



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

2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

6 June 2014 to 30 May 2015

Prepared by
Enko Koceku, Sarah Burton, David Cosolo and Michael Humeniuk
with Caroline Bracht
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto

6 June 2015 (pages 1-7 corrected on 7 June 2015;
commitments renumbered 15 July 2015)

www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
@g8rg

Contents

Preface.....	3
Executive Summary	4
Table A: Overall Compliance Scores	6
Table B: Compliance by Member	7
Table C: Compliance by Commitment	7
1. Financial Regulation: Tax Evasion [11]	8
2. Trade: Protectionism [12]	16
3. Trade: Environmental Goods [21]	29
4. Energy: Energy Security [28]	36
5. Climate Change: Low-Carbon Economies [45]	46
6. Climate Change: Climate Finance [49]	60
7. Development: African Infrastructure [64]	67
8. Deauville Partnership [70]	78
9. Stolen Assets Recovery [80]	99
10. Crime and Corruption [81]	109
11. Health: Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health [88]	119
12. Health: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights [89]	127
13. Health: Infectious Diseases and Global Action Plan [103]	152
14. Regional Security: Ukraine [109]	160
15. Development: Syrian Refugees [114]	172
16. Peace and Security: Libya [117]	185

4. Energy: Energy Security [28]

“[Under the Rome G7 Energy Initiative, we will] implement concrete domestic policies by each of our governments separately and together, to build a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system.”

Brussels G7 Summit Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	- 1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.13	

Background

The 2014 Rome G7 Energy Initiative for Energy Security was formulated following the recent developments in Ukraine and the use of energy as a means of political coercion and threat to security.¹⁵⁴

Energy security has often been interrelated with many other issues such as economic growth, transparency in energy markets, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, diversification of energy fuels, and efficiency in energy systems in prior G8 commitments.¹ However, a broad commitment to global energy security incorporating multiple components was first addressed at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, where member states recognized associated global energy challenges such as growing energy demand, environmental protection, and economic growth.¹⁵⁵

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, member states reaffirmed their support for the tone set at St. Petersburg by adopting commitments towards energy efficiency and diversification.¹⁵⁶ Since then, subsequent summits have addressed associated issues of economic sustainability, growth, and security across multiple commitments.

The Rome G7 Energy Initiative was adopted as the central guiding focus in the energy agenda at the 2014 Brussels Summit. Member states agreed to utilize the principles set out by this initiative as a guide for policy implementation and immediate action in energy emergency plans, collaboration with international organizations, and self-assessments.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁴ Rome G7 Energy Initiative for Energy Security, European Commission (Rome) 6 May 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-530_en.htm

¹⁵⁵ St. Petersburg Summit Documents: Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

¹⁵⁶ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080714__en.html

¹⁵⁷ The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-402_en.htm

Commitment Features

This commitment, which is part of a broader energy-focused agenda, focuses on the identification and implementation of domestic policies both locally and globally for the development of an effective low-carbon energy system in accordance with the 2014 G7 Rome Energy Initiative.¹⁵⁸

The 2014 G7 Rome Energy Initiative focused on the development of a lasting and concrete change to strengthen energy security at both the regional and global level.¹⁵⁹ To foster this change, a broader energy security strategy is required with collective responsibility to address the issues of a globalized energy market. Under this focus the Initiative proposed a list of 7 principles as a set of guidelines for national and regional level decisions.¹⁶⁰ These core principles are as follows:

- Development of flexible, transparent and competitive energy markets, including gas markets.
- Diversification of energy fuels, sources and routes, and encouragement of indigenous sources of energy supply.
- Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, and accelerating the transition to a low carbon economy as a key contribution to sustainable energy security.
- Enhancing energy efficiency in demand and supply, and demand response management.
- Promoting deployment of clean and sustainable energy technologies and continued investment in research and innovation.
- Improving energy systems resilience by promoting infrastructure modernization and supply and demand policies that help withstand systemic shocks.
- Putting in place emergency response systems, including reserves and fuel substitution for importing countries, in case of major energy disruptions.

In line with these guiding principles, compliance to this commitment requires policy implementation by the member state individually as well as in tandem with other states, to foster the development of a “more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system.”¹⁶¹

Scoring Guidelines

- 1	Member does not implement domestic policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative core principles.
0	Member implements domestic policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative EITHER individually OR in partnership with other G7 members.
+1	Member implements domestic policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative core principles both individually AND in partnership with other G7 members.

