: Richard Vogel*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 21 September 2017, Canada enforced the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).<sup>327</sup> Under CETA, 98% of EU tariffs lines (9,000) will be duty-free for Canadians and Canadian business owners.<sup>328</sup>

On 24 September 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne spoke at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and reaffirmed Prime Minister

<sup>325</sup> Protectionism, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge). 2017. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/open-market>.

<sup>326</sup> Unfair Trade Practice, Investopedia (New York). 2017. Access Date: 31 October, 2017. <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/unfair-trade-practice.asp>.

<sup>327</sup> CETA: Tariff plummet to zero today as Canada-European Union deal gets under way, Government of Canada (Montreal). 21 September 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/ceta\\_tariffs\\_plummettozerotodayascanada-europeanuniondealgetsund.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/ceta_tariffs_plummettozerotodayascanada-europeanuniondealgetsund.html).

<sup>328</sup> CETA: Tariff plummet to zero today as Canada-European Union deal gets under way, Government of Canada (Montreal). 21 September 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/ceta\\_tariffs\\_plummettozerotodayascanada-europeanuniondealgetsund.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/ceta_tariffs_plummettozerotodayascanada-europeanuniondealgetsund.html).

Justin Trudeau's commitment to create well paying jobs by opening up new markets. Champagne discussed the importance of free trade and free trade agreements.<sup>329</sup>

On 24 October 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland spoke in the House of Commons on the subject of supply management and fighting against protectionist administrations. The Minister's statements were in reference to negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States.<sup>330</sup>

On 5 November 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland, and Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne traveled to Vietnam to attend the 2017 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders Week in Da Nang, Vietnam.<sup>331</sup> On 10 November 2017, at the APEC Leaders Week in Da Nang, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to free trade. Minister Champagne announced that Canada welcomes progress made on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Trade Ministerial Meeting on a framework for the new Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTP).<sup>332</sup>

On 17 November 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Naveed Bains, and the Minister of Transport Marc Garneau concluded a historic trade mission to India. The trade mission was aimed at diversifying trade markets, by encouraging trade between the two countries. The trade mission included participants included 120 representatives from more than 85 Canadian companies, where more than 300 meetings were facilitated to encourage Canada-India commercial relations.<sup>333</sup>

On 14 December 2017, Minister of International Trade François-Phillipe Champagne attended the Eleventh World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Minister led the Canadian delegation and both endorsed and signed a joint statements and declarations that support and promote Canada's progressive trade agenda.<sup>334</sup>

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pemasal Banigan*

---

<sup>329</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce — The Honourable François-Phillipe Champagne, Minister of International Trade. (New Brunswick). 24 September 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/annual\\_general\\_meetingofthecanadianchamberofcommerce-thehonourab.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/09/annual_general_meetingofthecanadianchamberofcommerce-thehonourab.html).

<sup>330</sup> 42nd Parliament, 1st Session Edited Hansard Number 221, 24 October 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <http://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/house/sitting-221/hansard>

<sup>331</sup> International Trade and Foreign Affairs Ministers to travel to Vietnam to attend APEC Leaders' Week, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 5 November 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/international\\_tradeandforeignaffairsministerstotraveltovietnamto.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/international_tradeandforeignaffairsministerstotraveltovietnamto.html).

<sup>332</sup> Minister Champagne Welcomes Progress on the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnerships, 10 November 2017, Date of Access: 21 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/minister\\_champagnewelcomesprogressonthe Comprehensiveandprogressi.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/minister_champagnewelcomesprogressonthe Comprehensiveandprogressi.html)

<sup>333</sup> Historic trade mission to India unleashes new partnerships between Indian and Canadian businesses, 17 November 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/historic\\_trade\\_missiontoindiaunleashesnewpartnershipsbetweenindi.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/historic_trade_missiontoindiaunleashesnewpartnershipsbetweenindi.html)

<sup>334</sup> Canada leads the way on progressive trade at the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference in Argentina, 14 December 2017. Date of Access 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_leads\\_thewayonprogressivetradeateleventhwtoministerialcon.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_leads_thewayonprogressivetradeateleventhwtoministerialcon.html)

**France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

Since the election of Emmanuel Macron's government in May 2017, France has pursued an ambivalent agenda on trade liberalization. On one hand, France has stood firm against unfair trade practices by pushing for the European Union to introduce regulations<sup>335</sup> that would force profit-shifting and tax-avoiding tech giants like Amazon and Google to pay the same taxes as local European firms.<sup>336</sup> On the other hand, Macron's zeal for creating "*l'Europe qui protège*" ("a Europe that protects") has led France to propose several protectionist trade measures on the EU-scale, including a "Buy European Act" that would require EU members to issue public procurement contracts only to firms which are majority owned by EU companies.<sup>337</sup> Furthermore, the French government has not kept its domestic market open to foreign investment, choosing instead to intervene in the sales of private companies to foreign investors.<sup>338</sup>

The case of the nationalization of STX France and its Saint-Nazaire shipyard is illustrative of the new government's protectionist stance and failure to keep markets open to foreign investment.<sup>339</sup> STX France was previously co-owned by the government of France and its majority shareholder, the South Korean conglomerate STX. When STX collapsed last year, its shares were put up for sale and two Italian investors — including state-owned shipbuilding company Fincantieri — reached an agreement to buy the company. In July 2017, the French government intervened by cancelling this deal and nationalizing STX France. Although France ultimately allowed Fincantieri to purchase a 50% stake in STX France in September 2017, the French government has maintained its involvement in the deal, arguing that the shipyard is a strategic military asset. France has agreed to "lend" Fincantieri a 1% stake for 12 years, allowing the Italian company majority control over the shipyard, but reserving the right to revoke this a 1% stake at any time.<sup>340</sup> Ultimately, this case shows France's willingness to intervene in international deals and restrict access to its market, and has raised concerns that the nominally business-friendly Macron administration will continue the tradition of government *dirigisme* in the French economy.<sup>341</sup>

Beyond this example of state intervention in the domestic market, the Macron government has chosen to position France as the EU's champion of protectionist measures against foreign companies,

---

<sup>335</sup> France drives EU tax blitz on revenues of US tech giants, Financial Times (London), September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.ft.com/content/371733e8-94ae-11e7-bdfa-eda243196c2c>

<sup>336</sup> Europe turns on Facebook, Google for digital tax revamp, The Economic Times (London), November 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/business/europe-turns-on-facebook-google-for-digital-tax-revamp/articleshow/61710590.cms/61710590.cms>

<sup>337</sup> Commerce : Emmanuel Macron passe à l'offensive à Bruxelles, Le Monde (Brussels) June 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. [http://www.lemonde.fr/economie/article/2017/06/19/commerce-emmanuel-macron-passe-a-l-offensive-a-bruxelles\\_5147193\\_3234.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/economie/article/2017/06/19/commerce-emmanuel-macron-passe-a-l-offensive-a-bruxelles_5147193_3234.html)

<sup>338</sup> France and Italy in row over shipyard, BBC News (London), July 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-40778364>.

<sup>339</sup> Italy and France Still Split Over Shipyard, Bloomberg (New York), August 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-01/italy-france-still-split-over-fincantieri-bid-for-stx-shipyard>

<sup>340</sup> Emmanuel Macron CAVES IN: Control of shipyard given to Italy in protectionism U-turn, Express, (London) September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/860007/emmanuel-macron-president-france-italy-prime-minister-Paolo-Gentiloni-shipyard>

<sup>341</sup> Macron Vowed to Be Business Friendly. Now He Faces a Protectionist Uproar. New York Times (New York), August 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/01/business/france-macron-jobs-economy.html>



particularly those based in China.<sup>342</sup> France has proposed three such measures before the EU: a Buy European Act to mandate that EU-based firms are given preferential treatment in public procurement competitions;<sup>343</sup> a mechanism for screening foreign direct investment and the acquisition of EU-based firms by non-EU companies (largely perceived as a reaction against Chinese investment in EU firms);<sup>344</sup> and anti-dumping measures.<sup>345</sup> These measures have proven divisive with EU members. France has recruited the support of Germany, but met with resistance from northern European states, including Sweden and Ireland.<sup>346</sup> France has also been a vocal critic of EU trade talks with South America's Mercosur bloc and has urged the EU to slow down its negotiations and offer greater protections for the French agricultural sector.<sup>347</sup>

France has further provoked the ire of Eastern EU members (particularly Poland) by leading the charge for an overhaul of the Posted Workers Directive. This program allows companies from poorer states to send workers to wealthier countries, where they undercut local wages and do not pay into social benefits.<sup>348</sup> In October 2017, the EU agreed to reform the Directive, which has been characterized as an unfair trade practice by its detractors in the West.<sup>349</sup> The Directive's supporters in the East have described France's push for reform as being driven by a protectionist agenda.<sup>350</sup>

Ultimately, although France has been building a coalition of EU states to stand firm against unfair trade practices in taxation and labour markets, the Macron government has so far demonstrated a lack of commitment to keeping markets open and fighting protectionism.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitments to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

---

<sup>342</sup> In Europe, France Leads the Protectionist Charge, Stratfor (Austin), August 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/europe-france-leads-protectionist-charge>

<sup>343</sup> BACKLASH AT MACRON: EU ruptures open as Poland objects to French protectionism demands, Express (London). June 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/816435/EU-Poland-France-Macron-protectionism-European-Union-Konrad-Szymanski>

<sup>344</sup> At EU summit, Macron pleads for limits to foreign takeovers, Reuters (London). June 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-summit-macron/at-eu-summit-macron-pleads-for-limits-to-foreign-takeovers-idUSKBN19D2HY>.

<sup>345</sup> Macron's price for saving Europe: trade defense, Politico (D.C.). June 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.politico.eu/article/macron-cashes-in-on-trade-mention-summit/>

<sup>346</sup> Presidential Protectionism Diluted by Free Trade Supporters, Forbes (New York), July 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stephenpope/2017/07/07/presidential-protectionism-diluted-by-free-trade-supporters/#24c081176eac>

<sup>347</sup> Macron pushes EU to take tougher stance in trade talks, Financial Times (London). October 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.ft.com/content/ad6409da-b27d-11e7-aa26-bb002965bce8>

<sup>348</sup> Macron accused of pursuing 'protectionism' in EU by Polish PM, The Local France (Paris). September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20170907/macron-accused-of-pursuing-protectionism-in-eu-by-polish-pm>

<sup>349</sup> Most EU states push reform of labour rules sought by France's Macron, Reuters (London). October 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-eu-workers/most-eu-states-push-reform-of-labour-rules-sought-by-frances-macron-idUKKBN1CS1HL>

<sup>350</sup> Macron accused of pursuing 'protectionism' in EU by Polish PM, The Local France (Paris). September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20170907/macron-accused-of-pursuing-protectionism-in-eu-by-polish-pm>

On 8 June 2017, the federal government of Germany adopted measures from a paper entitled “Economic Development in Africa: Challenges and Options.”<sup>351</sup> Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Brigitte Zypries said the measures reflected Germany’s commitment to “creating an economic partnership of equals between Germany and Africa.”<sup>352</sup> The measures consist of improved conditions for issuing Hermes guarantees for African countries, greater opportunities for African clients to access financing and the establishment of start-up funds.<sup>353</sup>

On 20 June 2017, Germany donated EUR 1 million to help developing and least-developed countries to strengthen their trade negotiating skills.<sup>354</sup> The contribution went to the financing of training workshops for officials. Speaking on the donation, Germany’s Alternate Ambassador to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Walter Werner stated that Germany cooperates with developing and least-developing countries so that they may be better integrated into the international trade system and reap the gains of global trade.<sup>355</sup>

On 22 June 2017, Minister Zypries met with EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström to discuss trade policy. Minister Zypries noted that “The European Union must firmly stand together ... in favour of open markets and free and fair trade.”<sup>356</sup> Minister Zypries also declared Germany’s support for Commissioner Malmström’s efforts to conclude free trade agreements with Japan, Mexico, and Mercosur.<sup>357</sup>

On 6 July 2017, Germany donated EUR 150,000 to help developing countries comply with international food safety, animal and plant health standards.<sup>358</sup> Director of the WTO’s Administration and General Services Division Nthisana Philips stated that Germany’s donation and

---

<sup>351</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy — Minister Zypries: Cabinet positions itself Pro Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 8 June 2017. Date of Access: 16 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170607-zypries-kabinett-positioniert-sich-pro-afrika.html>.

<sup>352</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy — Minister Zypries: Cabinet positions itself Pro Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 8 June 2017. Date of Access: 16 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170607-zypries-kabinett-positioniert-sich-pro-afrika.html>.

<sup>353</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy — Minister Zypries: Cabinet positions itself Pro Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 8 June 2017. Date of Access: 16 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170607-zypries-kabinett-positioniert-sich-pro-afrika.html>.

<sup>354</sup> Germany donates EUR 1 million to help developing countries participate in trade talks, World Trade Organization, 20 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres17\\_e/pr795\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr795_e.htm)

<sup>355</sup> Germany donates EUR 1 million to help developing countries participate in trade talks, World Trade Organization, 20 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres17\\_e/pr795\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr795_e.htm).

<sup>356</sup> Federal Minister Zypries meets with EU Trade Commissioner Malmström, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 22 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170622-zypries-trifft-eu-handelskomissarin-malmstroem.html>.

<sup>357</sup> Federal Minister Zypries meets with EU Trade Commissioner Malmström, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 22 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170622-zypries-trifft-eu-handelskomissarin-malmstroem.html>

<sup>358</sup> Germany donates EUR 150,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade, World Trade Organization, 6 July 2017. Date of Access: 18 November, 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres17\\_e/pr797\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr797_e.htm)

the resulting improvements to health standards and would allow developing countries' exports to gain better access to global markets.”<sup>359</sup>

On 18 September 2017, Minister Zypries announced the implementation of many of the measures adopted on 8 June 2017.<sup>360</sup> Among the measures implemented were the expansion export initiatives in energy and health, provision of staff to help companies train workers and advising and supporting companies as they invest in Africa.<sup>361</sup>

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Reuben Aboye*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 30 May 2017, Italian President of the Chamber of Deputies Laura Boldrini and President of the Senate at the Chamber of Deputies Pietro met with the Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in the Sala della Regina. The Italian parliamentarians supported Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and described it as a mean to create jobs and economic growth. The parliamentarians and Trudeau expressed their concerns on the increasing rate of the isolationism and protectionism.<sup>362</sup>

On 22 August 2017, Italy expressed its concerns to the European Commission to block foreign acquisitions of European companies. Previously the European Commission has considered screening investments by state-owned Chinese firms and blocking Chinese investments, Italy has supported these two ideas. The Italian Industry Minister, Carlo Calenda, described this move as a an opportunity to monitor operations that are incompatible with European rules. Italy along with France and Germany suggested that all corporate investments outside the bloc should be front to the notice of the commission.<sup>363</sup>

On 13 October 2017, the Italian Cabinet passed a decree that forces investors that constitute minority stakes of at least 10% in Italian-listed companies to disclose what their intentions are on final ownership. This decree aims to avoid and prevent hostile takeovers by foreign companies on Italian companies. This signals that foreign companies have taken advantage of Italians open approach to foreign investments. Italian Industry Minister Carlo Calenda stated that investors should

---

<sup>359</sup> Germany donates EUR 150,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade, World Trade Organization, 6 July 2017. Date of Access: 18 November, 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres17\\_e/pr797\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr797_e.htm)

<sup>360</sup> Minister Zypries: Pro! Africa concept getting underway — first measures already taken, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin), 18 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170918-zypries-pro-africa-concept-getting-underway-first-measures-already-taken.html>

<sup>361</sup> Germany donates EUR 150,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 6 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres17\\_e/pr797\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres17_e/pr797_e.htm)

<sup>362</sup> Canada, Italy, Embrace EU trade deal as response to US isolationism, CBC News, May 30, 2017. Date of Access: 17th November, 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/trudeau-italy-trade-ceta-1.4137299>

<sup>363</sup> Italy, France, Germany ask EU to boost powers to block foreign acquisitions, The Reuters, August 22, 2017. Date of Access: 17th November, 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-m-a-regulations-idUSKCN1B20IP>

respect Italy's openness to foreign investments. The decrees also goes on to restrict takeovers by non-EU companies to high-technology sectors.<sup>364</sup>

On 30 October 2017, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni met with the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The Italian Prime Minister also stated that both the countries, Italy and India, oppose the increasing rate of protectionism. He also stated that relationship between developed and developing economies should be strengthened by policies that support social inclusion and growth.<sup>365</sup>

On 21 November 2017, a four-day convention was organized by the ICE Agency to attract foreign investments in Italy, in Singapore. The idea of the event was to create a platform where Italian companies can interact with potential investors, local universities, agencies and ploy technologists dedicated to supporting technological innovation.<sup>366</sup>

Italy has kept its markets open, and has taken a firm stance against unfair trade practices and protectionism.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Krishna Moda*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism, while standing firm against all unfair trade practices by advancing free-trade agreements such as the Japanese-European Economic Partnership Agreement (JEEPA) and Agreement on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) while affirming its opposition to protectionism and unfair trade practice in multiple settings.

On 5 July 2017 the European Union trade commissioner, and the Japanese foreign minister declared a consensus on a long discussed Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement.<sup>367</sup> The EU is expected to scrap a 10% tariff on passenger cars made in Japan, over a period of seven years. The Japanese have agreed to reduce tariffs on the import of European foods in return.<sup>368</sup> How does this affect score according to scoring guidelines?

On 14 September 2017 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in a dialogue in Gandhinagar as part of the India-Japan Annual Summit. A joint statement released after the event declared that the two committed to combating protectionism and

---

<sup>364</sup> Italy Passes decree to ward off foreign takeovers, The Reuters, October 13, 2017. Date of Access: 16th November, 2017. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-italy-m-a-decree/italy-passes-decree-to-ward-off-foreign-takeovers-idUKKBN1C12PW>

<sup>365</sup> Italy, India together in opposing protectionism: Italian PM, The Statesman, 31 October 2017. Date of Access: 13th November 2017. <http://www.thestatesman.com/india/italy-india-together-opposing-protectionism-italian-pm-1502520055.html>

<sup>366</sup> Italian Innovation Days — From 21 To 24 November In Singapore To Enter Foreign Investments In Italy, 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 3 January 2017. <http://www.ice.gov.it/it/sala-stampa/italian-innovation-days-dal-21-al-24-novembre-singapore-attrarre-investimenti-esteri>.

<sup>367</sup> A new trade deal between the EU and Japan, The Economist (London) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21724830-besides-slashing-tariffs-cheese-and-cars-it-sends-message-donald-trump>.

<sup>368</sup> The E.U.-Japan Trade Deal: What's in It and Why It Matters, The New York Times (New York) 6 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/06/business/economy/japan-eu-trade-agreement.html>.

unfair trade practices while achieving consensus on the importance of rules-based multilateral trading.<sup>369</sup>

On 19 September 2017 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hosted a meeting with fifteen world-renowned business leaders to have a dialogue about private sector investment in Japan. Abe discussed the value of free trade and committed to realizing the TPP.<sup>370</sup>

On 11 November 2017, after pressure from the Japanese and Australian governments, 11 countries achieved consensus via-à-vis a number of essential components of the TPP. The agreement seeks to eliminate barriers to trade and tariffs on products in industry and agriculture.<sup>371</sup>

On 13 January 2018, the Japanese government announced a trade agreement with the Baltic states to improve political and economic ties. In particular, Japan seeks to improve economic ties in the arena of transportation technology and products.<sup>372</sup>

On 14 January 2018, Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Borisov of Bulgaria agreed to seek an early implementation of the JEEPA.<sup>373</sup>

Japan's efforts to advance the JEEPA, initiate a number of multilateral free-trade agreements and reduce tariffs are evidence of its commitment to keep its markets open and combat protectionism with its explicit opposition unfair trade practices.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Armin Safavi-Naini*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 22 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May urged the European Union to retain trade terms for two years after Brexit in a speech in Florence. She stated that the two sides could do “so much better” than adopt existing models, and that there was “no need to impose tariffs where there are none now.”<sup>374</sup>

The UK has taken actions to keep markets open and fight protectionism, but has yet to make clear effort in restricting unfair trade practices.

---

<sup>369</sup> India-Japan Annual Summit: Modi, Abe commit to resist protectionism, *livemint* (Delhi) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/sJFAe6EOCLRcakMy1BBvBP/IndiaJapan-Annual-Summit-Modi-Abe-commit-to-resist-protec.html>.

<sup>370</sup> Japan Has Changed, More Changes to Come, The Government of Japan (Tokyo) Autumn/Winter 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [https://www.japan.go.jp/tomodachi/2017/autumn-winter2017/japan\\_has\\_changed.html](https://www.japan.go.jp/tomodachi/2017/autumn-winter2017/japan_has_changed.html).

<sup>371</sup> Trans-Pacific trade pact revived despite Trump withdrawal, *The Guardian* (London) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2017/nov/11/trans-pacific-trade-deal-salvaged-despite-canada-u-turn-reports-say>.

<sup>372</sup> Japan announced three-way pact with Baltic countries as Abe tours Eastern Europe, *Japan Times* (Tokyo). 14 January 2018. Access Date: January 15, 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/01/14/nationa/politics-diplomacy/japan-announces-three-way-pact-baltic-countries-abe-tours-europe/#.WlzqRExFxeU>

<sup>373</sup> Japan, Bulgaria agree to seek early implementation of joint-EU EPA, *The Yomiuri Shimbun* (Tokyo). 15 January 2018. Access Date: January 15, 2018. [the-japan-news.com/news/article/0004181397](http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0004181397)

<sup>374</sup> Theresa May urges EU to retain trade terms for two years after Brexit, *BBC News* (London). 22 September 2017. Date of Access: 13 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41355642>.

Thus, the UK receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Bonnie Li*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 26 June 2017, the Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross imposed additional tariffs on Canadian exports of softwood lumber, bringing duties on these goods to between 17.41% to 30.88%.<sup>375</sup> The US Department of Commerce asserts this “affirmative preliminary antidumping duty determination”<sup>376</sup> was in response to its findings that imported Canadian softwood lumber products were sold between 4.59 and 7.72% less than their “fair value based on factual evidence provided by the interested parties.”<sup>377</sup>

On 12 July 2017, the US trade representative, Ambassador Robert Lighthizer wrote a letter to South Korean Minister of Trade Joo Hyung-Hwan expressing the Trump administration’s desire to reduce the US’s “significant trade imbalance”<sup>378</sup> with South Korea by convening a special session of the Joint Committee under the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS).<sup>379</sup> U.S. actions to achieve a “more balanced trade relationship”<sup>380</sup> aims to close its 20-year-long trade deficit with South Korea.<sup>381</sup>

On 14 August 2017, President Donald J. Trump issued a memorandum asking Ambassador Robert Lighthizer to investigate “China’s laws, policies, practices, or actions that may be unreasonable or discriminatory and that may be harming American intellectual property rights, innovation, or technology development.”<sup>382</sup>

---

<sup>375</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce Issues Affirmative Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada, Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce (Washington DC). 26 June 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2017/06/us-department-commerce-issues-affirmative-preliminary-antidumping-duty>.

<sup>376</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce Issues Affirmative Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada, Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce (Washington DC). 26 June 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2017/06/us-department-commerce-issues-affirmative-preliminary-antidumping-duty>.

<sup>377</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce Issues Affirmative Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada, Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce (Washington DC). 26 June 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2017/06/us-department-commerce-issues-affirmative-preliminary-antidumping-duty>.

<sup>378</sup> Full Text of the USTR Letter to the Republic of Korea, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC). 12 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/USTR%20KORUS.pdf>.

<sup>379</sup> Full Text of the USTR Letter to the Republic of Korea, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC). 12 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/USTR%20KORUS.pdf>.

<sup>380</sup> Full Text of the USTR Letter to the Republic of Korea, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC). 12 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/USTR%20KORUS.pdf>.

<sup>381</sup> Full Text of the USTR Letter to the Republic of Korea, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC). 12 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/USTR%20KORUS.pdf>.

<sup>382</sup> Presidential Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC). 14 August 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/08/14/presidential-memorandum-united-states-trade-representative>.

On 17 November 2017, Ambassador Lighthizer released updated negotiating objectives for the fourth round of negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which called to eliminate the third-party dispute settlement mechanism outlined in Chapter 19 of the agreement and the preservation of domestic preferential purchasing programs.<sup>383</sup> The dispute settlement mechanism in NAFTA is subject to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, overseen by the World Trade Organization.<sup>384</sup>

The United States has not demonstrated its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism. However, the United States still demonstrates its commitment to stand firm against all unfair trade practices.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Steven Camit*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to keep its markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

On 1 June 2017, Germany and China agreed to advance the negotiations on a China-EU investment agreement as means to “enrich the two countries’ cooperation and ties.”<sup>385</sup> German Chancellor Angela Merkel and visiting Chinese Premier Li Keqiang announced the developments during a joint press conference in Berlin. The investment deal includes the broadening and equality of both Chinese and EU markets to improve mutual trade and investment scales of both parties. Merkel stated that the signing of such a treaty acts as a good point at which negotiations on an EU-China free trade agreement can begin.<sup>386</sup>

On 8 June 2017, Germany and Argentina expressed plans for a free trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur when German Chancellor Angela Merkel visited the country. The efforts were also in part a pledge to “fight protectionism.”<sup>387</sup>

On 22-23 June 2017, the European Council held a summit during which leaders restated their agreement to free trade and investment. The European Council took a stance against unfair trade practice by agreeing on trade defence instruments in order to protect against such unfair practices.

---

<sup>383</sup> Summary of Objectives for the NAFTA Renegotiation: November 2017, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC). 17 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/Nov%20Objectives%20Update.pdf>.

<sup>384</sup> North American Free Trade Agreement, The NAFTA Secretariat. 2014. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Home/Texts-of-the-Agreement/North-American-Free-Trade-Agreement?mvid=1&secid=e1fadb86-4937-4fd0-b4fd-b28d531d0aba>.

<sup>385</sup> China, Germany agree to speed up talks on China-EU investment agreement, enrich bilateral ties (China) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-06/02/c\\_136332689.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-06/02/c_136332689.htm).

<sup>386</sup> China, Germany agree to speed up talks on China-EU investment agreement, enrich bilateral ties (China) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-06/02/c\\_136332689.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-06/02/c_136332689.htm).

<sup>387</sup> Germany and Argentina pledge to fight protectionism and reach a Mercosur/EU trade deal (Montevideo) 9 June 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://en.mercopress.com/2017/06/09/germany-and-argentina-pledged-to-fight-protectionism-and-reach-a-mercocor-eu-trade-deal>.

Furthermore, the Council strongly advised the progression of all ongoing negotiations for “ambitious and balanced free trade agreements,” including those with Mercosur and Mexico.<sup>388</sup>

On 6 July 2017, the EU agreed on an outline for a free trade deal with Japan that would “stand against a protectionist tide threatening the global economy.”<sup>389</sup> The deal is designed to lessen and remove trade barriers such as tariffs between states. As such, the EU will remove the 10% duty on Japanese car imports reciprocated by like Japanese efforts.<sup>390</sup>

On 21 September 2017, the EU agreed to enter into a free trade agreement with Canada. The Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) aims to open markets against protectionism. CETA will allow for most import duties to be removed by early 2018. The bilateral agreement will remove many tariffs for goods and services between Canada and the EU.<sup>391</sup>

On 6 October 2017, the EU-India Summit was held in New Delhi during which leaders continued talks of diplomatic relations and expressed their “shared commitment”<sup>392</sup> in fortifying economic relations between the EU and India. As such, both sides expressed efforts to relaunch negotiations concerning a “comprehensive and mutually beneficial Free Trade Agreement.”<sup>393</sup>

The EU has taken significant steps toward fighting protectionism by keeping its markets open and taking a firm stance against unfair trade practices.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Hivda Ates*

---

<sup>388</sup> European Council, 22-23/06/2017. (Brussels) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2017/06/22-23/#>.

<sup>389</sup> Japan, EU press ahead on free trade pact to counter U.S. protectionism. (Tokyo) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2017. <https://ca.reuters.com/article/businessNews/idCAKBN19JON1-OCABS?sp=true>.

<sup>390</sup> Japan, EU press ahead on free trade pact to counter U.S. protectionism. (Tokyo) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2017. <https://ca.reuters.com/article/businessNews/idCAKBN19JON1-OCABS?sp=true>.

<sup>391</sup> Free trade with the EU starts today. Here’s what it means for Canada. (Toronto) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2017. <http://business.financialpost.com/opinion/free-trade-with-the-eu-starts-today-heres-what-it-means-for-canada>.

<sup>392</sup> President Juncker at the EU-India Summit (Brussels) 6 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-eu-india-summit-2017-oct-06\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-eu-india-summit-2017-oct-06_en).

<sup>393</sup> President Juncker at the EU-India Summit (Brussels) 6 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-eu-india-summit-2017-oct-06\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-eu-india-summit-2017-oct-06_en).



## 5. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation

“We agree to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.”

*Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment*

### Assessment

Member	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.50		

### Background

According to the United Nations, “the vast majority of all human trafficking victims — some 71% — are women and girls and one third are children.”<sup>394</sup> The recent global migration crisis has had a huge impact on the trafficking of persons, with people escaping from war and persecution being particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.<sup>395</sup> At Taormina, G7 leaders acknowledged that “states share a responsibility in managing the flow of migrants; in protecting refugees and migrants; safeguarding women at risk, adolescents, children and unaccompanied minors; and in enforcing border control,” because “these are essential instruments to reduce human trafficking and exploitation.”<sup>396</sup> G7 leaders also recognized that “a multi sector response is crucial to stop harassment and all forms of violence, including human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation — against women and girls, including migrants and refugees.”<sup>397</sup>

Previous G7 commitments have recognized the importance of tackling all forms of gender-based violence, including holding perpetrators to account, and making all efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>398</sup> At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated their commitment to work with the UN and others to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda and called on all

<sup>394</sup> Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPM>.

<sup>395</sup> Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPM>.

<sup>396</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>397</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>398</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#gender>.

states “to support full implementation of the United Nations Secretary General’s zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and of the UN Security Council resolution 2272.”<sup>399</sup>

Building on the 2015 Elmau Summit and Ise Shima leaders’ declarations, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, and other relevant international frameworks, the G7 at Taormina adopted a Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.<sup>400</sup> One of the aims of this Roadmap is to promote and enforce measures to end violence against women and girls and the harmful practices of human trafficking and exploitation.

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment states that G7 members agree to “promote” and “facilitate” cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies. In order to “promote” cooperation, G7 members must support old efforts or create new efforts to help prosecute those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation of women and girls.<sup>401</sup> The term “facilitate” can be defined as taking steps to help bring about the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation.<sup>402</sup>

Thus, efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human traffickers could include, but are not limited to, promoting measures that would ensure the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, strengthening existing legislation or creating new legislation with a view to punishing those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, “establishing specialized police units and judicial structures,”<sup>403</sup> and setting up cooperation and concerted action among all relevant law enforcement authorities with a view to prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking.<sup>404</sup>

At past summits, G7 leaders committed to tackle human trafficking by strengthening cooperation with their partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East, and neighboring countries of origin and transit.<sup>405</sup> Under UN programmes, such as the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, G7 members have pledged to promote international cooperation with law enforcement officials “on the identification, investigation

---

<sup>399</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#gender>.

<sup>400</sup> G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/gender.html>.

<sup>401</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

<sup>402</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

<sup>403</sup> International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 2009. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf).

<sup>404</sup> Beijing Declaration and Platform Action, UN Women (Beijing) September 1995. Access Date: 5 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/violence.htm>.

<sup>405</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons”<sup>406</sup> and to “work with governmental authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons.”<sup>407</sup>

The United Nations defines human trafficking of persons in the context of exploitation as a crime that includes three elements: 1) the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person; 2) by means of e.g. coercion, deception or abuse of vulnerability; 3) for the purpose of exploitation. Forms of exploitation include, sexual exploitation, slavery and forced labour, among others.<sup>408</sup>

The primary goal of this commitment is to help “ensure” the “effective and timely prosecution” of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally. The International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol indicates various objectives that could be implemented to “ensure” the prosecution of traffickers, such as “ensuring comprehensive training for law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities, prosecutors, and other relevant officials in combatting persons in trafficking, and ensuring an appropriate criminal justice response and legal framework.”<sup>409</sup> The term “timely prosecution” means that G7 members must take measures aimed at establishing a swift system of prosecution and punishment of traffickers.<sup>410</sup> Efforts to help ensure the “timely prosecution” of traffickers could include considering a system to “improve the criminal justice responses to detect, investigate and successfully prosecute cases.”<sup>411</sup>

Finally, it is important to note that only actions that have been undertaken since the Taormina Summit are eligible for consideration in the evaluation of compliance.

---

<sup>406</sup> The Global Action against Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2015-2019. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT\\_ProjectSummary\\_EN\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT_ProjectSummary_EN_2016.pdf).

<sup>407</sup> The Global Action against Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2015-2019. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT\\_ProjectSummary\\_EN\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT_ProjectSummary_EN_2016.pdf).

<sup>408</sup> Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) December 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016\\_Global\\_Report\\_on\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf).

<sup>409</sup> International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2009. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework\\_for\\_Action\\_TIP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf).

<sup>410</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, United Nations General Assembly Human Rights Council Twentieth Session (New York) 2 May 2012. Access Date: 9 Nov 2017. [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session20/A-HRC-20-18-Add2\\_en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session20/A-HRC-20-18-Add2_en.pdf).

<sup>411</sup> Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPM>.

**Scoring Guidelines**

Score	Description
-1	G7 member has not taken any efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.
0	G7 member has taken efforts to promote OR effectively prosecute those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically OR internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.
+1	G7 member has taken efforts to promote AND effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically AND internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

*Lead Analyst: Duja Muhanna*

**Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement on the migrant slave trade in Libya and encouraged the international community to work together to eradicate human trafficking.<sup>412</sup> Trudeau condemned the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya and said that “Canada will not stay silent in the face of such inhumane atrocities.”<sup>413</sup> Trudeau called on all UN members to “implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.”<sup>414</sup> Trudeau said that “Canada will continue its work to eradicate human trafficking and support all international efforts to bring those who prey on vulnerable people to justice.”<sup>415</sup>

On 7 August 2017, Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland, announced almost CAD7 million in funding to combat human trafficking in Asia.<sup>416</sup> The projects aim to support law enforcement agencies in Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Thailand by promoting the development of counter-smuggling legislation, increasing investigative capacity, and encouraging

<sup>412</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

<sup>413</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

<sup>414</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

<sup>415</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

<sup>416</sup> New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new\\_canadian\\_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html).

cross-border collaboration.<sup>417</sup> These projects will be funded by Canada's Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program, which "supports other state government agencies through international organizations, non-governmental entities and the sharing of Government of Canada expertise, to prevent and respond to threats posed by transnational criminal activity, including human trafficking."<sup>418</sup>

Canada has taken some efforts to promote the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, by promoting relevant international frameworks and has funded international projects aimed at strengthening law enforcement agencies and increasing investigative capacity to combat human trafficking. However, Canada falls short in taking any significant actions to ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Karl Greenfield and Duja Muhanna*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 11 September 2017, France's Department of Criminal Affairs and Pardons within the Ministry of Justice held a seminar to discuss the fight against migrant trafficking.<sup>419</sup> Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet called for greater local efforts in prosecuting smugglers of migrants, as well as increased international cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, in prosecution.<sup>420</sup> The seminar included a round table on the fight against smuggling routes in the Calais and Alpes-Maritimes, and a second round table on European judicial cooperation in combating migrant smuggling. The seminar thus promoted prosecution, and international cooperation in prosecution, of human traffickers.

On 27 September 2017, several members of the National Assembly introduced Legislative Proposal 200, which would increase the penalty for those convicted of migrant smuggling to be equal to those convicted of human trafficking, as they are linked.<sup>421</sup> Raising the penalty against those who in effect traffick humans promotes the effectiveness of their prosecution.

---

<sup>417</sup> New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new\\_canadian\\_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html).

<sup>418</sup> New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new\\_canadian\\_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html).

<sup>419</sup> Lutte contre les filières d'immigration irrégulière, Ministère de la Justice (Paris) 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 November 2017. <http://www.justice.gouv.fr/la-garde-des-sceaux-10016/lutte-contre-les-filieres-dimmigration-irreguliere-30826.html>.

<sup>420</sup> Address by Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet at the Séminaire: lutte contre les filières d'immigration irrégulière, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 11 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 November 2017. <http://www.presse.justice.gouv.fr/archives-discours-10093/seminaire-lutte-contre-les-filieres-dimmigration-irreguliere-30815.html>.

<sup>421</sup> Proposition De Loi visant à renforcer la lutte contre les trafics de migrants, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/15/propositions/pion0200.asp>.

On 14 November 2017, France requested an urgent UN Security Council meeting to address the sale of migrants in Libya, suggesting sanctions as a possible measure. Such attention and potential sanctions could promote the prosecution of the traffickers in Libya.<sup>422</sup>

On 23 November 2017, a Senate Finance Committee report stated that under a draft budget for 2018, funds for the prevention and fight against prostitution and trafficking in human beings would be decreased by EUR 1.5 million compared to 2017.<sup>423</sup> This would greatly decrease France's capacity to promote the prosecution of human traffickers.

France has taken steps to promote and effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically and internationally.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Miriam Lustig*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 1 July 2017, the government of Germany implemented a new prostitution law to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.<sup>424</sup> Under the new Prostitution Protection Act, anyone attempting to open commercial premises for prostitution will undergo checks in attempts to crack down on the involvement of traffickers and criminals.<sup>425</sup> The German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth praised the measures of the new law, saying trafficking of women and sexual abuse of minors “will be combated through the criminal law system and other repressive measures.”<sup>426</sup> The new prostitution law in Germany aims to create a legislative basis for guaranteeing contractual working conditions, protecting the health of prostitutes, and combatting crime in prostitution, such as human trafficking, violence against the exploitation of prostitutes, and procuring.<sup>427</sup>

On 27 August 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Egypt signed an agreement on a variety of migration policies, including measures that aim to fight criminal

---

<sup>422</sup> Sale of migrants in Libya: France calls for urgent United Nations Security Council session, Government of France, 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/sale-of-migrants-in-libya-france-calls-for-urgent-united-nations-security-council-session>.

<sup>423</sup> Projet de loi de finances pour 2018 : Solidarité, insertion et égalité des chances, Sénat (Paris), 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <http://www.senat.fr/rap/l17-108-329/l17-108-32912.html>.

<sup>424</sup> Germany introduces unpopular prostitution law, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 July 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-introduces-unpopular-prostitution-law/a-39511761>.

<sup>425</sup> Prostitution, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin) 30 June 2017. Date of Access: 22 December 2017. <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/frauen-vor-gewalt-schuetzen/prostitution/prostitution/80646>.

<sup>426</sup> Prostitution, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin) 30 June 2017. Date of Access: 22 December 2017. <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/frauen-vor-gewalt-schuetzen/prostitution/prostitution/80646>.

<sup>427</sup> Germany introduces unpopular prostitution law, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 July 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-introduces-unpopular-prostitution-law/a-39511761>.

human trafficking and improve border controls.<sup>428</sup> At a government press conference in Berlin, German government spokesperson, Steffen Seibert declared that one of the goals of this agreement is to combat criminal human trafficking.<sup>429</sup> The agreement aims to fight human trafficking through cooperative initiatives, such as “the exchange of information and technical training and expertise.”<sup>430</sup> As well, Germany will “provide financial support to help Egypt secure its borders and fight human trafficking.”<sup>431</sup>

In sum, Germany has taken some efforts to tackle human trafficking domestically and internationally. Germany has imposed more penalties on people engaged in the prostitution business at home and has worked with countries of origin and transit to help fight criminal trafficking and improve border controls.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analysts: Tyler McMurdo and Duja Muhanna*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 30 November 2017, Italian Foreign Minister Angelino Alfano met with the Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig to explore the prospects of political stabilization in Libya, including taking steps to combat human trafficking.<sup>432</sup> Minister Alfano “confirmed Italy’s commitment to combat illegal trafficking of human beings and referred to the results of the European Union-African Union Summit that took place in the Ivory Coast, affirming that ‘an important step has been taken towards managing the migration emergency in Libya.’”<sup>433</sup>

---

<sup>428</sup> Cooperating Even More Closely on Migration Policy, The Federal Government (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08\\_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>429</sup> Cooperating Even More Closely on Migration Policy, The Federal Government (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017.

[https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08\\_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>430</sup> Egypt’s Sisi Approves Security Agreement with Germany on Combating Terrorism, Human Trafficking, Ahram Online (Cairo) 7 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/278394/Egypt/Politics-/Egyptys-Sisi-approves-security-agreement-with-Germa.aspx>.

<sup>431</sup> Egypt, Germany to focus on ‘root problems’ behind irregular migration, Ahram Online (Cairo) 29 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2017. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/0/276261/Egypt/0/Egypt,-Germany-to-focus-on-root-problems-behind-ir.aspx>.

<sup>432</sup> Minister Alfano meets with Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con\\_16.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con_16.html).

<sup>433</sup> Minister Alfano meets with Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con\\_16.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con_16.html).

On 3 January 2018, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs Angelino Alfano announced that Italy and Niger will soon enhance security cooperation relations, with a focus on "training and supporting the Nigerien forces in charge of controlling the territory and countering trafficking illicit trafficking, starting with trafficking in human beings."<sup>434</sup>

Italy has supported combating trafficking in human beings, particularly along migratory routes, which involves combating trafficking networks, and strengthening cooperation with countries of origin and transit.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Duja Muhanna*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 15 June 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government passed a law penalizing the planning of a range of crimes, including human trafficking.<sup>435</sup> Under the law, human traffickers can be punished for planning and preparing to commit the crime of trafficking in persons.<sup>436</sup> "This law brings a major change to the criminal justice system, which had basically applied penalties only when crimes had actually been committed."<sup>437</sup> Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government framed the law as necessary to ratify the U.N treaty on international organized crime.<sup>438</sup>

On 11 July 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government accepted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Human Trafficking Protocol and the Migrant Smuggling Protocol.<sup>439</sup> Japan became the 188th country to accept this convention in an effort to

---

<sup>434</sup> Minister Alfano is on a Mission to Niger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 January 2018. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/il-ministro-alfano-in-missione\\_17.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/il-ministro-alfano-in-missione_17.html).

<sup>435</sup> Japan's conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

<sup>436</sup> Japan's conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

<sup>437</sup> Japan's conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

<sup>438</sup> Japan's conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

<sup>439</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e\\_000025.html#topic1](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e_000025.html#topic1)



further strengthen cooperation with the international community in combating organised crime.<sup>440</sup> The treaties came into force on 10 August 2017.<sup>441</sup>

Japan has strengthened its legislation and promoted effective prosecution to deal with human trafficking crimes, but its efforts have remained domestic.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analysts: Duja Muhanna and Tasmiyah Randere*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 19 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced new series of measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice.<sup>442</sup> Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, May said that the UK will “train new specialist investigators and frontline police officers, and develop the expertise of prosecutors so that they can better handle complex cases.”<sup>443</sup> Prime Minister May announced that the UK will double its aid spending on human trafficking to “GBP150 million to enable more work in collaboration with source and transit countries.”<sup>444</sup> May also said that the crime of human trafficking “requires concerted efforts at home, but also internationally, if we are to succeed in combatting this insidious crime.”<sup>445</sup>

On 29 September 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen, reiterated the UK’s commitment to eradicate human trafficking and exploitation, as adopted in the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.<sup>446</sup> Allen noted in his speech the the UK’s law

---

<sup>440</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e\\_000025.html#topic1](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e_000025.html#topic1)

<sup>441</sup> Deposit of the Instruments of Acceptance of Four Treaties, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. [http://www3.mofa.go.jp/mobile/news/2017/07/12\\_01.html](http://www3.mofa.go.jp/mobile/news/2017/07/12_01.html)

<sup>442</sup> PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

<sup>443</sup> PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

<sup>444</sup> PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

<sup>445</sup> PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

<sup>446</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

enforcement and criminal justice systems “need specialist capabilities.”<sup>447</sup> In order to deliver on the commitment to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators, Allen stated that the UK is investing “over GBP11 million in the police and training over 300 new specialist investigators.”<sup>448</sup> Allen also urged all UN members to stand together to put an end to human trafficking.<sup>449</sup>

On 28 November 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen said that the UK will support and work alongside Libya to bring to account those responsible for the abhorrent crimes of modern slavery and human trafficking.<sup>450</sup> Allen “welcomed the announcement by the Government of National Accord of Libya of an immediate investigation into this matter and its commitment to ensure that those involved are brought to justice.”<sup>451</sup> He also encouraged all members “to continue to work with Libyan authorities in pursuing allegations of human rights abuses to ensure that those individuals responsible are held to account.”<sup>452</sup>

The United Kingdom has increased its efforts to train prosecutors, strengthen law enforcement, and fund measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice, both domestically and internationally.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Duja Muhanna*

#### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

---

<sup>447</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

<sup>448</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

<sup>449</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

<sup>450</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

<sup>451</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

<sup>452</sup> Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018.  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

On 15 June 2017, the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the government of Peru signed a four-year Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership plan that will “build on existing efforts to prosecute and punish perpetrators of child trafficking”<sup>453</sup> and other efforts to combat trafficking of children. The agreement “facilitates a planned TIP Office investment of USD 5 million in U.S. foreign assistance in support of the partnership.”<sup>454</sup> The goal of the partnership is to “improve the quality of victim-centred investigations and increase the number of effective prosecutions and convictions of child trafficking cases.”<sup>455</sup> In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. and Peru will cooperate to: 1) “strengthen the coordination between justice system officials and victim service providers on implementation of multi-sectoral protocols for child trafficking cases; and 2) improve technical capacity for effective investigations and prosecutions and develop methods that will enable effective, adequate, and timely judicial processes and sentencing in trafficking cases.”<sup>456</sup>

On 27 June 2017, at the 2017 TIP Report Launch Ceremony, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said the State Department developed the TIP report to assess how governments around the world are taking action to expose human trafficking networks and hold their operators and their accomplices accountable.<sup>457</sup> “The focus of this year’s report is government’s responsibilities under the Palermo Protocol to criminalize human trafficking of all forms and to prosecute offenders.”<sup>458</sup> Tillerson encouraged the 17 countries that are not a part of the international Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons to “reconsider their position and to join the other countries who have made that commitment.”<sup>459</sup>

On 14 September 2017, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson announced a USD 25 million award to the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery for programs to tackle human trafficking.<sup>460</sup> The funding will be invested in projects over the next three years in global anti-trafficking projects, including projects that seek to ensure the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking.<sup>461</sup>

---

<sup>453</sup> Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/index.htm#peru>.

<sup>454</sup> Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/index.htm#peru>.

<sup>455</sup> Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/271994.htm>.

<sup>456</sup> Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/271994.htm>.

<sup>457</sup> Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

<sup>458</sup> Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm>.

<sup>459</sup> Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm>.

<sup>460</sup> Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

<sup>461</sup> Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

On 19 October 2017, the U.S. Embassy in Manila and the Philippines Department of Justice Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking in Persons (IACAT) announced the launch of activities to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines under the U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership program.<sup>462</sup> The TIP Office awarded the International Justice Mission (IJM) and the Salvation Army World Service Office, two implementing partners to the CPC, “USD3.5 million to support the partnerships objectives.”<sup>463</sup> The IJM and the Salvation Army World Service Office “have begun working collaboratively with the government of the Philippines and other civil society organizations to support the government’s efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict child traffickers.”<sup>464</sup> The IJM will build on its model for investigation and prosecution of online sexual exploitation with the Philippine government, showing its commitment to strengthening existing legislation against trafficking.<sup>465</sup> “Ending the threat of child trafficking is a priority for our government and we are committed to further enhancing interagency coordination to investigate and prosecute this crime and expand comprehensive services for child trafficking victims through this Partnership,” commented Prosecutor Darlene Pajarito, Executive Director of the Department of Justice’s IACAT.<sup>466</sup>

On 25 October 2017, the TIP Office pledged USD 5 million to support the CPC Partnership program, which aims to support Ghana’s capacity to investigate and hold perpetrators of child trafficking criminally accountable.<sup>467</sup> The funds will support “the CPC Partnership’s goals and objectives, which include enhancing Ghana’s capacity to investigate, prosecute, and convict child traffickers.”<sup>468</sup> The CPC Partnership, signed in Accra in June 2015, outlines the commitment between Ghana and the United States of America “to work collaboratively to enhance the protection of Ghanaian children and hold traffickers accountable for their crimes through arrests, prosecutions, and convictions.”<sup>469</sup>

The U.S. made efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to ensure the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, particularly through its CPC Partnership programs with the Philippines, Ghana, and Peru, which promote efforts to prosecute child traffickers.

Thus, the United States received a score of 0.

*Analysts: Duja Muhanna and Justin Liu*

---

<sup>462</sup> U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

<sup>463</sup> U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

<sup>464</sup> U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

<sup>465</sup> U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

<sup>466</sup> U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

<sup>467</sup> U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

<sup>468</sup> U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

<sup>469</sup> U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 20 September 2017, the European Union and the United Nations launched a EUR 500 million Spotlight Initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation.<sup>470</sup> The Spotlight Initiative will “deploy large scale investments in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific and the Caribbean,”<sup>471</sup> aimed at strengthening legislative frameworks, and other preventative measures to eliminate violence against women and girls.<sup>472</sup>

On 27 September 2017, at the High Level Meeting on the appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Joanne Adamson, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations, addressed the EU commitment to implement the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, including the requirement to prosecute perpetrators.<sup>473</sup> In her speech, Adamson spoke about the continued need to promote efforts to prosecute those engaged in human trafficking. “We must also ensure accountability to perpetrators. It is the traffickers that should be punished by the law, not the victims,”<sup>474</sup> Adamson said. She also called for more cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to combat trafficking in

---

<sup>470</sup> EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en).

<sup>471</sup> EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en).

<sup>472</sup> EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en).

<sup>473</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en).

<sup>474</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018.

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en).

persons.<sup>475</sup> The UN Global Plan of Action is considered an essential framework for joint action to prevent, protect, and prosecute trafficking in persons.<sup>476</sup>

On 23 November 2017, Interpol reported that an international mission carried out under the aegis of the Sahel project, a joint initiative of the EU, France and Germany which targets organized crime groups behind human trafficking across the Sahel region, led to the arrest of 40 human traffickers.<sup>477</sup> “The suspected traffickers are to face prosecution for offences including human trafficking, forced labour and child exploitation.”<sup>478</sup> Ensuring the security and stability of the Sahel region, which includes the countries of Senegal, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, is a key priority for the European Union.<sup>479</sup> The EU provides substantial aid to the region and works closely with Interpol, the world’s largest international police organization, to address security challenges facing the Sahel region, such as human trafficking.<sup>480</sup>

On 21 November 2017, at the UN, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation Joanne Adamson emphasized the EU’s commitment to renew and invigorate efforts to implement a legal framework to combat trafficking in persons.<sup>481</sup> She called on the international community to “investigate, prosecute and convict the perpetrators of these crimes and put an end to their impunity.”<sup>482</sup> She also said the EU will continue to cooperate with its international partners with the goal of eliminating trafficking in those countries experiencing conflict.<sup>483</sup>

---

<sup>475</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en).

<sup>476</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en).

<sup>477</sup> Interpol-led operation rescues 500 victims of human trafficking, leads to 40 arrests, Interpol (Lyon) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2017/N2017-162>.

<sup>478</sup> Interpol arrests 40 in human trafficking raids in Africa, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/interpol-arrests-40-in-human-trafficking-raids-in-africa/a-41509413>.

<sup>479</sup> Alliance for the Sahel will enforce EU work for stability and development of key region, European Union External Action (Brussels) 14 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region_en).

<sup>480</sup> Alliance for the Sahel will enforce EU work for stability and development of key region, European Union External Action (Brussels) 14 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region_en).

<sup>481</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en).

<sup>482</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en).

<sup>483</sup> Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en).

On 4 December 2017, the European Commission identified human trafficking prosecutions as a key area that requires immediate action from the EU in a Communication entitled, “Reporting on the Follow-Up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Identifying Further Concrete Action.”<sup>484</sup> The communication states that the European Commission, as of 2018, will “encourage and assist Member States to make investigations and prosecution more effective through capacity building, development of tools, information exchange, sharing best practice, law enforcement and judicial cooperation, including promoting the setting up of Joint Investigation Teams both within the EU and with non-EU countries.”<sup>485</sup> The European Commission will monitor human trafficking investigations and prosecutions along with other anti-trafficking actions set out in this Communication and report on progress to the European Parliament and the Council by the end of 2018.<sup>486</sup>

The European Union has promoted the urgent need to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators and has funded global programs and supported international missions to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Duja Muhanna*

---

<sup>484</sup> Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204\\_communication\\_reporting\\_on\\_follow-up\\_to\\_the\\_eu\\_strategy\\_towards\\_the\\_eradication\\_of\\_trafficking\\_in\\_human\\_beings.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf).

<sup>485</sup> Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204\\_communication\\_reporting\\_on\\_follow-up\\_to\\_the\\_eu\\_strategy\\_towards\\_the\\_eradication\\_of\\_trafficking\\_in\\_human\\_beings.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf).

<sup>486</sup> Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204\\_communication\\_reporting\\_on\\_follow-up\\_to\\_the\\_eu\\_strategy\\_towards\\_the\\_eradication\\_of\\_trafficking\\_in\\_human\\_beings.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf).

## 6. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector

“[We] encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

### Background

The 1990 G7 Houston Summit marked the first time G7 members recognized the important role women have in the global economy. While this inclusion indicated a progression in the conversation on gender-based issues, the conversation remained focused on women’s health and education as a means for their economic empowerment.<sup>487</sup>

It was not until the 2015 G7 Schloss Elmau Summit that G7 members acknowledged the necessity of targeted measures to strengthen the link between women and entrepreneurship. Here G7 leaders acknowledged the particular needs of female entrepreneurs by increasing their access to financial markets, skills, leadership opportunities and networks.<sup>488</sup> The leaders also recognized the value of women’s entrepreneurship as a key driver of innovation, growth and jobs while highlighting the fact that fewer women run their own business due to additional barriers that women face to start and grow a business.<sup>489</sup>

G7 leaders continued to build on initiatives pertaining to women’s economic empowerment at the 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit. In particular, G7 leaders recognized that encouraging women to become involved in the private sector would benefit society as a whole. Thus, they committed to reducing barriers that would prevent gender equality in the workforce.

<sup>487</sup> 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 6 May 2016. Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/04-2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>.

<sup>488</sup> 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 6 May 2016. Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/04-2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>.

<sup>489</sup> OECD Report to G7 Leaders on Women and Entrepreneurship, The Organization for Economic and Cooperation and Development (Paris) May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.oecd.org/gender/OECD-Report%20to-G7-Leaders-on-Women-and-Entrepreneurship.pdf>.



In the G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment produced at the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders further committed to “promote policies that enhance women’s participation and leadership in all aspects of social, economic, and political life.”<sup>490</sup> This includes increasing participation, promoting equal opportunities and fair selection processes at all levels of decision making for women in the private sector.<sup>491</sup> The G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment builds on previous gender-based initiatives such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the global call to action of the UN Secretary General’s High Level Panel for Women’s Economic Empowerment and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>492</sup>

G7 leaders acknowledged in the Roadmap that, “in all countries, including the G7, women’s participation in political, economic and public life remains uneven”<sup>493</sup> and that further initiatives need to be taken in order to address the unbalanced representation in the workforce.

### **Commitment Features**

The G7 remains committed to women’s economic empowerment, acknowledging that low female participation in the workforce has a negative impact on the labour market, earnings, retirement savings and their own economic independence.<sup>494</sup> Additionally, the lack of women in leadership positions across all sectors result in difficulty identifying and addressing these issues. Thus, the core of this commitment is to promote more female agency in the private sector by advancing women to positions of influence within their respective fields.

This commitment states: “[we] encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions.”<sup>495</sup> The term “developing” means that a new initiative will be established in the area. The term “encourage” does not imply strong measurability in the commitment and should be taken as a soft commitment where no concrete action is to be taken. Positive actions are identified in the commitment as: 1) leadership training programs; 2) gender equality labels and certifications; and 3) promotion of role models. Encouraging these positive actions can include but are not limited to statements in support of the positive actions.

The first recognizes that women’s leadership is fundamental to the sustainable growth of the private sector. Recognition in the form of statements or discussions would count towards a country’s compliance.

The second speaks to the importance of gender equality labels and certifications as a means to incentivize companies to address the uneven gender distribution that is prevalent in their companies. Gender equality labels and certifications are given to companies that demonstrate progressive action to create gender equal environments encouraging them to reduce barriers women face in the

---

<sup>490</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>491</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>492</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>493</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>494</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>495</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017 Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

workplace.<sup>496</sup> Some key areas include increasing women's role in decision making, eliminating gender-based pay gaps, enhancing women's access to non traditional jobs, enhancing work-life balance, eliminating sexual harassment at work and using inclusive, non-sexist communication.<sup>497</sup> A country does not have to provide direct financial incentives to such programs to be compliant.

The third addresses the part role models can play in championing women during decision-making processes. Having an advocate for women in the private sector, especially when those advocates are industry leaders, increases the likelihood that women will have an active role in the workplace as they lead by example.<sup>498</sup> Statements in support of role models and their impact on the decision-making process would count towards a country's compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member does not encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.
0	G7 member encourages the private sector to value women's active role in private companies through at least one of the following: 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.
+1	G7 member encourages the private sector to value women's active role in private companies through at least two of the following: 1) developing leadership programs; 2) creating gender equality labels and certifications or; 3) promoting role models.

*Lead Analyst: Anna Lisa Martin*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encouraging women's participation in the country's private sector by promoting gender equality certifications and developing leadership programs.

In May 2017, the Government of Canada updated its "Gender Based Analysis (GBA+), an analytical tool used to advance gender equality by assessing how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives."<sup>499</sup> The GBA+online course was updated to include new content as well as micro-learning videos explaining important GBA+concepts and how to put them into practice.<sup>500</sup>

In June 2017, The Status of Women in Canada, began a 36-month women's training and program in partnership with the Canadian Research Institute on the Advancement of Women. The goal is to

<sup>496</sup> Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme for Public and Private Enterprises, United Nations Development Programme (New York) Access Date: 10 November 2017. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/gender-equality/transforming-workplaces-to-advance-gender-equality/gender-equality-seal-for-public-and-private-enterprises.html>.

<sup>497</sup> Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme for Public and Private Enterprises, United Nations Development Programme (New York) Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/gender-equality/institutional-innovations-for-gender-equality/certification-programme-for-public-and-private-enterprises.html>.

<sup>498</sup> G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>499</sup> GBA+: Inclusion. Innovation. For the next 150., Canada School of Public Service (Ottawa) 1 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.cspc-efpc.gc.ca/events/gba/index-eng.aspx>.

<sup>500</sup> Take the GBA+course, Status of Women Canada (Ottawa) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/gba-acsc/course-cours-en.html>.

strengthen the capacity of equity-seeking organizations to advocate for and promote action on women's issues, including leadership.<sup>501</sup>

In June 2017, the Government of Canada announced the new Feminist International Assistance Policy, allocating CAD 150 million over the next five years to support the efforts of women's organizations in developing countries. Among the core action areas defined in the policy is the role of gender equality in economic growth, with a particular mention of the private sector. The policy also declared that the Canadian government would ensure that its 'policymaking and financing address the challenges faced by women and girls,' by developing partnerships with stakeholders including the private sector and financial institutions.<sup>502</sup> "The private sector," the policy notes, "and other actors all have a role to play in building a world where gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the rule, not the exception."<sup>503</sup>

In July 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada's CAD 20 million contribution towards the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), an organization led by the World Bank to support and make resources available to businesses headed by women in developing countries.<sup>504</sup>

In September 2017, Minister of Status of Women, Monsef also released a report called The Business Case for Supplier Diversity in Canada which highlighted the benefits of including women in the procurement supply chains of large companies. The Business Case for Supplier Diversity sought to encourage these large corporations to engage with female entrepreneurs through supplier diversity programs and bolster their participation in the Canadian economy.<sup>505</sup>

In October 2017, the Status of Women in Canada launched a call for proposals due in late 2017-early 2018 to address the issue of gender equality, with one of the two stated themes being "Increasing Private Sector Leadership and Investments in Women."<sup>506</sup> While the final selected projects have not been confirmed yet, the organization stated a specific commitment to advancing women's presence in the private sector.

---

<sup>501</sup> Government Grants and Contributions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://open.canada.ca/search/grants/reference/ad55f0cb426b0386d5c2649d8d445166>.

<sup>502</sup> Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues\\_development-enjeux\\_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng](http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>503</sup> Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues\\_development-enjeux\\_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng](http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>504</sup> Prime Minister announces support for women entrepreneurs in developing countries. Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/07/08/prime-minister-announces-support-women-entrepreneurs-developing-countries>.

<sup>505</sup> The Business Case for Supplier Diversity in Canada, Status of Women in Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/initiatives/sdr-rdf/supplier\\_diversity-diversification\\_fournisseurs-en.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/initiatives/sdr-rdf/supplier_diversity-diversification_fournisseurs-en.html).

<sup>506</sup> Minister Monsef launches Women's History Month — Organizations are invited to apply for new funding totalling around \$15M in support of women's economic security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/status-women/news/2017/10/minister\\_monsef\\_launcheswomenshistorymonthorganizationsareinvite.html?wbdisable=true](https://www.canada.ca/en/status-women/news/2017/10/minister_monsef_launcheswomenshistorymonthorganizationsareinvite.html?wbdisable=true).

In November 2017, a Government of Canada with the Newfoundland and Labrador Organization of Women Entrepreneurs announced a project aimed at supporting and increasing opportunities for women-owned businesses across the province.<sup>507</sup>

Canada has taken measures to promote women's presence in the private sector and repeated affirmation of the commitment to reducing gender inequalities. It has complied with his commitment through developing leadership trainings and gender equality certifications.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Emaan Thaver*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to encourage women's participation in the country's private sector by developing leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications.

On 8 August 2017, Secretary of State in charge of Equality between Women and Men Marlène Schiappa announced that there was device being developed to take fines from companies who do not abide by equal pay policies. She also noted that the government has the ability to perform random checks at companies to obtain more information on the rights of women at work.<sup>508</sup>

On 12 September 2017, Schiappa held a professional equality awareness session and invited 10 of the lowest ranked companies on feminization to participate.<sup>509</sup> The session presented information about legal requirements and common gender parity practices.<sup>510</sup>

In October 2017, the French government launched a guide focused on gender equality in business aimed for small businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises.<sup>511</sup> This guide included information to support businesses in tackling issues women face including the gender pay gap, working conditions, training, work-life balance, hiring, safety and health and promotion.

