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

2017 Taormina G7 Final Compliance Report

27 May 2017 to 25 May 2018

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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

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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, 19 priority commitments were selected from the total 180 commitments made. This Final report includes assessments for 19 of those commitments as of 25 May 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 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 Andrew Liu and Sarah Mariani, chief co-compliance officers, 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.

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Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G7 Research Group's Final Compliance Report on the 2017 Taormina Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 19 priority commitments selected from the total 180 made at Taormina 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 25 May 2018. Note that this final compliance report assesses three commitments not included in the interim compliance report published on 20 April 2018.

The Final 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 final compliance scores are listed in Table B.

For the period of 28 May 2017 to 25 May 2018, the average compliance score for the selected 19 commitments was +0.60 (80%). This is an increase from the 2017 interim compliance score of +0.44 (72%), which measured compliance during the period of 28 May 2017 to 30 January 2018, and also from the final compliance score of +0.49 (75%) for the 2016 Ise Shima Summit. It is, however, a decrease from the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit final compliance score of +0.68 (84%).

Compliance by Member

The European Union ranked first with an average score of +0.95 (97%) followed by the United Kingdom at +0.84 (92%), and Canada and France both at +0.68 (84%). The United States had the lowest score at +0.17 (58%). The U.S. average is calculated from 18 commitments as it was not included in the commitment on the Paris Agreement. See Table C for a complete list of country scores.

Compliance by Commitment

The commitment on aviation and border security in terrorism had the highest score at +1.00 (100%) (see Table D). This was followed by the commitments on information and communications technologies and on Ukraine both at +0.88 (94%). Five commitments followed at +0.75 (88%): on online extremism, trade protectionism, environmental standards, food security and nutrition, and the African Union's Agenda 2063. 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%). The commitment with the lowest compliance was mental health at -0.50 (25%).

The Compliance Gap Between Members

These final results from the Taormina Summit show a difference of 0.78 between the highest and lowest compliance scores, the largest gap since the 2015 interim compliance score (0.82).

Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance with 19 commitments for the full year 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

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)
12	"We are determined to increase our efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh and al Qaeda." (G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué)
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)
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)
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)
145	"[We decide to] put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women." (G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment)
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)

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)
9	“To achieve this we must improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.]” (G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué)

*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at g7@utoronto.ca

Table B: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores

	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average	
1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
2. Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
3. Terrorism: Syria	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.50	75%
4. Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons & Disarmament	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.63	81%
5. Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.75	88%
6. Trade: Environmental Standards	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.75	88%
7. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.50	75%
8. Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.63	81%
9. Gender: Intersecting Inequalities	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+0.25	63%
10. Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.63	81%
11. Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	-1	+1	+0.50	75%
12. Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	N/A	+1	+0.71	86%
13. Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
14. Development: African Union Agenda 2063	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
15. Health: Mental Health	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	+1	-0.50	25%
16. Labour and Employment: Work Conditions	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.50	75%
17. Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.63	81%
18. Regional Security: Ukraine	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
19. Information and Communication Technology	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.88	94%
2017 Final Compliance Average	+0.68	+0.68	+0.63	+0.37	+0.47	+0.84	+0.17	+0.95	+0.59	80%
	84%	84%	82%	68%	74%	92%	58%	97%		
2017 Interim Compliance Average	72%	75%	72%	66%	63%	78%	57%	97%	73%	
2016 Final Compliance Average	79%	63%	83%	61%	64%	76%	82%	83%	75%	
2016 Interim Compliance Average	77%	64%	77%	59%	59%	82%	91%	95%	76%	
2015 Final Compliance Average	74%	83%	95%	62%	74%	93%	90%	100%	84%	
2015 Interim Compliance Average	59%	79%	94%	59%	74%	94%	82%	100%	80%	
2014 Final Compliance Average	84%	75%	88%	69%	72%	88%	88%	91%	82%	

Table C: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores by Country

	2017 final		2017 interim		2016 final		2016 interim		2015 final		2015 interim		2014 final	
European Union	+0.95	97%	+0.94	97%	+0.67	84%	+0.91	96%	+1.00	100%	+1.00	100%	+0.81	91%
United Kingdom	+0.84	92%	+0.56	78%	+0.53	77%	+0.64	82%	+0.86	93%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%
France	+0.68	84%	+0.50	75%	+0.26	63%	+0.27	64%	+0.67	84%	+0.59	80%	+0.50	75%
Canada	+0.68	84%	+0.44	72%	+0.58	79%	+0.55	78%	+0.48	74%	+0.18	59%	+0.69	85%
Germany	+0.63	82%	+0.44	72%	+0.67	84%	+0.55	78%	+0.90	95%	+0.88	94%	+0.75	88%
Japan	+0.47	74%	+0.25	63%	+0.28	64%	+0.18	59%	+0.48	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.44	72%
Italy	+0.37	68%	+0.31	66%	+0.21	61%	+0.18	59%	+0.24	62%	+0.18	59%	+0.38	69%
United States	+0.17	58%	+0.13	57%	+0.63	82%	+0.82	91%	+0.81	91%	+0.65	83%	+0.75	88%
Average	+0.60	80%	+0.44	72%	+0.49	75%	+0.51	76%	+0.68	84%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%
Spread	0.78		0.69		0.46		0.73		0.76		0.82		0.44	

Table D: 2017 G7 Taormina Final Compliance Scores by Commitment

1	Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security	+1.00	100%
2	Information and Communication Technology	+0.88	94%
	Regional Security: Ukraine		
4	Terrorism: Combating Online Extremism	+0.75	88%
	Trade: Protectionism and Trade Practices		
	Trade: Internationally Recognized Environmental Standards		
	Food and Agriculture: Food Security and Nutrition		
	Development: African Union Agenda 2063	+0.71	86%
9	Climate Change: Paris Agreement		
10	Non-proliferation: Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament	+0.63	81%
	Gender: Encouraging Women in the Private Sector		
	Migration: Addressing the Drivers of Migration		
	Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth		
14	Terrorism: Syria	+0.50	75%
	Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation		
	Climate Change: Energy and Clean Technology		
	Labour and Employment: Work Conditions		
18	Gender: Intersecting Inequalities	+0.25	63%
19	Health: Mental Health	-0.50	25%

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			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00		

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.¹

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.”²

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.”³ 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.”

¹ 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>.

² 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>.

³ 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

From 2004 to 2016, aviation and border security counterterrorism commitments have been on the agenda of the 2004 Sea Island Summit,⁴ the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,⁵ the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit,⁶ the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit⁷ and the 2010 Muskoka Summit.⁸

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.”⁹ Since the completion of these projects in 2007,¹⁰ 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.”¹¹

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).¹²

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 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.¹³

⁴ 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>.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ 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>.

⁷ 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/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>

⁸ 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>.

⁹ 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>.

¹⁰ 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/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>.

¹¹ 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>.

¹² 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>.

¹³ 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).

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.¹⁴

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.

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.

¹⁴ 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>.

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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ They affirmed the importance of fortified border security, cooperation on screening and vetting travellers, and reinforcing border agencies' use of public information for screening purposes.¹⁸ They also affirmed the importance of sharing information on criminal activities and national security issues including terrorism.¹⁹

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.²⁰ 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.²¹ The symposium aimed to foster collaboration among members to subdue terrorist threats against civil aviation.²² Canadian professionals were among the participants that delivered keynote speeches; showcased the newest state and industry aviation security technology; and took part in discussions, presentations and interactive activities.²³

On 20 October 2017, Minister Ralph Goodale issued a statement after meeting with the interior ministers of G7 member countries in Ischia, Italy.²⁴ In his statement, Goodale emphasized the significance of international cooperation in combating terrorism.²⁵ He noted discussions that took place during the summit surrounding measures in "preventing would-be foreign fighters from

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ 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>.

²⁰ 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>.

²¹ 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/>.

²² 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>.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ 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_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffective.html.

²⁵ 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_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffective.html.

traveling to commit terrorist offences and managing their return.”²⁶ 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.²⁷

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.²⁸ 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.”²⁹ In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309, the symposium aimed to advance international cooperation to address terrorist threats against international civil aviation.³⁰

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.³¹ The objective of the forum was to present and review technological developments and common practices in border management.³² The forum intended to facilitate dialogue between the public and the private sectors in exploring technological innovations.³³ Topics addressed in the WCO TI Forum include the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies, the effects of “disruptive technologies”³⁴ on border management and the “coordination between agencies”³⁵ in customs enforcement.³⁶

From 20 to 22 November 2017, Canada participated in the ICAO World Aviation Forum (IWAFF2017) in Abuja, Nigeria. The purpose of the forum was in part to facilitate the requirements

²⁶ 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_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffective.html.

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ 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>.

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ 6th 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>.

³² 6th 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>.

³³ 6th 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>.

³⁴ 6th 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>.

³⁵ 6th 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>.

³⁶ 6th 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>.

and funding for the “implementation of international civil aviation global standards and policies.”³⁷ ICAO member states discussed ways to enable the development of aviation infrastructure, capacity and technology, and an internationally coordinated framework for regulation.³⁸ In the concluding communiqué, representatives of member states reiterated “the effective implementation of ICAO’s global aviation and standards and policies” as a prerequisite to aviation infrastructure development.³⁹ These standards and policies include the GAsEP and Annex 17.

On 27 February 2018, the Canadian government released their 2018 budget plan. The federal government “proposes to provide \$173.2 million to support security operations at the Canada-U.S. border and the processing of asylum claimants arriving in 2018–19.”⁴⁰ The funds will primarily be “used to provide short-term processing and security screening supports at the border, as well as to support decision-making capacity for the Immigration and Refugee Board.”⁴¹

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.⁴²

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.⁴³ France has invoked the temporary reintroduction of border controls within the

³⁷ ICAO World Aviation Forum, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

³⁸ Concluding Communiqué: Financing the Development of Aviation Infrastructure, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Documents/Communique2017.pdf>.

³⁹ Concluding Communiqué: Financing the Development of Aviation Infrastructure, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Documents/Communique2017.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Budget 2018: Chapter 4: Advancing Canada’s Gender Equality Goals, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-04-en.html#Borders-and-Migration>.

⁴¹ Budget 2018: Chapter 4: Advancing Canada’s Gender Equality Goals, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-04-en.html#Borders-and-Migration>.

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ 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>.

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 2018.⁴⁴

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 capacity, incorporating intelligence and "an adoption of a risk assessment programme for flights passing through third countries."⁴⁵

On 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place.⁴⁶ At the summit, France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in fifteen years.⁴⁷ In the treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.⁴⁸

On 4 April 2018, France informed the European Commission that it would extend its internal border controls until the end of October 2018 due to the continued threat of terrorism.⁴⁹ This is an extension of 6 months to the original reintroduction of internal border controls within the Schengen zone that France applied on 1 November 2018.⁵⁰

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.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ 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>.

⁴⁶ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁴⁷ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁴⁸ Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic concerning the reinforcement of cooperation for the coordinated management of their shared border. Government of the United Kingdom and Government of France (Camberly) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/674885/Treaty_Concerning_the_Reinforcement_Of_Cooperation_For_The_Coordinated_Management_Of_Their_Shared_Border.pdf

⁴⁹ Menace terroriste: la France maintient les contrôles aux frontières jusqu'à la fin d'octobre, Le Monde (Paris) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. http://www.lemonde.fr/police-justice/article/2018/04/04/menace-terroriste-la-france-maintient-les-contrôles-aux-frontieres-jusqu-a-la-fin-d-octobre_5280729_1653578.html

⁵⁰ 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.

On 12 July 2017, the German Military Aviation Authority announced a new initiative to combat cyber threats.⁵¹ The initiative was inspired by research demonstrating that hackers are able to commandeer military airplanes from the ground using equipment costing EUR 5,000.⁵² The initiative encompasses public relations, research and updating equipment. The initiative will attempt to raise awareness of cyber threats among the general public.⁵³ It will also aim to start research projects on technology to combat cyber threats and equip aircraft with protective systems.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ EU legislation allows for members to re-introduce internal border identity checks for up to six months after a threat to security arises.⁵⁶ 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 safety, incident reporting systems, cyber security in aviation, as well as other aviation safety measures.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸ The internal border controls are planned to be in place for as long as irregular migration patterns in Europe continue.⁵⁹ The border controls had initially been set to end in November, and are now set to end in May 2018.⁶⁰

⁵¹ 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>.

⁵² 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>

⁵³ 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>

⁵⁴ 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>.

⁵⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶ 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>.

⁵⁷ 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>.

⁵⁸ 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>

⁵⁹ 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>.

⁶⁰ 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>.

On 4 December 2017, Germany commenced a border control extension on the the Austrian frontier.⁶¹ The border checks are intended to add another measure of security to the existing border controls, as a result from the influx of irregular migration into the country.⁶² The border controls would extend beyond monitoring the cross-border highways to alternative locations in order to assure consistency in the border security.⁶³

On 12 December 2017, Germany extended passport controls on the border of Austria and for flights departing Greece.⁶⁴ The controls will be implemented for a six-month period due to the irregular patterns of migration and terrorism.⁶⁵

On 20 April 2018, Germany announced the reinstatement of border police in the state of Bavaria.⁶⁶ The addition of the border police into Bavaria is intended to strengthen the border checks in the country.⁶⁷ The initiative is attempting to provide a stronger system of border controls for the country's security.⁶⁸

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.

⁶¹ Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶² Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶³ Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶⁴ Germany extends border controls, citing terrorism and migration, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-border-controls-citing-terrorism-and-migration/a-40933491>.

⁶⁵ Germany extends border controls, citing terrorism and migration, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-border-controls-citing-terrorism-and-migration/a-40933491>.

⁶⁶ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

⁶⁷ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

⁶⁸ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

He also highlighted the need for capacity building and improved technological infrastructure to ensure the aviation security of non-G7 countries.⁶⁹

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.”⁷⁰

In May 2018, the EU announced a plan to strengthen European external border control, tripling the budget and increasing personnel by a factor of 10. The new plans are predicted to increase the EU’s border control budget by €20 billion, totalling €33 billion. The EU announced that the additional funds would be specifically targeted towards strengthening the borders of Italy and Greece.⁷¹

Though Italy is struggling to cope with a continual flow of migrants through its borders, and especially in relation to Libya, where there is no government to negotiate with, Italy has taken steps to improve global cooperation in aviation and border security.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Claire Robbins

Japan: +1

Japan has fully 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.⁷² Japan and China hosted talks to discuss joint defence policy in order to increase collective knowledge on border issues.⁷³

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.⁷⁴

On 18 January 2018, Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull to discuss regional security.⁷⁵ Japan and Australia have deepened defense cooperation

⁶⁹ 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>.

⁷⁰ 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>.

⁷¹ EU Border Control to Score Bigger Budget, Handelsblatt Global (Berlin) 3 May 2018. <https://global.handelsblatt.com/politics/eu-border-oettinger-bigger-budget-918003>

⁷² 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/#.WhmlG7Q-fBJ>.

⁷³ 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/#.WhmlG7Q-fBJ>.

⁷⁴ 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>.

⁷⁵ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

bilaterally.⁷⁶ Both countries are discussing an agreement on visiting forces agreement to further commit the defence commitment.⁷⁷

On 21 March 2018, Japan announced its exploration of using facial recognition biometric technology for increasing border security.⁷⁸ The system is aimed to be implemented into national airports to deepen the border security in the country.⁷⁹ The exploration of this border security mechanism is an extension of the already existing biographic and fingerprinting technology being used by the country to profile visitors, in order to cross reference the information with terrorist databases.⁸⁰

On 30 April 2018, Japan and the United Arab Emirates have committed to strengthen their bilateral cooperation in aviation defense.⁸¹ The bilateral commitment was to “open a new chapter and of cooperation towards prosperity and stability.”⁸² Both countries commit to increase cooperation in the field of defence equipment and technology.⁸³ Through this, they will also establish a framework promote defense cooperation by signing a memorandum of defence cooperation and exchange.⁸⁴ In aviation security, both countries will hold negotiations to further commit to aviation security measures bilaterally.⁸⁵

Japan has increased its action in border security information with partnerships in information sharing. Japan has also increased action in aviation security commitments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

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,

⁷⁶ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

⁷⁷ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

⁷⁸ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁷⁹ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁸⁰ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁸¹ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸² UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸³ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸⁴ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸⁵ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

training activities, exchange visits and joint evaluation of security measure applied at the two countries' airports.”⁸⁶

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 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.⁸⁷

On 18 September 2017, United Kingdom announced a “future partnership paper”⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰

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.⁹¹

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.⁹²

⁸⁶ 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>.

⁸⁷ 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>.

⁸⁸ 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>.

⁸⁹ 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>.

⁹⁰ 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>.

⁹¹ 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>.

⁹² 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 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place.⁹³ France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in 15 years.⁹⁴ In the Treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.⁹⁵

On 23 February 2018, the UK committed GBP 1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security.⁹⁶ The fund will be used to develop innovative technology that would speed up the passenger screening process, while bolstering airport security. The fund will be used to support a wide range of pioneering technologies, such as “the use of electromagnetic imaging to detect items of concern in luggage, filtering samples of gas taken from cargo containers to test for explosives and using machine learning techniques to identify threats on people and in bags.”⁹⁷

On 10 April 2018, the government of the UK published their new aviation strategy titled “UK – Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation.”⁹⁸ This document aims to prepare the UK to adequately respond to the changing threats, such as reform in areas of emerging risks or invest in technology to increase aviation safety. As well, the government of UK is committed to working with the International Civil Aviation Organization to improve and ensure aviation security.⁹⁹

The UK has fully complied with its commitment on aviation and border security through partnerships and the release of an aviation strategy white paper. Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

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.

⁹³ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁹⁴ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁹⁵ Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic concerning the reinforcement of cooperation for the coordinated management of their shared border. Government of the United Kingdom and Government of France (Camberly) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/674885/Treaty_Concerning_the_Reinforcement_Of_Cooperation_For_The_Coordinated_Management_Of_Their_Shared_Border.pdf

⁹⁶ Government commits £1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security, Government of UK (London). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-commits-18-million-to-fund-innovation-in-aviation-security>.

⁹⁷ Government commits £1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security, Government of UK (London). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-commits-18-million-to-fund-innovation-in-aviation-security>.

⁹⁸ UK - Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation, Her Majesty Government (London). 10 April 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698247/next-steps-towards-an-aviation-strategy.pdf.

⁹⁹ UK - Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation, Her Majesty Government (London). 10 April 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698247/next-steps-towards-an-aviation-strategy.pdf.

On 28 June 2017, the US Department of Homeland Security announced the implementation of new and enhanced security measures on all incoming commercial flights to the United States.¹⁰⁰ The DHS cited new intelligence on rapidly developing terrorist methods to attack civil aviation as the reason for the implementation of the enhanced screenings.¹⁰¹ 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.^{102,103} These screenings were implemented in approximately 180 airports in 105 countries, and affected 325,000 passengers on a daily basis.¹⁰⁴

On 28 July 2017, the Border Security for America Act of 2017 was introduced in the House of Representatives.¹⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶ 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.¹⁰⁷ Furthermore, it broadened the security and intelligence gathering capabilities of United States border agents, for example, allowing them to collect biometric data.¹⁰⁸ The Act also requires a threat analysis to be undertaken of the southern border in order to assess “current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organized groups seeking”¹⁰⁹ unlawful entry into the United States.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁰ 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>.

¹⁰¹ 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>.

¹⁰² 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>

¹⁰³ 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&>.

¹⁰⁴ 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>

¹⁰⁵ 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>.

¹⁰⁶ 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>.

¹⁰⁷ 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>.

¹⁰⁸ 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>.

¹⁰⁹ 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>.

¹¹⁰ 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>.

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.”¹¹¹ 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.¹¹² However, the proclamation did not place an absolute ban on all individuals from all eight of these countries on entering into the United States.¹¹³ 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.¹¹⁴ All immigrants from the seven other countries would not be permitted entry.¹¹⁵

On 23 October 2017, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the Cuban Airport Security Act.¹¹⁶ 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.¹¹⁷ 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.¹¹⁸

On 8 November 2017, delegates from the United States and Qatar held a meeting for the first counter-terrorism dialogue between the two countries.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ The discussions between the two delegates also included “regional terrorist threats, counterterrorism financing, regulation of the charitable sector, information

¹¹¹ 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>.

¹¹² 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>.

¹¹³ 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>.

¹¹⁴ 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>.

¹¹⁵ 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>.

¹¹⁶ 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>.

¹¹⁷ 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>.

¹¹⁸ 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>.

¹¹⁹ 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>.

¹²⁰ 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>.

sharing, and aviation security.”¹²¹ The United States and Qatar delegations pledged to maintain open communication lines and “to deepen their counterterrorism cooperation further ... to defeat terrorism.”¹²²

On 13 March 2018, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) announced the implementation of new security screening procedures for carry-on baggage in all national airports.¹²³ The new screening requires “travelers to place all electronic devices larger than a cell phone in bins for X-ray screening.”¹²⁴ The purpose of the new procedures would be to “allow TSA officers to get a clear view on the X-ray screen of the electronics as well as a clearer and uncluttered view of the contents of the carry-on bag.”¹²⁵ On 12 April, the TSA announced that the new security screening procedures had been successfully implemented in all airports nationwide.¹²⁶

On 4 April 2018, President Donald Trump issued ‘Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security,’ which authorized the deployment of the United States National Guard to the United States-Mexican border.¹²⁷ Furthermore, the memorandum ordered the “The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General...to determine what other resources and actions are necessary to protect our southern border.”¹²⁸ The memorandum cited the reasoning for this deployment as being due to an increase in gang and drug activity through and on the United States-Mexico border.¹²⁹

¹²¹ 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>.

¹²² 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>.

¹²³ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁴ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁵ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁶ TSA Marks Milestone with Stronger Carry-On Screening at all U.S. Federal Airports, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 12 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/04/12/tsa-marks-milestone-stronger-carry-screening-all-us-federal-airports>

¹²⁷ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

¹²⁸ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

¹²⁹ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

On 5 April 2018, the Department of Defense (DoD) announced the creation of a “border security support cell.”¹³⁰ This new entity will be headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security Kenneth Rapuano and would “serve as the single conduit for information coordination between DoD and DHS [Department of Homeland Security].”¹³¹ Furthermore, it would allow the DoD to “surge our capacity to meet the President’s enhanced border security goals.”¹³²

On 6 April 2018, Secretary of Defense James Mattis authorized the deployment of 4,000 National Guard troops to the United States-Mexico border.¹³³ The Department of Defense asserted that the National Guard troops would not be performing “law enforcement functions” nor would they be “placed in direct contact with personnel coming to the border.”¹³⁴ Ronald Vitiello, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection also added that the troops would be performing “many operational support functions, including monitoring cameras”¹³⁵ as well as conducting aerial surveillance activities.¹³⁶ The National Guard would operate under Title 32 full-time duty status and would remain on the southern border until September 30.¹³⁷

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 15 September 2017, EU member states such as Germany and France responded to terrorism threats with border enhancements in their Schengen zone. This partnership between the member states called for the re-institution of internal border checks for up to a semiannual basis, in the case

¹³⁰ Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³¹ Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³² Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³³ National Guard Troops Deploy to Southern U.S Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 7 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1487387/national-guard-troops-deploy-to-southern-us-border/>

¹³⁴

¹³⁵ DoD, DHS Outline National Guard Role in Securing Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1494860/dod-dhs-outline-national-guard-role-in-securing-border/>

¹³⁶ DoD, DHS Outline National Guard Role in Securing Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1494860/dod-dhs-outline-national-guard-role-in-securing-border/>

¹³⁷ National Guard Troops Deploy to Southern U.S Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 7 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1487387/national-guard-troops-deploy-to-southern-us-border/>

of a terrorist threat. This discussion of border control in the Schengen zone is to enable various European countries to shield their borders from terrorism, restricting the formal free movement of persons right which clearly enhances security at its borders both on land and in the air for the safety of its citizens, making this a top priority in its policy dialogue.¹³⁸

On 6 November 2017, the European Parliament announced new improvements to the Schengen Information System.¹³⁹ These improvements include automatic alerts to all Schengen national authorities when an entry ban is introduced by one state and compulsory sharing of data on fingerprints, palm prints, facial images and DNA with all national law-enforcement authorities.¹⁴⁰

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.”¹⁴¹ 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 the highest level of border security for European citizens, and this shows its commitment to enhancing security.¹⁴²

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”¹⁴³ 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.¹⁴⁴

On 6 February 2018, the European Commission announced the signature of a EU and Singapore One Stop Security Arrangement. This arrangement is a mutual recognition of security screening rules

¹³⁸ 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.

¹³⁹ Border control: strengthening security in the EU, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20171106IPR87415/border-control-strengthening-security-in-the-eu>

¹⁴⁰ Border control: strengthening security in the EU, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20171106IPR87415/border-control-strengthening-security-in-the-eu>

¹⁴¹ 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.

¹⁴² 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.

¹⁴³ 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.

¹⁴⁴ 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.

in Singapore and Europe, allowing passengers on flights originating in Singapore to transfer to connecting flights in Europe without going through security again.¹⁴⁵

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

¹⁴⁵ EU and Singapore sign one-stop Security Arrangement, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/air/news/2018-02-06-eu-singapore-security-arrangement_de

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			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

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.¹⁴⁶ 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.”¹⁴⁷ 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.¹⁴⁸

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.¹⁴⁹ 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

¹⁴⁶ How Terrorists Use the Internet, Operation 250 (No city) Access Date: 13 October 2017.
<https://www.operation250.org/how-terrorists-use-the-internet/>.

¹⁴⁷ 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>.

¹⁴⁸ How Terrorists Use the Internet, Operation 250 (No city) Access Date: 13 October 2017.
<https://www.operation250.org/how-terrorists-use-the-internet/>.

¹⁴⁹ 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.¹⁵⁰

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.¹⁵¹ 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.¹⁵² 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.¹⁵³ 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.¹⁵⁴

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.¹⁵⁵ “Counter” is to react to something with an opposing opinion or action, or to defend yourself against something.¹⁵⁶ “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.¹⁵⁷ “Extremism” is the holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.¹⁵⁸ “Radicalization” is the action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues.¹⁵⁹ “Incitement” refers to the action of provoking

¹⁵⁰ 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/>.

¹⁵¹ 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.

¹⁵² 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.

¹⁵³ 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/>.

¹⁵⁴ 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>.

¹⁵⁵ Support, Compliance Coding Manual (Toronto) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

¹⁵⁶ Counter, Cambridge English Dictionary Online (Cambridge) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

¹⁵⁷ Propaganda, Cambridge English Dictionary Online (Cambridge) 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

¹⁵⁸ Extremism, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

¹⁵⁹ Radicalization, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

unlawful behavior or urging someone to behave unlawfully.¹⁶⁰ Lastly, “violence” is behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.¹⁶¹

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:
 - a) 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.¹⁶²
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.¹⁶³
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.¹⁶⁴

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.

¹⁶⁰ Incitement, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

¹⁶¹ Violence, Oxford English Dictionary Online (Oxford) 2017. Access Date: 5 November 2017.

¹⁶² 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.

¹⁶³ 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.

¹⁶⁴ 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.