Lead Analyst: Daniel Szulc

¹⁵⁸ The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-402_en.htm

¹⁵⁹ Rome G7 Energy Initiative for Energy Security, European Commission (Rome) 6 May 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-530_en.htm

¹⁶⁰ Rome G7 Energy Initiative for Energy Security, European Commission (Rome) 6 May 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-530_en.htm

¹⁶¹ The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 5 June 2014. Date of Access: 19 February 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-402_en.htm

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to implement concrete policies for the development of a low-carbon energy system. Canada has implemented some policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative on an independent basis.

On 22 September 2014, the Environment Minister Leona Aglukkaq announced that three measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in cars and trucks would be undertaken by the Government of Canada to reduce GHG emissions and air pollution.¹⁶²

On 20 November 2014, Aglukkaq announced a CAD300 million contribution to the Green Climate Fund followed by actions to regulate greenhouse gases (including hydrofluorocarbons) on 14 December 2014.^{163,164}

Steps to increase energy supply as well improving competition have been made, but not in line with a low-carbon energy system. Minister of Natural Resources Greg Rickford stated on 16 January 2015 that the completion of the Seaway and Flanagan South pipelines enhance North American energy security by helping to double the amount of Canadian oil supplied to the U.S. Gulf coast.¹⁶⁵

In the support of a low-carbon energy system, Natural Resources Canada announced on 16 February 2015 that the government would give an additional CAD4.5 million to the ecoENERGY program for the development of clean energy technology.¹⁶⁶ Diane Finley, minister of public works and government services, announced plans to support investment in clean technology in February 2015 with CAD1.4 million directed to Southwestern Ontario.¹⁶⁷

On 2 March 2015 Michelle Rempel, minister of state for western economic diversification, announced a federal investment of CAD0.45 million for the University of British Columbia towards the commercialization of technologies that will support sustainability in the oil and gas industries.¹⁶⁸ On 4 March 2015 Tim Uppal, minister of state (multiculturalism) on behalf of Minister Rickford,

¹⁶² Government of Canada Takes Further Action to Reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) and Air Pollution from Cars and Trucks, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 September 2014. Date of access: 27 April 2015.

http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=index&crtr.page=1&nid=886529&_ga=1.22623992.253778377.1416427706

¹⁶³ Harper Government commits significant funding to international Green Climate Fund Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 November 2014. Date accessed 14 May 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=906609>

¹⁶⁴ Canada's action on climate change, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 February 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=72F16A84-1>

¹⁶⁵ Minister Rickford: new oil pipeline projects mark significant milestone in Canada's contribution to energy security, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=11&nid=921889&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=environment&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI>

¹⁶⁶ ecoENERGY innovation initiative announced, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=9&nid=933519&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=environment&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI>

¹⁶⁷ Minister Finley announces investment in clean technology projects in Southwestern Ontario. Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015 <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=advSrch&crtr.mnthndVI=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=&crtr.page=9&nid=930619&crtr.yrndVI=&crtr.kw=environment&crtr.yrStrtVI=&crtr.dyStrtVI=&crtr.dyndVI>

¹⁶⁸ Harper government supports innovation in clean technology, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=4&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=&nid=941019&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=%22natural+gas+export+licences%22&crtr.dyStrtVI=27&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=1&crtr.page=3&crtr.yrndVI=2015&crtr.dyndVI=27>

announced investments totalling over CAD20.6 million for eight clean technology projects in Alberta.¹⁶⁹

A number of measures to enhance safety have been introduced. Greg Rickford announced the introduction of the Pipeline Safety Act on 8 December 2014.¹⁷⁰

On 14 April 2015, Rickford indicated that discussions with the United States on oil and gas emissions were moving forward.¹⁷¹ However, on 23 April 2015, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that US emissions targets would not be met and that greater regulatory measures to meet GHG emissions cuts would be required.¹⁷²

On 21 April 2015, the Canadian Minister of Finance Joe Oliver helped the liquefied natural gas industry by extending the accelerated capital write-offs for the industry and expanding the maximum length of export licenses to 40 years.¹⁷³

In the 2015 federal budget, CAD80 million is to be provided over five years to the National Energy Board for safety and environmental protection.¹⁷⁴ CAD30.8 million will be provided for measures to enhance the safety of marine transportation in the Arctic and further strengthen marine incident prevention, preparedness, and response in waters south of the 60th parallel.¹⁷⁵

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance by only implementing domestic policies in line with the G7 Rome Energy Initiative on an independent basis.