France has fully complied with its commitment to encouraging greater participation of females in the workforce. The government of France has instituted gender equality labels/certifications and has developed leadership training sessions.

---

<sup>507</sup> New funding will help support a vibrant gender equality movement across Canada, Status of Women Canada (Winnipeg) 25 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/status-women/news/2017/11/new\\_funding\\_willhelpsupportavibrantgenderequalitymovementacrossc.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/status-women/news/2017/11/new_funding_willhelpsupportavibrantgenderequalitymovementacrossc.html).

<sup>508</sup> Egalité salariale: Schiappa veut prélever directement les amendes aux entreprises, L'express (Paris) 29 August 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. [https://www.lexpress.fr/actualite/societe/egalite-salariale-schiappa-veut-directement-prelever-les-amendes-aux-entreprises\\_1938593.html](https://www.lexpress.fr/actualite/societe/egalite-salariale-schiappa-veut-directement-prelever-les-amendes-aux-entreprises_1938593.html).

<sup>509</sup> Sensibilisation à l'égalité pour les 10 entreprises les moins bien classées au palmarès de la féminisation des instances dirigeantes des entreprises, (Paris) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://www.egalite-femmes-hommes.gouv.fr/sensibilisation-a-legalite-pour-les-10-entreprises-les-moins-bien-classees-au-palmares-de-la-feminisation-des-instances-dirigeantes-des-entreprises/>.

<sup>510</sup> Sensibilisation à l'égalité pour les 10 entreprises les moins bien classées au palmarès de la féminisation des instances dirigeantes des entreprises, (Paris) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://www.egalite-femmes-hommes.gouv.fr/sensibilisation-a-legalite-pour-les-10-entreprises-les-moins-bien-classees-au-palmares-de-la-feminisation-des-instances-dirigeantes-des-entreprises/>.

<sup>511</sup> Le gouvernement lance un guide sur l'égalité homme-femme en entreprise, Le Figaro (Paris) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/emploi/2017/10/10/09005-20171010ARTFIG00110-le-gouvernement-lance-un-guide-sur-l-egalite-homme-femme-en-entreprise.php>.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Maria Del Mar Cuevas*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings, gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 2 June 2017, UN Women, the African Union Commission and the Permanent Mission of Germany launched the African Women Leaders Network, an initiative that seeks to enhance the leadership of women in the transformation of Africa with a focus on governance, peace and stability. This initiative brought approximately 80 participants from across Africa, including eminent women leaders from the political and public sectors, as well as those in business, civil society and the media.<sup>512</sup> It promoted support for the advancement of more women leaders in Africa, through peer learning and mentoring, to enhance their contributions to building and sustaining peace, security and political processes for sustainable economic and social transformation, towards the realization of Africa Agenda.<sup>513</sup>

On 7 July 2017, at the G20 Hamburg Summit, Chancellor Angela Merkel for Germany launched the “#eSkills4Girls” initiative.<sup>514</sup> This initiative aims to tackle the existing gender digital divide particularly in low-income and developing countries. The specific objectives are to globally increase women's and girls' access to and participation in the digital world and to boost relevant education and employment opportunities in emerging and developing countries.<sup>515</sup> It aims to help get more women online and into information technology (IT) professions as a means to promote leadership and training for gender equality in IT professions.

On 17 August 2017, Federal Minister of Family Affairs Katarina Barley, gave German companies an ultimatum that they must name women in management positions immediately or they will have to comply with compulsory gender quotas within a year's time.<sup>516</sup> Barley is tackling Germany's delay in employing women in positions of power in Germany.<sup>517</sup> She aims to increase women's representation

---

<sup>512</sup> Press Release: New platform launched to organize and boost women's leadership of Africa, UN Women (New York) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/6/press-release-new-platform-launched-to-galvanize-and-boost-womens-leadership-of-africa>.

<sup>513</sup> Press Release: New platform launched to organize and boost women's leadership of Africa, UN Women (New York) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/6/press-release-new-platform-launched-to-galvanize-and-boost-womens-leadership-of-africa>.

<sup>514</sup> Press Release: End of G20 Summit: Together we can achieve more, The Federal Chancellor (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. [https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07\\_en/2017-07-08-g20-pk-merkel\\_en.html](https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07_en/2017-07-08-g20-pk-merkel_en.html).

<sup>515</sup> Press Release: End of G20 Summit: Together we can achieve more, The Federal Chancellor (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. [https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07\\_en/2017-07-08-g20-pk-merkel\\_en.html](https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/07_en/2017-07-08-g20-pk-merkel_en.html).

<sup>516</sup> Press Release: Germany's glass ceiling: Firms given one year to appoint women, EURACTIV (Hamburg) 17 August 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/germanys-glass-ceiling-firms-given-one-year-to-appoint-women/>.

<sup>517</sup> Press Release: Germany's glass ceiling: Firms given one year to appoint women, EURACTIV (Hamburg) 17 August 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/germanys-glass-ceiling-firms-given-one-year-to-appoint-women/>.

in Germany's private sectors and create a balance at all levels.<sup>518</sup> By placing quotas towards companies who do not meet the requirements within a year's time, Germany has placed positive actions towards gender equality labels to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies. Germany aims to encourage women's active role in the private and public sector in roles of leadership.

Germany has made progress in promoting women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as the African Women Leaders Network. It has also launched an initiative to support the existing gender digital divide particularly in low income and developing countries. Germany has encouraged women in leadership through the promise of quotas. Germany has fully complied in its G7 commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies through developing leadership programs, creating gender equality labels and certifications, and promoting role models.

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On August 2017, the Campaign on Women's Entrepreneurship was launched. This campaign promoted women's entrepreneurship and women's self employment by spreading knowledge of the resources within the Department for Equal Opportunities.<sup>519</sup>

From 15 to 16 November 2017, the first G7 Countries' Equal Opportunities Meeting took place in Taormina. This event closed the activities of the Italian presidency of the G7. During this meeting, the G7 countries, reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the initiatives developed in the G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Environment. In particular, the G7 countries recognized that women's access to leadership is "essential" for economic growth.<sup>520</sup>

Italy has made positive actions towards the advancement of women's role in the private sector through promoting women's entrepreneurship by stressing the importance of leadership programs, however, no progress has been made with respect to the creation of gender equality labels and the promotion of role models.

Thus, Italy has been given a score of 0.

---

<sup>518</sup> Press Release: Germany's glass ceiling: Firms given one year to appoint women, EURACTIV (Hamburg) 17 August 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/germanys-glass-ceiling-firms-given-one-year-to-appoint-women/>.

<sup>519</sup> Communication Campaign on Female Entrepreneurship, Governo Italiano (Rome) 31 August 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/notizie/31082017-campagna-di-comunicazione-sull-imprenditoria-femminile/>.

<sup>520</sup> G7 Ministerial Meeting on Gender Equality, G7 2017 Italia (Taormina) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Declaration%20of%20the%20G7%20Meeting%20on%20Gender%20Equality.pdf>.

*Analyst: Lydia Bishay***Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 6 June 2017, a meeting of the Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine was held at Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's office. The meeting determined 2017 priority policies for the advancement of women in Japanese society. These policies included greater access to childcare and increasing data on women's participation in the workforce.<sup>521</sup>

On 8 July 2017, Japan pledged to contribute USD 50 million to the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) at the G20 summit in Hamburg. The initiative helps women-led small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries overcome financial barriers.<sup>522</sup>

From October 2017 through March 2018, the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office of Japan held multiple leadership training sessions for women. They were held in Yokohama and Kyoto primarily for women with 10 years of work experience. The initiative aims to increase the number of women who are company executives.<sup>523</sup>

On 3 November 2017, Abe spoke at the World Assembly for the Empowerment of Women (WAW! 2017). He praised the increased involvement of women in the Japanese workforce and discussed his continued efforts to create "a society where women shine." Abe also underlined that women entrepreneurs are "brimming with immense potential" for the global economy.<sup>524</sup>

Japan has partially complied with the commitment by providing leadership training for women. Abe has restated Japan's commitment to increasing women's participation in the workforce, but this is generally in the context of discussing his existing gender policies. The Government of Japan has not instituted gender equality labels/certifications, or promoted role models.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Emi Yasuda***United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.

---

<sup>521</sup> Headquarters for Creating a Society in which All Women Shine, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 6 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/actions/201706/6article2.html](https://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/actions/201706/6article2.html).

<sup>522</sup> Launch of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/hr\\_ha/page3e\\_000693.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/hr_ha/page3e_000693.html).

<sup>523</sup> 女性役員育成研修 ～リーダーとしての知識と見識を高める～ (Training for Women Leaders: Increasing Knowledge and Insight), Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office (Tokyo) 25 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [http://www.gender.go.jp/public/event/2017/officers\\_training.html](http://www.gender.go.jp/public/event/2017/officers_training.html).

<sup>524</sup> Speech by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe at the World Assembly for Women (WAW! 2017), Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 3 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://japan.kantei.go.jp/98\\_abe/statement/201711/01WAW.html](https://japan.kantei.go.jp/98_abe/statement/201711/01WAW.html).

On 28 August 2017, the British government officially launched “The Returner Programmes,” allocating GBP 5 million in funding.<sup>525</sup> The Government of the United Kingdom recognizes that British women receive 2% less in pay for every year away from the workplace.<sup>526</sup> The programmes’ launch establishes four new return schemes in the following public sectors — civil servants, social workers, allied health professionals, and teachers. All schemes aim to retrain and refresh the skill-sets of those who take extended time away from work.<sup>527</sup>

Between 28 August and 23 October 2017, the British government also held a public call for evidence on how best to support career returners in the private sector. The British government will require that all businesses who employ over 250 people report their gender pay gaps and bonus gaps by April 2018.<sup>528</sup>

On 7 September 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the creation of the Business Diversity and Inclusion Group.<sup>529</sup> This new organization is responsible for coordinating actions that increase diversity and inclusion in the workplace. The new group is partially responsible for ensuring that targets outlined in the Hampton-Alexander Review are met. The November 2016 Hampton-Alexander Review set female representation targets at 33% of Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) 350 Boards by the end of 2020, and the same target for FTSE 100 Executive Committees and Direct Reports to the Executive Committee. Business Minister Margot James urged some of Britain’s largest companies to increase transparency regarding diversity policies and targets leading up to the first meeting of the Business Diversity and Inclusion Group.<sup>530</sup> A week prior as part of corporate governance reforms, the British government also announced plans for listed companies to provide greater transparency on diversity policies, targets, and progress made towards those targets.<sup>531</sup>

On 18 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May met with Canada’s Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and discussed women’s empowerment and gender equality.<sup>532</sup> During the meeting, they

---

<sup>525</sup> Career break returner programmes launched to help people back to work, GOV.UK (London) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/career-break-returner-programmes-launched-to-help-people-back-to-work>.

<sup>526</sup> Career break returner programmes launched to help people back to work, GOV.UK (London) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/career-break-returner-programmes-launched-to-help-people-back-to-work>.

<sup>527</sup> Career break returner programmes launched to help people back to work, GOV.UK (London) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/career-break-returner-programmes-launched-to-help-people-back-to-work>.

<sup>528</sup> Career break returner programmes launched to help people back to work, GOV.UK (London) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/career-break-returner-programmes-launched-to-help-people-back-to-work>.

<sup>529</sup> Business Minister urges UK’s largest companies to increase transparency around workplace diversity, GOV.UK (London) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/business-minister-urges-uks-largest-companies-to-increase-transparency-around-workplace-diversity>.

<sup>530</sup> Business Minister urges UK’s largest companies to increase transparency around workplace diversity, GOV.UK (London) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/business-minister-urges-uks-largest-companies-to-increase-transparency-around-workplace-diversity>.

<sup>531</sup> Business Minister urges UK’s largest companies to increase transparency around workplace diversity, GOV.UK (London) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/business-minister-urges-uks-largest-companies-to-increase-transparency-around-workplace-diversity>.

<sup>532</sup> Prime Minister of Canada Announces Closer Collaboration with the United Kingdom, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/09/18/prime-minister-canada-announces-closer-collaboration-united-kingdom>.



agreed to further joint efforts to improve women's economic empowerment, increase female representation in corporate governance and leadership, along with access to quality education and skills training. They agreed to create a Canada-UK public policy forum to be made up of respective secretaries to the cabinet. One of the four working groups to be established will focus on coordinating efforts both home and abroad to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.<sup>533</sup>

The United Kingdom is thus taking individual steps to encourage the private sector value women's active role by establishing training programs that support their return to the workplace in the public sector after extended time away (i.e., childbirth), while also studying how best to support women's return to the private sector. The British government provides an incentive for the private sector to increase female representation and inclusion in the workplace, by recognizing the importance of female leadership in private companies.

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

*Analyst: Nicholas Ferreira*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to encourage the private sector to value women's active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications and promoting role models.

On 25 October 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to recognize the growth of businesses owned by minority women in the United States.<sup>534</sup> Among other things, the bill recognizes the fact that minority women are the fastest growing group of entrepreneurs in the country, and that they generate a substantial amount of profit while creating thousands of jobs for women who have increased difficulty entering and thriving in the workforce. The bill calls for Congress to exercise its power to support and encourage the growth of minority women-owned businesses, so that these women may become more increasingly present in this faction of the private sector. On 25 October 2017, the Senate submitted an accompanying resolution that showed its support of the House's bill.<sup>535</sup>

On 16 November 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a resolution to recognize 19 November 2017 as "A Day in Honor of Women Entrepreneurs," in which it detailed facts about the representation of women in entrepreneurial pursuits.<sup>536</sup> The House recognized the contributions of women-owned businesses to the American economy, and called on several departments to further

---

<sup>533</sup> Prime Minister of Canada Announces Closer Collaboration with the United Kingdom, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 7 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/09/18/prime-minister-canada-announces-closer-collaboration-united-kingdom>.

<sup>534</sup> Recognizing the growth and importance of minority women-owned businesses, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) October 25 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-resolution/586/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22gender+entrepreneur%22%5D%7D&r=4>.

<sup>535</sup> A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that entrepreneurship on the part of minority women-owned businesses should be fully supported and encouraged, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 25 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-resolution/304/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22gender+entrepreneur%22%5D%7D&r=3>.

<sup>536</sup> Recognizing November 19, 2017, as "A Day in Honor of Women Entrepreneurs", Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-resolution/629/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22women+empower%22%5D%7D&r=3>.

support women-owned businesses, and committed to writing new policies and creating programs to support women entrepreneurs.<sup>537</sup>

On 18 December 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to call for more women to be recruited into the aviation industry.<sup>537</sup> It recognizes that women make up 50% of the national workforce but represent between 2% and 26% of different sectors of the aviation industry. It calls for the creation of a diverse, 40-person advisory board that encourages women and girls to enter the field of aviation.

On 21 December 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to mandate that employers report the number of settlements reached with employees regarding discrimination on the basis of sex.<sup>538</sup> It identifies workplace sexual harassment as causing loss of wages for victims, and that gender and sexual identity are typically targeted by workplace discrimination efforts. The bill also assures employees' rights to protection from retaliation by the employer, and prohibits employers from using confidentiality clauses to avoid reporting the amount of settlements reached in a given year.

The U.S. initiatives focused on Americans' right to equal access to employment opportunities regardless of gender or sexual identity, and on providing practical programs beyond basic legal protections to help close the gender gap in the workplace. The initiatives also recognize that women make up a significant part of the American economy through entrepreneurship and recognize that female role models in business deserve more governmental support. However, the United States failed to encourage the development of leadership trainings or gender certifications.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Helena Najm*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “encourage the private sector to value women’s active role in private companies by developing positive actions, such as leadership trainings and gender equality labels/certifications, and promoting role models.”<sup>539</sup>

On 19 July 2017, the European Commission released a communication containing a strategy to promote diversity and inclusion for all its staff, specifically addressing the women as one of its targets. It presented the first “Diversity and Inclusion Charter” of the Commission, with guiding principles for the Human Resource policies, and a list of “concrete actions” to be done such as having 40% of women in management positions. The Commission highlighted, on the document, their position as a role model.<sup>540</sup>

---

<sup>537</sup>Promoting Women In The Aviation Workforce Act, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 18 January 2018. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/4673/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22women+business%22%5D%7D&r=7>.

<sup>538</sup>Maloney, C.B. H.R.4729 — Ending Secrecy About Workplace Sexual Harassment Act, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2017. Access Date: 19 January 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/4729/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22workplace+equality%22%5D%7D&r=2>.

<sup>539</sup>G7 Roadmap for Gender Responsive Economic Environment, G7 2017 Taormina (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>.

<sup>540</sup>A better workplace for all: from equal opportunities towards diversity and inclusion, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-equal-opportunities-diversity-inclusion-2017.pdf>.

On 24 July 2017, the Interim Director of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), Martin Kern, endorsed the importance of the increase in the number of women entrepreneurs nominated in the EIT Awards 2017: “Women are Europe’s biggest untapped innovation potential and we are very pleased to see a significant increase in women nominees this year. This is real recognition of the many women who are part of the EIT Community and our efforts to promote women’s entrepreneurship — it is starting to happen!” There was a 20% increase in participation, compared to 2016.<sup>541</sup>

On 5 September 2017, the European Commission launched the fifth edition of the EU Prize for Women Innovators. The award recognizes female entrepreneurs responsible for impressive innovations that were effectively brought to the market.<sup>542</sup>

On 27 October 2017, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology held a conference with the theme “Women and Science — in education, research and business.” The event addressed the presence of women in science related fields.<sup>543</sup>

On 31 October 2017, the First Vice-President of the European Commission, Frans Timmermans, and the Commissioners Marianne Thyssen and Věra Jourová released a statement about the difference of salaries between men and women in celebration of the European Equal Pay Day.<sup>544</sup>

On 17 November 2017, the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker co-hosted a conference to highlight gender equality in the workplace on the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth.<sup>545</sup>

On 20 November 2017, the European Commission published an Action Plan to tackle the gender pay gap. The Commission promised to assess the need for further legal measures regarding payment differences between men and women and to enforce the existing ones, to tackle stereotypes leading to differences in employment, to give assistance to companies in their efforts of sustaining gender equality, to support practices improving gender balance in decision making processes, to promote work-life balance policies to women, and to collect data about the pay gap.<sup>546</sup>

---

<sup>541</sup> EIT Awards nominations recognise Europe’s top entrepreneurs and innovations, European Institute of Innovation and Technology (Budapest) 24 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://eit.europa.eu/newsroom/eit-awards-nominations-2017>.

<sup>542</sup> Commission launches the 2018 edition of the Women Innovators Prize, European Commission (Brussels) 5 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=newsalert&year=2017&na=na-050917>.

<sup>543</sup> Women and Science — in education, research and business — Conference, European Institute of Innovation and Technology (Budapest) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://eit.europa.eu/interact/events/women-and-science-conference>.

<sup>544</sup> Addressed by First Vice-President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans, Commissioner Marianne Thyssen and Commissioner Věra Jourová (Brussels) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-17-4241\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-4241_en.htm).

<sup>545</sup> Conference to highlight gender equality ahead of the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth, Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth (Gothenburg) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.socialsummit17.se/2017/06/20/conference-to-highlight-gender-equality-ahead-of-eu-summit-on-fair-jobs-and-growth/>.

<sup>546</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, European Commission (Brussels) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item\\_id=607452](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=607452).

On 20 November and 21 November 2017, the European Union organized the Annual Colloquium on Fundamental Rights 2017, which focused on “Women’s rights in turbulent times.” It had panels about the gender pay gap and about equal participation on work placements.<sup>547</sup>

In conclusion, the European Union has complied with its commitment to create positive actions in order to value women’s active role on the private sector through the creation of gender equality labels and certifications and the promotion of role models.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Juliana Forner*

---

<sup>547</sup> Annual Colloquium on Fundamental Rights 2017: Women's Rights in Turbulent Times, European Commission (Brussels) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item\\_id=115277](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=115277).

## 7. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration

“We agree to establish partnerships to help countries create the conditions within their own borders that address the drivers of migration, as this is the best long-term solution to these challenges.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

### Background

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, the G7 acknowledged that the large-scale movement of migrants and refugees has reached peak levels and requires further action on the part of the international community to address the human rights challenges that are often committed against migrants and refugees.<sup>548</sup> Members focused their attention on the effect this movement has on international security and human rights — both of which require a short- and long-term solution.<sup>549</sup> While pledging to respect the sovereign right of states, the G7 committed to developing partnerships with host states to combat the root causes of migration to in turn create a legal and safe flow of migrants across borders and counter smuggling, human trafficking, modern slavery and other human rights violations often committed against migrants.<sup>550</sup>

The G7 has highlighted that large-scale migration across the world includes the movement of both refugees and migrants, two distinct groups. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines refugees as those forced out of their home country due to fear “of persecution, conflict, violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order, and who, as a result, require international protection.”<sup>551</sup> In contrast, migrants are considered to have moved voluntarily, although the circumstances of their home state may also be dire, causing them to need to leave.<sup>552</sup>

<sup>548</sup> G7 Taormina Summit Communiqué (Taormina) 26-27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/G7-Taormina-Leaders-Communique.pdf>

<sup>549</sup> G7 Taormina Summit Communiqué (Taormina) 26-27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/G7-Taormina-Leaders-Communique.pdf>

<sup>550</sup> G7 Taormina Summit Communiqué (Taormina) 26-27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/G7-Taormina-Leaders-Communique.pdf>

<sup>551</sup> ‘Refugees’ and ‘Migrants’ — Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), UNHCR (Geneva) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/latest/2016/3/56e95c676/refugees-migrants-frequently-asked-questions-faqs.html>

<sup>552</sup> ‘Refugees’ and ‘Migrants’ — Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), UNHCR (Geneva) 16 March 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/latest/2016/3/56e95c676/refugees-migrants-frequently-asked-questions-faqs.html>

In their pledge to support global migration by addressing both the needs of migrants and refugees, the G7 leaders acknowledge the difficult circumstances of both groups of people. In 2015, 244 million people worldwide were considered international migrants, while an estimated 19.5 million people were refugees in 2014.<sup>553</sup> The reasoning behind this movement varies, but refugees in particular are often forced to leave due to mass conflict in their home country, especially those from Iraq and Syria.<sup>554</sup> Despite the variety of reasons behind initial departure, both migrants and refugees are considered to be a significantly vulnerable population that are often subjected to human rights violations, economic hardship and persecution.<sup>555</sup>

Previous commitments on migration by the G7 have been focused almost exclusively on refugees. The 2014 Brussels Summit primarily addressed the refugee crisis in Syria and the need to support both the Syrian people and the neighbouring states that had taken in many of the refugees.<sup>556</sup> The G7 had additionally pledged to support the internally displaced people (IDPs) which fall under the refugee classification and required significant aid.<sup>557</sup>

The 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit took a larger perspective on the issue of migration similar to the commitment at the 2017 summit. The G7 stressed the need to address the trafficking of migrants, IDPs, and refugees by calling on the international community to work towards disrupting human trafficking flows.<sup>558</sup> Additionally, the G7 expanded its commitment at the 2014 Brussels Summit of supporting refugee host countries.<sup>559</sup> It highlighted the need to support middle-income countries and address refugee flows and increase resources to manage the crisis.<sup>560</sup>

The G7 committed to its largest strategic attempt to address migration-related issues at the 2016 Ise Shima Summit. In addition to calling upon the international community to address the resource gap experienced by refugees and host countries, the G7 also pledged to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, including destabilization, conflict, economic hardship and environmental trends.<sup>561</sup> The G7 also urged the implementation of changes to both state and

---

<sup>553</sup> International Migration Report 2015, (New York) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017.  
[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015\\_Highlights.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_Highlights.pdf)

<sup>554</sup> International Migration Report 2015, (New York) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017.  
[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015\\_Highlights.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_Highlights.pdf)

<sup>555</sup> International Migration Report 2015, (New York) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017.  
[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015\\_Highlights.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015_Highlights.pdf)

<sup>556</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Leaders' Declaration (Brussels) 4-5 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/brussels-declaration.pdf>

<sup>557</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Leaders' Declaration (Brussels) 4-5 June 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/brussels-declaration.pdf>

<sup>558</sup> Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT\\_FINAL\\_CLEAN.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf)

<sup>559</sup> Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT\\_FINAL\\_CLEAN.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf)

<sup>560</sup> Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit (Schloss Elmau) 7-8 June 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT\\_FINAL\\_CLEAN.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7320LEADERS%20STATEMENT_FINAL_CLEAN.pdf)

<sup>561</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration (Ise-Shima) 26-27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.pdf>

international law to provide a more effective resettlement route for migrating populations and enforce wider protections for them during the humanitarian catastrophe.<sup>562</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The G7's commitment on migration at the Taormina Summit is a continuation of the proposals at the Ise Shima Summit that primarily call attention to the necessity of countering irregular migration and forced displacement at the root of the issue. The G7 are strengthening this commitment by urging states to create partnerships among the international community to improve the conditions in states that refugees are fleeing.

The words “partnership” and “create” used in the commitment are the actions G7 members must execute to fully comply with the commitment. Particularly, all G7 members must advance policies that create either bilateral or multilateral efforts to address roots causes of migration. Acting unilaterally on these issues does not grant the G7 member full compliance.

To comply with the commitment to “create” the conditions within the borders of migrant home states, the G7 must work to address the key driving forces for migration. The 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration, a conference that included the European Union and African heads of state, outlined the primary causes of flight as conflict/fragile state apparatus, economic instability and poverty, environmental disasters.<sup>563</sup>

Conflict and state fragility is the most publicized reason for irregular migration and forced displacement, especially for refugees who are often forced to leave their homes during times of conflict or state breakdown. The outbreak of conflict or the lack of a strong central government risks mass violence, human rights violations, and various other detrimental situations for citizens.<sup>564</sup> Examples of policies to address this root cause are:

1. Mechanisms for conflict prevention, implementation of peace processes
2. Prevent and counter radicalization and violent extremism
3. Support civil societies and central governments in weak or fragile states
4. Protect and promote human rights and lawful treatment of citizens
5. Encourage cross-border relationships with conflict-prone or at-risk countries

Economic instability and poverty are significant reasons citizens abandon their home in search of a more secure financial situation. Additionally, mass irregular migration often has detrimental effects on host countries who are no longer able to sustain the mass influx of people entering their society.<sup>565</sup> Countries such as Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have seen a significant number of Syrian refugees

---

<sup>562</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration (Ise-Shima) 26-27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.pdf>

<sup>563</sup> 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>

<sup>564</sup> 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>

<sup>565</sup> Tackling migration's root causes, British Council (London) October 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017.  
<https://www.britishcouncil.org/organisation/policy-insight-research/insight/tackling-migrations-root-causes>

enter their borders, putting a significant strain on health care, shelter, education and employment.<sup>566</sup> This further instability could trigger further migration and create more difficult living situations for both the migrants and the citizens of the host state.<sup>567</sup> To address this issue, G7 members must focus their partnership policies on:

1. Enhancing employment and education opportunities in both home and host states
2. Supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in economically fragile countries to promote economic development
3. Providing aid to home and host countries to bolster resources and ability to develop programs to enhance work opportunities and healthcare
4. Promoting international economic partnerships to develop stronger interconnectedness

The most difficult to control and address is environmental conditions and crises caused by changing climates and environmental instability.<sup>568</sup> Areas prone to environmental disasters and climate change affected regions often see many citizens leave after their homes are ravaged by adverse environmental conditions.<sup>569</sup> To address these issues G7 members can:

1. Support climate change adaptability projects including the development of sustainable and renewable energies
2. Support rural development to aid areas in sustaining themselves despite changing climates
3. Improve natural resource management

The original commitment outlined by G7 members to address migration proposed creating partnerships to address root causes of migration in part to lessen the strain on citizens in their home states. This proposition would then translate into less necessity to migrate, decrease illegal migration, and disrupt the ability for human rights of migrants to be infringed upon for trafficking and modern slavery.

Thus, to achieve full compliance, G7 members must take steps to address at least two of the three root causes of migration: conflict/conflict prevention, economic instability and environmental conditions through partnerships with one or more other countries. Partial compliance would be achieved by addressing just one root cause and creating partnerships with other countries. If the G7 member fails to take action to address any of the root causes and does not make any partnerships, it will be considered non-compliant.

---

<sup>566</sup> Tackling migration's root causes, British Council (London) October 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.britishcouncil.org/organisation/policy-insight-research/insight/tackling-migrations-root-causes>

<sup>567</sup> Tackling migration's root causes, British Council (London) October 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.britishcouncil.org/organisation/policy-insight-research/insight/tackling-migrations-root-causes>

<sup>568</sup> 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>

<sup>569</sup> 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (Valletta) 11-12 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>



**Scoring Guidelines**

Score	Description
-1	Member does not take action to create partnerships with other countries AND does not address root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.
0	Member takes some action to create partnerships with other countries AND address at least one root cause of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.
• +1	Member takes action to create partnerships with other countries AND address two out of three root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.

*Lead Analyst: Alexander Fernandes*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to address the root causes of migration.

On 29 August 2017, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau met with His Majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan to deepen relations between the two countries.<sup>570</sup> Trudeau announced CAD 45.3 million to support projects that promote economic development, the empowerment of women, and the resilience of refugee-hosting communities in Jordan and the Middle East.<sup>571</sup> During their meeting, Trudeau and King Abdullah II discussed the Canadian and Jordanian shared commitment to regional security and stability, human rights, and a more prosperous Middle East.<sup>572</sup>

On 4 October 2017, International Development Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that the federal government will contribute an additional CAD3 million to help the Rohingya Muslims fleeing Myanmar.<sup>573</sup> The funding will be allocated to Doctors Without Borders, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).<sup>574</sup>

On 1 November 2017, Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced the Government of Canada's historic multi-year immigration levels plan that will

<sup>570</sup> The Prime Minister announces support for gender equality and resilience-building programs in the Middle East, The Office of The Prime Minister of Canada(Ottawa), August 29, 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/08/29/prime-minister-announces-support-gender-equality-and-resilience-building-programs>

<sup>571</sup> The Prime Minister announces support for gender equality and resilience-building programs in the Middle East, The Office of The Prime Minister of Canada(Ottawa), August 29, 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/08/29/prime-minister-announces-support-gender-equality-and-resilience-building-programs>

<sup>572</sup> The Prime Minister announces support for gender equality and resilience-building programs in the Middle East, The Office of The Prime Minister of Canada(Ottawa), August 29, 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/08/29/prime-minister-announces-support-gender-equality-and-resilience-building-programs>

<sup>573</sup> Canada gives additional \$3 million to help Rohingya refugees, iPolitics, 14 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ipolitics.ca/2017/10/04/canada-gives-additional-3-million-to-help-rohingya-refugees/>

<sup>574</sup> Canada gives additional \$3 million to help Rohingya refugees, iPolitics, 14 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://ipolitics.ca/2017/10/04/canada-gives-additional-3-million-to-help-rohingya-refugees/>

responsibly grow the number of permanent residents Canada welcomes annually.<sup>575</sup> Beginning with 310,000 new permanent residents in 2018, and growing to 330,000 in 2019 and 340,000 in 2020, this plan sets out the most ambitious immigration levels in recent history.<sup>576</sup> With approximately 60% of the increase, over the three year period, in the economic category, this plan helps distribute the benefits of immigration across Canada.<sup>577</sup>

On 10 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau met with State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi in Vietnam, where, despite a difference of opinion, Suu Kyi demonstrated a willingness to find a solution to the humanitarian crisis that displaced more than 600,000 Rohingya Muslims.<sup>578</sup> Canada has pledged more than CAD 25 million in humanitarian assistance for Bangladesh and Myanmar throughout 2017, contributing to the UN's appeal for USD 434 million before February 2018.<sup>579</sup>

On 14 November 2017, UNHCR Commissioner Filippo Grandi praised Canada for being a "champion" of refugees while meeting government officials in Ottawa, he highlighted Canada's position among the top 10 donors to UNHCR and told Prime Minister Justin Trudeau he hoped the country would continue its work.<sup>580</sup> Canada recently pledged to resettle 27,000 refugees in 2018 of which approximately 9,000 are UNHCR-referred resettlements.<sup>581</sup>

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau issued a statement condemning the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya.<sup>582</sup> He called on all UN members to implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.<sup>583</sup> He stated that

---

<sup>575</sup> News Release: Growing Canada's Economic Future, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Ottawa) 1 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news\\_release\\_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news_release_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html)

<sup>576</sup> News Release: Growing Canada's Economic Future, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Ottawa) 1 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news\\_release\\_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news_release_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html)

<sup>577</sup> News Release: Growing Canada's Economic Future, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Ottawa) 1 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news\\_release\\_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2017/11/news_release_growingcanadaseconomicfuture.html)

<sup>578</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi expresses willingness to solve Rohingya crisis in Trudeau meeting, The Globe and Mail, 10 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November, 2017. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/trudeau-meets-with-aung-san-suu-kyi-conveys-concern-over-rohingya-refugee-crisis/article36902624/>

<sup>579</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi expresses willingness to solve Rohingya crisis in Trudeau meeting, The Globe and Mail, 10 November 2017. Access Date: 15 November, 2017. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/trudeau-meets-with-aung-san-suu-kyi-conveys-concern-over-rohingya-refugee-crisis/article36902624/>

<sup>580</sup> UNHCR chief hails Canada as "champion" of refugees, UNHCR Canada, 14 November 2017, Access Dates: 20 November 2017. <https://www.unhcr.ca/news/unhcr-chief-hails-canada-as-champion-of-refugees/>

<sup>581</sup> UNHCR chief hails Canada as "champion" of refugees, UNHCR Canada, 14 November 2017, Access Dates: 20 November 2017. <https://www.unhcr.ca/news/unhcr-chief-hails-canada-as-champion-of-refugees/>

<sup>582</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister of Canada(Ottawa), 26 November 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>

<sup>583</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister of Canada(Ottawa), 26 November 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>

Canada will continue its work to eradicate human trafficking and support all international efforts to bring those who prey on vulnerable people to justice.<sup>584</sup>

On 6 December 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, Marie-Claude Bibeau, announced CAD 15.6 million in funding for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to increase access to sexual and reproductive health and rights around the world.<sup>585</sup> The UNFPA stated that these rights are essential to reducing poverty and gender inequality in the world—two core reasons thousands of migrants escape their homes.<sup>586</sup>

On 13 December 2017, the Government of Canada announced a contribution of CAD 12.55 million to the Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund in an attempt to support humanitarian efforts in Myanmar during this extended crisis.<sup>587</sup> The funding will contribute to access to sufficient water, sanitation, family planning, healthcare, shelter, and support groups.<sup>588</sup> This funding addresses the needs of those affected by the crisis and aids in ensuring necessities are provided to them in their home country.<sup>589</sup>

On 15 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced CAD 10.4 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities in Somalia.<sup>590</sup> The funding will be distributed among the World Food Programme, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme, and the American Refugee Committee.<sup>591</sup> The funds will address healthcare, food assistance, and water scarcity during this time of severe drought — a powerful environmental cause of migration.<sup>592</sup>

---

<sup>584</sup> Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa), 26 November 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>

<sup>585</sup> Canada announces renewed funding for UN Population Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 6 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_announcesrenewedfundingforunpopulationfund.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_announcesrenewedfundingforunpopulationfund.html)

<sup>586</sup> Canada announces renewed funding for UN Population Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 6 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_announcesrenewedfundingforunpopulationfund.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_announcesrenewedfundingforunpopulationfund.html)

<sup>587</sup> Canada's support for non-governmental organizations through the Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html)

<sup>588</sup> Canada's support for non-governmental organizations through the Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html)

<sup>589</sup> Canada's support for non-governmental organizations through the Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_supportfornon-governmentalorganizationsthroughthemyanma.html)

<sup>590</sup> Canada's new humanitarian support in Somalia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_new\\_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_new_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html)

<sup>591</sup> Canada's new humanitarian support in Somalia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_new\\_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_new_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html)

<sup>592</sup> Canada's new humanitarian support in Somalia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_new\\_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_new_humanitariansupportinsomalia.html)

On 20 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced an additional CAD 15 million to alleviate suffering of refugees and citizens in Kenya.<sup>593</sup> Approximately CAD 9 million will be allocated to refugees living in Kenyan camps for shelter, food, water, and healthcare, while CAD 6 million will be provided to Kenyan populations living in areas impacted by climate change.<sup>594</sup>

On 1 January 2018, Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 12.1 million in humanitarian assistance to the people of Yemen affected by ongoing conflict.<sup>595</sup> Funding will be distributed to various UN and humanitarian agencies to address growing food and water scarcity, healthcare and psychological assistance, and infrastructure repair.<sup>596</sup> The funding is organized to alleviate suffering and attempt to control a growing humanitarian disaster.<sup>597</sup>

Canada has put forward policy addressing the root causes of migration, including, conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions. It has done so with humanitarian aid and bipartisan working relationships.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Krishna Moda*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

On 3 July 2017, the interior ministers of Italy, Germany, and France met with the European Union's migration commissioner in Paris to discuss cooperation in addressing an influx of migrants to Italy, which included an increase in assistance to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).<sup>598</sup>

On 27 July 2017, President Emmanuel Macron announced a plan to create hotspots in Libya for asylum seekers in order to reduce migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean Sea.<sup>599</sup> He noted that

---

<sup>593</sup> Canada's additional humanitarian and development support in Kenya, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_additionalhumanitariananddevelopmentsupportinkenya.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_additionalhumanitariananddevelopmentsupportinkenya.html)

<sup>594</sup> Canada's additional humanitarian and development support in Kenya, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 December 2017. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_s\\_additionalhumanitariananddevelopmentsupportinkenya.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_s_additionalhumanitariananddevelopmentsupportinkenya.html)

<sup>595</sup> Canada responds to critical humanitarian needs in Yemen with new funding, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 1 January 2018.. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_responds\\_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_responds_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html)

<sup>596</sup> Canada responds to critical humanitarian needs in Yemen with new funding, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 1 January 2018.. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_responds\\_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_responds_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html)

<sup>597</sup> Canada responds to critical humanitarian needs in Yemen with new funding, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 1 January 2018.. Access Date: 26 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada\\_responds\\_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/01/canada_responds_tocriticalhumanitarianneedsinyemenwithnewfunding.html)

<sup>598</sup> France, Germany pledge more support for Italy on migrants, offer vague, Reuters (Paris), 3 July 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants/france-germany-pledge-more-support-for-italy-on-migrants-offer-vague-idUSKBN19O14Q?il=0>

<sup>599</sup> EU migrant crisis: France plans asylum 'hotspots' in Libya, BBC News (London) 27 July 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-40738199>

smuggling is dangerous for migrants, and also feeds back into terrorist group funding, a root cause of migrant displacement.<sup>600</sup>

On 31 July 2017, Interior Minister Gerard Collomb announced that the government would be setting up migrant centres outside the city of Calais, after a French court ordered the government to end the poor treatment of asylum seekers in the city.<sup>601</sup>

On 28 August 2017, the Government of France released a joint statement after a migration summit with EU and African leaders in Paris.<sup>602</sup> The statement included multiple elements on cooperation to address the root causes of migration, including the financial commitment to address root causes in countries of origin, encouraging voluntary return and facilitating reintegration, and to cooperate to end migrant smuggling networks.<sup>603</sup>

On 5 September 2017, President Emmanuel Macron delivered a speech in which he urged the EU to retain Turkey as a vital partner, noting that cooperation was necessary to address global issues such as the immigration crisis and terrorism.<sup>604</sup>

On 13 September 2017, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 300,000 to the Rakhine State in Myanmar, aimed at aiding people displaced internally by violence and conflict.<sup>605</sup>

On 22 September 2017, the Government of France announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 200,000 to the United Nations Children's Charity (UNICEF) Nepal, aimed at addressing malnutrition in 18 flood-affected districts of Nepal.<sup>606</sup> The funding will address the children affected by the environmental conditions.<sup>607</sup>

On 10 October 2017, the Government of France announced a humanitarian contribution of EUR 100,000 to Handicap International in Nepal, aimed at aiding victims affected by the floods in Tarai

---

<sup>600</sup> EU migrant crisis: France plans asylum 'hotspots' in Libya, BBC News (London) 27 July 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-40738199>

<sup>601</sup> France to set up migrant centres outside Calais after court ruling, Reuters (Paris) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-europe-migrants-calais/france-to-set-up-migrant-centres-outside-calais-after-court-ruling-idUKKBN1AG1A3>

<sup>602</sup> Joint Statement — Meeting the Challenge of Migration and Asylum, Elysee (Paris) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-relever-le-defi-de-la-migration-et-de-l-asile/>

<sup>603</sup> Joint Statement — Meeting the Challenge of Migration and Asylum, Elysee (Paris) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-relever-le-defi-de-la-migration-et-de-l-asile/>

<sup>604</sup> France's Macron urges continued EU ties with Turkey, Reuters (Paris) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-turkey/frances-macron-urges-continued-eu-ties-with-turkey-idUSKCN1BI0SQ>

<sup>605</sup> France is mobilizing its efforts to help the people of Rakhine State (Burma/Myanmar), France Diplomatie (Paris) 13 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/myanmar/humanitarian-aid-in-burma-myanmar/>

<sup>606</sup> France Provides Humanitarian Aid Of EURO 200,000 To UNICEF For The Flood-Affected Districts, UNICEF Nepal (Kathmandu) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://unicef.org.np/media-centre/press-releases/2017/09/22/france-provides-humanitarian-aid-of-euro-200-000-to-unicef-for-the-flood-affected-districts>

<sup>607</sup> France Provides Humanitarian Aid Of EURO 200,000 To UNICEF For The Flood-Affected Districts, UNICEF Nepal (Kathmandu) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://unicef.org.np/media-centre/press-releases/2017/09/22/france-provides-humanitarian-aid-of-euro-200-000-to-unicef-for-the-flood-affected-districts>

by providing them with essential survival items, as well as setting up rehabilitation camps for those that are most vulnerable.<sup>608</sup>

On 30 November 2017, President Emmanuel Macron attended the fifth African Union — EU Summit, in which he announced an emergency joint operational police task force to address migrant enslavement in Libya, in order to dismantle migrant trafficking networks which enslave migrants and sustain terrorism in the region.<sup>609</sup>

On 18 December 2017, Interior Minister Gerard Collomb outlined an immigration policy reform plan put forward by President Emmanuel Macron, which would speed up processing times for asylum seekers, as well as improve the living conditions of refugees in France.<sup>610</sup>

On 26 December 2017, the Government of France began implementing tougher measures on migrants, including increasing expulsions of economic migrants, and introducing ID checks in emergency migrant shelters.<sup>611</sup>

France has created international partnerships and has addressed two of the root causes of migration, conflict and environmental conditions through humanitarian aid, shifting migration policies, and collaboration to end migrant trafficking and terrorism funding.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ian Stansbury*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitments by establishing bilateral partnerships with other countries and addressing root causes of migration including conflict, economic instability and environmental conditions.

On 28 August 2017, the German and Egyptian governments signed a bilateral agreement that addresses migration-policy and closer economic cooperation between the two countries on education policy to address the root causes of migration.<sup>612</sup> The agreement provides support for refugees and host communities in Egypt and includes provisions to fight human trafficking of migrants.<sup>613</sup>

---

<sup>608</sup> Press release: France provides a humanitarian aid of EURO 100,000 to Handicap International for the flood-affected districts, Embassy of France in Nepal (Kathmandu) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018.

<https://np.ambafrance.org/Press-release-France-provides-a-humanitarian-aid-of-EURO-100-000-to-Handicap>

<sup>609</sup> EU, U.N., African leaders draw up emergency plan for migrants in Libya, Reuters (Abidjan) 30 November 2017.

Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-afro-eu/eu-u-n-african-leaders-draw-up-emergency-plan-for-migrants-in-libya-idUSKBN1DU1BA>

<sup>610</sup> Emmanuel Macron is tightening immigration rules, The Economist (Paris) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.economist.com/news/europe/21734367-emmanuel-macron-plans-tighten-rules-immigration-and-asylum-emmanuel-macron-tightening>

<sup>611</sup> Macron ramps up expulsions, ID checks as France struggles to deal with migrants, The Star (Paris) 26 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.thestar.com/news/world/2017/12/26/macron-ramps-up-expulsions-id-checks-as-france-struggles-to-deal-with-migrants.html>

<sup>612</sup> Cooperating even more closely on migration policy, Federal Government Press Office (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 27 January 2018. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08\\_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674)

<sup>613</sup> Cooperating even more closely on migration policy, Federal Government Press Office (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 27 January 2018. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08\\_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674)

On 28 August 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel attended a meeting with members of European Union and African countries to discuss refugee-related issues in France.<sup>614</sup> Merkel asserted her belief that the only way to control migration was to address the root causes and provide support to host states. Merkel and President Macron of France stated that Europe would take on a significant role in ending illegal migration and address the root causes of displacement.<sup>615</sup>

On 21 September 2017, German Development Minister Gerd Müller announced EUR 1.8 million in support for reconstruction in Bangladesh following severe monsoon rainfall and storms.<sup>616</sup> Along with the funding, the minister noted how farmers in the region were especially hit by this environmental disaster, and that over 100,000 homes would have to be repaired.<sup>617</sup>

On 8 November 2017, the German Minister of Planning and International Cooperation announced a EUR 575 million aid package to Jordan for development needs and support for the mass inflow of Syrian refugees at the German-Jordanian annual government negotiations on the bilateral development cooperation.<sup>618</sup> The contribution would include the construction of new schools supporting vocational training in Jordan, fostering Jordan's economic and financial self-reliance.<sup>619</sup> The support would also cover water supply and sanitation, energy efficiency and improved groundwater resource management.<sup>620</sup> Jordan's Minister of Environment Yaseen Khayyat also signed the Improvement of Green Infrastructure in Jordan through Labour Intensive Measures agreement with the director of the German Development Cooperation, which involves hiring 1,050 people, 50% of whom will be refugees.<sup>621</sup>

On 12 November 2017, executive member of the German Development Bank Joachim Nagel and Jordan's Minister of Planning Imad Fakhoury signed the Financing Agreement of the second phase of the School Construction Programme, leading to a contribution of EUR 10 million for the construction of schools and expansion of the existing ones.<sup>622</sup> The project is aimed at improving

---

<sup>614</sup> EU's cooperation with Africa to be stepped up, Federal Government Press Office (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 27 January 2018. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017\\_en/2017-08-28-treffen-paris-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017_en/2017-08-28-treffen-paris-migration_en.html?nn=709674)

<sup>615</sup> EU's cooperation with Africa to be stepped up, Federal Government Press Office (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 27 January 2018. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017\\_en/2017-08-28-treffen-paris-migration\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017_en/2017-08-28-treffen-paris-migration_en.html?nn=709674)

<sup>616</sup> Reconstruction after heavy monsoon rainfall in Bangladesh, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/september/170921\\_pm\\_103\\_Reconstruction-after-heavy-monsoon-rainfall-in-Bangladesh/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/september/170921_pm_103_Reconstruction-after-heavy-monsoon-rainfall-in-Bangladesh/index.html)

<sup>617</sup> Reconstruction after heavy monsoon rainfall in Bangladesh, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/september/170921\\_pm\\_103\\_Reconstruction-after-heavy-monsoon-rainfall-in-Bangladesh/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/september/170921_pm_103_Reconstruction-after-heavy-monsoon-rainfall-in-Bangladesh/index.html)

<sup>618</sup> Germany pledges over 500m euros in aid to Jordan. The Jordan Times (Amman) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://jordantimes.com/news/local/germany-pledges-over-500m-euros-aid-jordan>

<sup>619</sup> Germany pledges over 500m euros in aid to Jordan. The Jordan Times (Amman) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://jordantimes.com/news/local/germany-pledges-over-500m-euros-aid-jordan>

<sup>620</sup> Germany pledges over 500m euros in aid to Jordan. The Jordan Times (Amman) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://jordantimes.com/news/local/germany-pledges-over-500m-euros-aid-jordan>

<sup>621</sup> Germany pledges over 500m euros in aid to Jordan. The Jordan Times (Amman) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://jordantimes.com/news/local/germany-pledges-over-500m-euros-aid-jordan>

<sup>622</sup> German Development Bank grants Jordan 10m euros for education programme, The Jordan Times (Amman) 12 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://ftp.jordantimes.com/news/local/german-development-bank-grants-jordan-10m-euros-education-programme>

learning conditions for children, targeting areas with high density of vulnerable population from Jordan and Syria, where influx of refugees is observed.<sup>623</sup>

On 14 November 2017, the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions was announced at the 2017 UN Climate Conference in Bonn.<sup>624</sup> The initiative seeks to support the 400 million people most vulnerable to climate change, with German Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Thomas Silberhorn announcing USD 125 million in initial support for the initiative.<sup>625</sup>

On 17 November 2018, the Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel announced EUR 020 million in aid for Bangladesh to support the 800,000 Rohingya living there.<sup>626</sup> The funding will go to the Kutupalong refugee camp to provide adequate support for the refugees.<sup>627</sup>

On 4 December 2017, the German government announced an increase to its contribution to the UN Trust Fund for Somalia by an additional EUR 3 million which brings its total contribution to EUR 10 million.<sup>628</sup> The aid will go toward establishing a federal system in Somalia, reintegrating former al Shabaab fighters, and fostering democracy and government stability.<sup>629</sup>

On 4 December 2017, Foreign Minister Gabriel allocated EUR 120 million in funding to the EU Trust Fund for Africa, specifically funding to offset the significant shortfalls in Libya.<sup>630</sup> The support will alleviate human suffering and stabilize the fragile government, which, in turn, will end aid in limiting migration.<sup>631</sup>

On 8 December 2017, the Foreign Federal Office provided a further EUR 28 million to support the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Democratic Republic

---

<sup>623</sup> German Development Bank grants Jordan 10m euros for education programme, The Jordan Times (Amman) 12 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://ftp.jordantimes.com/news/local/german-development-bank-grants-jordan-10m-euros-education-programme>

<sup>624</sup> Global Partnership to provide more financial protection against climate risks, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/november/171114\\_pm\\_122\\_COP23-Global-Partnership-to-provide-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks/index.jsp](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/november/171114_pm_122_COP23-Global-Partnership-to-provide-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks/index.jsp)

<sup>625</sup> Global Partnership to provide more financial protection against climate risks, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/november/171114\\_pm\\_122\\_COP23-Global-Partnership-to-provide-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks/index.jsp](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2017/november/171114_pm_122_COP23-Global-Partnership-to-provide-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks/index.jsp)

<sup>626</sup> The Rohingya crisis: Germany is supporting Bangladesh to the tune of 20 million euros, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-reisen/-/610152>

<sup>627</sup> The Rohingya crisis: Germany is supporting Bangladesh to the tune of 20 million euros, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-reisen/-/610152>

<sup>628</sup> More aid for Somalia, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/regionaleschwerpunkte/afrika/-/746752>

<sup>629</sup> More aid for Somalia, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/regionaleschwerpunkte/afrika/-/746752>

<sup>630</sup> Federal Foreign Office to provide additional funding for Libya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-hilfen-libyen/746608>

<sup>631</sup> Federal Foreign Office to provide additional funding for Libya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-hilfen-libyen/746608>



of the Congo and the Central African Republic in their work providing food and healthcare to the millions displaced by ongoing conflict.<sup>632</sup>

On 11 December 2017, Foreign Minister Gabriel announced EUR120 million for humanitarian assistance to Syria and its neighbouring countries.<sup>633</sup> The assistance will support the estimated 13 million people suffering due to the ongoing conflict until lasting peace can be achieved.<sup>634</sup>

On 23 January 2018, Development State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn announced the opening of the German centre for jobs, migration and reintegration in Dakar, Senegal.<sup>635</sup> The centre provides information on employment opportunities and services for both returnees and local citizens in addition to migration advisory.<sup>636</sup> The goal of the centre is to give people the ability to stay in their home country and prevent irregular migration.<sup>637</sup> Silberhorn announced an investment of an additional EUR 5.6 million in projects with Senegal related to aiding returnees.<sup>638</sup>

Germany has established partnerships with other countries and taken actions to address all three root causes of migration including economic instability, conflict, and environmental conditions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Adolphus Lau*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration throughout the compliance period, but has also developed controversial legislation to address the ongoing migrant crisis.

On 6 July 2017, the Italian Interior Ministry announced an code of conduct for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducting search and rescue in the central Mediterranean.<sup>639</sup> The provisions

---

<sup>632</sup> Preventing a humanitarian catastrophe: more aid for Central Africa, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitaerehilfe/-/1029890>

<sup>633</sup> Foreign Minister Gabriel on the situation in Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 December 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/-/1031376>

<sup>634</sup> Foreign Minister Gabriel on the situation in Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 December 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/-/1031376>

<sup>635</sup> Germany and Senegal open migration advice centre in Dakar, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 January 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123\\_pm\\_004\\_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123_pm_004_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp)

<sup>636</sup> Federal Foreign Office to provide additional funding for Libya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date 28 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-hilfen-libyen/746608>

<sup>637</sup> Germany and Senegal open migration advice centre in Dakar, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 January 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123\\_pm\\_004\\_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123_pm_004_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp)

<sup>638</sup> Germany and Senegal open migration advice centre in Dakar, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 January 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123\\_pm\\_004\\_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/januar/180123_pm_004_Germany-and-Senegal-open-migration-advice-centre-in-Dakar/index.jsp)

<sup>639</sup> Code of Conduct for NGOs Undertaking Activities in Migrants' Rescue Operations at Sea, EuroNews (Lyon) 3 August 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://www.euronews.com/2017/08/03/text-of-italys-code-of-conduct-for-ngos-involved-in-migrant-rescue>

include “barring NGO ships from entering Libyan territorial waters to undertake rescues,” “banning them from using lights to signal their location to vessels at imminent risk of sinking” and refusal of vessels at ports if they do not sign the code or do not comply with its provisions.<sup>640</sup> The United Nations, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have argued that the code of conduct does a disservice to migrants and places both the lives of migrants and NGO workers in further danger.<sup>641</sup>

On 8 July 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Angelino Alfano and Libya’s Deputy Prime Minister Ahmed Maiteeg hosted the first Italo-Libyan Economic Forum to discuss partnerships between the two countries in the areas of energy, infrastructure, networks, economic and financial cooperation.<sup>642</sup> The goal of the forum was to find potential projects and initiatives to stabilize Libya and create integrated partnerships between the two countries.<sup>643</sup>

On 9 August 2017, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 2 million contribution to the Fund for Africa to provide emergency relief to provide tangible support for refugees in Ethiopia.<sup>644</sup> The financing will provide assistance to local hosting communities to stabilize the region.<sup>645</sup>

On 15 September 2017, Minister Alfano secured EUR 7 million to support vulnerable groups in both Chad and Niger.<sup>646</sup> He designated funding for food security, education, economic security, and water supply in Niger, while Chad will receive treatment for malnutrition and healthcare for minors in particular.<sup>647</sup>

---

<sup>640</sup> EU: Draft Code for Sea Rescues Threatens Lives, Human Rights Watch (Brussels) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/12/eu-draft-code-sea-rescues-threatens-lives>

<sup>641</sup> EU: Draft Code for Sea Rescues Threatens Lives, Human Rights Watch (Brussels) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/12/eu-draft-code-sea-rescues-threatens-lives>

<sup>642</sup> Libya — 1st Italo-Libyan Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/07/primo-forum-economico-italo-libico.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/07/primo-forum-economico-italo-libico.html)

<sup>643</sup> Libya — 1st Italo-Libyan Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/07/primo-forum-economico-italo-libico.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/07/primo-forum-economico-italo-libico.html)

<sup>644</sup> Alfano: “Two million euros for refugees in Ethiopia from the Fund for Africa,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 9 August 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/08/alfano-dal-fondo-per-l-africa-due.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/08/alfano-dal-fondo-per-l-africa-due.html)

<sup>645</sup> Alfano: “Two million euros for refugees in Ethiopia from the Fund for Africa,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 9 August 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/08/alfano-dal-fondo-per-l-africa-due.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/08/alfano-dal-fondo-per-l-africa-due.html)

<sup>646</sup> Development Cooperation. Alfano: “Chad and Niger: humanitarian and development initiatives approved for a total of 7 million euros,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html)

<sup>647</sup> Development Cooperation. Alfano: “Chad and Niger: humanitarian and development initiatives approved for a total of 7 million euros,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html)

On 23 October 2017, Minister Alfano pledged EUR 7 million to provide emergency relief for Rohingya people displaced by conflict in Myanmar.<sup>648</sup> The relief will provide food, healthcare and protection by the specialized United Nations Agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>649</sup>

On 26 September 2017, Interior Minister Marco Minniti announced an official plan to address the ongoing migrant crisis in the Mediterranean.<sup>650</sup> He specifically outlined: 1) migrants must agree to adhere to Italian values and community integration, 2) mandatory language classes to learn Italian, 3) migrants must be evenly distributed across various regions to avoid overcrowding and housing options will be provided, 4) government commitment to promoting career guidance, training, and apprenticeships, 5) in addition to providing healthcare, the government commits to pay particular attention to mental health and disabilities.<sup>651</sup> The new plan is designed to be an integration plan of the thousands of migrants arriving in Italy from a number of countries.<sup>652</sup>

On 26 October 2017, Minister Alfano announced initiatives totaling EUR 18 million to support countries in Africa, the Middle East and South America.<sup>653</sup> EUR 3 million was designated for Somalia and Djibouti to support maternal and child healthcare services, EUR 4 million for the Syrian refugee crisis to provide education and healthcare to those displaced, and an undisclosed amount for El Salvador to support a school inclusion programme.<sup>654</sup>

On 26 October 2017, Minister Alfano finalized an agreement with the World Food Programme to donate EUR 500,000 for food assistance programs in Cuba, primarily for pregnant and nursing women, and young children.<sup>655</sup>

On 15 November 2017, Italy's Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea Gian Luca Galletti signed two Memorandas of Understanding with Georgia and Mali, committing to support their

---

<sup>648</sup> Alfano: "Italy has pledged 7 million euros in humanitarian aid for the Rohingya people," Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018.

<sup>649</sup> Alfano: "Italy has pledged 7 million euros in humanitarian aid for the Rohingya people," Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018.

<sup>650</sup> Italy launches first official migrant integration plan: Five things you need to know, The Local (Italy) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.thelocal.it/20170927/italy-launches-first-official-migrant-integration-plan-five-things-you-need-to-know>

<sup>651</sup> Italy launches first official migrant integration plan: Five things you need to know, The Local (Italy) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.thelocal.it/20170927/italy-launches-first-official-migrant-integration-plan-five-things-you-need-to-know>

<sup>652</sup> Italy launches first official migrant integration plan: Five things you need to know, The Local (Italy) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <https://www.thelocal.it/20170927/italy-launches-first-official-migrant-integration-plan-five-things-you-need-to-know>

<sup>653</sup> Cooperation. Projects and initiatives worth more than 18 million euros approved, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018.

<sup>654</sup> Cooperation. Projects and initiatives worth more than 18 million euros approved, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018.

<sup>655</sup> Italy and WFP join forces to promote food security in Cuba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/italia-e-pam-per-la-sicurezza-alimentare.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/italia-e-pam-per-la-sicurezza-alimentare.html)

adaption to the effects of climate change.<sup>656</sup> Specifically, the provisions specify a transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable management of natural resources in both vulnerable countries.<sup>657</sup>

On 16 November 2017, the Italian government and United Nations Climate Change announced a Fellowship Program to conduct research on the ability of developing countries to respond to the challenges caused by climate change.<sup>658</sup> Minister Gian Luca Galletti designated EUR 2.5 million for the fellowship which is designed to aid countries in developing institutions to adapt to the changing climate.<sup>659</sup>

On 22 November 2017, the Government of Italy and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) signed a Headquarters Agreement to enhance cooperation in establishing shared responsibility in managing asylum seekers.<sup>660</sup> EASO will establish an office in Rome to enhance the cooperation.<sup>661</sup>

On 7 December 2017, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 275,000 contribution to the “Promoting Elections for the People of Libya” project, which supports Libya’s High National Elections Commission to create a fair and democratic election process.<sup>662</sup>

Italy has developed some bilateral efforts to address the root causes migration, including environmental instability and economic hardship, but has also developed controversial policies toward NGOs to address the ongoing influx of migrants entering Italy.

Therefore, Italy is given a score of 0.