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.
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: +1**

Canada has fully 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.¹⁶⁵ 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.¹⁶⁶

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 2019.¹⁶⁷ Among other tasks, the Global Coalition's mandate includes identifying and countering Daesh propaganda in order to delegitimize the terrorist organization's recruitment efforts.¹⁶⁸

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.¹⁶⁹ According to Public Safety Canada, the Community Resilience Fund helps fund organizations seeking to enact programs and research to address radicalization of Canadians.¹⁷⁰ The Community Resilience Fund was allocated an initial CAD 2,400,000 to fund existing and new projects during the

¹⁶⁵ 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>.

¹⁶⁶ 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>.

¹⁶⁷ 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.

¹⁶⁸ 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>.

¹⁶⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁰ 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>.

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.¹⁷¹

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.¹⁷²

On 5 April 2018, Canadian Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale announced the launch of a public consultation on radicalization. The consultation, housed within the website of the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence, is designed to gain insight from Canadians on how best to address radicalization towards violence.¹⁷³

From 25 April to 26 April 2017, Canadian law enforcement joined with its counterparts in Europe and the US to seize online servers allegedly operated by the Islamic State. Authorities targeted servers operated by Islamic State supporters, including the Amaq news agency, al-Bayan radio, and the Halumu and Nasher news sites. These news agencies had previously distributed Islamic State propaganda in the aftermath of several high-profile terrorist incidents in the US and Europe.¹⁷⁴

Canada has recognized the need to counter propaganda that supports terrorism, terrorist online recruitment, and radicalization and incitement to violence. Additionally, Canada has taken sufficient steps for implementing concrete actions against online terrorist propaganda.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Geordie Jeakins

France: +1

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

On 2 August 2017, France contributed USD 980,600 to the United Nations Development Programme's Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme to promote recovery and resilience-building in areas previously occupied by terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).¹⁷⁵

¹⁷¹ 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.

¹⁷² 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.

¹⁷³ Canadians are invited to share their views on countering radicalization to violence, CISION (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April, 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canadians-are-invited-to-share-their-views-on-countering-radicalization-to-violence-678896393.html>.

¹⁷⁴ Canada, U.S., Europe seize servers used by Islamic State propaganda outlets, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/world/article-canada-us-europe-seize-servers-used-by-islamic-state-propaganda/>.

¹⁷⁵ 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>.

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.¹⁷⁶ France also contributed to this effort through its support for UN agencies.¹⁷⁷

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.¹⁷⁸ 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.¹⁷⁹ Regarding access to data during investigations, France and the United Kingdom agreed to retain traffic and location data, share expertise on the identification of subscription holders and share strategies on accessing encrypted content.¹⁸⁰ The aforementioned action plan further mentions other steps, such as calling for an early meeting of G7 interior ministers to broaden its support.¹⁸¹

On 13 July 2017, France and Germany launched the Sahel Alliance, a multilateral mechanism aiming at coordinating economic development aid in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad to provide faster and more efficient assistance in five sectors: "youth employability – education and training –; agriculture, rural development and food security; energy and climate; governance; decentralization and support for the deployment of basic services."¹⁸²

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.¹⁸³

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.

¹⁷⁶ 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>.

¹⁷⁷ 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>

¹⁷⁸ 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>

¹⁷⁹ 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>

¹⁸⁰ 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>

¹⁸¹ 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>

¹⁸² G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Sahel Alliance, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). Access Date: 28 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/crisis-and-conflicts/g5-sahel-joint-force-and-the-sahel-alliance/>.

¹⁸³ 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>.

On 23 February 2018, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe announced a National Plan to Counter Radicalization consisting of sixty measures, among which some of them aim at improving the removal of inappropriate content on Internet platforms, supporting the research and development of tools to reduce “algorithmic confinement”¹⁸⁴ on the Internet, and developing counter-narratives in cooperation with Internet actors and the civil society.¹⁸⁵

On 20 March 2018, the Sahel Alliance launched in Mali the “ACTIF” project which aims at providing socio-economic integration and training opportunities for youths. France financed this EUR10 million project through the French Development Agency.¹⁸⁶

On 26 April 2018, France took part in the final declaration of the “No Money For Terror”¹⁸⁷ conference which emphasized active collaboration with the private sector, particularly the digital industry, to “combat [...] terrorist content on the internet, in particular terrorist recruitment, violent extremism leading to terrorism, notably through the dialogue initiated by some participating States and international organizations with internet platforms and social networks.”¹⁸⁸ The declaration also encouraged Internet platforms and social networks to promote civil society’s counter-arguments.¹⁸⁹

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

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 14 June 2017, Germany’s Family and Interior Ministries announced a new national action plan against racism with a EUR100 million contribution being specifically targeted towards preventing Islamist radicalization and combating Islamic extremism.¹⁹⁰ Funds are to be utilized in a number of

¹⁸⁴ Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance et de la radicalization – dossier de presse, Service de presse de Matignon (Paris) 23 February 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018.

http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2018/02/dossier_de_presse_-_comite_interministeriel_de_prevention_de_la_delinquance_et_de_la_radicalisation_-_23.02.2018.pdf.

¹⁸⁵ Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance et de la radicalization – dossier de presse, Service de presse de Matignon (Paris) 23 February 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018.

http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/document/document/2018/02/dossier_de_presse_-_comite_interministeriel_de_prevention_de_la_delinquance_et_de_la_radicalisation_-_23.02.2018.pdf.

¹⁸⁶ Sahel Alliance – Launch of a project to support Malian youth, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/events/article/sahel-alliance-launch-of-a-project-to-support-malian-youth-20-03-18>.

¹⁸⁷ MIL-OSI Translation: Communiqué – Final Declaration of the “No Money For Terror” Conference, MIL OSI - ForeignAffairs.co.nz (Paris) 27 April 2017. Access Date: 28 April 2017. <https://foreignaffairs.co.nz/2018/04/28/mil-osi-translation-communique-final-declaration-of-the-no-money-for-terror-conference/>.

¹⁸⁸ MIL-OSI Translation: Communiqué – Final Declaration of the “No Money For Terror” Conference, MIL OSI - ForeignAffairs.co.nz (Paris) 27 April 2017. Access Date: 28 April 2017. <https://foreignaffairs.co.nz/2018/04/28/mil-osi-translation-communique-final-declaration-of-the-no-money-for-terror-conference/>.

¹⁸⁹ MIL-OSI Translation: Communiqué – Final Declaration of the “No Money For Terror” Conference, MIL OSI - ForeignAffairs.co.nz (Paris) 27 April 2017. Access Date: 28 April 2017. <https://foreignaffairs.co.nz/2018/04/28/mil-osi-translation-communique-final-declaration-of-the-no-money-for-terror-conference/>.

¹⁹⁰ 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>.

ways including allocation to support mosque communities, while also investing in expanding the prevention of radicalization online.¹⁹¹

On 30 June 2017, German lawmakers 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.¹⁹²

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.¹⁹³ 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.¹⁹⁴ 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.¹⁹⁵

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.¹⁹⁶

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.¹⁹⁷

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.

¹⁹¹ 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>.

¹⁹² 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>.

¹⁹³ 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.

¹⁹⁴ 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.

¹⁹⁵ 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.

¹⁹⁶ 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/>.

¹⁹⁷ 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>.

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 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.¹⁹⁸

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.¹⁹⁹

On 20 September 2017, Prime Minister 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.²⁰⁰ 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."²⁰¹

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.²⁰²

On 19 February 2018, the Italian parliament issued a legislative decree, in accordance with EU directive 681 of the European Parliament. This legislation outlines the regulatory obligation of internet providers and carriers to communicate data on persons suspected of terrorism and related

¹⁹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹⁹ 72nd 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.

²⁰⁰ 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/>.

²⁰¹ 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>.

²⁰² 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>.

serious crimes to the Italian government, in order to prevent, assess, investigate and prosecute offenses of such nature.²⁰³

On 30 March 2018, Italian police detained a Moroccan terror suspect, Ilyass Hadouz, on suspicion of “intense jihad propaganda.”²⁰⁴ The suspect is said to have perpetuated this propaganda online via home videos and extremist Islamist online chats.²⁰⁵

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

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Nicolas Di Marco

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 15 June 2017, the Japanese parliament passed a new controversial anti-terrorism law designed to preemptively target conspiracies to commit terrorism and other various crimes. The legislation will criminalize the plotting and preparation of 277 specified crimes, including terrorism. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe defended the new bill, stating to reporters that the anti-terrorism law was needed in order to ratify the Transnational Crime Convention, a United Nations treaty targeting global organized crime, and protect the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.²⁰⁶ “We should cooperate with international society to prevent terrorism before it happens,”²⁰⁷ stated Abe.²⁰⁸

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.”²⁰⁹ 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.²¹⁰

²⁰³ Legislative Decree of the Council of Ministers no.69, Italian Government Presidency of the Ministers (Rome) 19 February 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <http://www.governo.it/provvedimento/provvedimento-a32028308021813/9016>.

²⁰⁴ Moroccan terror suspect detained in Italy, Euronews (Lyon) 30 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <http://www.euronews.com/2018/03/30/moroccan-terror-suspect-detained-in-italy>

²⁰⁵ Moroccan terror suspect detained in Italy, Euronews (Lyon) 30 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <http://www.euronews.com/2018/03/30/moroccan-terror-suspect-detained-in-italy>

²⁰⁶ Japan passes 'brutal' counter-terror law despite fears over civil liberties, The Guardian (London) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 17 May 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jun/15/japan-passes-brutal-new-terror-law-which-opponents-fear-will-quash-freedoms>.

²⁰⁷ Japan passes pre-emptive anti-terrorism law, The Financial Times (New York) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 17 May 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/75130598-5181-11e7-bfb8-997009366969>.

²⁰⁸ Japan passes pre-emptive anti-terrorism law, The Financial Times (New York) 15 June 2017. Access Date: 17 May 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/75130598-5181-11e7-bfb8-997009366969>.

²⁰⁹ 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>.

²¹⁰ 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>.

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.²¹¹ 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."²¹² The ministers encouraged both the private sector and civil society to "develop counter-narratives against [online] terrorist propaganda."²¹³

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 1 August 2017, former UK Home Secretary Amber Rudd met with senior executives from social media companies at the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism to urge the industry to step up their efforts in suppressing extremist content and terrorist propaganda on their online platforms.²¹⁴

On 20 September 2017, at a speech to United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister Theresa stated that UN members must "work together to tackle the abuse of encrypted messaging apps to plan, direct and coordinate terrorist attacks."²¹⁵ That same day, the UK, France, and Italy released a joint statement on effective ways to counter online radicalization, propaganda, and recruitment. Noting that disseminators of terrorist propaganda release such information in rapid and multilateral fashions, the leaders called for "algorithmic confinement."²¹⁶ Prime Minister May also met with senior executives from Google, Facebook and Microsoft on the sidelines of the UN meeting to urge

²¹¹ Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217.

<http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

²¹² Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217.

<http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

²¹³ Fight against terrorism and violent extremism: turning commitments into action, G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 15 November 217.

<http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqué.pdf>.

²¹⁴ Rudd asks Silicon Valley to do more to counter militants, Reuters (London) 31 July 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-security-idUKKBN1AG162>.

²¹⁵ PM speech at UNGA: preventing terrorist use of the internet, the Government of the United Kingdom (London) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-at-unga-preventing-terrorist-use-of-the-internet>.

²¹⁶ 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>.

the industry to develop new technology that will automatically detect and remove online terrorist content before it is uploaded in the first place.²¹⁷

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.²¹⁸ The event focused on collaborating to build national action plans to prevent violent extremism 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.”²¹⁹ A sentence of up to 15 years would be considered, and attributing it to the aforementioned 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.”²²⁰ 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.

On 9 November 2017, former Home Secretary Rudd pressed tech companies to devise and implement artificial intelligence systems that will automatically detect and block online extremist content before they are posted on their networks at an event hosted by New America, a US think tank.²²¹

On 25 January 2018, Prime Minister May urged investors at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, to place more pressure on major technology companies like Facebook and Twitter to respond more quickly to terrorist and extremist content on their online platforms. She stated that investors “can make a big difference here by ensuring trust and safety issues are being properly considered.”²²² May also stated that tech companies “still need to do more in stepping up to their responsibilities for dealing with harmful and illegal online activity,”²²³ and that governments should “look at the legal liability that social media companies have for the content on their sites.”²²⁴

On 13 February 2018, the Home Office announced the development of new technology with ASI Data Science that will utilize advanced machine learning to automatically detect terrorist propaganda

²¹⁷ May calls on internet firms to remove extremist content within two hours, the Guardian (London) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/sep/19/theresa-may-will-tell-internet-firms-to-tackle-extremist-content>.

²¹⁸ 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>

²¹⁹ 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>.

²²⁰ 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>.

²²¹ British official urges social media companies to block militant content, Reuters (London) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://ca.reuters.com/article/technologyNews/idCAKBN1DA065-OCATC>.

²²² PM's speech at Davos 2018: 25 January, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pms-speech-at-davos-2018-25-january>.

²²³ PM's speech at Davos 2018: 25 January, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pms-speech-at-davos-2018-25-january>.

²²⁴ PM's speech at Davos 2018: 25 January, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 January 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pms-speech-at-davos-2018-25-january>.

online. The tool is designed to be used “by any platform, and integrated into the upload process, so that the majority of video propaganda is stopped before it ever reaches the internet.”²²⁵ The Home Office stated that that they will share the methodology behind the new technology with smaller tech firms that are more vulnerable to being targeted by terrorist content than major tech companies.²²⁶

On 14 February 2018, former UK Home Secretary Rudd joined the US Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen to participate in the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention in Silicon Valley.²²⁷ They met with tech industry leaders and experts to discuss efforts to counter online terrorist radicalization and recruitment. Both parties “pressed for decisive action against digital terrorist propaganda”²²⁸ and emphasized the importance of public-private collaboration in combating online extremism. At the forum, the UK Home Office and the US Countering Violent Extremism Task Force announced the launch of a new “social media awareness briefing”²²⁹ for the purposes of bringing more awareness of “online terrorist trends”²³⁰ to tech companies in order to “help startups and content moderators increase their understanding of the danger and develop more effective mitigation strategies.”²³¹

The United Kingdom has taken significant measures to promote international awareness and dialogue against online extremism; proposed legislative measures aimed at targeting terrorists' use of the internet; pressed the global technology sector to step up their efforts in countering extremist content and terrorist recruitment on their online platforms; and worked collaboratively with the private sector to produce new technology that will streamline the detection and removal of digital propaganda supporting terrorism and violent extremism.

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

Analysts: Anders Bretsen and Bryan Rob

²²⁵ New technology revealed to help fight terrorist content online, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 13 February 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-technology-revealed-to-help-fight-terrorist-content-online>.

²²⁶ New technology revealed to help fight terrorist content online, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 13 February 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-technology-revealed-to-help-fight-terrorist-content-online>.

²²⁷ Joint statement by US Secretary of Homeland Security and the Home Secretary, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 14 February 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-us-secretary-of-homeland-security-and-the-home-secretary>.

²²⁸ DHS Secretary Nielsen Discusses Online Counterterrorism Efforts at the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, D.C.) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/blog/2018/03/06/dhs-secretary-nielsen-discusses-online-counterterrorism-efforts-2018-digital-forum>.

²²⁹ DHS Secretary Nielsen Discusses Online Counterterrorism Efforts at the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, D.C.) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/blog/2018/03/06/dhs-secretary-nielsen-discusses-online-counterterrorism-efforts-2018-digital-forum>.

²³⁰ DHS Secretary Nielsen Discusses Online Counterterrorism Efforts at the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, D.C.) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/blog/2018/03/06/dhs-secretary-nielsen-discusses-online-counterterrorism-efforts-2018-digital-forum>.

²³¹ DHS Secretary Nielsen Discusses Online Counterterrorism Efforts at the 2018 Digital Forum on Terrorism Prevention, Department of Homeland Security (Washington, D.C.) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/blog/2018/03/06/dhs-secretary-nielsen-discusses-online-counterterrorism-efforts-2018-digital-forum>.

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.²³²

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.²³³

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 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.²³⁴

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.²³⁵

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.”²³⁶

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.²³⁷

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.²³⁸

²³² 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>.

²³³ 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>.

²³⁴ 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>.

²³⁵ 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>.

²³⁶ 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>

²³⁷ 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>

²³⁸ 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>

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.²³⁹

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.²⁴⁰

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.²⁴¹

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.²⁴²

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.²⁴³

On 14 December 2017, the US met more than 25 governments for the Law Enforcement Coordination Group's fifth meeting in Europe. The meeting was focused on countering Hizballah's terrorist activities.²⁴⁴

On 18-19 December 2017, the US took part in the first U.S.-India Counterterrorism Designations Dialogue in New Delhi, India where the discussions focused on increasing bilateral cooperation on terrorism-related designations.²⁴⁵

On 21 December 2017, as a member of the UN, the US adopted a new resolution that will help detect and counter threats from foreign terrorist fighters. The US led the negotiation of this new resolution to demonstrate their commitment to fighting terrorism. This resolution requires all UN members to use Passenger Name Record data, Advanced Passenger Information, to collect biometric

²³⁹ 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>

²⁴⁰ 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>

²⁴¹ 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>

²⁴² 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>

²⁴³ Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism Launch Event Held in Valletta, Malta, U.S State Department (Washington, D.C.) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275689.htm>.

²⁴⁴ Fifth Meeting of the Law Enforcement Coordination Group Focused on Countering Hizballah's Terrorist Activities, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 14 December 2017. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276609.htm>.

²⁴⁵ Joint Statement on the First U.S.-India Counterterrorism Designations Dialogue, U.S. State Department (Washington, D.C.) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/12/276679.htm>.

data, develop watchlists of known and suspected terrorists, and encourages UN members to share counterterrorism information with each other.²⁴⁶

On 20 March 2018, the Coordinator for Counterterrorism Ambassador-at-Large, Nathan A. Sales, represented the US in the Thirteenth Coordinating Committee Meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Sales presented a new initiative co-led by the US and Morocco, the Initiative on Improving Capabilities for Detecting and Interdicting Terrorist Travel through Enhanced Terrorist Screening and Information Sharing. The new initiative focuses on potential weaknesses or gaps in states' capacities to create watchlists and share information.²⁴⁷

On 27 April 2018, US law enforcement teams, along with European teams, disabled key communication channels of ISIS. The eight countries of US, Bulgaria, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Romania, and the UK, engaged in a two-day takedown that targeted ISIS stamped media outlets.²⁴⁸

The United States has 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 with 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.²⁴⁹ Hybrid threats combine both conventional and unconventional methods such as cyber-attacks and media manipulation.²⁵⁰ This report entailed a description of the Communication Task Forces that had been established between “Eastern and Southern Neighbourhoods,”²⁵¹ the Task Force on Cyber-Security, cooperation with

²⁴⁶ On the Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2396 on Foreign Terrorist Fighters, U.S. State Department (Washington, D.C.) 21 December 2017. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

<https://www.state.gov/secretary/20172018/tillerson/remarks/2017/12/276749.htm>.

²⁴⁷ Thirteenth Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Coordinating Committee Meeting, Tokyo, Japan, U.S. State Department (Washington, D.C.) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2017.

<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/03/279437.htm>.

²⁴⁸ US-EU operation deals blow to ISIS propaganda machine, The Guardian (London) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/27/isis-media-outlets-immobilised-us-eu-amaq>.

²⁴⁹ 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.

²⁵⁰ 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.

²⁵¹ 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.

third countries, and cooperation between the EU and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.²⁵² The European Union used this report to announce the development of an operational protocol that would outline coordination between intelligence collection and analysis regarding online terrorism and resilience in security.²⁵³

On 14 September 2017, the European Union adopted a programme worth EUR 17.5 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.²⁵⁴ 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.²⁵⁵

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.”²⁵⁶ 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.²⁵⁷ 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.²⁵⁸

On 18 October 2017, Commissioner Julian King spoke at the Counter Extremism Project Conference on “Building Alliances — Preventing Terror.”²⁵⁹ 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

²⁵² 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.

²⁵³ 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.

²⁵⁴ 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.

²⁵⁵ 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.

²⁵⁶ 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.

²⁵⁷ 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.

²⁵⁸ 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.

²⁵⁹ 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.

means.²⁶⁰ He explicitly stated that over 38,000 pieces of content were referred by the Europe internet referral unit, and 85% were removed.²⁶¹ 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.²⁶² 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.²⁶³

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.²⁶⁴ 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.²⁶⁵

On 22 March 2018, Commissioner Julian King spoke at the Second Annual EPC/EFD Conference regarding the changes made in the European Union to combat extremism at home and abroad. In this speech, King argued that combating terrorism must not only be through erecting physical barriers, but preventing radicalization of vulnerable European-born citizens. Further, King noted that Rob Wainwright, the Executive Director at Europol, said that there were currently 30,000 individuals in Europe potentially involved in extremist activity. With these rising threats of homegrown extremism, Commissioner King called on online platforms to take greater proactive responsibility for keeping their users safe. The EU has put out a recommendation to require internet companies to take down terror content one hour after being notified by law enforcement as well as to use automatic detection tools to prevent appearance.²⁶⁶ Further, these platforms would need to improve

²⁶⁰ 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.

²⁶¹ 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

²⁶² 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.

²⁶³ 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.

²⁶⁴ Remarks by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the 8th 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

²⁶⁵ Remarks by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the 8th 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

²⁶⁶ Commissioner King's Speech to the Second Annual EPC/EFD Conference: 'Two Years After the Brussels Attacks: The Challenges of Jihadist Radicalization in Europe and Beyond,' European Commission (Brussels) 22 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-speech-second-annual-epcefd-conference-two-years-after-brussels-attacks_en.

cooperation with law enforcement and to notify these authorities of their identifications of “illegal terrorist content.”²⁶⁷

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

²⁶⁷ Commissioner King’s Speech to the Second Annual EPC/EPD Conference: ‘Two Years After the Brussels Attacks: The Challenges of Jihadist Radicalization in Europe and Beyond,’ European Commission (Brussels) 22 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/king/announcements/commissioner-kings-speech-second-annual-epcefd-conference-two-years-after-brussels-attacks_en.

3. Terrorism: Syria

“We are determined to increase our efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.”

G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score	+0.50		

Background

The Syrian Conflict is a complex social, military and political situation that has evolved from its early stages as a protest into a multidimensional proxy war fought by several international parties and groups. The ongoing conflict arose out of the Arab Spring in Tunisia in December 2010 with protests against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and his government and allies.²⁶⁸ What started as anti-government protests has now turned into a full-scale civil war.²⁶⁹ The parties involved in the conflict, including the governments of the United States, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, the Gulf States, the Lebanese militia, Hezbollah, the Kurdish army, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), also referred to as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) or Da’esh, al-Qaeda and the Syrian rebel forces, have a wide range of national interests guiding their involvement in Syria.²⁷⁰

The root causes of this conflict run deep and have been a result of long-term religious and political tension in the region, exacerbated by the intervening of foreign nations and their own specific agendas. Global warming is even said to have played a role in the uprising: from 2007 to 2010 there was a severe drought in the Syrian region causing a migration of more than 1.5 million people from the arid countryside into urban centres, putting pressure on the social infrastructure and increasing poverty levels countrywide, leading to the protests in 2011.²⁷¹

ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh has become one of the main aggressors in the Syrian conflict, attempting to carve out its own geographic territory from Syria and Iraq to establish a caliphate. ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh originated in 1999 and was involved in the 2003 Iraq insurgency, pledging allegiance to al-Qaeda and

²⁶⁸ Slap to a Man’s Pride Set Off Tumult in Tunisia, New York Times (New York) 11 January 2011. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/22/world/africa/22sidi.html?pagewanted=1&r=1&src=twrhp>.

²⁶⁹ Syria: The story of the conflict, BBC News (London) 11 March 2016. Access Date: 10 October 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>.

²⁷⁰ Countries involved in Syria’s war, Middle East Institute (Washington DC) 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.mei.edu/content/news/countries-involved-syrias-war>.

²⁷¹ Syria’s civil war explained from the beginning, Al Jazeera Media (Doha) 1 October 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/05/syria-civil-war-explained-160505084119966.html>.

then proclaiming itself a worldwide caliphate that continues to operate today.²⁷² The origins of the ISIS versus ISIL name comes from the group's original Arabic name: al-Dawla al-Islamiya fil Iraq wa al-Sham, where al-Sham can be translated in several different ways including "the Levant" "Syria" and even "Damascus," and now referred to as Da'esh by the world's political leadership, with a distinct pejorative connotation. Regardless of which name the group is referred to as, ISIL/ISIS/Da'esh has been designated a terrorist organization by the United Nations.²⁷³ Beyond their actions to claim areas of the region, the group is known in the West for actions like uploading videos of beheadings and destruction of world heritage sites.²⁷⁴ In recent years, ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh has lost many of its earlier victories, allowing al-Qaeda to now emerge as a dominant player in the conflict.

Human Rights Watch has reported that as of 2016 more than 100,000 individuals are claimed to be missing and the death toll reached more than 470,000 people as a result of the Syrian conflict itself.²⁷⁵

While none of the G7 members are directly involved in the Syrian conflict, its nature as a proxy war, which is defined by the Cambridge English Dictionary as "a war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers,"²⁷⁶ means that financial and military support as well as action taken towards creating a stable solution to the conflict come from several international sources including foreign governments. The international terrorism seen both in the conflict area within Syria and abroad has not been defeated as of 2017. However, progress has been made through previous military, social and political efforts, demonstrating a global consensus to end the atrocities and have a stable resolution to the Civil War. Furthermore, the global political community has taken action against the international terrorist forces active in the region on several occasions through policy procedures, sanctions and military actions, but the conflict still remains active today.

The discussion and commitment to involvement in the Syrian conflict, and specifically international acts of terrorism perpetrated by transnational terrorist groups, has been on the agenda of every G7/8 summit since the Arab Spring began in 2011, and has been more concentrated on the direct influence of international terrorism in Syria at the more recent conferences.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit declaration, the member states: "pledge[d] to enhance [their] cooperation to combat threats of terrorism and terrorist groups, including al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and adherents, and transnational organized crime."²⁷⁷

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the leaders' communique states: "We strongly support the proposal for a conference to reach a political solution to the appalling conflict in Syria through full implementation of the 2012 Geneva Communiqué."²⁷⁸

²⁷² Iraq crisis: ISIS declares its territories a new Islamic state with 'restoration of caliphate' in Middle East, The Independent (London) 30 June 2014. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/isis-declares-new-islamic-state-in-middle-east-with-abu-bakr-al-baghdadi-as-emir-removing-iraq-and-9571374.html>.

²⁷³ Security Council calls for eradicating ISIL safe havens in Syria and Iraq, UN (New York) 20 November 2015. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52623#.WeC970zMz-Y>.

²⁷⁴ Security Council 'Unequivocally' Condemns ISIL Terrorist Attacks, Unanimously Adopting Text that Determines Extremist Group Poses 'Unprecedented' Threat, UN (New York) 20 November 2015. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12132.doc.htm>.