Analyst: Johan Krijgsman

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to emissions reduction and to transitioning to a more diversified, competitive and resilient low-carbon energy system. Thus, it has been given a score of 0. On 30 July 2014, France's Environment Minister, Segolene Royal, tabled the Energy Transition Bill.¹⁷⁶ The law, if passed, will codify the country's commitments to transition to 32% renewable

¹⁶⁹ Minister Uppal announces investment in jobs and clean technology projects in Alberta, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 4 March 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=4&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=&nid=944079&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=%22natural+gas+export+licences%22&crtr.dyStrtVI=27&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=1&crtr.page=3&crtr.yrndVI=2015&crtr.dyndVI=27>

¹⁷⁰ Harper government introduces legislation to further enhance Canada's world-class pipeline safety system, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 8 December 2014. Date of access: 13 May 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=912989>

¹⁷¹ Harper says Canada's emission targets unlikely to be 'exactly the same' as U.S., CBC News (Winnipeg) 24 April 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/harper-says-canada-s-emission-targets-unlikely-to-be-exactly-the-same-as-u-s-1.3047002>

¹⁷² Harper says Canada's emission targets unlikely to be 'exactly the same' as U.S., CBC News (Winnipeg) 24 April 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/harper-says-canada-s-emission-targets-unlikely-to-be-exactly-the-same-as-u-s-1.3047002>

¹⁷³ Harper says Canada's emission targets unlikely to be 'exactly the same' as U.S., CBC News (Winnipeg) 24 April 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/harper-says-canada-s-emission-targets-unlikely-to-be-exactly-the-same-as-u-s-1.3047002>

¹⁷⁴ Federal Government Budget 2015, Chapter 3.5, Responsible Resource Development, Government of Canada (Ottawa) Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2015/docs/plan/toc-tdm-eng.html>

¹⁷⁵ Federal Government Budget 2015, Chapter 3.5, Responsible Resource Development, Government of Canada (Ottawa) Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2015/docs/plan/toc-tdm-eng.html>

¹⁷⁶ Nuclear Remains Linchpin of French Energy Transition. Euractiv August 1, 2014. Access Date: April 28, 2015. <http://www.euractiv.com/sections/energy/nuclear-remains-linchpin-french-energy-transition-303832>

energy and to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels by 30 percent by 2030.¹⁷⁷ The bill also commits to doubling the funding for the Fonds Chaleur, a government agency which supports the development of biomass, geothermal, solar and district heating networks, by 2017.¹⁷⁸ The bill also states that France will focus on priority areas, including the country's construction industry, which contributes to 24 percent of the country's carbon emissions each year. The bill thus includes tenets that would make the insulation of buildings more efficient and incentivize owners to focus on builder energy positive constructions.¹⁷⁹ In addition, a 30 percent tax credit off the cost of improvements made will be awarded to homeowners who implement energy efficient changes in their homes.¹⁸⁰ Energy vouchers will be issued to low-income households to help them pay their increased energy bill, or to finance an energy positive home improvement.¹⁸¹

In addition, France has announced that the financial institution Caisse de Depots would help fund more energy efficient municipal transportation projects if the Energy Transition Bill passes.¹⁸² Moreover, a rebate program will be set up to incentivize citizens to purchase more fuel efficient cars.¹⁸³

France has received a score of 0 for partial compliance in implementing domestic policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative core principles.

Analyst: Mary Anderson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to transition towards a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system, and has coordinated its efforts within the EU, thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Germany has made considerable efforts towards accomplishing the goals set out in its 2009 National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP). The NREAP codified Germany's commitment to an 18% goal percentage of renewables in their energy mix by 2020. Germany has surpassed that goal, as of 2015 renewables made up 26% of the country's energy mix.¹⁸⁴

Germany is not on track to meet its 2020 emissions reduction goal due to its sustained reliance on lignite.¹⁸⁵¹⁸⁶ As a result, on 3 December 2014, Germany's cabinet approved the Climate Action

¹⁷⁷ French Energy Transition Bill Debate Heats Up, Euractiv March 10, 2014. Access Date: April 28, 2015.