*Analyst: Amogh Kadhe*

#### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

From 22 to 23 June 2017, Japan’s State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi attended the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees.<sup>663</sup> In his address to the attendees, Kishi outlined Japan’s

---

<sup>656</sup> Climate: Ministry of the Environment Signs Protocols With Mali and Georgia, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-ministero-ambiente-firma-protocolli-con-mali-e-georgia>

<sup>657</sup> Climate: Ministry of the Environment Signs Protocols With Mali and Georgia, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-ministero-ambiente-firma-protocolli-con-mali-e-georgia>

<sup>658</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship Program for Climate Vulnerable Countries, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-programme-climate-vulnerable-countries>

<sup>659</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship Program for Climate Vulnerable Countries, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-programme-climate-vulnerable-countries>

<sup>660</sup> Headquarters Agreement signed between Italy and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/firma-dell-accordo-di-sede-tra.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/firma-dell-accordo-di-sede-tra.html)

<sup>661</sup> Headquarters Agreement signed between Italy and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/firma-dell-accordo-di-sede-tra.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/firma-dell-accordo-di-sede-tra.html)

<sup>662</sup> Alfano: “Italy supports Libya’s democratic advancement process,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 12 July 2017, Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/12/alfano-l-italia-sostiene-il-percorso.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/12/alfano-l-italia-sostiene-il-percorso.html)

commitment to strengthening the self-reliance of refugees in their host countries in order to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and to reduce the long-term costs of humanitarian assistance.<sup>664</sup> Kishi also stressed Japan's support for capacity building for refugees in their host countries, using Japanese rice farming and vocational training program for refugees in Uganda as an example.<sup>665</sup> Lastly, Nobuo Kishi held bilateral talks and shared the willingness to continue cooperation to tackle the growing refugee crisis with President of the Republic of Uganda Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda Ruhakana Rugunda, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Filippo Grandi, and Executive Director of the World Food Programme David Beasley.<sup>666</sup>

On 21 August 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established the Japanese Initiative for the future of Syrian Refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.<sup>667</sup> This initiative will allow 100 Syrian students displaced by the civil war to pursue graduate studies at Japanese universities.<sup>668</sup> The aim of this initiative is to provide young Syrian refugees with the skills necessary to lead Syria's peacebuilding and reconstruction at an appropriate time in the future, while enhancing their understanding of Japanese people, society and systems so as to strengthen the mutual friendship between Syria and Japan.<sup>669</sup>

On 22 September 2017, the United Nations Migration Agency, with the support of the Government of Japan, donated office equipment to Somalia's Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.<sup>670</sup> This donation was made to assist Somalia's Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in its efforts to improve the humanitarian response to the major drought in Somalia and to help the people that were displaced because of it.<sup>671</sup>

On 27 September 2017, Japan's Ambassador for Palestinian Affairs and Representative of Japan to Palestine Takeshi Okubo, met with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Pierre Krähenbühl, to sign an agreement confirming a contribution of JPY1.1 billion to the UNRWA.<sup>672</sup> Of the total contribution, JPY 410 million will go towards the Agency's food assistance for Palestinian refugees in Gaza facing

---

<sup>663</sup> Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e\\_000107.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000107.html)

<sup>664</sup> Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e\\_000107.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000107.html)

<sup>665</sup> Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e\\_000107.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000107.html)

<sup>666</sup> Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e\\_000107.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000107.html)

<sup>667</sup> Japanese Initiative for the Future of Syrian Refugees, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.jica.go.jp/syria/english/office/others/jisr.html>

<sup>668</sup> Japanese Initiative for the Future of Syrian Refugees, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.jica.go.jp/syria/english/office/others/jisr.html>

<sup>669</sup> Japanese Initiative for the Future of Syrian Refugees, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 21 August 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.jica.go.jp/syria/english/office/others/jisr.html>

<sup>670</sup> UN Migration Agency and Japan Support Somalia's Drought Committee, International Organization for Migration (Geneva) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-japan-support-somalias-drought-committees-efforts-improve-humanitarian>

<sup>671</sup> UN Migration Agency and Japan Support Somalia's Drought Committee, International Organization for Migration (Geneva) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-japan-support-somalias-drought-committees-efforts-improve-humanitarian>

<sup>672</sup> Japan Contributes JPY 1.1 Billion to UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Jerusalem) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/japan-contributes-us-102-million-unrwa-support-palestine-refugees>

critical poverty.<sup>673</sup> JPY 704 million will support the construction of a sewage network in the Aqabat Jaber refugee camp in the West Bank. The sewage network will be constructed in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency.<sup>674</sup>

On 26 October 2017, JICA signed loan agreements with Iraq to provide JPY 57.22 billion for reconstruction and fiscal reform projects.<sup>675</sup> The loans will reconstruct the infrastructure that has deteriorated following three decades of ongoing conflicts and support policies that will spur economic development for the country's economy and citizens.<sup>676</sup>

On 19 November 2017, the Government of Japan announced a USD 15 million contribution to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in order to assist with the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.<sup>677</sup> Japan's contribution will support the WFP's general food distributions, electronic vouchers for food assistance, a cash for work programs, and the WFP's logistics sector and emergency telecommunications sector work.<sup>678</sup>

On 27 November 2017, JICA and the United Nations Development Programme signed a grant agreement of up to JPY 1.033 billion for the Project for Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-Border Areas (Phase 2).<sup>679</sup> The second phase of the project was approved to promote economic activity in 12 provinces in the region and provide basic infrastructure to improve living conditions and promote regional stability through interconnectedness.<sup>680</sup>

On 5 December 2017, JICA approved a loan agreement with Mongolia valued at JPY 32 billion to support fiscal, social, and economic reform.<sup>681</sup> The terms of the loan specify the development of

---

<sup>673</sup> Japan Contributes JPY 1.1 Billion to UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Jerusalem) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/japan-contributes-us-102-million-unrwa-support-palestine-refugees>

<sup>674</sup> Japan Contributes JPY 1.1 Billion to UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Jerusalem) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/japan-contributes-us-102-million-unrwa-support-palestine-refugees>

<sup>675</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreements with Iraq: Building a base toward inclusive growth and supporting administrative and financial reform, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171027\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171027_01.html)

<sup>676</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreements with Iraq: Building a base toward inclusive growth and supporting administrative and financial reform, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171027\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171027_01.html)

<sup>677</sup> Japan Announces USD \$15 million Contribution to the UN World Food Programme, ReliefWeb (New York City) 19 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/government-japan-donates-us15-million-wfp-response-refugee-crisis-bangladesh>

<sup>678</sup> Japan Announces USD \$15 million Contribution to the UN World Food Programme, ReliefWeb (New York City) 19 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/government-japan-donates-us15-million-wfp-response-refugee-crisis-bangladesh>

<sup>679</sup> Signing of Grant Agreement with the UNDP for Afghanistan and Tajikistan: Contributing to regional stability and improved living conditions for residents through a partnership with the UNDP, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 28 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171128\\_02.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171128_02.html)

<sup>680</sup> Signing of Grant Agreement with the UNDP for Afghanistan and Tajikistan: Contributing to regional stability and improved living conditions for residents through a partnership with the UNDP, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 28 November 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171128\\_02.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171128_02.html)

<sup>681</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Mongolia: Supporting reforms in Mongolia under an international aid framework with the aim of economic and fiscal reconstruction, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 6 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171206\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171206_01.html)

policies to spur economic growth, improve opportunity for citizens, improving the living environment of the most vulnerable, and lower foreign government dependency.<sup>682</sup>

On 6 December 2017, the JICA signed an agreement with the Government of Ethiopia to fund three projects for a total of JPY 5.116 billion.<sup>683</sup> The projects will focus on installation of a Geothermal Wellhead Power System, improvement of water supply in Bahir Dar City, and construct secondary schools in the Tigray region as millions of citizens lack power, water, and extended education.<sup>684</sup>

On 13 December 2017, Shigeru Omori, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Republic of Senegal, and H.E. Cheikh Niang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Japan announced three aid projects valued at JPY 4.17 billion.<sup>685</sup> The aid will support stable electricity, food security, and training health personnel in Senegal, which will increase the standard of living for thousands of Senegalese citizens.<sup>686</sup>

On 12 January 2018, the Government of Japan announced an additional Emergency Grant Aid of JPY 330 million to the Government of Myanmar to assist displaced persons returning from Bangladesh.<sup>687</sup>

On 25 January 2018, the JICA, the International Finance Corporation, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' Fund for International Development announced joint financing for a solar power generation project in Jordan to diversify power supply and mitigate the effects of climate change.<sup>688</sup> Jordan has seen a large influx of refugees from neighbouring countries and therefore requires power for the host communities.<sup>689</sup>

Japan has actively taken steps to address two of the three root causes of migration: economic instability and environmental conditions. Japan has also promoted dialogue on migration through leading bilateral and multilateral communication with other countries and international organizations. Lastly, Japan has taken action to create bilateral and multilateral partnerships with other countries and international organizations to not only address some of the root causes of

---

<sup>682</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Mongolia: Supporting reforms in Mongolia under an international aid framework with the aim of economic and fiscal reconstruction, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 6 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171206\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171206_01.html)

<sup>683</sup> Signing of Grant Agreements with Ethiopia: Contributing to a better living environment and improved access to education through power generation, water supply and secondary school facilities, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 7 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171207\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171207_01.html)

<sup>684</sup> Signing of Grant Agreements with Ethiopia: Contributing to a better living environment and improved access to education through power generation, water supply and secondary school facilities, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 7 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171207\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/171207_01.html)

<sup>685</sup> Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e\\_000062.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000062.html)

<sup>686</sup> Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e\\_000062.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000062.html)

<sup>687</sup> Emergency Grant Aid for the displaced persons returning to Myanmar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 January 2018. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001866.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001866.html)

<sup>688</sup> Project Finance for the Largest Solar Power Generation Project in Jordan: Contributing to power diversification and climate change mitigation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180125\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180125_01.html)

<sup>689</sup> Project Finance for the Largest Solar Power Generation Project in Jordan: Contributing to power diversification and climate change mitigation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 29 January 2018. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180125\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180125_01.html)

migration, but also to assist in the ongoing efforts to deal with the consequences of large-scale migration around the globe.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Elie Atieh*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to address the causes of migration through its partnerships with other countries.

On 19 June 2017, the United Kingdom's International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced that GBP 90 million would be allocated to Ethiopia and Somalia in response to the famine in the region due to mass drought.<sup>690</sup> The disaster relief is split with GBP 60 million going toward Somalia, with the remaining GBP 30 million going to Ethiopia.<sup>691</sup> The funding package is expected to aid over two million people in need of food, water, and medical supplies. Thus far, the famine has displaced hundreds of thousands of people.<sup>692</sup>

On 14 September 2017, Minister Priti Patel pledged GBP 25 million toward aiding Rohingya Muslims that have been displaced, with the majority of funding to be spent in Bangladesh.<sup>693</sup> This funding will be put toward shelter, water, food, and sanitation for an estimated 370,000 Rohingyas that have been forced to leave Burma.<sup>694</sup>

On 4 November 2017, Minister Priti Patel announced an aid package designated for Syrian children displaced by the ongoing conflict.<sup>695</sup> The package aims to prevent pneumonia deaths for the upcoming winter, as children are disproportionately affected by the temperature drops that begin in November.<sup>696</sup> The aid will also be used towards restoring large buildings that will provide shelter.<sup>697</sup>

---

<sup>690</sup> Ethiopia, Somali to get £90m UK humanitarian aid, Africa News (Ethiopia) 19 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.africanews.com/2017/06/19/ethiopia-somalia-to-get-90m-uk-humanitarian-aid/>

<sup>691</sup> Ethiopia, Somali to get £90m UK humanitarian aid, Africa News (Ethiopia) 19 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.africanews.com/2017/06/19/ethiopia-somalia-to-get-90m-uk-humanitarian-aid/>

<sup>692</sup> Ethiopia, Somali to get £90m UK humanitarian aid, Africa News (Ethiopia) 19 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.africanews.com/2017/06/19/ethiopia-somalia-to-get-90m-uk-humanitarian-aid/>

<sup>693</sup> UK gives £25 million more to aid Rohingya refugees, Hindustan Times (London) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/uk-gives-25-million-more-to-aid-rohingya-refugees/story-NjuLoyKApQL7Y39GYmOJDn.html>

<sup>694</sup> UK gives £25 million more to aid Rohingya refugees, Hindustan Times (London) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/uk-gives-25-million-more-to-aid-rohingya-refugees/story-NjuLoyKApQL7Y39GYmOJDn.html>

<sup>695</sup> UK aid stops 'untold horror' of child pneumonia deaths in Syria this winter, ReliefWeb (New York) 04 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/uk-aid-stops-untold-horror-child-pneumonia-deaths-syria-winter>

<sup>696</sup> UK aid stops 'untold horror' of child pneumonia deaths in Syria this winter, ReliefWeb (New York) 04 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/uk-aid-stops-untold-horror-child-pneumonia-deaths-syria-winter>

<sup>697</sup> UK aid stops 'untold horror' of child pneumonia deaths in Syria this winter, ReliefWeb (New York) 04 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/uk-aid-stops-untold-horror-child-pneumonia-deaths-syria-winter>



On 20 November 2017, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced an aid package of GBP 15 million to Dominica, Antigua, and Barbuda.<sup>698</sup> GBP 12 million will be allocated to Dominica, while the remaining GBP 3 million is designated for Antigua and Barbuda.<sup>699</sup> The package is in response to the devastation and displacement caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.<sup>700</sup>

On 18 December 2017, the UK announced a package intending to support more than 910,000 refugees and migrants in Tanzania and Sudan through a combination of provision of food and water, as well as finding work opportunities in order to limit the need for migration due to resource constraints and employment deficits.<sup>701</sup> The package also includes GBP 5 million to be given to Libya for the purposes of humanitarian aid to be used for refugees and migrants.<sup>702</sup>

On 30 December 2017, the Department of International Development stated that GBP 21 million would be given in support of the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund.<sup>703</sup> This is in response to predictions of increased humanitarian crises in 2018 and the funding is intended for use on sanitation, health services, and food.<sup>704</sup>

The United Kingdom has complied with its migration commitment by providing funding towards regions with resource constraints meant to allow populations access to food, water, health services, and shelter reacting to natural and humanitarian crises.

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

*Analyst: Timnit Abraha*

### **United States: –1**

United States has not complied with its commitment to address the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

On 15 June 2017, the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) voided a memo that would have created the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents program, which prevents undocumented immigrants from being deported if they have children who

---

<sup>698</sup> Pledges UK gives £15 million in new aid for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, WIC News 20 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://wicnews.com/caribbean/uk-gives-15-million-new-aid-dominica-antigua-barbuda-27368082/>

<sup>699</sup> Pledges UK gives £15 million in new aid for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, WIC News 20 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://wicnews.com/caribbean/uk-gives-15-million-new-aid-dominica-antigua-barbuda-27368082/>

<sup>700</sup> Pledges UK gives £15 million in new aid for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, WIC News 20 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://wicnews.com/caribbean/uk-gives-15-million-new-aid-dominica-antigua-barbuda-27368082/>

<sup>701</sup> UK aid tackling global migration crisis, ReliefWeb (New York) 18 December 2017. Access 15 January 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/uk-aid-tackling-global-migration-crisis>

<sup>702</sup> UK aid tackling global migration crisis, ReliefWeb (New York) 18 December 2017. Access 15 January 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/uk-aid-tackling-global-migration-crisis>

<sup>703</sup> UK to add £21m to emergency aid fund for food, health services, and clean water in 'bleak' 2018, The Independent (London) 31 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/uk-add-21-million-emergency-aid-cerf-water-health-penny-mordaunt-2018-a8135231.html>

<sup>704</sup> UK to add £21m to emergency aid fund for food, health services, and clean water in 'bleak' 2018, The Independent (London) 31 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/uk-add-21-million-emergency-aid-cerf-water-health-penny-mordaunt-2018-a8135231.html>

are legal US citizens or residents.<sup>705</sup> The DHS stated that the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program would remain unchanged. DACA protects undocumented immigrants from deportation if they arrived in the US as children.<sup>706</sup>

On 29 June 2017, the Supreme Court approved a portion of President Donald Trump's proposed travel ban, heavily restricting access to US visas for passport holders of six specified countries: Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.<sup>707</sup> Exemptions to these restrictions were put in place, allowing visa applications for individuals who have bona fide relationships with a US citizen or organization.<sup>708</sup>

On 8 July 2017, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced approximately USD 639 million in humanitarian aid to address food insecurity, violence, and forced displacement in South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen.<sup>709</sup> The funds will be directed towards addressing root causes of migration within these countries.<sup>710</sup>

On 2 August 2017, US Senator Tom Cotton introduced a revised version of the Reforming American Immigration for Strong Employment Act, which if passed, would reduce legal immigration to the US in half by reducing green cards, capping refugee admittance to 50,000 per year, and would end the visa lottery system.<sup>711</sup> The lottery system would be replaced with a points immigration system, where immigrants would be selected based on merit.<sup>712</sup>

On 16 August 2017, the US Department of State terminated the Central American Minors (CAM) parole program, which granted temporary legal US residency to minors who were refused refugee status but had parents legally present in the US.<sup>713</sup> The termination of the program will force minors

---

<sup>705</sup> Rescission of Memorandum Providing for Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents ("DAPA"), Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/15/rescission-memorandum-providing-deferred-action-parents-americans-and-lawful>

<sup>706</sup> Rescission of Memorandum Providing for Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents ("DAPA"), Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/15/rescission-memorandum-providing-deferred-action-parents-americans-and-lawful>

<sup>707</sup> Revised Trump Travel Ban Now in Effect, CBC News (Toronto) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/revised-us-travel-ban-effect-1.4183324>

<sup>708</sup> Revised Trump Travel Ban Now in Effect, CBC News (Toronto) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/revised-us-travel-ban-effect-1.4183324>

<sup>709</sup> United States announces additional humanitarian assistance in response to famine risk, violence, and forced displacement, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/july-08-2017-united-states-announces-addl-humanitarian-assistance-famine>

<sup>710</sup> United States announces additional humanitarian assistance in response to famine risk, violence, and forced displacement, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/july-08-2017-united-states-announces-addl-humanitarian-assistance-famine>

<sup>711</sup> S.354 — RAISE Act, United States Congress (Washington) 8 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/354>

<sup>712</sup> S.354 — RAISE Act, United States Congress (Washington) 8 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/354>

<sup>713</sup> Trump administration ends Obama-era protection program for Central American minors, Washington Post (Washington) 16 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-administration-ends-obama-era-protection-program-for-central-american-minors/2017/08/16/8101507e-82b6-11e7-ab27-1a21a8e006ab\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-administration-ends-obama-era-protection-program-for-central-american-minors/2017/08/16/8101507e-82b6-11e7-ab27-1a21a8e006ab_story.html)

currently protected by CAM parole to follow more difficult legal routes to extend their stay in the US.<sup>714</sup>

On 28 August 2017, US Citizenship and Immigration Services announced the addition of in-person interviews in the application process for permanent residency.<sup>715</sup> The addition of the interviews lengthens the immigrant application process, in addition to making the process more stringent in compliance with US Executive Order 13780, “Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States.”<sup>716</sup>

On 5 September 2017, the DHS terminated the DACA program, which provided renewable temporary legal US residency status to undocumented immigrants who came to the US as children.<sup>717</sup> Any individuals under the protection of the DACA program will no longer be able to apply for renewal, and the DHS will reject all new applicants.<sup>718</sup>

On 21 September 2017, the Department of State announced USD 697 million in humanitarian aid directed towards the ongoing conflict in Syria, to aid internally displaced people within Syria and the surrounding region.<sup>719</sup>

On 24 September 2017, President Trump announced changes to the restrictions imposed on immigrants entering the US, removing Sudan from the list of restricted countries, and adding restrictions to North Korea and Venezuela.<sup>720</sup> Entry to the US from North Korea was fully suspended according to the new restrictions, and limitations were imposed on certain government officials in Venezuela from entering the US on business and tourist visas.<sup>721</sup>

---

<sup>714</sup> Trump administration ends Obama-era protection program for Central American minors, Washington Post (Washington) 16 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-administration-ends-obama-era-protection-program-for-central-american-minors/2017/08/16/8101507e-82b6-11e7-ab27-1a21a8e006ab\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/trump-administration-ends-obama-era-protection-program-for-central-american-minors/2017/08/16/8101507e-82b6-11e7-ab27-1a21a8e006ab_story.html)

<sup>715</sup> USCIS to Expand In-Person Interview Requirements for Certain Permanent Residency Applicants, Citizenship and Immigration Services (Washington) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.uscis.gov/news/news-releases/uscis-to-expand-in-person-interview-requirements-for-certain-permanent-residency-applicants>

<sup>716</sup> USCIS to Expand In-Person Interview Requirements for Certain Permanent Residency Applicants, Citizenship and Immigration Services (Washington) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.uscis.gov/news/news-releases/uscis-to-expand-in-person-interview-requirements-for-certain-permanent-residency-applicants>

<sup>717</sup> Memorandum on Rescission Of Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 5 September 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca>

<sup>718</sup> Memorandum on Rescission Of Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 5 September 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/09/05/memorandum-rescission-daca>

<sup>719</sup> U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, Department of State (Washington) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>

<sup>720</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry Into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public-Safety Threats, White House (Washington) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-enhancing-vetting-capabilities-processes-detecting-attempted-entry-united-states-terrorists-public-safety-threats/>

<sup>721</sup> Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry Into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public-Safety Threats, White House (Washington) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-proclamation-enhancing-vetting-capabilities-processes-detecting-attempted-entry-united-states-terrorists-public-safety-threats/>

On 8 October 2017, the White House delivered a list of immigration measures to Congress, as a demand in exchange for the protection of undocumented immigrants formerly protected under the rescinded DACA program.<sup>722</sup> The demands from the White House included policies that would reduce the entry of undocumented immigrants into the US, and revisions that would close loopholes in US immigration policy for undocumented immigrants.<sup>723</sup>

On 20 November 2017, President Trump's administration announced the end of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program for Haitians affected by the 2010 earthquake in Haiti that provided temporary legal status to live and work in the US.<sup>724</sup> The end of the program will force 59,000 Haitians with TPS to return to Haiti by July 2019 or be deported.<sup>725</sup>

On 1 December 2017, the US Mission to the United Nations announced that the US would withdraw from the UN Global Compact on Migration. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson made a statement on the withdrawal, noting that the impact on US immigration and border security sovereignty was the main reason behind the decision.<sup>726</sup>

On 4 December 2017, the Supreme Court approved revisions to President Donald Trump's travel ban, allowing the revised restrictions to be implemented despite ongoing legal challenges.<sup>727</sup>

On 15 December 2017, USAID published a report on US humanitarian aid provided to Iraq in 2017, outlining the distribution of USD 601 million in humanitarian funding directed towards food security, internally displaced people, and refugees in Iraq throughout the year.<sup>728</sup>

On 18 December 2017, the White House published its National Security Strategy, which included provisions aimed at tightening border security, reducing undocumented migration, and increased vetting and restrictions on immigrants arriving in the US.<sup>729</sup>

On 4 January 2018, President Trump announced that TPS status for approximately 200,000 people from El Salvador living in the US would end, forcing them to return to their country or risk deportation.<sup>730</sup>

The United States has repealed multiple immigration policies that aided in improving the root causes of migration, and has not created partnerships with other countries on the issue. The withdrawal of

---

<sup>722</sup> White House Makes Hard-Line Demands for Any 'Dreamers' Deal, New York Times (New York) 8 October 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/08/us/politics/white-house-daca.html>

<sup>723</sup> White House Makes Hard-Line Demands for Any 'Dreamers' Deal, New York Times (New York) 8 October 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/08/us/politics/white-house-daca.html>

<sup>724</sup> Trump Administration Ends Temporary Protection for Haitians, New York Times (New York) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/20/us/haitians-temporary-status.html>

<sup>725</sup> Trump Administration Ends Temporary Protection for Haitians, New York Times (New York) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/20/us/haitians-temporary-status.html>

<sup>726</sup> U.S. Quits Migration Pact, Saying It Infringes on Sovereignty, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/03/world/americas/united-nations-migration-pact.html>

<sup>727</sup> Supreme Court Allows Trump Travel Ban to Take Effect, New York Times (New York) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/04/us/politics/trump-travel-ban-supreme-court.html>

<sup>728</sup> Iraq — Complex Emergency, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/iraq\\_ce\\_fs02\\_12-15-2017.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/iraq_ce_fs02_12-15-2017.pdf)

<sup>729</sup> National Security Strategy of the United States of America, White House (Washington) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 24 December 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/NSS-Final-12-18-2017-0905.pdf>

<sup>730</sup> Trump Administration Says That Nearly 200,000 Salvadorans Must Leave, New York Times (New York) 8 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/08/us/salvadorans-tps-end.html>

the US from the UN Global Compact on Migration further shows a reduction in the efforts of the US to address the root causes of migration.

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

*Analyst: Ian Stansbury*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improving the root causes of migration through partnerships with other countries.

Since the 2017 Taormina Summit, the European Union has addressed the ongoing migration and refugee crisis by continuing to reiterate the need for creating partnerships with countries outside the EU to better manage migration and mobility and in responding to security challenges.<sup>731</sup>

On 30 May 2017, the European Commission proposed a draft of a budget of EUR 161 billion to stimulate local economies and help with addressing root causes of migration and security issues.<sup>732</sup> The EU plans to finance actions related to migration and security such as providing “humanitarian assistance, reinforcing external border management, supporting the most affected Member States, and more.”<sup>733</sup> The allocation of EUR 4.1 billion for migration and security will bring the total of overall EU funding for these geopolitical challenges to EUR 22 billion for the 2015-2018 period. Additional funds will also be allocated to tackle the roots causes of migrations externally — notably by providing assistance for countries outside the EU.<sup>734</sup> The EU will focus on strengthening preventive security measure and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between EU members and its external borders.<sup>735</sup>

On 13 June 2017, the European Commission released a progress report on the Partnership Framework on Migration. This report presented how the Partnership has stimulated partner countries in Africa to handle irregular migration, supported job creation and social projects. Along with countries such as Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Ethiopia, the EU has addressed access to education and resources.<sup>736</sup> There have been 118 projects approved thus far, and EUR 2.8 billion has been added to the funding to include Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire, and Ghana.<sup>737</sup>

---

<sup>731</sup> Migration and Home Affairs — International Affairs, European Commission (Brussels) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs_en)

<sup>732</sup> 2018 EU Budget: Commission Proposes Budget with Focus on Jobs, Investments, Migration and Security, European Commission (Brussels) 30 May 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1429\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1429_en.htm)

<sup>733</sup> 2018 EU Budget: Commission Proposes Budget with Focus on Jobs, Investments, Migration and Security, European Commission (Brussels) 30 May 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1429\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1429_en.htm)

<sup>734</sup> 2018 EU Budget: Commission Proposes Budget with Focus on Jobs, Investments, Migration and Security, European Commission (Brussels) 30 May 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1429\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1429_en.htm)

<sup>735</sup> Migration and Home Affairs — International Affairs, European Commission (Brussels) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs_en)

<sup>736</sup> Partnership Framework on Migration: Commission Reports on Results and Lessons Learnt One Year On, European Commission (Strasbourg) 13 June 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1595\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1595_en.htm)

<sup>737</sup> Partnership Framework on Migration: Commission Reports on Results and Lessons Learnt One Year On, European Commission (Strasbourg) 13 June 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1595\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1595_en.htm)

On 27 September 2017, the European Commission followed President Jean-Claude Juncker's letter of intent from 13 September 2017 and proposed measures to preserve the Schengen area. This would reintroduce temporary internal border controls between members.<sup>738</sup> Further, the Commission recommended a new resettlement scheme to bring at least 50,000 individuals in need of international protection considered the "most vulnerable persons" to Europe over the next two years.<sup>739</sup> This effort, building on current resettlement projects which have already brought 23,000 individuals into the European Union, will be made as part of the European Commission's efforts to provide safe and legal alternative living conditions for individuals who are in danger due to criminal smuggling networks.<sup>740</sup>

On 15 November 2017, the European Commission released the progress of the European Agenda on Migration. In addressing the root causes of migration, the EU ensured that one million of "the most vulnerable Syrian refugees now receive monthly electronic cash transfers."<sup>741</sup> The EU has partnered with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in search and rescue missions for migrants, as well as with resettlement, readmission, and relocation.<sup>742</sup>

On 23 November 2017, the European Commission defined five concrete areas of investment for its External Investment Plan, a joint initiative to support EU allies with targeted investments.<sup>743</sup> The key areas are sustainable energy and connectivity; micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; financing, sustainable agriculture; rural entrepreneurs and agribusiness; sustainable cities; and digital for development.<sup>744</sup> This EUR 44 billion investment will address key financial causes of migration in African and EU neighbour countries.<sup>745</sup>

On 30 November 2017, President Juncker declared at the African Union-European Union Summit, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, that a joint EU-African Union-United Nations Task Force would be created to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees in Libya, leading to accelerated and assisted voluntary returns to countries of origins, and resettlement of those who need international

---

<sup>738</sup> Migration and Asylum Policy; Schengen Area and Future of Europe, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27_en)

<sup>739</sup> Migration and Asylum Policy; Schengen Area and Future of Europe, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27_en)

<sup>740</sup> Migration and Asylum Policy; Schengen Area and Future of Europe, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/migration-and-asylum-policy-schengen-area-and-future-europe-2017-sep-27_en)

<sup>741</sup> European Agenda on Migration: Consolidating Progress Made, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4484\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4484_en.htm)

<sup>742</sup> European Agenda on Migration: Consolidating Progress Made, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4484\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4484_en.htm)

<sup>743</sup> The European Union's External Investment Plan: green light for the first five investment areas, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4884\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4884_en.htm)

<sup>744</sup> The European Union's External Investment Plan: green light for the first five investment areas, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4884\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4884_en.htm)

<sup>745</sup> The European Union's External Investment Plan: green light for the first five investment areas, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4884\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4884_en.htm)

protection.<sup>746</sup> This crucial step would offer the opportunity for development and stability in Libya while dismantling trafficking and criminal networks.<sup>747</sup> This partnership would include a continental dialogue between Africa and Europe, stressing the imperative to improve the conditions of migrants and refugees.<sup>748</sup>

On 7 December 2017, First Vice-President Frans Timmermans delivered a press conference regarding the next steps for EU migration policy, and dictated that the EU had been struggling with relocation, outfitting refugee accommodation for the winter, increasing numbers of arrivals from Northern Africa, low returns from Europe, as well as with internal border controls.<sup>749</sup> Timmermans proposed that there must be increased cooperation with the European Commission, Parliament, and Council, and based in voluntary commitments from members.<sup>750</sup> Furthermore, a reform of the European asylum system was proposed to be adopted by June 2018.<sup>751</sup> This overhaul of the asylum system would adopt an approach where the “component of compulsory relocation would apply to situations of serious crisis, while in less challenging situations, relocation would be based on voluntary commitments from Member States.”<sup>752</sup> It would also see to the strengthening of cooperation and support to third countries, particularly with the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey and through its partnership with the African Union and its members.<sup>753</sup>

The European Union has made effective contributions to improving the root causes of migration.

Thus, the European Union has been given a score of +1.

*Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong*

---

<sup>746</sup> President Juncker at the African Union — European Union Summit, European Commission (Abidjan) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 8 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-african-union-european-union-summit-2017-nov-30\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-african-union-european-union-summit-2017-nov-30_en)

<sup>747</sup> President Juncker at the African Union — European Union Summit, European Commission (Abidjan) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 8 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-african-union-european-union-summit-2017-nov-30\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/president-juncker-african-union-european-union-summit-2017-nov-30_en)

<sup>748</sup> African Union-European Union Summit: Investing in Youth for a Sustainable Future (Abidjan) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 8 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-5007\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5007_en.htm)

<sup>749</sup> Opening Remarks of First Vice-President Frans Timmermans: Press Conference on the Way Forward for EU Migration Policy, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-17-5166\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-17-5166_en.htm)

<sup>750</sup> Opening Remarks of First Vice-President Frans Timmermans: Press Conference on the Way Forward for EU Migration Policy, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-17-5166\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-17-5166_en.htm)

<sup>751</sup> Opening Remarks of First Vice-President Frans Timmermans: Press Conference on the Way Forward for EU Migration Policy, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-17-5166\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-17-5166_en.htm)

<sup>752</sup> Future-proof Migration Management: European Commission Sets Out Way Forward, European Commission (Cyprus) 7 December 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20171207\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20171207_en)

<sup>753</sup> Future-proof Migration Management: European Commission Sets Out Way Forward, European Commission (Cyprus) 7 December 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20171207\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20171207_en)

## 8. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology

“We are determined to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

Member	Lack of Compliance	Partial	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany	-1		
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average	+0.38		

### Background

Historically, the G7 members have relied on coal and oil as primary energy resources, however the advent of different forms of technology has offered a new avenue for exploration.<sup>754</sup> At the G7 Summit in Taormina, G7 members declared an unprecedented determination to utilize the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology to strengthen their economies.<sup>755</sup>

The energy sector has been driven by the innovation of the technologies used to harness energy.<sup>756</sup> Renewable sources of energy, such as bioenergy, wind energy, solar energy and geothermal energy have become important for G7 countries. For instance, renewable energy accounts for 18.9% of Canada’s total primary energy supply.<sup>757</sup> In addition, in the European Union, renewable energy consumption almost doubled from 8.5% in 2004 to 16.7% in 2015.<sup>758</sup> This growing usage of renewables has created a viable job market, as in Germany where the renewable energy sector employs approximately 371,000 people.<sup>759</sup> Since 2014, global solar energy employment has increased by 11%, with marked employment increases in Japan and the United States.<sup>760</sup>

<sup>754</sup> World Energy Resources 2013 Survey (London) 2013. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

[https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete\\_WER\\_2013\\_Survey.pdf](https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete_WER_2013_Survey.pdf).

<sup>755</sup> Leader’s Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Taormina Summit (Taormina) 2017. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

[http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique\\_27052017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf).

<sup>756</sup> World Energy Resources 2013 Survey (London) 2013. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

[https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete\\_WER\\_2013\\_Survey.pdf](https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete_WER_2013_Survey.pdf).

<sup>757</sup> About Renewable Energy (Canada) 2017. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/renewable-electricity/7295>.

<sup>758</sup> Renewable Energy Statistics (Brussels) 2017. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable\\_energy\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics).

<sup>759</sup> World Energy Resources 2013 Survey (London) 2013. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

[https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete\\_WER\\_2013\\_Survey.pdf](https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete_WER_2013_Survey.pdf).

<sup>760</sup> Renewable Energy and Jobs Annual Review 2016 Abu Dhabi (2016). Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

[https://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA\\_RE\\_Jobs\\_Annual\\_Review\\_2016.pdf](https://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RE_Jobs_Annual_Review_2016.pdf).



The G7 first recognized the importance of developing clean technology to reduce pollution and decrease environmental damage at the 1979 Tokyo Summit.<sup>761</sup> Here G7 members also discussed investing in alternative sources of energy to economic growth in developing countries.<sup>762</sup> This summit initiated the global governance of climate change to ensure that G7 members could lead the way to a more efficient future. The years that followed resulted in numerous discussions on sustainability and responsibility to maintain the health of the environment. In 2005, G8 members formed the G8 Climate Change Roundtable at the World Economic Forum.<sup>763</sup> Their first meeting was held later that year in Gleneagles, where the Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development was conceived.<sup>764</sup> The Plan of Action acknowledged that energy transformation was required for a sustainable future and that raising consumer awareness was of critical importance. Furthermore, to initiate infrastructure renovation, G8 members were to work with the International Energy Agency (IEA) in order to review best policy practices. Each country was in full compliance of this goal.<sup>765</sup>

In 2007, at the Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 acknowledged the need for exploration of efficient energy uses.<sup>766</sup> In 2008, the G8 countries along with some others, established the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, tasked with streamlining policy in the energy sector.<sup>767</sup> Soon thereafter, the G8 members agreed to the G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions.<sup>768</sup> This particular document outlined the importance of the relationship between public and private sectors when it comes to mainstreaming clean technology. It also underscored the importance of market incentives, such as emission trading, tax incentives and performance-based regulation.<sup>769</sup> The G8 committed to actively engage in coordination with Multilateral Development Banks and other bilateral donors.<sup>770</sup>

Environment Ministers from respective G8 members came together at the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting on 14-16

---

<sup>761</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G8 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html>.

<sup>762</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G8 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html>.

<sup>763</sup> Statement of G8 Climate Change Roundtable (Davos) 9 June 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2017. [https://web.archive.org/web/20130508123035/http://www.weforum.org/pdf/g8\\_climatechange.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20130508123035/http://www.weforum.org/pdf/g8_climatechange.pdf).

<sup>764</sup> Leader's Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2005. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf>.

<sup>765</sup> Final Compliance Report: Renewable Energy, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-19-g8-f-comp\\_energy.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-19-g8-f-comp_energy.pdf).

<sup>766</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto), 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.pdf>.

<sup>767</sup> Declaration: International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation, G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/energy/080608ipeec.pdf>.

<sup>768</sup> G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608\\_3-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608_3-eng.asp).

<sup>769</sup> G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608\\_3-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608_3-eng.asp).

<sup>770</sup> G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608\\_3-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/activty/G7/g8140608_3-eng.asp).

March 2008. During this meeting, the mobilization of clean technology and investment opportunities were discussed at great length.<sup>771</sup>

In May 2014, the Rome G7 Initiative for Energy Security took place.<sup>772</sup> This meeting was used to determine ways to strengthen energy security. The meeting took place two months after the Hague Declaration and provided a platform to focus on energy efficiency and clean technology.<sup>773</sup> Following this meeting, the energy ministers met again in Hamburg on 11-12 May 2015 to discuss further plans of action following the Rome Initiative.<sup>774</sup> The G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable energy and emphasized the importance of energy in ensuring economic resilience and aiding developing countries.

Finally, in 2016, the G7 Science and Technology ministers met in Tsukuba and created a declaration informing the development of clean technology by using current international structures in place to have research and development collaborations.<sup>775</sup>

Currently, the global energy infrastructure is undergoing a major change because of the emphasis placed upon renewable energy sources.<sup>776</sup> This transformation of the energy sector offers climate protection and economic stimuli, which the G7 members are determined to use to their advantage.<sup>777</sup> As their energy portfolios diversify, the G7 members have recognized that they must adapt their policies and diversify their business practices.<sup>778</sup> Innovating and implementing sustainable resources while maintaining a cost-effective agenda is key.<sup>779</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

At Taormina, G7 leaders committed “to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

With this commitment, the leaders recognize that significant economic opportunities are offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology. G7 members must make use of and support the marked changes occurring in the energy sector. As the value of clean technology increases, the benefits to be garnered also have the potential to become more meaningful. This

---

<sup>771</sup> Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 14-16 March 2008. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/gleneagles-dialogue2008.pdf>.

<sup>772</sup> G7 Initiative for Energy Security, G7 Energy (Rome) 4-5 June 2014. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. [https://www.iea.org/media/g20/Rome\\_G7\\_Energy\\_Initiative\\_For\\_Energy\\_Security.pdf](https://www.iea.org/media/g20/Rome_G7_Energy_Initiative_For_Energy_Security.pdf).

<sup>773</sup> G7 Initiative for Energy Security, G7 Energy (Rome) 4-5 June 2014. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. [https://www.iea.org/media/g20/Rome\\_G7\\_Energy\\_Initiative\\_For\\_Energy\\_Security.pdf](https://www.iea.org/media/g20/Rome_G7_Energy_Initiative_For_Energy_Security.pdf).

<sup>774</sup> Hamburg Initiative for Sustainable Energy (Hamburg) 11-12 May 2015. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. [https://www.iea.org/media/g20/G7\\_Hamburg\\_Initiative\\_For\\_Sustainable\\_Energy\\_Security.pdf](https://www.iea.org/media/g20/G7_Hamburg_Initiative_For_Sustainable_Energy_Security.pdf).

<sup>775</sup> Tsukuba Communique: G7 Summit (Tsukuba) 15-17 May 2016. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/g7/assets/pdfs/g7-2016-tsukuba-communique.pdf>.

<sup>776</sup> Rethinking Energy 2017 (Abu Dhabi) 2017. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. [http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA\\_REthinking\\_Energy\\_2017.pdf](http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_REthinking_Energy_2017.pdf).

<sup>777</sup> Factsheet: Renewables from Germany (Berlin) 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [https://www.bee-ev.de/fileadmin/Publikationen/Sonstiges/BEE\\_Factsheet\\_RENEWABLES\\_FROM\\_GERMANY.pdf](https://www.bee-ev.de/fileadmin/Publikationen/Sonstiges/BEE_Factsheet_RENEWABLES_FROM_GERMANY.pdf).

<sup>778</sup> Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 14-16 March 2008. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/gleneagles-dialogue2008.pdf>.

<sup>779</sup> Rethinking Energy 2017 (Abu Dhabi) 2017. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. [http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA\\_REthinking\\_Energy\\_2017.pdf](http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_REthinking_Energy_2017.pdf).

includes investing in research and development, and infrastructure, and utilizing subsidies and incentives where possible to turn consumers and manufacturers to cleaner technology.

For example, Canada's Clean Energy Fund (CEF), conceived in 2009, presented an investment budget to enhance the innovation of the energy industry.<sup>780</sup> The focus was expediting wind energy development and advancing the design of electric, thermal and solar energies for commercial and manufacturing usage. As a result, the fund led to the development of jobs in the research and development sectors.<sup>781</sup> Another G7 member, Germany, has made considerable strides in the field of clean technology. In 2014, Germany employed more than 371,000 people in the renewable energy sector and this number continues to increase as the industry continues to expand.<sup>782</sup>

When a commitment states that it will achieve something “significant” or work in a “significant way,” the work must be meaningful or to an important degree. It must matter in the eyes of the public. It must not occur by accident or chance and therefore it should be statistically significant.<sup>783</sup> Transformation is defined as a marked change in form, nature or appearance.<sup>784</sup>

In the context of the commitment, “harness” means to make use of the economic opportunities available. For instance, a G7 member can harness the economic opportunities available if it controls the export of clean energy. The use of the word “growth” is to increase the economic activity as the transformation of energy occurs. For example, a member country can increase growth of economic activity by incentivising the use of clean technology by manufacturers or the public. “Significant” in this context means that the work must be meaningful in the eyes of the public. An announcement or press release stating the value of clean energy is not enough to achieve a score of +1. An example of what would qualify as more significant is an investment in research and development that leads to employment.

The commitment also features the word “transformation” which, in the context of the commitment, entails innovations in the field of clean technology that have led to a marked change in the kinds of energy consumed. This was confirmed by a report submitted by the World Energy Council detailing the change in energy usage from 1993 to 2013.<sup>785</sup> In 1993, renewable sources of energy were not considered to be significant, however 20 years later, the amount of solar energy, wind power and bioenergy have increased.<sup>786</sup>

As stated above, “significant” suggests that the impact must be meaningful in the eyes of the public and it must be deliberate. G7 members must do more than simply announce their support for the clean technology industry. An example of significant compliance would be the investment of

---

<sup>780</sup> Clean Energy Fund Summary Report (Ottawa), May 2014. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/files/pdf/CLEAN-ENERGY-FUND-ENG-FINAL-may-29.pdf>.

<sup>781</sup> Clean Energy Fund Summary Report (Ottawa), May 2014. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/files/pdf/CLEAN-ENERGY-FUND-ENG-FINAL-may-29.pdf>.

<sup>782</sup> Factsheet: Renewables from Germany, (Berlin), 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. [https://www.bee-ev.de/fileadmin/Publikationen/Sonstiges/BEE\\_Factsheet\\_RENEWABLES\\_FROM\\_GERMANY.pdf](https://www.bee-ev.de/fileadmin/Publikationen/Sonstiges/BEE_Factsheet_RENEWABLES_FROM_GERMANY.pdf).

<sup>783</sup> G7 Compliance Coding Manual, G7 Research Group (Toronto), 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 15 October 2017. <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/OB-CD-9TVtXeu05VSWtUWG1BTzQ>.

<sup>784</sup> Definition: Transformation (London). Date of Access: 15 October 2017.

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/transformation>.

<sup>785</sup> World Energy Resources 2013 Survey (London) 2013. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

[https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete\\_WER\\_2013\\_Survey.pdf](https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete_WER_2013_Survey.pdf).

<sup>786</sup> World Energy Resources 2013 Survey (London) 2013. Date of Access: 10 October 2017.

[https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete\\_WER\\_2013\\_Survey.pdf](https://www.worldenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Complete_WER_2013_Survey.pdf).

monetary contributions into clean technology. Another method to measure compliance would be to determine whether meaningful policy developments have been implemented. This may include trade policies that favour clean energy imports, policies that expense coal/oil exports more heavily or carbon pricing to encourage clean technology usage.

Thus, a score of +1 is achieved by monetary investments and policy developments that are well-received by the public, such as incentivisation of the clean energy industry or trade restrictions on oil coal exports and imports.

To achieve a score of 0, G7 members might make policy developments or investments, however the significance might be very small. For example, a federal ministerial announcement to contribute to clean energy would be given a score of 0.

A score of -1 is given when there is a complete lack of action with regards to growth or job creation in the field of transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not make ANY significant strides with growth or job creation as it relates to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.
0	Member makes some policy developments OR monetary contributions pertaining to growth or job creation as it relates to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.
+1	Member makes significant monetary contributions or significant policy changes pertaining to growth and job creation in the energy sector and clean technology.

*Lead Analyst: Ambika Varma*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.

On 10 July 2017, Michel Picard, Member of Parliament for Montarville, spoke on behalf of Canada's Minister of Natural Resources, Honourable Jim Carr, announcing a CAD 1.34 million funding to Enerlab 2000 Inc. "as part of the government's commitment to furthering the advancement of clean technology in Canada."<sup>787</sup>

On 2 October 2017, the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service reported that 65% of Canada's electricity comes from renewable resources and continues to rise each year.<sup>788</sup> Adrienne Downey, Operations and Business Development Manager, from ENERCON Canada inc. said that it has been reported that the annual solar capacity within Canada has been expected to increase by three times by 2025, as 5,000 megawatts of solar panels are expected to be installed over the next three years due to the increase in government funding.<sup>789</sup>

---

<sup>787</sup> Government of Canada Supports Clean Technology in Quebec's Forest Sector, NW Group Ltd. (Quebec).10 July 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/government-of-canada-supports-clean-technology-in-quebecs-forest-sector-633610703.html>.

<sup>788</sup> Renewable Energy, The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service (Canada) 2 October 2017. Date of Access 29 October 2017. <http://www.international.gc.ca/investors-investisseurs/sector-secteurs/energy-energie.aspx?lang=eng>.

<sup>789</sup> Renewable Energy, The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service (Canada) 2 October 2017 Date of Access 29 October 2017 <http://www.international.gc.ca/investors-investisseurs/sector-secteurs/energy-energie.aspx?lang=eng>.

On 4 October 2017, it was reported that Canada's renewable energy capacity is expected to grow by 10% each year.<sup>790</sup> Canada's renewable energy is also expected to supply 69% of the overall power by 2022.<sup>791</sup> The International Energy Agency reported that Canada's hydro power is expected to slow down after 2022.<sup>792</sup> It has also been reported that Canadian hydro power will grow by 2.2 gigawatts in the next five years, and its solar capacity is expected to jump from 2 gigawatts to 4.7 gigawatts in 2022.<sup>793</sup>

On 24 November 2017, the Honourable Ahmed Hussen, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced on behalf of the Honourable Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, that there will be a CAD 9.5 million in various clean technology companies such as Morgan Solar Inc. and NRStor Inc.<sup>794</sup> He announced that, "The investment in Morgan Solar Inc. supports products based on the company's proprietary planar optical technology, which reduces the amount of expensive material required in solar panels ... The investment in NRStor Inc. supports the development of greater energy storage capabilities for the Ontario electricity grid by proposing to store energy as compressed air and heat. This innovative system will create new business opportunities for Canadian energy companies."<sup>795</sup>

Canada has fully complied with its commitment by having extensive policy developments and monetary contributions pertaining to creating jobs in the energy sector.

Thus, Canada receives a +1.

*Analyst: Kymone Fletcher*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to "harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology."

---

<sup>790</sup> Canada's renewable energy growth projections scaled back after Ontario scraps clean energy program: Report, Financial Post 4 October 2017 Date of Access 29 October 2017 <http://business.financialpost.com/commodities/energy/canadas-renewable-energy-growth-projections-scaled-back-after-ontario-scraps-clean-energy-program-report>

<sup>791</sup> Canada's renewable energy growth projections scaled back after Ontario scraps clean energy program: Report, Financial Post 4 October 2017 Date of Access 29 October 2017 <http://business.financialpost.com/commodities/energy/canadas-renewable-energy-growth-projections-scaled-back-after-ontario-scraps-clean-energy-program-report>.

<sup>792</sup> Canada's renewable energy growth projections scaled back after Ontario scraps clean energy program: Report, Financial Post 4 October 2017 Date of Access 29 October 2017 <http://business.financialpost.com/commodities/energy/canadas-renewable-energy-growth-projections-scaled-back-after-ontario-scraps-clean-energy-program-report>.

<sup>793</sup> Canada's renewable energy growth projections scaled back after Ontario scraps clean energy program: Report, Financial Post 4 October 2017 Date of Access 29 October 2017 <http://business.financialpost.com/commodities/energy/canadas-renewable-energy-growth-projections-scaled-back-after-ontario-scraps-clean-energy-program-report>.

<sup>794</sup> Investing in Ontario's clean tech industry will improve energy efficiency and cut greenhouse gases, Canada, 24 November 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018 [https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/11/investing\\_in\\_ontarioscleantechindustrywillimproveenergyefficienc.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/11/investing_in_ontarioscleantechindustrywillimproveenergyefficienc.html)

<sup>795</sup> Investing in Ontario's clean tech industry will improve energy efficiency and cut greenhouse gases, Canada, 24 November 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018 [https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/11/investing\\_in\\_ontarioscleantechindustrywillimproveenergyefficienc.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/11/investing_in_ontarioscleantechindustrywillimproveenergyefficienc.html)

France currently generates over 72% of its energy through nuclear reactors, while renewable energy only covers 6% of total consumption.<sup>796</sup> Though nuclear energy is perceived positively by most of the public population, France's biggest challenge has been the inability to remove bureaucratic barriers to expedite the development of renewable energy products — it takes France “five times longer to get a wind project up and running” compared to Germany.<sup>797</sup> Newly elected president, Emmanuel Macron, has repeatedly signaled his interest in transforming France into a green energy powerhouse.<sup>798</sup>

On 6 September 2017, Minister of Ecological and Solidary Transition, Nicolas Hulot, proposed a bill to end the production and exploration of hydrocarbons in France.<sup>799</sup> This proposed new law stipulates that no new hydrocarbon exploration licenses will be granted beginning next year with the intent of ending all oil and gas production by 2040.<sup>800</sup> These provisions will apply to both land and sea projects, domestically and abroad, including the Guyane Maritime license in French Guiana.<sup>801</sup>

On 25 September 2017 Prime Minister Edouard Philippe presented the “Great Investment Plan 2018-2022,” which includes EUR 20 billion for France's energy transition plan, “including 9 billion euros towards improved energy efficiency, 7 billion for renewables and 4 billion to precipitate the switch to cleaner vehicles.”<sup>802</sup> Included in the energy efficiency fund is a thermal insulation program focusing on renovating the country's low-income housing and government buildings. Buildings account for 20% of France's greenhouse gas emissions. The aim of the program is to renovate approximately 75,000 houses per year to bring them in line with environmental norms. The government will also invest EUR 7 billion to “boost the growth of French renewable energies by 70 percent over the next five years.”<sup>803</sup> Finally, the transport industry is responsible for a third of greenhouse gas emissions, and the government will invest EUR 4 billion in the switch to electric vehicles, with the intention of ending the sale of diesel and gasoline vehicles in the country by 2040.<sup>804</sup> The plan looks to revamp its road and railway networks, and help low-income “households

---

<sup>796</sup> Green Power Still Tied Up with Red Tape in Macron's France, Bloomberg Politics. 4 August 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-04/green-power-still-tied-up-with-red-tape-in-macron-s-france>

<sup>797</sup> Green Power Still Tied Up with Red Tape in Macron's France, Bloomberg Politics. 4 August 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-04/green-power-still-tied-up-with-red-tape-in-macron-s-france>

<sup>798</sup> Green Power Still Tied Up with Red Tape in Macron's France, Bloomberg Politics. 4 August 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-04/green-power-still-tied-up-with-red-tape-in-macron-s-france>

<sup>799</sup> France Bans Production of Hydrocarbons, Euractiv. 6 September 2017. 25 November 2017.

<http://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/france-bans-production-of-hydrocarbons/>

<sup>800</sup> France Plans to End Oil Output by 2040 with Exploration Ban, Bloomberg Markets. 6 September 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-09-06/france-proposes-to-end-oil-output-by-2040-with-exploration-ban>

<sup>801</sup> France Bans Production of Hydrocarbons, Euractiv. 6 September 2017. 25 November 2017.

<http://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/france-bans-production-of-hydrocarbons/>

<sup>802</sup> France to Invest 20 Billion Euros in Energy Transition, Reuters. 25 September 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-renewables-investments/france-to-invest-20-billion-euros-in-energy-transition-idUSKCN1C027P>

<sup>803</sup> France to Invest 20 Billion Euros in Energy Transition, Reuters. 25 September 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-renewables-investments/france-to-invest-20-billion-euros-in-energy-transition-idUSKCN1C027P>

<sup>804</sup> France Bans Production of Hydrocarbons, Euractiv. 6 September 2017. 25 November 2017. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/france-bans-production-of-hydrocarbons/>

exchange older vehicles for more environmentally friendly models.” The French government aims to retire 10 million old vehicles.<sup>805</sup>

France has fully complied with its commitment concerning energy and clean technology due to its fully developed and robust investment plan focused on efficient and renewable energy.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Leigh Bohner*

### **Germany: –1**

Germany has not complied with its commitment to “to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

Germany has been the sixth largest renewable energy employer in the world with the most renewable energy jobs in the European Union — a total of 355,000 jobs. Germany leads the European Union in wind power employment, supporting around 149,000 jobs. Moreover, 49,000 jobs in solid biomass, 48,000 jobs in biogas, 38,000 jobs in solar photovoltaic, 23,000 jobs in liquid biofuels, and 700 jobs in concentrated solar power. Additionally, Germany employed 8,300 individuals in publicly-funded renewable energy research and development and administration projects.<sup>806</sup>

Germany’s Energiewende, or renewable energy transition, has been seen as the best practice for other countries to follow.<sup>807</sup> However, the Energiewende focused on subsidising renewables without action on phasing out fossil fuels, and even one of Germany’s climate negotiators, Jochem Flasbarth, stated that “our assumptions were too optimistic.”<sup>808</sup>

Germany is on course to miss its 2020 climate target, according to a new study by think tank Agora Energiewende. Germany has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, but Agora calculates that without drastic new measures, the country will be looking at a reduction of just 30% to 31%. The think tank said Germany was jeopardizing its reputation as a leader in the global fight against climate change. If things continue as they are, Germany will miss its 2020 target by 120 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>809</sup>

Germany has not complied with the commitment because, despite announcements on energy ambitions, Germany has lacked concrete action to follow through with its climate targets since 28 May 2017.

---

<sup>805</sup> France to Invest 20 Billion Euros in Energy Transition, Reuters. 25 September 2017. 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-renewables-investments/france-to-invest-20-billion-euros-in-energy-transition-idUSKCN1C027P>

<sup>806</sup> Fact Sheet — Jobs in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (2017), Environmental and Energy Study Institute. 15 February 2017. 8 December 2017. <http://www.eesi.org/papers/view/fact-sheet-jobs-in-renewable-energy-and-energy-efficiency-2017>

<sup>807</sup> Foreign Policy, 13 November 2017. 8 December 2017. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/11/13/germany-is-a-coal-burning-gas-guzzling-climate-change-hypocrite/>

<sup>808</sup> Germany is missing its emissions targets, The Economist. 9 November 2017. 8 December 2017. <https://www.economist.com/news/europe/21731171-thanks-panicked-decision-shut-its-nuclear-plants-germany-carbon-laggard-germany>

<sup>809</sup> Germany risks reputation with climate goals failure, DW Akademie. 8 September 2017. 8 December 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-risks-reputation-with-climate-goals-failure/a-40413092>

Thus, Germany receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Bethlehem Solomon*

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on job creation with relation to the clean energy sector and clean technology.

On 3 October 2017, DuPont hosted an event in Rome, Italy on 11 October 2017 to discuss mitigation strategies and new business opportunities for photovoltaics in Italy.<sup>810</sup>

On 24 October 2017, Italy announced that it is planning to phase out the use of coal energy and implement renewable energy strategies.<sup>811</sup> This phase out is a part of the country's National Energy Strategy and calls for investments of USD 204 billion through 2030 in infrastructure, renewable energy, and energy efficiency development.<sup>812</sup> The energy strategy has set goals to decrease carbon emissions from the energy sector by 39% by 2030 and 63% by 2050.<sup>813</sup>

Italy initiated a launch of a national action plan pertaining to clean technology and has invested in the creation of jobs in the energy sector.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kymone Fletcher*

**Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

Following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent Fukushima nuclear disaster Japan reassessed its reliance on nuclear power as its primary source of electricity generation.<sup>814</sup> Popular opinion in Japan, concerned over the safety of nuclear power, favoured the introduction of renewable energy policies.<sup>815</sup> However, more recently the administration of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has characterized nuclear energy as an “important baseload power source that contributes to a stable energy supply.”<sup>816</sup> On 1 August 2017, Hiroshige Seko, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

---

<sup>810</sup> DuPont to organize event on risk mitigation strategies and new business opportunities for photovoltaic in Italy, 3 October 2017, Date of Access: 29 October 2017 [https://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/pv\\_solar/dupont-to-organize-event-on-risk-mitigation-20171003](https://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/pv_solar/dupont-to-organize-event-on-risk-mitigation-20171003)

<sup>811</sup> Italy says goodbye to coal, reNEWS Ltd., 24 October 2017, Date of Access: 11 November 2017. <http://renews.biz/108912/italy-says-goodbye-to-coal/>

<sup>812</sup> The Latest: Italy to phase out coal for electricity by 2025. (Rome, Italy). 11 November 2017. Date of Access: 22 January 2018. <http://www.businessinsider.com/ap-the-latest-italy-to-phase-out-coal-for-electricity-by-2025-2017-1>.

<sup>813</sup> Italy's National Energy Strategy 2017. (Italy). 22 October 2017.. Date of Access: 22 January 2018. [http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/BROCHURE\\_ENG\\_SEN.PDF](http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/BROCHURE_ENG_SEN.PDF).

<sup>814</sup> Japan's Renewable-Energy Revolution, Bloomberg. 13 July 2017. 26 November 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/photo-essays/2017-07-13/japan-s-renewable-energy-revolution>

<sup>815</sup> National Energy Plan Needs a Major Review, The Japan Times. 27 August 2017. 26 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2017/08/27/editorials/national-energy-plan-needs-major-review/#.Wht4062ZPLY>

<sup>816</sup> National Energy Plan Needs a Major Review, The Japan Times. 27 August 2017. 26 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2017/08/27/editorials/national-energy-plan-needs-major-review/#.Wht4062ZPLY>



began discussions to revise Japan's basic energy plan, which has seen no significant energy policies established since 2014.<sup>817</sup>

Japan's Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry have implemented a carbon offset campaign, which focuses on offsetting carbon dioxide emissions from visitor centres in "national parks, sightseeing ships, and authorized vehicles" through carbon dioxide emission reduction/removal credits.<sup>818</sup> This campaign began in August 2017 in six national parks within the Hokkaido Prefecture and has since spread to other national parks and world natural heritage sites across Japan.<sup>819</sup>

Japan's current policies do not provide significant measures in either job creation or growth for the renewable energy sector, as such, Japan has only partially complied with its commitment concerning energy and clean technology.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Leigh Bohner*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to "to harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology."

On 12 October 2017, the Ministry for Climate Change and Industry released "The Clean Growth Strategy," which contains 50 policies and proposals, of which 30 are brand-new announcements.<sup>820</sup> Included in this strategy is a strong dedication to growth and job creation. The UK already has 430,000 jobs in low-carbon businesses and their supply chains, and the most recent research shows that the low-carbon economy is growing rapidly, by between 10% and 12% a year from now until 2030, four times faster than growth in the broader economy as a whole. By that estimate, in just 13 years, it expected that the UK will have up to two million more jobs in this sector and increase exports by up to GBP 170 billion each year. Furthermore, the government is spending GBP 2.6 billion on innovation to support a transition to a low-carbon economy.<sup>821</sup>

The Minister of Climate Change and Industry has made clear that the UK plays a pivotal role in signing the Paris climate agreement. Moreover, the ministry has reaffirmed that a low-carbon transition can go hand-in-hand with economic growth and that will sit at the core of the industrial

---

<sup>817</sup> Japan to Start Work on Revising Basic Energy Policy Next Week, Reuters. 1 August 2017. 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-nuclear/japan-to-start-work-on-revising-basic-energy-policy-next-week-idUSKBN1AH3VZ>

<sup>818</sup> Carbon Offset Campaigns Targeting Japan's National Parks and World Heritage Sites Start this Summer, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. 8 August 2017. 26 November 2017. [http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2017/0808\\_001.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2017/0808_001.html)

<sup>819</sup> Carbon Offset Campaigns Targeting Japan's National Parks and World Heritage Sites Start this Summer, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. 8 August 2017. 26 November 2017. [http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2017/0808\\_001.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2017/0808_001.html)

<sup>820</sup> The Government finally switches on to a clean growth strategy, The Telegraph Business. 12 October 2017. 25 November 2017. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/10/12/government-finally-switches-clean-growth-strategy/>

<sup>821</sup> Clean Growth Strategy, Parliamentary Business. 12 October 2017. 26 November 2017. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2017-10-12/debates/E9354BA9-5321-4630-9F93-1342E5246996/CleanGrowthStrategy>

strategy. Minister Claire Perry has emphasized, that “by focusing on clean growth, we can cut the cost of energy, drive economic prosperity, create high value jobs and improve our quality of life.”<sup>822</sup>

This new strategy demonstrates the commitment of the UK to transition into a low-carbon economy and create shared value through this transition.

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

*Analyst: Bethlehem Solomon*

### **United States: –1**

The United States has not complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 29 June 2017, the Trump administration, including the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), proposed “energy dominance” at the Unleashing American Energy event. The plan includes increasing American exports of liquefied natural gas and coal as well as the promotion of lending for overseas coal projects.<sup>823</sup>

On 27 September 2017, the Department of Energy proposed a rule to shift the pricing of electricity in power markets to bolster the use of coal and nuclear power. Energy Secretary Rick Perry claimed the new rule would benefit the energy grid by catering to baseload energy sources, which include coal and nuclear plants.<sup>824</sup>

On 3 October 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency launched “Smart Sectors,” a partnership program between the EPA and regulated industries designed to enhance a pro-business and pro-environment collaboration. The program allows industries to collaborate with the EPA in the molding of business and environmental regulations. Currently, no environmental, health, or conservation groups are included as partners. There are also no measurements offered by the EPA regarding the progress of “Smart Sectors” since its launch.<sup>825</sup>

On 10 October 2017, Chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, Scott Pruitt, signed a proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan. The 2015 legislation mandated a carbon emissions cut of 32% (870 million tons of carbon dioxide) from 2005 levels in the U.S. power sector by 2030. In repealing this

---

<sup>822</sup> The Government finally switches on to a clean growth strategy, The Telegraph Business. 12 October 2017. 25 November 2017. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/10/12/government-finally-switches-clean-growth-strategy/>

<sup>823</sup> Trump seeks to project global power through energy exports, Reuters (Washington). 29 June 2017. Access Date: 30 October 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-energy/trump-seeks-to-project-global-power-through-energy-exports-idUSKBN19K2VY>

<sup>824</sup> Grid Resiliency Pricing Rule, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington D.C.). 27 September 2017. Access Date: 30 October 2017. <https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/09/f37/Notice%20of%20Proposed%20Rulemaking%20.pdf>

<sup>825</sup> E.P.A launches Smart Sectors Program, U.S. Environmental protection Agency (Washington D.C.). 3 October 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-launches-smart-sectors-program>

measure, the EPA loosens regulations on the coal industry, thus slowing the transition towards renewable energy.<sup>826</sup>

On 23 October 2017, the U.S. Department of the Interior announced a plan to auction off oil and gas leases for 77 million acres of federal waters. The area includes all unleased lands on the Gulf of Mexico's outer continental shelf, in waters off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. An EPA estimate suggests that if the available 48 billion barrels of oil and 141 trillion cubic feet of gas are burned in their entirety, this would add the equivalent of more than 28 billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.<sup>827</sup>

On 13 November 2017, the Trump administration declared its intention to support coal, natural gas, and nuclear energy in response to climate change. At the 23rd Conference of the Parties in Bonn during a program entitled "The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation," the U.S. promoted the exploration of "how the U.S. will be a leader in cutting carbon emissions through cleaner, more efficient fossil fuels and other energy sources."<sup>828</sup>

On 4 January 2018, the Department of the Interior announced a five-year plan to open 90% of American coastal waters to oil drilling. The Department outlined 47 possible auctions for drilling rights in the continental shelf, including off the coast of Alaska, California, and Florida. Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke highlighted the plan as fuel for the U.S. energy sector both domestically and abroad.<sup>829</sup>

On 8 January 2018, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission dismissed Energy Secretary Rick Perry's proposal to subsidize the domestic coal and nuclear industry. The regulators stated renewables did not present a significant threat to the country's resiliency grid, countering the Secretary's argument for the proposal.<sup>830</sup>

The United States has not complied with the commitment concerning energy and clean technology. The federal government has regressed policies that support clean economic growth and job creation and has instead bolstered development in fossil fuel industries both domestically and abroad.