²⁷⁵ Country Summary, Syria: Events of 2016, Human Rights Watch (New York) January 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/syria#73fccc>.

²⁷⁶ Proxy War, Cambridge English Dictionary (Cambridge) 15 October 2017. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/proxy-war>.

²⁷⁷ Camp David Declaration, G8 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html>.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, leaders “call[ed] on Iran to play a more constructive role in supporting regional security, in particular in Syria, and to reject all acts of terrorism and terrorist groups.”²⁷⁹

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, leaders stated in their declaration: “In light of the Foreign Terrorist Fighters phenomenon, the fight against terrorism and violent extremism will have to remain the priority for the whole international community. In this context we welcome the continued efforts of the Global Coalition to counter ISIL/Da’esh.”²⁸⁰

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the leaders’ communique states: “the attacks, atrocities and abuses of human rights targeting civilians and other victims perpetrated by ISIL/Da’esh, Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations pose serious challenges to peace and international security.”²⁸¹

Furthermore, the 2016 Ise-Shima Action Plan on Countering Terrorism calls to attention the importance of communication in defeating terrorism: “Underline the importance of strategic communication as a tool in fighting terrorism and countering ISIL (Da’esh)’s propaganda.”²⁸²

Commitment Features

International Terrorism is defined by the United Kingdom’s Security Service Military Intelligence 5 as “terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate.”²⁸³ Seeing as both ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al-Qaeda exist without traditional national boundaries, any acts of terrorism perpetrated by or claimed by these organizations are considered international attacks in Syria.

The G7 has thus agreed to increase its efforts in order to defeat international terrorism in Syria, specifically al-Qaeda and ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh, by creating a viable and stable outcome with minimal risk. This can come to fruition in several different forms:

- Military force, such as an increase in targeted airstrikes, troop presence and a change in assets to provide more protection for civilians;
- Financial impact, including changes to international funding frameworks and restructuring financial initiatives in the region;
- Political pressure applied to other world leaders and nations through means such as embargos, policy enactments and public condemnations to craft a viable solution that will end the conflict.

Military force can be exerted from both G7 members and non-member actors, as well as non-state actors in an attempt to stop the international acts of terrorism carried out both in the conflict region and abroad. There is wide range of actions that will qualify as military force is quite wide, however an increase in targeted airstrikes, ground forces, or a redirection of foreign military assets that focuses on protection of civilians and decrease tension demonstrate this desire to end the conflict. Although

²⁷⁸ Lough Erne Communique, G8 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html#counterterrorism>.

²⁷⁹ Brussels Declaration, G7 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2015. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

²⁸⁰ Elmau Declaration, G7 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

²⁸¹ Ise-Shima Declaration, G7 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

²⁸² Ise-Shima Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Summit. G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

²⁸³ International Terrorism, Security Service (London). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/international-terrorism>.

it must be noted that, in many instances, brute force can worsen already very tense political and social situations.

A majority of the financial impact applied from member states takes the form of increased funding initiatives to repair the acts of terrorism within the conflict area, and decreasing financial support of any programs or measures that further enable acts of terrorism to continue. There are several key avenues in which it can be demonstrated such as the creation of hospitals, schools, employment opportunities, training and practical education programs, refugee and migration assistance, and financial initiatives to rebuild stability in the region. In his paper on the Financial Weapons of War for the Minnesota Law Review, Tom Lin provides an apt description of this relatively new yet extremely effective phenomenon: “In this new mode of war, finance is the most powerful weapon, bullets are not fired, financial institutions are the targets, and almost everyone is at risk. Instead of smart bombs, improvised explosives, and unmanned drones — economic sanctions, financial restrictions, and cyber programs are the weapons of choice.”²⁸⁴

Political pressure as a distinct form of soft power is notably the most public way to defeat international terrorism. Many foreign governments, while not necessarily directly involved in the conflict, do carry significant clout and influence in the global community enabling them to create the necessary pressures to enact change. This can include public press releases from governments and/or nationally sponsored news media condemning these acts of terrorism, dissemination of information that counters ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh or al-Qaeda support and ideology, and policy frameworks or agreements that demonstrate the willingness of foreign nations to intervene to end the conflict.

In order to achieve full compliance, member states must have demonstrated quantitative and documented action in all of the three distinct categories of military, financial and political support, in any of the aforementioned ways and/or other qualifying features.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member failed to demonstrate an increase in its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism acts within Syria by taking steps in NONE of the military, financial, and political avenues or through any tangible documented means.
0	Member recognized the need to increase its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria through 1 OR 2 of the military, financial or political avenues.
+1	Member has demonstrated an increase in its efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism acts within Syria through ALL categories of military, financial, and political avenues.

Lead Analyst: Michael Johnston

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to increase efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria, in particular ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh and al Qaeda.

On 29 June 2017, Canada’s Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will renew “its military contribution to the Global Coalition against Da’esh” until 31 March 2019.²⁸⁵ The purpose of the extended military contribution is to display Canada’s commitment to address the violent extremist threats emanating from organizations like

²⁸⁴ Financial Weapons of War. Minnesota Law Review (Philadelphia) 14 April 2016. Access Date: 5 March 2018. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2765010.

²⁸⁵ Canada Renews Contribution to the Global Coalition against Daesh, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/06/canada_renews_contributiontotheglobalcoalitionagainstdaesh.html.

Da'esh and to contribute to alleviating the needs of people in Iraq, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon that are affected by the conflict. Through this extension, Canada reserved the authority to train “new potential partners within the Iraqi Security Forces” and to use a CC-130J Hercules aircraft “for tactical airlift.”²⁸⁶ To facilitate Canada’s extended contribution, Canada is allocating CAD 371.4 million over two years to combat Da’esh.²⁸⁷

On 3 July 2017, the combined joint task force, specifically the Head of the Ministerial Liaison Team (MLT) Brigadier-General Dave Anderson and Operation Inherent Resolve CJ7, gave the Government of Iraq the Police Presence in a Box (PPIB).²⁸⁸ The PPIB is aimed to restore stability in Iraq by rebuilding “an effective and trained police force.”²⁸⁹ This is one of the initiatives undertaken collaboratively by the Canadian-led MLT and the Iraqi government designed to reinstate the rule of law in liberated areas.²⁹⁰

On 12 July 2017, a Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) CC-130J Hercules aircraft completed its first sortie as part of Operation IMPACT supporting the Global Coalition to defeat Da’esh in Iraq and Syria.²⁹¹

On 21 September 2017, Canada’s Department of National Defence issued a news release stating that the CAF is now providing advice and assistance to ISF near Hawija, Iraq.²⁹² These services followed the liberation of Mosul by ISF. This is a part of the CAF’s efforts to enhance the coalition allies’ ability to “adapt to the changing threats” in order to advance its campaign of defeating Da’esh and subdue Da’esh’s control over other Iraqi centres.²⁹³ With the aim of providing training to the ISF, Canada has sent Canadian Army engineers to “observe ongoing explosive threat training” that North Atlantic Treaty Organization has provided to ISF.²⁹⁴

²⁸⁶ Canada Renews Contribution to the Global Coalition against Daesh, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/06/canada_renews_contributiontotheglobalcoalitionagainstdaesh.html.

²⁸⁷ Canada Renews Contribution to the Global Coalition against Daesh, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 29 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/06/canada_renews_contributiontotheglobalcoalitionagainstdaesh.html.

²⁸⁸ Bringing a police presence back to Iraqi communities, The Maple Leaf (Ottawa) 18 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://ml-fd.caf-fac.ca/en/2017/07/5434>.

²⁸⁹ Bringing a police presence back to Iraqi communities, The Maple Leaf (Ottawa) 18 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://ml-fd.caf-fac.ca/en/2017/07/5434>.

²⁹⁰ Bringing a police presence back to Iraqi communities, The Maple Leaf (Ottawa) 18 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://ml-fd.caf-fac.ca/en/2017/07/5434>.

²⁹¹ Canadian Armed Forces CC-130J Hercules conducts first sortie under Operation IMPACT, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/07/canadian_armed_forcescc-130jherculesconductsfirsortieunderoper.html.

²⁹² Canadian Armed Forces Personnel now Advising, Assisting Iraqis near Hawja, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/canadian_armed_forcespersonnelnowadvisingassistingiraqisnearhawi.html.

²⁹³ Canadian Armed Forces Personnel now Advising, Assisting Iraqis near Hawja, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/canadian_armed_forcespersonnelnowadvisingassistingiraqisnearhawi.html.

²⁹⁴ Canadian Armed Forces Personnel now Advising, Assisting Iraqis near Hawja, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/canadian_armed_forcespersonnelnowadvisingassistingiraqisnearhawi.html.

On 30 October 2017, the CAF announced that it will prolong its military contribution in Erbil, Iraq by continuing to administer the “Canadian-led Role 2 medical facility” until 20 April 2018 or “until no longer required.”²⁹⁵ The medical facility oversees the provision of emergency and non-emergency medical and surgical care to Coalition forces.²⁹⁶ This is a part of Operation IMPACT led by the CAF.²⁹⁷

On 17 November 2017, Canada’s Department of National Defence and the CAF issued a statement outlining the CAF’s new military capacity-building initiatives in Iraq. The CAF provided “explosive threat training” to the ISF.²⁹⁸ The CAF also adjusted its air task force contributions as a response to an “evolving military campaign” and to the needs of the Global Coalition against Da’esh.²⁹⁹ The CAF provided a second CC-130J Hercules aircraft to contribute to the Joint Task Force Iraq (JTF-I).³⁰⁰ Brigadier-General Daniel MacIsaac, commander of the JTF-I, stated that “the Canadian Armed Forces is adjusting Joint Task Force Iraq’s contributions so our forces can assist in Iraq’s consolidation of the gains as operations continue to destroy Da’esh’s remaining capabilities.”³⁰¹

On 12 February 2018, the Government of Canada announced contributions of approximately CAD 12 million towards initiatives to bring stability to the Iraqi region as part of the Peace and Stabilizations Operations Program and the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Training Program (CTCBP).³⁰² These initiatives include support to the funding facility for stabilization in Iraq; community policing in liberated areas of Iraq, explosive hazard clearance in the Mosul district, as well as training and capacity building of law enforcement officials on human rights, the rules of law and the prevention of terrorism.³⁰³

On 13 February 2018, Sajjan attended a meeting of defence ministers from contributors to the Global Coalition against Da’esh in Rome, Italy. Minister Sajjan emphasized Canada’s continued

²⁹⁵ Extension, Reorganization of staff for Op IMPACT Role 2 Medical Treatment Facilities, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/10/extension_reorganizationofstaffforopimpactrole2medicaltreatmentf.html.

²⁹⁶ Extension, Reorganization of staff for Op IMPACT Role 2 Medical Treatment Facilities, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/10/extension_reorganizationofstaffforopimpactrole2medicaltreatmentf.html.

²⁹⁷ Extension, Reorganization of staff for Op IMPACT Role 2 Medical Treatment Facilities, Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/10/extension_reorganizationofstaffforopimpactrole2medicaltreatmentf.html.

²⁹⁸ Canadian Armed Forces begin explosive threat training in Iraq, adjusting Air Task Force contributions, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/11/canadian_armed_forcesbeginexplosivethreattraininginiraqadjusting.html.

²⁹⁹ Canadian Armed Forces begin explosive threat training in Iraq, adjusting Air Task Force contributions, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/11/canadian_armed_forcesbeginexplosivethreattraininginiraqadjusting.html.

³⁰⁰ Canadian Armed Forces begin explosive threat training in Iraq, adjusting Air Task Force contributions, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/11/canadian_armed_forcesbeginexplosivethreattraininginiraqadjusting.html.

³⁰¹ Canadian Armed Forces begin explosive threat training in Iraq, adjusting Air Task Force contributions, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/11/canadian_armed_forcesbeginexplosivethreattraininginiraqadjusting.html.

³⁰² Background – Minister of Foreign Affairs announces support to help stabilize Iraq and region, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 12 February 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/02/backgrounder_-_ministerofforeignaffairsannouncessupporttohelpsta.html.

³⁰³ Background – Minister of Foreign Affairs announces support to help stabilize Iraq and region, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 12 February 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/02/backgrounder_-_ministerofforeignaffairsannouncessupporttohelpsta.html.

commitment to the Global Coalition and the importance of international cooperation to secure lasting stability in the Middle East region.³⁰⁴ The defence ministers deliberated “next steps” and “other regional defence and security challenge.”³⁰⁵

On 19 March 2018, Canada’s Department of National Defence issued a statement reiterating Canada’s commitment to defeating Da’esh. The news release outlined Sajjan’s trip to Iraq and Kuwait where he assessed Canada’s involvement and progress in the region.³⁰⁶ Sajjan met with Iraq’s Secretary of Defence Erfan al-Hiyali in Baghdad where he underscored Canada’s ongoing commitment to defeating Da’esh as a part of the Global Coalition.³⁰⁷ Sajjan stated, “the information I gathered from my meeting with government officials and our troops has been significant in gaining a clearer understanding of the situation on the ground, which will help to better inform the transition to stabilization operations.”³⁰⁸

On 26 March 2018, Freeland issued a statement on seven years of conflict in Syria. Freeland condemned perpetrators of continued violence in Syria and called on “all parties to this conflict to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law, cease attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers and allow rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need.”³⁰⁹

Canada has fully complied with the commitment through demonstrating quantitative and documenting action in all of the three distinct categories of military, financial and political support.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sharika Khan

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 29 August 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron said set eradicating “Islamist terrorism” as his core foreign policy goal.³¹⁰

³⁰⁴ Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan Advances Defence Priorities in Europe, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 15 February 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2018/02/defence_ministerharjitssajjanadvancesdefenceprioritiesineurope.html.

³⁰⁵ Defence Minister Harjit S. Sajjan Advances Defence Priorities in Europe, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 15 February 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2018/02/defence_ministerharjitssajjanadvancesdefenceprioritiesineurope.html.

³⁰⁶ Minister Sajjan concludes Trip in Middle East, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 19 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2018/03/minister-sajjan-concludes-trip-in-middle-east.html>.

³⁰⁷ Minister Sajjan concludes Trip in Middle East, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 19 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2018/03/minister-sajjan-concludes-trip-in-middle-east.html>.

³⁰⁸ Minister Sajjan concludes Trip in Middle East, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 19 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2018/03/minister-sajjan-concludes-trip-in-middle-east.html>.

³⁰⁹ Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister on Seven Years of Conflict in Syria, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2018. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/statement-by-foreign-affairs-minister-on-seven-years-of-conflict-in-syria.html>.

³¹⁰ France’s Macron sets fighting “Islamists” terrorism as main policy, Reuters (Paris) 29 August 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 <https://in.reuters.com/article/france-diplomacy/frances-macron-sets-fighting-islamist-terrorism-as-main-policy-goal-idINKCN1B91H2>.

On 2 October 2017, French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian spoke at the Presidential palace in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He announced that France will provide EUR 15 million in aid for areas liberated by the United States-led coalition from ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh.³¹¹

On October 3, 2017 French President Emmanuel Macron presented and passed a counter-terrorism legislation in Parliament.³¹² This legislature works to curb domestic terrorists who may contribute to fueling the spread of ISIL/ISIS/Da'esh ideology and includes measures such as increased power to restrict the movement of people if they are suspected of threatening national security or harboring terrorist ideas.

On 15-16 November 2017, the 13th Morocco-France High Level Meeting took place in Rabat. In the joint statement, Morocco and France vowed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in combating terrorism, particularly in the context of the threat posed by returning Islamic State fighters.³¹³

On 19 December 2017, Macron publicly denounced Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's remarks that France supported terrorism within Syria making it unfit to negotiate in peace talks. Macron explained that "On the military front we have a priority which is war against Daesh and that's why [Assad's] statements are unacceptable because if there is someone that has fought and can defeat Daesh ... it is the international coalition."³¹⁴

On 30 March 2018, the French government put forward an offer to mediate between two groups engaged in a conflict in northern Syria, where Turkey had launched a military offensive against Kurdish fighters in January. Macron said, "France would support the 'stabilisation' of the security zone in north-east Syria to stop IS regaining strength."³¹⁵

On 13 April 2018, France along with the United States and the United Kingdom launched an allied airstrike attack on what was deemed three distinct chemical weapon development, production and storage sites within Syria. Macron said he "ordered the French armed forces to intervene" after a "red line set by France" on the use of chemical weapons had been crossed.³¹⁶

On 14 April 2018, in response to the previous airstrikes, France's Ambassador to the United Nations François Delattre called for a dismantling of Syria's chemical program "in a verifiable and irreversible way," and urged that "a ceasefire so that humanitarian convoys can reach Eastern Ghouta on a daily basis and a "inclusive political solution" to the conflict."³¹⁷

³¹¹ France to give 15 million euros in aid for Syrian areas freed from Islamic State, Reuters (Paris) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-france/france-to-give-15-million-euros-in-aid-for-syrian-areas-freed-from-islamic-state-idUSKBN1CP25V>.

³¹² French Parliament Advances a Sweeping Counterterrorism Bill. New York Times. (Paris) 3 Oct 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/03/world/europe/france-terrorism-law.html?mtrref=www.google.ca>.

³¹³ Morocco and France to bolster Counter-Terror Cooperation, Morocco World News (Rabat) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2017/11/234104/morocco-france-counter-terror-terrorism-isis/>.

³¹⁴ Macron rebuffs Assad accusations that France sponsors terrorism, Reuters (Paris) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-france-assad/macron-rebuffs-assad-accusations-that-france-sponsors-terrorism-idUSKBN1ED0Q1>.

³¹⁵ Syria War: France offers to mediate between Turkey and Kurds, BBC (London) 30 March 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-43592323>.

³¹⁶ US, UK and France launch Syria strikes targeting Assad's chemical weapons, CNN (New York) 14 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018.

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/13/politics/trump-us-syria/index.html>.

³¹⁷ After Syrian airstrikes comes finger-pointing and condemnation, CNN (New York) 14 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/14/politics/syria-strikes-russia-us-response-intl/index.html>.

France has taken steps within its borders to increase its efforts towards fighting terrorism by political means, has financially contributed to the aid development of post-Daesh Syria, and has engaged in military airstrikes in conjunction with other world powers to end the use of chemical warfare in Syria.

Thus, France has received a score of +1

Analyst: Sara Fallaha

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 11 August 2017, the Interior Minister for Germany Thomas de Maiziere, announced actions proposed to combat terrorism.³¹⁸ The proposal entails hiring more federal police officers, making it a crime to express sympathy for terrorists, and keeping an eye on the “dark web.”³¹⁹ The proposals also suggest reforms to strip dual citizens of German citizenship if they are extremist supporters and deportation of individuals who are deemed to be dangerous.³²⁰ The proposal extends beyond the internal borders by including plans to share more intelligence data across countries in Europe.³²¹

On 15 February 2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel met with Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim to discuss the beginning of bilateral cooperation on security and terrorism initiatives.³²² Germany vowed to enter into cooperation with Turkey to commence a new stage in combating terrorism in Syria.³²³ The initiatives will be aimed to find a lasting peace in Syria.³²⁴

On 12 April 2018, as other states and governments prepared to take military action against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, Merkel publicly stated that “Germany would not participate in an attack on Syria over the suspected use of chemical weapons by President Bashar al-Assad’s government.”³²⁵ Despite the decision against participating in the allied airstrikes, Merkel subsequently acknowledged the necessity of the military act, saying that the United States, United Kingdom, and France had taken “responsibility in this way as permanent members of the UN security council ... to maintain the

³¹⁸ Germany Proposes Tougher Measures to Combat Terrorism, New York Times (New York) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/world/europe/germany-antiterrorism-measures.html>.

³¹⁹ Germany Proposes Tougher Measures to Combat Terrorism, New York Times (New York) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/world/europe/germany-antiterrorism-measures.html>.

³²⁰ Germany Proposes Tougher Measures to Combat Terrorism, New York Times (New York) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/world/europe/germany-antiterrorism-measures.html>.

³²¹ Germany Proposes Tougher Measures to Combat Terrorism, New York Times (New York) 11 August 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/12/world/europe/germany-antiterrorism-measures.html>.

³²² Turkish-German relations post-2018 Munich Security Conference, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 7 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dailysabah.com/op-ed/2018/03/08/turkish-german-relations-post-2018-munich-security-conference>.

³²³ Turkish-German relations post-2018 Munich Security Conference, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 7 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dailysabah.com/op-ed/2018/03/08/turkish-german-relations-post-2018-munich-security-conference>.

³²⁴ Turkish-German relations post-2018 Munich Security Conference, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 7 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dailysabah.com/op-ed/2018/03/08/turkish-german-relations-post-2018-munich-security-conference>.

³²⁵ Merkel rules out German participation in military strike on Syria, Politico (EU) 12 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.politico.eu/article/chancellor-angela-merkel-rules-out-german-participation-in-military-strike-on-syria-bashar-al-assad-chemical-weapons/>.

effectiveness of the international rejection of chemical weapons use and to warn the Syrian regime against further violations.”³²⁶

Germany has taken steps within its borders to increase its efforts towards fighting terrorism by means of political avenues, specifically the public support of military action taken against chemical weapon production in Syria. While Germany has taken some action, it has not yet adopted measures towards the defeat of international terrorism through military or financial avenues.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Meagan Byrd

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 6 September 2017, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) representative in Jordan, Robert Jenkins, noted Italy’s support of UNICEF’s efforts to ensure Syrian child refugees do not form a “lost generation.”³²⁷

On 28 September 2017, representatives from Italy spoke at the UN Security Council meeting. Sebastiano Cardi, the permanent representative of Italy to the UN in New York, noted that Italy, through training of law enforcement and enhancing border control, was contributing to the fight against ISIS/ISIL/Da’esh. Cardi also emphasized the importance of providing resources to the Executive Directorate for them to continue work in “identifying gaps, challenges and good practices.”³²⁸

On 27 October 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Angelino Alfano met with the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides during a Conference on International Humanitarian Rights.³²⁹ Alfano noted Italy’s contribution of humanitarian aid to Syria had totalled EUR 147 million to date, and that Italy’s humanitarian budget would be increased further beyond the 18.7% increase seen in 2017.

On 16 November 2017, Italy sent multiple shipments of humanitarian aid to the Kurdish Region. This humanitarian aid was in response to a request from the Kurdistan Region administration following a 7.2 magnitude earthquake.³³⁰

On 19 December 2017, Italian representative Inigo Lambertini spoke at a Security Council meeting to renew authorization for cross-border, cross-line humanitarian access to Syria. Though Lambertini

³²⁶ World reacts to overnight strikes on Syria by US, UK and French forces, The Guardian (London) 14 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/14/airstrikes-syria-world-reacts-bombing-us-uk-french-forces>.

³²⁷ Italian government support Syrian child refugees Jordan, The Italian Insider (Rome) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2017. <http://www.italianinsider.it/?q=node/5844>.

³²⁸ New Counter-Terrorism Office Will Be Vital to Global Security, Preventing Violent Extremism, Under-Secretary-General Tells Security Council, Security Council Press Release (New York). 28 September 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13011.doc.htm>.

³²⁹ Alfano meets Stylianides, EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/alfano-incontra-stylianides-commissario.html.

³³⁰ Italy sends humanitarian aid to Kurdistan Region. Kurdistan 24 (Erbil) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.kurdistan24.net/en/news/1c42f23e-007d-481e-b7ef-4ef4e548f52e>.

welcomed the extension, he noted that it did not address the failure of cross-line provision of urgent aid to certain areas.³³¹

On 13 February 2018, Italy's Defense Ministry announced that it would be halving its military deployment to 750, "on the basis of future common objectives agreed during an anti-ISIS ministerial," which took place in Rome in February.³³²

On 5 March 2018, the Italian government committed EUR 1 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency's 2017 Emergency Appeal for Syria.³³³ The funds will go towards supporting education of Palestine refugee children in Syria.

On 13 March 2018, Italy participated in an interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria.³³⁴ Italy was vocal about encouraging other parties to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions.

On 13 April 2018, Paolo Gentiloni, who is caretaker prime minister after the inconclusive general election, said Italy would not participate in any bombing campaign against Syria.³³⁵ In a statement Gentiloni concluded that "Italy will not participate in Syrian military actions" and "based on current international and bilateral accords, Italy will continue to offer logistical support to allied forces."³³⁶

Though Italy has been publicly vocal about and engaged in efforts to address ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh and has contributed to humanitarian relief, it has diminished its military support on the ground in the conflict zone.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Claire Robbins

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the country's commitment to increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syrian through financial means and political advocacy.

On 7 July 2017, the Government of Japan released a statement supporting the ceasefire agreed between Jordan, the United States, and Russia in southwest Syria, stating that this agreement will ensure "rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access."³³⁷

³³¹ Adopting Resolution 2393 (2017), Security Council Renews Authorization for Cross-Border, Cross-Line Humanitarian Access to Syria. United Nations (New York) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13127.doc.htm>.

³³² Italy to Halve Iraq Contingent this Year. ANSA English. (Rome) 13 February 2018. Access Date: 22 November 2018. http://www.ansa.it/english/news/2018/02/13/italy-to-halve-iraq-contingent-this-year-3_42d714f4-38c6-4c1e-8ca4-d209933592f3.html.

³³³ Italy Contributes EUR 1 Million to Emergency Appeal to Help Palestine Refugee Children in Syria go to School. UNRWA (Amman) 5 March 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/italy-contributes-eur-1-million-emergency-appeal-help-palestine-refugee>.

³³⁴ Human Rights Council holds interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Syria. UN Human Rights Council (Geneva) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22813&LangID=E>.

³³⁵ Italy the weak link as West forges Syria plan, The Telegraph (London) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/04/13/italy-weak-link-west-forges-syria-plan/>.

³³⁶ Italy the weak link as West forges Syria plan, The Telegraph (London) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/04/13/italy-weak-link-west-forges-syria-plan/>.

³³⁷ The arrangement between the U.S., Russia and Jordan on Ceasefire in Southwest Syria (Statement by Foreign Press Secretary Norio Maruyama), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 July 2017. Access Date: 19 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001657.html.

On 21 February 2018, the Government of Japan released a press statement saying that the situation in Syria cannot be resolved by military means. Instead, the Government of Japan calls on all parties to stop military action to enable humanitarian assistance.³³⁸

On 16 March 2018, during the Ministerial Meeting in Support of Lebanon's Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces, Parliamentary Vice-Minister Manabu Horii explained the three approaches Japan has been taking to promote stabilization in Lebanon. First, Japan is providing training programs to the Internal Security Forces to counter international terrorism in Lebanon. Second, Japan is supporting Lebanon's effort in bomb disposal. Third, Japan is implementing training programs to improve Lebanese border control.³³⁹

On 28 March 2018, Japan held a kick-off ceremony for the provision of JPY 575 million for humanitarian assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The provision aims to improve the livelihood of refugees and internally displaced persons through vocational training, higher income, and employment generation. Furthermore, it aims to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. The assistance will be implemented in Liberia, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan.³⁴⁰

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Japan and Government of the Republic of Iraq held a joint Senior Officials Meeting on security and job creation. At the meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe emphasized the importance of weapons reduction and vocational training as means to prevent violent extremism in Iraq.³⁴¹ The two countries are planning to initiate analytic work with international organizations, particularly the World Bank, to conduct a pilot initiative for security-development nexus in Iraq.³⁴²

Japan has taken steps to comply with the financial and political commitment, but it did not comply with the military commitment to combat international terrorism, specifically ISIS/ISIL/Da'esh and al Qaeda.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Lilin Tong

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to substantially increase its efforts to defeat the growing threat of international terrorism in Syria.