<http://www.euractiv.com/sections/energy/french-energy-transition-debate-heats-308920>

¹⁷⁸ Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁷⁹ Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁸⁰ Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁸¹ Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁸² Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁸³ Broad Outlines: French Energy Transition Bill, Planete-energies February 6, 2015. Access Date: May 5, 2015.

<http://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/explanations/broad-outlines-france-s-energy-transition-bill>

¹⁸⁴ Germany National Renewable Energy Action Plan, Germany Energy Ministry (Berlin) August 4, 2010. Access Date:

May 5, 2015 http://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/dir_2009_0028_action_plan_germany.zip

¹⁸⁵ Merkel's Taste For Coal Poised to Upset 130 Billion Green Drive, Bloomberg, September 21, 2014. Access Date: May 10, 2015. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-09-21/merkel-s-taste-for-coal-poised-to-upset-130-billion-green-drive>

Programme (CAP).¹⁸⁷ The CAP has set a cap on the overall emissions of the energy sector at 4.4 million tonnes per year, anticipating that this will result in a reduction in emissions by heavily polluting industries.¹⁸⁸ Additionally, the country made amendments to its Energy Transition (*Energiewende*) in August, setting new target corridors for photovoltaic and wind energy, at 2.5-3.5GW and 2.4-2.6GW respectively. If these targets are exceeded, generators of photovoltaic and wind energy will be subjected to lower feed-in tariffs.¹⁸⁹

Moreover, in 2014, Germany agreed to open its domestic markets for the import of renewable energy from abroad. Although it has not reached the target for energy generation interconnectedness set by the EU in 2002 (10% per state), Germany has agreed to make 5% of its future auctions open to foreign energy projects.¹⁹⁰

For its full compliance towards a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mary Anderson

Italy: 0

Italy has taken a number of steps towards implementing and fostering domestic policies based on the G7 Rome Energy Initiative and thus has partially complied with its commitment to the development of a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system.

Italy held the Presidency of the EU from July 2014 to December 2014 and was responsible for shepherding the EU's plan for the Paris 2030 program for climate change and energy.¹⁹¹ The aims of the Italian Presidency of the EU were set out beforehand.¹⁹² EU leaders agreed on a 40 per cent cut in greenhouse gases by 2030, a mandatory 27 per cent reliance on renewable energy sources, and an optional 27 per cent improvement in energy efficiency.¹⁹³

On 29 August 2014, Italian Council of Ministers approved the decree *Sblocca Italia* ("restart" or "unlock" Italy).¹⁹⁴ Plans included the encouragement of energy exploration and low emission

¹⁸⁶ Germany's Green Energy is an Expensive Success, Bloomberg View, September 22, 2014. Access Date: May 10, 2015. <http://www.bloombergvie.com/articles/2014-09-22/germany-s-green-energy-is-an-expensive-success>

¹⁸⁷ Analysis: Germany Climate Action Plan to Save Emissions Reduction Goal, Carbon Brief, August 4, 2014. Access Date: May 15, 2015. <http://www.carbonbrief.org/blog/2014/12/analysis-germany-climate-action-plan-to-save-emissions-reduction-goal/>

¹⁸⁸ Analysis: Germany Climate Action Plan to Save Emissions Reduction Goal, Carbon Brief, August 4, 2014. Access Date: May 15, 2015. <http://www.carbonbrief.org/blog/2014/12/analysis-germany-climate-action-plan-to-save-emissions-reduction-goal/>

¹⁸⁹ Amendments to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) in 2014, Energy Transition, January 2015. Access Date: May 10, 2015 <http://energytransition.de/2014/01/k-discussion-about-energy-market-reform-in-2014/>

¹⁹⁰ Coordination with the European Union, Energy Transition, January 2015. Access Date: May 10, 2015 <http://energytransition.de/2014/01/k-discussion-about-energy-market-reform-in-2014/>

¹⁹¹ Europe a Fresh Start Programme of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union (Rome) July 2014. Date of access: 25 May 2015. http://italia2014.eu/media/1349/programma_en1_def.pdf

¹⁹² Europe a Fresh Start Programme of the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union July 2014. Date of access: 25 May 2015. http://italia2014.eu/media/1349/programma_en1_def.pdf