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

*Analyst: Carey Davis*

---

<sup>826</sup> E.P.A. announces repeal of major obama-era carbon emissions rule, The New York Times (New York City). 9 October 2017. Access Date: 30 October 2017. [https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/09/climate/clean-power-plan.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fbusiness-energy-environment&action=click&contentCollection=energy-environment&region=stream&module=stream\\_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=23&pgtype=sectionfront](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/09/climate/clean-power-plan.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fbusiness-energy-environment&action=click&contentCollection=energy-environment&region=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=23&pgtype=sectionfront)

<sup>827</sup> Secretary Zinke announces largest oil & gas lease sale in U.S. history, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington D.C.) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 30 October 2017. <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-zinke-announces-largest-oil-gas-lease-sale-us-history>

<sup>828</sup> US switches focus of its Bonn event from clean energy to fossil fuels, The Guardian (London) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/10/us-switches-focus-of-its-bonn-event-from-clean-energy-to-fossil-fuels>

<sup>829</sup> 2019–2024 National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Draft Proposed Program, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington D.C.) 04 January 2018. Access Date: 17 January 2018. <https://www.boem.gov/NP-Draft-Proposed-Program-2019-2024/>

<sup>830</sup> Order terminating rulemaking proceeding, initiating new proceedings, & establishing additional procedures re Grid Reliability & Resilience Pricing, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Washington D.C.) 08 January 2018. Access Date: 17 January 2018. [https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/file\\_list.asp?document\\_id=14633130](https://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/file_list.asp?document_id=14633130)

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “harness the significant economic opportunities, in terms of growth and job creation, offered by the transformation of the energy sector and clean technology.”

On 31 May 2017, the EU set in motion a new mobility package that aims to help the sector move towards clean energy and digitalisation, while keeping it competitive and socially fair. These proposals encourage cleaner transport and complement existing packages and initiatives for energy efficiency. The decision to target the mobility sector in a move towards clean energy is of significance because the sector directly employs five million people and contributes to nearly a fifth of EU’s greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>831</sup>

On 2 June 2017, the EU and China partook in the EU-China Energy Dialogue in Brussels, during which they reaffirmed their commitment to bilateral cooperation on energy and climate.<sup>832</sup> Despite the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the EU and China proposed to deepen existing commitments. The EU and China released a ten-page joint statement that reflects their multilateral approach to ensure a global clean energy economy.<sup>833</sup>

On 26 June 2017, the European Council adopted a new regulation that establishes a framework for energy efficiency labelling, while further strengthening existing directives on energy efficiency. The aim of this regulation is to better inform consumers on how much energy is used by appliances by re-scaling labels based on technological development.<sup>834</sup> The European Council also proposed to revise directives on the energy performance of buildings. Promoting energy efficiency in buildings in Europe is of particular importance, as buildings are the largest single energy consumer in Europe.<sup>835</sup>

On 19 September 2017, Eurostat, the European Union’s statistics tracker, changed key rules pertaining to energy efficiency and how to record energy performance contracts in government accounts.<sup>836</sup> This makes it simpler for businesses and investors to support clean energy initiatives.<sup>837</sup> This new framework is predicted to promote clean energy development all over the EU.

On 20 September 2017, EU members and partners signed the Tallinn Declaration on e-Energy in Estonia, which is “the first comprehensive agreement of goodwill in the world, that unites the

---

<sup>831</sup> Europe on the Move: Commission takes action for clean, competitive and connected mobility, European Commission (Brussels). 31 May 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1460\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1460_en.htm).

<sup>832</sup> EU-China Energy Dialogue: clean energy in an international context, European Commission. 02 June 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/eu-china-energy-dialogue-clean-energy-international-context>.

<sup>833</sup> EU-China Climate Statement is a Manifesto for a New Global Order, E3G. 02 June 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. <https://www.e3g.org/news/e3g-updates/eu-china-climate-statement-is-a-manifesto-for-a-new-global-order>.

<sup>834</sup> Clearer energy labelling: improved energy efficiency, European Council. 26 June 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/06/26/clearer-energy-labelling/>.

<sup>835</sup> Energy efficient buildings, European Council. 26 June 2017. Date of Access: 1 November 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/06/26/energy-efficient-buildings/>.

<sup>836</sup> Changes to Eurostat rules to boost investment in energy efficiency, European Commission. 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/changes-eurostat-rules-boost-investment-energy-efficiency>.

<sup>837</sup> Stars are (almost) aligned for energy efficiency projects in Europe, EURACTIV. 26 September 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <http://www.euractiv.com/section/energy/opinion/stars-are-almost-aligned-for-energy-efficiency-projects-in-europe/>.

development of energy and information technology.”<sup>838</sup> The Tallinn Declaration on e-Energy reaffirms the EU’s commitment to increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy.

On 22 September 2017, Greece held the first Clean Energy for EU Islands forum which focused on the decarbonisation of EU islands, clean energy transition on EU islands through the creation of local jobs and production of cheap energy to consumers.<sup>839</sup> The forum extends the scope of action taken by the EU to honour its commitment by taking into account EU islands.<sup>840</sup>

On 6 October 2017, the EU and India issued a Joint Declaration on climate change and clean energy at the 14th India-European Summit.<sup>841</sup> In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB) confirmed a EUR800 million investment for renewable energy projects across India. The European Investment Bank also agreed on a new partnership with the International Solar Alliance (ISA), one of the world’s largest lenders for renewable energy.<sup>842</sup> The agreement supports renewable energy expansion through the financing for development and deployment of economical solar energy in ISA member countries.

On 8 November 2017, the European Commission outlined the Clean Mobility Package which aims to speed of the transition to low and zero-emission vehicles. This is the second mobility package of 2017. The Clean Mobility Package proposed a target to lower carbon emissions for new cars and vans by 30% from 2021 to 2030.<sup>843</sup>

On 14 November 2017, the EIB approved of EUR 2.6 billion on new energy financing in countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.<sup>844</sup> Moreover, EUR 3.7 billion will go into other climate related investment schemes to reduce energy emissions.

Overall, the EU contributed a significant amount to its commitment regarding clean energy and technology.

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

*Analyst: Micaela Tam;*

---

<sup>838</sup> Member States and partners signed the Tallinn Declaration on e-Energy, Republic of Estonia. 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <https://www.mkm.ee/en/news/member-states-and-partners-signed-tallinn-declaration-e-energy>

<sup>839</sup> In Crete, EU strives for clean energy transition islands, New Europe. 26 September 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <https://www.neweurope.eu/article/crete-eu-strives-clean-energy-transition-islands/>.

<sup>840</sup> First Clean Energy for EU Islands Forum: an integral part of Europe’s energy transition, European Commission. 22 September 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/first-clean-energy-eu-islands-forum-integral-part-europes-energy-transition>.

<sup>841</sup> EU, India Partner on Paris Agreement Implementation, Clean Energy, IISD. 16 October 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/eu-india-partner-on-paris-agreement-implementation-clean-energy/>.

<sup>842</sup> EIB partners with International Solar Alliance and confirms EUR 800 million support for Indian renewable energy, European Investment Bank. 06 October 2017. Date of Access: 02 November 2017. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2017/2017-266-eib-partners-with-international-solar-alliance-and-confirms-eur-800-million-support-for-indian-renewable-energy.htm>.

<sup>843</sup> Slovakia dragging its feet on EU clean mobility plan, EURACTIV. 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/electric-cars/news/slovakia-dragging-its-feet-on-eu-clean-mobility-plan/>.

<sup>844</sup> #EIB agrees €9.2 billion new financing including EFSI backed investment for climate action, broadband and business, EU Reporter. 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.eureporter.co/economy/2017/11/15/eib-agrees-e9-2-billion-new-financing-including-efsi-backed-investment-for-climate-action-broadband-and-business/>.

## 9. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“Understanding this process, the Heads of State and of Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom and the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.” (excludes U.S.)

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	Not applicable		
European Union			+1
Average	+0.71		

### Background

Climate change has become one of the world’s foremost policy challenges. In response to this, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. The long-term goal of the Agreement is to mitigate climate change or reduce emissions by keeping the global temperature rise to “well below” 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with a more ambitious aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C.<sup>845</sup> According to recent World Bank data, global temperatures have already risen 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels.<sup>846</sup> The agreement also seeks to strengthen the capacity of countries to adapt to and deal with the impacts of climate change in line with their own national objectives and to provide financing assistance to developing countries to help mitigate the effects of climate change. It is important to note that while this agreement is legally binding in forcing governments to accept and accommodate for the 1.5–2°C limit, the commitments on curbing greenhouse gas emissions in line with that goal are not.<sup>847</sup> Moreover the combined nationally determined contributions (NDCs), discussed in detail below, if fully implemented would keep the world on a trajectory for 2.5 to 4°C.

In November 2016, COP22 was held in Marrakech, Morocco, and served as the first meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Action was announced, which

<sup>845</sup> The Paris Agreement: Essential Elements, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php)

<sup>846</sup> The World Bank Climate Change Overview, 2 October 2017. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/overview>

<sup>847</sup> Keep it in the ground: the Paris climate agreement is now official, The Guardian, 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 13 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/nov/04/the-paris-climate-agreement-is-now-official>

states a common vision for accelerating climate action, and serves as a complement to the Paris Agreement.<sup>848</sup>

A core component of the Paris Agreement requires that all Parties submit comprehensive national climate action plans or NDCs, which outline individual member efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Each NDC reflects a country's goals for reducing national emissions within the context of its domestic capacities and circumstances, and requires regular reporting on emissions and implementation efforts. Collectively, these NDCs underpin global efforts to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement. A global stocktaking exercise of NDCs is to be held every five years to assess collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and to further inform on national actions by all Parties. Based on this stocktaking exercise, members will then submit new NDCs, which are expected to be more ambitious and demonstrate greater action than their previous plans.<sup>849</sup> Prior to this stocktake, parties have agreed to jumpstart the five-year cycle with a facilitative dialogue on collective progress in 2018 (FD2018) — this will be launched at COP23, to be held in Bonn, Germany in November 2017 and will carry through to 2018. The aim is to accelerate momentum for climate action and inform on the preparation of subsequent NDCs to be submitted by 2020, which will run through 2030.<sup>850</sup>

Another element of the Paris Agreement is the pledge by developed countries to mobilise USD 100 billion per year in public and private finance by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. This follows on the Copenhagen Accord brokered in December 2009, which also established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and is now a major finance mechanism amongst a few others for supporting vulnerable countries in responding to the challenges of climate change.<sup>851</sup>

The G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative, another climate finance initiative which aims to increase access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the impacts of climate change for up to 400 million people in vulnerable countries by 2020, was adopted at the G7 Summit in June 2015. This initiative is to be implemented in partnership between the G7 members and the developing and emerging economies.<sup>852</sup>

Finally, the Paris Agreement also focuses on climate adaptation. In Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, the “Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.” It also recognizes that “adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into

---

<sup>848</sup> UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Partnership, November 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. [http://unfccc.int/files/paris\\_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech\\_partnership\\_for\\_global\\_climate\\_action.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf)

<sup>849</sup> UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Date of Access: 12 October 2017. <http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php>

<sup>850</sup> OECD Climate Change Expert Group, Paper No. 2017 (2): Information Needs for the 2018 facilitative dialogue: issues and options, May 2017. Date of Access: 13 October 2017 <https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/Information%20needs%20for%20the%202018%20facilitative%20dialogue%20issues%20and%20options.pdf>

<sup>851</sup> UNFCCC Copenhagen Accord, December 2009. Date of Access: 12 October 2017.

[http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen\\_dec\\_2009/items/5262.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/items/5262.php)

<sup>852</sup> UNFCCC Newsroom, G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative: Stepping Up Protection for the Most Vulnerable, June 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/resilience/g7-climate-risk-insurance-initiative-stepping-up-protection-for-the-most-vulnerable/>

account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”<sup>853</sup>

On 1 June 2017, an executive order was signed by U.S. president Donald Trump that withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement. Although the U.S. remains a part of the UNFCCC, Trump has said it will not implement the Paris Accord, including its contributions to the Green Climate Fund and reporting on carbon data.<sup>854</sup> Other governments, including the rest of the G7 members at Taormina, responded by strongly reaffirming their commitment to the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement.

### **Commitment Features**

In the Taormina Leaders’ Declaration, the G7 “reaffirm their strong commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.” This commitment is a signal to the global community that members accept their responsibilities under the Paris Agreement. In Article 2 of the Agreement, it contains three main goals set forth to keep global temperatures well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels: 1) The mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions through individually determined NDCs, 2) Climate financing and 3) Climate change adaptation.<sup>855</sup>

When G7 members reaffirm their “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement, it is understood that all parties, excluding the United States, acknowledge their individual roles in meeting the collective goal of keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This indicates a recognition of the need to implement the NDCs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to contribute to climate financing to help vulnerable countries mitigate adverse consequences of climate change, and to foster adaptation to climate change. Pledging their support for these initiatives through the implementation of all three goals during this current compliance cycle indicates a “strong” commitment to the Paris Agreement. The Agreement does not prioritize one goal over the other therefore the following reports will place equal importance in all three goals.<sup>856</sup>

### **Nationally Determined Contributions**

NDCs themselves are not legally binding, amending them with progressively stronger commitments for curbing greenhouse gas emissions in line with keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2°C, despite the lack of an enforcement mechanism, are. Based on this, the agreement allows for flexibility in developing, updating and implementing NDCs to decarbonise various sectors of the domestic economy and thus, can take a number of forms based on country context and capacities, with subsequently more ambitious policy actions for later years. Hence, policy actions taken or national legislation introduced to meet this threshold are viewed as clear steps towards countries meeting their responsibilities under the Paris Agreement. Such actions include but are not limited to expanding the use of clean electricity and low-carbon fuels, phasing out coal-fired plants, pricing carbon emissions, investing in green infrastructure and clean technology innovation, and reducing

---

<sup>853</sup> “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

<sup>854</sup> Paris Climate Agreement: World reacts as Trump pulls out of global accord. The Guardian, 2 June 2017. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/live/2017/jun/01/donald-trump-paris-climate-agreement-live-news>

<sup>855</sup> “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

<sup>856</sup> “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)



emissions in the transportation and built environment sectors through adoption of green building codes and supporting the transition from high-to low emissions vehicles. As agreed at COP21, all NDCs and related communication<sup>857</sup> are publicly available through an NDC registry<sup>858</sup> housed under the UNFCCC.

### **Climate Financing**

In Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the members agree that “developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention ... [In addition, they] shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.”<sup>859</sup>

The key action is to show evidence of making financial contributions to various bilateral and multilateral climate funds including but not limited to the UK’s International Climate Fund, Germany’s International Climate Initiative, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.<sup>860</sup> Developed countries have pledged to mobilize USD 100 billion a year in public and private funds by 2020 to support developing and emerging economies in their efforts to tackle climate change.

### **Climate Adaptation**

Adaptation is defined as “adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”<sup>861</sup>

The adaptation action should “follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems ... [Parties should also] recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”<sup>862</sup>

Examples of adaptation includes but is not limited to “proactive measures such as crop and livelihood diversification, seasonal climate forecasting, community-based disaster risk reduction, famine early warning systems, climate insurance, water storage, supplementary irrigation and so on. They also include reactive or ex-poste adaptations, for example, emergency response, disaster recovery, and migration.”<sup>863</sup> Adaptation action can be targeted domestically or internationally and often works hand in hand with climate financing measures.

---

<sup>857</sup> UNFCCC NDC Communication by Parties. Date of Access: 14 October 2017.

[http://unfccc.int/focus/ndc\\_registry/items/9981.php](http://unfccc.int/focus/ndc_registry/items/9981.php)

<sup>858</sup> UNFCCC NDC Registry. Date of Access: 14 October 2017. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx>

<sup>859</sup> “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

<sup>860</sup> UNFCCC Newsroom: List of Recent Climate Funding Announcements. Date of Access: 13 October 2017.

<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/financial-flows/list-of-recent-climate-funding-announcements/>

<sup>861</sup> UNFCCC Glossary of Climate Acronyms and Terms. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/glossary/items/3666.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php)

<sup>862</sup> “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

<sup>863</sup> “Examples of adaptation practices”, IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. [https://www.ipcc.ch/publications\\_and\\_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch17s17-2-2.html](https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg2/en/ch17s17-2-2.html)

Thus, a G7 member can be considered to have fully complied with this pledge and will receive a score of +1 if it has signalled its strong commitment to the Paris Agreement through clear policy actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the implementation of its NDC during this compliance cycle AND has contributed to climate funds AND has taken adaptive measures against climate change. If a member has only shown evidence of implementing two of the three goals, it will receive a score of 0. Finally, if the member has only implemented one or less of the goals, it will be considered non-compliant and receive a score of -1.

### Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	The G7 member has not reaffirmed its commitment OR has only supported one of out the three Paris goals: implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), supported climate financing and/or fostered adaptation.
0	The G7 member has shown evidence of support and implementation of two out of the three Paris goals: implementation of NDCs, supported climate financing, and/or fostered adaptation.
+1	The G7 member shown evidence of implementing their NDCs during this compliance cycle AND has contributed to climate funds AND has taken adaptive measures against climate change.

*Lead Analyst: Laila Kanji*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to the Paris Agreement and has taken policy actions towards lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, it has contributed to climate funds during this compliance cycle and has supported adaptation programs in Northern Canada.

On 1 June 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau addressed the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement. He stated that “ We are proud that Canada stands united with all the other parties that support the Agreement. We will continue to work with our domestic and international partners to drive progress on one of the greatest challenges we face as a world.”<sup>864</sup> This was reaffirmed by the Canadian Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, saying “If the U.S Administration is going to step back on climate action, Canada is going to step up and do even more.”<sup>865</sup>

On 9 September 2017, Environment and Climate Change Minister, Catherine McKenna, announced the government would double its standard contribution from CAD 150,000 to CAD

<sup>864</sup> Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada in response to the United States’ decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, Office of the Prime Minister, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/06/01/statement-prime-minister-canada-response-united-states-decision-withdraw-paris>

<sup>865</sup> After Trump's Paris pullout, MPs line up behind climate change accord. CBC News. 7 June 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/donald-trump-paris-justin-trudeau-wherry-analysis-1.4147990>

300,000<sup>866</sup> for every year until 2020 to the Intergovernmental Plan on Climate Change, the international body for assessing climate change science.<sup>867</sup>

On 15-16 September 2017, Canada, the EU and China co-hosted the Ministerial on Climate Action in Montreal, Canada. This event brought together ministers and representatives from 34 countries comprising G20 members and non-members to further galvanise global momentum for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.<sup>868</sup>

On 7 November 2017, Canada announced its support for the International Energy Agency's Clean Energy Transitions Programme through a contribution of CAD 1 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.<sup>869</sup>

On 13 November 2017, Minister McKenna co-chaired the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition event at the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, Germany. The coalition brings together 30 governments and more than 140 businesses to advocate pricing carbon emissions, in order to prevent the global average temperature from rising by more than 2°C.<sup>870</sup> According to a government statement, "Canada will continue taking an active approach, both domestically and internationally, to champion carbon pricing as a key policy instrument to combat climate change."<sup>871</sup>

On 13 November 2017, McKenna announced an investment of more than CAD 2 million over three years to support Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal in developing regulations that will reduce methane emissions from landfills.<sup>872</sup>

On 16 November 2017, the Canada and the United Kingdom launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, a group of more than 20 countries, which plans to eliminate the use of coal power as a source of energy. The alliance commits to setting coal phase out targets and not make further

---

<sup>866</sup> Canada doubles funding for leading international body for climate change science. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Montreal). 9 September 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/09/canada\\_doubles\\_funding\\_for\\_leading\\_international\\_body\\_for\\_climate\\_change.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/09/canada_doubles_funding_for_leading_international_body_for_climate_change.html)

<sup>867</sup> IPCC Factsheet: What is the IPCC?. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva), 30 August 2013. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. [http://www.ipcc.ch/news\\_and\\_events/docs/factsheets/FS\\_what\\_ipcc.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/news_and_events/docs/factsheets/FS_what_ipcc.pdf)

<sup>868</sup> EU co-hosts major international climate meeting with Canada and China, European Commission: Climate Action. 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china_en)

<sup>869</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>870</sup> READOUT: Minister McKenna co-Chairs carbon pricing gathering; champions pollution pricing as a key measure to fight climate change. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Bonn), 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout\\_minister\\_mckennaco\\_chairs\\_carbon\\_pricing\\_gathering\\_champions.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout_minister_mckennaco_chairs_carbon_pricing_gathering_champions.html)

<sup>871</sup> READOUT: Minister McKenna co-Chairs carbon pricing gathering; champions pollution pricing as a key measure to fight climate change. Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Bonn), 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout\\_minister\\_mckennaco\\_chairs\\_carbon\\_pricing\\_gathering\\_champions.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/readout_minister_mckennaco_chairs_carbon_pricing_gathering_champions.html)

<sup>872</sup> Canada partners with Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire to reduce methane emissions. Government of Canada- Environment and Natural Resources, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/canada-international-action/un-climate-change-conference/cop23/financing-climate-action.html>

investments in coal-fired electricity in their jurisdictions or abroad.<sup>873</sup> At COP23, McKenna affirmed that “we’re seeing huge momentum for this move away from coal and towards clean power.”<sup>874</sup>

On 9 January 2018, three community projects in Nunavut received funding from the federal government’s climate adaptation program Canada’s Climate Change Preparedness in the North. “The chosen projects will get a combined total of CAD 1.7 million over four years. The government of Nunavut received CAD 500,000 this year and will receive less and less each year as the projects find additional funding.”<sup>875</sup>

Canada has taken policy actions to implement its nationally determined contribution, has contributed to climate funds this cycle in support of developing economies efforts to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, and has allocated funds from climate adaptation programs in Northern Canada.

Thus, Canada receives a +1.

*Analyst: Zahireen Tarefdar*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with reaffirming its commitment to the Paris Agreement by taking steps to meet the nationally determined contribution (NDC) submitted by European Union, on behalf of all its members and started adaptation measures in collaboration with Sweden.

On 2 June 2017, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean Yves Le Drian reaffirmed that France is “fully committed” to the Paris Agreement, “following President Trump’s decision to withdraw the United States.”<sup>876</sup>

On 8 June 2017, France launched a website inviting researchers, entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations interested in climate change to apply for research positions in France. The website stated that senior researchers could apply for grants up to EUR 1.5 million, and junior researchers could apply for grants of up to EUR 1 million.<sup>877</sup>

On 6 July 2017 the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, presented the Government’s Climate Plan,<sup>878</sup> which intends to “take greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles

---

<sup>873</sup> Canada and U.K. form alliance to phase out coal to combat climate change. CBC News, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-britain-coal-phase-out-1.4406410>

<sup>874</sup> Canada and U.K. form alliance to phase out coal to combat climate change. CBC News, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-britain-coal-phase-out-1.4406410>

<sup>875</sup> 3 community projects get off the ground in Nunavut with new climate change adaptation funding. CBC News, 9 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/nunavut-climate-change-adaptation-funding-1.4478400>

<sup>876</sup> Climate — United States’ withdrawal from the Paris Agreement — Statement by Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian, 2 June 2017, Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 7 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-united-states-withdrawal-from-the-paris-agreement-statement-by-minister>

<sup>877</sup> France is offering US scientists 4-year grants to move to the country and do research, Business Insider. 8 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <http://www.businessinsider.com/emmanuel-macron-american-climate-scientists-france-2017-6>

<sup>878</sup> Climate Plan: Making the Paris Agreement a Reality, Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 6 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-plan-making-the-paris-agreement-a-reality-06-07-17>

off the market by 2040,” “achieve carbon neutrality by 2050,” and make France “a leader in the green economy.”<sup>879</sup>

On 17 and 18 July 2017, France and China held the first meeting of the French-Chinese working group on the low-carbon green economy, which is aimed at strengthening dialogue and practical cooperation efforts on climate and energy-related issues. This includes “negotiations on rules for implementing the Paris Agreement before the 24th Conference of the Parties in 2018, to envisage new bilateral cooperation initiatives (notably with respect to green funding) and to discuss respective legislation.”<sup>880</sup>

On 6 September 2017, Hulot presented a draft bill prohibiting the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons to the Council of Ministers, as part of France’s commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement. Under the draft, France will no longer issue exploration permits, and existing operations will not be renewed by 2040.<sup>881</sup> However, France will continue to import and refine oil and, will allow the French company, Total, to explore for oil in overseas territories such as offshore Guyane Maritime in French Guiana.<sup>882</sup>

On 19 September 2017, in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, French president Emmanuel Macron expressed that the Paris Agreement would not be re-negotiated despite the withdrawal of the United States.<sup>883</sup> During this speech, he also reaffirmed France’s intention to become a carbon-neutral country, and to allocate EUR5 billion euros a year to climate action from now until 2020. President Macron also announced the initiative to create the Global Pact for the Environment, which aims to be the first international legally binding document that gathers and harmonizes all environmental laws in one single document.<sup>884</sup>

On 25 October 2017, France approved a climate change action plan for the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. France affirmed the intention to tackle

---

<sup>879</sup> Climate Plan, Government of France website. 10 August 2017. Date of Access: November 18 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/climate-plan>

<sup>880</sup> Climate — Meeting of the French-Chinese working group on the low-carbon green economy (Paris, 17-18 July 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 19 July 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-meeting-of-the-french-chinese-working-group-on-the-low-carbon-green>

<sup>881</sup> France, the first country to prohibit exploitation of hydrocarbons, Government of France website. 7 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-the-first-country-to-prohibit-exploitation-of-hydrocarbons>

<sup>882</sup> France plans to end oil and gas production by 2040, Reuters. 6 Sept 2017. Date of Access: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-hydrocarbons/france-plans-to-end-oil-and-gas-production-by-2040-idUSKCN1BH1AQ>

<sup>883</sup> United Nations General Assembly — Speech by M. Emmanuel Macron, President of the Republic (New York, 19 September 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 22 September 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/united-nations-general-assembly-sessions/unga-s-72nd-session/article/united-nations-general-assembly-speech-by-m-emmanuel-macron-president-of-the>

<sup>884</sup> Secretary-General’s remarks on Global Compact for the environment, United Nations Secretary General. 19 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018 <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2017-09-19/secretary-generals-remarks-global-compact-environment>

climate change with Canada, and asked that compliance with the Paris Agreement be an essential clause for all future EU trade agreements.<sup>885</sup>

On 11 November 2017, France, alongside other members, launched the Transport Decarbonisation Alliance, which intends to push for further, faster climate action and to create greater political leadership in the transport sector.<sup>886</sup>

On 15 November 2017, in reference to the EUR2 million the US would no longer contribute to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), President Macron stated that Europe would now fill the gap. “I propose that Europe replace America, and France will meet that challenge.” He went on further to say, “I would like to see the largest number of EU countries at our side, all together we can compensate for the loss of US funding but I can guarantee from the start of 2018, the IPCC will have all the money that it needs and it will continue to support our decision-making. They will not miss a single euro.”<sup>887</sup>

On 16 November 2017, France partnered with the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which is spearheaded by Canada and the United Kingdom. Member countries have agreed to phase out existing traditional coal power and put a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations without operational carbon capture and storage.<sup>888</sup>

On 8 December 2017, France and Sweden announced a climate adaptive collaboration on green finance to boost transition to the low-carbon economy. “The first area is green transport, clean energy, and smart systems, followed by green financing for climate resilient economies, digital transformation, and health and life sciences innovation.”<sup>889</sup>

France has reaffirmed its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU’s NDC goals. France has also committed funds to fostering an adaptive and climate resilient low carbon economy with Sweden. In terms of financing, there is no evidence to show that France has yet contributed funds to any international climate change fund within this compliance cycle. However, it should be noted that France has committed USD 577 million in grants to the Green Climate Fund outside of the compliance assessment period.<sup>890</sup>

---

<sup>885</sup> An action plan for the robust and ambitious implementation of CETA, Government of France. 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/an-action-plan-for-the-robust-and-ambitious-implementation-of-ceta>

<sup>886</sup> New Transport Decarbonisation Alliance for Faster Climate Action, UN Climate Change Press Release, 11 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/new-transport-decarbonisation-alliance-for-faster-climate-action>

<sup>887</sup> Europe steps in to cover US shortfall in funding climate science, BBC News, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 5 February 2018. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-42004328>

<sup>888</sup> More than 20 Countries Launch Global Alliance to Phase Out Coal, UN Climate Change, 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/more-than-20-countries-launch-global-alliance-to-phase-out-coal>

<sup>889</sup> France and Sweden collaborate on green finance to boost transition to the low-carbon economy, Climate Action Programme, 8 December 2017. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. <http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/france-and-sweden-collaborate-on-green-finance-to-boost-transition-to-the-l>

<sup>890</sup> Status of Pledges, Green Climate Fund, 10 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. [https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status\\_of\\_Pledges.pdf/eef538d3-2987-4659-8c7c-5566ed6afd19](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status_of_Pledges.pdf/eef538d3-2987-4659-8c7c-5566ed6afd19)

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Zahireen Tarefdar*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. The country has shown evidence of strong support for climate financing and in greenhouse gas reduction to comply with EU's nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and has issued funds in support of climate adaptation in developing countries.

On 1 June 2016, Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks said in response to the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement "Over the years, the US has been a valuable ally on global climate action. Without the United States, the historic breakthrough in Paris would not have been possible. But the Paris Agreement will endure, even without the US. Others will lead the way and we Europeans will certainly be among them."<sup>891</sup>

On 2 June 2017, Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the German Environment Ministry, met with Russia's Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Sergei Donskoi to discuss strengthening their countries' cooperation in environmental protection and climate policy, focussing in particular on the implementation of the Paris climate agreement. This cooperation will focus on improving energy and resource efficiency, accelerating the deployment of renewable energies and providing incentive schemes to support the modernisation of Russia's energy industry.<sup>892</sup>

On 4 September 2017, Germany and France issued a joint statement on their intent to advance the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement at the European Level. The meeting kicked off closer cooperation between the two countries on environmental protection and climate action between French and German cities and municipalities.<sup>893</sup>

On 2 November 2017, the German Environment Ministry launched its European Climate Initiative (EUKI), which sponsors projects in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe through a competition of ideas aimed at strengthening European climate action cooperation and integration.<sup>894</sup>

On 6 November 2017, at the opening of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23), the German government announced another EUR100 million to support developing countries in climate change adaptation. This comprises the Federal Environment Ministry pledge of EUR 50 million to the Adaptation Fund and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

---

<sup>891</sup> Hendricks: Trump's decision will not stop climate action, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/hendricks-trumps-decision-will-not-stop-climate-action/>

<sup>892</sup> Germany and Russia to strengthen environment and climate cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 2 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/germany-and-russia-to-strengthen-environment-and-climate-cooperation/>

<sup>893</sup> German and French Environment Ministries' meeting, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 4 September. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/deutsch-franzoesisches-arbeitstreffen-der-umweltministerien/>

<sup>894</sup> Launch of European Climate Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 2 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018.

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/start-der-europaeischen-klimainitiative/>

contribution of EUR 50 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, which provides targeted support in climate change adaptation to the poorest countries.<sup>895</sup>

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency launched its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, of which Germany provided EUR 6 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.<sup>896</sup>

On 13 November 2017 on the sidelines of COP23, Germany and the Marshall Islands announced a joint project intended to advance the development of low-emission maritime shipping, a project supported with EUR 9.5 million under Germany's International Climate Initiative.<sup>897</sup>

On 14 November 2017, three funding announcements were pledged by Germany. The first was Germany and Britain's contribution of USD 153 million to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest. Of that amount, some USD 88 million will go towards a programme that pays indigenous peoples and farmers in exchange for maintaining forest cover and will also provide funding for related sustainable economic development projects. Under the agreement, Germany will also increase its investments in the Amazon Fund by USD 39.9 million.<sup>898</sup> Secondly, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development said it would provide EUR 31 million to the NDC Partnership, which supports emerging economies and developing countries in translating the provisions of the Paris Agreement into national climate action plans. The partnership will be implemented by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit and the Partnership's Secretariat.<sup>899</sup> Finally, Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, announced USD 125 million for the the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions, which aims to provide insurance to 400 million more poor and vulnerable people by 2020.<sup>900</sup>

On 15 November 2017, Germany in partnership with United Nations Development Programme, the European Commission and Spain launched a the NDC Support Programme. This programme is

---

<sup>895</sup> UN Climate Change Conference begins: Germany supports developing countries in climate change adaptation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 6 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/weltklimakonferenz-startet-deutschland-unterstuetzt-entwicklungslaender-bei-klima-anpassung/>

<sup>896</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>897</sup> Germany supports the Marshall Islands in development of low-emission shipping, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 13 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/deutschland-unterstuetzt-marshall-islands-bei-der-entwicklung-von-emissionsarmer-seeschiffahrt/>

<sup>898</sup> Jake Spring, Germany, Britain inject \$153 million in Amazon climate change fight, Reuters, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-climatechange-funding/germany-britain-inject-153-million-in-amazon-climate-change-fight-idUSKBN1DE238>

<sup>899</sup> One year of the NDC Partnership: new members and more funds for climate action at COP 23, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://www.bmub.bund.de/en/pressrelease/ein-jahr-ndc-partnerschaft-neue-mitglieder-mehr-geld-fuer-den-klimaschutz-bei-der-cop-23/>

<sup>900</sup> 'InsuResilience' Initiative for Vulnerable People Moves into New Higher Ambition Phase, UN Climate Change, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/insuresilience-to-provide-the-poor-with-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks>



an additional tool to the NDC Partnership to help developing and emerging economies to implement their NDCs and related development objectives.<sup>901</sup>

Germany has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU NDC goals has contributed to climate financing this cycle in support of developing and emerging economies efforts to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Laila Kanji*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 9 June 2017, the Ministry of Environment signed a deal with governments of Romagna, Lombardy, Piedmont, and Veneto pledging EUR 32 million to limit smog in the Padano basin. This initiative includes region-wide policies such as better distribution of alternative fuels and initiatives to encourage car-sharing and cycle-pedestrian mobility.<sup>902</sup>

On 19 June 2017, in response to the US withdrawal from the Paris agreement, Minister of Environment Gian Luca Galletti underscored the importance of the Paris Agreement as the primary tool to combat climate change, while at the EU Environment Council.<sup>903</sup>

On 17 July 2017, Italy signed a Third Party Cost-Sharing Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement a range of climate change and REDD+forest-related joint and coordinated activities at the global, regional and national level. The partnership will allow Italy and UNDP to work together in areas of climate change, forestry and forest-related sectors such as agriculture and energy, with the goal of enhancing, strengthening and accelerating sustainable forest management, REDD+implementation and REDD+results, particularly in the context of the Green Climate Fund.<sup>904</sup>

On 14 August 2017, the Ministry of the Environment announced it will provide EUR 15 million for local administrations on Italy's smaller islands to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, develop low

---

<sup>901</sup> UNDP, Germany, Spain and EU launch EUR 42 million programme at UN Climate Summit to help countries deliver on the Paris Agreement, UNDP News Centre, 15 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/undp-germany-spain-eu-launch-eur-42-million-programme-un-climate-summit.html>

<sup>902</sup> Smog: Galletti, 32 milioni per il bacino padano, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 9 June 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/smog-galletti-32-milioni-il-bacino-padano>

<sup>903</sup> Clima: Galletti, accordo di Parigi non negoziabile, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 19 June 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-galletti-accordo-di-parigi-non-negoziabile>

<sup>904</sup> UNDP and the Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy Partner to Support REDD+Implementation in Critical Countries, United Nations Development Programme, 21 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 November 2017. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/07/17/undp-and-the-italian-ministry-of-environment-land-and-sea-partner-to-support-redd-implementation-in-critical-countries.html>

impact mobility systems and implement other climate change adaptation measures. Each project may receive a maximum of EUR 1 million.<sup>905</sup>

On 27 September 2017, Italy and France reinforced their collaboration to fully implement the Paris Agreement, recognizing that achieving its goals requires the participation of both the public and private sectors.<sup>906</sup>

On 3 October 2017, the Ministry of Environment issued a decree updating the Minimum Environmental Criteria for public lighting systems in cities. It is estimated that the replacement of all old systems would bring approximately EUR 500 million in savings a year for local authorities, as well as a significant reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>907</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it will provide EUR 13 million for 14 sustainable mobility projects in South and Central Italy. These will include incentives for car and bike sharing schemes and to promote green transport in urban centres.<sup>908</sup>

From 23 to 25 October 2017, Italy hosted the first International Water and Climate Summit, which served as preparation for the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, Germany from 6 to 17 November 2017. The summit promoted integration of water as one of the priority issues of international negotiations on climate change. It allowed experience sharing between local, national and regional administrations in charge of climate change adaptation policies and water resources management as well as bilateral and multilateral donors and other institutions interested in adaptation to climate change and basin management.<sup>909</sup> In addition, the Alliance of Italian Enterprises for Water and Climate Change was created by 37 companies under the direction of the Ministry for the Environment. This objectives of the alliance are to incorporate climate change considerations and efficient water management practices into corporate strategy and operations, and share best practices for sustainability.<sup>910</sup>

---

<sup>905</sup> Ambiente: 15 milioni a isole minori per progetti su riduzione emissioni, mobilità e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 14 August 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambiente-15-milioni-isole-minori-progetti-su-riduzione-emissioni-mobilita-e-adattamento>

<sup>906</sup> Clima: Italia-Francia, insieme su attuazione accordo Parigi. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-italia-francia-insieme-su-attuazione-accordo-parigi>

<sup>907</sup> Energia: arrivano nuovi criteri ambientali per illuminazione pubblica. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 3 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/energia-arrivano-nuovi-criteri-ambientali-illuminazione-pubblica>

<sup>908</sup> Ambiente: Galletti, oltre 13 milioni al centro-sud per mobilità sostenibile. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 12 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambiente-galletti-oltre-13-milioni-al-centro-sud-mobilita-sostenibile>

<sup>909</sup> International Summit "Water and Climate: Meeting of the Great Rivers of the World, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). 23 October 2017. Date of Access: 3 November 2017. <https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=46483>

<sup>910</sup> Water and Climate Summit, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/water-and-climate-summit>

On 7 November 2017, Italy joined the International Energy Agency in launching its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, which will provide EUR 30 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.<sup>911</sup>

On 10 November 2017, the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry for the Environment adopted the National Energy Strategy, which aims to make the Italian energy more competitive, sustainable and secure. This is to be achieved through elimination of coal power by 2025, a decrease in energy consumption from 118 to 108 by 2030, doubling of investment to EUR 444 million in green technology by 2021, and a decrease in emissions of 39% by 2030 and 63% by 2050. The government will report on its implementation of the National Energy Strategy annually.<sup>912</sup>

On 16 November 2017, the Government of Italy and UN Climate Change signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for a fellowship program aimed at building the capacity of small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) to respond to the challenges of climate change. The “Capacity Award Programme to Advance Capabilities and Institutional Training in one Year (CAPACITY) will help develop local professional expertise by supporting analytical research on climate change, creating networking opportunities with experts and promoting leadership skills of mid-career professionals in SIDS and LDCs. Italy will provide EUR 2.5 million over five years to the Programme.<sup>913</sup> Another MOU was signed between the governments of Italy, Mali and Georgia, pledging support for the latter two countries efforts in transitioning to a low-carbon economy and adapting to climate change.<sup>914</sup>

On 16 November 2017, Italy partnered with the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which is spearheaded by Canada and the United Kingdom. Member countries have agreed to phase out existing traditional coal power and put a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations without operational carbon capture and storage.<sup>915</sup>

On 21 November 2017, Minister of the Environment Gian Luca Galletti and the Rector of Sapienza Università di Roma, Eugenio Gaudio, signed a memorandum of understanding in line with the National Energy Strategy. This includes bicycle grants, encouraging shared mobility, and the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles and infrastructure for alternatively-fuelled vehicles.<sup>916</sup>

---

<sup>911</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>912</sup> Strategia Energetica Nazionale 2017, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 10 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 December 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/strategia-energetica-nazionale-2017>

<sup>913</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship Programme for Climate Vulnerable Countries, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-programme-climate-vulnerable-countries>

<sup>914</sup> Clima: ministero Ambiente firma protocolli con Mali e Georgia, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-ministero-ambiente-firma-protocolli-con-mali-e-georgia>

<sup>915</sup> More than 20 Countries Launch Global Alliance to Phase Out Coal, UN Climate Change, 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/more-than-20-countries-launch-global-alliance-to-phase-out-coal>

<sup>916</sup> Sapienza e Ministero dell'Ambiente insieme per la mobilità sostenibile, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 December 2017. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/sapienza-e-ministero-dellambiente-insieme-la-mobilita-sostenibile>

On 22 November 2017, Italy pledged USD 7 million to the Adaptation Fund at COP23 in Bonn. This is an increase from USD 2 million in 2015 and USD 5 million in 2016.<sup>917</sup>

Italy has reaffirmed its commitment, has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement its NDC while contributing climate funds and adaptation support to vulnerable countries.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Clara Geddes*

## **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 2 June 2017, Japan issued a press release acknowledging the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement and reiterated their intent to implement the agreement with the remaining members of the G7 and G20, highlighting the importance of the role of developed countries.<sup>918</sup>

On 5 and 6 July 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ were approved as accredited entities for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In adherence with the stipulation within the Paris Agreement of the importance of funding for climate change, Japan will actively look to support the activities of the GCF through increased public and private support to GCF resources.<sup>919</sup>

On 5 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted an inclusive meeting that aimed to facilitate discourse between the government and the member companies of the Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (Japan-CLP). The group talked of the challenges that private companies face in addressing climate change and how the government and private sector can cooperate effectively to implement the Paris Agreement and prepare for the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23).<sup>920</sup>

On 30 October 2017, Japan published its Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change that looks to "accelerate climate change measures and sustainable development in developing countries through 'co-innovation' by collaboration with important state and non-state actors, and uptake of advanced technology and know-how to address challenges."<sup>921</sup> To this end, Japan will establish the "Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation," which will aim to aid the development of institutions and capacity in developing countries and promote the active engagement of local

---

<sup>917</sup> Adaptation Fund Contributors Came Through for Fund at COP 23 with Record Support for Most Climate-Vulnerable, Adaptation Fund, 22 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-contributors-came-fund-cop-23-record-support-climate-vulnerable/>

<sup>918</sup> Japan's statement regarding the US announcement of its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement (Japan's firm commitment in implementing the Paris Agreement) (Tokyo), Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 02 June 2017. Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001610.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001610.html)

<sup>919</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (MUFI) accredited to Green Climate Fund (GCF), Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 06 July 2017, Access Date: 18 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e\\_000477.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e_000477.html)

<sup>920</sup> Exchange of views on climate change with companies, Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 06 September 2017, Date of Access: 18 November 2017. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e\\_000482.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e_000482.html)

<sup>921</sup> Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 30 October 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>

governments, as well as private institutions. On this basis, Japan will help establish specific programs related to adaptation and mitigation.<sup>922</sup>

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency (IEA) announced the Clean Energy Transitions Programme, a new multi-year, EUR 30 million plan backed by Japan and 12 other countries, to support clean energy transitions around the world. This Programme will leverage the IEA's unique expertise across all fuels and technologies to help accelerate global clean-energy transitions, particularly in major emerging economies. The work will focus on data and statistics, energy efficiency, renewables, policy guidance and modelling, and technology development and innovation.<sup>923</sup>

On 15 November 2017, the Government of Japan pledged a total of USD 5 million to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), of which the Ministry of the Environment Japan contributed USD 1.67 million. CBIT is a fund to support capacity building relating to accounting for greenhouse gas emissions to secure transparency of mitigation measures for developing countries.<sup>924</sup>

On 25 December 2017, Japan submitted the seventh National Communication and the third Biennial Report, which includes its policies and measures on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These documents cover reporting on greenhouse gas emissions inventories for the years of 1990 to 2015, trends and projections in various sectors of the domestic economy for years 2020 and 2030, and information on financial, technological and capacity-building support given by Japan to developing countries in mitigating and adapting to climate change.<sup>925</sup>

On 12 January 2018, it was announced that the federal government would allow a new heavily polluting coal plant to break ground and go online by 2020. However, the environmental minister Masaharu Nakagawa stated that the Chugoku Power Plant must offset the emissions elsewhere via closing inefficient plants or limiting the new plants use.<sup>926</sup>

Japan has made financing contributions to the CBIT and the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme underscores their pledge to support vulnerable countries in adapting and mitigating to climate change but has shown no evidence of decreasing emissions this cycle as there is evidence Japan plans to maintain current levels of emission with the development of the new coal plant.

---

<sup>922</sup> Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 30 October 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>

<sup>923</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency (Paris), 7 November 2017, Date of Access: 18 November 2017. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>924</sup> Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 15 November 2017, Date of Access: 19 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>

<sup>925</sup> Submission of the 7th National Communication and the 3rd Biennial Report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Government of Japan Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 25 December 2017, Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2351.html>

<sup>926</sup> Japan to allow new coal power plant but demand cuts elsewhere, Nikkei, 12 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Japan-to-allow-new-coal-power-plant-but-demand-cuts-elsewhere>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a 0.

*Analyst: Christopher Schmitz*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reaffirm its commitment to implement the Paris Agreement, as previously stated at the Ise Shima Summit.

On 26 July 2017, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for Transport released their plan for reducing nitrogen dioxide. This includes providing GBP 40 million immediately for the development of local government initiatives to lessen nitrogen dioxide reduction and establishment of the Clean Air Fund to support the implementation of measures to improve air quality.<sup>927</sup>

In addition, the UK government announced its plans to end the sale of petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040, as the country moves towards low emissions vehicles.<sup>928</sup>

On 18 September 2017, the government announced the creation of the Green Finance Taskforce, a team of financial experts and academics who, in six months, will deliver a list of proposals to accelerate green finance and growth in UK's low carbon economy. The government also said that within the first half of 2018, the British Standards Institution and Green Finance Initiative will have drafted a new set of optional "sustainable finance management standards. Moreover, the government officially endorsed recommendations by the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure, which encourages all listed companies to implement this voluntary framework to align climate-related risk management and financial governance."<sup>929</sup>

On 11 October 2017, Energy Minister Richard Harrington confirmed that the government would make GBP 557 million available for renewable energy initiatives that decrease energy cost and "increase business confidence," a measure he states conforms to the Clean Growth Strategy. Developers compete for these funds, by bidding in auctions for Contracts for Difference.<sup>930</sup> On the same day, the UK government announced that it will allow proposals for wind energy developments on "the remote islands of Scotland" to compete in the next auction, which will be the spring of 2019.<sup>931</sup>

On 12 October 2017, Business and Energy Secretary Greg Clark shared details of UK's Clean Growth Strategy, which will allocate over GBP 2.5 billion of existing government spending on low

---

<sup>927</sup> UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Transport, July 2017. Date of Access: 14 December 2017. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf)

<sup>928</sup> UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and Department for Transport, July 2017. Date of Access: 14 December 2017. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf)

<sup>929</sup> UK Government Launches Plan to Accelerate Growth of Green Finance, UK Government 18 September 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-government-launches-plan-to-accelerate-growth-of-green-finance>

<sup>930</sup> Government Confirms Up to £557 Million for New Renewable Energy Projects, UK Government 11 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-confirms-up-to-557-million-for-new-renewable-energy-projects>

<sup>931</sup> Boost for Island Wind Projects as UK Government Announces New Funding for Renewable Generation, UK Government 11 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/boost-for-island-wind-projects-as-uk-government-announces-new-funding-for-renewable-generation>

carbon innovation until 2021 in various sectors of the domestic economy. Notably, it states that the UK will phase out coal power by 2025. The document also states a goal to meet the UK nationally determined contribution on forestry policy as greenhouse gas mitigation, whereby the UK will “establish a new network of forests in England including new woodland on farmland, and larger-scale woodland and forest creation, in support of our commitment to plant 11 million trees.”<sup>932</sup>

On 7 November 2017, the International Energy Agency launched its Clean Energy Transitions Programme, of which the UK provided GBP8 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.<sup>933</sup>

On 8 November 2017, Climate Change and Industry Minister Claire Perry announced that the government would spend GBP 16 million into two new innovation competitions, which are to contribute to the government’s Clean Growth Strategy. The government also announced that it will spend nearly GBP 45 million setting up four research hubs at four British universities which will work on designing robotic technology to ensure safety in extreme environments in the functioning of nuclear and off-shore wind energy production.<sup>934</sup>

On 14 November 2017, Britain announced a contribution of USD 153 million, in partnership with Germany, to expand programs to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, according to a statement from the Brazilian government. Of that amount, some USD 88 million will go towards a program that pays indigenous peoples and farmers in exchange for maintaining forest cover and will also provide funding for related sustainable economic development projects. The other USD 25 million from Britain will go to a regional forest preservation project in Brazil, Colombia and Peru.<sup>935</sup>

On 16 November 2017, the UK and Canada launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, a group of more than 20 countries, that plans to eliminate the use of coal power as a source of energy. The alliance commits to setting coal phase out targets and not make further investments in coal-fired electricity in their jurisdictions or abroad. The coalition will work with businesses, civil society and governments to offer technical and practical support to accelerate the transition away from coal.<sup>936</sup>

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and has pledged funds to developing countries in support of adaptation and mitigation.

---

<sup>932</sup> Government Reaffirms Commitment to Lead the World in Cost-Effective Clean Growth, UK Government 12 October 2017. Date of Access: 5 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-reaffirms-commitment-to-lead-the-world-in-cost-effective-clean-growth>

<sup>933</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. <https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>934</sup> Funding for £84 Million for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Research and Smart Energy Innovation Announced, UK Government 8 November 2017. Date of Access: 10 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/funding-for-84-million-for-artificial-intelligence-and-robotics-research-and-smart-energy-innovation-announced>

<sup>935</sup> Jake Spring, Germany, Britain inject \$153 million in Amazon climate change fight, Reuters, 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-brazil-climatechange-funding/germany-britain-inject-153-million-in-amazon-climate-change-fight-idUSKBN1DE238>

<sup>936</sup> Climate Change Minister Claire Perry Launches Powering Past Coal Alliance at COP23, UK Government 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-change-minister-claire-perry-launches-powering-past-coal-alliance-at-cop23>

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

*Analyst: Clara Geddes*

### **United States: N/A**

The United States is not included in the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. With its withdrawal from the agreement, the United States has regressed many federal environmental policies.

On 1 June 2017, President Donald Trump said that he will pull the United States out of the Paris climate agreement, just days after attending the Taormina Summit. President Trump stated “the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord and the draconian financial and economic burdens the agreement imposes on our country. This includes ending the implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.”<sup>937</sup>

On 25 July 2017, the U.S. Interior Department’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) said it would scrap an Obama-era rule that aimed to ensure fracking for oil and gas does not pollute water supplies because “it duplicates state rules and imposes burdensome reporting requirements and other unjustified costs on the oil and gas industry.” Although the rule was finalized two years earlier but never came into force, BLM defended the regulation until the start of the Trump administration.<sup>938</sup>

On 10 August 2017, the Trump administration said it would be considering to relax rules for greenhouse gas emissions on new model cars, with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Transportation tasked with rewriting emissions standards for cars and light trucks to be made between 2021 and 2025.<sup>939</sup>

On 15 August 2017, President Trump signed an executive order that rolled back rules on environmental reviews and restrictions for government-funded building projects in flood-prone areas as part of his proposal to spend USD 1 trillion to fix aging U.S. infrastructure. This order revokes an Obama-era executive order aimed at reducing exposure to flooding, sea level rise and other consequences of climate change.<sup>940</sup>

On 16 August 2017, the acting Director of U.S. National Parks Service, Michael Reynolds, removed an Obama-era rule that that called for a focus on climate change in managing natural resources in U.S. parks.<sup>941</sup>

---

<sup>937</sup> Statement by President Trump on the Paris Climate Accord, The Whitehouse, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-trump-paris-climate-accord/>

<sup>938</sup> Oliver, Milman, Trump proposes scrapping Obama-era fracking rule on water pollution, The Guardian, 25 July 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/jul/25/trump-proposes-scrapping-obama-era-fracking-rule-on-water-pollution>

<sup>939</sup> Dino, Grandoni, Trump officials begin review of Obama emissions standards for cars, The Washington Post, 10 August 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/10/trump-officials-begin-review-of-obama-emissions-standards-for-cars/>

<sup>940</sup> Valerie Volcovici, Jeff Mason, Trump infrastructure push rolls back environmental rules, Reuters, 15 August 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-infrastructure/trump-infrastructure-push-rolls-back-environmental-rules-idUSKCN1AV1ZI>

<sup>941</sup> Nadja Popovich, Livia Albeck-Ripka and Kendra Pierre-Louise, 60 Environmental Rules on the Way Out Under Trump, The New York Time, 15 December 2017. Date of Access: 10 January. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/10/05/climate/trump-environment-rules-reversed.html>



On 20 August 2017, the Trump administration announced its decision to disband the federal advisory panel for the National Climate Assessment, a group working to help policymakers and private-sector officials incorporate the government's climate analysis into long-term planning.<sup>942</sup>

On 21 September 2017, the EPA postponed new limits on toxic metals and other pollutants in the wastewater of coal-fired power plants until 2020. The rule from 2015, set limits on metals linked to human health problems including lead, mercury and arsenic in the wastewater of coal-fired plants.<sup>943</sup>

On 4 October 2017, the BLM said it would try to delay parts of an Obama-era rule to limit methane emissions from oil and gas production on federal lands, a rule Congress upheld earlier in 2017. The rule, finalized by two months before President Barack Obama left office, requires oil and gas operators on public lands to prevent leaking, venting and flaring of the potent greenhouse gas methane.<sup>944</sup>

On 9 October 2017, the EPA announced a repeal of the Clean Power Act, which was President Obama's signature policy to curb greenhouse gas emissions from power plants. When the Clean Power Plan was introduced in 2015, it was expected to cut emissions from the power 32% by 2030, relative to 2005. According to EPA head of agency, Scott Pruitt, repealing the measure "will also facilitate the development of U.S. energy resources and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens associated with the development of those resources."<sup>945</sup>

On 23 October 2017, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke said the Department is proposing the largest oil and gas lease sale ever held in the United States to promote oil and gas development. The area includes some 77 million acres in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, offshore Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida and is scheduled to take place in March 2018.<sup>946</sup>

On 26 October 2017, the EPA announced reviews of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act and its impact energy industry job losses. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt said that "we are working to curb unnecessary and duplicative regulatory burdens that do not serve the American people,." In addition, the EPA will also create a task force "to simplify the permit process for building new polluting

---

<sup>942</sup> Juliet Eilperin, The Trump administration just disbanded a federal advisory committee on climate change, The Washington Post, 20 August 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/>

<sup>943</sup> Timothy Gardner, U.S. delays limits on toxic metals from coal-fired power plants, Reuters, 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/legal-us-usa-epa-powerstation-effluent/u-s-delays-limits-on-toxic-metals-from-coal-fired-power-plants-idUSKCN1BO2U9>

<sup>944</sup> Timothy Gardner, Trump administration plans to delay methane controls on oil, gas, Reuters, 4 October 2017. Date of Access: 11 January 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-usa-regulation-methane/trump-administration-plans-to-delay-methane-controls-on-oil-gas-idUKKBN1C92LI>

<sup>945</sup> Lisa Friedman and Brad Plumer, E.P.A. Announces Repeal of Major Obama-Era Carbon Emissions Rule, The New York Times, 9 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/09/climate/clean-power-plan.html>

<sup>946</sup> Bryan Sims, U.S. Interior Dept. sets Gulf of Mexico oil, gas lease auction for March, Reuters, 24 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-offshore-auction/u-s-interior-dept-sets-gulf-of-mexico-oil-gas-lease-auction-for-march-idUSKBN1CT2O1>

facilities, weigh options to revamp national ambient air quality standards and launch a “smart sectors” program to engage with industries as it crafts regulations.”<sup>947</sup>

Although the United States has taken action antithetical to the commitment that would result in a score of –1 for non-compliance, it has exempted itself from this commitment as it had not decided its position on the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the United States will not be given a score.

*Analyst: Laila Kanji*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to swiftly implement the Paris agreement, and has taken action to meet its nationally determined commitments (NDCs). It has taken steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as increase international cooperation between member and non-EU member countries.

On 31 May 2017, the EU announced ‘Europe on the Move’ initiatives that are planned to be in place by 2025 and will focus on the production of clean and energy efficient transportation to help reduce greenhouse gas and carbon dioxide emissions. The first eight proposals covering road transport will be complemented over the next 12 months by other proposals, including on post-2020 emissions standards for cars and vans as well as the first-ever emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles.<sup>948</sup>

On 1 June 2017, the EU Climate Action and Energy Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete issued a statement saying “the world can continue to count on Europe for global leadership in the fight against climate change. Europe will lead through ambitious climate policies and through continued support to the poor and vulnerable.”<sup>949</sup>

On 15-16 September 2017, the EU co-hosted the Ministerial on Climate Action with China and Canada in Montreal, Canada. This event brought together ministers and representatives from 34 countries including G20 members and non-members to further galvanise global momentum for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.<sup>950</sup>

---

<sup>947</sup> Valerie Volcovici, EPA to review how clean air, water laws affect energy sector jobs, Reuters, 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-usa-environment-regulation/epa-to-review-how-clean-air-water-laws-affect-energy-sector-jobs-idUKKBN1CU38W>

<sup>948</sup> Europe on the move: Commission takes action for clean, competitive and connected mobility, European Commission: Mobility and Transport, 31 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/news/2017-05-31-europe-on-the-move\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/news/2017-05-31-europe-on-the-move_en)

<sup>949</sup> Statement by Climate Action and Energy Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete on the US announcement to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, European Commission, 1 June 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-17-1513\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-1513_en.htm)

<sup>950</sup> EU co-hosts major international climate meeting with Canada and China, European Commission: Climate Action. 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china_en)

On 7 November 2017, the EU announced its support for the International Energy Agency's Clean Energy Transitions Programme through a contribution of EUR 3.5 million to promote clean energy transitions around the globe.<sup>951</sup>

On 8 November 2017, The European Commission published proposals aimed at reducing vehicles carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. It is devised incentivise car manufacturers to develop

more hybrid and electric cars. Under the plan, cars and vans will have to emit 15% less carbon dioxide by 2025 compared with 2021 and 30% less by 2030.<sup>952</sup>

On 11 November 2017, the EU Parliament and Council announced a provisional agreement to revise the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) for the period after 2020. This revision will put the EU on track to achieving a significant part of its commitment under the Paris Agreement in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030. The EU ETS caps carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted by the power sector and energy intensive industry through a market-based cap and trade system.<sup>953</sup>

On 14 November 2017, the EU with 79 members of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group (ACP) together reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement while also urging other members to do the same. The EU and the ACP Group are long-standing partners in international climate cooperation through the Global Climate Change Alliance Intra-ACP programme, which is funded by the EU and has been providing technical support to ACP countries since 2011.<sup>954</sup> The second phase of the programme, launched officially at 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) in Bonn, will provide an additional EUR 70 million to ACP countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change and contribute to strengthening the role of the ACP group in global climate action.<sup>955</sup>

On 16 November 2017 at COP23, European Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete launched new EU strategic partnerships to implement the Paris Agreement and scale up European climate policy collaborations with other major economies. This includes the EU's Partnership Instrument contribution of EUR 20 million to the co-financial agreement with the German International Climate Initiative.<sup>956</sup> Furthermore, the EU announced that by the end of this

---

<sup>951</sup> IEA launches the Clean Energy Transitions Programme to support clean-energy development, International Energy Agency, 7 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018.  
<https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2017/november/iea-launches-the-clean-energy-transitions-programme-to-support-clean-energy-devel.html>

<sup>952</sup> EU car firms should cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% from 2030, BBC News, 8 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-41914805>

<sup>953</sup> EU Emissions Trading System: landmark agreement between Parliament and Council delivers on EU's commitment to turn Paris Agreement into reality, European Commission: Climate Action, 9 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-emissions-trading-system-landmark-agreement-between-parliament-and-council-delivers-eus\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-emissions-trading-system-landmark-agreement-between-parliament-and-council-delivers-eus_en)

<sup>954</sup> Global Climate Change Alliance+, GCCA Intra-ACP programme, Date of Access: 17 January 2018  
<http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/intra-accp>

<sup>955</sup> EU and 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries call for tangible progress on Paris Agreement implementation at UN climate talks, European Commission: Climate Action. 14 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017.  
[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-79-african-caribbean-and-pacific-countries-call-tangible-progress-paris-agreement\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-79-african-caribbean-and-pacific-countries-call-tangible-progress-paris-agreement_en)

<sup>956</sup> EU scales up cooperation with other major economies to implement Paris Agreement, promote global energy transition, European Commission: Climate Action. 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 24 November 2017.  
[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-scales-cooperation-other-major-economies-implement-paris-agreement-promote-global-energy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-scales-cooperation-other-major-economies-implement-paris-agreement-promote-global-energy_en)

year, it will ratify the second commitment of the Kyoto Protocol with the implementation of the Doha Amendment. This amendment, agreed in 2012, established a period of legally-binding emissions commitments for 2013-2020.<sup>957</sup>

On 17 November 2017, the EU led discussions for the design of the Talanoa Dialogue, to be held next year.<sup>958</sup> This “facilitative dialogue” will take stock of how climate action is progressing, where members want to be in the future, and how they will get there, all of which will inform the next round of NDCs.<sup>959</sup>

On 23 November 2017 EU and Switzerland signed an agreement that will link their emissions trading systems. This agreement, the first of its kind for the EU and between two parties to the Paris Agreement on climate change, will allow the EU and the Swiss to use allowances in their respective emissions trading systems.<sup>960</sup>

The European Union has taken actions in line with lowering lower greenhouse gas emissions in various sectors and has provided climate funds to development countries through the EU’s Partnership Instrument that support adaptation and mitigation.