³³⁸ Intensification of Tension in Syria (Statement by Press Secretary Niorio Maruyama), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 21 February 2018. Access Date: 16 April 2018.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001918.html.

³³⁹ Ministerial Meeting in support of Lebanon's Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces (the Rome II Conference), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 March 2018. Access Date: 16 April 2018.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001956.html.

³⁴⁰ Kick-Off Ceremony in Relation to the Provision of Emergency Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in cooperation with UNIDO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 March 2018. Access Date: 16 April 2018.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001975.html.

³⁴¹ Senior Officials Meeting on Supporting Job Creation and Vocational Training to Facilitate Weapons Reduction for Iraqi Society, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 16 April 2018.
http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001991.html.

³⁴² Co-Chair's Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 16 April 2018.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000351255.pdf>.

On 14 June 2017, the UK publishes a briefing paper on its response to the Syrian refugee crisis. The paper details the government action plan for resettling Syrian refugees, the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme, and how UK aid in the region.³⁴³

On 27 June 2017, the Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson said the UK will support any United States action against Syria to prevent chemical weapons attacks and that the UK is using cyber warfare to help the battle against Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. Williamson views this action as important for “disrupting the infrastructure that support this terrible regime.”³⁴⁴

On 31 August 2017, the UK boosted troops in Iraq in a final push to wipe out ISIS. Defence secretary said, “We are stepping up our contribution to the fight against Daesh and fulfilling Britain’s role as a key player in the global coalition,” UK soldiers are training and mentoring Iraqi forces as well as providing security at the Al Asad airbase.³⁴⁵

On 19 September 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May made a speech at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, urging world leaders to combat terrorism on the streets and online. The UK government is increasing pressure on internet giants (e.g., Microsoft, Twitter, Facebook) to eradicate propaganda online. May added, “we must continue to take the fight to these terrorist groups on the battlefield – and the UK will remain forefront of this effort while also helping to build the capability of our alliances and our partners to better take on this challenge.”³⁴⁶ The UK is said to work with the French and the Italian government to create pressure on international measures to force the rapid removal of online terrorist propaganda if firms do not increase the amount taken down within two hours after publication.³⁴⁷

On 4 November 2017, the International Development Secretary announced a new package of UK aid to help Syrian children survive through winter. UK is to provide immunisation and offer early treatment for coughs and colds, preventing children from suffering life-threatening illnesses and giving them hope for the future. The UK aid will also restore large buildings so that people will have a safe and clean place to live as well as providing more than 100,000 people with hot meals, warm clothes and blankets to stop children from falling ill.³⁴⁸

On 14 April 2018, May announced the UK’s participation in an allied airstrike with the US and France targeting chemical weapons development, production and storage facilities in Syria in an attempt to quell President Bashar al-Assad’s capacity for terrorist activities on his own people, stating “there was no alternative to the action the three countries were taking.”³⁴⁹ May further stressed that

³⁴³ The UK response to the Syrian refugee crisis, House of Commons (London) 14 June 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN06805>.

³⁴⁴ UK defence secretary pledges support for US to prevent Syrian chemical attacks, Financial Times (London) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <https://www.ft.com/content/37381d28-3183-3086-b5d5-23a9d4474140>.

³⁴⁵ UK steps up commitment to countering Daesh, Government of UK (London) 1 September 2017. Access date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-steps-up-commitment-to-countering-daesh--2>.

³⁴⁶ Theresa May’s speech to the UN General Assembly 2017, Government of UK (London) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/theresa-mays-speech-to-the-un-general-assembly-2017>.

³⁴⁷ France, UK and Italy cooperate to fight terrorism online, Embassy of France in Washington DC (Washington DC) 19 September 2017. Access date: 16 November 2017. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8330>.

³⁴⁸ UK aid stops ‘untold horror’ of child pneumonia deaths in Syria this winter. Gov.uk (London) 4 November 2017. Access date: 16 November 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/uk-aid-stops-untold-horror-child-pneumonia-deaths-syria-winter>.

³⁴⁹ Syria: US, UK and France launch strikes in response to chemical attack, The Guardian (London) 14 April 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/14/syria-air-strikes-us-uk-and-france-launch-attack-on-assad-regime>.

“the aims of the intervention were limited to stopping chemical weapons use, for humanitarian reasons, and to uphold the international norm outlawing their use.”³⁵⁰

On 25 April 2018, the UK’s International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced in a press conference that “the UK will provide lifesaving emergency medical support and help protect medical facilities and brave humanitarian workers that are being deliberately targeted with bombs and chemical weapons by the Assad regime.”³⁵¹ Ms Mordaunt stated that “the UK will provide at least GBP 450 million this year to alleviate the extreme suffering in Syria, as well as providing vital support to millions of Syrian refugees sheltering in neighbouring countries.”³⁵²

The UK’s actions demonstrate successful commitment to escalation of its military, financial and political efforts to diminish the threat of international terrorism in Syria.

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 increase efforts towards the defeat of international terrorism within Syria by means of military, financial or political avenues.

On 7 July 2017, the US government announced it had reached an agreement with the Russian and Jordanian governments for a ceasefire in southwestern Syria.³⁵³ The agreement came after several weeks of discussions between the respective governments.³⁵⁴ Secretary of State Rex Tillerson stated that the ceasefire, which began on 9 July 2017, was intended to “de-escalate” the situation in Syria.³⁵⁵ Furthermore, Tillerson stated that the ceasefire was necessary in maintaining the security of Jordan’s borders that it shares with Syria and that it was symbolic of the developing diplomatic relationship between Russia and the US.³⁵⁶ The Department of State stated that the purpose of the ceasefire was to act as an “interim” solution in order to “create a better environment to discuss a broader and more comprehensive southwest de-escalation area in greater detail.”³⁵⁷

³⁵⁰ Syria: US, UK and France launch strikes in response to chemical attack, The Guardian (London) 14 April 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/14/syria-air-strikes-us-uk-and-france-launch-attack-on-assad-regime>.

³⁵¹ Penny Mordaunt announces UK aid commitment to protect civilians, aid workers and hospitals targeted by the Asad regime, UK Government (London) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/penny-mordaunt-announces-uk-aid-commitment-to-protect-civilians-aid-workers-and-hospitals-targeted-by-the-asad-regime>.

³⁵² Penny Mordaunt announces UK aid commitment to protect civilians, aid workers and hospitals targeted by the Asad regime, UK Government (London) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/penny-mordaunt-announces-uk-aid-commitment-to-protect-civilians-aid-workers-and-hospitals-targeted-by-the-asad-regime>.

³⁵³ Background Briefing on the Ceasefire in Syria, United States Department of State (Washington). 7 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272433.htm>.

³⁵⁴ Background Briefing on the Ceasefire in Syria, United States Department of State (Washington). 7 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272433.htm>.

³⁵⁵ Partial Ceasefire Deal Reached in Syria, in Trump’s First Peace Deal, Reuters (London) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-ceasefire/partial-ceasefire-deal-reached-in-syria-in-trumps-first-peace-effort-idUSKBN19S2DG>.

³⁵⁶ Partial Ceasefire Deal Reached in Syria, in Trump’s First Peace Deal, Reuters (London) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-ceasefire/partial-ceasefire-deal-reached-in-syria-in-trumps-first-peace-effort-idUSKBN19S2DG>.

³⁵⁷ Background Briefing on the Ceasefire in Syria, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272433.htm>.

On 21 September 2017, the US pledged USD 516 million in humanitarian aid to conflict regions in Syria.³⁵⁸ The additional aid to Syria was announced at the United Nations General Assembly by Acting Assistant Secretary Simon Henshaw of the State Department's Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees.³⁵⁹ The financial assistance was part of a larger aid package of USD 697 million to other nations, including Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.³⁶⁰ With the additional USD 516 million in assistance, this put the total financial aid from the US to Syria at approximately USD 7.4 billion since 2011.³⁶¹ The US delegation remarked that this aid was provided to help those in need with medical, food assistance, and pledged to continue to provide emergency aid to those in conflict zones within Syria.³⁶²

On 11 November 2017, President Donald Trump released a joint statement with Russian President Vladimir Putin affirming the two nations' shared goal of defeating ISIS in Syria.³⁶³ The statement remarked that the only solution to ending the conflict in Syria is not through military means, but through peaceful dialogue "within the framework" of UN Security Council resolution 2254³⁶⁴, which encourages all parties in the Syrian conflict to cease fire and initiate "formal negotiations on a political transition process."³⁶⁵ The joint statement stressed that the sole method through which Syria can achieve a peaceful outcome is through complete implementation of all the requirements of resolution 2254.³⁶⁶ Finally, the statement also remarked on the progress of de-escalation efforts since the 7 July 2017 ceasefire between member states in Syria, and the importance of ensuring that these efforts are maintained.³⁶⁷ Both US and Russian presidents agreed to maintain open communication and military channels in order to counter and defeat ISIS forces in Syria.³⁶⁸

On 16 November 2017, White House Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders released a statement publicly condemning the Russian government for its veto on a US-drafted UN resolution that would have extended the inquest of the Joint Investigative Mechanism regarding the Syrian Assad regime's

³⁵⁸ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>.

³⁵⁹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>.

³⁶⁰ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>.

³⁶¹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>.

³⁶² U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/09/274360.htm>.

³⁶³ Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275459.htm>.

³⁶⁴ Resolution 2254 (2015), United Nations Security Council (New York) 18 December 2015. Access Date: 20 November 2017. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2254.pdf.

³⁶⁵ Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275459.htm>.

³⁶⁶ Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275459.htm>.

³⁶⁷ Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275459.htm>.

³⁶⁸ Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation, United States Department of State (Washington DC) 11 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275459.htm>.

use of chemical weapons on its civilians.^{369,370} The White House stated that by using their veto power, the Russian government was making it easier for terrorists and for the regime of President Assad to continue attacking Syrian civilians.³⁷¹ The veto was also condemned by Permanent Representative to the UN Nikki Haley who warned that the Assad regime was being placed “on notice” as a result of their actions in Syria.³⁷²

On 17 November 2017, officials from the Combined Joint Task Force at the US Department of Defense announced that they had conducted a series of 34 strikes against ISIS forces in Syria from 13 November 2017 to 16 November 2017.³⁷³ The strikes were part of Operation Inherent Resolve, whose aim is to rid ISIS forces from the Syrian region, and contributed to a new total of 56 engagements in the region.³⁷⁴

On 13 April 2018, President Trump announced the launch of a series of airstrikes on Syrian land in coordination with the United Kingdom and France.³⁷⁵ The strikes were in response to the alleged use of chemical weapons on 7 April by the Bashar Al-Assad regime on Syrian citizens.³⁷⁶ President Trump stated that the strikes would be “on targets associated with the chemical weapons capabilities”³⁷⁷ of the Syrian regime. President Trump also condemned Iran and Russia as “the two governments most responsible for supporting, equipping and financing the criminal Assad regime.”³⁷⁸

US actions demonstrate full and successful compliance with its commitment to counter terrorism in Syria by military, financial and political means.

Thus, the US has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

³⁶⁹ Statement from the Press Secretary on the Veto of the Renewal of the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism, The White House (Washington DC) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/11/17/statement-press-secretary-veto-renewal-un-opcw-joint-investigative>.

³⁷⁰ Explanation of Vote on a Draft UN Security Council Resolution to Extend the Mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://usun.state.gov/remarks/8111>.

³⁷¹ Statement from the Press Secretary on the Veto of the Renewal of the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism, The White House (Washington DC) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/11/17/statement-press-secretary-veto-renewal-un-opcw-joint-investigative>.

³⁷² Explanation of Vote on a Draft UN Security Council Resolution to Extend the Mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 16 November 2017. Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://usun.state.gov/remarks/8111>.

³⁷³ Strikes Continue Against ISIS Terrorists in Syria, Iraq, United States Department of Defense (Arlington) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1374978/strikes-continue-against-isis-terrorists-in-syria-iraq/>.

³⁷⁴ Strikes Continue Against ISIS Terrorists in Syria, Iraq, United States Department of Defense (Arlington) 17 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1374978/strikes-continue-against-isis-terrorists-in-syria-iraq/>.

³⁷⁵ U.S., Britain and France Strike Syria Over Suspected Chemical Weapons Attack, New York Times (New York) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/13/world/middleeast/trump-strikes-syria-attack.html>.

³⁷⁶ President Trump on Syria Strikes: Full Transcript and Video, New York Times (New York) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/13/world/middleeast/trump-syria-airstrikes-full-transcript.html>.

³⁷⁷ President Trump on Syria Strikes: Full Transcript and Video, New York Times (New York) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/13/world/middleeast/trump-syria-airstrikes-full-transcript.html>.

³⁷⁸ President Trump on Syria Strikes: Full Transcript and Video, New York Times (New York) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/13/world/middleeast/trump-syria-airstrikes-full-transcript.html>.

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to increasing its efforts to defeat international terrorism in Syria through military, financial and political avenues.

On 29 May 2017, the European Council extended the EU restrictive measures that were already in place against the Syrian al-Assad regime until 1 June 2018.³⁷⁹ The sanctions currently in place include “an oil embargo, restrictions on certain investments, a freeze of the assets of the Syrian central bank within the EU, export restrictions on equipment and technology that might be used for internal repression, as well as on equipment and technology for monitoring or interception of internet or telephone communications.”³⁸⁰

On 12 July 2017, the EU “decided to provide EUR 1.5 million to support the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in Syria.”³⁸¹

On 31 October 2017, the first financial tracking report of pledges from the first Brussels Conference on Syria “showed that as of that date donors had already contributed 88% of the pledges made to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.”³⁸²

On 9 April 2018, the EU released a statement that strongly condemned the use of chemical weapons by Syrian government and president Bashar al-Assad, which was reported to kill more than 40 civilians in a suburb of Damascus. The EU has “called for an immediate response by the international community,” stating that the “protection of civilians must remain an absolute priority.”³⁸³

On 24-25 April 2018, the EU co-hosted the second Brussels Conference on Supporting the future of Syria with the United Nations, reaffirming EU support for a political solution to the Syrian conflict.³⁸⁴ Furthermore, the leadership of the EU organized a “day of dialogue” on 24 April 2018 between its governing bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from Syria and the region. Over 200 independent NGOs met in Brussels to give operational and practical recommendations and advice to the implementation of the policy decisions and actions in the region.³⁸⁵

³⁷⁹ The Eu and the crisis in Syria, European External Action Service (Brussels) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/22664/The%20EU%20and%20the%20crisis%20in%20Syria.

³⁸⁰ The Eu and the crisis in Syria, European External Action Service (Brussels) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/22664/The%20EU%20and%20the%20crisis%20in%20Syria.

³⁸¹ The Eu and the crisis in Syria, European External Action Service (Brussels) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/22664/The%20EU%20and%20the%20crisis%20in%20Syria.

³⁸² The Eu and the crisis in Syria, European External Action Service (Brussels) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/22664/The%20EU%20and%20the%20crisis%20in%20Syria.

³⁸³ Syria: EU calls for accountability after yet another chemical attack, European External Action Service (Brussels) 9 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/42657/syria-eu-calls-accountability-after-yet-another-chemical-attack_en.

³⁸⁴ Brussels II Conference on 'Supporting the future of Syria and the region': co-chairs declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-ministerial-meetings/2018/04/24-25/>.

³⁸⁵ Brussels II Conference on 'Supporting the future of Syria and the region': co-chairs declaration, European Commission (Brussels) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-ministerial-meetings/2018/04/24-25/>.

On 24 April 2018, the co-chairs of the Brussels II conference “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” released a joint statement on the Financial tracking of the EU’s commitment to defeating international terrorism in Syria stating that to date “The international community [has] pledged USD 3.7 billion for 2018-20 and international financial institutions and donors also announced almost USD 30 billion in loans.”³⁸⁶

While the EU has committed to increasing its efforts financially and politically, it lacks any start or increase of military effort and ground support within Syria demonstrating only partial compliance to its commitment.

Thus, the EU receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Johnston

³⁸⁶ Brussels II conference “Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region” Financial tracking report – Brussels II co-chairs’ statement, European Council Press Release (Brussels) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/33789/190418_co-chairs-statement-accompanying-financial-tracking-report-5-un-eu-final-002.pdf.

4. 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		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.63	

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.^{387,388,389,390}

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.³⁹¹ The initiative raised USD 20 billion and was extended in 2011.³⁹²

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 Nuclear Weapons],”³⁹³ 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

³⁸⁷ North Korea fires four missiles toward Japan, angering Tokyo and South Korea, Reuters (Seoul) 5 March 2017.

Access Date: 13 October 2017.

³⁸⁸ 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>.

³⁸⁹ US slams North Korea missile test as Kim claims ‘whole US mainland’ in reach, CNN (Atlanta) 30 July 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017.

³⁹⁰ 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/>.

³⁹¹ 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>.

³⁹² 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/>.

³⁹³ 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.

expresses support for the nonproliferation and disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and the second Comprehensive Review of UNSC Resolution 1540(2004) which is crucial in combating proliferation of WMD.³⁹⁴

The G7 leaders' communiqué 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."³⁹⁵ 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.³⁹⁶

Discussion of international security related to nonproliferation permeated bilateral meetings during the Taormina Summit, demonstrated by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's discussion with 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."³⁹⁷ The summit also saw the presentation of the 2017 Report from the Nuclear Safety and Security Group.³⁹⁸

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.³⁹⁹ 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."⁴⁰⁰ 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 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.⁴⁰¹

³⁹⁴ 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.

³⁹⁵ 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>.

³⁹⁶ 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>.

³⁹⁷ 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.

³⁹⁸ 2017 Report, Nuclear Safety and Security Group (Taormina) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000260025.pdf>.

³⁹⁹ 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>.

⁴⁰⁰ 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/>.

⁴⁰¹ 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>.

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.⁴⁰²
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.⁴⁰³

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 North Korea following its satellite launch in 2016, which banned North Korean nationals from entering Japan as well as North Korean ships from entering Japanese ports⁴⁰⁴; South Korea imposing sanctions on North Korea in December 2016, which blacklisted dozens of senior North Korean officials from doing business with South Koreans⁴⁰⁵; and the United States imposing sanctions in December 2016 against North Korean financial, transportation and energy operations.⁴⁰⁶

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 North Korea. 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 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 2017.⁴⁰⁷

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."⁴⁰⁸ Disarmament is defined as "[prohibiting the] possession, development, production,

⁴⁰² 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>.

⁴⁰³ 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>.

⁴⁰⁴ 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>.

⁴⁰⁵ 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>.

⁴⁰⁶ 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/>.

⁴⁰⁷ 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>.

⁴⁰⁸ Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York) 5 March 1970. Access Date: 14 October 1970. <http://disarmament.un.org/t/npt/text>.

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.”⁴⁰⁹

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 Analysts: Aisha Ryan and Bryan Rob

Canada: 0

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

On 8 June 2017 Canada finalized an agreement to voluntarily contribute CAD 175,000 to the non-profit, non-partisan Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI).⁴¹⁰ 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.”⁴¹¹

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*

⁴⁰⁹ 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>.

⁴¹⁰ 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/>.

⁴¹¹ 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/>.

Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification.”⁴¹² 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.”⁴¹³ 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.”⁴¹⁴ 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.”⁴¹⁵ 122 countries voted in favor of the treaty. Canada did not take part in the negotiations or the ratification of the treaty.⁴¹⁶ Global Affairs Canada released a statement on 7 July 2017 stating that the treaty, “will not address concrete measures to eliminate nuclear weapons.”⁴¹⁷

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.⁴¹⁸ Deputy Minister Gwozdecky articulated the reasons for Canada’s absence from the treaty by stating that, “without the support of any nuclear-armed states, it will not result in the elimination of even a single nuclear weapon.”⁴¹⁹ 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.”⁴²⁰

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.”⁴²¹ In

⁴¹² 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>.

⁴¹³ 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>.

⁴¹⁴ 122 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>.

⁴¹⁵ 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>.

⁴¹⁶ 122 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>.

⁴¹⁷ 122 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>.

⁴¹⁸ 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.

⁴¹⁹ 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.

⁴²⁰ 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.

⁴²¹ 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.

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."⁴²² 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."⁴²³

On 16 January 2018 Canada and the U.S. co-hosted the Vancouver Foreign Ministers' Meeting on Security and Stability on the Korean Peninsula.⁴²⁴ They addressed "the grave and growing threat posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs."⁴²⁵ Canada's Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland said "investing in nuclear weapons will lead only to more sanctions and to perpetual instability on the peninsula."⁴²⁶ 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 made effort to implement multilateral sanctions, but has not made any unilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Karl Greenfield and Bryan Rob

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 United Nations 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."⁴²⁷ Delattre also made a statement calling for denuclearization of North Korea.

⁴²² 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.

⁴²³ 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.

⁴²⁴ 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.

⁴²⁵ 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.

⁴²⁶ 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.

⁴²⁷ 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>.

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.”⁴²⁸ 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.⁴²⁹

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.”⁴³⁰

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 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.⁴³¹

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.⁴³² 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.”⁴³³ 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.

⁴²⁸ 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>.

⁴²⁹ 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>.

⁴³⁰ 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>.

⁴³¹ 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>.

⁴³² 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>.

⁴³³ 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>.

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.⁴³⁴

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.⁴³⁵ 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.⁴³⁶

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 requirements moving forward in dealing with North Korea's negligence, three requirements being unity, firmness, and diplomacy.⁴³⁷

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.⁴³⁸

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."⁴³⁹ Diplomats emphasized the need for a broader and stronger united non-proliferation action. The conference also called for firmer economic sanctions against North Korea.⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁴ 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>.

⁴³⁵ 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>.

⁴³⁶ 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>.

⁴³⁷ 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>.

⁴³⁸ 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>.

⁴³⁹ 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>.

⁴⁴⁰ 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>.

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.⁴⁴¹

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."⁴⁴²

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).⁴⁴³

On 9 March 2018, Foreign Minister Le Drian sat for an interview with CNEWS about North Korea and its change of behavior in terms of ending the production and launching of long range missiles. He advised caution but also acceptance to North Korea's decision to negotiate with South Korea and its willingness to discuss nuclear disarmament with NPT members.⁴⁴⁴ Le Drian was optimistic about North Korea's decision to participate in the nuclear disarmament discussion, stating that "the sanctions against North Korea which were decided at international and European levels remain in place, but dialogue is resuming."⁴⁴⁵

France has fully complied with its commitment by implementing multilateral sanctions against North Korea and, as an EU member whose sanctions policy is conducted by the European Union, by encouraging the EU to pursue further sanctions independently. 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: +1

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

⁴⁴¹ 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>.

⁴⁴² 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>.

⁴⁴³ 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>.

⁴⁴⁴ Excerpts from the interview given by M. Jean- Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, to CNEWS, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 9 March 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8559>.

⁴⁴⁵ Excerpts from the interview given by M. Jean- Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, to CNEWS, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 9 March 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8559>.

On 3 September 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called for the European Union to impose harsher sanctions against North Korea in response to the regime's nuclear test on 2 September 2017.⁴⁴⁶

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”⁴⁴⁷ against North Korea.⁴⁴⁸

On 11 September 2017, Seibert stated that Merkel “was lobbying at international level for a further tightening of sanctions against North Korea.”⁴⁴⁹ Merkel was said to have also tried to influence leaders in Tokyo, Paris, Beijing, Washington DC and Russia to tighten sanctions.⁴⁵⁰

On 21 September 2017, German Foreign Minister Gabriel co-hosted with the Japanese Foreign Minister a Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative Ministerial meeting in New York.⁴⁵¹ 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.”⁴⁵²

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 Treaty).”⁴⁵³ 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.”⁴⁵⁴

On 12 October 2017, German Ambassador and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, Michael Biontino, stated, “we [United Nations members] need to redouble our efforts when it comes to strengthening the NPT in its three equally

⁴⁴⁶ 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>.

⁴⁴⁷ 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/>.

⁴⁴⁸ 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/>.

⁴⁴⁹ 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.

⁴⁵⁰ 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.

⁴⁵¹ 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.

⁴⁵² 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.

⁴⁵³ 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>.

⁴⁵⁴ 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>.

important pillars.”⁴⁵⁵ 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.”⁴⁵⁶ He also stated, “[Germany] strongly supports Norway’s initiative which aims at establishing a GGE [group of government experts] on these issues.”⁴⁵⁷ 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.”⁴⁵⁸

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”⁴⁵⁹ to ensure Iran’s nuclear program is not being used for nuclear weapons.⁴⁶⁰

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”⁴⁶¹ in response to North Korea’s nuclear weapons programs.⁴⁶² These sanctions include a “total ban”⁴⁶³ on EU investment in all sectors in North Korea, a “total ban on the sale of refined petroleum products

⁴⁵⁵ 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.

⁴⁵⁶ International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Access Date: 21 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/t/avc/ipndv/>.

⁴⁵⁷ 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

⁴⁵⁸ 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.

⁴⁵⁹ 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.

⁴⁶⁰ 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.

⁴⁶¹ 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/>.

⁴⁶² 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/>.

⁴⁶³ 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/>.

and crude oil”⁴⁶⁴ to North Korea, and “lowering the amount of personal remittances transferred”⁴⁶⁵ to North Korea from EUR 15,000 to EUR 5,000.⁴⁶⁶

On 11 January 2018, Sigmar Gabriel, Germany’s foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defense of the JCPOA.⁴⁶⁷

On 4 February 2018, former Foreign Minister Gabriel condemned the United States after it proposed upgrading and expanding its nuclear arsenal.⁴⁶⁸ This proposal was regarding US tensions with China and Russia surrounding potential nuclear weapon re-armament.⁴⁶⁹ Rather than agreeing with the US proposal, Gabriel said Germany would press “with its allies and partners” for further global disarmament and for “existing arms control treaties to be upheld unconditionally.”⁴⁷⁰

On 21 March 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, referencing international tensions with Russia, stated that there is danger of a new arms race in Europe due to security environment changes.⁴⁷¹ Maas further reiterated Germany’s commitment to non-proliferation, stating it “must be put back at the very top of the agenda.”⁴⁷²

On 16 April 2018, Jasper Wieck, Deputy Head of the German mission in India, stated that “Germany has strongly supported India in its efforts to become a member of the export control regimes just as we continue to strongly support India’s membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group.”⁴⁷³ Control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, which include nuclear supplier countries, seek to add extra measures to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.⁴⁷⁴

⁴⁶⁴ 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/>.

⁴⁶⁵ 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/>.

⁴⁶⁶ 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/>.

⁴⁶⁷ 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>.