¹⁹³ EU leaders agree to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, Guardian (UK) 24 October 2014. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/24/eu-leaders-agree-to-cut-greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-40-by-2030>

¹⁹⁴ *Sblocca Italia*, Governo Italiano (Rome) 29 August 2014. Date of access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.governo.it/Governo/ConsiglioMinistri/dettaglio.asp?d=76561>

vehicles.¹⁹⁵ The Minister of Economy and Finance presented a progress report on structural reforms, including to the energy sector and environment, in February 2015.¹⁹⁶ Infrastructure improvement needs have been identified regarding natural gas pipelines — import and national transmission networks, the storage of natural gas and regasification terminals.¹⁹⁷

On 26 January 2015, the Industry Deputy Minister Claudio de Vincenti stated that the government planned to reduce subsidies to solar power producers.¹⁹⁸ Italy is aiming to achieve a 10 per cent reduction in energy prices, bringing them closer to the EU average.

On 6 March 2015 the EU Environment Council approved the 40 per cent domestic reduction of greenhouse gases by 2030, which was agreed to under the Italian Presidency of the EU in October 2014.¹⁹⁹

For its domestic work Italy has been awarded a score of 0. Membership of the EU ensures Italy implements the G7 Rome Energy Initiative core principles; however, Italy has not fostered any initiatives together with other G7 member states.

Analyst: Johan Krijgsman

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to implement domestic policies to build a more competitive, diversified, resilient, and low-carbon energy system.

On 14 April 2015, Japan announced that its carbon dioxide emissions had increased 1.1 percent from the previous year. This was the highest emissions on record and was due in part to the closure of Japan's nuclear power plants several years before.²⁰⁰ Japan also decreased the price per watt of solar energy to JPY 27 per kilowatt-hour which has resulted in the decreased the production of solar power.²⁰¹

On 30 April 2015 Japan proposed to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by up to 26 percent by 2030 compared to 2013 levels or 25.4 percent compared to 2005 levels.²⁰² This commitment is lower than the United States and European Union's commitments of 26-28 percent and 35 percent respectively from 2005 levels.²⁰³

¹⁹⁵ Sblocca Italia, Governo Italiano (Rome) 29 August 2014. Date of access: 27 April 2015.

<http://www.governo.it/Governo/ConsiglioMinistri/dettaglio.asp?d=76561>

¹⁹⁶ 2014 A Turning Point for Italy, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) February 2015. Date of access: 13 May 2015. http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/riforme_strutturali.pdf

¹⁹⁷ 2014 A Turning Point for Italy, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) February 2015. Date of access: 13 May 2015. http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/riforme_strutturali.pdf

¹⁹⁸ Italy to halt power sector incentives-deputy industry minister, Reuters (UK) 26 January 2015. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/26/italy-energy-incentives-idUKL6N0V51F320150126>

¹⁹⁹ Environment Council approves the EU's intended nationally determined contribution to the new global climate agreement, European Commission (Brussels) 6 March 2015. Date of access: 27 April 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2015030601_en.htm

²⁰⁰ FY 2013 Energy Supply and Demand Report (Revised Report), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2015/0414_01.html

²⁰¹ Japan's Renewable Revolution at Risk, BBC News (Tokyo) 6 May 2015. Date Accessed 7 May 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32603553>.

²⁰² Japan Proposes New Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cuts, CTV News (Tokyo) 30 April 2015. Date Accessed 7 May 2015. <http://www.ctvnews.ca/sci-tech/japan-proposes-new-greenhouse-gas-emissions-cuts-1.2352131>.

²⁰³ Japan Proposes New Greenhouse Gas Emissions Cuts, CTV News (Tokyo) 30 April 2015. Date Accessed 7 May 2015. <http://www.ctvnews.ca/sci-tech/japan-proposes-new-greenhouse-gas-emissions-cuts-1.2352131>.

Japan receives a score of – 1 for not adopting domestic policies that build a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system, either individually or with other G7 states.

Analyst: Reid Dobell

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to build a more competitive, diversified, resilient, and low-carbon energy system. It has implemented multiple domestic policies in line with the G7 Rome Energy Initiative; however, it has not fostered any partnerships with other G7 members.