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

*Analyst: Rachel Maeve McLeod*

---

<sup>957</sup> UN climate conference makes progress on Paris Agreement implementation, Europe Commission: Climate Action. 16 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-conclude-ratification-second-kyoto-protocol-commitment-period-end-year\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-conclude-ratification-second-kyoto-protocol-commitment-period-end-year_en)

<sup>958</sup> UN climate conference makes progress on Paris Agreement implementation, European Commission — Press Release, 18 November 2017. Date of Access: 17 January 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4740\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4740_en.htm)

<sup>959</sup> Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement: Talanoa Dialogue, United Nations: Framework Convention on Climate Change. 17 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>

<sup>960</sup> EU and Switzerland sign agreement to link emissions trading systems, European Commission: Climate Action. 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 December 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-switzerland-sign-agreement-link-emissions-trading-systems\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-and-switzerland-sign-agreement-link-emissions-trading-systems_en)

## 10. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition

“[We will encourage] public-private partnerships (PPPs).”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
United Kingdom	-1		
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.25		

### Background

In the context of development, leaders at the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit promoted “inclusive and resilient growth in Africa” where focus was trained on bolstering government’s transparency; improvement of infrastructure; improvement of trade and investment; and sustainable management of natural resources with emphasis on the African Union’s role in achieving these goals. Leaders also looked to the second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 and the Expo Milan 2015 as platforms for the global post-2015 path to food and nutrition security. Finally, leaders expressed ongoing support toward implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests via building on land partnerships launched in 2013.<sup>961</sup>

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their support of investment to reduce hunger and malnutrition through responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security.<sup>962</sup> This commitment was made in the interest of promoting the mobilization of private capital and increasing its development benefit.<sup>963</sup>

In July 2015, 193 United Nations members agreed on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, structuring financing mechanisms for the anticipated global sustainable development agenda. Building on outcomes of previous Financing for Development conferences, more than 100 concrete measures

<sup>961</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

<sup>962</sup> 2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 23 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>.

<sup>963</sup> Annex to the Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit 7-8 June 2015, G7 Germany 2015 Schloss Elmau (Elmau) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-annex-en.pdf>.

addressed all sources of financing critical to success of the upcoming agenda.<sup>964</sup> As a primary action area, states recognized domestic and international private business and finance as major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation. Specifically, states agreed on the key role played by private-public partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure financing, and agreed to build capacity to enter into PPPs. Furthermore, states committed to facilitating inclusive, open, and transparent discussion during development of PPPs while building a knowledge base of lessons learned via regional and global forums.<sup>965</sup>

In September 2015, The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] and 169 targets) was adopted as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>966</sup> To accomplish its second goal focused on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and the promotion of sustainable agriculture, emphasis was placed on increased investment via international cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks.<sup>967</sup>

During the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, leaders committed to advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda in tandem with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In light of the latter, leaders noted “domestic resource mobilization and the creation of a favourable climate capable of stimulating domestic and external private investment” as critical to success. Affirming importance of addressing challenges in Africa to success of the SDGs, leaders pledged engagement in collaboration with relevant partners to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In supporting development of good practice for global food security and nutrition in line with the SDGs, leaders recognized the importance of responsible investment as a mechanism for success.<sup>968</sup>

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, leaders stated that ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture was a crucial goal for the G7. Thus, they reaffirmed their collective aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Recognizing sub-Saharan Africa as representing two thirds of the world’s Least Developed countries with the highest percentage of undernourished people, deep rural and urban poverty, and large population movements, the region has become central to the G7’s focus. Among

---

<sup>964</sup> Countries reach historic agreement to generate financing for new sustainable development agenda, United Nations (New York) 16 July 2015. Access Date 18 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/press-release/countries-reach-historic-agreement.html>.

<sup>965</sup> Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations (New York) 2015. Access Date: 18 November 2017. [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA\\_Outcome.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf)

<sup>966</sup> Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

<sup>967</sup> Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

<sup>968</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

an array of possible actions, leaders committed to the encouragement of PPPs as an inferred means to raise collective support for food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture.<sup>969</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

With sub-Saharan Africa as their sole target area, the G7 has committed to encouraging PPPs with the inferred goal of increasing food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. To receive a score of 0, countries must advance sub-Saharan actors' understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs. To receive a score of +1, countries must actively build capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa. Finally, countries failing to implement any measures contributing to the commitment goal or taking action to actively undermine the commitment receive a score of -1.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), blended finance refers to the “strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional commercial finance” toward the SDGs in developing countries.<sup>970</sup> This form of financing is entirely separate from PPPs and should therefore not be considered for this commitment.

While there are no universally agreed upon actions constituting PPPs, the OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms defines the concept as “arrangements whereby the private sector provides infrastructure assets and services that traditionally have been provided by government.” This definition falls within the context of cases where private operators have an obligation toward the maintenance and improvement of these assets and services, where a transfer of associated risk from government to the private sector takes place.<sup>971</sup>

In this context sub-Saharan Africa consists of 52 states: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Congo (Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.<sup>972</sup>

As defined by the Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, to say “encourage” does not imply strong measurability in the commitment. It should be taken as a “soft” commitment where no concrete action is to be taken.<sup>973</sup> With this in mind, PPPs often suffer when governments fail to recognize minimum expectations of private-sector investors in terms of business environments in which they are likely to maintain commitments. Conversely, investors have failed to realize the limited capacity of local authorities to manage effects of macroeconomic shocks and public

---

<sup>969</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>970</sup> Blended Finance, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/blended-finance.htm>.

<sup>971</sup> Public-Private Partnership (PPP), OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms (Paris) 23 July 2007. Access Date: 02 December 2017. <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7315>.

<sup>972</sup> Sub-Saharan Africa, The World Bank (Washington) 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://data.worldbank.org/region/sub-saharan-africa>.

<sup>973</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2017.

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1K4GvxGEMGP\\_ZDyQgx5LF9meXpnKaRpW\\_e\\_QeF2J0WX0/edit#heading=h.30j0zll](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1K4GvxGEMGP_ZDyQgx5LF9meXpnKaRpW_e_QeF2J0WX0/edit#heading=h.30j0zll).

upheavals associated with PPPs in developing countries.<sup>974</sup> Thus, G7 members must advance a better understanding of these critical issue areas at minimum as a means to encourage further engagement in PPPs. This may take the form of (but is not limited to) publications and regional and global forums which facilitate transparency and build a knowledge base of lessons learned from past PPPs.

To achieve full or partial compliance, encouragement of PPPs must affect food security, nutrition, or agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa. These could take the form of (but are not limited to) partnerships for value chain development; innovation and technology transfer; developing agricultural market infrastructure; and partnerships for delivering agricultural production development services.<sup>975</sup> Thus, G7 members must actively encourage efforts toward building capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors (which may include non-governmental and civil society organizations and international donors) to enter into similarly natured partnerships. Again, the “soft” nature of this commitment allows for threshold compliance absent quantifiable actions from the G7, where fostering cooperative environments should serve as the primary mechanism for encouraging PPPs among sub-Saharan actors.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has failed to implement any measures contributing to the commitment features OR takes action to actively undermine them.
0	The G7 member has advanced sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities’ and private investors’ understanding of critical issues limiting the success of PPPs.
+1	The G7 member has actively encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

*Lead Analyst: Patrick Downey*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to actively encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 8 July 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 145 million in funding for development initiatives including those to “modernize Ghana’s agriculture and provide 13 million people ... with the knowledge, training and skills they need to generate more profit for their families and create jobs within their communities.”<sup>976</sup> Through this funding, Canada is creating opportunities for agricultural smallholders to enter PPPs with local and foreign governments in sub-Saharan Africa.

Canada has actively encouraged capacity for sub-Saharan governments and private farmers to enter into partnership.

<sup>974</sup> Investment for African Development: Making it Happen, OECD Investment Initiative (Paris) 27 May 2005. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.oecd.org/investment/investmentfordevelopment/34843203.pdf>.

<sup>975</sup> Public-private partnerships for agribusiness development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 2016. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5699e.pdf>.

<sup>976</sup> Canada promotes women’s economic empowerment and play-based learning to build confident youth in Ghana, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). 8 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/07/canada\\_promotes\\_womenseconomicempowermentandplay-basedlearningto.html?wbdisable=true](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/07/canada_promotes_womenseconomicempowermentandplay-basedlearningto.html?wbdisable=true).



Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Frederick Zhang*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 10 July 2017, France participated at the Institut Français des Relations Internationales with Japan. France, through its Agence française de développement (Afd), has initiated a program towards sustainability in Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>977</sup> France is responsible for water and sanitation portion of the program.<sup>978</sup> Afd's active involvement is indicative of some encouragement of PPPs, however information regarding its involvement is limited.

On 28 November 2017, President Emmanuel Macron spoke at the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso regarding the need for French investment in several sectors within Africa, among them the agriculture sector.<sup>979</sup> During the speech, President Macron announced the proposal of an Euro-African initiative, one that will contribute funding towards small and medium-sized enterprises within the African agricultural sector.<sup>980</sup> This proposal shows France's initiative towards contributing to its commitment to encourage PPPs within sub-Saharan Africa's agriculture sector.

Otherwise there is currently a lack of evidence to suggest France's active encouragement of capacity to enter into PPPs addressing issues of food security within sub-Saharan Africa, which may indicate either a lack of action from France or a lack of transparency in its actions.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nancy Qin*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

From 12 to 13 June 2017 the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Central Bank hosted the international conference "G20 Africa Partnership — Investing in a Common Future," which provided a dialogue between African states participating in the G20 initiative "Compact with Africa," to present and discuss their political goals and focus areas in accordance with the African Union Agenda 2063.<sup>981</sup> The conference included a high-level investor roundtable under which the finance ministers of the "Compact for

---

<sup>977</sup> Food security and agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa, OECD (Paris) 2005. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/36784159.pdf>.

<sup>978</sup> France and Japan in Africa: a promising partnership, IFRI (Paris) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/pajon\\_france\\_japan\\_in\\_africa\\_2017.pdf](https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/pajon_france_japan_in_africa_2017.pdf).

<sup>979</sup> Emmanuel Macron's speech at the University of Ouagadougou, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8412>.

<sup>980</sup> Emmanuel Macron's speech at the University of Ouagadougou, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8412>.

<sup>981</sup> Bundesministerium der Finanzen, "G20-Investitionspartnerschaft". Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

Africa” participants presented the first drafts of their plans to private investors.<sup>982</sup> Following the conference, Germany became the partner country of Ghana and Ivory Coast to help develop the plans discussed at the conference.<sup>983</sup>

From 7 to 8 July 2017, Germany hosted the 2017 G20 summit in Hamburg. The government put a focus on the partnership with Africa and the promotion of private investment.<sup>984</sup> In the scope of this work, several German ministries presented plans to achieve the goals outlined in the agenda. The Federal Ministry of Finance introduced a “Compact with Africa,” the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development presented a “Marshal plan for Africa” and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs displayed its initiative “Pro! Africa!”<sup>985</sup>

Germany has started to take the necessary steps to fulfill the requirements of this commitment. Through the planning of events to facilitate dialogue and its own initiatives to back PPP, Germany has supported sub-Saharan-African countries in reaching their goals, but it has not actively encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Friederike Wilke*

#### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 16 October 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, at “Change the Future of Migration: Invest in Food Security and Rural Development” discussed Italy’s partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization and Ministries of Agriculture in Tunisia and Ethiopia, hoping to aid young adults through employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.<sup>986</sup>

The government has taken no steps beyond outlining general partnerships with organizations and has not encouraged capacity for public sector authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnership in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Mariah Stewart*

---

<sup>982</sup> Bundesministerium der Finanzen, “G20-Investitionspartnerschaft”. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

<sup>983</sup> Bundesministerium der Finanzen, “G20-Investitionspartnerschaft”. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Schlaglichter/G20-2016/2017-03-30-g20-compact-with-africa.html>.

<sup>984</sup> Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, “Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20.” Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

<sup>985</sup> Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, “Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20.” Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

<sup>986</sup> Address by Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations. 16 October 2017. Access Date: November 13, 2017. [http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza\\_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/evento-onu-in-occasione-della-giornata.html](http://www.italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/evento-onu-in-occasione-della-giornata.html).

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs).

On 19 June 2017, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide a Japanese official development assistance loan of up to JPY 34.41 billion for the seventh private sector assistance loan under the joint initiative titled Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa. With the stated objectives of promoting economic growth and the private sector taking the lead to reduce poverty in Africa, JICA will provide loans for infrastructure, agriculture and other undertakings needed by private enterprises in AfDB member countries through the AfDB's Private Sector Financing Operations. JICA has provided six rounds of financing for this initiative since 2007, and this seventh round will reportedly continue supporting the burgeoning financial needs of the private sector. This round is stated to be aimed at advancing regional integration and further supporting the growth of the private sector, which grows the economy, through infrastructure and other projects in African countries.<sup>987</sup> Designated sub-Saharan African countries targeted for this loan are not listed in the publication.

Japan has signed a loan agreement to provide PPPs in sub-Saharan Africa through the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Martin Cheng Hao Gui*

**United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has failed to implement any measures contributing to its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa.

On 26 October 2017, Africa Minister Rory Stewart said, "Brexit should be our moment to rebuild and invest in these partnerships in Africa. Africa will be at the heart of the greatest challenges and opportunities of the next half century. And I look forward to us working more closely together and learning ever more from each other."<sup>988</sup>

On 6-7 November 2017, Melinda Bohannon of the UK's Department for International Development co-chaired a joint Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Steering Committee and Private Sector Window Donor Committee meeting in Rome. In the meeting the UK presented its strategic vision for GAFSP to focus on the Sustainable Development Goal 2. The UK praised the GAFSP's recipient led approach as well as its emphasis on inclusivity and helping the rural poor.<sup>989</sup>

---

<sup>987</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the African Development Bank Group: Providing Financing for the Private Sector to Support Economic Growth. Access Date: 19 November 2017.

[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/170619\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/170619_01.html).

<sup>988</sup> Minister for Africa Meets African Diplomats and Leading Figures, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London). 26 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/minister-for-africa-meets-african-diplomats-and-leading-figures>.

<sup>989</sup> GAFSP SC Meeting Nov 2017 Minutes, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) (Rome). 6-7 November 2017. Access Date: 20 April 2018.

<http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/GAFSP%20SC%20Meeting%20Nov%202017%20MINUTES.pdf>

The United Kingdom has shown interest in taking steps towards facilitating PPPs through public awareness, but has yet to take substantial steps towards completing its commitment.

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

*Analyst: Evan Price*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa's public sector authorities and private investors.

On 6 June 2017, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the "Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 Project" in Kenya in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The project is intended to identify potential future issues in the livestock sector due to capacity gaps and needs for shareholders to effectively deal with evolving livestock systems in the growing sector. The initiative will pursue strategies to mitigate negative effects and promote sustainable growth in the livestock sector. The monitoring project is to be implemented in Burkina Faso; Egypt; Ethiopia; Uganda; Nigeria and Kenya. It will assess current and future impacts of livestock systems and possible growth trajectories in the coming decades.<sup>990</sup>

On 14 August 2017, USAID announced in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries training workshops focused on value chain analysis to improve agricultural security through the "Feed the Future" commodity and marketing production program to engage more than 100 agricultural officers. The program will ensure that smallholder farmers receive knowledge such as the successfully tested "village agent model" to increase production and incomes. These training workshops promote greater private and public cooperation to spur economic growth, increase incomes, expand opportunities for women and girls in the development of environmentally sustainable and climatically resilient agricultural policies.<sup>991</sup>

On 31 August 2017, USAID announced the "Tworore Inkoko, Twunguke" pilot project to train and support 750 farming families in the Musaze District in the development of raising fast growing broiler chickens. The project is developed in conjunction with the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture and the Africa Sustainable Project Foundation, with the aim to allow farmers to address nutritional needs and improved livelihoods.<sup>992</sup>

On 5 September 2017, at the 2017 African Green Revolution Forum held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa (PIATA) was launched to drive inclusive agricultural transformation across the African continent. The Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and USAID together will provide up to USD280 million to catalyze and sustain agricultural transformation, to increase incomes and improve food security of 30

---

<sup>990</sup> FAO and USAID launch the Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 project in Kenya, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) 6 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.fao.org/kenya/news/detail-events/en/c/892935/>.

<sup>991</sup> USAID is Sustaining Market-Led Agriculture through Public-Private Partnerships, U.S Embassy in Uganda (Washington) 23 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://ug.usembassy.gov/usaids-sustaining-market-led-agriculture-public-private-partnerships/>.

<sup>992</sup> USAID Launches RWF1.5 Billion Chicken Production Project, Rwanda News Agency (Kigali) 31 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://rnanews.com/national/13612-usaid-launches-a-rwf15-billion-chicken-production-project>.

million smallholder farming households in at least 11 different countries.<sup>993</sup> The aim for the PIATA is to create extended food supply chains, economic opportunities and to attract other public and private actors to facilitate transformation.<sup>994</sup>

On 22 November 2017, the USAID and FAO announced a new three-year project “Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency” in South Sudan.<sup>995</sup> The Project aims to address food and nutrition deficiencies to aid communities to become more resilient to conflict and economic environment shocks through rebuilding and diversifying household and community livelihood enterprises such as beekeeping, livestock and aquaculture.<sup>996</sup> The project will strengthen efficient resource management practices and reduce conflict for limited natural resources within communities.

On 1 December 2017, the FAO in conjunction with USAID launched a joint projected aid program to build capacities of countries to effectively monitor and manage Fall Armyworm (FAW) through community based approaches.<sup>997</sup> FAW will be used to support Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda in effective pest monitoring to indicate timely and effective management to minimise crop loss. The project will produce educational materials for awareness creation to manage pests before major damage in the respective countries with assistance from Ministries of Agriculture from six Eastern African Countries.

The United States have successfully developed understanding of PPPs for private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

*Analyst: Joe Wu*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) in sub-Saharan Africa. Steps have been taken in developing PPPs as well as capacity for cooperation between sub-Saharan Africa’s public sector authorities and private investors.

On 7 June 2017, the EU established new initiatives in Malawi to address issues of agricultural diversification, behavioural change and governance worth EUR 185 million. The KULIMA program established with a EUR 100 million grant will provide skills training to 400,000 Malawian farmers on climate smart policies to “diversify production, incomes and productivity” and to establish greater

---

<sup>993</sup> New US \$280 Million Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa Launched, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Nairobi) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://agra.org/new-us-280-million-partnership-for-inclusive-agricultural-transformation-in-africa-launched/>.

<sup>994</sup> New US \$280 Million Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa Launched, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (Nairobi) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://agra.org/new-us-280-million-partnership-for-inclusive-agricultural-transformation-in-africa-launched/>.

<sup>995</sup> USAID Launches New Program on Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/news-archive/news-article/en/c/1069035/>.

<sup>996</sup> USAID Launches New Program on Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/news-archive/news-article/en/c/1069035/>.

<sup>997</sup> FAO and USAID employ a community-based approach to fight Fall Armyworm in Eastern Africa, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Rome) 1 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/fr/c/1070962/>.

access to markets and credit of Small and Medium Enterprises to “boost agricultural growth”<sup>998</sup> and address food security issues. The AFIKEPO nutrition program (EUR 70 million) will focus on undernutrition with vulnerable children, with a focus on those under five and an additional EUR 15 million to ensure effective implementation and development cooperation.

On 2 July 2017, the African Union Commission, the European Commission and the Estonian Presidency of the EU, held an agricultural conference at the FAO in Rome “Making Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa,”<sup>999</sup> to discuss policy developments to support sustainable, responsible investments in Africa in rural areas. The EU reaffirmed support for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration as part of the Africa Agenda 2063.<sup>1000</sup> Multiple discussions were held with consensus reached on the need to promote sustainable, inclusive jobs for African youth and women in the Agri-Food sector and the rural economy through greater cooperation between the farming and Agri-Food business communities. The EU committed to supporting increased “access to markets”<sup>1001</sup> and “better trading systems”<sup>1002</sup> in collaboration with the private sector and to integrate water use and management in future sustainable agricultural initiatives.<sup>1003</sup>

On 9-11 October 2017, the 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, invited youth representatives from Africa and the EU to participate in policy discussions and develop recommendations. Participants identified recommendations of providing incentives for “youth led-initiatives” and “sustainable agricultural programs”<sup>1004</sup> as potential future policy developments.<sup>1005</sup>

On 23 October 2017, the EU announced a new EUR106 million support package in Sudan to humanitarian and developmental organisations to assist people affected by forced displacement, undernutrition, disease outbreaks and recurrent extreme climatic conditions.<sup>1006</sup> EUR 46 million<sup>1007</sup>

---

<sup>998</sup> EU and Malawi Launch Innovative Programmes Worth €185 million To Increase Agricultural Growth and Tackle Malnutrition, European Commission (Brussels) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-and-malawi-launch-innovative-programmes-worth-eu185-million-increase-agricultural\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-and-malawi-launch-innovative-programmes-worth-eu185-million-increase-agricultural_en).

<sup>999</sup> Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

<sup>1000</sup> Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

<sup>1001</sup> Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

<sup>1002</sup> Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

<sup>1003</sup> Making Sustainable Agriculture a Future for Youth in Africa, Ministry of Rural Affairs (Tallin) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/content/ministeerium/uritused/eu-au-meeting-2017-07-02-concluding-remarks.pdf>.

<sup>1004</sup> 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit, The Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/4th-africa-europe-youth-summit-declaration>.

<sup>1005</sup> 4th Africa-Europe Youth Summit Declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 13 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/4th-africa-europe-youth-summit-declaration\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/4th-africa-europe-youth-summit-declaration_en).

<sup>1006</sup> EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en).

will contribute to humanitarian assistance of food and nutrition, while EUR 60 million will support displaced persons, migrants and host communities through the EU Emergency Trust fund for Africa to tackle basic services in the Abyei locality, under-nutrition in Eastern Sudan and forced displacement issues in urban settings in Darfur.<sup>1008</sup>

On 13 December 2017, the EU announced 13 new measures in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin region under the “Trust Fund for Africa” program with EUR 274 million to provide flexible rapid and integrated responses to urgent crises in Africa.<sup>1009</sup> In Mauritania, the “Program for strengthening the resilience of vulnerable urban and rural communities” worth EUR 10 million program aims to address structural cases of food insecurity and malnutrition to strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable populations, through aiding the diversification of livelihoods in both urban and rural areas.<sup>1010</sup> In Niger, the “Integrated project to support the resilience of vulnerable population groups of refugees, displaced persons, returnees and hosts in the Diffa Region” was adopted for EUR 10 million, with the aim to facilitate the returns of populations to an area, previously displaced to support the building of social and community infrastructure and to develop capacity through activities focused on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and vocational training.<sup>1011</sup>

The European Union has successfully developed understanding of PPPs with private investors and public sectors, and actively encouraged capacity for public sectors and authorities and private sector investors to enter into partnerships.

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

*Analyst: Joe Wu*

---

<sup>1007</sup> EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en).

<sup>1008</sup> EU announces €106 million support package for people affected by the crisis in Sudan, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-announces-eu106-million-support-package-people-affected-crises-sudan_en).

<sup>1009</sup> The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-17-5232\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm).

<sup>1010</sup> The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-17-5232\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm).

<sup>1011</sup> The Trust Fund for Africa: EUR 274.2 million to support stability in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018 [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-17-5232\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5232_en.htm).

## 11. Development: African Union Agenda 2063

“We aim to work in partnership with the African continent, supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, in order to provide the young generation in particular with adequate skills, quality infrastructures, financial resources, and access to a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63		

### Background

In 1963, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), later replaced by the African Union (AU) in 2001, was founded upon the principles of decolonization and continental political independence. In 2013, the organization celebrated its 50th anniversary and began the development of a new 50-year agenda. The African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), Planning and Coordinating Agency, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa created Agenda 2063 and the AU adopted the plan in 2015.<sup>1012</sup>

Within the long-range vision of Agenda 2063, the AUC also developed the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2013-2023). This was the first in a series of five ten-year programs to provide attainable development goals. Included in the First Ten-Year Plan were 12 Flagship Projects, such as the creation of an Integrated High Speed Train Network, near term national and Regional Economic Communities development priorities to ensure the successful completion of the long-term development aspirations, and continental frameworks (such as the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa) to support state development efforts.<sup>1013</sup>

In 2001, NEPAD, an economic development program, and in was adopted at the 37th Summit of the Organization of African Unity Lusaka, Zambia. In 2002, the G8 members created the Action

<sup>1012</sup> Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023, tralac (Stellenbosch). 31 March 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <https://www.tralac.org/news/article/9370-agenda-2063-first-ten-year-implementation-plan-2014-2023.html>.

<sup>1013</sup> Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023, tralac (Stellenbosch). 31 March 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <https://www.tralac.org/news/article/9370-agenda-2063-first-ten-year-implementation-plan-2014-2023.html>.



Plan for Africa in response and all G8 members agreed to partner with a NEPAD country regarding, among other things, health care, economic projects, debt relief, and water management.<sup>1014</sup>

In 2005, G8 members agreed to increase aid to developing countries by USD 50 billion in addition to cancelling the debt of the 18 poorest states in Africa.<sup>1015</sup>

In 2011 at the Deauville Summit, the G8 members agreed to support the economic communities of Africa and the Minimum Integration Programme of the African Union.<sup>1016</sup> Four years later, members once more committed themselves to improving African energy infrastructure.<sup>1017</sup>

In the G7 Taormina communiqué, leaders committed themselves to supporting Agenda 2063 with the promotion of energy access, innovation, education, and improved services.<sup>1018</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment refers to a larger set of African development goals outlined in Agenda 2063 and reflective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With Agenda 2063, African leaders pledged to accelerate growth, development, and prosperity across the continent reinforced by a pan-African vision of self-reliance and socioeconomic enhancement.<sup>1019</sup> The plan has seven aspirations, including:

1. Sustainable development to modernize infrastructure, preserve the environment, improve education, and eradicate poverty
2. A united continent free from colonialism, oppression, and restrictive border policies
3. A democratic Africa supportive of human rights, the rule of law, justice, and good governance
4. A peaceful Africa
5. Entrenched pan-Africanism promoting the cultural diversity and heritage of the region
6. People-driven development aimed at empowering women and youth
7. A globally influential and self-reliant Africa<sup>1020</sup>

---

<sup>1014</sup> G8 Summit 2007, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin). 2009. Access Date: 9 November 2017. [https://www.g-8.de/nn\\_92160/Content/EN/Lexikon/G8/N/neue-partnerschaft-f\\_C3\\_BC-afrikas-entwicklung.html](https://www.g-8.de/nn_92160/Content/EN/Lexikon/G8/N/neue-partnerschaft-f_C3_BC-afrikas-entwicklung.html).

<sup>1015</sup> G8 leaders agree \$50bn aid boost, BBC News (London). 8 July 2005. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4662297.stm>.

<sup>1016</sup> Deauville G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto). 18 May 2012. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8live.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2011g8finalcompliance.pdf>.

<sup>1017</sup> Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group (Toronto). 6 June 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2014compliance/07-2014-g8-compliance-final-20150715.pdf>.

<sup>1018</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 2017 Italia (Taormina). 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique\\_27052017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf).

<sup>1019</sup> Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

<sup>1020</sup> Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

For full compliance, G7 members must support the youth empowerment aspirations of Agenda 2063 through partnerships with African states or as members of international bodies working with the African continent. If a G7 member has pursued action not targeted towards youth, compliance will be affected. A G7 member acting unilaterally does not count towards compliance. “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”<sup>1021</sup> “Youth” is defined as between the ages of 15 and 35 in the 2006 African Youth Charter.<sup>1022</sup>

These actions include, as guided by the four key areas identified in the commitment:

1. Adequate skills, for youth: Encouraging primary, secondary, and university education, skill development in science and technology, technical and vocational training through scaled up investment and the establishment of high-quality Technical and Vocational Education Training centres, and strengthening the Pan African University for youth to cultivate a norm of innovation, prosperity, employability and entrepreneurship.<sup>1023</sup>
2. Quality infrastructure, for youth: Providing support for infrastructure modernization to ensure access to affordable and decent housing, public transportation, clean water, reliable energy sources, informations and communications technology (ICT) in schools, and venture capital to young entrepreneurs in a well-developed ICT digital economy.<sup>1024</sup> “Quality infrastructure” is “generally understood to be the totality of the institutional framework (public and private) required to establish and implement standardization, metrology (scientific, industrial and legal), accreditation and conformity assessment services (inspection, testing and product and system certification) necessary to provide acceptable evidence that products and services meet defined requirements, be it demanded by authorities or the market place.”<sup>1025</sup>
3. Financial resources, for youth: Improving investment conditions to enhance financial resources of youth by promoting the free movement of people, capital, goods, and services and strengthening Africa’s place in the global economy. Financial resources refers to financial inclusion involving access to financial services like loans for education or entrepreneurship as well as safe areas to save funds.<sup>1026</sup>
4. Sustainable, prosperous and safe future: Supporting Africa in fostering long term sustainable development and a peaceful environment, with the resources to foster its own development. A sustainable and prosperous future includes sustainable development and inclusive growth, while a safe future involves no conflict by 2020, entrenched human rights, democracy, gender equality,

---

<sup>1021</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto). 2 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

<sup>1022</sup> The African Youth Charter, Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa (Addis Ababa). July 2006. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://www.carmma.org/resource/african-youth-charter>.

<sup>1023</sup> Agenda 2063, African Union Commission (Addis Ababa). April 2015. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063.pdf>.

<sup>1024</sup> Agenda 2063, African Union Commission (Addis Ababa). April 2015. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063.pdf>.

<sup>1025</sup> Quality Infrastructure, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Vienna). Access Date: 12 November 2017. [https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media\\_upgrade/What\\_we\\_do/Topics/Competitive\\_and\\_trade/5\\_QI\\_highres.pdf](https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Competitive_and_trade/5_QI_highres.pdf).

<sup>1026</sup> Financial Inclusion of Youth, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (New York City). Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-financial-inclusion.pdf>.

and inclusion.<sup>1027</sup> Such actions towards a safe future can be related to compliance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for better prevention, response, and management of African crises and conflicts.<sup>1028</sup>

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not work in partnership with the African continent, in support of its Agenda 2063, to provide the young generation with at least two of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.
0	Member works in partnership with the African continent, in support of its 2063 Agenda, to provide the young generation with at least two, or 50%, of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.
+1	Member works in partnership with the African continent, in support of its 2063 Agenda, to provide the young generation with at least three, or 75%, of the following: adequate skills OR quality infrastructure OR financial resources OR a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.

*Lead Analyst: Harrison Myles*

### Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by taking minimal measures to support a safe, sustainable, and prosperous future with a focus on peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and gender equality.

On 9 October 2017, Canada's Permanent Representative to the African Union, Philip Baker, addressed the Pan African Parliament. Baker restated Canada's commitment to the African Union's Agenda 2063 and claimed Canada is committed to continental capacity building, conflict prevention, peacekeeping, mediation, and post conflict reconstruction.<sup>1029</sup> Additionally, Baker said "Canada sees a strong role for women in all of these elements" and the Canadian government is pushing for African development policies to include more women as a part of their Feminist Foreign Policy strategy.<sup>1030</sup>

On 23 October 2017, the Government of Canada committed CAD 20 million towards the Delivering for Girls and Women: Better Health, Rights and Data for Equality project.<sup>1031</sup> The aim of the initiative is to "improve the health, wellbeing, and enjoyment of rights of women and girls, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights" through global and community advocacy

<sup>1027</sup> Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

<sup>1028</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 2017 Italia (Taormina). 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique\\_27052017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf).

<sup>1029</sup> Address to the Pan-African Parliament — By Canada's Permanent Representative to the African Union, Mr. Philip Baker, The Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia (Addis Ababa). October 9, 2017. Access Date: 29 November 2017. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ethiopia-ethiopie/highlights-faits/2017/2017-10-06-address-allocation-pan-african.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.86393048.1180226339.1512002566-219691122.1512002566](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ethiopia-ethiopie/highlights-faits/2017/2017-10-06-address-allocation-pan-african.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.86393048.1180226339.1512002566-219691122.1512002566).

<sup>1030</sup> Address to the Pan-African Parliament — By Canada's Permanent Representative to the African Union, Mr. Philip Baker, The Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia (Addis Ababa). October 9, 2017. Access Date: 29 November 2017. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ethiopia-ethiopie/highlights-faits/2017/2017-10-06-address-allocation-pan-african.aspx?lang=eng&\\_ga=2.86393048.1180226339.1512002566-219691122.1512002566](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ethiopia-ethiopie/highlights-faits/2017/2017-10-06-address-allocation-pan-african.aspx?lang=eng&_ga=2.86393048.1180226339.1512002566-219691122.1512002566).

<sup>1031</sup> Project Profile- Delivering for Girls and Women: Better Health, Rights and Data for Equality, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 23 October 2017. Access Date: 29 November 2017. <http://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D004951001>.

and “filling data gaps on the health, rights, and wellbeing of women and girls.”<sup>1032</sup> Of the CAD 20 million, 26.67% of the funds will go towards African states and further support gender equality and a prosperous future.

On 20 December 2017, the Canadian Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship announced a CAD 15 million support package for Kenyan refugees and drought-affected people. The funding will be given to the the World Food Programme and the UNHCR and further support Kenya’s response to domestic crises.<sup>1033</sup>

On 22 December 2017, the Government of Canada announced CAD 19.8 million of additional aid to Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Uganda. The assistance will address food, water, and medical emergencies, especially amongst women and children, caused by drought and conflict.<sup>1034</sup>

Canada has not complied with the African development goals outlined in Agenda 2063 by only supporting a prosperous and safer future through a commitment to peacebuilding in the continent, crisis relief, and the promotion of women’s rights and equality. Furthermore, Canada has failed to work in partnership with the African continent, opting to support the African development goals through unilateral aid.

Thus, Canada receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Aaishah Karim*

#### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support a safer future and skill development, but with a minimal focus on African youth.

On 2 July 2017, President Emmanuel Macron announced strong support for a new multinational anti-terrorism force in West Africa.<sup>1035</sup> France will work alongside Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad by providing a 5,000-strong military support to be deployed in September, 70 tactical vehicles, and communication and protective equipment.<sup>1036</sup> The action aims to combat terrorism and enhance the safety of the region.

On 25 July 2017, President Macron announced France’s intention to increase international aid to Africa in order to limit poverty and improve education and health services. The day before, Macron

---

<sup>1032</sup> Project Profile- Delivering for Girls and Women: Better Health, Rights and Data for Equality, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 23 October 2017. Access Date: 29 November 2017. <http://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D004951001>.

<sup>1033</sup> Canada announces funding for humanitarian and development assistance in Kenya, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 20 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_announcesfundingforhumanitariananddevelopmentassistancein.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_announcesfundingforhumanitariananddevelopmentassistancein.html).

<sup>1034</sup> Canada announces additional funding to respond to multiple food crises in sub-Saharan Africa, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 22 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_announcesadditionalfundingtorespondtomultiplefoodcrisesin.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_announcesadditionalfundingtorespondtomultiplefoodcrisesin.html).

<sup>1035</sup> France Pledges to Bolster African Antiterrorism Force, New York Times (New York City). 2 July 2017. Access Date: 15 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2017/07/02/world/africa/03mali.html>.

<sup>1036</sup> France Pledges to Bolster African Antiterrorism Force, New York Times (New York City). 2 July 2017. Access Date: 15 December 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2017/07/02/world/africa/03mali.html>.

specified that aid to fragile states would rise to 0.55% of the gross domestic product over his five-year mandate.<sup>1037</sup>

France has partially complied with the goals of Agenda 2063 by contributing to a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through anti-terrorism actions and providing adequate skills via educational development.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Amogh Kadhe*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support skill development, the modernization of infrastructure, and the improvement of investment conditions with a focus on African youth.

On 12 June 2017, the Government of Germany announced an agreement to reform partnerships with Tunisia, Ivory Coast, and Ghana, initiating an investment plan of up to EUR300 million.<sup>1038</sup> The programs aim to expand the use of renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and develop the financial and banking sector.

On 3 November 2017, the Governments of Ethiopia and Germany signed a summary record of the negotiations on development cooperation.<sup>1039</sup> Following this, Germany announced EUR 212.6 million to support the implementation of agriculture, education and biodiversity projects in Ethiopia. Both countries agreed to continue cooperation in sustainable land management, strengthening drought resilience and enhancing agricultural productivity, including agricultural mechanization and technology for small-holder farmers.<sup>1040</sup>

On 11 November 2017, the Government of Germany and the East African Community (EAC) signed a EUR 35 million agreement to support health and education sectors in the region.<sup>1041</sup> EUR 30 million will maintain the EAC immunization programs while EUR 5 million will contribute to a scholarship program to promote the EAC's regional integration agenda. The program aims to support higher education students and their role in fostering social change and economic growth.<sup>1042</sup>

---

<sup>1037</sup> France to increase aid to fight poverty in Africa: president, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing). 25 July 2017. Access Date: 15 December 2017. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-07/25/c\\_136472118.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-07/25/c_136472118.htm).

<sup>1038</sup> Germany's Merkel promotes African development ahead of G20, AP News (New York City). 12 June 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017. <https://www.apnews.com/822e5fe3bd8d4e9cbdce9f55f63da871/Germany%27s-Merkel-promotes-African-development-ahead-of-G20>.

<sup>1039</sup> Ethiopia: Germany announces €212.6M development aid, APA News (Addis Ababa). 4 November 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2017. <http://apanews.net/index.php/en/news/ethiopia-germany-announces-2126m-development-aid>.

<sup>1040</sup> Ethiopia: Germany announces €212.6M development aid, APA News (Addis Ababa). 4 November 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2017. <http://apanews.net/index.php/en/news/ethiopia-germany-announces-2126m-development-aid>.

<sup>1041</sup> Germany to give 95 bn/- for EAC schemes, Tanzania Standard Newspaper (Arusha). 21 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/54358-germany-to-give-95bn-for-eac-schemes>.

<sup>1042</sup> Germany to give 95 bn/- for EAC schemes, Tanzania Standard Newspaper (Arusha). 21 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/54358-germany-to-give-95bn-for-eac-schemes>.

On 8 December 2017, the German government announced an additional EUR28 million in humanitarian aid to Central Africa. The assistance will support the World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to alleviate civilian suffering from armed conflict.<sup>1043</sup>

Germany has supported the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide financial resources, quality infrastructure, and adequate skills to young people.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Adolphus Lau*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to the goals outlined in Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support skill development, the modernisation of infrastructure, and the improvement of financial resources related to young people.

On 26 June 2017, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Italian Development Cooperation Agency sent 15 students from seven different sub-Saharan African countries to the University of Pisa for a higher education summer school program in the field of geothermal energy.<sup>1044</sup>

On 9 September 2017, the Italian government approved the use of EUR 7 million in Chad and Niger for humanitarian and development initiatives.<sup>1045</sup> EUR 4 million will go towards improving education, health, food security, water supply, and economic support for the most vulnerable groups in Niger.<sup>1046</sup> The remaining EUR 3 million will support Chad in preventing and treating acute malnutrition in minors through the issuance of healthcare and food assistance.<sup>1047</sup>

On 28 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs unveiled Migraventure, a program that supplies African-Italian entrepreneurs with the needed training and finances to create projects in their

---

<sup>1043</sup> Preventing a humanitarian catastrophe: more aid for Central Africa, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). 8 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/humanitaerehilfe/-/1029890>.

<sup>1044</sup> 3-week Geothermal Summer School for students from Africa in Italy, Think Geoenergy (Reykjavik). 10 July 2017. Access Date: 27 October 2017. <http://www.thinkgeoenergy.com/3-week-geothermal-summer-school-for-students-from-africa-in-italy/>.

<sup>1045</sup> Development Cooperation. Alfano: "Chad and Niger: humanitarian and development initiatives approved for a total of 7 million euros", Farnesia (Rome). 15 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html).

<sup>1046</sup> Development Cooperation. Alfano: "Chad and Niger: humanitarian and development initiatives approved for a total of 7 million euros", Farnesia (Rome). 15 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html).

<sup>1047</sup> Development Cooperation. Alfano: "Chad and Niger: humanitarian and development initiatives approved for a total of 7 million euros", Farnesia (Rome). 15 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/09/cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-alfano.html).

native African countries.<sup>1048</sup> Italian officials say the initiative aims to open opportunities that will keep young and ambitious Africans developing at home.<sup>1049</sup>

On 17 October 2017, the Italian Development Agency provided Sudan with EUR 1.2 million for the Project of Community Security and Stability.<sup>1050</sup> The project aims to provide clean water to Sudan through the construction of water stations in the Al-Azzazah, Dandro and the Blue Nile State.<sup>1051</sup> The funds also aim to encourage education through the establishment of a school in the Mayo region of the Jebel Awlia district.<sup>1052</sup>

On 7 November 2017, Italy provided the Central African Republic with EUR 3 million for emergency financing through the Italian Cooperation service.<sup>1053</sup> The funds are going towards ameliorating education, agriculture, food security, health, and protection.<sup>1054</sup> It focuses on Bangui and other disadvantaged regions of the Central African Republic.<sup>1055</sup>

On 28 November 2017, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni pledged EUR 25 million to Ghana in order to aid in the development of both small and medium Ghanaian enterprises.<sup>1056</sup> The assistance is to be distributed by the Ghanaian Finance Ministry, and carries with it the intent to jump start Ghana's private sector.<sup>1057</sup>

Italy has fully complied with its commitments regarding Agenda 2063 by way of working with the continent within its borders, as well as abroad. Italy has aided African youth in providing skill development opportunities, modernising infrastructure, and improving financial resources.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Joel McLeod*

---

<sup>1048</sup> Italy looks to its African entrepreneurs to ease migrant pressure, Euractiv (London). 2 October 2017. Access Date: 26 October 2017. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/italy-looks-to-its-african-entrepreneurs-to-ease-migrant-pressure/>.

<sup>1049</sup> Italy looks to its African entrepreneurs to ease migrant pressure, Euractiv (London). 2 October 2017. Access Date: 26 October 2017. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/italy-looks-to-its-african-entrepreneurs-to-ease-migrant-pressure/>.

<sup>1050</sup> Sudan: Italian Development Agency Extends 1.2 Million Euros for Community Security Project, AllAfrica (Cape Town). 17 October 2017. Access Date: 27 October 2017. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201710180416.html>.

<sup>1051</sup> Sudan: Italian Development Agency Extends 1.2 Million Euros for Community Security Project, AllAfrica (Cape Town). 17 October 2017. Access Date: 27 October 2017. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201710180416.html>.

<sup>1052</sup> Sudan: Italian Development Agency Extends 1.2 Million Euros for Community Security Project, AllAfrica (Cape Town). 17 October 2017. Access Date: 27 October 2017. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201710180416.html>.

<sup>1053</sup> Central African Republic, Farnesina (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html).

<sup>1054</sup> Central African Republic, Farnesina (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html).

<sup>1055</sup> Central African Republic, Farnesina (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017.

[http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala\\_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html](http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html).

<sup>1056</sup> Italy provides € 25m grant for Ghana's private sector development, GhanaWeb (Ghana). 29 November 2017. Access Date: 19 Jan 2018. <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Italy-provides-25m-grant-for-Ghana-s-private-sector-development-604901>.

<sup>1057</sup> Italy provides € 25m grant for Ghana's private sector development, GhanaWeb (Ghana). 29 November 2017. Access Date: 19 Jan 2018. <https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Italy-provides-25m-grant-for-Ghana-s-private-sector-development-604901>.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to Agenda 2063 by taking measures to support the improvement of investment conditions, adequate skill development amongst young people, and the modernisation of infrastructure in Africa.

On 15 June 2017, the Japan International Cooperation Agency provided a loan of up to JPY 34.41 billion to the African Development Bank Group (AfDB). The funds will enhance the AfDB's Private Sector Financing Operations by developing infrastructure and agriculture for private enterprises. The loan is part of the joint Enhanced Private Sector Assistance initiative.<sup>1058</sup>

On 3 July 2017, the Government of Japan and the AfDB signed a letter of intent to create the Japan-Africa Energy Initiative (JAEI). Japan will provide USD 6 billion in “both concessional and non-concessional finance” for various energy systems in homes, schools, hospitals, agriculture, and industries. The JAEI supports the AfDB's New Deal on Energy for Africa which attempts to provide “universal access to energy by 2025.”<sup>1059</sup>

From 25 to 26 July 2017, the second Japan-Africa Business Forum took place in Tokyo. The theme of the conference was “Investment and Business Opportunities with Africa” and included AfDB Senior Staff, African Ministers, Japanese officials, and both Japanese and African members of the private sector. The forum facilitated the interaction between Japanese and African businesses, with Japanese businesses committed to actively doing business and investing in Africa.<sup>1060</sup>

On 5 December 2017, Japan announced two grant projects in Madagascar, totalling JPY 670 million. The projects will aim to improve food security and clean water access.<sup>1061</sup>

On 13 December 2017, the Government of Japan announced three grant aid projects after the Japan-Senegal Summit Meeting in Tokyo. The grant will provide JPY 4.17 billion to improve energy supply, food security, and medical training in Senegal.<sup>1062</sup>

On 18 December 2017, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono, announced an agreement with the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding the JPY 993 million Project for Procurement of Education and Research Equipment for Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) (Phase 2). The grant will enhance education and research equipment in the E-JUST engineering sector and continue the project's goal

---

<sup>1058</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with African Development Bank Group: Providing financing for the private sector to support economic growth, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). 19 June 2017. Access Date: 20 December 2017. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/170619\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/170619_01.html).

<sup>1059</sup> AfDB and Government of Japan Launch Japan-Africa Energy Initiative, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan). 4 July 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-and-government-of-japan-launch-japan-africa-energy-initiative-17154/>.

<sup>1060</sup> AfDB and African Ambassadors host 2nd Japan-Africa Business Forum in Tokyo, African Development Bank (Abidjan). 4 August 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-and-african-ambassadors-host-2nd-japan-africa-business-forum-in-tokyo-17243/>.

<sup>1061</sup> Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aids to Madagascar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 5 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001827.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001827.html).

<sup>1062</sup> Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to Senegal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 13 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e\\_000062.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000062.html).



of “sustainable economic growth and job creation through the development of industrial human resources.”<sup>1063</sup>

Japan has fully complied with its Agenda 2063 commitments through the improvement of business and investment environments, the enhancement of educational institutions, and the promotion of energy infrastructure.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Fares Kardous*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to Agenda 2063 by only promoting a safer and more prosperous future through crisis relief, democratic stability, and poverty relief.

On 7 July 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced a GBP 30 million plan over four years to purchase British insurance premiums and fund natural disaster aid in Africa. Afterwards, companies could continue working on the continent and increase private investment. The plan is part of a larger GBP200 million initiative announced at the G20 summit in Hamburg.<sup>1064</sup>

On 29 July 2017, the UK government announced its contribution of GBP 28.5 million towards the Kenyan election that was set to take place on 8 August 2017.<sup>1065</sup> The money came from the Department for International Development (DFID) and was used towards voter education as well as conflict resolution and technical assistance.<sup>1066</sup>

On 30 August 2017, the DFID fund to support Strategic Partnerships for Higher Education Innovation and Reform announced its new long-term partnerships. These include the Leading for Education in Africa Partnership, the Transforming Employability for Social Change in East Africa, the Pedagogical Leadership in Africa, and the Transformation of Pharmacy and Chemistry Degree Provision. All four of these partnerships aim to increase access to higher education and employable skills in Africa.<sup>1067</sup>

On 19 October 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the UK Aid Match. The government partnered with the Campaign for Female Education (Camfed) and will match donations

---

<sup>1063</sup> Exchange of Notes Concerning Grant Aid to Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 18 December 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_001846.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001846.html).

<sup>1064</sup> Theresa May to spend aid money on insurance against disasters in Africa, The Guardian (London). 7 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jul/07/theresa-may-to-spend-aid-money-on-insurance-against-disasters-in-africa>.

<sup>1065</sup> Grotesque! Fury as Britain gives millions in aid to fund general election in Kenya which activists fear will end in a bloodbath, Daily Mail (London). 29 July 2017. Access Date: 28 December 2017. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4743152/Fury-Britain-gives-30m-aid-fund-Kenya-s-election.html>.

<sup>1066</sup> Britain defends its huge spending on Kenya's election, Prime News Ghana (Accra). 7 August 2017. Access Date: 6 January 2018. <https://www.primenewsghana.com/business/britain-defends-its-huge-spending-on-kenya-s-election.html>.

<sup>1067</sup> Introducing the new SPHEIR partnerships, Department for International Development (London). 30 August 2017. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.spheir.org.uk/latest-news/introducing-new-spheir-partnerships>.

until 10 January 2018. This money will go towards working against high childbirth and poverty rates among young African girls and a more prosperous future.<sup>1068</sup>

The UK partnered with the African Union to create a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through greater natural disaster response, political stability, and poverty reduction. The UK has contributed to solidifying infrastructure by increasing private investments on the African continent, and has taken action towards providing adequate skills.

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

*Analyst: Timnit Abraha*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitments to support Agenda 2063 by taking measures to improve investment conditions, enhance infrastructure, and provide a safer future with a strong focus on African youth.

On 3 July 2017, the U.S. Mission to the African Union hosted a workshop along with the African Union (AU) on the topic of preventing and countering violent extremism. The workshop supports the AU's 2002 Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Agenda 2063's goal of a safer future.<sup>1069</sup>

On 8 July 2017, the U.S. President Donald Trump promised USD 639 million in aid for Somalia, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Yemen at the G20 summit in Hamburg. The aid will bolster drought and conflict relief efforts through emergency food supplies, medical care, shelter, and sanitation.<sup>1070</sup>

On 31 August 2017, the Government of the United States announced a USD 91 million Ethiopian drought aid package for food and medical care. The assistance will help strengthen Ethiopia's response to the current environmental crisis.<sup>1071</sup>

On 6 September 2017, the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) announced USD 375,000 of capital funding for 35 African social Entrepreneurs. Aged between 25 and 35, these entrepreneurs will be provided with USD 25,000 each in start-up capital for projects that enhance community change and economic growth in 20 sub-Saharan countries.<sup>1072</sup>

---

<sup>1068</sup> Government doubles Cambridge aid for under-threat girls in Africa, Business Weekly (New York City). 19 October 2017. Access Date: 10 November 2017. <https://www.businessweekly.co.uk/news/academia-research/government-doubles-cambridge-aid-under-threat-girls-africa>.

<sup>1069</sup> U.S. — AU Workshop on Countering Violent Extremism, U.S. Mission to the African Union (Addis Ababa). 3 July 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. <https://www.usau.usmission.gov/u-s-au-workshop-countering-violent-extremism/>.

<sup>1070</sup> At G20 summit, Trump pledges \$639 million in aid to four countries, Reuters (London). 8 July 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g20-germany-famine/at-g20-summit-trump-pledges-639-million-in-aid-to-four-countries-idUSKBN19T0LC>.

<sup>1071</sup> United States to give Ethiopia \$91 million in drought aid for food and medicine, The Washington Post (Washington D.C.). 31 August 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/us-gives-ethiopia-91-million-in-drought-aid-for-food-and-medicine/2017/08/31/0f8d381e-c101-4a08-86e4-562fae028a2c\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.8e0d377e2025](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/us-gives-ethiopia-91-million-in-drought-aid-for-food-and-medicine/2017/08/31/0f8d381e-c101-4a08-86e4-562fae028a2c_story.html?utm_term=.8e0d377e2025).

<sup>1072</sup> U.S. African Development Foundation Invests in 35 Young African Entrepreneurs, United States African Development Foundation (Washington, D.C.). 6 September 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. <http://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/2017/9/6/the-us-african-development-foundation-invests-in-35-young-african-entrepreneurs>.

On 7 October 2017, the United States removed economic and trade sanctions on Sudan. Sanctions had been in place since 1997 and negatively affected the economic advancement of the country and its citizens.<sup>1073</sup> This decision enhances the investment conditions of Sudan.

On 30 October 2017, the United States announced a pledge of USD 60 million to support Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania in their efforts to build a cross-border counterterrorism force in the Sahel region.<sup>1074</sup> The effort seeks to stabilize the territory and ensure a safer future.

On 4 December 2017, the Government of the United States and the Government of Israel announced a memorandum of understanding to reduce energy poverty and increase access to energy in sub-Saharan Africa “through innovative partnerships between private enterprise, African governments and foreign assistance.”<sup>1075</sup>

On 7 December 2017, USADF and the Government of Benin doubled their commitment to support small and medium enterprises in Beninese communities.<sup>1076</sup> Each will invest USD 1 million a year for a total of USD 10 million over the next five years at the community level.<sup>1077</sup>

On 7 December 2017, the USADF and All On, a Nigeria-based impact investing company, announced a USD 3 million partnership to expand energy access to underserved and unserved markets in Nigeria.<sup>1078</sup> Both parties will jointly fund up to 30 small and medium energy enterprises over the next three years to improve off-grid energy solutions like solar, wind, hydro, biomass and gas technologies.<sup>1079</sup>

The United States has fully complied with the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide young people with financial resources, quality infrastructure, and a safer future.

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

---

<sup>1073</sup> The African Union welcomes the removal of U.S. economic and trade sanctions on Sudan, African Union (Addis Ababa). 7 October 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. <https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20171007/african-union-welcomes-removal-us-economic-and-trade-sanctions-sudan>.

<sup>1074</sup> U.S. pledges \$60 million to build new African counterterrorism force, The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.). 30 October 2017. Access Date: 12 December 2017. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-pledges-60-million-to-build-new-african-counterterrorism-force/2017/10/30/87a6e9c2-bdc4-11e7-8444-a0d4f04b89eb\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.cabdf249a5d1](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-pledges-60-million-to-build-new-african-counterterrorism-force/2017/10/30/87a6e9c2-bdc4-11e7-8444-a0d4f04b89eb_story.html?utm_term=.cabdf249a5d1).

<sup>1075</sup> United States and Israel announce partnership to increase energy investment in Africa, USAID (Washington, D.C.). 4 December 2017. Access Date: 11 December 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/press-releases/dec-4-2017-united-states-and-israel-announce-partnership-increase-energy>.

<sup>1076</sup> The U.S. African Development Foundation and Government of Benin double investment in local enterprise development, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 7 December 2017. Access Date: 11 December 2017. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/564bee8de4b05dd815f0baa0/t/5a2ef2b108522956adad4c4e/1513026226024/Benin+MOU+Signing+Press+Release+12-7-17+FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>1077</sup> The U.S. African Development Foundation and Government of Benin double investment in local enterprise development, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 7 December 2017. Access Date: 11 December 2017. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/564bee8de4b05dd815f0baa0/t/5a2ef2b108522956adad4c4e/1513026226024/Benin+MOU+Signing+Press+Release+12-7-17+FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>1078</sup> The U.S. African Development Foundation and All On announce partnership for off grid energy investments in Nigeria, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 7 December 2017. Access Date: 11 December 2017. <http://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/?offset=1512680700316>.

<sup>1079</sup> The U.S. African Development Foundation and All On announce partnership for off grid energy investments in Nigeria, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 7 December 2017. Access Date: 11 December 2017. <http://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/?offset=1512680700316>.

*Analyst: Adolphus Lau*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support Agenda 2063 in achieving the goals of quality infrastructure, improved financial resources, and a sustainable future of socio-economic enhancement and self-reliance with a specific focus on young people.

On 15 June 2017, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica committed the EU to work with the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Economic and Monetary Union to advance economic growth. The EU invested EUR 88 million to facilitate economic security, trade, and infrastructure development. EUR 25 million was invested in the West African police information system and EUR 10 million in economic governance to ensure a regulated and stable economy. The EU also recognized the significance of climate change by providing EUR 38 million to combat the effects of greenhouse gases.<sup>1080</sup>

On 2 August 2017, the European Commission invested over EUR 1 billion in an effort to emphasize international cooperation. As outlined in the Work Programme of the European Research Council, the institution will work with African countries in 2018 to research and understand issues such as food security and renewable energy which will contribute to a sustainable future.<sup>1081</sup>

On 28 September 2017, the European Commission implemented its External Investment Plan to increase foreign investment in Africa by providing EUR 4.1 billion to both developing and impoverished countries. The goal is to cultivate sustainable development and environmentally-friendly energy, provide financing to entrepreneurs and promote an inclusive economy that is accessible to both women and youth.<sup>1082</sup>

The EU has supported the African Union Agenda 2063 in partnership with the African continent to provide the young generation with quality infrastructure, financial resources, and a sustainable future.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sofia Lopez*

---

<sup>1080</sup> The European Union maintains its commitment to security and resilience in West Africa, European Commission (Brussels). 15 June 2017. Access Date: 3 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1622\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1622_en.htm).

<sup>1081</sup> Commission to invest €30 billion in new solutions for societal challenges and breakthrough innovation, European Commission (Brussels). 27 October 2017. Access Date: 2 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-4122\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4122_en.htm).

<sup>1082</sup> EU kick-starts its new EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels). 28 September 2017. Access Date: 2 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-3545\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-3545_en.htm).

## 12. Health: Mental Health

“[We are committed to pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe.]”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	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	-0.75		

### Background

The 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit marked a recent shift in the global health agenda to include mental health.<sup>1083</sup> At that summit, G7 leaders committed to “promoting women’s, children’s, and adolescents’ mental and physical health, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights without discrimination of any kind.”<sup>1084</sup> At the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit, leaders reaffirmed their commitment the health of young women, children and adolescents.<sup>1085</sup> There is a knowledge and resource gap between developed countries and those developing regarding mental health diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Narrowing this gap of knowledge and resources in mental health is often the secondary focus of other international, healthcare-oriented organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>1086</sup>

Mental health refers to a humans emotional, psychological and social well-being according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) in 2013. The 2013 DSM-5 is the standard tool used in many developed countries for psychiatric diagnostics.. The APA claims that the DSM-5 consists of “more than 10 years of effort by hundreds of international experts ... their dedication and hard work have yielded an authoritative volume that defines and classifies mental disorders in order to improve diagnosis, treatment, and research.”<sup>1087</sup>

<sup>1083</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

<sup>1084</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Ise-Shima) 26–27 May 2016. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000160266.pdf>.

<sup>1085</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 2017 Italia (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique\\_27052017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf).

<sup>1086</sup> Grand Challenges in Global Mental Health, National Institute of Mental Health. 7 July 2011. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.nimh.nih.gov/about/organization/gmh/grandchallenges/index.shtml>.

<sup>1087</sup> DSM-5, American Psychiatric Association (Arlington) 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <https://www.psychiatry.org/psychiatrists/practice/dsm>.

Mental health disorders often go undiagnosed and threaten to significantly reduce the quality of life of a sufferer with increased stigma.<sup>1088</sup> Although the overall death rate due to mental health disorders is low compared to communicable diseases, mental health disorders continue to affect both developed and developing populations across the world.

In 2001, WHO reported that one in every four individuals would suffer from mental or neurological conditions.<sup>1089</sup> The report continues, stating that “treatments are available, but nearly two-thirds of people ... never seek help [due to] stigma, discrimination and neglect, preventing both care and treatment.”<sup>1090</sup>

In 2016, the G7 countries committed to improve mental health policy, including in the areas of healthy and active ageing.<sup>1091</sup>

Compliance with the G7’s mental health commitments have not before been assessed by the G7 Research Group, nor by any major international organization.

### **Commitment Features**

The G7 members committed to “[pursuing policies that advance] mental health [improvements across the globe].”<sup>1092</sup> In 2013, WHO, of which all G7 countries are members, released a report entitled Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 that addressed the necessity of more targeted practices to support the improvement of mental health.<sup>1093</sup> The overall goal of this action plan is “a world in which mental health is valued, promoted and protected.”<sup>1094</sup> This identifies the core intent of the relevant commitment. Thus, this commitment requires that G7 member countries take actions to support policy prescriptions and other measures recommended in this action plan. The G7 Research Group defines “advance,” as a “move or push forward, to make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an earlier date.” To “pursue,” is to “follow in order to catch or capture, to try to get a do over a period of time.”

The action plan draws from WHO’s regional action plans and strategies for mental health and substance abuse to identify the most important policy prescriptions and actions necessary to promote global mental health improvements. Environmental, social, cultural, political and economic factors were taken into account in the development of this action plan.

There are two parts to this commitment.

---

<sup>1088</sup> Key facts about mental health, International Center for Clubhouse Development (New York) 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.iccd.org/keyfacts.html>.

<sup>1089</sup> Mental disorders affect one in four people. WHO (Geneva) 4 October 2001. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://www.who.int/whr/2001/media\\_centre/press\\_release/en/](http://www.who.int/whr/2001/media_centre/press_release/en/).

<sup>1090</sup> Mental disorders affect one in four people. WHO (Geneva) 4 October 2001. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://www.who.int/whr/2001/media\\_centre/press\\_release/en/](http://www.who.int/whr/2001/media_centre/press_release/en/).

<sup>1091</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health. G8 Information Center (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#health>.

<sup>1092</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 2017 Italia (Taormina). 27 May 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique\\_27052017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/G7%20Taormina%20Leaders%27%20Communique_27052017_0.pdf).

<sup>1093</sup> Mental Health Action Plan 2013 — 2020, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2013. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021_eng.pdf?ua=1).

<sup>1094</sup> Mental Health Action Plan 2013 — 2020, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2013. Access Date: 13 October 2017. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021_eng.pdf?ua=1).

### **Part One: National/Domestic Component: Implementation of National/Domestic Mental Health Initiatives**

In order to be considered as implementing national mental health initiatives, G7 members must take action in one or more of the following ways:

1. Ensure that national policies on mental health are developed and implemented in line with evidence and best practices, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or other internationally recognized standards.<sup>1095</sup>
2. Measure and allocate budget necessary to implement evidence-based mental health plans and actions on a national level.<sup>1096</sup>
3. Engage with stakeholders from all levels to guarantee nuanced, evidence-based policy prescriptions and actions.<sup>1097</sup>
4. Formalize the role of people with mental health diseases in the process of developing, assessing, monitoring, and implementing mental health plans and actions.<sup>1098</sup>
5. Prioritize the protection of vulnerable and marginalized populations by ensuring access to mental health resources, health care, clean water, and other factors necessary to promote mental health.<sup>1099</sup>

### **Part Two: International Component: Mental Health Promotion as a Member of an International Organization**

1. Support the implementation of WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020 and other mental health initiatives by international organizations.<sup>1100</sup>
2. Provide regional support to developing countries to develop their healthcare infrastructure to include mental health policy and actions.<sup>1101</sup>

---

<sup>1095</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1096</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1097</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1098</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1099</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1100</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1101</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

3. Encourage opportunities for information exchange between countries to further develop best practices.<sup>1102</sup>
4. Work with international organizations to provide mental health support during humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters.<sup>1103</sup>
5. Contribute to the development of health information system to monitor mental health emergencies and to improve the delivery of mental health resources.<sup>1104</sup>

To achieve full compliance for this commitment, G7 members must implement policies and take actions on a national level and as a member of an international organization (to fulfill the requirement of global implementation), with more weight placed on actions that emphasize improvements across the globe.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	G7 member does not implement national actions towards mental health improvements AND does not partake in international actions.
0	G7 member implements at least THREE of FIVE actions towards mental health improvements on BOTH a national and international level.
+1	G7 member implements at least THREE of FIVE national actions towards mental health improvements AND at least FIVE of FIVE international actions; OR at least TWO of FIVE national actions AND at least FOUR of FIVE international actions.