⁴⁶⁸ Nuclear Weapons: Germany’s Signmar Gabriel calls on Europe to lead disarmament push, DW News (Berlin) 4 February 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/nuclear-weapons-germanys-sigmar-gabriel-calls-on-europe-to-lead-disarmament-push/a-42449629>.

⁴⁶⁹ Nuclear Weapons: Germany’s Signmar Gabriel calls on Europe to lead disarmament push, DW News (Berlin) 4 February 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/nuclear-weapons-germanys-sigmar-gabriel-calls-on-europe-to-lead-disarmament-push/a-42449629>.

⁴⁷⁰ Nuclear Weapons: Germany’s Signmar Gabriel calls on Europe to lead disarmament push, DW News (Berlin) 4 February 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/nuclear-weapons-germanys-sigmar-gabriel-calls-on-europe-to-lead-disarmament-push/a-42449629>.

⁴⁷¹ Taking a stand against rearmament: Maas warns about new arms race, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/abruestung/-/1794962>.

⁴⁷² Taking a stand against rearmament: Maas warns about new arms race, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/abruestung/-/1794962>.

⁴⁷³ India’s inclusion in NSG will boost global export control system: Germany, The Economic Times (Mumbai) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/indias-inclusion-in-nsg-will-boost-global-export-control-system-germany/articleshow/63784571.cms>.

⁴⁷⁴ India’s inclusion in NSG will boost global export control system: Germany, The Economic Times (Mumbai) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/indias-inclusion-in-nsg-will-boost-global-export-control-system-germany/articleshow/63784571.cms>.

On 21 April 2018, Maas welcomed North Korea's announcement to suspend nuclear tests.⁴⁷⁵ He further stated that "in order to enter into a serious political process towards the complete denuclearisation of North Korea, it is necessary for Pyongyang to follow this up with concrete steps and to disclose its entire nuclear and missile programme in a verifiable way."⁴⁷⁶

On 27 April 2018, Minister Maas made a statement in response to the inter-Korean summit and the potential peace agreement between North Korea and South Korea that was proposed during the summit. Although Maas welcomed the development between the two states, he reiterated Germany's commitment to denuclearization and non-proliferation in North Korea.⁴⁷⁷ He also stated that Germany supports a process of North Korea entering talks about its nuclear programs. However, with such talks, Maas stated that the goal must be to irreversibly denuclearize North Korea.⁴⁷⁸

Germany has made an effort to adhere to the NPT and has made an effort to implement multilateral sanctions against North Korea. While Germany has not made an effort to implement unilateral sanctions against North Korea, the issue of sanctions is conducted by the European Union. Therefore, Germany's push for the EU to engage in sanctions against North Korea would constitute unilateral sanctions.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

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 United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stated their commitment to push North Korea to comply with all resolutions set forth by the council.⁴⁷⁹

On 11 September 2017, Italy supported multilateral sanctions through the UNSC, supporting resolution 2375 to sanction North Korea after the violation of the resolution established by the UN on 2 September 2017.⁴⁸⁰

On 21 September 2017, Italian Foreign Minister Angelino Alfano reiterated Italy's commitment towards championing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) at the UNSC meeting on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Minister Alfano stated that the NPT "has become a pillar of our collective security"⁴⁸¹ such that "collective security cannot be guaranteed without non-

⁴⁷⁵ Foreign Minister Heiko Maas on North Korea, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/-/2004200>.

⁴⁷⁶ Foreign Minister Heiko Maas on North Korea, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/-/2004200>.

⁴⁷⁷ Foreign Minister Maas on the inter-Korean summit, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-innerkoreanischer-gipfel/2065526>.

⁴⁷⁸ Foreign Minister Maas on the inter-Korean summit, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/bm-innerkoreanischer-gipfel/2065526>.

⁴⁷⁹ 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>.

⁴⁸⁰ Resolution 2375 (2017), United Nations Security Council (New York) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2375>.

⁴⁸¹ Security Council - Meeting on Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, The Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 12 May 2018. https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/09/consiglio-di-sicurezza-meeting_31.html.

proliferation.”⁴⁸² Alfano also reiterated Italy’s condemnation of North Korea’s continuation of its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, and Italy’s support of the UNSC’s sanctions regime against North Korea.⁴⁸³

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 progression with its nuclear program.⁴⁸⁴ Alfano emphasized this move was necessary to pressure North Korea into compliance with non-proliferation regulations.⁴⁸⁵

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 (TPNW) despite its membership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.⁴⁸⁶

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.⁴⁸⁷

On 23 January 2018, Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament Gianfranco Incarnato reiterated Italy’s commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation, stating that they remain “among the priorities of Italy’s foreign policy.”⁴⁸⁸ Ambassador Incarnato praised multilateralism and international cooperation as crucial necessities in the global effort to facilitate nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.⁴⁸⁹ On the subject of North Korea, Incarnato stated that Italy strongly condemned the regime’s continuation of its nuclear and ballistic missile programs as a serious threat to both regional and international security.⁴⁹⁰

⁴⁸² Security Council - Meeting on Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, The Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 12 May 2018. https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/09/consiglio-di-sicurezza-meeting_31.html.

⁴⁸³ Security Council - Meeting on Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, The Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN (New York) 21 September 2017. Access Date: 12 May 2018. https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/09/consiglio-di-sicurezza-meeting_31.html.

⁴⁸⁴ 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.

⁴⁸⁵ 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.

⁴⁸⁶ 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/>.

⁴⁸⁷ 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.

⁴⁸⁸ Statement by H. E. Ambassador Gianfranco Incarnato Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 23 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. [https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/\\$file/1434+Italy.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/$file/1434+Italy.pdf).

⁴⁸⁹ Statement by H. E. Ambassador Gianfranco Incarnato Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 23 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. [https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/\\$file/1434+Italy.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/$file/1434+Italy.pdf).

⁴⁹⁰ Statement by H. E. Ambassador Gianfranco Incarnato Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament, The United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 23 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. [https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/\\$file/1434+Italy.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/AD0849D0B62E2B55C125821F00332A26/$file/1434+Italy.pdf).

Italy has adhered to the NPT by taking an active role in exploring the possibility of ratifying the TPNW, and strongly condemning North Korea's continued military provocations and its refusal to cease its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. By consistently supporting UNSC sanctions against North Korea, Italy has shown that it views multilateral cooperation as a key strategy towards global non-proliferation and disarmament. However, Italy has not introduced autonomous measures outside the UNSC's sanction regime to help pressure North Korea into negotiating with the international community.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mariah Stewart

Japan: +1

Japan has fully 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.⁴⁹¹

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.⁴⁹²

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 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 Abe also stated that Japan will further strengthen collaboration with the international community, ensure the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2371, and consider further measures against North Korea, including further action in the UNSC.⁴⁹³

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.⁴⁹⁴

On 28 October 2017, the Japanese government submitted a draft resolution to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, which handles disarmament and international security, titled "United

⁴⁹¹ 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.

⁴⁹² 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>.

⁴⁹³ 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.

⁴⁹⁴ 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/>.

action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.”⁴⁹⁵ Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono stated that the draft resolution was intended to provide “a common ground which enables all states ... to renew their commitment towards nuclear disarmament.”⁴⁹⁶ The draft resolution was adopted by 144 countries, including 77 co-sponsored countries that had nuclear-weapon states like the United States and the United Kingdom giving their approval.⁴⁹⁷

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.⁴⁹⁸

On 15 December 2017, Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga announced that the Japanese government will impose new unilateral sanctions in the form of asset freezes against 19 North Korean entities and individuals in response to North Korea’s provocative missile tests and its persistence in developing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. The blacklist includes businesses such as “banks, coal and mineral traders, and transport firms,”⁴⁹⁹ bringing the total number of organizations and people linked to North Korea whose assets have been frozen by the Japanese government to 211.⁵⁰⁰ Secretary Suga stated that Japan faces a “pressing threat unseen before”⁵⁰¹ after North Korea launched two intercontinental ballistic missiles over its territory in September and November, and that the new round of unilateral sanctions is intended to “further increase pressure”⁵⁰² on North Korea to return to the negotiating table.⁵⁰³

On 31 January 2018, Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the 14th Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) in Tokyo. The meeting brought together senior government officials in charge of non-proliferation policies from China, India, the US, South Korea, Canada, France, New Zealand, Japan, and the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations.⁵⁰⁴ The discussions centered on North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programs, the importance in fully implementing relevant UNSC resolutions directed against North Korea, and ways to strengthen counter-proliferation efforts that included “country-specific measures in export control and

⁴⁹⁵ The Adoption of the Draft Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament submitted by Japan to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001771.html.

⁴⁹⁶ The Adoption of the Draft Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament submitted by Japan to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001771.html.

⁴⁹⁷ The Adoption of the Draft Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament submitted by Japan to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001771.html.

⁴⁹⁸ 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>.

⁴⁹⁹ Japan expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, BBC News (London) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-42362530>.

⁵⁰⁰ Tokyo freezes assets of 19 more North Korean institutions, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/12/15/national/politics-diplomacy/tokyo-freezes-assets-19-north-korean-institutions/#.WvjZ4gvzIU>.

⁵⁰¹ Japan expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, BBC News (London) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-42362530>.

⁵⁰² Japan expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, BBC News (London) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-42362530>.

⁵⁰³ Japan expands unilateral sanctions against North Korea, BBC News (London) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-42362530>.

⁵⁰⁴ The 14th Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001888.html.

cooperation in capacity building.”⁵⁰⁵ Japan has been hosting the ASTOP since 2003 for the purposes of bringing senior government officials from around the world together to discuss non-proliferation efforts in Asia.⁵⁰⁶

On 22 April 2018, reacting to North Korea’s suspension of nuclear and long-range missile tests and the shutdown of its principal nuclear test site, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated that he “welcome[s] these positive moves,” but “wonder[s] if this will lead to the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear arsenal.”⁵⁰⁷ Japanese Defense Minister Itsuniori Onodera also implied that more action towards denuclearization was needed.⁵⁰⁸

On 24 April 2018, Foreign Minister Kono attended the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in Geneva to deliver a speech on the importance of the treaty as “a cornerstone of international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.”⁵⁰⁹ He stated that “maintaining and strengthening the NPT will be [at] the core of Japan’s efforts,”⁵¹⁰ and urged all states to stand united in contributing towards the maintenance and strengthening of the NPT.⁵¹¹ Minister Kono also met with the heads of states of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), “a ministerial-level group of states within the framework of the Nonproliferation Treaty,”⁵¹² where he exchanged views with NPDI members on the importance of continuing to strengthen the NPT through various approaches.⁵¹³

Japan has adhered to the NPT by actively promoting international dialogue on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation through public consultations and leading multilateral communication on nuclear terrorism prevention. Japan has also imposed multiple rounds of unilateral and multilateral sanctions against North Korea.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Bryan Roh and Elie Atieh

⁵⁰⁵ The 14th Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001888.html.

⁵⁰⁶ The 14th Asia Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001879.html.

⁵⁰⁷ Abe cautious as North Korea pledges to halt nuclear and longer-range missile tests just days before the key summit, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 9 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/21/asia-pacific/north-koreas-kim-promises-no-nuclear-missile-tests-just-days-inter-korean-summit/#.WvM53y8ZNE4>.

⁵⁰⁸ Abe cautious as North Korea pledges to halt nuclear and longer-range missile tests just days before the key summit, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 9 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/21/asia-pacific/north-koreas-kim-promises-no-nuclear-missile-tests-just-days-inter-korean-summit/#.WvM53y8ZNE4>.

⁵⁰⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000358855.pdf>.

⁵¹⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000358855.pdf>.

⁵¹¹ Foreign Minister Taro Kono exchanged views with the heads of states of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/page4e_000808.html.

⁵¹² Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 1 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/non-proliferation-and-disarmament-initiative-npdi/>.

⁵¹³ Foreign Minister Taro Kono exchanged views with the heads of states of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/dns/ac_d/page4e_000808.html.

United Kingdom: 0

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

On 8 July 2017, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office released a statement that the UK will not be signing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) because the treaty “risks undermining and weakening” the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)⁵¹⁴ and highlighted the importance of upholding and strengthening the treaty. It was further stated that the UK “firmly believes that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament negotiated using a step-by-step approach, within existing international frameworks,”⁵¹⁵ 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.”⁵¹⁶

On 29 August 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May stated that the UK stood “shoulder to shoulder”⁵¹⁷ 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”⁵¹⁸ at the United Nations Security Council.⁵¹⁹

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.”⁵²⁰ He emphasized that the NPT “sits at heart”⁵²¹ 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.⁵²²

⁵¹⁴ 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>.

⁵¹⁵ 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>.

⁵¹⁶ 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>.

⁵¹⁷ 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>.

⁵¹⁸ 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>.

⁵¹⁹ 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>.

⁵²⁰ 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>.

⁵²¹ 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>.

⁵²² 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>.

On 16 October 2017, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Boris Johnson stated that the UK has “secured a set of stringent new sanctions”⁵²³ to be placed on North Korea. He declared that North Korea perpetrated “unacceptable threats,”⁵²⁴ and stated “maximising diplomatic and economic pressure on North Korea is the most effective way to pressure Pyongyang to halt its illegal and aggressive actions.”⁵²⁵

On 8 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy published the impact assessment of the Nuclear Safeguards Bill. The bill is part of the UK’s Office for Nuclear Regulation’s “ongoing constructive engagement”⁵²⁶ with the department 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”⁵²⁷ and to strengthen the UK’s international reputation as a non-proliferation leader.⁵²⁸

On 11 January 2018, Foreign Minister Boris Johnson reaffirmed the UK’s commitment to non-proliferation by delivering a defence of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (Iran Nuclear Deal).⁵²⁹

On 18 January 2018, Minister Field, speaking at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), emphasized the importance of collaboration in working towards non-proliferation, specifically addressing the cases of Iran, North Korea, and Syria.⁵³⁰ He stated that “the UK remains committed

⁵²³ 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>.

⁵²⁴ 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>.

⁵²⁵ 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>.

⁵²⁶ 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/>.

⁵²⁷ 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>.

⁵²⁸ 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>.

⁵²⁹ 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>.

⁵³⁰ Working together to persuade states not to obtain weapons of mass destruction, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 13 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/when-we-work-together-we-can-persuade-and-cajole-states-to-abandon-their-ambitions-to-obtain-weapons-of-mass-destruction>

to a world without nuclear weapons,”⁵³¹ and highlighted the UK’s approach of “gradual multilateral disarmament, negotiated step-by-step, within existing frameworks”⁵³² in achieving this goal.⁵³³

On 27 April 2018, Foreign Minister Johnson welcomed the progress made towards North Korea’s denuclearization at the inter-Korean summit. He stated that the UK will “continue to work with our international partners to strictly enforce existing sanctions”⁵³⁴ until North Korea takes “concrete steps”⁵³⁵ towards denuclearization.⁵³⁶

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 is] doing.”⁵³⁷ Trump then told reporters that the state would “truly regret it”⁵³⁸ if it

⁵³¹ Working together to persuade states not to obtain weapons of mass destruction, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 13 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/when-we-work-together-we-can-persuade-and-cajole-states-to-abandon-their-ambitions-to-obtain-weapons-of-mass-destructio>

⁵³² Working together to persuade states not to obtain weapons of mass destruction, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 13 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/when-we-work-together-we-can-persuade-and-cajole-states-to-abandon-their-ambitions-to-obtain-weapons-of-mass-destructio>

⁵³³ Working together to persuade states not to obtain weapons of mass destruction, The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 13 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/when-we-work-together-we-can-persuade-and-cajole-states-to-abandon-their-ambitions-to-obtain-weapons-of-mass-destructio>

⁵³⁴ Britain welcomes Korea summit, tells North to take concrete steps, Reuters (London) 27 April 2018. Access date: 27 April 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/northkorea-southkorea-britain/britain-welcomes-korea-summit-tells-north-to-take-concrete-steps-idUKL9N1IW028>.

⁵³⁵ Britain welcomes Korea summit, tells North to take concrete steps, Reuters (London) 27 April 2018. Access date: 27 April 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/northkorea-southkorea-britain/britain-welcomes-korea-summit-tells-north-to-take-concrete-steps-idUKL9N1IW028>.

⁵³⁶ Britain welcomes Korea summit, tells North to take concrete steps, Reuters (London) 27 April 2018. Access date: 27 April 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/northkorea-southkorea-britain/britain-welcomes-korea-summit-tells-north-to-take-concrete-steps-idUKL9N1IW028>.

⁵³⁷ 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.

⁵³⁸ 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.

attacks Guam or the United States 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.⁵³⁹

On 6 September 2017, the United States demanded that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) “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”⁵⁴⁰ in a draft UNSC resolution. The ban also aims to ultimately reduce the state's USD 3 billion annual export revenue by a third.⁵⁴¹

On 21 September 2017, US Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson made remarks at the UNSC Session on Nuclear Non-Proliferation that 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],”⁵⁴² 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.”⁵⁴³ Tillerson presented a point which emphasized the commitment of states to “sound nuclear security practices and robust and effective non-proliferation efforts.”⁵⁴⁴

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.”⁵⁴⁵

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

⁵³⁹ 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.

⁵⁴⁰ 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>.

⁵⁴¹ 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>.

⁵⁴² 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>.

⁵⁴³ 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>.

⁵⁴⁴ 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>.

⁵⁴⁵ 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.”⁵⁴⁶

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.⁵⁴⁷ The sanctions aim to freeze “any property or interest in property of those designated by OFAC within US jurisdiction”⁵⁴⁸ and prohibit US citizens from being involved in transactions with “any of [the] sanctioned persons [and groups].”⁵⁴⁹ 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.”⁵⁵⁰

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.”⁵⁵¹

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.”⁵⁵² Discussion included counterproliferation and “strategic trade control challenges, and to identify avenues to best address those challenges.”⁵⁵³

On 30 January 2018, President Trump announced in the State of the Union Address that the US “must modernize and rebuild [its] nuclear arsenal ... making it so strong and so powerful that it will deter any acts of aggression.”⁵⁵⁴

On 2 February 2018, the Pentagon released its new nuclear policy calling for the enlargement of the US nuclear arsenal.⁵⁵⁵ In the Nuclear Posture Review, the Trump administration’s recommendations

⁵⁴⁶ 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>.

⁵⁴⁷ 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>.

⁵⁴⁸ 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>.

⁵⁴⁹ 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>.

⁵⁵⁰ 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>.

⁵⁵¹ 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>.

⁵⁵² 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>.

⁵⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁵⁴ Trump’s nuclear policy is taking us back to the Cold War, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/02/06/trumps-nuclear-policy-is-taking-us-back-to-the-cold-war/?utm_term=.d6c680fc6cd0.

⁵⁵⁵ Trump’s nuclear policy is taking us back to the Cold War, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/02/06/trumps-nuclear-policy-is-taking-us-back-to-the-cold-war/?utm_term=.d6c680fc6cd0.

include increasing “low-yield”⁵⁵⁶ nuclear weapons as well as deploying them on “submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles.”⁵⁵⁷

On 8 May 2018, President Trump announced that the US will withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal.⁵⁵⁸ The plan is a multinational accord that was reached in 2015 by Iran, the US, the UK, France, China, Russia, Germany, and the EU in order to “significantly limit Tehran’s nuclear ability for more than a decade in return for lifting international oil and financial sanctions.”⁵⁵⁹ The US now aims to reimpose the sanctions it had placed on Iran prior to the deal’s 2015 inception and is considering imposing new economic penalties. The US withdrawal from the Iran Nuclear Deal has met with heavy criticism from the rest of the signatories.⁵⁶⁰

The United States has taken a leading role in implementing both unilateral and multilateral sanctions aimed at pressuring North Korea into ceasing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs. It has also partially adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) by actively condemning North Korea’s provocative actions and promoting international dialogue in support of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

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

Analyst: Hivda Ates

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.⁵⁶¹ This included nine individuals and four organizations, bringing the total number of persons under restrictive measures due to suspected relations with North Korea 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.⁵⁶²

⁵⁵⁶ Trump’s nuclear policy is taking us back to the Cold War, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/02/06/trumps-nuclear-policy-is-taking-us-back-to-the-cold-war/?utm_term=.d6c680fc6cd0.

⁵⁵⁷ Trump’s nuclear policy is taking us back to the Cold War, The Washington Post (Washington, DC) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/02/06/trumps-nuclear-policy-is-taking-us-back-to-the-cold-war/?utm_term=.d6c680fc6cd0.

⁵⁵⁸ Trump Abandons Iran Nuclear Deal He Long Scorned, The New York Times (New York) 8 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/08/world/middleeast/trump-iran-nuclear-deal.html>.

⁵⁵⁹ Deal Reached on Iran Nuclear Program; Limits on Fuel Would Lessen With Time, The New York Times (New York) 14 July 2015. Access Date: 8 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/15/world/middleeast/iran-nuclear-deal-is-reached-after-long-negotiations.html>.

⁵⁶⁰ Trump Abandons Iran Nuclear Deal He Long Scorned, The New York Times (New York) 8 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/08/world/middleeast/trump-iran-nuclear-deal.html>.

⁵⁶¹ 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/>.

⁵⁶² 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/>.

On 14 September 2017, the EU Council strengthened its stance by implementing the additional sanctions included in the UNSC Resolution 2375 (11 September 2017).⁵⁶³ The new resolution reinforced and strengthened the existing sanctions employed in Resolution 2371. These new measures targeted North Korea's main exports, embargoing all exports of coal iron, iron ore, seafood, lead, and lead ore.⁵⁶⁴

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.⁵⁶⁵

On 16 October 2017, the EU council increased its pressure on North Korea after continued violation of the UN resolutions.⁵⁶⁶ This included, but not limited to, "a total ban on EU investment in the DPRK in all sectors"⁵⁶⁷ 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.⁵⁶⁸

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).⁵⁶⁹

On 13 March 2018, High Representative Mogherini reaffirmed the EU's commitment to restrictive sanctions against North Korea at the European Parliament plenary session. In the speech, Mogherini declared that the EU's intentions have always been towards "a full, irreversible and verifiable denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula."⁵⁷⁰ She stressed that the EU has been working with third countries to enforce the full implementation of UNSC resolutions to maintain direct and indirect pressure on North Korea. Furthermore, she announced that the Foreign Affairs Council will meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha to discuss peace prospects for the region.⁵⁷¹

⁵⁶³ 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/>.

⁵⁶⁴ 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/>.

⁵⁶⁵ 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.

⁵⁶⁶ 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/>.

⁵⁶⁷ 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/>.

⁵⁶⁸ 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/>.

⁵⁶⁹ 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>.

⁵⁷⁰ Speech by High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini at the European Parliament plenary session on peace prospects for the Korean Peninsula in the light of recent developments, European External Action Service (Brussels) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/41269/speech-high-representativevice-president-federica-mogherini-european-parliament-plenary_en.

⁵⁷¹ Speech by High Representative/Vice-President Federica Mogherini at the European Parliament plenary session on peace prospects for the Korean Peninsula in the light of recent developments, European External Action Service (Brussels) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/41269/speech-high-representativevice-president-federica-mogherini-european-parliament-plenary_en.

On 25 April 2018, the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference met to discuss issues regarding NPT for Cluster I. During the meeting, EU member states reiterated their commitment towards nuclear disarmament with a particular emphasis towards “the overall reduction in global stockpile of nuclear weapons.”⁵⁷² In addition, the EU called for preservation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, and for the US and Russia to continue talks to ensure compliance, in light of the newly upgraded Russian missile system. The committee requested the two countries to show increased transparency in reporting their nuclear weapons reserve.⁵⁷³

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 Sabu

⁵⁷² Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - 2nd session - EU Statement on Cluster I issues, European External Action Service (Geneva) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/43533/preparatory-committee-2020-review-conference-parties-treaty-non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons_en#_ftn1.

⁵⁷³ Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - 2nd session - EU Statement on Cluster I issues, European External Action Service (Geneva) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/43533/preparatory-committee-2020-review-conference-parties-treaty-non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons_en#_ftn1.

5. 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			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

Background

The modern world trading system was institutionally established with the Bretton Woods system after the Second World War. This was done through the creation of the International Trade Organization (ITO), a specialized agency to handle trade within the United Nations.⁵⁷⁴ The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was a multilateral trade agreement, that was concluded in 1948, which directed its signatories to reduce both tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers.⁵⁷⁵ GATT was the main framework on which international trade was based before the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO).⁵⁷⁶

On 1 January 1995, the WTO was formed in Geneva, Switzerland as a successor to the revised GATT.⁵⁷⁷ The WTO is a unified multilateral trade framework which calls to eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers in trade agreements and in the general conduct of international trade, to settle disputes between parties of a trade agreement, and to monitor trade policies of their members.⁵⁷⁸ The WTO’s goal of reducing trade barriers for goods, services, and intellectual property is currently the centre of the liberal international trading system which aims to fight protectionist trade measures and to keep markets open.⁵⁷⁹

G7/8 members have a long history of making commitments to promote free trade and the fight protectionism. All commitments made by G7/8 members in past summits regarding anti-protectionist trade are listed in the Appendix. The G7/8’s commitments in the 1980s and the early

⁵⁷⁴ The GATT years: from Havana to Marrakesh, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 18 March 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact4_e.htm.

⁵⁷⁵ The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT 1947), World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 17 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/gatt47_01_e.htm.

⁵⁷⁶ What is the WTO? - Who we are, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 20 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm.

⁵⁷⁷ Overview, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 17 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/wto_dg_stat_e.htm.

⁵⁷⁸ Overview, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 17 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/wto_dg_stat_e.htm.

⁵⁷⁹ What is the WTO? - Who we are, World Trade Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 20 April 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm.

1990s focused broadly on “further opening ... markets”⁵⁸⁰ and the reduction of trade barriers. From the 1996 Lyon Summit onwards, the members’ commitments also included investment as part of trade and economic growth as an objective of the post-1995 world trading system. There was a particular focus on reinforcing the multilateral trading framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was created in 1995.⁵⁸¹

The commitments made in the early and mid 2000s focused on development, economic growth, and market access. Specifically at the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders fully endorsed “measures already taken to improve market access for the least developed countries (LDCs).”⁵⁸² Commitments during this period continued to emphasize the importance of the multilateral trade system in creating world growth.⁵⁸³

In the summits following the 2007-2008 financial crisis, the focus of their commitments on trade narrowed to reinforcing the established trading system and for barrier-free trade. In the three summits preceding the 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina, G7/8 leaders committed to keeping their markets open and “to fight all forms of protectionism.”⁵⁸⁴ In both the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit and the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, leaders committed explicitly to liberalize their economies to improve competitiveness.⁵⁸⁵ The commitment made at the 2017 Taormina Summit is the first that mentioned “unfair trade practices.”⁵⁸⁶

The 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina also marked the first G7 summit US President Donald Trump attended. President Trump expressed his desire to impose unilateral tariffs on Mexico and China, and renegotiate the terms of North American Free Trade Agreement prior to the summit.⁵⁸⁷ President Trump remarked Germany’s trade surplus with the United States as evidence that Germany is “very bad”⁵⁸⁸ on trade.⁵⁸⁹

In this commitment, G7 leaders also recognized that trade has not “worked to the benefit of everyone”⁵⁹⁰ and were committed to creating policies such that firms and citizens can “make the most of opportunities offered by the global economy.”⁵⁹¹

⁵⁸⁰ Declaration of the Seven Heads of State and Government and Representatives of the European Communities, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 9 February 2007. Access Date: 17 April 2018.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1982versailles/communiqu.html>.