On 14 February 2015, the leaders of the UK's three largest political parties joined together to oppose climate change.²⁰⁴ They promised to end coal burning at power stations unless it used new clean up technology.²⁰⁵ They also agreed to accelerate the transition to a competitive, energy efficient low carbon economy.²⁰⁶

On 17 February 2015 Energy and Climate Change Secretary Ed Davey announced proposals to establish the world's largest wind farm offshore at Dogger Bank.²⁰⁷ The department said the farm's capacity of up to 2.4 gigawatts (GW) could power around two million homes.²⁰⁸

On 26 February 2015, the UK auctioned government subsidy payments amongst renewable energy suppliers.²⁰⁹ This served as a follow up to the electricity market reforms announced by the Energy and Climate Change Department, which became law on 1 August 2014.²¹⁰

On 18 March 2015 Chancellor George Osborne provided tax incentives in his 2015 budget to the North Sea oil industry (facing declining output as well as lower oil prices).²¹¹ Minister Matthew Hancock from the Department of Energy and Climate Change advised in a written response to the Environmental Audit Committee's inquiry into environmental risks of fracking, that the

²⁰⁴ Party leaders make joint climate commitment, BBC news (UK), 14 February 2015. Date of access: 28 April 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-31456161>

²⁰⁵ Party leaders make joint climate commitment, BBC news (UK), 14 February 2015. Date of access: 28 April 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-31456161>

²⁰⁶ Party leaders make joint climate commitment, BBC news (UK), 14 February 2015. Date of access: 28 April 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-31456161>

²⁰⁷ Hundreds of jobs could be created in Yorkshire and Humberside by a major wind farm, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 17 February 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hundreds-of-jobs-could-be-created-in-yorkshire-and-humberside-by-a-major-wind-farm>

²⁰⁸ Hundreds of jobs could be created in Yorkshire and Humberside by a major wind farm, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 17 February 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hundreds-of-jobs-could-be-created-in-yorkshire-and-humberside-by-a-major-wind-farm>

²⁰⁹ Solar loses out in renewables auction, BBC.com news, 26 February 2015. Date of access: 28 April 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-31640853>

²¹⁰ Radical reforms to the electricity market pass into law, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 1 August 2014. Access date: 12 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/radical-reforms-to-electricity-market-pass-into-law>

²¹¹ Budget 2015, Government Actuary's Department (London) 18 March 2015. Date of Access: 25 May 2015. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416330/47881_Budget_2015_Web_Accessible.pdf

government's approach takes into account health and safety concerns as well as environmental considerations and undertakings (e.g. carbon budgets).²¹²

In the light of these actions, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for the implementation of domestic policies following the G7 Rome Energy Initiative aims.

Analyst: Johan Krijgsman

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to the 2014 G7 Rome Energy Initiative. Since the 2014 Summit, the U.S. has committed to improving domestic energy as well as facilitating international discussions on energy.

On 29 July 2014, the White House held a methane stakeholder roundtable, after which Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz “announced several new initiatives as DOE’s part of the larger Administration Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions.”²¹³ These initiatives include (1) Efficiency Standards for Natural Gas Compressors; (2) Advanced Natural Gas System Manufacturing R&D Initiative; (3) ARPA-E MONITOR Program; (4) Providing Loan Guarantees for New Methane Reduction Technologies; (5) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Proposed Policy on Cost Recovery for Natural Gas Facilities Modernization.²¹⁴

In September 2014, the United States held the fourth annual US-EU-Japan Conference on Critical Materials for a Clean Energy Future.²¹⁵ The conference facilitated discussion between energy “officials and experts” from the three countries in order to address how to best maintain an “adequate supply of critical materials for a clean energy future.”²¹⁶ The conference highlighted the United States’ commitment to “continue to pursue an integrated research plan that addresses critical materials challenges, in addition to collaborating with interagency and international partners.”²¹⁷

On 21 April 2015, the White House released the Quadrennial Energy Review (QER) to investigate how to best “modernize the Nation’s energy infrastructure to promote economic competitiveness, energy security, and environmental responsibility.”²¹⁸ The review includes the US Department of Energy’s Partnership for Energy Sector Climate Resilience, which encompasses a partnership of 17 American energy companies to improve U.S. energy infrastructure climate resistance.²¹⁹ The review

²¹² Response to Environmental Audit Committee’s Enquiry into the environmental risks of fracking, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 26 March 2015. Date of access: 28 April 2015.