*Lead Analyst: Avinash N. Mukkala*

### Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment to pursuing policies that advance mental health improvements across the globe.

On 6 June 2017, the Government of Canada announced CAD 4.8 million in funding to mobilize international research networks to address gaps in mental health research. The research will focus primarily on youth mental health addiction services, prisoner mental health practices, and best practices in health supply chains.<sup>1105</sup>

On 13 June 2017, the Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC) and HealthCareCAN launched the Declaration of Commitment to Psychological Health and Safety in Healthcare.<sup>1106</sup> This

<sup>1102</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1103</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1104</sup> Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations (New York) 13 December 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

<sup>1105</sup> Canadian youth & mental health patients to benefit from new support for research collaborations, CISION (Ottawa) 6 June 2017, Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canadian-youth—mental-health-patients-to-benefit-from-new-support-for-research-collaborations-626729611.html>.

<sup>1106</sup> HealthCareCAN and the Mental Health Commission of Canada Launch the Declaration of Commitment to Psychological Health and Safety in Healthcare, Mental Health Commission of Canada (Ottawa) 13 June 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.mentalhealthcommission.ca/English/news-article/13207/healthcarecan-and-mental-health-commission-canada-launch-declaration-commitment>.



document commits hospitals and related institutions to promoting staff mental health by recognizing its importance to patient safety and workplace culture.

On 7 September 2017, the MHCC announced a pilot project to “teach students how to better understand and manage their mental health.”<sup>1107</sup> The program involves students sharing personal experiences, discussing coping strategies, and watching videos of peers in recovery. Canada has protected students vulnerable to mental illness by ensuring their access to adequate mental health resources.

On 16 November 2017, Canada and China jointly funded EMBED for CAD 2.15 million. EMBED is a five-year project to integrate mobile applications, text messaging and electronic medical records in improving mental health. This project is intended to address, in both countries, “a shortage of mental health care professionals, especially in remote areas, as well as time constraints for psychiatrists and other experts.”<sup>1108</sup> This project aims to use apps to identify symptoms and provide assistance in the absence of a mental health professional.

Canada has taken steps towards implementing national health initiatives. Canada has prioritized access to mental health resources for vulnerable populations, namely students and healthcare workers. In addition, Canada has engaged with healthcare workers to develop relevant mental health policy. However, Canada has engaged minimally on implementing mental health initiatives on an international level.

Additionally, Canada has made progress in promoting mental health as a member of an international organization. It has encouraged information exchange with China, and contributed to a health information system for monitoring and delivery of mental health resources. However, Canada has not supported the implementation of the World Health Organization’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, worked with international organizations to provide mental health support during emergencies, or provided regional support to developing countries’ mental health initiatives.

Thus, Canada receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Frederick Zhang*

#### **France: –1**

France has not complied with its commitment to implement national mental health initiatives and not complied with its commitment to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

On 8 September 2017, a decree on territorial mental health projects was added to the modernization law, setting out six priorities to be met by each territorial mental health project in the country: 1) early identification of mental disorders, diagnoses, and improvement of access to care and social or medico-social support; 2) the organization of a pathway for people, especially those with serious, at-risk or psychologically-handicapped disorders, to navigate their recovery and social integration; 3)

---

<sup>1107</sup> New Student Mental Health Program to be Piloted on Seven Canadian Campuses, Mental Health Commission of Canada (Ottawa) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.mentalhealthcommission.ca/English/news-article/13284/new-student-mental-health-program-be-piloted-seven-canadian-campuses>.

<sup>1108</sup> Canada, China partner on project using apps, texts to treat mental health, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa) 09 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-china-mental-health-care-1.4395193>.

access to somatic care for people with mental disorders; 4) prevention and management of crisis and emergency situations; 5) the promotion of and respect for the rights of persons with mental disorders; 6) action and the fight against the stigmatization of these disorders.<sup>1109</sup>

On 18 September 2017, the French Ministry of Health released the first draft of its 2018-2022 National Health Strategy, which identifies 10 priority mental health goals to be addressed in the coming years. This includes the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches to mental health, the reduction of time required for mental health care, and the strengthening of suicide prevention efforts, among others.<sup>1110</sup>

France has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at the national level, it has not fulfilled any of its mental health commitments to the international community.

Thus, France has received a score of -1.

*Analyst: Sabrina Lin*

### **Germany: -1**

Germany has not complied with its commitments for improving its policies to improve mental health care across the globe.

On 2 June 2017, a report was released acknowledging Germany's leadership in Europe for supporting those affected with mental health illnesses, citing their inpatient and outpatient services where general practitioners are able to play key roles in diagnosis. Patients can also seek direct help from psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and psychosomatic medicine specialists. Germany also provides partial inpatient treatment to ease transition from clinic to home.<sup>1111</sup>

On 3 September 2017, the non-profit Doctors Without Borders in partnership with the German Government outlined a mental health project for refugees. The project trains refugees to counsel their peers with coping skills and stress management and matched them with others who came from similar backgrounds. The initiative is to make up for the shortage of mental health services available to asylum seekers.<sup>1112</sup>

On 4 October 2017, German appointment procedures and waiting times for mental health services were reported. The average admission rate for depression in German hospitals has increased while, the waiting times have been stagnant. On average, a person must wait three months for an initial appointment with a registered psychotherapist. For some of these cases, this long wait time is fatal.<sup>1113</sup>

---

<sup>1109</sup> Les projets territoriaux de santé mentale sont lancés, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé (Paris) 8 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <http://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiqués-de-presse/article/les-projets-territoriaux-de-sante-mentale-sont-lances>.

<sup>1110</sup> Stratégie nationale de santé 2018-2022, Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé (Paris) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [http://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/dossier\\_sns\\_2017\\_vdef.pdf](http://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/dossier_sns_2017_vdef.pdf).

<sup>1111</sup> Understanding Mental Health Care in Germany, Stripes Europe (Berlin) 2 June 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://europe.stripes.com/health/understanding-mental-health-care-germany>.

<sup>1112</sup> In Germany Refugees are being Trained as Mental Health Counselors for Peers, Haaretz (Israel) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.haaretz.com/world-news/europe/1.809949>.

<sup>1113</sup> How Foreigners in Berlin are turning to a Black Market in Mental Health for Treatment, The Local (Berlin) 4 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.thelocal.de/20171004/how-foreigners-in-berlin-are-turning-to-a-mental-health-black-market-to-treat-their-needs>.

Germany has taken steps to improving access to mental health issues. It has implemented campaigns to help bring awareness to mental health as well as tackling inpatient and outpatient services. It now offers services such as short diagnostic consultations, faster approval from health insurers, more flexibility for relapse prevention and faster telephone scheduling.<sup>1114</sup>

Many of the changes in Germany are of an informational nature, rather than a proactive initiative.

Germany has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at the international level, it has not fulfilled its mental health commitments to the nationally.

Thus, Germany receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Salsabila Ahmed*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to implement national mental health initiatives and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

On 13 September 2017, Italy and the World Health Organization signed a country cooperation strategy for the first time that defines a strategic framework for cooperation between the partners.<sup>1115</sup> Covering the period from 2017 to 2022, the strategy aims to promote well-being by addressing and mitigating the impact of the risk factors for noncommunicable diseases, including mental health, women's and children's health.

On 26 September 2017, Italy launched its first official migrant integration plan, in which the government pledges to acknowledge the vulnerability of asylum seekers, and pay particular attention to mental health, among other things.<sup>1116</sup>

On 5 October 2017, the Italian city of Lodi held a Mental Health Week, an initiative meant to support women suffering from anxiety, depression, mood and sleep disorders, psychosis and eating disorders. The event consisted of a variety of workshops and services to bring primary mental healthcare to the level of the citizens.<sup>1117</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the Committee on Social Policy and Health, headed by Rodolfo Lena, held an annual hearing with the Regional Mental Health Consultation chaired by Daniela Pezzi.<sup>1118</sup> Mental health strategies in the past and present were discussed in an effort to improve health service delivery in the coming year.

---

<sup>1114</sup> In Germany Refugees are being Trained as Mental Health Counselors for Peers, Haaretz (Israel) 3 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.haaretz.com/world-news/europe/1.809949>.

<sup>1115</sup> WHO and Italy sign first country cooperation strategy, WHO (Geneva) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/italy/news/news/2017/09/who-and-italy-sign-first-country-cooperation-strategy>.

<sup>1116</sup> Italy launches first official migrant integration plan: Five things you need to know, The Local (Rome) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.thelocal.it/20170927/italy-launches-first-official-migrant-integration-plan-five-things-you-need-to-know>.

<sup>1117</sup> Salute mentale, open day in ospedale: ecco le iniziative al Maggiore di Lodi, Il Giorno (Rome) 5 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.ilgiorno.it/loidi/cronaca/open-day-salute-mentale-1.3445029>.

<sup>1118</sup> Consiglio Lazio: relazione Consulta salute mentale alla Pisana, Lazio AskANews (Rome). 12 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://www.askanews.it/cronaca/2017/10/12/consiglio-lazio-relazione-consulta-salute-mentale-alla-pisana-pn\\_20171012\\_00261](http://www.askanews.it/cronaca/2017/10/12/consiglio-lazio-relazione-consulta-salute-mentale-alla-pisana-pn_20171012_00261).

Italy has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at the national level, but has not fulfilled any of its mental health commitments to the international community.

Thus, Italy has received a score of –1.

*Analyst: Sabrina Lin*

### **Japan: –1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to pursue policies that advance mental health improvements and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

On 25 July 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government approved a plan aimed at reducing the country's suicide rate by 30% over the next decade.<sup>1119</sup> This plan calls for excessive working hours, postpartum depression and high teen suicide rates to be addressed.<sup>1120</sup> The government has pledged to focus on ensuring workers' mental health, assessing the mental state and living conditions of a mother after childbirth through health checkups and promoting educational efforts to better inform students on how they can seek help.<sup>1121</sup>

On 1 September 2017, the Japanese government set up a 24/7 telephone counselling service for children and parents on the first day back to school after the summer holidays.<sup>1122</sup> The first day back is a day where teen suicide rates tend to be three times higher than any other day of the year.<sup>1123</sup>

On 5-6 November 2017, Japan's Minister of Health attended the G7 health ministerial meeting, where the group agreed that it will seek to improve access to mental health services and respect, protect and fulfil women's, children's and adolescent's right to the highest standard of mental health.<sup>1124</sup> A further emphasis was placed on adolescents as the group invited the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to judge mental health performance by specifically focusing on adolescents.<sup>1125</sup>

On 19 December 2017, the Japanese government announced that the Internet Hotline Centre Japan would monitor online postings and comments which expressed a desire to commit suicide, in an

---

<sup>1119</sup> Japan aims to reduce 'critical' suicide rate by 30% over 10 years, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz\\_LQ-cxe](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz_LQ-cxe).

<sup>1120</sup> Japan aims to reduce 'critical' suicide rate by 30% over 10 years, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz\\_LQ-cxe](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz_LQ-cxe).

<sup>1121</sup> Japan aims to reduce 'critical' suicide rate by 30% over 10 years, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. [https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz\\_LQ-cxe](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/25/national/japan-aims-cut-critical-suicide-rate-30-10-years/#.WhNz_LQ-cxe).

<sup>1122</sup> Suicide watch begins as stressed children return to school, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/09/01/national/social-issues/suicide-watch-begins-stressed-children-return-school/#.WhNzDbQ-cxe>.

<sup>1123</sup> Suicide watch begins as stressed children return to school, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/09/01/national/social-issues/suicide-watch-begins-stressed-children-return-school/#.WhNzDbQ-cxe>.

<sup>1124</sup> G7 Milan Health Ministers' Communiqué, Italian G7 Presidency 2017 (Milan) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017.

[http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/FINAL\\_G7\\_Health\\_Communicu%C3%A8\\_Milan\\_2017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/FINAL_G7_Health_Communicu%C3%A8_Milan_2017_0.pdf).

<sup>1125</sup> G7 Milan Health Ministers' Communiqué, Italian G7 Presidency 2017 (Milan) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017.

[http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/FINAL\\_G7\\_Health\\_Communicu%C3%A8\\_Milan\\_2017\\_0.pdf](http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/FINAL_G7_Health_Communicu%C3%A8_Milan_2017_0.pdf).

effort to help and stop the individuals behind these social media postings.<sup>1126</sup> This plan also intends on providing further mental health care to individuals by displaying contact information of suicide prevention organisations on a device, whenever a suicidal comment or post is made from it.<sup>1127</sup>

Japan has made effort to comply with it's commitment on both a national and international level, but has not taken enough action to receive a partial score.

Thus, Japan receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Tasmiyah Randeree*

### **United Kingdom: -1**

The United Kingdom has not complied with its commitment to pursuing policies that advance mental health improvements across the globe.

On 23 June 2017, the National Health Service (NHS) announced 11 new websites to help redesign mental health services. This is to help reduce the number of people travelling long distances for mental health care, increasing overall accessibility.<sup>1128</sup>

On 29 June 2017 the National Audit Office published a report on current mental health in the England prison system. This report states that previous mental health care service plans were ambitious and will be difficult to achieve in practice. The report also states the the British government does not record sufficient data regarding mental health in prisons, making it difficult to plan policy interventions that will be effective in the future.<sup>1129</sup>

In July 2017, the NHS published Stepping Forward to 2020/21: Mental Health Workforce Plan for England in response to and in support of the commitments made in the Five Year Forward View for Mental Health.<sup>1130</sup> The workforce plan was agreed to across the NHS and is based off the most comprehensive and robust study of the mental health workforce to date.<sup>1131</sup>

On 19 July 2017, the Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Bill 2017-2019 was presented. This bill is seeking to make provision about the oversight and management of use of force in relation to patients in mental health units and similar settings by introducing statutory requirements regarding the use of force upon patients in mental health units.<sup>1132</sup>

---

<sup>1126</sup> Suicidal online postings will be monitored to provide help, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201712190048.html>.

<sup>1127</sup> Suicidal online postings will be monitored to provide help, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201712190048.html>.

<sup>1128</sup> NHS England announces new sites to redesign mental health services and cut out area of placements, NHS England (London) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/2017/06/new-sites-to-redesign-mental-health-services/#pilot-sites>.

<sup>1129</sup> Mental health in prisons, National Audit Office (London) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/mental-health-in-prisons/>.

<sup>1130</sup> Mental health workforce plan – published July 2017, Healthcare Conferences UK (London) 4 August 2017. Access Date: <https://www.healthcareconferencesuk.co.uk/news/mental-health-workforce-plan>

<sup>1131</sup> Mental health workforce plan – published July 2017, Healthcare Conferences UK (London) 4 August 2017. Access Date: <https://www.healthcareconferencesuk.co.uk/news/mental-health-workforce-plan>

<sup>1132</sup> Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Bill 2017-2019 Briefing Paper, House of Commons Library (London) 2 November 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-8088#fullreport>.

On 21 July 2017, the Queen's Speech confirmed that mental health legislation will be reformed. The reformation is in relation to current legislation in which people with severe mental illness can be detained for assessment and treatment.<sup>1133</sup>

On 31 July 2017, Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt launched a plan to expand the mental health workforce in England. This plan includes adding 21,000 mental health-related jobs to accomplish treating 1 million extra patients by 2020/21, providing services 24 hours a day and seven days a week and integrating physical and mental health.<sup>1134</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the Northern Ireland Department of Justice Office posted a report on new horticultural initiatives being placed in prisons to improve mental health of elderly prisoners.<sup>1135</sup>

On 6 November 2017, the House of Commons resolved on a debate to consider an e-petition regarding mental health in school curriculums.<sup>1136</sup>

On 22 November 2017, the Autumn 2017 Budget from HM Treasury was published. In this budget, it is stated that GBP 5 million from bank fines in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales will go to various projects, including towards mental health initiatives for veterans in the Scottish Highlands.<sup>1137</sup> The Budget also allocates GBP 28 million to victims of the Grenfell Tower tragedy, including mental health services.

In December 2017, the Department of Health and Social care and the Department for Education presented a joint green paper entitled Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision.<sup>1138</sup> The green paper recognizes children and youth as an underserved and vulnerable population. It includes plans to improve access to services and mental health support in schools such as training a senior mental health lead in every school and creating mental health support teams to work directly with schools and colleges. Post consultation, funding of over GBP 300 million will be made available.<sup>1139</sup>

The United Kingdom implements national mental health initiatives, but does not partake in mental health promotion as a member of an international organization.

---

<sup>1133</sup> Mental Health Policy in England Briefing Paper, House of Commons (London) 23 August 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7547#fullreport>.

<sup>1134</sup> Thousands of new roles to be created in mental health workforce plan, Department of Health (London) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/thousands-of-new-roles-to-be-created-in-mental-health-workforce-plan>.

<sup>1135</sup> New horticulture initiative helps tackle mental health issues for elderly, Department of Justice (Belfast) 12 October 2017. Date accessed: 12 November 2017. <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/news/new-horticulture-initiative-helps-tackle-mental-health-issues-elderly>.

<sup>1136</sup> Mental Health Education in Schools, House of Commons Hansard (London) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 12 November 2017. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2017-11-06/debates/C0BDFB2D-549E-4881-9EFB-F7BFF023888A/MentalHealthEducationInSchools>.

<sup>1137</sup> Autumn Budget 2017, HM Treasury (London) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 8 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/autumn-budget-2017-documents/autumn-budget-2017>.

<sup>1138</sup> Transforming children and young people's mental health provision: a green paper, Department of Health and Department for Education (London) December 2017. Access Date: 8 April 2018. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/664855/Transforming\\_children\\_and\\_young\\_people\\_s\\_mental\\_health\\_provision.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664855/Transforming_children_and_young_people_s_mental_health_provision.pdf)

<sup>1139</sup> Transforming children and young people's mental health provision: a green paper, Department of Health and Department for Education (London) December 2017. Access Date: 8 April 2018. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/664855/Transforming\\_children\\_and\\_young\\_people\\_s\\_mental\\_health\\_provision.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664855/Transforming_children_and_young_people_s_mental_health_provision.pdf)

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

*Analyst: Bailey McMaster*

### **United States: –1**

The United States has not complied with its commitment to pursue mental health policies on both a national and international level.

On 31 May 2017, Veteran Affairs Secretary Shulkin announced that by the end of the year all Veteran Affairs (VA) outpatient centers will offer same day primary mental health services. Currently out of the 168 VA primary care centres, 10% do not meet this standard. Wait times are available for all centers across the country, this electronic health records system will be further updated.<sup>1140</sup>

On 3 August 2017, three initiatives were announced that would increase access to health care for American Veterans nationwide. These initiatives use telehealth technology and mobile applications to aid Veterans with mental health as well as suicide prevention.<sup>1141</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the House Judiciary Committee approved the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act of 2017. The bipartisan bill is set to improve mental health services for law enforcement officers. Studies have shown that police officers have high rates of stress and mental illness. The bill equips local law enforcement agencies to help address mental health challenges, peer mentoring pilot programs and studying usefulness of crisis hotlines and annual mental health checks.<sup>1142</sup>

On 26 October 2017, President Donald Trump declares a nationwide public health emergency to address the opioids crisis. The action enables telemedicine services to remotely prescribe medicine for mental health treatment, this is important for providing mental health services to remote communities.<sup>1143</sup>

The United States of America has taken steps to help vulnerable and marginalized populations to receive mental health care, and formalized the role of mental health patients with monitoring and implementing mental health plans. However, the budget has reduced the funding for mental health spending, and the United States fails to comply with the international partnering component of this commitment and has not taken action as a member of an international organization.

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

*Analyst: Nam Topp-Nguyen*

---

<sup>1140</sup> Press Briefing by Secretary of Veterans Affairs David Shulkin, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 31 May 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/press-briefing-secretary-veterans-affairs-david-shulkin-053117/>.

<sup>1141</sup> President Trump and Secretary Shulkin Announce Veteran Telehealth Initiatives, Blog (Washington) 3 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2017/08/03/president-trump-and-secretary-shulkin-announce-veteran-telehealth-initiatives>.

<sup>1142</sup> House Judiciary Committee Approves Bill to Improve Mental Health Services for Law Enforcement Officers, Judiciary Committee (Washington) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://judiciary.house.gov/press-release/house-judiciary-committee-approves-bill-improve-mental-health-services-law-enforcement-officers/>.

<sup>1143</sup> President Donald J. Trump is Taking Action on Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/10/26/president-donald-j-trump-taking-action-drug-addiction-and-opioid-crisis>.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its to implement mental health initiatives and to promote mental health as a member of an international organization.

From 8 to 9 June 2017, the EU hosted its second Mental Health Compass Forum. The forum is designed to bring policymakers, state representatives, non-governmental organizations such as advocacy groups and care organizations, and service professionals providers and users together. The three main topics discussed were mental health in schools, workplaces, and suicide prevention. During the forum, attendees recognized the need for greater inclusion of marginalized populations such as those of lower socioeconomic status.<sup>1144</sup>

On 9 June 2017, at the end of the Mental Health Compass Forum, a consensus paper on Mental Health in the Workplace in Europe was endorsed.<sup>1145</sup> The paper emphasizes the costs of poor mental health, the cost-effectiveness of mental health intervention programmes and health as well as examples of best practices and relevant activities from across EU member states.<sup>1146</sup>

From 12 to 13 October 2017, the European Commission, the European Social Fund, and the European Social and Investment Funds, in conjunction with the Republic of Estonia Ministry of Social Affairs, hosted the Dignity+Independent Living Conference.<sup>1147</sup> The goal of the conference was to discuss the transition from institution-based care to community-based support. The conference examined the mental health impacts of living in institutions, showing an implementation of national mental health initiatives. This is also in accordance with the World Health Organization Mental Health Action plan to provide mental health services in community settings.<sup>1148</sup>

On 18 October 2017, the EU posted its Good Practice collection survey. Anyone can respond to the survey, but the questions require a level of knowledge regarding efficacy of said practice. The survey's content deals with the efficacy of the practise, the level of involvement in developing the practise from mental health service users, and the geographic scale of the project.<sup>1149</sup>

On 17 November 2017, the EU pledged EUR 313,135 to STRENCO. The aim of this project is to strengthen collaboration between academics and students, service users and practitioners and to develop tools to assess multi-professional competences for mental health students in an international

---

<sup>1144</sup> Mental Health at Work and in Schools, Prevention of Suicide Report of the 2017 EU Compass Forum, EU Compass Forum on Mental Health and Well-being (Brussels) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 2 November 2017  
[https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental\\_health/docs/ev\\_20170608\\_mi\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/ev_20170608_mi_en.pdf).

<sup>1145</sup> Mental health in the workplace in Europe, EU Compass for Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing, (Brussels) 9 June 2017. Access Date: 8 April 2018.  
[https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental\\_health/docs/compass\\_2017workplace\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/compass_2017workplace_en.pdf)

<sup>1146</sup> Mental health in the workplace in Europe, EU Compass for Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing, (Brussels) 9 June 2017. Access Date: 8 April 2018.  
[https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental\\_health/docs/compass\\_2017workplace\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/compass_2017workplace_en.pdf)

<sup>1147</sup> Dignity +Independent living = DI Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO), Estonian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 2 January 2018  
<https://www.eu2017.ee/political-meetings/dignity-independent-living-di>.

<sup>1148</sup> Comprehensive mental health action plan, World Health Organization (Geneva) 2013. Access Date: 4 January 2018  
[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021_eng.pdf?ua=1).

<sup>1149</sup> EU-Compass for Action on Mental Health and Well-being: 2018 Good Practices Survey, EU Compass Form on Mental Health and Well-being (Brussels) 18 October 2017. Access Date 4 November 2017  
<https://www.webropol-surveys.com/Answer/SurveyParticipation.aspx?SDID=Fin1380580&SID=a197e987-ec16-4ec7-8a11-b57f281d6177&dy=245659521>.



context. The project will run over three years with collaborating partners from Tampere University of Applied Sciences, Finland; Jyväskylä University of Applied Sciences, Finland; Vives University (Zuid), Belgium; the Technological Educational Institute of Athens, Greece and the University of Salford University in the UK.<sup>1150</sup>

On 14 December 2017, the EU pledged EUR 10.9 million to fund Libyan health care, with a focus on mental health services.<sup>1151</sup>

On 22 December 2017, the EU posted its budget for 2018. In it, it is confirmed that EUR 360,000 would be allocated for a pilot project — severe mental disorders and the risk of violence: pathways through care and effective treatment strategies, a continuation of a previous year's project. The goal of promoting health, including mental health, in particular among adolescents, preventing diseases and fostering supportive environments for healthy lifestyles is also stated.<sup>1152</sup>

The EU has increased research and data collection across its member states, involving mental health service users and opening surveys to the public. In addition, it has allocated budget toward mental health initiatives domestically. On an international level, it has facilitated international collaboration and knowledge sharing, while providing funds and expertise to other countries to develop infrastructure.

Thus, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Heather Wong*

---

<sup>1150</sup> STRENCO — Strengthening multi-professional competencies in mental health in an international context, through co-production with academics, students, service users and professionals, Trinity College Dublin (Dublin) 14 November 2017. Access date: 2 January 2018. <https://www.tcd.ie/globalrelations/news/20171121-strenco.php>.

<sup>1151</sup> EU launches 10.9 million euro healthcare program in Libya, The Libya Observer (Tripoli) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 2 January 2018 <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/health/eu-launches-%E2%82%AC109-million-healthcare-program-libya>.

<sup>1152</sup> DRAFT General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2018 VOLUME 3 SECTION III COMMISSION, European Commission (Brussels) 22 December 2017. Access Date: 2 January 2018 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/data/DB/2018/en/SEC03.pdf>.

### 13. Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards

“[We commit to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains.]”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué*

#### Assessment

Member	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	+0.75		

#### Background

Application of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy has been addressed at the past three G7 summits. In 2015 and 2016, G7 members committed to, “[strive for better application of internationally recognized] environmental standards [in global supply chains].”<sup>1153</sup> The 2017 commitment progresses from this and “[commits to strive for better application and promotion].”<sup>1154</sup>

This commitment has been developed in the context of G7 member support for sustainable development and free trade, and focuses on improving supply chains to achieve broader ambitions. In 2015, G7 members recognized that they had an “important role to play in promoting ... environmental protection in global supply chains”<sup>1155</sup> given their “prominent share in the globalization process.”<sup>1156</sup> Moreover, G7 members reiterated the importance of responsible supply chains in “fostering sustainable economic development.”<sup>1157</sup> This commitment was shaped by an increased international awareness to improve global supply chains after the Rana Plaza disaster where, in 2013, a Bangladesh garment factory collapsed killing 1,137 people.<sup>1158</sup>

Though the World Trade Organization (WTO) is a key institutional body supported by the G7 to facilitate trade, it does not play a role in setting internationally recognized environmental standards. Instead, it stipulates a code of good practice through the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement for

<sup>1153</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1154</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>1155</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1156</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1157</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1158</sup> G7 leaders agree on new insurance fund after Rana Plaza disaster, The Guardian (London) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/08/g7-insurance-fund-rana-plaza-disaster>.

international standardizing bodies to follow in setting international standards. Bodies that comply with this code to set international environmental standards include the International Standardization Organization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.<sup>1159</sup> Given G7 support for the WTO, this commitment supports promotion and application of environmental standards from standardization bodies that follow this code.<sup>1160</sup> Furthermore, the G7 mentioned particular support for application of environmental standards, principles, and commitments as laid out by the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and applicable environmental agreements, at its 2015 summit.<sup>1161</sup> Thus, this commitment additionally applies to the application and promotion of environmental standards relevant to those institutions and agreements.

The 2016 Ise Shima progress report pointed to a number of indicators to follow commitments in this area.<sup>1162</sup> These indicators include: support offered to multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) in G7 countries and partner countries, participants, and wider geographical reach of MSIs; funding or other support to partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains; funding or other support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to understand due diligence and responsible global supply chains; funding or other support to SMEs to understand due diligence and responsible supply chain management; number of offers to host and/or attend voluntary G7 National Contact Points (NCP) and number of G7 NCP peer learning activities. Actions to make progress on the 2015 commitment were seen in these indicators, with a bigger focus on labour safety than specifically environmental standards.

A number of barriers currently prevent application of relevant international environmental standards. These include a lack of national capacity to comply with standards,<sup>1163</sup> lack of national recognition of standards, poor inclusion of developing countries in international standard consensus, and lastly, the voluntary nature of standards.<sup>1164</sup> Thus, these barriers must be addressed by G7 members as part of this commitment in order to better apply and promote internationally recognized environmental standards.

### **Commitment Features**

There are two different aspects to this commitment. The first is the pledge to apply “internationally recognized environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains.]” The second is the promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards.

The commitment only applies to environmental standards that are internationally recognized, thus only to, “Document[s] approved by a recognized body, that provide[s], for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods,

---

<sup>1159</sup> Technical Information on Technical Barriers to Trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 13 October 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tbt\\_e/tbt\\_info\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/tbt_info_e.htm).

<sup>1160</sup> G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

<sup>1161</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1162</sup> Ise-Shima Progress Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 16 October 2017 [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/iseshima\\_progress\\_report.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/iseshima_progress_report.pdf).

<sup>1163</sup> Environmental requirements and market access: preventing ‘green protectionism’, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 11 October 2017 [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/envir\\_e/envir\\_req\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envir_req_e.htm).

<sup>1164</sup> International Standards in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning, United Nations Environmental Programme (Nairobi) 2014. Access Date: 8 October 2017 [http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/7679-e-International\\_Standards\\_in\\_RAC.pdf](http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/7679-e-International_Standards_in_RAC.pdf).

with which compliance is not mandatory”<sup>1165</sup> that are developed through international community consensus. Environmental standards published by the UN, OECD, ILO and relevant environmental agreements also are applicable, as per the 2015 summit.<sup>1166</sup>

As the first aspect is shaped in the context of global supply chains, compliance with application does not require G7 members to bring these environmental standards into their own national legislation. The application of recognized environmental standards is distinguished from their promotion, in that promotion involves political support for internationally recognized environmental standards, whereas application looks to actions that allow for implementation and adherence to internationally recognized environmental standards. Promotion involves support or renewal of old efforts or the creation of new efforts in the area. It should not have to be a brand new initiative.<sup>1167</sup>

Application can materialize in a number of different ways. To be considered as applying internationally recognized environmental standards in the global economy and its supply chains, countries must partake in one or more of the following ways:

1. Introduction of internationally recognized environmental standards into national legislation.
2. Introduction of internationally recognized environmental standards in national standards.
3. Provision of technical assistance in implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards.
4. Capacity building to support implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards.
5. Guidance or support in supply chain due diligence.

While promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards does not necessarily involve application, application can be considered promotion as application demonstrates political support for internationally recognized environmental standards. Statements in support and recognition of internationally recognized environmental standards are considered promotion but not application. Both promotion and application of environmental standards can be on a global or national scale for compliance, provided that they are in line with internationally recognized environmental standards.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	No action to promote or apply internationally recognized environmental standards are undertaken OR existing initiatives are scaled back throughout the global economy and its supply chains.
0	Continuation of existing initiatives to better apply and promote internationally environmental standards by member country is seen OR new initiatives in the promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards are seen throughout the global economy and its supply chains.
+1	New initiatives to better apply AND promote internationally recognized environmental

<sup>1165</sup> Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 11 October 2017. [https://www.wto.org/english/docs\\_e/legal\\_e/17-tbt\\_e.htm#annexl](https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/17-tbt_e.htm#annexl).

<sup>1166</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 8 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1167</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) May 2 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

standards are undertaken by the member country throughout the global economy and its supply chains.
---

*Lead Analyst: Alexandra Witt*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strive “for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.”

On 27 May 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada published two proposed regulations: Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Petroleum Sector)<sup>1168</sup> and the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector).<sup>1169</sup> The regulations are intended to “reduce methane emissions and air pollution from the oil and gas sector.”<sup>1170</sup> The regulations establish facility standards for leak detection and repair programs in the petroleum sector.<sup>1171</sup> They also encourage the use of non-emitting controllers while prohibiting venting at facilities during fracturing operations in the oil and gas sector.<sup>1172</sup> The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which is an international treaty ratified by all members of the United Nations, mandates the reduction of methane emissions.<sup>1173</sup>

On 5 June 2017, Canada committed USD 2.65 billion by 2020 “to help developing countries transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies.”<sup>1174</sup> Under the Paris Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the parties agreed that “developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties concerning both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.”<sup>1175</sup>

<sup>1168</sup> Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Petroleum Sector), Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-05-27/html/reg2-eng.php>.

<sup>1169</sup> Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector), Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-05-27/html/reg1-eng.php>.

<sup>1170</sup> Proposed methane regulations: A significant step in addressing climate change in Canada, Canadian Environmental Protection Act Registry (Ottawa) June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/proposed-methane-regulations.html>.

<sup>1171</sup> Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds (Petroleum Sector), Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-05-27/html/reg2-eng.php>.

<sup>1172</sup> Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector), Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-05-27/html/reg1-eng.php>.

<sup>1173</sup> Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 1 January 1989. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ozone.unep.org/en/handbook-montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/5>.

<sup>1174</sup> Canada’s climate finance support for developing countries, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 5 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/06/canada\\_s\\_climatefinancesupportfordevelopingcountries.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/06/canada_s_climatefinancesupportfordevelopingcountries.html).

<sup>1175</sup> The Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York) 5 October 2016. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php).

On 15 June 2017, Canada announced its Low Carbon Economy Fund.<sup>1176</sup> The fund will invest in projects that “will generate clean growth and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help meet or exceed [Canada’s] Paris Agreement commitments.”<sup>1177</sup> This announcement is in line with the Paris Agreement commitment to “prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.”<sup>1178</sup>

On 14 August 2017, Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland proposed the addition of stronger environmental standards to North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).<sup>1179</sup> Freeland stated that Canada is committed to “integrating enhanced environmental provisions to ensure no NAFTA country weakens environmental protection to attract investment” in addition to a general commitment to labour and environmental standards.<sup>1180</sup>

On 21 September 2017, Canada and the European Union provisionally applied the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).<sup>1181</sup> CETA states that the Parties “reaffirm their commitment to promoting the development of international trade in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable development.”<sup>1182</sup> Mentioned environmentally-friendly practices include eco-labelling, fair trade schemes, encouraging adherence to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) best practices on environmental objectives, and the creation of a Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development.<sup>1183</sup> The trade agreement recognizes the international environmental standards of the OECD, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of 2002.<sup>1184</sup> The agreement is subject to further ratification and approval from the national and regional parliaments, though substantial portions have been provisionally applied.<sup>1185</sup>

---

<sup>1176</sup> The Low Carbon Economy Fund, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-action/low-carbon-economy-fund.html>.

<sup>1177</sup> The Low Carbon Economy Fund, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-action/low-carbon-economy-fund.html>.

<sup>1178</sup> The Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York) 5 October 2016. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php).

<sup>1179</sup> Address by Foreign Affairs Minister on the modernization of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/address\\_by\\_foreignaffairsministeronthemodernizationofthenorthame.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/address_by_foreignaffairsministeronthemodernizationofthenorthame.html).

<sup>1180</sup> Address by Foreign Affairs Minister on the modernization of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/address\\_by\\_foreignaffairsministeronthemodernizationofthenorthame.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/address_by_foreignaffairsministeronthemodernizationofthenorthame.html).

<sup>1181</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1182</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1183</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1184</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1185</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

On 5 October 2017, Canada passed the Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations.<sup>1186</sup> Manufacturers of products with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be regulated and required to transition to alternative substances with lower global warming potentials.<sup>1187</sup> Sectors that will be affected include manufacturers of centralized refrigeration systems, domestic air conditioners, and aerosols.<sup>1188</sup> This directly incorporates the standards of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which includes a global agreement to reduce HFCs.<sup>1189</sup>

On 10 November 2017, Canada proposed revisions to the Federal Halocarbon Regulations.<sup>1190</sup> The goal of the revisions is to “[minimize] releases of halocarbons to the environment.”<sup>1191</sup> One proposed revision states that “Before permanently withdrawing from use any air-conditioning system, refrigeration system, solvent system, fire-extinguishing cylinder, or container, it is proposed that a person shall recover all halocarbons contained in the system or cylinder into a container designed to contain that specific type of halocarbon.”<sup>1192</sup> Halocarbons have high ozone-depleting potential, and they are listed in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.<sup>1193</sup> The Montreal Protocol, ratified by every member of the United Nations, states that signatories shall “adopt appropriate legislative or administrative measures and co-operate in harmonizing appropriate policies to control, limit, reduce or prevent human activities under their jurisdiction or control should it be found that these activities have or are likely to have adverse effects resulting from modification ... of the ozone layer.”<sup>1194</sup>

---

<sup>1186</sup> Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 5 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2017/2017-10-18/html/sor-dors216-eng.php>.

<sup>1187</sup> Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 5 October 2017. 21 November 2017. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2017/2017-10-18/html/sor-dors216-eng.php>.

<sup>1188</sup> Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 5 October 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2017/2017-10-18/html/sor-dors216-eng.php>.

<sup>1189</sup> Canada ratifies global agreement to reduce powerful greenhouse gases and heads to international climate change conference to urge climate action, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 7 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/canada\\_ratifies\\_globalagreementtoreducepowerfulgreenhousegasesan.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/11/canada_ratifies_globalagreementtoreducepowerfulgreenhousegasesan.html).

<sup>1190</sup> Federal Halocarbon Regulations: consultation document on proposed revisions 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/halocarbons-regulations-consultation-document-revisions-2017.html>.

<sup>1191</sup> Federal Halocarbon Regulations: consultation document on proposed revisions 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/halocarbons-regulations-consultation-document-revisions-2017.html>.

<sup>1192</sup> Federal Halocarbon Regulations: consultation document on proposed revisions 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/canadian-environmental-protection-act-registry/halocarbons-regulations-consultation-document-revisions-2017.html>.

<sup>1193</sup> Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 1 January 1989. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ozone.unep.org/en/handbook-montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/5>.

<sup>1194</sup> Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 1 January 1989. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ozone.unep.org/en/handbook-montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer/5>.

On 16 November 2017, Canada and the United Kingdom launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance, formed at the 23rd Conference of Parties talks in Bonn.<sup>1195</sup> The alliance is committed to phasing out coal from power generation by 2030. The November 2017 UN Environment Programme report encouraged a “gradual coal phase-out” to support the “temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>1196</sup>

On 23 December 2017, Canada published a framework for a national clean fuel standard, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage the use of cleaner energy sources and low carbon fuels.<sup>1197</sup> The framework will establish fuel standards in transportation, industry, and buildings.<sup>1198</sup> The clean fuel standard will use a lifecycle analysis to measure the carbon intensity of fuel, incorporating the International Organization for Standardization standard IS/ISO-14040.<sup>1199</sup>

On 6 January 2018, Canada published a proposed Prohibition of Asbestos and Asbestos Products Regulations and proposed amendments to the Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations.<sup>1200</sup> The regulations and amendments would prohibit the import and export of products with asbestos, with limited exceptions.<sup>1201</sup> These changes will be more comprehensive than the current Canadian asbestos standards. The regulations are to enter into force in 2019.<sup>1202</sup> These regulations go beyond the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention, a multilateral treaty which places restrictions on and bans certain hazardous chemicals, including asbestos.<sup>1203</sup>

Canada has applied a number of internationally recognized environmental standards. It has also actively promoted environmental standards for the global economy and its supply chains.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Julia Chen*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied to its commitment to apply and promote internationally recognized environmental standards.

---

<sup>1195</sup> At least 15 states join global alliance to phase out coal by 2030, Reuters (London) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-climatechange-accord-coal/at-least-15-states-join-global-alliance-to-phase-out-coal-by-2030-idUSKBN1DG1AI>.

<sup>1196</sup> Emissions Gap Report, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

<sup>1197</sup> Notice to Interested Parties — Clean Fuel Standard Regulatory Framework, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 23 December 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-12-23/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne1>.

<sup>1198</sup> Notice to Interested Parties — Clean Fuel Standard Regulatory Framework, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 23 December 2017. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2017/2017-12-23/html/notice-avis-eng.html#ne1>.

<sup>1199</sup> Clean Fuel Standards: Discussion Paper, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2017. Access Date: 23 January 2018 [https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/D7C913BB-13D0-42AF-9BC7-FBC1580C2F4B/CFS\\_discussion\\_paper\\_2017-02-24-eng.pdf](https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/D7C913BB-13D0-42AF-9BC7-FBC1580C2F4B/CFS_discussion_paper_2017-02-24-eng.pdf).

<sup>1200</sup> Prohibition of Asbestos and Asbestos Products Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2018/2018-01-06/html/reg3-eng.html>.

<sup>1201</sup> Prohibition of Asbestos and Asbestos Products Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 22 January 2018. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2018/2018-01-06/html/reg3-eng.html>.

<sup>1202</sup> Prohibition of Asbestos and Asbestos Products Regulations, Canada Gazette (Ottawa) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 23 January 2018. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2018/2018-01-06/html/reg3-eng.html>.

<sup>1203</sup> Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention — UNEP (Switzerland) 15 May 2015. Access Date: 23 January 2018. <http://www.pic.int/Portals/5/download.aspx?d=UNEP-FAO-RC-CONVTEXT-2015.English.pdf>.



On 19 September 2017, France implemented the Global Pact for the Environment. The document shows France's will to promote, apply and guarantee environmental standards through their own initiative. The Global Pact sets a clearer understanding of what needs to be accomplished to guard environmental standards and to guide states performance, to increase countries ability to comply with the standards. The document is the first "international legally binding document gathering and harmonizing all environmental laws in one single document." Its objective is described as an "essential tool for governments to help them implementing environmental rules and principles in their own country."<sup>1204</sup>

On 21 September 2017, the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the EU was provisionally applied.<sup>1205</sup> CETA enables France to recognize the international environmental standards of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of 2002.<sup>1206</sup>

On 26 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron promoted an EU carbon tax on exports from countries with lower environmental standards.<sup>1207</sup> This initiative could incentivize increased application of internationally recognized environmental standards.

On 12 December 2017, Macron hosted a climate summit in Paris in order to "create a counter momentum" to Trump's refusal to comply with environmental standards.<sup>1208</sup> The summit also urged state representatives and multinational organisations to make more sustainable use of natural resources.

France has demonstrated initiatives to both promote and apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Maya Mouilleron*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 19 June 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that the G20, of which all G7 countries are member, and all partner countries should support the multilateral system of the World Trade Organization, have common rules, and work to establish standards to protecting workers and

---

<sup>1204</sup> The Global Pact for the Environment, France ONU (New York) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 3 November 2017. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/The-Global-Pact-for-the-Environnement>.

<sup>1205</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1206</sup> Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/ceta/ceta-chapter-by-chapter/>.

<sup>1207</sup> Macron lays out vision for 'profound' changes in post-Brexit EU, The Guardian (London) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/26/profound-transformation-macron-lays-out-vision-for-post-brexit-eu>.

<sup>1208</sup> Macron Holds a Climate Summit, and Trump Casts a Shadow, The New York Times (Paris). Access Date: 19 January 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/12/world/europe/macron-climate-summit.html>.

consumers, as well as the climate and the environment.<sup>1209</sup> This speech was a part of the G20 Dialogue Forum with Non-Governmental Organizations in Hamburg.

On 22 June 2017, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy Brigitte Zypries met with European Union Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström. The talks focused on the ongoing trade-policy issues, where Zypries stated that high labour, consumer and environmental standards and a modern investment protection system combined with the ambitious opening of markets are the right approach towards inclusive growth and prosperity to benefit all sides.<sup>1210</sup>

On 2 July 2017, before the G20 summit in Hamburg, Merkel said in her video podcast that global development will “certainly not be sustainable and inclusive if we simply continue doing things the way we have always done them.” In her opinion, sustainable growth involves “climate agreements, open markets and better trade agreements that include consumer protection, social standards and environmental standards,” which must be further developed step by step.<sup>1211</sup>

On 11 July 2017, Merkel made a speech on “Prosperity for All. Social Market Economy,” at the Political Forum in Ruhr. She stated that the United States and Germany could agree on high standards in the ecological area and social area, and thus comply with international standards, through an agreement between the EU and the US regarding free trade.<sup>1212</sup>

On 13 July 2017, at a joint press conference with French President Emmanuel Macron, Merkel stated that France and Germany will continue to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement. She pointed to the climate agreement and to the affirmation of 19 of the G20 members that it is irreversible. She also said that the 23rd Conference of Parties (COP23) in Bonn in November 2017 will focus on the continued implementation of the Agreement.<sup>1213</sup>

On 13 September 2017, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Rainer Baake, opened the 7th International Conference on Renewable Energies in Mexico. It was the second time that the high-ranking steering committee of the German-Mexican Energy Partnership had met. “After concluding the Paris Agreement,” said Baake, “it is now even more urgent to transform our high-emission energy systems all over the world. Germany and Mexico are among the top countries in the world driving the global energy transition.” Germany and Mexico further agreed

---

<sup>1209</sup> Address by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the G20 Dialogue Forum with Non-Governmental Organizations (C20) (Hamburg) on 19 June 2017. Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 19 June 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2017/2017-06-19-bk-merkel-c20\\_en.html](https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reden/2017/2017-06-19-bk-merkel-c20_en.html).

<sup>1210</sup> Federal Minister Zypries meets with EU Trade Commissioner Malmström, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 22 June 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170622-zypries-trifft-eu-handelskomissarin-malmstroem.html>.

<sup>1211</sup> Address by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel via Video Podcast, Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 2 July 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2017/2017-07-02-podcast-g20-wachstum\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2017/2017-07-02-podcast-g20-wachstum_en.html?nn=709674).

<sup>1212</sup> Rede von Bundeskanzlerin Merkel bei der Veranstaltung des Politischen Forums Ruhr zum Thema „Wohlstand für alle. Soziale Marktwirtschaft“ am 11. Juli 2017 in Essen, Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 11 July 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/DE/Rede/2017/07/2017-07-12-rede-bk-ruhr-forum.html>.

<sup>1213</sup> We must take charge of Europe’s destiny, says Chancellor, the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 13 July 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017\\_en/2017-07-11-deutsch-franzoesischer-ministerrat\\_en.html?nn=709674](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017_en/2017-07-11-deutsch-franzoesischer-ministerrat_en.html?nn=709674).

to work together to address the current global challenges such as combating climate change and ensuring a sustainable energy supply.<sup>1214</sup>

On 19 September 2017, State Secretary Rainer Baake met with other EU energy ministers in Tallinn to discuss the electricity market of the future. Baake stated that Germany has already launched important measures to boost the networking and flexibility of markets, to prepare the electricity market for the growing share of wind and solar power.<sup>1215</sup>

On 5 October 2017, the Energy Efficiency Market Report 2017 was launched by the International Energy Agency (IEA) at an event held at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. Zypries said at the event that energy performance continues to improve to bring down the state's overall energy consumption, which will mitigate greenhouse emissions, improve energy security, and benefit private households by cutting their annual energy bills by almost EUR 500 per person.<sup>1216</sup>

On 7 November 2017, at the Ministerial Meeting of the IEA in Paris, State Secretary Rainer Baake, said: "The IEA plays a key role when it comes to showing how the transformation of the energy systems can be successful worldwide in line with the targets stipulated in the Paris Climate Agreement. Environmental and climate protection, economic viability and continuing high supply security are not in contradiction to each other." Baake stated that Germany is one of the countries making the new Clean Energy Transitions Programme possible, and intends to contribute EUR 6 million in the coming four years.<sup>1217</sup>

From 6 to 17 November 2017, Germany hosted COP23 and announced an additional EUR 100 million to support developing countries in climate change adaptation. Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks commented: "With this pledge of support, we are sending a clear signal that Germany stands in solidarity with those people and countries affected by climate change." With Federal President Steinmeier and French President Macron, Merkel called for resolute action at the COP23, "we need appropriate regulations. We in Europe are aware of our responsibility." She considered that the Climate Action Plan 2050 lays out Germany's long-term and medium-term strategy on being largely greenhouse gas neutral, and saving 80-95% carbon dioxide emissions. Merkel also commented: "We will only be able to preserve our prosperity in future if we make

---

<sup>1214</sup> The global energy transition is making progress. Germany deepens cooperation with Mexico, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 13 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170913-the-global-energy-transition-is-making-progress.html>.

<sup>1215</sup> State Secretary Baake attends meeting of EU energy ministers in Tallinn, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 19 September 2017. Access date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170919-state-secretary-baake-attends-meeting-of-eu-energy-ministers-in-tallinn.html>.

<sup>1216</sup> Minister Zypries: "There is no cleaner energy than energy that isn't used", Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 5 October 2017. Access date: 11 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171005-zypries-theres-no-cleaner-energy-than-energy-that-isnt-used.html>.

<sup>1217</sup> State Secretary Baake attends IEA Ministerial Meeting, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 7 November 2017. Access date: 11 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171107-baake-beim-iea-ministertreffen.html>.

extensive investments climate-friendly. That is why we are convinced that climate policy is also economic policy for the future.”<sup>1218</sup>

Germany has demonstrated application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards. Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Wilkey Rong*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote and apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

On 20 October 2017, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni held talks with Indian leadership to strengthen bilateral relations. A joint statement acknowledged the importance of considering environmental standards in connectivity initiatives.<sup>1219</sup>

On 13 November 2017, Italy's Lombardi regional government joined the BreathLife campaign.<sup>1220</sup> This campaign is a joint effort led by the World Health Organization and United Nations Environment Programme. By joining, the region has committed to setting up standards on emissions for both households and industries and regulating the disposal and management of solid waste.

On 20 November 2017, the Government of Italy and UN Climate Change signed a memorandum of understanding to launch a fellowship programme, aimed to help vulnerable countries, such as Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries, in combating the effects of climate change.<sup>1221</sup> The Italian Government has agreed to provide EUR 2.5 million so that mid-career professionals, as fellows of the programme, can address the challenges of climate change at the national, regional, and local, government level, building institutional capacity.<sup>1222</sup> Fellows will also work with environmental regulatory issues pertaining to the Paris Agreement.<sup>1223</sup>

Through new initiatives that promote internationally recognized environmental standards, namely by capacity-building UN environment organizations to support implementation of internationally recognized environmental standards, and, by promoting recognized international environmental

---

<sup>1218</sup> Climate change will determine our fate, the Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 15 November 2017. Access date: 17 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/11\\_en/2017-11-15-merkel-cop23\\_en.html](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/11_en/2017-11-15-merkel-cop23_en.html).

<sup>1219</sup> India-Italy Joint Statement full text: Narendra Modi, Paolo Gentiloni emphasize importance of regular meetings, First Post (Mumbai) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.firstpost.com/india/india-italy-joint-statement-full-text-narendra-modi-paolo-gentiloni-emphasise-importance-of-regular-high-level-meetings-4184105.html>.

<sup>1220</sup> UN Environment, nrg4SD and ICLEI worked together at climate talks to fight air pollution, Climate Action (London) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/un-environment-nrg4sd-iclei-worked-together-at-climate-together-at-climate>.

<sup>1221</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228>.

<sup>1222</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228>.

<sup>1223</sup> Italy and UN Launch Fellowship for Climate Vulnerable Countries at COP23. Ghana News Agency (Germany). Access Date: 20 November 2017 <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/science/italy-and-un-launch-fellowship-for-climate-vulnerable-countries-at-cop23-125228>.

standards through the pledge to phase out coal power plants, Italy has fully satisfied the two necessary conditions of the commitment.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

*Analyst: Michael Humeniuk*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strive “for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 18 August 2017, United Nations official Thomas Gass, said in an interview with the Asahi Shimbun that Japan is playing a “leading role”<sup>1224</sup> in helping meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide.<sup>1225</sup> The Japanese government and businesses have shown their support for “taking actions in line with the UN agenda for green growth,”<sup>1226</sup> while the Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ) is working to “incorporate the goals”<sup>1227</sup> into its policies and future plans, in efforts to simultaneously tackle “environmental, economic, and social issues.”<sup>1228</sup> The MOEJ’s annual white paper, published earlier in June 2017, featured a chapter devoted to the SDGs<sup>1229</sup> and has also decided to feature the topic in its “fifth basic plan for environmental protection,”<sup>1230</sup> tentatively planned to be released by March 2018.

On 30 October 2017, Japan’s MOEJ issued a press release titled, “Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017,”<sup>1231</sup> summarizing Japan’s proposed actions for assisting developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in “accelerating climate change measures and sustainable development.”<sup>1232</sup> The proposed actions are a framework designed as a follow-up to Japan entering the internationally recognized Paris Agreement in 2016. The framework aims to not only “achieve

---

<sup>1224</sup> U.N. official hopes Japan plays leading role in SDGs, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 19 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201708190012.html>.

<sup>1225</sup> U.N. official hopes Japan plays leading role in SDGs, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 19 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201708190012.html>.

<sup>1226</sup> Japan acting on sustainable development goals, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 12 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Economy/Japan-acting-on-sustainable-development-goals?page=1>.

<sup>1227</sup> Japan acting on sustainable development goals, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 12 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Economy/Japan-acting-on-sustainable-development-goals?page=1>.

<sup>1228</sup> Japan acting on sustainable development goals, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 12 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Economy/Japan-acting-on-sustainable-development-goals?page=1>.

<sup>1229</sup> Japan acting on sustainable development goals, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 12 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Economy/Japan-acting-on-sustainable-development-goals?page=1>.

<sup>1230</sup> Japan acting on sustainable development goals, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 12 August 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Economy/Japan-acting-on-sustainable-development-goals?page=1>.

<sup>1231</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1232</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

the goals”<sup>1233</sup> as outlined in the agreement, such as “diminish[ing] greenhouse gas emission,”<sup>1234</sup> but also to pursue development in accordance to what is outlined in the international standards of the SDGs.<sup>1235</sup> The summary of initiatives also places emphasis on collaboration between “important state and non-state actors”<sup>1236</sup> and clarifies that the projects undertaken as per the initiatives are based on the three principles of “adaptation, mitigation, and transparency.”<sup>1237</sup> More specifically, Japan plans to establish the “Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation,”<sup>1238</sup> as part of the initiative to push for transparency in environmental regulation and development.<sup>1239</sup>

On 14 November 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced that Japan will provide support in fields relating to the environment and welfare to help countries in Southeast Asia to “achieve UN-set Sustainable Development Goals.”<sup>1240</sup> The comments were made in a meeting in Manila alongside various leaders from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and South Korean President Moon Jae In. Abe also stated that Japan would specifically help “ASEAN environment preservation efforts” by providing support going towards infrastructure and related projects.<sup>1241</sup>

On 15 November 2017, the MOEJ announced that the Government of Japan would be contributing USD5 million, with specifically USD 1.67 million coming out of the MOEJ, towards the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).<sup>1242</sup> The press statement describes the CBIT as a fund to “support capacity building”<sup>1243</sup> for accounting greenhouse gas emissions to secure “transparency of mitigation measures”<sup>1244</sup> in developing countries. This follows the proposed initiatives put out by MOEJ one month prior in efforts to reach the targets outlined in the Paris Agreement. It also employs “effective utilization” of the CBIT to comply with the standards of the Paris Agreement. It was announced that Japan will be partnering from here on with the Global Environment Facility.<sup>1245</sup>

---

<sup>1233</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1234</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1235</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1236</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1237</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1238</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1239</sup> Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change 2017, Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2345.html>.

<sup>1240</sup> Abe Vows to Support ASEAN in Environment, The Japan News (Tokyo) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0004066968>.

<sup>1241</sup> Abe Vows to Support ASEAN in Environment, The Japan News (Tokyo) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0004066968>.

<sup>1242</sup> Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>.

<sup>1243</sup> Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>.

<sup>1244</sup> Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>.

<sup>1245</sup> Contribution to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Tokyo) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2344.html>.

On 16 November 2017, Japanese Environment Minister Masaharu Nakagawa unveiled a new plan at the 23rd Conference of the Parties for the launch of a satellite that would help track greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>1246</sup> The satellite, named “Ibuki,” will be used to assist developing countries more “accurately predict,”<sup>1247</sup> measure, and report their greenhouse gas emissions, a practice which has been globally agreed upon as a standard under the Paris Agreement.<sup>1248</sup> For many developing countries with smaller economies, such an endeavour is difficult due to a lack of a “reliable system,”<sup>1249</sup> and thus it becomes similarly difficult to verify any self-reported data to see whether countries are actually “hitting their reduction targets.”<sup>1250</sup> In order to demonstrate continued support for the Paris Agreement, Japan is committing to not only provide the Ibuki satellite to calculate emissions data for developing countries, but also to extend support and guidance in “craft[ing] plans to achieve ... emission-cut targets.”<sup>1251</sup> The satellite is planned to be launched in the “fiscal year through March 2019.”<sup>1252</sup>

Japan has both taken steps to promote future support in relation to environmental issues throughout the global economy and supply chains and has also actively made efforts in application, providing technical assistance, capacity building, as well as guidance and support.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Apanuba Mahmood*

#### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strive “[for better application and promotion of internationally recognized] environmental standards [throughout the global economy and its supply chains].”

On 11 October 2017, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strength introduced the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. This bill was drafted following the Brexit vote, which requires the UK to leave the existing European Atomic Energy Community. This bill outlines the responsibilities the UK must uphold regarding nuclear regulation, including how to safely handle nuclear energy in regards

---

<sup>1246</sup> Japanese Satellite to Beam Down Emissions Data for Emerging Asia, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/International-Relations/Japanese-satellite-to-beam-down-emissions-data-for-emerging-Asia>.

<sup>1247</sup> Japan to Help Developing Countries Calculate Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/30/national/japan-help-developing-countries-calculate-greenhouse-gas-emissions/#.WhE57PkrLIU>.

<sup>1248</sup> Japan to Help Developing Countries Calculate Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/30/national/japan-help-developing-countries-calculate-greenhouse-gas-emissions/#.WhE57PkrLIU>.

<sup>1249</sup> Japan to Help Developing Countries Calculate Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/30/national/japan-help-developing-countries-calculate-greenhouse-gas-emissions/#.WhE57PkrLIU>.

<sup>1250</sup> Japanese Satellite to Beam Down Emissions Data for Emerging Asia, Nikkei-Asian Review (Tokyo) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/International-Relations/Japanese-satellite-to-beam-down-emissions-data-for-emerging-Asia>.

<sup>1251</sup> Japan to Help Developing Countries Calculate Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/30/national/japan-help-developing-countries-calculate-greenhouse-gas-emissions/#.WhE57PkrLIU>.

<sup>1252</sup> Japanese Satellite to Beam Down Emissions Data for Emerging Asia, Nikkei-Asian Review (Germany) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/International-Relations/Japanese-satellite-to-beam-down-emissions-data-for-emerging-Asia>.

to global trade relations and environmental safety, specifically as they related to environmental standards in national and international trade.<sup>1253</sup>

On 11 October 2017, the government announced making up to GBP 557 million available for renewable energy projects, complementing the Clean Growth Strategy with significant financial commitments. Such projects could focus on a variety of business sectors, with the ultimate goal of reducing carbon emissions and energy bills, while continuing to allow the British economy to flourish.<sup>1254</sup> The official announcement on 12 October 2017 of the Clean Growth Strategy saw further financial commitments. This included investing GBP 1 billion to support the creation and promotion of ultra-low emission vehicles, as well as “helping consumers to overcome the upfront cost of an electric car,” and a total of GBP 2.5 billion in government investment geared towards low carbon innovation initiatives between 2015 and 2021.<sup>1255</sup> This also includes GBP 505 million being put towards further commercialization of “innovative clean energy technologies and processes” in business, both nationally and internationally. These financial contributions demonstrate that the UK is not only promoting environmental standards in business and trade but that it is committed to the actual application of environmental standards by ensuring they are well funded.<sup>1256</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the UK’s Minister for Climate Change and Industry Claire Perry announced the official publication of the Clean Growth Strategy. The goal of this strategy was ultimately to lower carbon emissions, while still “creating good jobs and growing the economy.” This announcement included promises to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by the year 2050, the creation of an industrial energy efficiency scheme geared towards lowering power bills for companies and continued support for the Renewable Heat Incentive. One of the major aims of this strategy is ensuring businesses in the UK comply with internationally recognized environmental standards, whether business is completed domestically or abroad.<sup>1257,1258</sup>

On 26 October 2017, the UK Environment Secretary Michael Gove announced the launch of the Cefas-Exeter collaborative centre for Sustainable Aquaculture Futures. The overall goal of this centre is to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly aquaculture. By working towards a more sustainable aquaculture sector, the UK hopes to not only further protect the aquatic environment but to provide a “sustainable supply of food,” while bettering the economy surrounding aquaculture. Projects run by this centre will include aquaculture health products in India, Bangladesh, and Malawi; projects focusing on controlling disease in aquaculture; and funding PhD studentships for

---

<sup>1253</sup> Nuclear Safeguards Bill introduced today, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 11 October 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/nuclear-safeguards-bill-introduced-today>.

<sup>1254</sup> Government confirms up to £557 million for new renewable energy projects, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London), 11 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-confirms-up-to-557-million-for-new-renewable-energy-projects>.

<sup>1255</sup> Launch of Clean Growth Strategy, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/launch-of-the-clean-growth-strategy>.

<sup>1256</sup> Government reaffirms commitment to lead the world in cost-effective clean growth, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-reaffirms-commitment-to-lead-the-world-in-cost-effective-clean-growth>.

<sup>1257</sup> Launch of the Clean Growth Strategy, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/launch-of-the-clean-growth-strategy>.

<sup>1258</sup> The Clean Growth Strategy, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-clean-growth-strategy>.



those studying aquatic animal health and food safety between 2015 and 2020. This centre and its accompanying initiatives demonstrate a commitment to furthering the research, development and application of environmental standards in a variety of economic sectors.<sup>1259</sup>

On 11 November 2017, the Environment Minister for the United Kingdom gave a speech at the UN Climate Change Conference in Germany. Amongst voicing general support for initiatives working to protect the environment and the global economy, the UK committed at least GBP 5.8 billion of international climate finance to help developing countries cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change between 2016 and 2020. The UK's commitment to upholding internationally recognized environmental standards also extends beyond their own borders. Ensuring that other countries that they do business with commit to applying environmental standards ultimately demonstrates the UK's own commitment to these environmental standards.<sup>1260</sup>

On 14 November 2017, the UK ratified a new agreement focusing on tackling global warming, specifically through lowering carbon emissions. The United Nations Montreal Protocol focused on tackling global warming, and specifically, the Kigali amendment demonstrates a commitment to reducing hydrofluorocarbon greenhouse gases by 85% between 2019 and 2036. This amendment was proposed in October 2016, and as of November 2017, the UK was one of the first countries to ratify this amendment to the agreement fully. Many industries have large carbon emissions, and working to lower them demonstrates a commitment to environmental standards.<sup>1261</sup>

On 19 January 2018, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strength released a document outlining the planned changes to their methodology to better reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. In order to explain why certain choices have been made, this document outlines trends in greenhouse gas emissions over the years, to determine which methodologies should be modified. Changes outlined by this document include those regarding landfill waste, harvested wood products, and agricultural models; such changes will allow for more sustainable business practices.<sup>1262</sup>

The UK's actions have demonstrated that this country is actively promoting and applying internationally recognized environmental standards, throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

Thus, the UK received a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kendra Dempsey*

---

<sup>1259</sup> New centre for sustainable aquaculture aims to unlock solutions to global food security, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 26 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-centre-for-sustainable-aquaculture-aims-to-unlock-solutions-to-global-food-security>.