⁵⁸¹ What is the WTO? - Who we are, World Trade Organization (Geneva). Access Date: 17 April 2018.

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/who_we_are_e.htm.

⁵⁸² Genoa Summit 2001, Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 17 April 2018.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqu.html>.

⁵⁸³ 2003 G8 Evian: Co-operative G8 Action on Trade, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access Date: 17 April 2018. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/trade_en.html.

⁵⁸⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 17 April 2018.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁵⁸⁵ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 20 April 2018.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁵⁸⁶ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 17 April 2018.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>.

⁵⁸⁷ G7 leaders divided on climate change, closer on trade issues, Reuters (Taormina) 25 May 2017. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g7-summit/g7-leaders-divided-on-climate-change-closer-on-trade-issues-idUSKBN18L2ZU>.

⁵⁸⁸ G7 leaders divided on climate change, closer on trade issues, Reuters (Taormina) 25 May 2017. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g7-summit/g7-leaders-divided-on-climate-change-closer-on-trade-issues-idUSKBN18L2ZU>.

⁵⁸⁹ Trump slams Germany's US trade surplus as 'bad', Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 26 May 2017. Access Date: 20 March 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/trump-slams-germanys-us-trade-surplus-as-bad/a-38986975>.

⁵⁹⁰ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqu.html>.

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.⁵⁹²

“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.⁵⁹³

“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.⁵⁹⁴

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.

⁵⁹¹ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

⁵⁹² Open Market, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge). 2017. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/open-market>.

⁵⁹³ Protectionism, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge). 2017. Access Date: 13 October, 2017. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/open-market>.

⁵⁹⁴ Unfair Trade Practice, Investopedia (New York). 2017. Access Date: 31 October, 2017. <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/unfair-trade-practice.asp>.

On 21 September 2017, Canada enforced the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).⁵⁹⁵ Under CETA, 98% of EU tariffs lines (9,000) will be duty-free for Canadians and Canadian business owners.⁵⁹⁶

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 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.⁵⁹⁷

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.⁵⁹⁸

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.⁵⁹⁹

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 (CPTPP).⁶⁰⁰

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.⁶⁰¹

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

⁵⁹⁵ 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.

⁵⁹⁶ 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.

⁵⁹⁷ 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.

⁵⁹⁸ 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>

⁵⁹⁹ 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.

⁶⁰⁰ 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_champagnewelcomesprogressonthecomprehensiveandprogressi.html

⁶⁰¹ 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

led the Canadian delegation and both endorsed and signed a joint statements and declarations that support and promote Canada's progressive trade agenda.⁶⁰²

On 10 January 2018, Canada filed a complaint with the World Trade Organization (WTO) regarding the United States "anti-dumping or countervailing duty investigations, reviews or other proceedings."⁶⁰³ The complaint was a response to "unfair and unwarranted"⁶⁰⁴ tariffs on softwood lumber and related products. Also, the complaint encompassed 200 similar cases with other trading partners of the United States.⁶⁰⁵

On 8 March 2018, Minister Champagne signed the CPTPP in Santiago, Chile.⁶⁰⁶ It comprises of 11 members on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, notably with the exclusion of the United States, and 13% of global gross domestic product. Minister Champagne emphasized the benefits of having "unparalleled access"⁶⁰⁷ to new and dynamic markets around the world.⁶⁰⁸

On 20 March 2018, the Canadian government started the first round of negotiations for a potential comprehensive free trade agreement between Canada and Mercosur countries.⁶⁰⁹ The free trade agreement with the Mercosur countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) is part of Canada's commitment to have trade policies that "contribute meaningfully to overall economic, social and environmental priorities,"⁶¹⁰ according to the Canadian government.⁶¹¹

Canada has clearly demonstrated its commitment to keep markets open and fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices.

⁶⁰² 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

⁶⁰³ Canada files WTO complaint over US trade remedy measures, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news18_e/ds535rfc_10jan18_e.htm.

⁶⁰⁴ Canada takes U.S. to WTO, U.S. says case helps China, Reuters (Geneva) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-canada-wto/canada-takes-u-s-to-wto-u-s-says-case-helps-china-idUSKBN1EZ1SE>.

⁶⁰⁵ Canada takes U.S. to WTO, U.S. says case helps China, Reuters (Geneva) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-canada-wto/canada-takes-u-s-to-wto-u-s-says-case-helps-china-idUSKBN1EZ1SE>.

⁶⁰⁶ Canada signs revised TPP with sights set on new deal in South America, CBC News (Toronto) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/cptpp-mercosur-champagne-1.4567284>.

⁶⁰⁷ Minister Champagne to travel to Chile and Paraguay to help create jobs for Canada's middle class by expanding access to international markets, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-champagne-to-travel-to-chile-and-paraguay-to-help-create-jobs-for-canadas-middle-class-by-expanding-access-to-international-markets.html>.

⁶⁰⁸ Minister Champagne to travel to Chile and Paraguay to help create jobs for Canada's middle class by expanding access to international markets, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-champagne-to-travel-to-chile-and-paraguay-to-help-create-jobs-for-canadas-middle-class-by-expanding-access-to-international-markets.html>.

⁶⁰⁹ Minister of International Trade welcomes first round of negotiations with Mercosur countries in Ottawa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-of-international-trade-welcomes-first-round-of-negotiations-with-mercosur-countries-in-ottawa.html>.

⁶¹⁰ Minister of International Trade welcomes first round of negotiations with Mercosur countries in Ottawa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-of-international-trade-welcomes-first-round-of-negotiations-with-mercosur-countries-in-ottawa.html>.

⁶¹¹ Minister of International Trade welcomes first round of negotiations with Mercosur countries in Ottawa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-of-international-trade-welcomes-first-round-of-negotiations-with-mercosur-countries-in-ottawa.html>.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Steven Camit with Pemasal Banigan

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.

On 27 July 2017, French Minister of the Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire announced that France would “temporarily” nationalize STX France’s Saint-Nazaire shipyard.⁶¹² STX France was previously co-owned by the government of France and its majority shareholder, the Korean conglomerate STX. When STX collapsed in 2016, its shares were put up for sale and two Italian investors — including state-owned shipbuilding company Fincantieri — reached an agreement in May 2017 to buy a two-thirds share of the company. Italian Minister of Economy Carlo Padoan and Italian Industry Minister Carlo Calenda criticized France’s decision to take a protectionist stance in order to prolong the negotiated deal on STX.⁶¹³

On 27 September 2017, the office of French President Emmanuel Macron announced a new deal in the STX shipyard case, in which Fincantieri would purchase a 50% stake in STX France.⁶¹⁴ 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 1% stake at any time.⁶¹⁵

On 15 January 2018, Minister Le Maire delivered a New Year’s greeting where he outlined the state of the French economy and France’s economic goals for 2018, which included “protecting its strategic businesses including digital data storage and artificial intelligence.”⁶¹⁶ Le Maire stressed that France needed to respond to globalization, stating that he saw no contradiction in attempting to make France an open economy while working to prevent the country from being “pillaged”⁶¹⁷ by foreign interests.⁶¹⁸

On 16 February 2018, French Prime Minister Édouard Philippe presented an extension of the 2014 Montebourg decree, which sets conditions limiting foreign investment in key French “strategic

⁶¹² France nationalises shipyard to thwart Italian majority, angering Rome, Reuters (London) 27 July 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-stx-m-a-fincantieri-france/france-nationalises-shipyard-to-thwart-italian-majority-angering-rome-idUSKBN1AC16H?feedType=RSS&feedName=innovationNews>.

⁶¹³ France nationalises shipyard to thwart Italian majority, angering Rome, Reuters (London) 27 July 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-stx-m-a-fincantieri-france/france-nationalises-shipyard-to-thwart-italian-majority-angering-rome-idUSKBN1AC16H?feedType=RSS&feedName=innovationNews>.

⁶¹⁴ Italy's Fincantieri to take control of France's STX, ending shipyard row, Reuters (London) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-stx-m-a-fincantieri/italys-fincantieri-to-take-control-of-frances-stx-ending-shipyard-row-idUSKCN1C22NZ>.

⁶¹⁵ Italy's Fincantieri to take control of France's STX, ending shipyard row, Reuters (London) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 20 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-stx-m-a-fincantieri/italys-fincantieri-to-take-control-of-frances-stx-ending-shipyard-row-idUSKCN1C22NZ>.

⁶¹⁶ France's economy likely to exceed 1.7 pct forecast in 2018: minister, Xinhua News Agency (Paris) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-01/16/c_136897942.htm.

⁶¹⁷ France’s Economy Picks Up Speed, Financial Tribune, 17 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://financialtribune.com/articles/world-economy/80172/france-s-economy-picks-up-speed>.

⁶¹⁸ France’s Economy Picks Up Speed, Financial Tribune, 17 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://financialtribune.com/articles/world-economy/80172/france-s-economy-picks-up-speed>.

sectors.”⁶¹⁹ Under the Montebourg decree, the definition of “strategic sectors”⁶²⁰ was expanded from the 2005 definition of national defense-related companies to the water, health, energy, transportation, and telecommunications sectors; the new PACTE law will add artificial intelligence, space technology, data storage, and semiconductors to the list.⁶²¹ The PACTE law, which will be introduced in April, will also make it easier for the government to create “golden shares”⁶²² in French companies, which will allow the state to have greater control over decisions to transfer intellectual property abroad.⁶²³

On 14 March 2018, Minister Le Maire announced that France would be taking Google and Apple to court over unfair trade practices involving contractual terms with developers and tech entrepreneurs.⁶²⁴ France is seeking EUR2 million from each firm as a sanction against “abusive commercial practices”⁶²⁵ that exploit French start-ups and app developers.⁶²⁶

On 20 April 2018, Minister Le Maire said at an International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington DC that France would not be drawn into a “vain and pointless”⁶²⁷ trade war with China, and would push for a permanent exemption against US steel tariffs.⁶²⁸

On 27 April 2018, Minister Le Maire said at a meeting of EU finance ministers in Sofia that France would support the United States’ desire for reforms in the World Trade Organization if the US agreed to permanently waive its steel tariffs.⁶²⁹

On 2 May 2018, President Macron met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull in Sydney and affirmed France’s support for an Australia-EU free trade deal, committing to start negotiations

⁶¹⁹ Le plan d'Édouard Philippe pour protéger le « made in France », Le Point (Paris) 16 February 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. http://www.lepoint.fr/politique/le-plan-d-edouard-philippe-pour-proteger-le-made-in-france-16-02-2018-2195461_20.php.

⁶²⁰

⁶²¹ Un nouvel arsenal de protection pour les entreprises « stratégiques », La Croix 18 February 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.la-croix.com/Economie/France/nouvel-arsenal-protection-entreprises-strategiques-2018-02-18-1200914713>.

⁶²² French Prime Minister announces the extension and diversification of measures to control foreign investments in French companies, Lexology 27 February 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=5a2bc6c4-4213-4fc7-8723-b9c801db14cd>.

⁶²³ French Prime Minister announces the extension and diversification of measures to control foreign investments in French companies, Lexology 27 February 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=5a2bc6c4-4213-4fc7-8723-b9c801db14cd>.

⁶²⁴ France to sue Google, Apple over developer contracts: minister, Reuters (London) 14 March 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-apple-google-france/france-to-sue-google-apple-over-developer-contracts-minister-idUSKCN1GQ0SP>.

⁶²⁵ France Targets Apple, Google for ‘Abusive Commercial Practices,’ Wall Street Journal (Paris) 14 March 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/france-targets-apple-google-for-abusive-commercial-practices-1521031428>.

⁶²⁶ France Targets Apple, Google for ‘Abusive Commercial Practices,’ Wall Street Journal (Paris) 14 March 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/france-targets-apple-google-for-abusive-commercial-practices-1521031428>.

⁶²⁷ France rejects 'vain and pointless' trade fight with China, The Local France (Paris) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20180421/france-rejects-vain-and-pointless-trade-fight-with-china>.

⁶²⁸ France rejects 'vain and pointless' trade fight with China, The Local France (Paris) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. <https://www.thelocal.fr/20180421/france-rejects-vain-and-pointless-trade-fight-with-china>.

⁶²⁹ France ready to review WTO rules if U.S. agree on tariff waiver, Reuters (London) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-eu-us-trade/france-ready-to-review-wto-rules-if-us-agree-on-tariff-waiver-idUKKBN1HY0PC>.

within a few weeks and framing the announcement as a rejection of rising protectionism in the US and China.⁶³⁰

Although France has been taking a strong stance against unfair trade practices, France has demonstrated a lack of commitment in both 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.

On 8 June 2017, the federal government of Germany adopted measures from a paper entitled “Economic Development in Africa: Challenges and Options.”⁶³¹ German Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy Brigitte Zypries said the measures reflected Germany’s commitment to “creating an economic partnership of equals between Germany and Africa.”⁶³² 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.⁶³³ The measures also lay out plans for strengthening energy partnerships and dialogue.⁶³⁴

On 20 June 2017, Germany donated EUR 1 million to help developing and least-developed countries to strengthen their trade negotiating skills.⁶³⁵ 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.⁶³⁶

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

⁶³⁰ France warms to Australia-EU trade deal, news.com.au (Sydney) 2 May 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. <http://www.news.com.au/national/breaking-news/france-supports-australiaeu-trade-deal/news-story/28024897f11ecfb9a6cc12f239627aed>.

⁶³¹ 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>.

⁶³² 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>.

⁶³³ 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>.

⁶³⁴ Minister Zypries: Cabinet positions itself Pro Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 8 June 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20170607-zypries-kabinett-positioniert-sich-pro-afrika.html>.

⁶³⁵ 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

⁶³⁶ 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.

favour of open markets and free and fair trade.”⁶³⁷ Minister Zypries also declared Germany’s support for Commissioner Malmström’s efforts to conclude free trade agreements with Japan, Mexico, and Mercosur.⁶³⁸

On 6 July 2017, Germany donated EUR 150,000 to help developing countries comply with international food safety, animal and plant health standards.⁶³⁹ Director of the WTO’s Administration and General Services Division Nthisana Philips stated that Germany’s donation and the resulting improvements to health standards and would allow developing countries’ exports to gain better access to global markets.”⁶⁴⁰

On 18 September 2017, Minister Zypries announced the implementation of many of the measures adopted on 8 June 2017.⁶⁴¹ 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.⁶⁴²

On 10 November 2017, German State Secretary Matthias Machnig talked about the need for Europe to strengthen the WTO.⁶⁴³ Secretary Machnig argued that Europe needed “the WTO and its work to promote open markets and fair and equitable global trade.”⁶⁴⁴ Secretary Machnig went on to say that countries that choose isolate themselves are “mistaken.”⁶⁴⁵ Afterwards, Secretary Machnig noted that Germany was supportive of the efforts the EU took to conclude several free trade agreements like

⁶³⁷ 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>.

⁶³⁸ 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>

⁶³⁹ 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

⁶⁴⁰ 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

⁶⁴¹ 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>

⁶⁴² 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

⁶⁴³ State Secretary Machnig: “Europe must strengthen the WTO”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March

2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁴⁴ State Secretary Machnig: “Europe must strengthen the WTO”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March

2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁴⁵ State Secretary Machnig: “Europe must strengthen the WTO”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March

2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, a free trade deal between Canada and the EU.⁶⁴⁶

On 30 November 2017, The Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity, headed by Minister Zypries, agreed on recommendations for action on reducing steel capacity.⁶⁴⁷ Minister Zypries commented on the recommendation stating that “overcapacities in the steel sector are a global phenomenon that require a global answer.”⁶⁴⁸ Minister Zypries further emphasized that the world needs “open markets and fair trade that is based on a level playing field across all industries.”⁶⁴⁹

On 2 March 2018, the German Government released a statement responding to the United States tariff on imported steel and aluminium.⁶⁵⁰ Government Spokesperson Steffen Seibert noted Germany’s rejection of the planned tariffs saying that the problem of overcapacity can not be solved by isolationism and protectionism.⁶⁵¹ Government Spokesperson Steffen Seibert added that Germany will “work for free trade and open markets.”⁶⁵²

Germany has fully complied with its commitments to keep markets open and to fight protectionism while standing firm against all unfair trade practices by creating economic and trade partnerships with developing countries, supporting efforts to conclude free trade agreements with numerous states, and rejecting the US tariffs on imported steel and aluminum,

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

⁶⁴⁶ State Secretary Machnig: “Europe must strengthen the WTO”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March 2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁴⁷ Minister Zypries said: “G20 countries agree on a report on steel and on concrete recommendations for action for reducing capacities”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March 2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁴⁸ Minister Zypries said: “G20 countries agree on a report on steel and on concrete recommendations for action for reducing capacities”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March 2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁴⁹ Minister Zypries said: “G20 countries agree on a report on steel and on concrete recommendations for action for reducing capacities”, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 19 March 2018.<http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2017/20171130-g20-countries-agree-on-a-report-on-steel.html>.

⁶⁵⁰ German government advocates free trade, The Federal Government (Berlin) 2 March 2018. Access Date: 19 March 2018.https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2018/03_en/2018-03-02-strafzoelle_en.html?nn=709674.

⁶⁵¹ German government advocates free trade, The Federal Government (Berlin) 2 March 2018. Access Date: 19 March 2018.https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2018/03_en/2018-03-02-strafzoelle_en.html?nn=709674.

⁶⁵² German government advocates free trade, The Federal Government (Berlin) 2 March 2018. Access Date: 19 March 2018.https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2018/03_en/2018-03-02-strafzoelle_en.html?nn=709674.

economic growth. The parliamentarians and Trudeau expressed their concerns on the increasing rate of the isolationism and protectionism.⁶⁵³

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.⁶⁵⁴

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 respect Italy's openness to foreign investments. The decrees also goes on to restrict takeovers by non-EU companies to high-technology sectors.⁶⁵⁵

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.⁶⁵⁶

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.⁶⁵⁷

On 19 January 2018, Prime Minister Gentiloni along with leaders from Brazil, India and Canada stood against the anti-free trade rhetoric coming from the US. While Donald Trump was against the multilateral trade, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni stressed the need to "mix"⁶⁵⁸ free trade and fair trade.⁶⁵⁹

Italy has kept its markets open and has taken a firm stance against unfair trade practices and protectionism. Significant turmoil was generated by Italy's general elections that resulted in a hung

⁶⁵³ 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>

⁶⁵⁴ 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>

⁶⁵⁵ 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>

⁶⁵⁶ 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>

⁶⁵⁷ 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>.

⁶⁵⁸ "World leaders rally against 'protectionism' before Trump gets to Davos." 24 Jan. 2018, Access Date: 18 February 2018 <https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/24/world-leaders-rally-against-protectionism-before-trump-gets-to-davos.html>.

⁶⁵⁹ "World leaders rally against 'protectionism' before Trump gets to Davos." 24 Jan. 2018, Access Date: 18 February 2018 <https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/24/world-leaders-rally-against-protectionism-before-trump-gets-to-davos.html>.

parliament. Therefore, further material on Italy's commitment towards free and fair trade was unavailable.

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.⁶⁶⁰ 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.⁶⁶¹

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 unfair trade practices while achieving consensus on the importance of rules-based multilateral trading.⁶⁶²

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.⁶⁶³

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.⁶⁶⁴

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.⁶⁶⁵

⁶⁶⁰ 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>.

⁶⁶¹ 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>.

⁶⁶² 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>.

⁶⁶³ 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.

⁶⁶⁴ 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>.

⁶⁶⁵ 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/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-announces-three-way-pact-baltic-countries-abe-tours-europe/#.WlzqRExFxeU>

On 14 January 2018, Prime Minister Abe and Prime Minister Borisov of Bulgaria agreed to seek an early implementation of the JEEPA.⁶⁶⁶

On 10 March 2018, Japanese Trade Commissioner Hiroshige Seko met with EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström and US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer in Brussels to advance trilateral efforts at tariff reduction. Commissioner Seko and Commissioner Malmström both emphasized that they believe the EU and Japan should be exempt from American steel and aluminum tariffs put in place.⁶⁶⁷ The meeting also resulted in the three parties agreeing to fight against “distorted market practices, including stronger rules on subsidies and more sharing of information about market abuse.”⁶⁶⁸

On 11 March 2018, eleven countries signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which will reduce import tariffs in over 40% of countries worldwide. Japan was one of the leaders of the agreement along with Canada and Australia; the three countries assumed leadership after the United States’ withdrawal from the previous TPP in January 2017. The agreement guarantees the ability of investors to launch investor-state dispute settlements in the event that branches of the pact are violated.⁶⁶⁹

On 1 April 2018, Japan restored its tariff on imported US beef from 50% to 38.5%. The tariff was raised between 1 August 2017 and 30 April 2018 as an emergency safeguard mechanism to protect the domestic beef industry.⁶⁷⁰

Japan’s efforts to advance the JEEPA, to initiate a number of multilateral free-trade agreements, to lead the CPTPP, and to participate in multilateral efforts to 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: +1

The United Kingdom has fully 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, UK Prime Minister Theresa May urged the European Union to retain current trade terms for two years after the UK officially leaves the EU.⁶⁷¹ She stated that there was “no need to impose tariffs where there are none now.”⁶⁷² Rather than adopting an existing trade

⁶⁶⁶ 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

⁶⁶⁷ EU, Japan and US met in Brussels to discuss overcapacity, steel, European Commission (Brussels) 10 March 2018. Access Date: 15 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1781_en.htm.

⁶⁶⁸ EU, Japan start push for exemptions from Trump tariffs, Reuters (London) 10 March 2018. Access Date: 15 May 2018. <https://af.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idAFKCN1GMOQM>.

⁶⁶⁹ How An Australia-Canada-Japan Led TPP-11 Trade Deal Compares to China’s Alternative, Forbes Magazine (New York) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 19 March 2018. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ralphjennings/2018/03/13/how-japan-australia-and-nine-friends-will-resist-china-in-world-trade/#5ed03adb7dd6>.

⁶⁷⁰ Japan to resume normal beef import tariffs after emergency hike ends, Reuters (London) 29 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-beef/japan-to-resume-normal-beef-import-tariffs-after-emergency-hike-ends-idUSKBN1H608I>.

⁶⁷¹ Theresa May urges EU to retain trade terms for two years after Brexit, BBC News (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41355642>.

⁶⁷² Theresa May urges EU to retain trade terms for two years after Brexit, BBC News (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41355642>.

model, Prime Minister May called for a new economic partnership that would be both “comprehensive and ambitious”⁶⁷³ and ensures the prosperity of both sides through free trade and fair competition.⁶⁷⁴

On 10 October 2017, UK Business Secretary Greg Clark condemned the increased tariff the US government imposed on the manufacturer Bombardier in the UK. Secretary Clark described the US government’s decision as “totally unjustified,”⁶⁷⁵ and stated that the UK government is committed to pushing for the removal of the tariff.⁶⁷⁶

On 7 November 2017, the UK government published a trade bill that details its post-Brexit trade policy. It includes provisions for the UK to implement existing EU trade agreements, establishment of an independent trade remedies body to defend UK firms against unfair trade practices, and continued access to foreign government contracts for UK businesses.⁶⁷⁷ International Trade Secretary Liam Fox stated that the UK wanted to negotiate “more liberal”⁶⁷⁸ trade agreements to provide “even better market access”⁶⁷⁹ to what the UK previously had as part of the EU.⁶⁸⁰

On 24 November 2017, Prime Minister May attended the Eastern Partnership Summit to advance progress on the negotiation regarding open trade with the EU. May repeated her wish for the UK and the EU to “step forward together,”⁶⁸¹ and has prepared a financial offer of GBP40 billion to the EU to open up free trade talks.⁶⁸²

On 12 December 2017, Secretary Fox spoke at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference, calling for countries to “update and strengthen”⁶⁸³ the international trading system.⁶⁸⁴

⁶⁷³ PM's Florence speech: a new era of cooperation and partnership between the UK and the EU, The UK Government (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pms-florence-speech-a-new-era-of-cooperation-and-partnership-between-the-uk-and-the-eu>.

⁶⁷⁴ PM's Florence speech: a new era of cooperation and partnership between the UK and the EU, The UK Government (London) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pms-florence-speech-a-new-era-of-cooperation-and-partnership-between-the-uk-and-the-eu>.

⁶⁷⁵ International Investment: The Secretary of State of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Greg Clark), The UK Parliament Hansard (London) 17 October 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2017-10-17/debates/E97358C7-04C3-4B06-B9D3-C3B59CA723F9/InternationalInvestment>.

⁶⁷⁶ International Investment: The Secretary of State of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Greg Clark), The UK Parliament Hansard (London) 17 October 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2017-10-17/debates/E97358C7-04C3-4B06-B9D3-C3B59CA723F9/InternationalInvestment>.

⁶⁷⁷ Information about the Trade Bill, The UK Government (London) 7 November 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/information-about-the-trade-bill>.

⁶⁷⁸ Brexit: Ministers publish post-EU trade legislation, BBC News (London) 7 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41895387>.

⁶⁷⁹ Brexit: Ministers publish post-EU trade legislation, BBC News (London) 7 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41895387>.

⁶⁸⁰ Brexit: Ministers publish post-EU trade legislation, BBC News (London) 7 November 2017. Access Date: 18 November 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-41895387>.

⁶⁸¹ May wants EU, UK to 'move together' to Brexit trade talks, Reuters (London) 24 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-eu-may-together/may-wants-eu-uk-to-move-together-to-brexite-trade-talks-idUSKBN1DO0PP>.

⁶⁸² Theresa May's cabinet agrees to pay £40 billion Brexit divorce bill, Business Insider (New York) 21 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.businessinsider.com/theresa-may-cabinet-agrees-40-billion-brexite-divorce-bill-2017-11>.

⁶⁸³ UK statement to the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference by the Secretary of State for International Trade, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.

He highlighted UK's "unwavering"⁶⁸⁵ commitment to free trade, and stated that the UK will continue to fill its commitment and possibly take a larger role at the WTO as it leaves the EU. He emphasized trade as an important tool for development, and called for countries to do more in domestic policies and non-tariff measures to promote free and fair trade practices.⁶⁸⁶

On 9 January 2018, the Trade Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.⁶⁸⁷ Secretary Fox emphasized that maintaining the flow of free trade in both directions as UK leaves the EU is the priority of the Department for International Trade, and that the bill will "provide maximum certainty and continuity for business and consumers."⁶⁸⁸

On 16 April 2018, Prime Minister May spoke at the Commonwealth Business Forum on opportunities to boost free trade and economic growth by the UK government. May highlighted the UK's support for "free and inclusive" trade, new opportunities in UK-Commonwealth partnerships as the UK leaves the EU, and the benefits of free trade among Commonwealth countries.⁶⁸⁹ May further emphasized the huge potentials of shared standards to stimulate trade, supported new programs to boost women's participation in business, and announced the UK's funding for an all-new Commonwealth Standards Network to establish a common standard for goods and services to help increase trade.⁶⁹⁰

The UK has taken actions to keep markets open, fight protectionism, and stand firm against unfair trade practices.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

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.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-statement-to-the-wto-11th-ministerial-conference-by-the-secretary-of-state-for-international-trade>.