http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/environmental-audit-committee/environmental-risks-of-fracking/written/18683.html#_Toc414881024

²¹³ Methane Stakeholder Roundtables, Department of Energy (Washington DC) 24 April 2014. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://energy.gov/epa/articles/methane-stakeholder-roundtables>

²¹⁴ Natural Gas Infrastructure Modernization, Department of Energy (Washington DC). Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://energy.gov/epa/natural-gas-infrastructure-modernization>

²¹⁵ The Department of Energy’s Critical Materials Strategy, Department of Energy (Washington DC). Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://energy.gov/epa/initiatives/department-energy-s-critical-materials-strategy>

²¹⁶ The Department of Energy’s Critical Materials Strategy, Department of Energy (Washington DC). Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://energy.gov/epa/initiatives/department-energy-s-critical-materials-strategy>

²¹⁷ The Department of Energy’s Critical Materials Strategy, Department of Energy (Washington DC). Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <http://energy.gov/epa/initiatives/department-energy-s-critical-materials-strategy>

²¹⁸ FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Agenda To Modernize Energy Infrastructure, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/04/21/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-agenda-modernize-energy-infrastr>

²¹⁹ FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Agenda To Modernize Energy Infrastructure, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/04/21/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-agenda-modernize-energy-infrastr>

also comprises a U.S. Department of Agriculture project that will spend USD72 million on “six new rural electric infrastructure projects including major investments to drive solar energy.”²²⁰ Additionally, the QER recommends a variety of programs to invigorate and fortify US energy infrastructure.²²¹

Thus, the US earns a score of +1 for its full compliance to the 2014 G7 Rome Energy Initiative.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to the 2014 G7 Rome Energy Initiative. It has adopted legislation to improve energy efficiency within the European Union, but has not worked with other G7 members to promote bilateral or multilateral energy reform.

On 22 January 2014, the European Commission released a memo outlining a proposed market stability reserve that “is intended to function to the benefit of companies that have made and will make low-carbon investments.”²²² However, this proposal has yet to pass into legislation.

On 23 October 2014, the European Council adopted legislation proposed by the Commission on climate and energy objectives for 2030.²²³ This legislation aims to improve energy efficiency in European Union countries by a minimum of 27 per cent by 2030.²²⁴ The bill was passed with the intention of promoting “new opportunities for businesses, affordable energy bills for consumers, increased energy security through a significant reduction of natural gas imports and a positive impact on the environment.”²²⁵ Although, the logistics of the deal “were left vague or voluntary” and do not clarify the methods as to how these goals will be met.²²⁶

Thus, the European Union earns a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

²²⁰ FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Agenda To Modernize Energy Infrastructure, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/04/21/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-agenda-modernize-energy-infrastr>

²²¹ FACT SHEET: Administration Announces New Agenda To Modernize Energy Infrastructure, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/04/21/fact-sheet-administration-announces-new-agenda-modernize-energy-infrastr>

²²² Questions and answers on the proposed market stability reserve for the EU emissions trading system, European Commission (Brussels) 22 January 2014. Date of Access: 9 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-39_en.htm

²²³ Sustainable, secure and affordable energy for Europeans, European Union (Luxembourg) November 2014. Date of Access: 8 May 2015. http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/energy-pbNA0614043/downloads/NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C/NA0614043ENC_002.pdf?FileName=NA0614043ENC_002.pdf&SKU=NA0614043ENC_PDF&CatalogueNumber=NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C

²²⁴ Sustainable, secure and affordable energy for Europeans, European Union (Luxembourg) November 2014. Date of Access: 8 May 2015. http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/energy-pbNA0614043/downloads/NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C/NA0614043ENC_002.pdf?FileName=NA0614043ENC_002.pdf&SKU=NA0614043ENC_PDF&CatalogueNumber=NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C

²²⁵ Sustainable, secure and affordable energy for Europeans, European Union (Luxembourg) November 2014. Date of Access: 8 May 2015. http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/energy-pbNA0614043/downloads/NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C/NA0614043ENC_002.pdf?FileName=NA0614043ENC_002.pdf&SKU=NA0614043ENC_PDF&CatalogueNumber=NA-06-0614043-043-EN-C

²²⁶ EU leaders agree to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, The Guardian (London) 23 October 2014. Date of Access: 8 May 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/24/eu-leaders-agree-to-cut-greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-40-by-2030>