<sup>1260</sup> Environment Minister speaks at the UN Climate Change Conference, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/environment-minister-speaks-at-the-un-climate-change-conference>.

<sup>1261</sup> UK ratifies new agreement to tackle global warming, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ratifies-new-agreement-to-tackle-global-warming>.

<sup>1262</sup> Planned Methodology Changes for UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) January 2018. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/675106/uk-ghg-methodology-changes-2018.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/675106/uk-ghg-methodology-changes-2018.pdf).

**United States: –1**

The United States has not complied with its commitment to strive for better application and promotion of internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 11 July 2017, US House of Representatives appropriators released a bill that would decrease funding to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a national environmental standard-setting body, by USD 528 million from current levels.<sup>1263</sup> This would reduce the EPA's ability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards within the US.

On 20 November 2017, the US Senate Committee on Appropriations introduced a bill that would decrease EPA funding by USD 149.5 million from current levels.<sup>1264</sup> This would also reduce the EPA's ability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards within the US.

The US has initiated actions to reduce its domestic capability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

Thus, the US receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Miriam Lustig*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to better apply and promote internationally environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

On 11 July 2017, the EU published a non-paper on trade and sustainable development in EU trade agreements outlining the Commission's continued commitment to a fair, international, rules-based order based on high standards, cooperation and strengthening of multilateral institutions.<sup>1265</sup> The paper evaluates current practices as well as proposed improvements for better implementation of standards.

On 6 October 2017, Commissioner Cecilia Malmström met with 70 participants of different civil societies to discuss certain trade and sustainable development issues. Malmström said: "I think that the most fundamental issue is what is actually working and what isn't, and what tools do we need to address that? We have to remember that enforcement is not an end in itself, but a means to strengthen legislation and improve effective implementation of labour and environmental standards."<sup>1266</sup> Topics discussed included: the role of civil society in monitoring the implementation of trade agreements; how to make complaints relating to trade and sustainable development; the links

---

<sup>1263</sup> House bill would cut EPA funding by \$528M, The Hill (Washington, DC), 11 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/341507-house-bill-would-cut-epa-funding-by-528m>.

<sup>1264</sup> Senate bill would cut EPA funding by \$150M, The Hill (Washington, DC), 20 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/361250-senate-bill-would-cut-epa-funding-by-150m>.

<sup>1265</sup> European Commission starts a debate on Trade and Sustainable Development in EU Trade Agreements, European Commission Trade (Brussels) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1689>.

<sup>1266</sup> Commissioner Malmström meets with civil society on trade and sustainable development issues, European Commission Trade (Brussels) October 6 2017. Access Date: November 19 2017. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1739&title=Commissioner-Malmstr%C3%B6m-meets-with-civil-society-on-trade-and-sustainable-development-issues>.

between trade deals and the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, and how to reinforce the system at the multilateral level.<sup>1267</sup>

On 7 November 2017, the European Commission committed almost EUR 25 million from the European Regional Development Fund to the remediation of acid tar ponds in Inčukalns, Latvia.<sup>1268</sup> The aim of the project is to prevent acidic infiltration into groundwater and to rehabilitate the site, therefore protecting the health of the inhabitants and the environment. A monitoring system for the water quality of groundwater and the environment will be set up as well.<sup>1269</sup> This complies with guidelines outlined by the World Health Organization for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater, specifically monitoring and system assessment<sup>1270</sup> as well as those outlined by the International Standards Organization on sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal.<sup>1271</sup>

The EU has consistently been promoting and applying internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply changes. It has been transparent with their progress allowing us to conclude their prioritization for the commitment.

Thus, the EU received a score of +1.

*Analyst: Victoria Witt*

---

<sup>1267</sup> Commissioner Malmström meets with civil society on trade and sustainable development issues, European Commission Trade (Brussels) October 6 2017. Access Date: November 19 2017. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1739&title=Commissioner-Malmstr%C3%B6m-meets-with-civil-society-on-trade-and-sustainable-development-issues>.

<sup>1268</sup> La politique de cohésion de l'UE protège l'environnement et la santé des Lettons, European Union, European Commission (Geneva) November 7 2017. Access Date: November 19 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-4421\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-4421_en.htm).

<sup>1269</sup> La politique de cohésion de l'UE protège l'environnement et la santé des Lettons, European Union, European Commission (Geneva) November 7 2017. Access Date: November 19 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-4421\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-4421_en.htm).

<sup>1270</sup> WHO Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater. World Health Organization (Geneva) Access Date: November 17 2017. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/78265/1/9241546824\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/78265/1/9241546824_eng.pdf).

<sup>1271</sup> ISO/TC 275. International Organization for Standardization (Geneva) Access Date: November 19 2017. <https://www.iso.org/committee/4493530.html>.

## 14. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions

“We also need to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labor market policies and by making adjustments to our welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for our labor force.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué*

### Assessment

Member	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany	-1		
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union		0	
Average Score	+0.38		

### Background

A stable labour force is important to economic growth in the aggregate, but it is also made up of individuals who benefit from stability. In addition to providing disposable income, employment provides social relationships, identity in society, and individual self-esteem.<sup>1272</sup> In other words, a stable labour force is key to both the wellbeing of the economy and of society.

The 2017 Taormina leaders' communiqué identifies that the factor challenging the maintenance of stability in the labour force is new forms of work brought on by the Next Product Revolution (NPR).<sup>1273</sup> NPR describes a set of current and expected changes that will radically transform the production process. These changes are caused by the integration of digital technology, new materials, and new processes into the production process. Examples of digital technology include advanced robotics, 3D printing, and the internet of things. New materials could, but are not limited to be, bio- or nano-based. Finally, examples of new processes are data-driven production and artificial intelligence.<sup>1274</sup>

Olivier Scalabre from the Boston Consulting Group predicts that NPR will have a greater effect than all the previous industrial revolutions, boosting industrial productivity by a third.<sup>1275</sup> Such dramatic transformations to the production process will no doubt shock the labour market. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expects significant shocks to the labour market. In the United Kingdom, jobs in production are likely to disappear in favour of investments

<sup>1272</sup> Liliana Winkelmann and Rainer Winkelmann, “Why are the Unemployed So Unhappy?: Evidence from Panel Data,” *Economica* 65: no. 257 (1998):1-15. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2555127>.

<sup>1273</sup> 2017 G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

<sup>1274</sup> “The next production revolution: Key issues and policy proposals”, in *The Next Production Revolution: Implications for Governments and Business*, OECD (Paris) 10 May 2017. Access date: 14 October 2017. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264271036-5-en>.

<sup>1275</sup> Address by Olivier Scalabre at TED@BCG, TED Institute (Paris) May 2016. Access date: 13 October 2017. [https://www.ted.com/talks/olivier\\_scalabre\\_the\\_next\\_manufacturing\\_revolution\\_is\\_here/transcript](https://www.ted.com/talks/olivier_scalabre_the_next_manufacturing_revolution_is_here/transcript).

in automation and self-employment, which has already increased by more than 30% since 2010, is likely to increase due to the rise of digital platforms.<sup>1276</sup> Clearly, this change in work conditions will require new labour market policies and welfare adjustments.

The G7 members have begun preparing at the national level and collectively as a group. During the 2017 Taormina Summit, a People-Centered Action Plan on Innovation, Skills and Labor was issued. The two key policy priorities related to labour in this action plan were identified to be dialogue and inclusiveness.<sup>1277</sup>

The 2017 Taormina Summit was the first G7 summit to address the impact of the NPR on employment. Prior to the summit, concerns about high unemployment were addressed at the 1993 Tokyo Summit and commitments were made to reduce unemployment.<sup>1278</sup> More recently during the 2011 Deauville Summit, G8 members called for macroeconomic policies that would lead to unemployment reduction and quick re-entry into the labour market.<sup>1279</sup> During the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 members committed to supporting employment in transition countries through vocational training, partnering to finance post-secondary institutions, and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SME).<sup>1280</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The goal of this commitment is to see stability in the labour force. Stability in the labour force should not be understood to mean the same as unemployment. Unemployment ignores individual experiences in the labour market such as job creation and destruction. For this report, job stability is defined to be retention rate, the probability that a job with a particular employer will last one more period, as a measure.

To address the impact of new forms of work and working conditions on job stability, G7 members are called upon to 1) implement sound labour market policies and 2) make adequate adjustments to their welfare systems.

As technological change increases the demand of some skills and decreases the demand of others, labour market policies need be improved to provide skills training in complex tasks that complement new technologies. This could be accomplished by providing education and technical training to encourage creativity, flexibility, and communications skills. Labour market policies could also include labour reforms to protect workers' rights in the growing number of non-standard work arrangements created by NPR.<sup>1281</sup>

---

<sup>1276</sup> The Next Production Revolution: Implications for Governments and Businesses, OECD 10 May 2017. Access Date: 25 October 2017. [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/the-next-production-revolution\\_9789264271036-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/the-next-production-revolution_9789264271036-en).

<sup>1277</sup> People-Centered Action Plan on Innovation, Skills and Labor, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/action-plan.html>.

<sup>1278</sup> World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 1993. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/world.html>

<sup>1279</sup> Macroeconomics, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 May 2012. Access date: 14 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2011compliance-final/02-11-final-unemployment.pdf>

<sup>1280</sup> Labor and Employment, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 June 2013. Access date: 14 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2012compliance/13-12-final-labour.pdf>.

<sup>1281</sup> The Impact of the Technological Revolution on Labour Markets and Income Distribution, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (New York) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2017. [https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017\\_Aug\\_Frontier-Issues-1.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017_Aug_Frontier-Issues-1.pdf).

Welfare system adjustments are changes to social insurance programs or tax burdens with the intention of protecting workers, especially those whose jobs are affected by technological change. Changing the coverage of social insurance programs such as healthcare, unemployment insurance, and pensions are potential adjustments. Another potential adjustment is changing tax burdens to improve incentives to work.<sup>1282</sup>

The communique also suggests that a “multi-stakeholder approach” be pursued when necessary. A multi-stakeholder approach can be adopted through the promotion of dialogue between “policy-makers, social partners, the private sector, education and training providers, innovation analysts and other relevant actors” on how to address the impact of NPR on the labour market.<sup>1283</sup>

G7 members can achieve compliance with principle 1) by implementing labour policies that provide skills training and/or protect workers’ rights. G7 members can achieve compliance with principle (2) by adjusting social insurance programs and/or tax burdens to assist those whose jobs are affected by technological change. Evidence of dialogue with stakeholders should be seen positively as working towards compliance.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not implements changes to labour market <b>AND</b> does not make adjustments to welfare systems with the intention of encouraging stability
0	With the intention of encouraging stability in the labour market, member implements changes to labour market policies <b>OR</b> makes adjustments to welfare systems.
+1	With the intention of encouraging stability in the labour market, member implements changes to labour market policies <b>AND</b> makes adjustments to welfare systems.

*Lead Analyst: Ivan Hsieh*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Canadian labour force.

On 5 June 2017, the Alberta provincial government passed a labour reform bill with the stated aim of adapting to the changing nature of work and family life. Significant aspects of the bill include extending maternity leave, lowering the threshold for unpaid leave to deal with personal situations, and simplifying union certification.<sup>1284</sup>

On 14 June 2017, the Government of Canada launched CanCode, a CAD 50 million program that will give 500,000 students from kindergarten to grade 12 the opportunity to learn digital and coding

<sup>1282</sup> The Impact of the Technological Revolution on Labour Markets and Income Distribution, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (New York) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2017. [https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017\\_Aug\\_Frontier-Issues-1.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/2017_Aug_Frontier-Issues-1.pdf).

<sup>1283</sup> G7 Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 September 2017. Access date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/employment/2017-labour-declaration.html>.

<sup>1284</sup> Workplace Legislation Changes, Government of Alberta (Edmonton) 5 June 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <https://www.alberta.ca/workplace-legislation-changes.aspx>.

skills over the next two years. The program is part of the Government of Canada's Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy initiated in the federal 2017 budget.<sup>1285</sup>

On 29 June 2017, the Canada-Ontario Job Grant Program reported several changes for the to be effective on April 1, 2017. This includes employee training financial aid and cost caps for funding per trainee and other restrictions on funding proposals to ensure effectiveness in supporting local businesses.<sup>1286</sup>

On 5 July 2017, the Government of Canada launched the Strategic Innovation Fund, a CAD 1.26 billion fund aimed at creating jobs, skills, and business opportunities for Canadians by attracting high-quality investments. The fund is part of the Government of Canada's Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy initiated in the federal 2017 budget.<sup>1287</sup>

On 24 October 2017, the Forum of Labour Market Ministers met to discuss priorities concerning Canada's labour market. The discussion included the Government of Canada's pledge to invest CAD 20 billion over the next six years for training programs, expanding labour mobility of certified workers, and improving labour market information.<sup>1288</sup>

On 22 November 2017, the Ontario provincial government passed a labour reform bill with the stated aim of creating more opportunities and stability for workers amid the changing nature of work. The change was identified by the Changing Workplaces Review, a report commissioned by the Ontario provincial government, as the increasing proportion of Ontario workers hired in precarious part-time, contract, or minimum wage positions. Significant aspects of the bill include raising the Ontario's minimum wage, mandating equal pay for employees of with different hours doing the same job as full-time employees, and requiring fairer employee scheduling.<sup>1289</sup>

On 3 December 2017, changes to employment insurance rules allowed new parents to spread their federal benefits over a longer period of time. The government's goal was to adapt to changing working conditions by making it easier for families to balance work and life.<sup>1290</sup>

---

<sup>1285</sup> Government of Canada Launches \$50-million Coding Program for Young Canadians, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 12 June 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018.

[https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/06/government\\_of\\_canadalaunches50-millioncodingprogramforyoungcanad.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/06/government_of_canadalaunches50-millioncodingprogramforyoungcanad.html).

<sup>1286</sup> Rules Change for Canada-Ontario Job Grant Program, the Globe and Mail (Toronto) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2018. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/small-business/talent/rules-change-for-canada-ontario-job-grant-program/article35476795/>.

<sup>1287</sup> Government of Canada Launches Strategic Innovation Fund, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 5 July 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/07/government\\_of\\_canadalaunchesstrategicinnovationfund.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/07/government_of_canadalaunchesstrategicinnovationfund.html).

<sup>1288</sup> Labour Market Ministers take action to help Canadians succeed in a changing economy, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) October 24, 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017.

[https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/news/2017/10/labour\\_market\\_ministerstakeactiontohelpcanadianssucceedinachangi.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/news/2017/10/labour_market_ministerstakeactiontohelpcanadianssucceedinachangi.html).

<sup>1289</sup> Ontario Introduces New Legislation to Create Faire Workplaces Better Jobs, Ministry of Labor (Toronto) 1 June 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <https://news.ontario.ca/mol/en/2017/06/ontario-introduces-legislation-to-create-fair-workplaces-better-jobs.html>.

<sup>1290</sup> Feds announce expanded parental leave, new caregiver benefits that'll come into effect Dec. 3, Toronto Star (Toronto) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 25 2017, <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2017/11/09/ottawa-to-announce-expanded-parental-leave-thatll-come-into-effect-next-month.html>.

Canada has complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies, and to improve upon their welfare system to provide stability for the Canadian labour force. The federal government is investing heavily in innovation through its multi-year Innovation and Skills Plan, while select provincial governments are updating provincial labour policies to adapt to the changing nature of work.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Danielle Zhuo*

### **France: +1**

France has complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the labour force.

On 22 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron signed a series of five decrees amending France's labour laws. Employers were given more ability to fire and hire workers and remuneration for unfair dismissals was restricted.<sup>1291</sup> An upper limit has also been set on the payouts employees may receive after an unfair dismissal, but severance payments were increased from 20% of an employee's annual salary to 25%. Labour Minister Muriel Penicaud stated that these reforms were meant to address the unwillingness of firms to hire workers "due to the fear of not being able to adapt."<sup>1292</sup> Labour Minister Pénicaud also stated that these reforms are the result of over "300 hours of consultation with unions."<sup>1293</sup> These reforms have the potential to increase the competitiveness of small businesses and start-ups which can lead to greater employment and shows the use of a multi-stakeholder approach.

On 22 September 2017, in the same set of decrees, collective bargaining was decentralized so that individual companies will work with their labour forces to come to company-wide agreements. (under the previous system, bargaining had been industry-wide). Furthermore, firms were able to change the length of short-term contracts.<sup>1294</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the French government began talks to reform unemployment insurance. President Macron has proposed expanding the scope of those covered by the program to include people who are self-employed and people who have chosen to quit their jobs.<sup>1295</sup> The French government also allocated EUR 15 billion over five years to support adult education for the unemployed.<sup>1296</sup>

---

<sup>1291</sup> "Macron signs French labor reform decrees" Reuters (Paris) 22 September 2017. Access Date: XX <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-reform-labour/macron-signs-french-labor-reform-decrees-idUSKCN1BX1K7>.

<sup>1292</sup> "France sets 2-year goal to overhaul welfare" Financial Times 4 September 2017. Access date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/4e6fffc4-9086-11e7-bdfa-eda243196c2c>.

<sup>1293</sup> "France sets 2-year goal to overhaul welfare" Financial Times 4 September 2017. Access date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/4e6fffc4-9086-11e7-bdfa-eda243196c2c>.

<sup>1294</sup> "Emmanuel Macron pushes through French labour law reforms" Financial Times (Paris) 22 September 2017. <https://www.ft.com/content/a9ad1728-9f68-11e7-9a86-4d5a475ba4c5>.

<sup>1295</sup> "Macron launches second round of labour reforms" The Local 12 October 2017. Access date: January 13 2018. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20171012/macron-launches-second-round-of-labour-reforms>.

<sup>1296</sup> New regulations on occupational pensions in Germany, European Commission (Brussels) July 2017. Access Date: 11 April 2018. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=18229&langId=en>



On 21 November 2017, a 2018 budget proposal was introduced into the National Assembly and passed by that body. The budget included a cut of 1,600 civil service jobs and EUR 15 billion in spending cuts.<sup>1297</sup>

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies, and to improve upon their welfare system to provide stability for the French labour force. The reforms that are in the process of being implemented attempt to protect the labour market from technological change.

Therefore, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kelly Cholvat*

### **Germany: -1**

Germany has not complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the labour force.

There have been no significant changes to German labour market policy since 27 May 2017. Germany's employment rate increased steadily in 2017, though this increase is consistent with the average in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and is not the result of a change in labour market policy.<sup>1298</sup>

On 2 June 2017, the Bundestag produced a legislative report on the progress of Germany's "Digital Agenda" for 2014-2017. This agenda includes adapting to "the digital economy and the digital workplace."<sup>1299</sup> It outlines efforts such as "the establishment and expansion of research and technology programmes with high transferability to industry" and "assisting small and medium-sized IT enterprises with their internationalisation efforts and facilitating their access to growth capital."<sup>1300</sup> The Bundestag report outlines the success of the federal government's efforts to improve access to financial capital for growing startups and describes the continuation of the "Industry 4.0" plan, which includes the opening of "centers of excellence" to provide technical expertise and advice to startups.<sup>1301</sup> However, this report has yet to inform any policy change.

On 25 August 2017, the German Bundesregierung reported that 13% of employed Germans worked "mini-jobs," part-time marginal employment which pays less than EUR 450 per month.<sup>1302</sup> However,

---

<sup>1297</sup> "French MPs back Macron's cost-cutting first budget" RFI (Paris) 22 November 2017. Access date: 15 January 2018. <http://en.rfi.fr/france/20171122-french-mps-back-macrons-cost-cutting-first-budget>.

<sup>1298</sup> Employment Outlook 2017, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). 13 June 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <http://www.oecd.org/germany/Employment-Outlook-Germany-ENG.pdf>.

<sup>1299</sup> Digital Agenda 2014-2017, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin). August 2014. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/\\_Anlagen/2014/08/2014-08-20-digitale-agenda-engl.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=6](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/2014/08/2014-08-20-digitale-agenda-engl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=6).

<sup>1300</sup> Digital Agenda 2014-2017, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin). August 2014. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/\\_Anlagen/2014/08/2014-08-20-digitale-agenda-engl.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=6](https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/2014/08/2014-08-20-digitale-agenda-engl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=6).

<sup>1301</sup> Legislaturbericht Digitale Agenda 2014 bis 2017, Deutscher Bundestag (Berlin). 2 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017 <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/121/1812130.pdf>.

<sup>1302</sup> Minijobs in Deutschland, Deutscher Bundestag (Berlin). 25 August 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://www.bundestag.de/presse/hib/2017\\_08/-/525270](https://www.bundestag.de/presse/hib/2017_08/-/525270).

the German government has taken no concrete steps to improve work conditions for workers in “mini-jobs.”

On 6 September 2017, the Bundesregierung issued a report describing the prospect of the establishment of a national poverty strategy as “not promising.”<sup>1303</sup> Germany has not made meaningful adjustments to welfare systems to provide stability for the labour force, and no upcoming legislation that suggests this will change.

On 1 January 2018, a law strengthening company-based pension schemes entered into force that introduces greater tax incentives and a higher state subsidy with the objective of making such schemes more attractive, particularly for workers with lower incomes.

Though Bundestag reports acknowledge many of the problems brought about by the changing nature of work, the German government has not passed any significant legislation to deal with these problems since 27 May 2017.

Thus, Germany receives a score of –1.

*Analyst: Ben Prystawski*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustment to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Italian labour force.

On 6 June 2017, new legislation promoting flexible work scheduling in addition to formalizing protection and benefits for self-employed workers entered into effect in Italy. The legislation also established the Technical Discussion Board on Autonomous Work under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies to oversee self-employment.<sup>1304</sup>

On 29 September 2017, Italy’s Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, in partnership with the Italian Cooperatives Alliance, organized an event involving close to 300 co-operators to discuss changes technological innovation will bring to the labour market, and ways cooperatives can respond. Italian Minister of Labour and Social Policies Giuliano Poletti stated, “Innovation-related transitions must be governed and not suffered. Cooperatives have the ability to promote economic and social responses to the challenges of change embedded in their DNA.”<sup>1305</sup>

On 27 December 2017, the Italian government passed its budget law for 2018. It include a three-year reduction in social-security contributions for private employers hiring permanent employees under 30. For 2018, a tax credit up to a maximum of EUR 300,000 was introduced for the training of employees in the technology sector. The tax credit is part of the “National Business Plan 4.0,” a government plan launched in the September of 2016 that seeks to prepare Italy for industrial change

---

<sup>1303</sup> Keine nationale Armutsstrategie, Deutscher Bundestag (Berlin). 6 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://www.bundestag.de/presse/hib/2017\\_09/-/525886](https://www.bundestag.de/presse/hib/2017_09/-/525886).

<sup>1304</sup> Italy: Provisions on Self-Employed Workers and Flexible Work Schedules, Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/italy-provisions-on-self-employed-workers-and-flexible-work-schedules/>.

<sup>1305</sup> G7 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Declaration refers to cooperatives, International Labour Organization (Geneva) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/news/WCMS\\_584685/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/news/WCMS_584685/lang-en/index.htm).

through industry policy, research, and infrastructure funding. The budget also refinanced EUR 330 million as part of the Nuova Sabatini measure for the 2018 to 2023 period. This measure aims to grant micro, small and medium-sized enterprises subsidized loans to invest in new machinery, plant and equipment, with 30% of the resources reserved for “industry 4.0” investments.<sup>1306</sup>

The Italian government has implemented changes to labour market policies, has pursued dialogues with stakeholders, and has made adjustment to welfare system with the intention of labour market stability.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Bonnie Li*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to implement sound labour market policies and to make adjustments to their welfare system, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the Japanese labour force.

On 26 August 2017, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare announced that it is aiming to increase spending by JPY 280 billion in order to promote labour reform. The efforts follow Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s renewed emphasis on labour reform as one of his cabinet’s key policies. The ministry plans to use the funding to improve employment conditions especially for non-regular workers, by expanding subsidies for companies, adding sector-by-sector manuals, and increasing the number of inspection monitors.<sup>1307</sup>

On 8 September 2017, the Japanese Labour Policy Council released a statement approving the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare’s “Outline of Legislation for the Promotion of Work Style Reform.” The Ministry had requested review of the outline, which is based on the “Action Plan for the Realization of Work Style Reform” that had been put out by Prime Minister Abe and the Diet earlier in April. The ministry’s outline touches upon several key provisions, which include restrictions on overtime hours, expanding protections on workers’ health, and eliminating unreasonable differences in working conditions of regular employees and those of non-standard workers, such as “part-time employees, fixed-term employees, and dispatched employees.” The ministry will prepare draft legislation based on this outline to submit to the next session of the Diet, and tentatively the legislation is planned to come into effect in early 2019.<sup>1308</sup>

On 1 November 2017, Prime Minister Abe’s Cabinet Public Relations Office released a Basic Policy Outline decided by the Cabinet. The statement outlines Abe’s newly elected cabinet’s overall policy goals, and in regards to labour and welfare specifically mentioned is the creation of a “Human Resources Development Revolution,” which aims to modify the current welfare system to better accommodate and cover a more diverse range of Japan’s demography by “investing in families and children” through increasing health care coverage, pensions, accessibility of nursing/childcare, etc. In

---

<sup>1306</sup> Legge di Bilancio 2018, Italian Government (Rome) 3 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.governo.it/approfondimento/legge-di-bilancio-2018/8744>.

<sup>1307</sup> Labor Ministry to Seek ¥280 Billion for Labor Reform in ‘18, The Japan Times (Tokyo), 26 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/08/26/business/economy-business/labor-ministry-seek-%C2%A5280-billion-labor-reform-18/#.WhkTOvkrK01>.

<sup>1308</sup> Outline of Japanese Legislation for the Promotion of Work Style Reform Held Reasonable, Lexology (Tokyo), 26 October 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=86f9b9f9-0caf-484e-a59e-d98a627c40c2>.

addition, the government will continue to push its “Work Style Reform,” which will reform the labour market in various ways to promote incentives for workers, including protecting workers from long hours, and “realizing equal pay for equal work.”<sup>1309</sup>

On 1 November 2017, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare put a new law into effect, strengthening protection of foreign workers and trainees’ rights. The law aims to protect foreign technical trainees from human rights abuses, such as working excessive hours, and specifically implements a new penalty fine on such violations. A new framework, overseen by the Organization for Technical Intern Training (OTIT), will enforce a strict screening process for businesses who wish to employ foreign trainees, and then will also authorize training plans submitted by the businesses, in order to increase supervision and prevent foreign trainees from being subject to unfair conditions and potential exploitation. Under the OTIT’s new program, foreign trainees will now also be able to work for a contract period of five years, as opposed to a three-year maximum previously.<sup>1310</sup>

On 8 November 2017, the International Monetary Fund’s Managing Director Christine Lagarde made a statement praising Japan’s efforts to promote labour reform as a step in the right direction towards future economic growth. Lagarde stated that although “demographics and productivity pose major challenges in Asia,” Japan’s efforts at reform, including “boosting female labor participation,” and “improv[ing] child care” are a good example for other countries to follow, and that such actions could become a “game changer” for the Japanese economy.<sup>1311</sup>

Japan has taken steps to reform both its labour laws by implementing new policies, as well as corresponding adjustments in the social welfare system by increasing its coverage to accommodate a more diverse portion of the population.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Apanuba Mahmood*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to their welfare systems, with the intention of providing stability for their labour force.

On 28 September 2017, the Education and Skills Funding Agency published guidance information for post-16 institutions on work placement capacity and delivery funding. It explained that the Department of Education is investing in post-16 institutions to develop their capacity to provide 16- to 18-year-olds in vocational and technical study programmes with full time work placements.<sup>1312</sup>

---

<sup>1309</sup> Basic Policy (Cabinet decision on November 1, 2017), Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo), 1 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [http://japan.kantei.go.jp/98\\_abe/decisions/2017/basic\\_policy.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/98_abe/decisions/2017/basic_policy.html).

<sup>1310</sup> Law to Protect Foreign Trainees Goes Into Force in Japan, Nikkei Asian Review (Tokyo), 1 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics-Economy/Policy-Politics/Law-to-protect-foreign-trainees-goes-into-force-in-Japan>.

<sup>1311</sup> IMF Chief Says Labor Reform Can Be a ‘Game Changer’ for Japan’s Economy, The Japan Times (Tokyo), 8 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/11/08/business/imf-chief-says-labor-reform-can-game-changer-japans-economy/#.WhoObPkrK00>.

<sup>1312</sup> Work Placements — Capacity and Delivery Fund from April 2018 to July 2019, Education and Skills Funding Agency (London) 28 September. 2017. Access Date: 15 November, 2017. [www.gov.uk/guidance/work-placements-capacity-and-delivery-fund-from-april-2018-to-july-2019](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/work-placements-capacity-and-delivery-fund-from-april-2018-to-july-2019).

On 1 October 2017, the Education Secretary Justine Greening announced that the government planned to raise the earning threshold for student loan repayments from GBP 21,000 to GBP 25,000. Other significant announcements on changes to education include freezing tuition fees for the 2018/2019 school year, launching 27 new projects to promote degree-apprenticeships routes to employment, and the latest round of the GBP 140 million Strategic School Improvement Fund. These changes aim to “build the skills needed to secure the nation’s prosperity.”<sup>1313</sup>

On 15 October 2017, an independent review led by experts in industry and academia on UK’s artificial intelligence (AI) industry was released. It provided 18 recommendations on how the UK can be made more suitable for AI businesses. The accompanying press release stated that the recommendations are now being considered in discussions towards a potential Industrial Strategy sector deal between government and the AI industry.<sup>1314</sup>

On 28 October 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May called on companies to ensure greater female representation at senior levels, publish gender pay data, and make workplaces more flexible by advertising them as such. A McKinsey study was stating that closing the gender pay gap would add GBP 150 billion to the UK economy by 2025 was cited in the accompanying press release.<sup>1315</sup>

On 8 November 2017, the Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry Claire Perry announced a GBP 84 million investment to support the research and development of robotic, smart energy, and AI technology. Of that, GBP 45 million will be used to set up four new research hubs based at the University of Manchester, University of Birmingham, University of Surrey, and Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh. This investment is part of the government’s Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund, a GBP 4.7 billion fund supporting UK businesses and researchers to meet the major industrial and social challenges.<sup>1316</sup>

On 14 November 2017, the first Digital Skills Partnership Board with representatives from the public, private, and charity sectors met to discuss cooperative approaches to train those who lack digital skills. This meeting was part of a government’s “Digital Strategy” launched in March of 2017, which as of November 2017 trained two million people in digital skills in partnership with industry.<sup>1317</sup>

---

<sup>1313</sup> New Education and Skills Measures Announced, Department of Education, (London) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [www.gov.uk/government/news/new-education-and-skills-measures-announced](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-education-and-skills-measures-announced).

<sup>1314</sup> Industry-led review details plans to supercharge UK Artificial Intelligence industry, Department of Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport (London) 15 October 2017. Access Date: 31 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/industry-led-review-details-plans-to-supercharge-uk-artificial-intelligence-ai-industry>.

<sup>1315</sup> Prime Minister Announces New Drive to End the Gender Pay Gap, Prime Minister's Office (London) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-announces-new-drive-to-end-the-gender-pay-gap>.

<sup>1316</sup> Funding for 84 million for artificial intelligence and robotics research and smart energy innovation announced, Innovate UK (London) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/funding-for-84-million-for-artificial-intelligence-and-robotics-research-and-smart-energy-innovation-announced>.

<sup>1317</sup> Government backed scheme helps train two million people in digital skills, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (London) 14 November 2017. Access Date: 30 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-backed-scheme-helps-train-two-million-people-in-digital-skills>.

On 23 November 2017, Secretary of State for Work and Pensions David Gauke provided details on a GBP1.5 billion package to support Universal Credit. Improvements were centred around streamlining the payment process and abolishing the week-long waiting period for payments.<sup>1318</sup>

On 25 January 2018, the Government's 'Digital Charter' was published. At the World Economic Forum on the same day, Prime Minister Theresa May explained at the World Economic Forum that the Charter would allow the technology sector in the UK to thrive by managing the opportunities, challenges, and risks of new technologies such as artificial intelligence.<sup>1319</sup>

United Kingdom has made substantial progress towards compliance by improving skills training opportunities, funding for technological research, and adjusting social welfare.

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

*Analyst: Fred Randall*

### **United States: -1**

The United States has not complied with its commitment to address new forms of work and improve working conditions by implementing sound labour market policies and by making adjustments to their welfare systems.

On 7 June 2017, the United States Department of Labor rescinded two informal guidances on "joint employment and independent contractors" that were made in 2015 and 2016 by the Obama administration.<sup>1320</sup> These guidances clarified the interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) regarding employees jointly employed by two or more companies.<sup>1321</sup> Without these guidances, there is ambiguity in the NLRA's interpretation by both employers and employees.<sup>1322</sup>

On 17 November 2017, Ambassador Robert Lighthizer, the United States trade representative, released negotiating objectives for the fourth round of negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), some which included provisions to strengthen labour provisions within NAFTA.<sup>1323</sup> These specific objectives refer to improving and prioritizing labour dispute provisions

---

<sup>1318</sup> More Detail on £1.5 billion package of support for Universal Credit, Department for Work and Pensions, 23 November 2017. Access Date: 28 December 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/more-detail-on-15-billion-package-of-support-for-universal-credit>.

<sup>1319</sup> Digital Charter will set new online standards for years to come, Department for Digital Culture, Media and Sport (London) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 31 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/digital-charter-will-set-new-online-standards-for-years-to-come>.

<sup>1320</sup> US Secretary of Labor withdraws joint employment, independent contractor informal guidance, United States Department of Labor (Washington, D.C.) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/opa/opa20170607>.

<sup>1321</sup> U.S. Labor Department rescinds Obama-era rule on 'joint employment', Reuters (Albany) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/usa-labor/u-s-labor-department-rescinds-obama-era-rule-on-joint-employment-idUSL1N1J41RF>.

<sup>1322</sup> U.S. Labor Department rescinds Obama-era rule on 'joint employment', Reuters (Albany) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-labor/u-s-labor-department-rescinds-obama-era-rule-on-joint-employment-idUSKBN18Y2PZ>.

<sup>1323</sup> Summary of Objectives for the NAFTA Renegotiation: November 2017, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/Nov%20Objectives%20Update.pdf>.

outlined in NAFTA's side agreement on labour, the North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation.<sup>1324</sup>

On 20 November 2017, the White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders announced that there are plans to unveil a welfare reform plan sometime at the beginning of 2018.<sup>1325</sup> President Donald Trump indicated that he is "looking very strongly at welfare reform," and that it will occur after tax reform is passed in Congress.<sup>1326</sup> As of 12 January 2018, there has been no evidence indicating there has been concrete action by the United States to make adjustments to the American welfare system; however, President Trump and Congress are taking steps to do such actions.<sup>1327</sup>

On 14 December 2017, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) overruled a previous ruling made that held contractors and franchisees accountable for their actions.<sup>1328</sup> The NLRB claimed that this ruling "adheres to the common law and is supported by the NLRA's policy of promoting stability and predictability in bargaining relationships."<sup>1329</sup> The overruling by the NLRB limits workers who have "indirect or unexercised control" over a worker are no longer jointly-employed.<sup>1330</sup>

On 5 January 2018, the United States Department of Labor clarified when interns are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.<sup>1331</sup> This clarification says that students and interns are not employees and for-profit companies are not required to compensate them for their work.<sup>1332</sup> The Department outlines a "primary beneficiary test" which determines at what point an intern or student should be compensated for their work and thus considered an employee at a company.<sup>1333</sup>

---

<sup>1324</sup> Summary of Objectives for the NAFTA Renegotiation: November 2017, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington DC) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/Press/Releases/Nov%20Objectives%20Update.pdf>.

<sup>1325</sup> White House promises welfare overhaul details early next year, Reuters (Washington DC) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-welfare/white-house-promises-welfare-overhaul-details-early-next-year-idUSKBN1DK2IK>.

<sup>1326</sup> Remarks by President Trump Before Cabinet Meeting, Office of the Press Secretary, The White House (Washington DC) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/11/20/remarks-president-trump-cabinet-meeting>.

<sup>1327</sup> Political risk looms over Republicans' welfare tinkering, Reuters (Washington DC) 12 January 2018. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-congress-welfare/political-risk-looms-over-republicans-welfare-tinkering-idUSKBN1F12AX>.

<sup>1328</sup> U.S. labor board overturns Obama-era 'joint employment' ruling, Reuters (Albany) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-labor-jointemployers/u-s-labor-board-overturns-obama-era-joint-employment-ruling-idUSKBN1E838B>.

<sup>1329</sup> NLRB Overrules Browning-Ferris Industries and Reinstates Prior Joint-Employer Standard, Office of Public Affairs, National Labor Relations Board (Washington DC) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.nlr.gov/news-outreach/news-story/nlr-overrules-browning-ferris-industries-and-reinstates-prior-joint>.

<sup>1330</sup> U.S. labor board overturns Obama-era 'joint employment' ruling, Reuters (Albany) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-labor-jointemployers/u-s-labor-board-overturns-obama-era-joint-employment-ruling-idUSKBN1E838B>.

<sup>1331</sup> U.S. Department of Labor Clarifies When Interns Working at For-Profit Are Subject to the Fair Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor (Washington DC) 5 January 2018. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd/whd20180105>.

<sup>1332</sup> Fact Sheet #71: Internship Programs Under The Fair Labor Standards Act, United States Department of Labor (Washington DC) 5 January 2018. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.htm>.

<sup>1333</sup> Fact Sheet #71: Internship Programs Under The Fair Labor Standards Act, United States Department of Labor (Washington DC) 5 January 2018. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <https://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.htm>.

The United States has not demonstrated its intention of providing stability for its labour force by addressing new forms of works and improving working conditions. Specifically, the United States has not implemented labour policies that are sound nor has not made adjustment to American welfare systems.

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

*Analyst: Steven Camit*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to implement labour market policies and make adjustments to their welfare system with the intention of providing stability for their labour force.

On 1 June 2017, Commissioner of International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica, announced the EU would be investing EUR 31.6 million in education and vocational training in Greenland, specifically supporting Greenland's education programme. The goal is to diversify Greenland's economy by producing a skilled labour force.<sup>1334</sup>

On 2 June 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Spain with EUR 1 million to help unemployed coal miners and youth in the Castilla y León region. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund which was set up in 2006 to support the victims of mass layoffs caused by globalization. Such support includes employment counselling, training, job-search assistance, incentives, contributions, and training related allowances.<sup>1335</sup>

On 21 June 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Finland with EUR 3.5 million to help dismissed workers at Microsoft Mobile Oy. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.<sup>1336</sup>

On 13 July 2017, EU officials issued guidelines banning employers in 28 EU members from using data obtained through prospective candidates' social media accounts in the hiring process unless a particular job necessitates its use. Employers must issue a disclaimer stating that the vetting process will include a look into social media before a candidate submits a job application. Failing to make this disclaimer accessible would be a breach of EU data protection rules.<sup>1337</sup>

On 18 September 2017, the European Commission called for increased protection of workers' rights for those in short-term or non-standard contracts. These new forms of work, such as Uber and food delivery services, accounts for more than one third of the EU's workforce and the number is expected to grow as technology advances. In this sector, hours are flexible, pay is irregular and employment protections are not guaranteed. Youth form a large portion of this sector, so the EU proposes

---

<sup>1334</sup> Daily News Daily News 01/06/2017, European Commission (Brussels) 1 June 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-1506\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-1506_en.htm).

<sup>1335</sup> European Commission — Daily News Daily News 02/06/2017, 2 June 2017. Date of Access: 19 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-1532\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-1532_en.htm).

<sup>1336</sup> Commission proposes 3.5 million from Globalisation Fund for former Microsoft Mobile Oy workers in Finland, European Commission (Brussels) 21 June 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=326&newsId=2831&furtherNews=yes>.

<sup>1337</sup> European employers must warn job applicants before checking them out on Facebook, 13 July 2017. Date of Access: 26 November 2017. <http://money.cnn.com/2017/07/13/technology/business/jobs-social-media-europe-hiring/index.html>.



limitations on insecurity by increasing transparency within companies and the chance of workers to acquire a permanent contract after a few years in the same job.<sup>1338</sup>

On 26 September 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Italy with EUR 3.3 million to help former workers of Almagia. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.<sup>1339</sup>

On 23 October 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Greece and Finland with EUR 5.4 million to help unemployed retail sector workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.<sup>1340</sup>

On 20 November 2017, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, Marianne Thyssen, launched the second European Vocational Skills Week. The objective of this week is to inspire people to realize and improve their skill set. The European Commission aims to promote vocational education and training as an option equal of value to a university education.<sup>1341</sup>

On 18 December 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Sweden with EUR 1 million help 900 unemployed Ericsson workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.<sup>1342</sup>

The EU has provided significant funding to train youth and workers with obsolete skills. The EU has also implemented labour reforms with the purpose of protecting workers' rights amidst emerging new sectors. However, there has been no change to the welfare systems of member countries.

Thus, the EU receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Sofia Lopez*

---

<sup>1338</sup> EU seeks more protection for Uber-style jobs, 24 September 2017. Date of Access: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-workers-gig-economy/eu-seeks-more-protection-for-uber-style-jobs-idUSKCN1BZ0OU>.

<sup>1339</sup> Commission proposes 3.3 million from Globalization Fund to support former workers of enterprise Almagia in Italy, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=326&newsId=2870&furtherNews=yes>.

<sup>1340</sup> Commission proposes 5.4 million from Globalization Fund for former retail workers in Greece and Finland, European Commission (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=326&newsId=2882&furtherNews=yes>.

<sup>1341</sup> Daily News Daily News 20/11/2017, European Commission (Brussels) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-17-4766\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-17-4766_en.htm).

<sup>1342</sup> Commission proposes 2.1 million from Globalisation Fund to help 900 former Ericsson workers in Sweden, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=326&newsId=9026&furtherNews=yes>.

## 15. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth

“To this end, we reaffirm our commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”

*G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.38		

### Background

Low growth rates continue to be a major concern for the G7. The 2017 Taormina leaders’ communiqué identifies that “global recovery is gaining momentum, yet growth remains moderate and GDP is still below potential in many countries.”<sup>1343</sup> Their declaration highlights raising “global growth to deliver higher living standards and quality jobs” as a priority.<sup>1344</sup> In an effort to overcome the ongoing obstacles of unemployment, stagnant living standards and inaccessible education, which are a result of low economic growth rates, the G7 members commit to the use of fiscal, monetary and structural policy tools to maintain strong and sustainable growth.

Macroeconomics and economic growth have been a recurring focus for past G7 summits, however the tools used to address this goal have varied from one summit to another. At the 2011 Deauville Summit, members committed to ensuring their “macroeconomic policies promote sound economic growth, aiming, together with our employment and social policies, at reducing unemployment and enabling a quick re-entry into the labour market.”<sup>1345</sup> At the 2012 Camp David Summit, a commitment was made “to raise productivity and growth potential in our economies, we support structural reforms, and investments in education” was also made by G7 members.<sup>1346</sup> At the 2013 Lough Erne summit, G7 members “agreed to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.”<sup>1347</sup> At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, a key commitment was to foster sustainable growth by

<sup>1343</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1344</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1345</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Access Date: 25 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

<sup>1346</sup> G8 Camp David Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html>

<sup>1347</sup> G8 Lough Erne Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-declaration.html>

promoting education.<sup>1348</sup> At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, commitments were made to implement monetary, fiscal, and structural policy to “strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing efforts to put debt on a sustainable path.”<sup>1349</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

At Taormina, G7 leaders reaffirm their commitment to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. Thus member’s compliance with this commitment is centred on the three components of: 1) monetary policy; 2) fiscal policy; and 3) structural reforms.

### **Part One: Monetary Policy for Price Stability**

The communiqué specifies that monetary policy should be used to “ensure price stability, consistently with central banks’ mandates” to support economic growth.<sup>1350</sup> Central banks can manage interest rates through open market operations that adjust their money supply to ensure prices remain stable at the rate of inflation.<sup>1351</sup> Central banks can also adjust commitments to target inflation rates to maintain purchasing power of consumers and price stability.

### **Part Two: Fiscal Policy for High Quality Investment**

According to the communiqué, “fiscal policy should be used flexibly to strengthen growth and job creation,” by “prioritizing high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures.”<sup>1352</sup> Governments can implement fiscal policies that emphasizes investments in infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges or schools, that can boost productivity and create jobs.<sup>1353</sup>

### **Part Three: Structural Reforms for Productivity**

Structural reforms, as agreed upon by G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at the 2017 Bari, Italy meeting, includes measures to improve the framework conditions for inclusiveness while compensating the most vulnerable.<sup>1354</sup> G7 countries may consider policies that strengthen active labour markets, and address inequalities between regions, genders, labour markets and local areas. Policies considered can support inclusive growth through investment in infrastructure, skills and connectivity, and ensuring the right institutions are in place to facilitate growth.<sup>1355</sup>

During the G20 2014 Brisbane Summit, each member submitted individual Comprehensive Growth Strategies, which describe each member’s policy objectives. Altered growth strategies were submitted

---

<sup>1348</sup> G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 23 May 2016. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/01-2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>

<sup>1349</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2016compliance-final/2016-g7-compliance-final.pdf>

<sup>1350</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1351</sup> Monetary Policy and Central Banking, International Monetary Fund 18 May 2017. Access Date: 25 October 2017. <http://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2016/08/01/16/20/Monetary-Policy-and-Central-Banking>

<sup>1352</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1353</sup> Will more Infrastructure Spending increase US Growth?, Brookings Institute 13 December 2017. Access Date: 25 October 2017. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2016/12/13/will-more-infrastructure-spending-increase-us-growth/>

<sup>1354</sup> Bari Policy Agenda on Growth and Inequalities, G7 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 13 May 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/170513-policy-agenda.html>

<sup>1355</sup> Bari Policy Agenda on Growth and Inequalities, G7 Information Centre (Toronto, Canada) 13 May 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/170513-policy-agenda.html>

ahead of the G20 2015 Antalya Summit and the G20 2016 Hangzhou Summit. The objectives outlined in the growth strategies have considered each member's short-term economic conditions. Each member's Growth Strategy outlines measures within their fiscal objectives that address putting debt-to-GDP ratios on a sustainable path.<sup>1356</sup>

G7 members can achieve compliance by focusing monetary policy on ensuring price stability, fiscal policy on high-quality investments and job creation, and measures to improve the framework conditions for inclusiveness while compensating the most vulnerable as a means of structural reform for inclusive growth. Each individual member's report below will begin by identifying the policy objectives outlined in each Growth Strategy. The report will then assess compliance based on actions taken by each member to fulfill the stated policy objectives. Therefore, full compliance requires members to effectively use all three of these policy tools in the specific ways discussed in the communiqué.

### Scoring Guideline

Score	Description
-1	The G7 state member did not adjust monetary policy to ensure price stability AND fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation AND structural reform
0	The G7 state member adjusted monetary policy to ensure price stability OR fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation and OR structural reform
+1	The G7 state member adjusted monetary policy to ensure price stability AND fiscal policy to strengthen growth and job creation and AND structural reform

*Lead Analyst: Georgina Merhom*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to “to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”<sup>1357</sup>

On 12 July 2017, the Bank of Canada raised its target overnight bank rate from 0.5% to 0.75% in order to smooth fluctuations as a result of changes in growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP). GDP growth was above potential in the first quarter and the Bank of Canada expected this growth to moderate. The governing council judged that “the current outlook warrants today's withdrawal of some of the monetary policy stimulus in the economy.”<sup>1358</sup> This shift in monetary policy was an attempt to stabilize prices and the interest rate was expected to hover around 2%.<sup>1359</sup>

On 26 July 2017, the Government of Canada announced that it was investing CAD 2.6 million in Sustane Technologies, a company within the clean technology sector, to support the growth of the

<sup>1356</sup> 2016 G20 Hangzhou Summit Final Compliance Report, G20 Research Group (Toronto, Canada) 6 July 2017. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2016hangzhou-final/2016-g20-final-compliance.pdf>

<sup>1357</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1358</sup> Bank of Canada increases overnight rate target to 3/4 per cent, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 12 July 2017. Access Date: November 27 2017. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2017/07/fad-press-release-2017-07-12/>

<sup>1359</sup> Bank of Canada increases overnight rate target to 3/4 per cent, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 12 July 2017. Access Date: November 27 2017. <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/2017/07/fad-press-release-2017-07-12/>

firm and the construction of a demonstration facility.<sup>1360</sup> This investment is part of the multi-year Innovation and Skills plan, which is intended to “make Canada a world-leading centre for innovation, to help create more good, well-paying jobs” and to “increase the clean technology sector’s contribution to Canada’s gross domestic product.”<sup>1361</sup> This measure is intended to strengthen economic growth and job creation.

On 6 September 2017, the target overnight bank rate was raised again from 0.75% to 1%, reducing their economic stimulus in response to continued economic performance above potential and smoothing fluctuations in the price level. The Bank of Canada stated that “there remains some excess capacity in Canada’s labour market, and wage and price pressures are still more subdued than historical relationships would suggest, as observed in some other advanced economies.”<sup>1362</sup>

On 16 October 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a two-year tax reform plan that will reduce the tax burden on small businesses in two stages from 10.5% to 9%. The tax code will no longer allow people to reduce income tax by incorporating themselves as small businesses, reducing the ability of wealthy Canadians to evade tax.<sup>1363</sup>

On 13 December 2017, the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance released a its recommendations in relation to the proposed tax reform. The report recommended that no part of the proposed reforms be implemented and instead that “the Government of Canada undertake an independent comprehensive review of Canada’s tax system with the goal of reducing complexity, ensuring economic competitiveness, and enhancing overall fairness.”<sup>1364</sup>

On 15 January 2018, the federal government invested CAD 45 million in Linamar Corporation, a automotive parts manufacturer, to support the use of innovative technologies and the manufacture of cars that are more environmentally friendly.<sup>1365</sup> This investment was the first made under the Strategic Innovation Fund, which falls under the Innovation and Skills Plan. The Fund was created with the goal of ensuring that “Canada is a top destination for businesses to invest, grow and create jobs” through encouraging innovation, attracting large investments, and helping firms to expand.<sup>1366</sup>

---

<sup>1360</sup> Government of Canada invests in Nova Scotia’s clean technology sector to create jobs, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 26 July 2017. Access date: November 26 2017.

[https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/07/government\\_of\\_canadainvestsinnovascotiascleantechnologysectortoc.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/07/government_of_canadainvestsinnovascotiascleantechnologysectortoc.html)

<sup>1361</sup> Chapter 1 — Skills, Innovation and Middle Class Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa).

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2017/docs/plan/chap-01-en.html>

<sup>1362</sup> Bank of Canada increases overnight rate target to 1 per cent, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 6 September 2017. Access Date: November 27 2017. <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2017/09/fad-press-release-2017-09-06/>

<sup>1363</sup> Liberals pledge to cut small business tax rate to 9% amid backlash over proposed tax reforms, CBC (Ottawa) 16 October 2017. Access date: 20 November 2017. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/small-business-tax-1.4356229>

<sup>1364</sup> Fair, Simple, and Competitive Taxation: the Way Forward for Canada,” The Standing Senate Committee on National Finance (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018.

[https://www.sencanada.ca/content/sen/committee/421/NFFN/Reports/NFFN\\_Tax\\_Planning\\_24th\\_Report\\_e.pdf](https://www.sencanada.ca/content/sen/committee/421/NFFN/Reports/NFFN_Tax_Planning_24th_Report_e.pdf)

<sup>1365</sup> Federal government investment to create 1,500 new jobs and secure more than 8,000 others in Guelph, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 January 2018. Access date: 15 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2018/01/federal\\_governmentinvestmenttocreate1500newjobsandsecuremorethan.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2018/01/federal_governmentinvestmenttocreate1500newjobsandsecuremorethan.html)

<sup>1366</sup> Strategic Innovation Fund, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa). Access date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/programs/strategic-innovation-fund.html>

On 17 January 2017, the Bank of Canada raised the overnight target rate to 1.25% from 1.00%.<sup>1367</sup> The increase is in response to inflation rising close to its targeted level of 2% and strong growth overall in the Canadian and American economies. This shows adequate use of monetary policy to ensure price stability and support sustainable growth.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to use monetary, fiscal, and structural policy to encourage sustainable economic growth through its use of interest rates, efforts to reform the tax code, and strategic investments.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kelly Chovat*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

According to Banque de France's Macroeconomics Projection for June 2017, several fiscal policy strategies will be taking place to achieve an upcoming economic growth. A decrease in public spending is soon to be experienced where "The fall in the debt service cost from 1.9% to 1.8% of GDP [gross domestic product] should nonetheless offset some of this rise, helping to keep overall spending growth in check."<sup>1368</sup>

France has continued to reduce its debt in service costs and some spending restraint which is predicted to bring the fiscal deficit down to just below 3% of GDP in 2018, but a long-term strategy is needed to reduce public spending and continue lowering high taxes that weigh on employment and investment. Advancing tax cuts would provide a welcome boost to demand.

As of June 2017, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has reported that around 22% of the French workforce has weak basic skills which negatively affects economic growth.<sup>1369</sup> Weak productivity growth and high unemployment have meant that the benefits of globalisation have not been equitably shared. Recent social contribution cuts on lower wages have reduced labour costs, but the job prospects of many adults are constrained by weak skills. Labour market activation and access to high-quality training for low-skilled workers need to be strengthened by simplifying the system, improving information about quality and providing effective guidance.

The same report has also issued that there has been a recent school reform has laid the basis for stronger teacher training in pedagogy. Pay systems and career paths should also be developed to attract excellent teachers to difficult schools. High and complex taxes hinder business creation and growth. They should be simplified and lowered, by broadening narrow tax bases. Further enhancing the autonomy of universities and increasing the share of project financing in public funding in research and development would help them develop innovative education and research programmes, while promoting industry-science collaboration in research.

---

<sup>1367</sup> Bank of Canada increases overnight rate target to 1 1/4 per cent, Bank of Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2018. Da Access Date: 28 January 2018. <https://www.bankofcanada.ca/2018/01/fad-press-release-2018-01-17/>

<sup>1368</sup> Macroeconomic Projections France, Banque de France (Paris) June 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. [https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2017/06/09/bpme\\_06\\_2017\\_gb.pdf](https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2017/06/09/bpme_06_2017_gb.pdf)

<sup>1369</sup> France Economic Forecast, OECD (Paris) June 2017. Access Date: 28 January 2018. <http://www.oecd.org/economy/france-economic-forecast-summary.html>

France has mainly used fiscal policy for economic growth. For its structural improvements that affect growth such as educating the workforce to help decrease unemployment, France receives a score of 0

*Analyst: Malak Ali*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.<sup>1370</sup>

On 4 July 2017, the federal cabinet adopted the government draft for the 2018 federal budget and the financial plan up to 2021. Investment spending is set to increase, allowing for job creation. Social spending is also set to remain high. Germany is dedicated in stimulating the economy without taking on new debt and debt-to-gross domestic product ratio is projected to fall below Stability and Growth Pact requirement.<sup>1371</sup>

On 29 September 2017, the Federal Employment Agency released the Labour Market Press Release and announced that number of people unemployed has decreased by 96,000 to 2,449,000 from August to September.<sup>1372</sup> On 16 October 2017, the President of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs and the Chairman of the Board of the Federal Employment Agency signed a framework agreement on cooperation between school and professional advice. This helps young people to move from school to work.<sup>1373</sup>

On 21 December 2017, the Federal Ministry of Finance released the December 2017 monthly report and showed that fiscal expenditure has increased in all functions. Spending on pensions, social security and benefits have gone up by 6.0% compared to last year. This includes unemployment insurance and family assistance. Expenditure on infrastructure such as transport and communication has also increased by 17.5%.<sup>1374</sup>

On 7 July 2017, Bundesbank President Jens Weidmann called for structural reforms such as stronger social security systems, investment in education and expansion in digital infrastructure. He also made comments regarding the need to have reforms in the European level.<sup>1375</sup>

In July 2017, as chair of the G20 Summit and co-chair of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, Germany advocated for making public administrations more resilient against corruption. Based on

---

<sup>1370</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>1371</sup> Draft 2018 Budget and Financial Plan to 2021: No New Debt, More Investment, Preparing Well for the Future, Federal Ministry of Finance 4 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Public-Finances/Articles/2017-07-04-federal-budget-2018.html>

<sup>1372</sup> The Labour Market in September 2017, Federal Employment Agency 29 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/press/2017-20-the-labour-market-in-september-2017>

<sup>1373</sup> Reorientation of Cooperation between School and Professional Advice, Federal Employment Agency 16 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/press/en-2017-21-cooperation-school-and-professional-advice>

<sup>1374</sup> December 2017 Monthly Report, Federal Ministry of Finance 21 December 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2018. [http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Press\\_Room/Publications/Monthly\\_Report/Abstract/2017-12-english-version.html](http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Press_Room/Publications/Monthly_Report/Abstract/2017-12-english-version.html)

<sup>1375</sup> Weidmann: Economic recovery opening up prospect for normalising monetary policy, Deutsche Bundesbank Eurosystem 7 July 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2018. [https://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Topics/2017/2017\\_07\\_07\\_weidmann\\_vienna.html](https://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Topics/2017/2017_07_07_weidmann_vienna.html)

this German initiative, G20 leaders agreed on the G20 High Level Principles on Organizing against Corruption. This document guidelines that provide guidance on organizational structures and processes that minimize the risk of corruption and help detect corruption.<sup>1376</sup>

On 15 December 2017, Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed the need to have structural reforms and the intend to work with France to harmonize their standpoints by March 2018.<sup>1377</sup>

On 1 September 2017, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption went into force. However, as of 15 January 2018, Germany has yet to ratify the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption.<sup>1378</sup> This convention requires Contracting Parties to provide in their domestic law effective remedies for those who have suffered due to corruption.<sup>1379</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Working Group on Bribery is conducting on-site visit to Germany and report will be available in June 2018.<sup>1380</sup>

Since January 1999 responsibility for monetary policy in Germany lies with the European Central Bank, and so there is no autonomous German monetary policy. Still, Germany used fiscal policy to promote growth and kept unemployment level low, but has not carried out structural reforms.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tacye Hong*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to “use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”<sup>1381</sup>

On 30 May 2017, the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, wrote a letter to the Commissioner and Vice-President of the European Commission, affirming the Italian government's commitment to fostering fiscal sustainability. Minister Padoan indicated that Italy would adjust its structural balance by 0.3% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018. This adjustment is intended to “further reduce the headline deficit and to ensure a decline in debt to GDP ratio.” Additionally, these measures prioritise fiscal stability while “providing support for growth and ultimately job creation by re-launching public and private investment.”<sup>1382</sup>

---

<sup>1376</sup> G20 high level principles on organizing against corruption, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2018. Access Date: 11 April 2018.

<sup>1377</sup> EU has taken a “good step” forward, The Federal Chancellor 15 December 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2018. [https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017\\_en/2017-12-12-er-bruessel-dezember\\_en.html](https://www.bundestkanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017_en/2017-12-12-er-bruessel-dezember_en.html)

<sup>1378</sup> Treaty List for a Specific State: Germany, Treaty Office 15 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018.

<sup>1379</sup> Details of Treaty No. 174 Civil Law Convention on Corruption, Council of Europe Portal, 1 November 2003. Access Date: 25 November 2017. [https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/country/GER?p\\_auth=lpJpMya3](https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/country/GER?p_auth=lpJpMya3)

<sup>1380</sup> Monitoring the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in Germany and Norway: for contributions, OECD. Access Date: 12 January 2018. <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/call-for-contributions-phase-4-evaluations.html>

<sup>1381</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>

<sup>1382</sup> Padoan Writes to the European Commission on the 2018 Adjustment, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) May 30, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017.

[http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/Dombrovskis\\_30052017.pdf](http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/Dombrovskis_30052017.pdf)



On 31 May 2017, the Minister of Economy and Finance appointed Dr. Fabrizio Corbo as the Corruption and Transparency Prevention Officer. The Corruption and Transparency Prevention Officer acts in accordance with the Transparency and Integrity Program, ensuring the clarity, completeness and transparency of publications by the Ministry.<sup>1383</sup> This appointment highlights Italy's continuing commitment to tackling government corruption in pursuit of greater accountability.