⁶⁸⁴ UK statement to the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference by the Secretary of State for International Trade, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-statement-to-the-wto-11th-ministerial-conference-by-the-secretary-of-state-for-international-trade>.

⁶⁸⁵ UK statement to the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference by the Secretary of State for International Trade, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-statement-to-the-wto-11th-ministerial-conference-by-the-secretary-of-state-for-international-trade>.

⁶⁸⁶ UK statement to the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference by the Secretary of State for International Trade, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-statement-to-the-wto-11th-ministerial-conference-by-the-secretary-of-state-for-international-trade>.

⁶⁸⁷ Trade Bill second reading, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 16 March 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trade-bill-second-reading>.

⁶⁸⁸ Trade Bill second reading, The UK Government (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 16 March 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/trade-bill-second-reading>.

⁶⁸⁹ PM speaks at the Commonwealth Business Forum: 16 April 2018, The UK Government (London) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018, 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speaks-at-the-commonwealth-business-forum-16-april-2018>

⁶⁹⁰ PM speaks at the Commonwealth Business Forum: 16 April 2018, The UK Government (London) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018, 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speaks-at-the-commonwealth-business-forum-16-april-2018>

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%.⁶⁹¹ The US Department of Commerce asserts this “affirmative preliminary antidumping duty determination”⁶⁹² 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.”⁶⁹³

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 “significant trade imbalance”⁶⁹⁴ of the United States with Korea by convening a special session of the Joint Committee under the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS).⁶⁹⁵ U.S. actions to achieve a “more balanced trade relationship”⁶⁹⁶ aims to close its 20-year-long trade deficit with Korea.⁶⁹⁷

On 14 August 2017, President Donald 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.”⁶⁹⁸

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.⁶⁹⁹ The dispute settlement

⁶⁹¹ 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>.

⁶⁹² 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>.

⁶⁹³ 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>.

⁶⁹⁴ 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>.

⁶⁹⁵ 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>.

⁶⁹⁶ 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>.

⁶⁹⁷ 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>.

⁶⁹⁸ 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>.

⁶⁹⁹ 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>.

mechanism in NAFTA is subject to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, overseen by the World Trade Organization.⁷⁰⁰

On 29 January 2018, Ambassador Lighthizer declared that the NAFTA chapter on anti-corruption was completed after the sixth round of NAFTA renegotiations.⁷⁰¹ Ambassador Lighthizer declared this round as a “watershed moment.”⁷⁰² At the same time, an agreement was made on efforts to clamp down on unfair trade practices, in particular bribery and graft.⁷⁰³

On 8 March 2018, President Trump signed proclamations that imposed 25% and 10% tariffs on steel and aluminum imports respectively. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross issued a statement claiming that “the President’s decision regarding the steel and aluminum Section 232 reports are the result of a long and well-thought-out process led by the Commerce Department.”⁷⁰⁴ Canada and Mexico were exempt from the tariffs due to the ongoing NAFTA negotiations.⁷⁰⁵

On 28 March 2018, Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders announced that the United States and Korea had reached an agreement, in principle, on a revised version of KORUS, stating that “this is a big deal for the American automotive industry. It’s a big deal for our parts manufacturers. It’s a big deal for our pharmaceutical companies. And ultimately, it’s a big deal and a major win for American workers and American businesses.”⁷⁰⁶ While details on the revised agreement have yet to be released by the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the deal is expected to address the US’s trade deficit with Korea, and exempt Korea from President Trump’s steel tariffs.⁷⁰⁷

On 27 April 2018, the eighth round of NAFTA negotiations concluded, with many unresolved questions looming as to whether or not an agreement will be achieved in the near future. Issues such as dairy, dispute-resolution mechanisms, and a proposed five-year sunset clause, and intellectual property are all areas that remain unsolved.⁷⁰⁸

⁷⁰⁰ 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=e1fad86-4937-4fd0-b4fd-b28d531d0aba>.

⁷⁰¹ Nafta Said to Gain Steam With Agreement on Anti-Corruption Moves, Bloomberg Politics (New York) 15 March 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-27/nafta-said-to-gain-steam-with-agreement-on-anti-corruption-moves>.

⁷⁰² Closing Statement of USTR Robert Lighthizer at the Sixth Round of NAFTA Renegotiations, Office of the United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 29 January 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2018/january/closing-statement-ustr-robert>.

⁷⁰³ Nafta Said to Gain Steam With Agreement on Anti-Corruption Moves, Bloomberg Politics (New York) 15 March 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-27/nafta-said-to-gain-steam-with-agreement-on-anti-corruption-moves>.

⁷⁰⁴ Secretary Ross Statement on President Trump’s Decision to Impose Tariffs on Imported Steel and Aluminum, Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce (Washington, DC) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2018/03/secretary-ross-statement-president-trumps-decision-impose-tariffs>.

⁷⁰⁵ Trump’s steel, aluminum tariffs exempt Canada, Mexico, Reuters (London) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-tariffs/trumps-steel-aluminum-tariffs-exempt-canada-mexico-idUSKCN1GK2W6>.

⁷⁰⁶ Press Briefing by Press Secretary Sarah Sanders, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington, DC) 28 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/press-briefing-press-secretary-sarah-sanders-032818/>

⁷⁰⁷ U.S., South Korea revise trade deal, Korean steel faces quota, Reuters (London) 25 March 2018. Access Date: 15 May 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-southkorea-trade-usa/u-s-agrees-to-exempt-south-korea-from-steel-tariffs-but-imposes-import-quota-south-korea-idUKKBN1H206N>.

⁷⁰⁸ Ministers head home, plan to reconvene NAFTA trade talks in a week’s time, CBC News (Washington DC) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/nafta-negotiators-discuss-through-weekend-1.4638368>.

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.

Analysts: Nicholas Di Marco with 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.”⁷⁰⁹ 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.⁷¹⁰

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.”⁷¹¹

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. Furthermore, the Council strongly advised the progression of all ongoing negotiations for “ambitious and balanced free trade agreements,” including those with Mercosur and Mexico.⁷¹²

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.”⁷¹³ 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.⁷¹⁴

⁷⁰⁹ 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.

⁷¹⁰ 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.

⁷¹¹ 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-mercotur-eu-trade-deal>.

⁷¹² 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/#>.

⁷¹³ 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>.

⁷¹⁴ 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>.

On 21 September 2017, the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) came into force. CETA is a free trade agreement between the EU and Canada that aims to open markets and fight protectionism.⁷¹⁵

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 commitment⁷¹⁶” 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.”⁷¹⁷

On 31 January 2018, the European Commission endorsed “horizontal provisions for cross-border data flows and personal data protection”⁷¹⁸ in EU trade agreements.⁷¹⁹ The provisions follow from the EU’s protection of personal data as a fundamental right, and extend to trade negotiations so that they are not subject to such negotiations. The draft paper would allow the EU to fight protectionism in third countries while also protecting their current legislation on the protection of personal data.⁷²⁰

On 1 March 2018, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker announced that he would “bring forward in the next few days a proposal for World Trade Organization-compatible countermeasures against the U.S.”⁷²¹ Following the U.S.’s proposed tariff hike on steel and aluminum, Europe’s Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom stated that the EU would raise a dispute at the WTO “at the earliest opportunity”⁷²² and that the Commission will furthermore propose “WTO-compatible safeguard action to preserve the stability of the EU market”⁷²³ if it deems necessary.⁷²⁴

On 14 March 2018, German Chancellor Merkel stated that protectionism is not a viable mechanism to international trade while also announcing the EU’s aim to be excluded from the US’s planned steel

⁷¹⁵ Free trade with the EU starts today. Here’s what it means for Canada, Financial Post (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>.

⁷¹⁶ 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.

⁷¹⁷ 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.

⁷¹⁸ European Commission - Daily News (Brussels) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-18-546_en.htm.

⁷¹⁹ European Commission - Daily News (Brussels) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-18-546_en.htm.

⁷²⁰ European Commission - Daily News (Brussels) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 17 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-18-546_en.htm.

⁷²¹ Europe digs in to fight global trade war against Trump, Politico EU (Brussels) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.politico.eu/article/trade-donald-trump-united-states-europe-digs-in-to-fight-global-trade-war-against-trump/>.

⁷²² European Commission responds to the US restrictions on steel and aluminium affecting the EU, European Commission (Brussels) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-18-1484_en.htm.

⁷²³ Europe digs in to fight global trade war against Trump, Politico EU (Brussels) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.politico.eu/article/trade-donald-trump-united-states-europe-digs-in-to-fight-global-trade-war-against-trump/>.

⁷²⁴ Europe digs in to fight global trade war against Trump, Politico EU (Brussels) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.politico.eu/article/trade-donald-trump-united-states-europe-digs-in-to-fight-global-trade-war-against-trump/>.

and aluminum tariffs.⁷²⁵ In the event of such tariffs being imposed, EU officials have expressed their assurance of going to the WTO to facilitate fair trade.⁷²⁶

On 18 April 2018, the European Commission concluded negotiations for the Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan and the trade and investment agreements with Singapore.⁷²⁷ The agreement with Japan is the largest bilateral trade negotiation ever entered by the EU, and will remove many of the customs duties on EU companies exporting to Japan. The agreement will remove many existing regulatory barriers including double testing and overlapping bureaucracy. Furthermore, the agreement with Singapore purports to build a foundation for future region-to-region trade and investment between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The trade agreements also include comprehensive reports on trade and sustainable development.⁷²⁸

On 21 April 2018, the EU and Mexico reached a free trade deal which was seen as an accomplishment against the increased protectionism posed from the US. The European Commission stated that the deal will eliminate tariffs for many goods, including Mexican farm products and European dairy produce.⁷²⁹

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: Hinda Ates

⁷²⁵ Merkel says protectionism is not the answer to U.S. tariffs, Reuters (Berlin) 14 March 2018. Access Date: 15 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-germany/merkel-says-protectionism-is-not-the-answer-to-u-s-tariffs-idUSKCN1GQ2AU>.

⁷²⁶ Merkel says protectionism is not the answer to U.S. tariffs, Reuters (Berlin) 14 March 2018. Access Date: 15 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trade-germany/merkel-says-protectionism-is-not-the-answer-to-u-s-tariffs-idUSKCN1GQ2AU>.

⁷²⁷ European Commission proposes signature and conclusion of Japan and Singapore agreements, European Commission (Strasbourg) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1826>.

⁷²⁸ European Commission proposes signature and conclusion of Japan and Singapore agreements, European Commission (Strasbourg) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1826>.

⁷²⁹ EU and Mexico agree new free trade pact, Reuters (Brussels) 21 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-mexico-trade/eu-and-mexico-agree-new-free-trade-pact-idUSKBN1HS0PF>.

6. 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].”⁷³⁰ The 2017 commitment progresses from this and “[commits to strive for better application and promotion].”⁷³¹

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”⁷³² given their “prominent share in the globalization process.”⁷³³ Moreover, G7 members reiterated the importance of responsible supply chains in “fostering sustainable economic development.”⁷³⁴ 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.⁷³⁵

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 international standardizing bodies to follow in setting international standards. Bodies that comply with this code to set international environmental standards include the International Standardization

⁷³⁰ 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>.

⁷³¹ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 9 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communiqué.html>.

⁷³² 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>.

⁷³³ 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>.

⁷³⁴ 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>.

⁷³⁵ 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>.

Organization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.⁷³⁶ Given G7 support for the WTO, this commitment supports promotion and application of environmental standards from standardization bodies that follow this code.⁷³⁷ 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.⁷³⁸ 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.⁷³⁹ 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,⁷⁴⁰ lack of national recognition of standards, poor inclusion of developing countries in international standard consensus, and lastly, the voluntary nature of standards.⁷⁴¹ 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, with which compliance is not mandatory”⁷⁴² that are developed through international community

⁷³⁶ 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.

⁷³⁷ 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>.

⁷³⁸ 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>.

⁷³⁹ Ise-Shima Progress Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2016. Access Date: 16 October 2017 www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/iseshima_progress_report.pdf.

⁷⁴⁰ 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.

⁷⁴¹ 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.

⁷⁴² 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.

consensus. Environmental standards published by the UN, OECD, ILO and relevant environmental agreements also are applicable, as per the 2015 summit.⁷⁴³

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.⁷⁴⁴

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 standards are undertaken by the member country throughout the global economy and its supply chains.

Lead Analyst: Alexandra Witt

⁷⁴³ 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>.

⁷⁴⁴ 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>.

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)⁷⁴⁵ and the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector).⁷⁴⁶ The regulations are intended to “reduce methane emissions and air pollution from the oil and gas sector.”⁷⁴⁷ The regulations establish facility standards for leak detection and repair programs in the petroleum sector.⁷⁴⁸ They also encourage the use of non-emitting controllers while prohibiting venting at facilities during fracturing operations in the oil and gas sector.⁷⁴⁹ 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.⁷⁵⁰

On 5 June 2017, Canada committed USD 2.65 billion by 2020 “to help developing countries transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies.”⁷⁵¹ 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.”⁷⁵²

On 15 June 2017, Canada announced its Low Carbon Economy Fund.⁷⁵³ 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.”⁷⁵⁴ This announcement is in line with the Paris

⁷⁴⁵ 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>.

⁷⁴⁶ 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>.

⁷⁴⁷ 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>.

⁷⁴⁸ 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>.

⁷⁴⁹ 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>.

⁷⁵⁰ 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>.

⁷⁵¹ 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.

⁷⁵² 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.

⁷⁵³ 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>.

⁷⁵⁴ 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>.

Agreement commitment to “prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.”⁷⁵⁵

On 14 August 2017, Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland proposed the addition of stronger environmental standards to North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).⁷⁵⁶ 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.⁷⁵⁷

On 21 September 2017, Canada and the European Union provisionally applied the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).⁷⁵⁸ 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.”⁷⁵⁹ 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.⁷⁶⁰ 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 2002.⁷⁶¹ The agreement is subject to further ratification and approval from the national and regional parliaments, though substantial portions have been provisionally applied.⁷⁶²

On 5 October 2017, Canada passed the Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations.⁷⁶³ Manufacturers of products with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be regulated and required to transition to alternative substances with lower global warming potentials.⁷⁶⁴ Sectors that will be affected include manufacturers of centralized refrigeration systems,

⁷⁵⁵ 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.

⁷⁵⁶ 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.

⁷⁵⁷ 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.

⁷⁵⁸ 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/>.

⁷⁵⁹ 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/>.

⁷⁶⁰ 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/>.

⁷⁶¹ 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/>.

⁷⁶² 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/>.

⁷⁶³ 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>.

⁷⁶⁴ 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>.

domestic air conditioners, and aerosols.⁷⁶⁵ This directly incorporates the standards of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which includes a global agreement to reduce HFCs.⁷⁶⁶

On 10 November 2017, Canada proposed revisions to the Federal Halocarbon Regulations.⁷⁶⁷ The goal of the revisions is to “[minimize] releases of halocarbons to the environment.”⁷⁶⁸ 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.”⁷⁶⁹ Halocarbons have high ozone-depleting potential, and they are listed in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.⁷⁷⁰ 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.”⁷⁷¹

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.⁷⁷² 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.”⁷⁷³

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

⁷⁶⁵ 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>.

⁷⁶⁶ 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.

⁷⁶⁷ 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>.

⁷⁶⁸ 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>.

⁷⁶⁹ 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>.

⁷⁷⁰ 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>.

⁷⁷¹ 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>.

⁷⁷² 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>.

⁷⁷³ Emissions Gap Report, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

fuels.⁷⁷⁴ The framework will establish fuel standards in transportation, industry, and buildings.⁷⁷⁵ 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-14040.⁷⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷⁷ The regulations and amendments would prohibit the import and export of products with asbestos, with limited exceptions.⁷⁷⁸ These changes will be more comprehensive than the current Canadian asbestos standards. The regulations are to enter into force in 2019.⁷⁷⁹ These regulations go beyond the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention, a multilateral treaty which places restrictions on and bans certain hazardous chemicals, including asbestos.⁷⁸⁰

On 16 April 2018, Canada joined France in putting forward a statement of commitment to Paris Agreement.⁷⁸¹ Part of this statement included a commitment to supporting trade policies that promote high environmental standards.⁷⁸²

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 with its commitment to apply and promote internationally recognized environmental standards.

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

⁷⁷⁴ 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>.

⁷⁷⁵ 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>.

⁷⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷⁷ 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>.

⁷⁷⁸ 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>.

⁷⁷⁹ 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>.

⁷⁸⁰ 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>.

⁷⁸¹ Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/04/16/canada-france-climate-and-environment-partnership>.

⁷⁸² Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/04/16/canada-france-climate-and-environment-partnership>.

“essential tool for governments to help them implementing environmental rules and principles in their own country.”⁷⁸³

On 21 September 2017, the Canada–European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the EU was provisionally applied.⁷⁸⁴ 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 2002.⁷⁸⁵

On 26 September 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron promoted an EU carbon tax on exports from countries with lower environmental standards.⁷⁸⁶ 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.⁷⁸⁷ The summit also urged state representatives and multinational organisations to make more sustainable use of natural resources.

On 10 March 2018, Macron issued a joint statement with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi reaffirming their commitment to various bilateral issues.⁷⁸⁸ Their joint statement acknowledged the importance of environmental standards in any connectivity initiatives between the two countries.⁷⁸⁹

On 16 April 2018, France and Canada acknowledged their shared commitment to the environment with the France Climate and Environment Partnership.⁷⁹⁰ As part of their joint commitment to promoting sustainable development issues in international bodies, France has stated support for trade policies that promote high standards and regulations in areas including the environment.⁷⁹¹

France has demonstrated initiatives to both promote and apply internationally recognized environmental standards.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maya Mouilleron

⁷⁸³ 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>.

⁷⁸⁴ 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/>.

⁷⁸⁵ 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/>.

⁷⁸⁶ 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>.

⁷⁸⁷ 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>.

⁷⁸⁸ Modi, Macron to deepen India-France ties: Full text of joint statement, Business Standard (New Delhi) 10 March, 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2018. http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/modi-macron-to-deepen-india-france-ties-full-text-of-joint-statement-118031000386_1.html.

⁷⁸⁹ Modi, Macron to deepen India-France ties: Full text of joint statement, Business Standard (New Delhi) 10 March, 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2018. http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/modi-macron-to-deepen-india-france-ties-full-text-of-joint-statement-118031000386_1.html.

⁷⁹⁰ Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/04/16/canada-france-climate-and-environment-partnership>.

⁷⁹¹ Canada-France Climate and Environment Partnership, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/04/16/canada-france-climate-and-environment-partnership>.

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 consumers, as well as the climate and the environment.⁷⁹² 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.⁷⁹³

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.⁷⁹⁴

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.⁷⁹⁵

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

⁷⁹² 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.

⁷⁹³ 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>.

⁷⁹⁴ 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.

⁷⁹⁵ 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>.

extensive investments climate-friendly. That is why we are convinced that climate policy is also economic policy for the future.”⁷⁹⁶

On 15 and 16 January 2018, the annual meeting of the Indo-German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure was held in New Delhi, India. The meeting was chaired by the Indian Ministry for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, and it was two sides agreeing on strengthening key areas of trade by working more closely together on standardization, certification and market surveillance.⁷⁹⁷

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.⁷⁹⁸

On 13 November 2017, Italy's Lombardi regional government joined the BreathLife campaign.⁷⁹⁹ 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.⁸⁰⁰ 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

⁷⁹⁶ 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.

⁷⁹⁷ Germany and India working together on standardization, certification and market surveillance. Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 16 January 2018. Access Date: 28 Apr 2018. <https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2018/20180116-deutschland-und-indien-arbeiten-gemeinsam-an-normung-zertifizierung-und-marktueberwachung.html>.

⁷⁹⁸ 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>.

⁷⁹⁹ 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>.

⁸⁰⁰ 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>.

national, regional, and local, government level, building institutional capacity.⁸⁰¹ Fellows will also work with environmental regulatory issues pertaining to the Paris Agreement.⁸⁰²

On 16 March 2018, the council of ministers of the Italian government approved a measure to implement F-Gas regulation.⁸⁰³ The approved measure is a preliminary step to bringing Italy in line with the European Union's efforts to reduce the use of hydrofluorocarbons and involves regulation that better aligns with the standards of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.⁸⁰⁴

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 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”⁸⁰⁵ in helping meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide.⁸⁰⁶ The Japanese government and businesses have shown their support for “taking actions in line with the UN agenda for green growth,”⁸⁰⁷ while the Ministry of the Environment (MOEJ) is working to “incorporate the goals”⁸⁰⁸ into its policies and future plans, in efforts to simultaneously tackle “environmental, economic, and social issues.”⁸⁰⁹ The MOEJ's annual

⁸⁰¹ 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>.

⁸⁰² 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>.

⁸⁰³ Comunicato stampa del Consiglio dei Ministri n. 74, Governo Italiano (Rome), 16 March 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-74/9120>.

⁸⁰⁴ 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.

⁸⁰⁵ 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>.

⁸⁰⁶ 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>.

⁸⁰⁷ 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>.

⁸⁰⁸ 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>.

⁸⁰⁹ 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>.

white paper, published earlier in June 2017, featured a chapter devoted to the SDGs⁸¹⁰ and has also decided to feature the topic in its “fifth basic plan for environmental protection,”⁸¹¹ 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,”⁸¹² summarizing Japan’s proposed actions for assisting developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in “accelerating climate change measures and sustainable development.”⁸¹³ 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 the goals”⁸¹⁴ as outlined in the agreement, such as “diminish[ing] greenhouse gas emission,”⁸¹⁵ but also to pursue development in accordance to what is outlined in the international standards of the SDGs.⁸¹⁶ The summary of initiatives also places emphasis on collaboration between “important state and non-state actors”⁸¹⁷ and clarifies that the projects undertaken as per the initiatives are based on the three principles of “adaptation, mitigation, and transparency.”⁸¹⁸ More specifically, Japan plans to establish the “Partnership to Strengthen Transparency for Co-Innovation,”⁸¹⁹ as part of the initiative to push for transparency in environmental regulation and development.⁸²⁰

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.”⁸²¹ 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.⁸²²

⁸¹⁰ 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>.

⁸¹¹ 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>.

⁸¹² 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>.

⁸¹³ 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>.

⁸¹⁴ 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>.

⁸¹⁵ 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>.

⁸¹⁶ 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>.

⁸¹⁷ 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>.

⁸¹⁸ 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>.

⁸¹⁹ 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>.

⁸²⁰ 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>.

⁸²¹ 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>.

⁸²² 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>.

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).⁸²³ The press statement describes the CBIT as a fund to “support capacity building”⁸²⁴ for accounting greenhouse gas emissions to secure “transparency of mitigation measures”⁸²⁵ 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.⁸²⁶

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.⁸²⁷ The satellite, named “Ibuki,” will be used to assist developing countries more “accurately predict,”⁸²⁸ measure, and report their greenhouse gas emissions, a practice which has been globally agreed upon as a standard under the Paris Agreement.⁸²⁹ For many developing countries with smaller economies, such an endeavour is difficult due to a lack of a “reliable system,”⁸³⁰ and thus it becomes similarly difficult to verify any self-reported data to see whether countries are actually “hitting their reduction targets.”⁸³¹ 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.”⁸³² The satellite is planned to be launched in the “fiscal year through March 2019.”⁸³³

On 5 April 2018, a Tokyo metropolitan government survey conducted at the location of the planned Toyosu food market in Tokyo revealed that benzene levels in the groundwater were approximately

⁸²³ 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>.

⁸²⁴ 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>.

⁸²⁵ 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>.

⁸²⁶ 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>.

⁸²⁷ 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>.

⁸²⁸ 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>.

⁸²⁹ 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>.

⁸³⁰ 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>.

⁸³¹ 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>.

⁸³² 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>.

⁸³³ 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>.

130 times that set by environmental standards.⁸³⁴ Additionally, high levels of other harmful material such as arsenic and cyanogen were reported, although above-ground conditions, such as in air quality, were reported to be within acceptable standards as per environmental regulations. The most recent survey however, shows an improvement from the last one conducted in September 2017, where levels of benzene were at “160 times the limit.”⁸³⁵ The Tokyo metropolitan government also issued a statement reaffirming its commitment to improve the “quality of groundwater in the medium to long term,”⁸³⁶ by means such as strengthening groundwater control systems.⁸³⁷

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 to global trade relations and environmental safety, specifically as they related to environmental standards in national and international trade.⁸³⁸

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.⁸³⁹ 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

⁸³⁴ Groundwater Benzene Levels Still Far Above Limit at Future Site of Tokyo Food Market, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/05/national/groundwater-benzene-levels-still-far-limit-future-site-tokyo-food-market/#.Wtq1gtPwbVo>.

⁸³⁵ Groundwater Benzene Levels Still Far Above Limit at Future Site of Tokyo Food Market, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/05/national/groundwater-benzene-levels-still-far-limit-future-site-tokyo-food-market/#.Wtq1gtPwbVo>.

⁸³⁶ Groundwater Benzene Levels Still Far Above Limit at Future Site of Tokyo Food Market, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/05/national/groundwater-benzene-levels-still-far-limit-future-site-tokyo-food-market/#.Wtq1gtPwbVo>.

⁸³⁷ Groundwater Benzene Levels Still Far Above Limit at Future Site of Tokyo Food Market, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/05/national/groundwater-benzene-levels-still-far-limit-future-site-tokyo-food-market/#.Wtq1gtPwbVo>.

⁸³⁸ 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>.

⁸³⁹ 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>.

innovation initiatives between 2015 and 2021.⁸⁴⁰ 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.⁸⁴¹

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.^{842,843}

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 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.⁸⁴⁴

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.⁸⁴⁵

⁸⁴⁰ 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>.

⁸⁴¹ 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>.

⁸⁴² 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>.

⁸⁴³ 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>.

⁸⁴⁴ 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>.

⁸⁴⁵ 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>.

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.⁸⁴⁶

On 11 January 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May introduced a 25 year plan of the environment.⁸⁴⁷ Part of the plan includes working to maintain environmental standards as the UK leaves the EU and setting up an environmental watchdog to uphold standards.⁸⁴⁸

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.⁸⁴⁹

On 20 February 2018, Secretary of State for European Union David Davis spoke in Vienna on the importance of UK leadership in standards.⁸⁵⁰ Part of his address noted the UK's commitment to environmental standards, mentioning plans to have an independent body to uphold environmental standards after the UK leaves the EU.

The UK's actions have demonstrated that it 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

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.

⁸⁴⁶ 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>.

⁸⁴⁷ Theresa May Proposes plastic-free supermarket aisles in green strategy, The Guardian (London) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jan/10/theresa-may-proposes-plastic-free-supermarket-aisles-in-green-strategy>.