On 20 June 2017, the Unita di Informazione per l'Italia and the China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Center signed a memorandum of understanding. The financial intelligence units of both countries are required to share information regarding suspicious transactions involving, inter alia, money laundering. The agreement lays the groundwork for closer Italian-Chinese cooperation and a real effort to prevent cross-border money laundering.<sup>1384</sup>

On 28 July 2017, the Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Graziano Delrio, met with the French Minister of Transport, Elisabeth Borne, in a bilateral meeting held in Rome. Both ministers affirmed their continued commitment to the implementation of the Turin-Lyon railway line. Both Ministers indicated a call for tender for the construction of the Autostrada Ferroviaria Alpina would be published on 1 August 2017, in the Official Journal of the European Union.<sup>1385</sup>

On 2 August 2017, the Italian Senate approved the Annual Market and Competition Law. The legislation is intended to stimulate economic growth and productivity and promote competition among businesses in the market. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the law is estimated to "produce GDP growth equal to 0.2% per annum."<sup>1386</sup>

On 18 September 2017, the European Commission formally approved changes to Italian tax incentives related to investments in innovative startups. Individuals and/or businesses investing in startups are eligible for a 30% deduction equal to 30% the amount of capital invested for a maximum of EUR 30,000 and EUR 1,800,000 respectively. The implementation of the tax incentive indicates Italy's continued commitment to the structural reform of its tax system and encouraging high quality investments beneficial to the general public.<sup>1387</sup>

On 10 October 2017, the Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Riccardo Nencini, met with the Slovenian Minister of Infrastructures, Peter Gaspersic, in Brdo, Slovenia. The Italian delegation committed to upgrading, modernizing and developing the Trieste-Divača Line. In

---

<sup>1383</sup> Appointment Decree of the Corruption and Transparency Prevention Officer, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) May 31, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. [http://www.mef.gov.it/operazione-trasparenza/altri\\_contenuti/prevenzione-corrruzione/Resp\\_prev.html](http://www.mef.gov.it/operazione-trasparenza/altri_contenuti/prevenzione-corrruzione/Resp_prev.html)

<sup>1384</sup> Anti-Money Laundering — Memorandum of Understanding Between Unità di Informazione Finanziaria per L'Italia and CAMLMAC, Banca D'Italia (Rome) June 20, 2017. Access Date: November 10, 2017. [https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/comunicati/documenti/2017-01/en\\_cs\\_UIF\\_CAMLMAC\\_20062017.pdf?language\\_id=1](https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/comunicati/documenti/2017-01/en_cs_UIF_CAMLMAC_20062017.pdf?language_id=1)

<sup>1385</sup> Bilateral Meeting between Italy and France on Infrastructures and Transport, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (Rome) July 28, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. <http://www.mit.gov.it/en/comunicazione/news/ferrovie/bilateral-meeting-between-italy-and-france-infrastructures-and>

<sup>1386</sup> The Annual Law for the Market and Competition, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) August 2, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/it/mercato-e-consumatori/legge-per-il-mercato-e-la-concorrenza>

<sup>1387</sup> Innovative Startups: Change to Tax Incentives for Equity Investment are now Fully Applicable, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) October 2, 2017. Access Date: November 18, 2017. [http://www.mef.gov.it/en/inevidenza/article\\_0310.html](http://www.mef.gov.it/en/inevidenza/article_0310.html)

addition, the Italian delegation committed to undertaking a study to determine the feasibility of the implementation of a Ljubljana-Venice passenger railway connection. The Ljubljana-Venice connection is considered “crucial for the economic, cultural, and tourist exchanges between the two countries.”<sup>1388</sup>

On 17 October 2017, the Chamber of Deputies approved the European Delegation Act 2016-2017. The law authorizes the Italian Government to implement several European Union regulations, acts and/or directives by adapting national legislation. Several of the adopted directives and regulations pertain to market abuse and transparency of securities financing transactions. The Act affirms Italy’s continued commitment to the protection of financial stability, the integrity of the markets, and market transparency.<sup>1389</sup>

On 20 October 2017, the Italian Government submitted its updated Draft Budgetary Plan 2018 to the European Commission. The updated budget aims to continue the decline of public debt-to-GDP ratio between 2018 and 2020, targeting investments, competitiveness, and social cohesion. The various structural reforms outlined in the budget policy are targeted towards promoting continued recovery and economic growth while moderating consumer price inflation.<sup>1390</sup>

On 2 November 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Finance announced the exhaustion of the Sinking Fund. The transaction amounted to a total of EUR 599,000,000. The Sinking Fund is intended to reimburse or buy back government securities from the public market in order to reduce and sustain public debt.<sup>1391</sup>

Italy has partially complied with its commitments by implementing fiscal policy to increase infrastructure expenditure and conducting structural reform through tax reforms to increase competitiveness.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Kareem Shahin*

## **Japan: –1**

Japan has not complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.<sup>1392</sup>

On 31 July 2017, the International Monetary Fund stated Japan needs to focus on structural reform in particular in order to promote growth.<sup>1393</sup> Specifically, it has stated that structural reform needs to

---

<sup>1388</sup> Italian-Slovenian Ministers’ Committee, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (Brdo) October 10, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. <http://www.mit.gov.it/en/comunicazione/news/trieste-divaca-railway-line/italian-slovenian-ministers-committee>

<sup>1389</sup> Special Provision: European Delegation Law 2016-2017 (Rome) October 17, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. [http://www.camera.it/leg17/522?tema=disegno\\_di\\_legge\\_delegazione\\_europea\\_2014\\_d#OCD25-47](http://www.camera.it/leg17/522?tema=disegno_di_legge_delegazione_europea_2014_d#OCD25-47)

<sup>1390</sup> Italy’s Draft Budgetary Plan 2018, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) October 20, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/stability-and-growth-pact/annual-draft-budgetary-plans-dbps-euro-area-countries/draft-budgetary-plans-2018\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/stability-and-growth-pact/annual-draft-budgetary-plans-dbps-euro-area-countries/draft-budgetary-plans-2018_en)

<sup>1391</sup> Government Bond: 599 Million Reimbursed by the Sinking Fund, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) November 2, 2017. Access Date: November 11, 2017. [http://www.mef.gov.it/en/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2017/comunicato\\_0176.html](http://www.mef.gov.it/en/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2017/comunicato_0176.html)

<sup>1392</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqué.html>

take place in labour markets in order to improve wage growth, investments, and productivity. It also recommended that fiscal and monetary policy be used together to maintain the current momentum.

On 31 October 2017, the Bank of Japan announced that it will hold short-term interest rates at -0.1% and pledged to carry on buying assets at JPY 80 trillion per year in order to stop deflation.<sup>1394</sup> The Bank of Japan has stated the medium to long-term inflation expectations are still projected to rise towards 2%. This shows use of monetary policy to ensure price stability and support growth.

On 30 December 2017, the Bank of Japan announced that it will also hold its short-term interest rates at -0.1% and continue with its asset purchases at the rate of JPY 80 trillion a year.<sup>1395</sup> Although Japan had growth of 2.5% in the third quarter of 2017, inflation has not come close to the 2% target. Goushi Kataoka, a member of the board at the Bank of Japan, has criticized this move and stated that inflation will not reach the 2% target and that more monetary stimulus is needed.<sup>1396</sup>

Japan has not adjusted its monetary policy to meet its targets and has not conducted structural reform.

Thus, Japan receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Sukhmeet Singh*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.

On 8 September 2017, the second Finance Bill of 2017 was published and is being assessed by the House of Lords as of the time of this writing. The bill will provide structural reforms by cracking down on tax avoidance and evasion, while bringing tax revenues needed for public services. Measures introduced in the bill include new penalties for those using tax avoidance schemes, updates on rules around company interest expenses, and changes to prevent individuals from using artificial schemes to avoid paying taxes.<sup>1397</sup> The Finance Bill also puts changes on various imbalances in the tax system in order to improve tax equality. It will also bring in much needed funds for the public service sector of the economy; thus, increasing productivity within the British economy.

On 25 September 2017, Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Hammond announced a GBP 5 million government fund for new exploration in the North Sea to survey under-explored areas of the UK Continental Shelf to find new oil and gas deposits.<sup>1398</sup> This follows “a spate of fresh North Sea oil and

---

<sup>1393</sup> For Japan’s Economy, Now is the time to step up reforms, International Monetary Fund, 31 July 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2017/07/31/NA073117-For-Japan-Economy-Now-Is-the-Time-to-Step-Up-Reforms>

<sup>1394</sup> Bank of Japan keeps policy on hold, Financial Times (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/4f584ec2-bde6-11e7-b8a3-38a6e068f464>

<sup>1395</sup> Bank of Japan keeps monetary policy on hold, Financial Times (Tokyo) 21 December 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/771afa44-e5fb-11e7-97e2-916d4fbac0da>

<sup>1396</sup> Bank of Japan keeps monetary policy on hold, Financial Times (Tokyo) 21 December 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/771afa44-e5fb-11e7-97e2-916d4fbac0da>

<sup>1397</sup> Finance Bill 2017-19, UK Parliament (London) 8 Sep 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/lbill/2017-2019/0071/18071.pdf>.

<sup>1398</sup> North Sea Exploration Funding, HM Treasury (London) 25 Sep 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/lbill/2017-2019/0071/18071.pdf>.

gas projects starting up this year [that] will reach a ten year high within the ageing basin.”<sup>1399</sup> Hammond justifies the fund on his fiscal policy of “revitalizing the oil and gas industry and boosting prospects for jobs in Aberdeen and the surrounding area.”<sup>1400</sup>

On 12 October 2017, the British Parliament introduced the draft Domestic Gas and Electricity Bill that caps the prices of energy tariffs. This fiscal decision is due to the Competition and Markets Authority finding that “customers of energy are paying GBP 1.4 billion a year more than they would be in a truly competitive market.”<sup>1401</sup> Prime Minister Theresa May states that the “broken energy market has to change — it has to offer fairer prices for millions of loyal customers.”<sup>1402</sup> May seeks to gain consumer equality and confidence through this price cap, as well as encouraging supplier efficiency.

On 25 October 2017, Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Hammond pledged to invest GBP 17 million to the National Health Services to support new drug discoveries and mental health services. Hammond announces, “My focus now ... is on boosting productivity so that we can deliver higher-wage jobs and a better standard of living for people across the country.”<sup>1403</sup> The British life sciences industry serves 60 million patients, with over 5000 companies employing nearly 235,000 workers generating GBP 63.5 billion turnover.<sup>1404</sup> Thus, Hammond’s investment is an appropriate fiscal policy decision aimed to boost employment and productivity.

On 1 November 2017, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee voted by majority of seven to two to increase the bank rate by 0.25% to 0.5%.<sup>1405</sup> This decision resulted from increasing inflation rates as inflation peaked over 3% due to depreciation of sterling and rising energy prices.<sup>1406</sup> The Monetary Policy Committee hopes to meet the 2% inflation target, in order to “sustain growth and employment.”<sup>1407</sup> This is the United Kingdom’s first interest rate hike since a decade ago.<sup>1408</sup>

On 1 November 2017, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee unanimously voted to maintain the stock of sterling nonfinancial investment-grade corporate bond purchases at GBP 10

---

<sup>1399</sup> North Sea hits ten year high for new oil projects, The Telegraph (London) 5 Sep 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2017/09/04/north-sea-hits-ten-year-high-new-oil-projects/>

<sup>1400</sup> North Sea Exploration Funding, HM Treasury (London) 25 Sep 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/lbill/2017-2019/0071/18071.pdf>.

<sup>1401</sup> Draft Domestic Gas and Electricity (Tariff Cap) Bill, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (London) 12 Oct 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/651268/CCS207\\_CCS1017179938-1\\_Draft\\_Domestic\\_Gas\\_and\\_Electricity.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/651268/CCS207_CCS1017179938-1_Draft_Domestic_Gas_and_Electricity.pdf)

<sup>1402</sup> Theresa May’s energy price cap could last until 2023, The Guardian (London) 12 Oct 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/money/2017/oct/12/may-energy-price-cap-ofgem-electricity-gas-tariffs>

<sup>1403</sup> £17 million boost to the UK’s leading life sciences sector, HM Treasury (London) 25 Oct 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/17-million-boost-to-the-uks-leading-life-sciences-sector>

<sup>1404</sup> Life Sciences Industrial Strategy, Office for Life Sciences (London) 30 Aug 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/650447/LifeSciencesIndustrialStrategy\\_acc2.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/650447/LifeSciencesIndustrialStrategy_acc2.pdf)

<sup>1405</sup> Monetary Policy Summary, Bank of England (London) 2 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/minutes/Documents/mpc/mps/2017/mpsnov.pdf>

<sup>1406</sup> Treasury Committee, Parliamentlive.tv (London) 17 Oct 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.parliamentlive.tv/Event/Index/8d1ebbe0-b31c-4915-837d-aaacbe3adaa2>

<sup>1407</sup> Monetary Policy Summary, Bank of England (London) 2 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/minutes/Documents/mpc/mps/2017/mpsnov.pdf>

<sup>1408</sup> UK interest rates: Bank of England shrugs off Brexit nerves to launch first hike in over a decade, The Independent (London) 2 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/uk-interest-rates-latest-update-news-rise-hike-bank-of-england-brexit-mark-carney-economy-a8033321.html>

billion, and maintain the stock of UK government bond purchases at GBP 435 billion.<sup>1409</sup> The decision is to ensure economic stability as the United Kingdom aims towards succession from the European Union.

On 4 January 2018, the British government announced a funding of GBP 330 million from dormant bank and building society accounts to be used on relief for the homeless, disadvantaged youths and charities amongst other support organizations.<sup>1410</sup> Tracey Crouch, Minister of Sport and Civil Society commented, “This is part of the Government’s commitment to building a fairer society and tackling the social injustices that hold people back from achieving their full potential.”<sup>1411</sup> The funding will assist the disadvantaged parts of society, and prepare them to obtain careers to be self-sustainable. This reform will ultimately benefit the British economy by tackling unemployment and encouraging productivity.

On 12 January 2018, Minister for Sport and Civil Society Tracey Crouch announced GBP 1.7 million in funding for organizations that wished to become or grow as Public Service Mutuels, providing access to legal, financial and marketing advice and others.<sup>1412</sup> The investment is an example of a fiscal decision that supplies assistance for a stronger public sector and increased productivity in the economy.

The United Kingdom has implemented monetary, fiscal and structural reforms to its economy to insure strong and sustainable economic growth. The UK’s efforts in stabilizing inflation, boosting employment, protecting consumers and tackling tax evasion goes in full accordance with its commitments from the G7 Taormina Summit.

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

*Analyst: Ryan Fung*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to use all monetary, fiscal and structural policy tools individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.<sup>1413</sup>

On 7 June 2017, the White House issued a press release regarding the rebuilding of US infrastructure.<sup>1414</sup> Transformative projects will be funded through a mixture of loans and grants, such as air traffic control privatization. For example, grants will be given to rural areas in rebuilding

---

<sup>1409</sup> Monetary Policy Summary, Bank of England (London) 2 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 4 Nov 2017. <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/minutes/Documents/mpc/mps/2017/mpsnov.pdf>

<sup>1410</sup> Government unlocking £330 million from dormant accounts to build a fairer society, Gov.uk (London) 4 Jan 2018. Date of Access: 14 Jan 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-unlocking-330-million-from-dormant-accounts-to-build-a-fairer-society>

<sup>1411</sup> Government unlocking £330 million from dormant accounts to build a fairer society, Gov.uk (London) 4 Jan 2018. Date of Access: 14 Jan 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-unlocking-330-million-from-dormant-accounts-to-build-a-fairer-society>

<sup>1412</sup> £1.7 million funding boost to Public Service Mutuels, Gov.uk (London) 12 Jan 2018. Date of Access: 14 Jan 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/17-million-funding-boost-to-public-service-mutuals>

<sup>1413</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>

<sup>1414</sup> President Donald J Trump Works to Rebuild American Infrastructure, The White House. (Washington, DC) 7 June 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/06/07/president-donald-j-trump-works-rebuild-american-infrastructure>

crippled bridges, roads, and waterways. States and cities will receive grants to meet their own infrastructure challenges. These fiscal policy changes show the US commitment to improving infrastructure which will in turn boost productivity.

On 15 June 2017, President Donald Trump issued an Executive Order that expands apprenticeships and improves job-training programs. This creates more flexible apprenticeship programs and directs the Department of Labor to allow companies, trade associations, and unions to develop their own “industry-recognized apprenticeship” guidelines, which the department will review for quality and then approve.<sup>1415</sup> Additional funding will promote apprenticeships “especially in sectors where apprenticeships are not currently widespread.” As such, the US is committed to creating inclusive growth by expanding opportunities for employment.

On 29 June 2017, President Trump hosted President Moon Jae-in of the Republic of Korea at the White House.<sup>1416</sup> The leaders committed to promoting and expanding cooperation on economic issues through the Senior Economic Dialogue and to explore a joint public-private forum in enhancing economic opportunities. Furthermore, highlighting the important economic role played by women, the two sides “pledged to launch a bilateral partnership to advance women’s economic empowerment.” This fiscal policy initiative underlines the US commitment to inclusive growth by ensuring that minority groups have equal opportunity in employment.

On 15 August 2017, President Trump signed an Executive Order Establishing Discipline and Accountability In the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects.<sup>1417</sup> The environmental and permitting processes needed for major infrastructure projects will be more efficient and effective. Additionally, 42,000 jobs and USD 2 billion in earnings is estimated to be created from his approval of the Keystone XL and Dakota Access pipelines. President Trump dedicated USD 2 billion in his budget as part of a USD 1 trillion investment plan to rebuild infrastructure.

On 25 August 2017, President Trump signed an Executive Order imposing new financial sanctions on the dictatorship in Venezuela. These sanctions “prohibit dealings in new debt and equity issued by the government of Venezuela and its state oil company, certain existing bonds owned by the Venezuelan public sector, and dividend payments to the government of Venezuela.”<sup>1418</sup> The White House states that the aforementioned provisions will protect the US financial system “from complicity in Venezuela’s corruption.” This highlights a commitment to structural reform as a means of tackling corruption and reinforcing the integrity of the US financial system.

---

<sup>1415</sup> President Trump Leads on Workforce Development, The White House. (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/06/15/president-trump-leads-workforce-development>

<sup>1416</sup> Joint Statement between the United States and the Republic of Korea, The White House. (Washington, DC) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/06/30/joint-statement-between-united-states-and-republic-korea>

<sup>1417</sup> Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Works to Rebuild America's Infrastructure, The White House. (Washington, DC) 15 August 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/08/15/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-works-rebuild-americas>

<sup>1418</sup> Statement by the Press Secretary on New Financial Sanctions on Venezuela, The White House. 25 August 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/08/25/statement-press-secretary-new-financial-sanctions-venezuela>

On 13 September 2017, President Trump hosted the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Razak, at the White House to strengthen the Comprehensive Partnership between the two countries.<sup>1419</sup> They “pledged to nurture the economic ties between the United States and Malaysia to create jobs and opportunities for people in both countries,” and pursue trade and investment opportunities in the transportation and energy sectors.

On 2 October 2017, the US issued a joint statement with the Kingdom of Thailand affirming the “importance of promoting bilateral trade and creating favorable conditions for the business of both sides.”<sup>1420</sup> President Trump welcomed the contributions of growing investment from Thai companies in the creation of jobs for American workers.

On 16 October 2017, Vice President Mike Pence and Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso, as chairs of the Economic Dialogue, “affirmed the importance of strengthening bilateral economic, trade, and investment ties.”<sup>1421</sup> The United States and Japan committed to promoting sustainable and inclusive development, especially regarding debt sustainability. Both countries will focus on increasing investment and promoting quality infrastructure that will level the global playing field for businesses. Furthermore, they “affirmed that infrastructure projects in the Indo Pacific should be consistent with market competition and transparency.”

On 19 October 2017, the Senate passed the 2018 Fiscal Year Budget Resolution. The resolution contains pro-growth policies, including deficit reduction, spending restraint, comprehensive tax reform, welfare reform, Obamacare repeal-and-replace legislation, and regulatory reform.<sup>1422</sup> The White House states that this will bring “financial relief for families across the country” and “make American businesses globally competitive.”

On 23 October 2017, President Trump hosted the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong, at the White House. They “affirmed the strong and enduring partnership between the two countries based on mutually beneficial cooperation” and committed to signing the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act by the end of the year.<sup>1423</sup> The leaders noted the continued discussions on whether to negotiate an Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement in the future, so as to avoid “base erosion and profit shifting by multinationals.”

---

<sup>1419</sup> Joint Statement for Enhancing the Comprehensive Partnership between the United States of America and Malaysia, The White House. (Washington, DC) 13 September 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/13/joint-statement-enhancing-comprehensive-partnership-between-united-states-america-and-malaysia>

<sup>1420</sup> Joint Statement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Thailand, The White House. 2 October 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/10/03/joint-statement-between-united-states-america-and-kingdom-thailand>

<sup>1421</sup> Joint Press Release from Vice President Mike Pence and Deputy Prime Minister Taro Aso on the Second Round of the U.S.-Japan Economic Dialogue, The White House. 16 October 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/10/16/joint-press-release-vice-president-mike-pence-and-deputy-prime-minister-taro-aso>

<sup>1422</sup> FY 2018 Budget, House Budget Committee. 19 October 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://budget.house.gov/budgets/fy18/>

<sup>1423</sup> Joint Statement by the United States of America and the Republic of Singapore, The White House. 23 October 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/10/24/joint-statement-united-states-america-and-republic-singapore>

On 22 October 2017, President Trump announced National Minority Enterprise Development Week to recognize the contributions of minority owned businesses to the United States economy.<sup>1424</sup> The Trump administration is “committed to creating a business climate in which minority business enterprises can thrive and expand.” Under the Unified Framework, tax cuts and lowered cost of tax compliance will relieve regulatory burdens faced by small businesses. The commitment to inclusive growth through fiscal policy changes is demonstrated, as tax reform will allow minority businesses to be competitive against other enterprises.

On 20 December 2017, the House of Representatives passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which is the largest overhaul of the American tax system in 30 years.<sup>1425</sup> The White House stated that this massive cut will provide USD 5.5 trillion in tax cuts, of which USD 3.2 trillion will go to families, and it will decrease the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%.<sup>1426</sup> The White House also stated that this will increase revenues by USD 4 trillion by closing special interest tax breaks and loopholes. This tax plan also enacts a wide range of reforms but overall, it shows a focus on increasing the competitiveness of firms and job growth, key examples of structural reform.

On 31 January 2018, the Federal Open Market Committee issued a statement declaring that it will hold the federal funds rate at the 1.25 to 1.50% range.<sup>1427</sup> The Federal Reserve stated that this move what meant to allow monetary policy to accommodate for the strong labour market conditions and to sustain inflation at 2%.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to use monetary, fiscal, and structural reform to ensure growth. It has taken numerous measures for increasing investments in infrastructure, adjusting monetary policy to ensure price stability, and passing wide-ranging tax reforms to boost competitiveness and job growth.

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

*Analyst: Justin Liu*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to “to use all policy tools — monetary, fiscal and structural — individually and collectively to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth.”<sup>1428</sup> It has demonstrated adequate use of fiscal policy.

On 7 November 2017, representatives from EU members met to discuss creating a potential “blacklist” for tax havens.<sup>1429</sup> This action shows an intention by the European Union to tackling tax evasion and conducting structural reforms.

---

<sup>1424</sup> President Donald J. Trump Recognizes Minority-Owned Businesses, The White House. 22 October 2017. Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/10/24/president-donald-j-trump-recognizes-minority-owned-businesses>

<sup>1425</sup> White House, GOP celebrates passing sweeping tax bill, CNN Politics (Washington D.C.) 20 December 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.cnn.com/2017/12/20/politics/house-senate-trump-tax-bill/index.html>

<sup>1426</sup> The Tax Cuts Act Follows through on President Donald J. Trump’s Promise of Middle Class Tax Cuts, White House (Washington D.C.) 20 December 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/tax-cuts-act-follows-president-donald-j-trumps-promise-middle-class-tax-cuts/>

<sup>1427</sup> Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement, Federal Reserve (Washington D.C.), 31 January 2018. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20180131a.htm>

<sup>1428</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 16 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>



On 6 December 2017, the European Commission published a roadmap for deepening Europe's Economic and monetary Union.<sup>1430</sup> The roadmap included a focus on supporting structural reforms through a new reform delivery tool to support EU member states' reform commitments and a technical support tool for specific actions at the request of member states. These include reforms in product and labour markets, tax reforms, as well as investment in human capital and public administration reforms.<sup>1431</sup>

On 23 January 2018 the Council of the European Union made policy recommendations on the economic policy of the euro area.<sup>1432</sup> The recommendations include an emphasis on consistency and balance in the overall macroeconomic policy mix of the euro area to ensure robust and sustainable growth as well as support for structural reforms such as wage growth and job creation to increase productivity. The recommendations also underscored the importance of a well-designed structure of taxation as key to promote growth and employment as well as the value of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base to fight against tax avoidance.<sup>1433</sup>

On 25 January 2018, the European Central Bank published its latest monetary policy report where it held interest rates steady 0% for main refinancing operations, 0.25% for marginal lending facility, and -0.40% for deposit facility.<sup>1434</sup> It has also stated that non-conventional monetary policy will include net asset purchases at the rate of EUR 30 billion per month to run through until September 2018 in order to maintain inflation at its current aim.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment by using fiscal policy, monetary tools, and supporting structural reform, to ensure sustainable economic growth.

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

*Analyst: Theodore Browne*

---

<sup>1429</sup> EU to discuss tax havens blacklist after 'Paradise Papers' leaks, Reuters (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Date of Access: 31 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-ecofin-taxavoidance/eu-to-discuss-tax-havens-blacklist-after-paradise-papers-leaks-idUSKBN1D618S>

<sup>1430</sup> Commission sets out roadmap for deepening Europe's Economic and Monetary Union, European Commission (Brussels), 6 December 2018. Access Date: 8 April 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/completing-europes-economic-and-monetary-union-factsheets\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/completing-europes-economic-and-monetary-union-factsheets_en)

<sup>1431</sup> Supporting Structural Reforms, European Commission (Brussels), 6 December 2018. Access Date: 8 April 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/supporting-structural-reforms\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/supporting-structural-reforms_en.pdf)

<sup>1432</sup> Council recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2018. Access Date: 8 April 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/01/23/council-recommendation-on-the-economic-policy-of-the-euro-area/>

<sup>1433</sup> Council recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 January 2018. Access Date: 8 April 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/01/23/council-recommendation-on-the-economic-policy-of-the-euro-area/>

<sup>1434</sup> Monetary policy decisions, European Central Bank (Frankfurt) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 31 January 2018. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2018/html/ecb.mp180125.en.html>

## 16. Regional Security: Ukraine

“We maintain our commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda...”

*G7 Taormina Leaders' Declaration*

### Assessment

Member	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.50		

### Background

In response to Russia's annexation of Crimea, the G7 issued a statement on 2 March 2014 condemning Russia for violating the “sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine” and announcing its suspension in activities relating to preparations for the G8 Summit scheduled for June 2014.<sup>1435</sup> On 27 March 2014, the United Nations General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled “Territorial integrity of Ukraine,” which called on “states, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any change in the status of Crimea,” while also urging for resistance against any actions aimed at “disrupting Ukraine's national unity and territorial integrity, including by modifying its borders through the threat or use of force.”<sup>1436</sup>

On 24 March 2014, the G7 announced the Hague Declaration in which the leaders reaffirmed their support for “Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.”<sup>1437</sup> This professed the G7's refusal to recognize the illegal referendum held in Crimea and Russia's annexation of Crimea.<sup>1438</sup> In response to the violation of Ukraine's sovereignty, the G7 also stipulated their aim of imposing a variety of sanctions on Russia including the increase of sectoral sanctions. These would significantly impact the overall Russian economy if Ukraine's sovereignty would continue to be violated.<sup>1439</sup> The Hague Declaration also expressed the G7's intention to not attend the Sochi Summit but meet again in “G-7 format” in Brussels in June 2014, while foreign ministers of the G7

<sup>1435</sup> G-7 Leaders Statement, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC). 2 March 2014. Access Date: 10 October, 2017. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/03/02/g-7-leaders-statement>.

<sup>1436</sup> General Assembly Adopts Resolution Calling upon States Not to Recognize Changes in Status of Crimea Region, United Nations Meetings Coverage & Press Releases (New York). 24 March 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2014/ga11493.doc.htm>.

<sup>1437</sup> G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 03 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague\\_140324.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html).

<sup>1438</sup> G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 03 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague\\_140324.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html).

<sup>1439</sup> G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 03 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague\\_140324.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html).

were advised not to attend the meeting in Moscow in April 2014.<sup>1440</sup> The declaration concluded with the G7's intent to aid Ukraine financially and support measures for enhancing trade and energy security, while also supporting the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in "unlocking additional assistance from the World Bank, other international financial institutions, the EU, and bilateral sources."<sup>1441</sup>

In response to the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight 17, the G7 leaders issued a joint statement on 30 July 2014 calling for additional sanctions on Russia as a result of its failure to stop its support for illegal armed groups in Ukraine.<sup>1442</sup> The statement also called for a cease-fire according to the Berlin Declaration of 2 July 2014, which aims at restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine.<sup>1443</sup>

On 5 September 2014, the Minsk I Agreement was signed between Ukraine, Russia and Separatists, which aimed at the implementation of a ceasefire and further political measures to halt the crisis in Ukraine.<sup>1444</sup> On February 2015, the Minsk II Agreements were initiated by Angela Merkel and Francois Hollande due to continued fighting.<sup>1445</sup> The Minsk II provides a more detailed plan for resolving the conflict in Ukraine, which stipulates the implementation of a ceasefire and monitoring over the removal of heavy weapons from front lines by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Minsk II was also agreed upon in Normandy Format, which comprised of leaders of France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine.<sup>1446</sup>

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for Ukraine and condemnation of the illegal annexation of the Crimean Peninsula. This declaration also reiterated their support for seeking a diplomatic solution, while calling on all sides to work towards the implementation of the Minsk Agreements of 12 February 2015 through the Trilateral Contact Group and four working groups.<sup>1447</sup> At the 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit, the G7 reaffirmed its support for Ukraine and encouraged its actions towards judicial reforms and anti-corruption including the office of the Prosecutor General.<sup>1448</sup> The leaders also called for elections to be held in

---

<sup>1440</sup> G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 30 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/road.html>.

<sup>1441</sup> G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 03 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague\\_140324.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html).

<sup>1442</sup> G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 30 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/road.html>.

<sup>1443</sup> G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 30 July 2014. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/road.html>.

<sup>1444</sup> OSCE Chief Monitor in Ukraine urges all sides to allow monitors to carry out duties safely, OSCE (Kyiv). 15 September 2014. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/123591>.

<sup>1445</sup> What are the Minsk agreements?, The Economist (Moscow). 14 September 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2016/09/economist-explains-7>.

<sup>1446</sup> The Impact of the Normandy Format on the Conflict in Ukraine: Four Leaders, Three Cease-fires, and Two Summits, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, DC). 23 November 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/impact-normandy-format-conflict-ukraine-four-leaders-three-cease-fires-and-two-summits>.

<sup>1447</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 11 July 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1448</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html> — ukraine.

certain areas within the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in accordance with the Minsk Agreements.<sup>1449</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

In order to achieve compliance with the commitment of assisting Ukraine implement its reform agenda, G7 members need to support its ongoing reform measures. Since Ukraine is undertaking various reform initiatives, support can be offered in a number of areas including but not limited to reforms in public governance, energy sector, judiciary reform, tax administration, business deregulation and corruption.<sup>1450</sup> These can be broken down to supporting Ukrainian anti-corruption reforms.

During the IMF-Croatian National Bank conference in July 2017, Ukraine's Minister of Finance, Oleksandr Danyliuk, summarized some of the critical areas of reform that Ukraine requires to improve its current standard of living. He outlined the critical need for healthcare reform, due to low quality of healthcare, and education reform, while also emphasizing the need for law enforcement reforms and tax reforms.<sup>1451</sup> He identified issues in these areas as stemming from corruption.

Corruption is an ongoing issue in Ukraine because of fragmented anti-corruption institutions and lack of anti-corruption prevention initiatives. This has caused many to call for the creation of an anticorruption court for prosecuting graft offences. The IMF prompted Ukraine to create this court as one of the conditions of its USD 17.5 billion aid-for-reforms program, however President Petro Poroshenko supported the idea of an anti-corruption chamber instead.<sup>1452</sup> The anti-corruption chamber plan was rejected on 9 October 2017 by the European Commission for Democracy through Law, also known as the Venice Convention.<sup>1453</sup> According to Transparency International, an anti-corruption chamber will not be sufficient in addressing corruption and called on Ukrainian authorities to create the anti-corruption court to ensure that special interests would not undermine Ukraine's judicial system.<sup>1454</sup> G7 members can thus demonstrate compliance with this commitment by supporting Ukraine with the development of further anti-corruption measures.

G7 members can achieve compliance by providing financial and technical assistance in ongoing areas of reform needed in Ukraine. Areas of compliance should primarily focus on anti-corruption reforms that can exist in many potential sectors, including health care, the judicial system, public administration and taxation.

---

<sup>1449</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html> — ukraine.

<sup>1450</sup> Ukraine — 2015 Performance, Reform Agenda and Future Prospects, The Bleyzer Foundation (Brussels). 11 January 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017.

[http://www.usubc.org/files/Ukraine\\_2015\\_Performance\\_and\\_Future\\_prospects\\_Final.pdf](http://www.usubc.org/files/Ukraine_2015_Performance_and_Future_prospects_Final.pdf).

<sup>1451</sup> Ukraine: Owning the Reforms, International Monetary Fund (Dubrovnik). 26 September 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2017/09/25/na092617-ukraine-owning-the-reforms>

<sup>1452</sup> Ukraine's Poroshenko suggests IMF-backed anti-graft court will take time, Reuters (Kiev). 15 September 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-poroshenko/ukraines-poroshenko-suggests-imf-backed-anti-graft-court-will-take-time-idUSKCN1BQ0TV>.

<sup>1453</sup> Reform Watch: Oct. 6-13, Kyiv Post (Kyiv). 13 October 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017.

<https://www.kyivpost.com/ukraine-politics/reform-watch-oct-6-13.html>.

<sup>1454</sup> Ukraine must create an independent anti-corruption court, Transparency International. 20 September 2017. Access Date: 10 October 2017.

[https://www.transparency.org/news/pressrelease/ukraine\\_must\\_create\\_an\\_independent\\_anti\\_corruption\\_court](https://www.transparency.org/news/pressrelease/ukraine_must_create_an_independent_anti_corruption_court)

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	Member does not make substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in any sector.
0	Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in one or two sectors.
+1	Member makes substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in three or more sectors.

*Lead Analyst: Fariha Ahmed***Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 28 September 2017, Minister Harjit Sajjan met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Stepan Poltorak to discuss Canadian-Ukrainian defence relations and reinforce Canada's commitment to Ukrainian sovereignty and security, focussing on the progress made since the Canada-Ukraine Defence Cooperation Arrangement was signed, and areas of further defence cooperation.

On 9 November 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed Canada's commitment to upholding regional security in Ukraine in a short statement released through the department.<sup>1455</sup>

On 23 November 2017, the Canadian government repealed the remaining legislation regulating the sales of weapons to Ukraine, and added Ukraine to the Automatic Firearms Country Control List (AFCCL).<sup>1456</sup> Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland said this decision "reflects the close ties our countries share," and that "Canada and Canadians will continue to stand with the people of Ukraine and support Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty."<sup>1457</sup> Global Affairs Canada maintains that the inclusion of a country in the AFCCL "does not guarantee that exports of prohibited firearms, weapons and devices to a country will be approved,"<sup>1458</sup> and "all applications to export controlled items are rigorously evaluated on a case-by-case basis and exportation of these items is limited."<sup>1459</sup>

<sup>1455</sup> Statement on the situation in Ukraine, Government of Canada — Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). 9 November 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/statement\\_on\\_thesituationinukraine.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/11/statement_on_thesituationinukraine.html)

<sup>1456</sup> Canada adds Ukraine to Automatic Firearms Country Control List, Global Affairs Canada. 13 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_adds\\_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_adds_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html).

<sup>1457</sup> Liberals clear way for weapons sales to Ukraine, Radio Canada International. 14 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.rcinet.ca/en/2017/12/14/liberals-clear-way-for-weapons-sales-to-ukraine/>

<sup>1458</sup> Canada adds Ukraine to Automatic Firearms Country Control List, Global Affairs Canada. 13 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_adds\\_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_adds_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html).

<sup>1459</sup> Canada adds Ukraine to Automatic Firearms Country Control List, Global Affairs Canada. 13 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada\\_adds\\_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/canada_adds_ukrainetoautomaticfirearmscountrycontrollist.html).

On 7-8 December 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended the 24th Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.<sup>1460</sup>

On 20 December 2017, Chrystia Freeland, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that she will travel to Ukraine from December 21 to December 22 to meet President Petro Poroshenko, Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman, and Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin. The leaders planned to discuss the political and security situation in the country, and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Ukrainian diplomacy.<sup>1461</sup> Freeland announced CAD 7.75 million in humanitarian assistance funding for 2017 and 2018, which will be given to “a number of experienced and trusted international humanitarian partners operating in Ukraine.”<sup>1462</sup>

While Canada continues to participate in a knowledge exchange program between Canadian judicial authorities and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in order to facilitate judicial reform, nothing of significance has been noted since the last G7 summit. Therefore, Canada has only assisted to regional security in Ukraine in the sector of defence.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Jessica Afonso*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 22 June 2017, Ukraine-based Antonov Airlines and France-based Bellore Logistics signed a contract at the 52nd International Paris Air Show Le Bourget 2017 to use the Antonov Airlines fleet to transport oversized and overweight cargo, such as satellites, by order from Bellore.<sup>1463</sup> The contract will procure much needed revenue for the struggling Ukrainian economy, as well as strengthen French-Ukrainian bilateral relations.

On 26 June 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron met Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko to discuss the agenda on bilateral relations and economic cooperation such as promoting the intensification and expansion of French investments in various spheres, including solar power, waste processing, agricultural and processing industries, while improving the Ukrainian investment climate.<sup>1464</sup>

On 7 July 2017, French energy company Engie SA commenced negotiations with Ukraine about building a giant, billion-euro solar park in the uninhabited radioactive zone outside the abandoned

---

<sup>1460</sup> Foreign Affairs Minister to participate in meetings with EU, NATO and OSCE, Global Affairs Canada. 3 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2017. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign\\_affairs\\_ministertoparticipateinmeetingswithunatoandosce.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign_affairs_ministertoparticipateinmeetingswithunatoandosce.html)

<sup>1461</sup> Foreign Affairs Minister to visit Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). 20 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign\\_affairs\\_ministertovisitukraine.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign_affairs_ministertovisitukraine.html)

<sup>1462</sup> Foreign Affairs Minister to visit Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa). 20 December 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. [https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign\\_affairs\\_ministertovisitukraine.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/12/foreign_affairs_ministertovisitukraine.html)

<sup>1463</sup> France's Bollore, Ukraine's Antonov Airlines sign contract on transportation of oversize cargo, KyivPost (Kiev) 22 Jun 2017. Date of Access: Jan 23 2018. <https://www.kyivpost.com/ukraine-politics/frances-bollore-ukraines-antonov-airlines-sign-contract-transportation-oversize-cargo.html>

<sup>1464</sup> Meeting between the Presidents of Ukraine and France: We are determined to expand the agenda of our bilateral cooperation, President of Ukraine (Kiev) 26 Jun 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/mi-rishuche-nalashtovani-na-rozshirennya-poryadku-dennogo-na-42066>

Chernobyl nuclear reactor.<sup>1465</sup> The energy created by the solar park can be a new source of income for the Ukrainian government, as well as providing the country with a source of renewable energy. The French are confident even when they consider Ukraine's economic and political situation, as Bloomberg New Energy Finance solar analyst Pedro Radioa states: "Ukraine has good solar irradiation, but a low level of confidence from investors and the consequent prohibitive cost of financing. Engie might find a way around if it uses corporate financing though."<sup>1466</sup>

On 27 October 2017, French multinational energy group Engie promised to invest in Ukraine and assist the country in developing its gas and oil sector. Engie CEO Isabelle Kocher declares, "Our target is to increase local gas production, so that Ukraine could be able to become an exporter and supplier of gas. We are ready to provide staunchest support to [Ukraine] on the path of reform."<sup>1467</sup> The investment will help Ukraine diversify and develop its economy and help bring in revenues needed to tackle issues within Ukraine.

On 17 November 2017, France and Ukraine agreed to launch bilateral cooperation in Antarctic Research where Ukrainian scientists can work in French Antarctic and sub-Antarctic research stations. "[The] French side proposed cooperation in a number of scientific projects in such fields as geology, climate, wildlife, astronomy, seismology, and the like."<sup>1468</sup> This research opportunity can in turn contribute to Ukrainian environment research and the country's environmental policies and reforms.

On 23 November 2017, France stated that it will continue to support sanctions against Russia to stop aggression in Ukraine in a statement from the French Minister for European Affairs Nathalie Loiseau. "Despite the fact that the French economy suffers losses from sanctions, our country adheres to the sanctions regime as there are no prerequisites for its weakening."<sup>1469</sup>

France has shown efforts in providing economic and financial assistance and guidance to improve Ukraine's economic situation and to support Ukraine in implementing reforms. France has shown dedication in aiding Ukraine at reforming the country's industries, investments, environment and economy.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ryan Fung*

---

<sup>1465</sup> Chernobyl Radioactive Zone May Get Giant French-Built Solar Park, Bloomberg (New York City) 7 July 2017. Date of Access: 13 Jan 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-07/chernobyl-radioactive-zone-may-get-giant-french-built-solar-park>

<sup>1466</sup> Chernobyl Radioactive Zone May Get Giant French-Built Solar Park, Bloomberg (New York City) 7 July 2017. Date of Access: 13 Jan 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-07/chernobyl-radioactive-zone-may-get-giant-french-built-solar-park>

<sup>1467</sup> France's Engie provides up to 20% of gas supplies to Ukraine, ready to help develop oil and gas sector — govt, Interfax-Ukraine (Kiev) 27 Oct 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/economic/457745.html>

<sup>1468</sup> Ukraine, France sign agreement on joint Antarctic researches, Ukrinform (Kiev) 17 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <https://www.ukrinform.net/rubric-society/2346165-ukraine-france-sign-agreement-on-joint-antarctic-researches.html>

<sup>1469</sup> French Minister for European Affairs: France keeps sanctions on Russia despite economic losses, Ukrinform (Kiev) 18 Nov 2017. Date of Access: 23 Nov 2017. <https://www.ukrinform.net/rubric-politics/2346892-french-minister-for-european-affairs-france-keeps-sanctions-on-russia-despite-economic-losses.html>

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 14-19 August 2017, German politician Georg Milbradt visited Ukraine as a special envoy on decentralization and governance.<sup>1470</sup> He was appointed to this position at invitation from President Petro Poroshenko, which was addressed to all G7 members.<sup>1471</sup> Subsequently, Milbradt's mandates were given a one year approval by the German government.<sup>1472</sup> On 31 August 2017, the Press Office of Deputy Prime Minister Henshyn Zubko reported that Milbradt would begin work in September 2017 on decentralization in Ukraine, which is an important step for G7 members to help Ukraine achieve reforms.<sup>1473</sup>

On 3 September 2017, the German embassy in Ukraine stated that the German federal government will provide an additional EUR 6.5 million for its ongoing financial support for humanitarian initiatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).<sup>1474</sup> This means that Germany's total financial contributions towards the ICRC will increase to EUR 14.5 million.<sup>1475</sup> Germany mainly supports the ICRC's project on "Assistance, Protection, Prevention and Cooperation in Ukraine," which is mainly implemented in Eastern Ukraine and is aimed at covering trauma aid, support for health facilities, medical care, food and hygiene supplies and training of medical personnel.<sup>1476</sup>

From 30 to 31 October 2017, the coordinator of the "Reform of Municipal Services in Eastern Ukraine II," a project based on an official agreement between Ukrainian and German governments to improve municipal services in Ukraine, met with representatives of the Luhansk Oblast State Administration.<sup>1477</sup> During this meeting, the Director of the Department for Economic Development, Trade and Tourism of Luhansk Oblast State Administration discussed the development of a training resource facility in Lysychansk and Centre for Administrative Services in Stanytsia Luhanska for delivering a wider range of administrative services for local residents.<sup>1478</sup> Currently, locals must to apply to a variety of service providers in order to access these services.<sup>1479</sup>

---

<sup>1470</sup> German envoy for decentralization to visit Ukraine next week, Interfax-Ukraine. 11 August 2017. Access date: 5 January 2018. <http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/441829.html>

<sup>1471</sup> German Envoy for Decentralisation will Work in Ukraine, Decentralization of Power. 7 August 2017. Access Date: 6 January 2018. <http://old.decentralization.gov.ua/en/news/item/id/6773>

<sup>1472</sup> German Envoy for Decentralisation will Work in Ukraine, Decentralization of Power. 7 August 2017. Access Date: 6 January 2018. <http://old.decentralization.gov.ua/en/news/item/id/6773>

<sup>1473</sup> Germany to send envoy on Ukraine's decentralization reform, LB.ua. 7 August 2017. Access date: 6 January 2017. [https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/08/07/4270\\_germany\\_send\\_envoy\\_ukraines.html](https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/08/07/4270_germany_send_envoy_ukraines.html)

<sup>1474</sup> Germany to send envoy on Ukraine's decentralization reform, LB.ua. 7 August 2017. Access date: 6 January 2017. [https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422\\_germany\\_give\\_65m\\_euros\\_support.html](https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422_germany_give_65m_euros_support.html)

<sup>1475</sup> Germany to send envoy on Ukraine's decentralization reform, LB.ua. 7 August 2017. Access date: 6 January 2017. [https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422\\_germany\\_give\\_65m\\_euros\\_support.html](https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422_germany_give_65m_euros_support.html)

<sup>1476</sup> Germany to send envoy on Ukraine's decentralization reform, LB.ua. 7 August 2017. Access date: 6 January 2017. [https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422\\_germany\\_give\\_65m\\_euros\\_support.html](https://en.lb.ua/news/2017/09/04/4422_germany_give_65m_euros_support.html)

<sup>1477</sup> Planning of work in Luhansk Oblast, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Kiev). 05 November 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://www.ims-ukraine.org/en/new/planning-work-luhansk-oblast>

<sup>1478</sup> Planning of work in Luhansk Oblast, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Kiev). 05 November 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://www.ims-ukraine.org/en/new/planning-work-luhansk-oblast>

<sup>1479</sup> Planning of work in Luhansk Oblast, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Kiev). 05 November 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://www.ims-ukraine.org/en/new/planning-work-luhansk-oblast>



On 16 November 2017, Democracy Reporting International a non-for-profit organization based in Berlin, Germany, presented its “Ukraine Legislative Monitor (ULM).”<sup>1480</sup> The ULM is a web tool offered in Ukrainian and English which informs citizens of political and democratic reforms while allowing them to track the progress of legal initiatives without being misguided by numerous draft laws.<sup>1481</sup> The tool also allows citizens to measure the quality and quantity of the progress in law-making.<sup>1482</sup> The Policy Officer at the German embassy in Ukraine, Michael Schmidmayr, has stated that it will also contribute to the efficiency and improvement of existing tools of monitoring.<sup>1483</sup>

On 17 November 2017, the opening of the Centre for Administrative Services (CAS) officially took place in Pidvolochyst, Ternopil Oblast, which was funded by the “Reform of Municipal Services in Eastern Ukraine” project on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Local citizens will be able to apply for any of the 140 administrative services offered at the CAS including construction permits, state registration, land use, and issuing of various references.<sup>1484</sup> According to Stephan Barna, Head of the Ternopil Oblast State Administration, the CAS will create more comfortable and improved conditions for residents of amalgamated communities, while also allowing for there to be new revenues for the local budget.<sup>1485</sup>

Germany has continued to help the Ukraine achieve reforms in multiple sectors to combat corruption, improve the delivery of services, increase humanitarian efforts, and allow for political and legal reforms.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Fariha Ahmed*

## **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to providing financial and technical assistance in ongoing areas of reform needed in Ukraine.

On 10 July 2017, Italian military forces joined the military forces of 16 countries for a ceremony in Odessa, Ukraine to begin Sea Breeze 2017. The 20-year-old military exercise brought “a total of 31

---

<sup>1480</sup> Ukraine Legislative Monitor — a tool to monitor reforms in Ukraine, Democracy Reporting International (Berlin). 11 December 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://democracy-reporting.org/ukraine-legislative-monitor-a-tool-to-monitor-reforms-in-ukraine/>

<sup>1481</sup> Ukraine Legislative Monitor — a tool to monitor reforms in Ukraine, Democracy Reporting International (Berlin). 11 December 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://democracy-reporting.org/ukraine-legislative-monitor-a-tool-to-monitor-reforms-in-ukraine/>

<sup>1482</sup> Ukraine Legislative Monitor — a tool to monitor reforms in Ukraine, Democracy Reporting International (Berlin). 11 December 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://democracy-reporting.org/ukraine-legislative-monitor-a-tool-to-monitor-reforms-in-ukraine/>

<sup>1483</sup> Ukraine Legislative Monitor — a tool to monitor reforms in Ukraine, Democracy Reporting International (Berlin). 11 December 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://democracy-reporting.org/ukraine-legislative-monitor-a-tool-to-monitor-reforms-in-ukraine/>

<sup>1484</sup> New Centre for Administrative Services opened in Pidvolochysk Amalgamated Territorial Community, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Kiev). 05 November 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://www.ims-ukraine.org/en/new/new-centre-administrative-services-opened-pidvolochysk-amalgamated-territorial-community>

<sup>1485</sup> New Centre for Administrative Services opened in Pidvolochysk Amalgamated Territorial Community, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Kiev). 05 November 2017. Access date: 6 January 2018. <http://www.ims-ukraine.org/en/new/new-centre-administrative-services-opened-pidvolochysk-amalgamated-territorial-community>

ships, 29 aircraft, and more than 3,000 service personnel, spanning a variety of warfare arenas: maritime interdiction operations, air defense, anti-submarine warfare, damage-control tactics, search and rescue, and amphibious warfare with air and land elements, to name a few.”<sup>1486</sup>

On 24 October 2017, Italy was one of three foreign inspection groups that traveled to Ukraine to inspect Ukraine’s observation of international treaties in arms control and in the framework of efforts promoting regional security and confidence.<sup>1487</sup>

Italy has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in two sectors.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Jessica Afonso*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 25 October 2017, Ambassador of Japan Shigeki Sumi, visited Dnipro, Ukraine, to participate in the handover ceremony of the “Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment” as a part of Japan’s Kusanone Grant Assistance Program of 2015.<sup>1488</sup> This event involved the providing of an ultrasonic diagnostic system and a mobile bronchoscope for the betterment of Ukraine’s public health sector.<sup>1489</sup>

On 30-31 October 2017, Ambassador Shigeki Sumi visited Kramatorsk city in Donetsk, Ukraine and Sievierodonetsk in Luhansk, Ukraine to participate in the sakura planting ceremony which celebrated 2017 as the “Year of Japan” in Ukraine to commemorate Japanese-Ukrainian relations.<sup>1490</sup> This visit was also made in order to inspect project sites dedicated to the reconstruction of eastern Ukraine in order to ensure their implementation in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration.<sup>1491</sup>

On 23 November 2017, Brovary Higher Sport College in Ukraine held a ceremony commemorating the completion of the “Project for Improvement of Educational Environment” which began in January 2017 and was continually supported within the framework of KUSANONE grant assistance

---

<sup>1486</sup> Preparing Ukraine’s Navy For The Future, The Odessa Review (Kyiv). 3 September 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. <http://odessareview.com/preparing-ukraines-navy-future/>

<sup>1487</sup> Verification groups from Italy, Romania, and Slovakia work in Ukraine, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (Kiev), 24 October 2017. Access date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.mil.gov.ua/en/news/2017/10/24/verification-groups-from-italy-romania-and-slovakia-work-in-ukraine/>

<sup>1488</sup> Handover Ceremony of the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Dnipropetrovsk City Hospital No.4 under the Kusanone Grant Assistance Program for FY 2015, Government of Japan (Tokyo). October 2017. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000927.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000927.html)

<sup>1489</sup> Handover Ceremony of the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment at Dnipropetrovsk City Hospital No.4 under the Kusanone Grant Assistance Program for FY 2015, Government of Japan (Tokyo). October 2017. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000927.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000927.html)

<sup>1490</sup> Ambassador Sumi visited Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 31 October 2017. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000941.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000941.html)

<sup>1491</sup> Ambassador Sumi visited Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 31 October 2017. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000941.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000941.html)

program for culture and sports.<sup>1492</sup> This project was completed as part of a larger campaign aimed at expanding values of sports to youth.<sup>1493</sup>

Japan has demonstrated commitment to maintaining their ongoing “Rolling Plan for Ukraine” which includes measures to achieve support for public governance and environmental investment.<sup>1494</sup>

Thus, Japan’s receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Lydia Bishay*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 6 July 2017, the United Kingdom hosted the Ukraine Reform Conference jointly with Ukraine in London.<sup>1495</sup> At the Reform Conference, representatives from participating states and organizations reaffirmed their commitments to supporting Ukrainian security and corruption reforms, and encouraged Ukraine to launch the Reform Action Plan 2017-2020.

On 17 July 2017, Defence Secretary Sir Michael Fallon stated that the United Kingdom will expand its training for the Ukrainian Armed Forces.<sup>1496</sup> This expanded training regime will include “new military courses covering threats like countering attacks from snipers, armoured vehicles, and mortars.”<sup>1497</sup> This is a key part of supporting Ukraine’s security reform and its defence in the Donbas conflict. This training mission is expected to continue until at least early 2018.<sup>1498</sup>

On 23 November 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May attended the Eastern Partnership Summit, where she reaffirmed British support in the region and committed GBP 50 million to support reform and security in the region.<sup>1499</sup> The funding is to be directed towards demining in Ukraine, as well as

---

<sup>1492</sup> Ceremony of completion of the KUSANONE Project for Improvement of Educational Environment in Brovary Higher Sport College, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 23 November 27. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000962.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000962.html)

<sup>1493</sup> Ceremony of completion of the KUSANONE Project for Improvement of Educational Environment in Brovary Higher Sport College, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 23 November 27. 18 January 2018. [http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop\\_en/00\\_000962.html](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000962.html)

<sup>1494</sup> Rolling Plan for Ukraine, Government of Japan (Tokyo). July 2017. 25 November 2017. <http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/files/000277051.pdf>

<sup>1495</sup> About the Ukraine Reform Conference, The Government of the United Kingdom (London) 6 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/ukraine-reform-conference/about>

<sup>1496</sup> UK extends training of Ukrainian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence (London) 17 July 2017. Date of Access 21 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-extends-training-of-ukrainian-armed-forces>

<sup>1497</sup> UK extends training of Ukrainian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence (London) 17 July 2017. Date of Access 21 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-extends-training-of-ukrainian-armed-forces>

<sup>1498</sup> UK extends training of Ukrainian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence (London) 17 July 2017. Date of Access 21 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-extends-training-of-ukrainian-armed-forces>

<sup>1499</sup> PM attending Eastern Partnership summit: 23 November 2017, Prime Minister’s Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2017.

tax reforms in Moldova.<sup>1500</sup> Prime Minister Theresa May also announced that the United Kingdom will be spending GBP 100 million to counter the spread of misinformation in the region.<sup>1501</sup>

The United Kingdom has shown a great deal of support of Ukrainian security reform through financial and technical aid. The United Kingdom has also commended and affirmed its support for Ukrainian corruption reforms but has not made efforts to assist in more than one sector.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of 0.

*Analyst: Raheeb Dastagir*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 19 June 2017, Representatives from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) New Justice Program including Victoria Jannet (expert on constitutional reform and corruption risk assessment) and Natalia Petrova (Deputy Chief of the USAID New Justice Program), and Chairman of the Commission of Judges in Ukraine, Sergii Koziakov, held a meeting to discuss judicial reform for Ukraine. These representatives provided support for Ukraine's current reforms on civil procedure, civil and criminal codes, and reforming Ukraine's constitution.<sup>1502</sup>

On 9 July 2017, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson visited Ukraine and met with President Petro Poroshenko along with individuals in the government and in the public calling for reforms. Secretary Tillerson stressed that the U.S. will continue providing monetary aid and implementing economic sanctions against Russia. Tillerson made a statement that the United States continues to support Ukraine economically through exports along with Ukraine's anti-corruption reforms. President Poroshenko highlighted U.S. assistance in Ukraine's reforms in its energy sector specifically through U.S. exports of coal.<sup>1503</sup>

On 25 July 2017, the US government, represented by USAID, issued an order of solicitation to implement its new Health Reform Program in Ukraine. The U.S. issued this assistance program to advance a "transparent, accountable, and effective health care system that is capable of meeting the

---

<sup>1500</sup> PM attending Eastern Partnership summit: 23 November 2017, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-attending-eastern-partnership-summit-23-november-2017>

<sup>1501</sup> PM attending Eastern Partnership summit: 23 November 2017, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-attending-eastern-partnership-summit-23-november-2017>

<sup>1502</sup> The Chairman of the Commission held a working meeting with the expert of the USAID New Justice Program, High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. 19 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017 <https://www.vksu.gov.ua/print/en/news/the-chairman-of-the-commission-held-a-working-meeting-with-the-expert-of-the-usaid-new-justice-program/>

<sup>1503</sup> Remarks With Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko At a Joint Press Availability, U.S. Department of State( Kyiv). 9 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/07/272446.htm>

health needs of the Ukrainian people.”<sup>1504</sup> The U.S. states that this program would promote anti-corruption reform with the objective of improving the health sector governance and workforce.<sup>1505</sup>

On 24 August 2017, US Secretary of Defense Mattis visited Ukraine on Ukraine’s Independence Day. Mattis made a statement vowing that the U.S. will continue supporting Ukraine in their defense against Russian aggression especially through continued economic sanctions against Russia. Mattis emphasized that the US will continue pressuring Russia to comply with the 2014 Minsk Agreement.<sup>1506</sup>

On 24 September 2017, USAID co-organized the third Emission Low Development conference in Ukraine. The U.S. delivered a statement with three requirements to reform Ukraine’s energy sector and assist in the implementation of the Development Strategy in Ukraine. USAID officials outlined the importance of reforming Ukraine’s energy system and market into a more transparent, anti-corrupt, and productive enterprise. Participants in the conference called for “step-by-step approach, use of the modern modeling instruments, and inclusiveness of the process of identifying the policies and measures.”<sup>1507</sup>

On 30 September 2017, USAID issued their Human Rights in Actions Program, Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine. USAID implemented this program with the purpose of creating a channel for responding to human rights violations in Ukraine and providing legal assistance for young Ukrainian activists in their attempt to reform regulations on human rights violations.<sup>1508</sup>

On 26 October 2017, Ian Lesser, Vice President of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and Vasilis Boumbouras, board member of the Boumbouras Foundation and CEO of Gefest, organized the Kyiv Transatlantic Dialogues. The annual Kyiv Transatlantic Dialogues connects leaders from the U.S., Europe, and Ukraine to discuss and to “shape the transatlantic agenda and debate the most pressing security challenges.”<sup>1509</sup> The U.S. was praised for having supplied Ukraine with USAID programs aimed at combating corruption in Ukraine.<sup>1510</sup>

On 15 November 2017, the U.S. embassy in Kyiv delivered a statement congratulating Ukraine for adopting an electoral reform draft code (#3112), without delay. The U.S. embassy in Kyiv also called for the renewal of the Central Electoral Commission, while stressing the need for a more transparent

---

<sup>1504</sup> Ukraine Health Reform Support Program, Federal Business Opportunities. 20 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=a9a82964508c0b354f6dc4f85e9c2ba3>

<sup>1505</sup> Ukraine Health Reform Support Program, Federal Business Opportunities. 20 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=a9a82964508c0b354f6dc4f85e9c2ba3>

<sup>1506</sup> Mattis vows U.S. support for Ukraine against Russian aggression, CNN. 24 August 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://www.cnn.com/2017/08/24/politics/ukraine-us-mattis/index.html>

<sup>1507</sup> Third Conference “Low Emission Development of Ukraine,” USAID. 26 September 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [http://www.merp.org.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=972:third-conference-low-emission-development-of-ukraine&catid=80&Itemid=973&lang=us](http://www.merp.org.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=972:third-conference-low-emission-development-of-ukraine&catid=80&Itemid=973&lang=us)

<sup>1508</sup> Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine (Human Rights in Action program), UHHRU. 14 July 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. [https://helsinki.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/UHHRU\\_Digest\\_830\\_June-2017\\_eng.pdf](https://helsinki.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/UHHRU_Digest_830_June-2017_eng.pdf)

<sup>1509</sup> Kyiv Transatlantic Dialogues, The German Marshall Fund of the United States. 26 October 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.gmfus.org/events/kyiv-transatlantic-dialogues>

<sup>1510</sup> Remarks by Ambassador Yovanovitch at German Marshall Fund Trans-Atlantic Dialogue Opening Dinner, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine (Kyiv). 27 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/remarks-ambassador-yovanovitch-german-marshall-fund-trans-atlantic-dialogue-opening-dinner/>

and representative judicial committee.<sup>1511</sup> The U.S. embassy also made a statement reinforcing their continued support for electoral reform in Ukraine calling for an electoral sector that reflects democratic representation.

The United States has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine in making reforms in more than three sectors, including health, electoral, judicial and economic sectors.

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

*Analyst: Jamela Salman*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

On 11 July 2017, the European Council and Ukraine concluded the Association Agreement, including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA).<sup>1512</sup> The DCFTA provides guidelines for modernizing Ukraine's economic and trade relations. The Association Agreement will fully enter into force on 1 September 2017, providing a comprehensive guideline for Ukraine's ambitious reform agenda.<sup>1513</sup>

On 12-13 July 2017, Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, and Jean Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, reiterated their support for Ukraine's reform agenda on anti-corruption at the 19th European Union–Ukrainian Summit.<sup>1514</sup> Leaders discussed the importance of pursuing an ambitious reform process, especially in anti-corruption.<sup>1515</sup> At this summit, Tusk and Juncker emphasized the importance of Ukraine continuing the intense and unprecedented reforms in public finance management, banking, the judiciary, trade, energy, and health care, while noting the importance of reforms in anti-corruption.<sup>1516</sup> The European Union and Ukraine also identified further reform priorities at this summit, including providing a safe environment, counteracting crime, compliance with and enforcement of human rights by the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, effective integrated border management and a balanced migration policy.<sup>1517</sup>

---

<sup>1511</sup> Statement by the G7 Ambassadors in Support of Electoral Reform in Ukraine, US. Embassy in Ukraine. 15 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/statement-g7-ambassadors-support-electoral-reform-ukraine/>

<sup>1512</sup> EU relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

<sup>1513</sup> EU — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)

<sup>1514</sup> EU — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)

<sup>1515</sup> U relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

<sup>1516</sup> EU — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)

<sup>1517</sup> Strategy of Development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020. Access Date: 30 December 2017. [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm)

From 12 to 13 July 2017, at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the European Union reiterated its support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.<sup>1518</sup> The European Union also discussed the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, imposing restrictive measures on Russia in response to their illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol, as well as full implementation of the Minsk Agreements at this Summit.<sup>1519</sup>

Also at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the EU announced it would contribute EUR 200 million to priority programmes for 2017.<sup>1520</sup> This includes supporting energy efficiency programs by contributing to Ukraine's Energy Efficiency Fund established by Ukraine. Other priority programmes financially supported by the European Union through this EUR 200 million contribution includes support to areas in Eastern Ukraine affected by conflict, public finance management and constructing a technical cooperation facility to assist Ukraine with the implementation of the Association Agreement and DCFTA.<sup>1521</sup>

The European Union has aided Ukraine with implementing their reform agenda in multiple including anti-corruption, energy, public finance and full implementation of the Minsk Agreements, through both political commitment and financial support.

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vicky Vuong*

---

<sup>1518</sup> U — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)

<sup>1519</sup> EU relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

<sup>1520</sup> EU — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)

<sup>1521</sup> EU — Ukraine Summit: Ukrainian reforms combined with European Union support delivering positive results, European Commission (Kyiv). 13 July 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-17-1989\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1989_en.htm)