⁸⁴⁸ A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HM Government (London) 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf.

⁸⁴⁹ 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.

⁸⁵⁰ David Davis' Foundations of the Future Economic Partnership Speech, Department for Exiting the European Union (London) 20 February 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/david-davis-foundations-of-the-future-economic-partnership-speech>.

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.⁸⁵¹ 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.⁸⁵² This would also reduce the EPA's ability to apply internationally recognized environmental standards within the US.

On 2 April 2018, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced roll back of emission standards put in place from the Obama administration. These standards pertain to emissions for cars and light trucks.⁸⁵³

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.⁸⁵⁴ 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."⁸⁵⁵ 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

⁸⁵¹ 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>.

⁸⁵² 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>.

⁸⁵³ EPA to roll back car emissions standards, handing automakers a big win, The Washington Post (Washington DC) 2 April 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2017. https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/epa-to-roll-back-car-emissions-standards/2018/04/02/b720f0b6-36a6-11e8-acd5-35eac230e514_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.2df0c875e90b.

⁸⁵⁴ 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>.

⁸⁵⁵ 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.⁸⁵⁶

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.⁸⁵⁷ 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.⁸⁵⁸ This complies with guidelines outlined by the World Health Organization for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater, specifically monitoring and system assessment⁸⁵⁹ as well as those outlined by the International Standards Organization on sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal.⁸⁶⁰

On 12 December 2017, the EU announced its upcoming plans on sustainable finance including EU standards and labels for green bonds and green investment funds.⁸⁶¹ This further shows the promotion of international standards to promote climate bond standards.

On 19 January 2018, new measures to help member states comply with environmental laws were announced at an air quality ministerial summit.⁸⁶² In 23 out of 28 member states, air quality standards were not being complied with. Consequently, the Commission has taken legal action against member states over poor air quality since 2008. This represents promotion of international environmental standards outlined by the World Health Organization on particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide.⁸⁶³

The EU has fully complied with its commitment. The EU has consistently promoted and applied internationally recognized environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply changes.

Thus, the EU received a score of +1.

Analyst: Victoria Witt

⁸⁵⁶ 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>.

⁸⁵⁷ 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.

⁸⁵⁸ 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.

⁸⁵⁹ 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.

⁸⁶⁰ ISO/TC 275. International Organization for Standardization (Geneva) Access Date: November 19 2017. <https://www.iso.org/committee/4493530.html>.

⁸⁶¹ Questions and answers on EU and Climate finance, European Commission (Paris) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 7 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-17-5224_en.htm.

⁸⁶² Commissioner Vella calls air quality ministerial summit on 30 January, and announces new measures to help Member States comply with environmental laws, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2018. Access Date: 7 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-348_en.htm.

⁸⁶³ WHO Air quality guidelines for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide. World Health Organization (Geneva) Access Date: 7 May 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/69477/1/WHO_SDE_PHE_OEH_06.02_eng.pdf.

7. 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.”⁸⁶⁴ 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.⁸⁶⁵ 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.”⁸⁶⁶ 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.”⁸⁶⁷

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.⁸⁶⁸ 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 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.”⁸⁶⁹

⁸⁶⁴ 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>.

⁸⁶⁵ 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>.

⁸⁶⁶ 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>.

⁸⁶⁷ 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>.

⁸⁶⁸ 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>.

⁸⁶⁹ 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>.

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.⁸⁷⁰ 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.⁸⁷¹ The term “facilitate” can be defined as taking steps to help bring about the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation.⁸⁷²

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,”⁸⁷³ and setting up cooperation and concerted action among all relevant law enforcement authorities with a view to prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking.⁸⁷⁴

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.⁸⁷⁵ 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 and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons”⁸⁷⁶ and to “work with governmental

⁸⁷⁰ 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>.

⁸⁷¹ 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>.

⁸⁷² 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>.

⁸⁷³ 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.

⁸⁷⁴ 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>.

⁸⁷⁵ 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>.

⁸⁷⁶ 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.

authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons.”⁸⁷⁷

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.⁸⁷⁸

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.”⁸⁷⁹ The term “timely prosecution” means that G7 members must take measures aimed at establishing a swift system of prosecution and punishment of traffickers.⁸⁸⁰ 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.”⁸⁸¹

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.

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 Mubanna

⁸⁷⁷ 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.

⁸⁷⁸ 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.

⁸⁷⁹ 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.

⁸⁸⁰ 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.

⁸⁸¹ 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>.

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 7 August 2017, Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland, announced almost CAD7 million in funding to combat human trafficking in Asia.⁸⁸² 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 cross-border collaboration.⁸⁸³ 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."⁸⁸⁴

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.⁸⁸⁵ 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."⁸⁸⁶ Trudeau called on all United Nations members to "implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children."⁸⁸⁷ 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."⁸⁸⁸

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Canada published its new Feminist International Assistance Policy.⁸⁸⁹ The policy goes on to describe five action areas, including partners and projects, where Canadian international assistance funding would work to empower women around the world. The areas of Peace and Security and Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls both outline the need to use comprehensive approaches to end human trafficking.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸² 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.

⁸⁸³ 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.

⁸⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁸⁵ 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>.

⁸⁸⁶ 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>.

⁸⁸⁷ 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>.

⁸⁸⁸ 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>.

⁸⁸⁹ Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

⁸⁹⁰ Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

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.

Analysts: Karl Greenfield and Duja Mubanna

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.⁸⁹¹ 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.⁸⁹² 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.⁸⁹³ Raising the penalty against those who in effect traffick humans promotes the effectiveness of their prosecution.

On 14 November 2017, France requested an urgent United Nations 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.⁸⁹⁴

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 2017.⁸⁹⁵ This would greatly decrease France's capacity to promote the prosecution of human traffickers.

⁸⁹¹ 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>.

⁸⁹² 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>.

⁸⁹³ 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>.

⁸⁹⁴ 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>.

⁸⁹⁵ 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>.

On 30 November 2017, the Government of France urged for the prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators in Libya. In a daily press briefing, Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, said that France “calls for an end to impunity in Libya and supports the use of individual sanctions and the international criminal courts to prosecute individuals guilty of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.”⁸⁹⁶

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.⁸⁹⁷ 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.⁸⁹⁸ 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.”⁸⁹⁹ 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 procuration.⁹⁰⁰

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 human trafficking and improve border controls.⁹⁰¹ 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.⁹⁰² The agreement aims to fight human trafficking through

⁸⁹⁶ Address by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris), 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/IMG/html/briefing/2017/DDB-2017-11-30.html>.

⁸⁹⁷ 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>.

⁸⁹⁸ 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>.

⁸⁹⁹ 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>.

⁹⁰⁰ 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>.

⁹⁰¹ 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.

⁹⁰² 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.

cooperative initiatives, such as “the exchange of information and technical training and expertise.”⁹⁰³ As well, Germany will “provide financial support to help Egypt secure its borders and fight human trafficking.”⁹⁰⁴

In sum, Germany has taken some efforts to tackle human trafficking domestically and internationally. Germany has imposed measures to ensure the safety of those willingly 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.⁹⁰⁵ 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.’”⁹⁰⁶

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.”⁹⁰⁷

On 12 February 2018, Italy’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Angelino Alfano, made a public address confirming Italy’s commitment to taking action against armed groups trafficking children. Alfano stated the importance of a joint action by governments, non-governmental organizations,

⁹⁰³ 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>.

⁹⁰⁴ 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>.

⁹⁰⁵ 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.

⁹⁰⁶ 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.

⁹⁰⁷ 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_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/il-ministro-alfano-in-missione_17.html.

international organizations and civil society organizations to help “eradicate the phenomenon and punish the perpetrators.”⁹⁰⁸

On 23 March 2018, Italy presented its candidature for the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2019-2021, listing “fight against trafficking in persons” as a priority.⁹⁰⁹ The report outlines Italy’s commitment to “strengthen international cooperation for the investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.”⁹¹⁰ Italy will also “promote with determination international law enforcement and judicial cooperation.”⁹¹¹

Italy has promoted action against trafficking in human beings, particularly along migratory routes, which involves combating trafficking networks, and strengthening cooperation with countries of origin and transit, but has not taken steps to support the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking as of yet.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Muhanna with Jessica Sopher

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.⁹¹² Under the law, human traffickers can be punished for planning and preparing to commit the crime of trafficking in persons.⁹¹³ “This law brings a major change to the criminal justice system, which had basically applied penalties only when crimes had actually been committed.”⁹¹⁴ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government framed the law as necessary to ratify the U.N treaty on international organized crime.⁹¹⁵

⁹⁰⁸ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Angelino Alfano at the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Coalition against Daesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 February 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/settimana-dal-12-al-18-febbraio.html.

⁹⁰⁹ Italian Candidature to the United Nations Human Rights Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/candidatura-dell-italia-al-consiglio-diritti-umani-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

⁹¹⁰ Italy for the Human Rights Council: Human Rights for Peace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2018/04/brochure_human_rights_v12.pdf.

⁹¹¹ Italy for the Human Rights Council: Human Rights for Peace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2018/04/brochure_human_rights_v12.pdf.

⁹¹² 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>.

⁹¹³ 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>.

⁹¹⁴ 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>.

⁹¹⁵ 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>.

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.⁹¹⁶ Japan became the 188th country to accept this convention in an effort to further strengthen cooperation with the international community in combating organised crime.⁹¹⁷ The treaties came into force on 10 August 2017.⁹¹⁸

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 with 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 measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice.⁹¹⁹ 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.”⁹²⁰ Prime Minister May announced that the UK will double its aid spending on human trafficking to “GBP 150 million to enable more work in collaboration with source and transit countries.”⁹²¹ 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.”⁹²²

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.⁹²³ Allen noted in his speech the the UK's law

⁹¹⁶ 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

⁹¹⁷ 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

⁹¹⁸ 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

⁹¹⁹ 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>.

⁹²⁰ 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>.

⁹²¹ 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>.

⁹²² 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>.

⁹²³ 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.”⁹²⁴ 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.”⁹²⁵ Allen also urged all UN members to stand together to put an end to human trafficking.⁹²⁶

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.⁹²⁷ 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.”⁹²⁸ 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.”⁹²⁹

On 21 February 2018, the UK’s Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) hosted an international summit of prosecutors where experts from key countries discussed how to hold those responsible for human trafficking into account.⁹³⁰ Jeremy Wright, Attorney General for England and Wales, said: “tackling modern slavery is a top priority for this Government and the UK is leading the fight internationally. Prosecutions are increasing year on year, but there is more to do. This summit is a step forward in helping us establish a strong, active international network of prosecutors to help tackle these serious crimes.”⁹³¹ The CPS works closely with partners in the criminal justice system both in the UK and overseas to ensure the robust prosecution of human trafficking offenses and is “currently

⁹²⁴ 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>.

⁹²⁵ 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>.

⁹²⁶ 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>.

⁹²⁷ 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>.

⁹²⁸ 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>.

⁹²⁹ 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>.

⁹³⁰ CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

⁹³¹ CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

participating in 22 Joint Investigation Teams with six other nations, to ensure a coordinated approach to individual investigations and prosecutions across countries.”⁹³²

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.

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”⁹³³ 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.”⁹³⁴ 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.”⁹³⁵ In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. and Peru will 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.”⁹³⁶

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.⁹³⁷ “The focus of this year’s report is government’s responsibilities under the Palermo

⁹³² CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

⁹³³ 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>.

⁹³⁴ 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>.

⁹³⁵ 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>.

⁹³⁶ 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>.

⁹³⁷ 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>.

Protocol to criminalize human trafficking of all forms and to prosecute offenders.”⁹³⁸ 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.”⁹³⁹

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.⁹⁴⁰ 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.⁹⁴¹

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.⁹⁴² 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.”⁹⁴³ 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.”⁹⁴⁴ 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.⁹⁴⁵ “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 Darlene Pajarito, Executive Director of the Department of Justice’s IACAT.⁹⁴⁶

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.⁹⁴⁷ The funds will support “the CPC Partnership’s goals and objectives, which include enhancing Ghana’s capacity to investigate, prosecute, and convict child

⁹³⁸ 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>.

⁹³⁹ 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>.

⁹⁴⁰ 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>.

⁹⁴¹ 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>.

⁹⁴² 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>.

⁹⁴³ 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>.

⁹⁴⁴ 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>.

⁹⁴⁵ 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>.

⁹⁴⁶ 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>.

⁹⁴⁷ 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>.

traffickers.”⁹⁴⁸ 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.”⁹⁴⁹

On 30 November 2017, the United States chaired a trilateral meeting on human trafficking in Washington DC, between Mexico, the United States and Canada.⁹⁵⁰ The U.S. underscored its commitment to work in partnership with Mexico and Canada to combat human trafficking; including sharing best practices and tools, advancing shared goals, and enhancing prosecution efforts.⁹⁵¹

On 13 February 2018, the Department of State hosted Cuban delegates in a bilateral meeting on efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including prosecuting traffickers.⁹⁵²

On 14 February 2018, as part of the U.S.-Cuba Law Enforcement Dialogue, the Department of Homeland Security hosted a technical exchange on trafficking in persons.⁹⁵³ The exchange discussed “best practices on investigations and prosecutions, human trafficking trends in the region, and potential areas of coordination to fight the scourge of trafficking, which threatens national security and public health and safety in both countries.”⁹⁵⁴

The US made efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, particularly through their CPC Partnership programs with the Philippines, Ghana, and Peru, which promote efforts to prosecute child traffickers. However, a lack of domestic action means that the United States has only partially complied with its commitment.

Thus, the United States received a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Mubanna and Justin Liu

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

⁹⁴⁸ 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>.

⁹⁴⁹ 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>.

⁹⁵⁰ Fourth Trilateral Meeting on Human Trafficking Between Mexico, the United States, and Canada, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/276311.htm>.

⁹⁵¹ Fourth Trilateral Meeting on Human Trafficking Between Mexico, the United States, and Canada, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/276311.htm>.

⁹⁵² United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

⁹⁵³ United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

⁹⁵⁴ United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

trafficking and sexual exploitation.⁹⁵⁵ The Spotlight Initiative will “deploy large scale investments in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific and the Caribbean,”⁹⁵⁶ aimed at strengthening legislative frameworks, and other preventative measures to eliminate violence against women and girls.⁹⁵⁷

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.⁹⁵⁸ 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,”⁹⁵⁹ Adamson said. She also called for more cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to combat trafficking in persons.⁹⁶⁰ The UN Global Plan of Action is considered an essential framework for joint action to prevent, protect, and prosecute trafficking in persons.⁹⁶¹

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.⁹⁶² She called on the international community to “investigate, prosecute and convict the perpetrators of these crimes and put an end to their

⁹⁵⁵ 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.

⁹⁵⁶ 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.

⁹⁵⁷ 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.

⁹⁵⁸ 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.

⁹⁵⁹ 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.

⁹⁶⁰ 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.

⁹⁶¹ 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.

⁹⁶² 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.

impunity.”⁹⁶³ She also said the EU will continue to cooperate with its international partners with the goal of eliminating trafficking in those countries experiencing conflict.⁹⁶⁴

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.⁹⁶⁵ “The suspected traffickers are to face prosecution for offences including human trafficking, forced labour and child exploitation.”⁹⁶⁶ 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.⁹⁶⁷ 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.⁹⁶⁸

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.”⁹⁶⁹ 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.”⁹⁷⁰ The European Commission will monitor human trafficking investigations and prosecutions along with other anti-trafficking actions set out in

⁹⁶³ 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.

⁹⁶⁴ 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.

⁹⁶⁵ 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>.

⁹⁶⁶ 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>.

⁹⁶⁷ 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.

⁹⁶⁸ 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.

⁹⁶⁹ 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.

⁹⁷⁰ 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.

this Communication and report on progress to the European Parliament and the Council by the end of 2018.⁹⁷¹

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

⁹⁷¹ 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.

8. 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.⁹⁷²

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.⁹⁷³ 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.⁹⁷⁴

G7 leaders continued to build on initiatives pertaining to women’s economic empowerment at the 2016 G7 Isa 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.

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.”⁹⁷⁵ This includes

⁹⁷² 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>.

⁹⁷³ 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>.

⁹⁷⁴ 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>.

⁹⁷⁵ 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>.

increasing participation, promoting equal opportunities and fair selection processes at all levels of decision making for women in the private sector.⁹⁷⁶ 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 United Nations Secretary General's High Level Panel for Women's Economic Empowerment and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁹⁷⁷

G7 leaders acknowledged in the Roadmap that, "in all countries, including the G7, women's participation in political, economic and public life remains uneven"⁹⁷⁸ 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.⁹⁷⁹ 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."⁹⁸⁰ 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 workplace.⁹⁸¹ 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,

⁹⁷⁶ 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>.

⁹⁷⁷ 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>.

⁹⁷⁸ 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>.

⁹⁷⁹ 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>.

⁹⁸⁰ 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>.

⁹⁸¹ 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>.

eliminating sexual harassment at work and using inclusive, non-sexist communication.⁹⁸² 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.⁹⁸³ 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."⁹⁸⁴ 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.⁹⁸⁵

On 23 June 2017, 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 strengthen the capacity of equity-seeking organizations to advocate for and promote action on women's issues, including leadership.⁹⁸⁶

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

⁹⁸² 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>.

⁹⁸³ 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>.

⁹⁸⁴ 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>.

⁹⁸⁵ 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>.

⁹⁸⁶ Government Grants and Contributions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 23 June 2017. Access Date: 15 November 2017. <http://open.canada.ca/search/grants/reference/ad55f0cb426b0386d5c2649d8d445166>.

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.⁹⁸⁷ “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.”⁹⁸⁸

On 8 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.⁹⁸⁹

On 21 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.⁹⁹⁰

On 2 October 2017, 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.”⁹⁹¹ 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.

On 30 October 2017, the Government of Canada announced a 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.⁹⁹² “The private sector,” the policy notes,

⁹⁸⁷ 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.

⁹⁸⁸ 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.

⁹⁸⁹ 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>.

⁹⁹⁰ 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.

⁹⁹¹ 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.

⁹⁹² 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.

“...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.”⁹⁹³

On 15 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.⁹⁹⁴

On 8 March 2018, the Minister of Status of Women, the Honourable Maryam Monsef, announced an investment of CAD 858,500 to Global Compact Network Canada, the Canadian network of the UN Global Compact. The funding will go towards The Gender Equality Leadership Project, a three-year initiative involving the private sector aimed at eliminating obstacles that women face in the workplace.⁹⁹⁵

On 6 March 2018, the Government of Ontario announced a new initiative, Get on Board: Ontario's Implementation Plan to Promote Women in Corporate Leadership, aimed at increasing the number of women in executive positions and on public and private sector boards.⁹⁹⁶

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.⁹⁹⁷

⁹⁹³ 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.

⁹⁹⁴ 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.

⁹⁹⁵ Minister Monsef announces funding for women's economic empowerment on International Women's Day. Status of Women Canada (Ottawa) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/minister-monsef-announces-funding-for-womens-economic-empowerment-on-international-womens-day-676256743.html>.

⁹⁹⁶ Get on Board: Ontario's implementation plan to promote women in corporate leadership. Government of Ontario (Ottawa). 6 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-board-ontarios-implementation-plan-promote-women-corporate-leadership>.

⁹⁹⁷ 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.

On 12 September 2017, Schiappa held a professional equality awareness session and invited 10 of the lowest ranked companies on feminization to participate.⁹⁹⁸ The session presented information about legal requirements and common gender parity practices.⁹⁹⁹

On 10 October 2017, the French government launched a guide focused on gender equality in business aimed for small businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises.¹⁰⁰⁰ 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.

On 8 February 2018, France adopted the third international strategy for gender equality (2018-2022) during the Interministerial International Cooperation and Development Committee meeting. The strategy cited, “strengthening ties with civil society organizations, the private sector and the world of research to combat gender inequalities” as one of its principal action focuses.¹⁰⁰¹

On 7 March 2018, Edouard Philippe, France’s Prime Minister, presented a plan for French companies to erase their pay gaps within 3 years or face possible fines. Included in the plans is the requirement for companies with more than 50 employees to install a software system for payroll monitoring.¹⁰⁰²

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.

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

⁹⁹⁸ 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/>.

⁹⁹⁹ 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/>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ 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>.

¹⁰⁰¹ International Women’s day : France adopts third International strategy for gender equality (2018-2022), Ministère de L’europe et des Affaires étrangères (Paris) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://bd.ambafrance.org/International-Women-s-day-France-adopts-third-International-strategy-for-gender>.

¹⁰⁰² France to fine companies if gender pay gaps not erased, Reuters (Paris) 7 March 2018. Access Date: 6 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-women/france-to-fine-companies-if-gender-pay-gaps-not-erased-idUSKCN1GJ31U>.

media.¹⁰⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁰⁴

On 7 July 2017, at the G20 Hamburg Summit, Chancellor Angela Merkel for Germany launched the “#eSkills4Girls” initiative.¹⁰⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁰⁶ 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.¹⁰⁰⁷ Barley is tackling Germany’s delay in employing women in positions of power in Germany.¹⁰⁰⁸ She aims to increase women’s representation in Germany’s private sectors and create a balance at all levels.¹⁰⁰⁹ 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.

On 6 January 2018, Germany passed a new right to information law that forces employers to reveal their gender pay gap to individual workers under a new federal law.¹⁰¹⁰ This law applies to both the private and public sectors provided that the workplace has more than 200 employees.¹⁰¹¹ This law enables both men and women with the ability to learn how their salary compares to those in

¹⁰⁰³ 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>.

¹⁰⁰⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁰⁵ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁰⁷ 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/>.

¹⁰⁰⁸ 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/>.

¹⁰⁰⁹ 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/>.

¹⁰¹⁰ Press Release: German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>.

¹⁰¹¹ Press Release: German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>.

corresponding jobs.¹⁰¹² This especially grants women the ability to know how their salaries compare to male employees doing the same job and can be used by women who feel disadvantaged compared to their male coworkers in the workplace.¹⁰¹³ Germany passed as part of efforts to address the overrepresentation of women in low paying sectors and underrepresentation in senior positions.¹⁰¹⁴ In passing this law, 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 passed a new law to reveal gender gap pay as a means to encourage more women in active roles in leadership. 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 31 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.¹⁰¹⁵

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.¹⁰¹⁶

In July 2017, Italy underwent a Voluntary National Review for the United Nations. In this review, Italy pledged itself to focus on improving the socio-economic crisis, in part by improving unemployment rates particularly among youth and women.¹⁰¹⁷ In this National Review, Italy has also

¹⁰¹² Press Release: German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>.

¹⁰¹³ Press Release: German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>.

¹⁰¹⁴ Press Release: German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>.

¹⁰¹⁵ 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/>.

¹⁰¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁰¹⁷ Voluntary National Review 2017, United Nations (Italy) July 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/italy>.

set an Agenda for 2030 which includes ensuring women's "full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making."¹⁰¹⁸

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 and affirming a positive perspective on this commitment, 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.

Analyst: Lydia Bisbay

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.¹⁰¹⁹

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.¹⁰²⁰

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.¹⁰²¹

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.¹⁰²²

On 8 March 2018, Seiko Noda, the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, delivered a speech for International Women's Day. She emphasized the importance of the Japanese

¹⁰¹⁸ Voluntary National Review 2017 PDF, United Nations (Italy) July 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/italy>.

¹⁰¹⁹ 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.

¹⁰²⁰ 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.

¹⁰²¹ 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.

¹⁰²² 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.

government's continued emphasis on women's empowerment to increase economic growth and productivity.¹⁰²³

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 has been 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.

On 28 August 2017, the British government officially launched "The Returner Programmes," allocating GBP 5 million in funding.¹⁰²⁴ The Government of the United Kingdom recognizes that British women receive 2% less in pay for every year away from the workplace.¹⁰²⁵ 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.¹⁰²⁶

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 2018.¹⁰²⁷

On 7 September 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom announced the creation of the Business Diversity and Inclusion Group.¹⁰²⁸ 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

¹⁰²³ 国際女性の日」に寄せて 野田女性活躍担当大臣・内閣府特命担当大臣（男女共同参画）メッセージ (International Women's Day "Minister of Women's Success / Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications (Gender Equality) Message) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018.

http://www.gender.go.jp/international/int_un_kaigi/int_iwd/iwd_2018.html.

¹⁰²⁴ 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>.

¹⁰²⁵ 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>.

¹⁰²⁶ 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>.

¹⁰²⁷ 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>.

¹⁰²⁸ 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>.

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.¹⁰²⁹ 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.¹⁰³⁰

On 18 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May met with Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and discussed women's empowerment and gender equality.¹⁰³¹ During the meeting, they 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.¹⁰³²

On 23 April 2018, the Women's Business Council (WBC) and the Government Equalities Office published the "Men as Change Agents" toolkit aimed at CEOs to increase diversity at the board level.¹⁰³³

The United Kingdom is thus taking individual steps to encourage the private sector to value women's active role by establishing training programs that support their return to the workplace after extended time away, 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 workplaces by encouraging transparency and diversity targets.

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.¹⁰³⁴ Among other things, the bill

¹⁰²⁹ 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>.

¹⁰³⁰ 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>.

¹⁰³¹ 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>.

¹⁰³² 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>.

¹⁰³³ UK: The gender pay gap deadline has passed - what next for employers?, Lexology (London) 23 April 2018. Access Date: 7 May 2018.

<https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=377ad71d-c5f2-4858-9462-6e739e98c29a>.

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.¹⁰³⁵

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.¹⁰³⁶ The House recognized the contributions of women-owned businesses to the American economy, and called on several departments to further support women-owned businesses, and committed to writing new policies and creating programs to support women entrepreneurs.³

On 18 December 2017, the House of Representatives introduced a bill to call for more women to be recruited into the aviation industry.¹⁰³⁷ 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.¹⁰³⁸ 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.

On 14 February 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Sunlight in Workplace Harassment Act,” which proposed to amend the 1934 Securities Exchange Act to require disclosure of settlement payments disbursed in workplace harassment and sexual abuse cases.¹⁰³⁹ The new bill would require companies to annually disclose the total number of sexual assault, discrimination, and harassment settlements reached involving employees of the issuing company, its contractors, subsidiaries and subcontractors.

¹⁰³⁴ 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>.

¹⁰³⁵ 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>.

¹⁰³⁶ 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>.

¹⁰³⁷ 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>.

¹⁰³⁸ 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>.

¹⁰³⁹ “Sunlight in Workplace Harassment Act”, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 14 February 2018. Access Date: 15 March 2018. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/5028/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22women+business%22%5D%7D&r=13>.

On 2 April 2018, the House of Representatives introduced the “Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018” to promote programs that relate to women’s entrepreneurship and economic activity that are carried out by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).¹⁰⁴⁰ To combat the economic disparities that are worsened by gender inequality, Congress aims to improve USAID’s policies with regards to how they affect women by making lending money for entrepreneurial pursuits easier, thus forcing fewer women to abandon these projects because of a lack of financial resources.

The United States has partially complied with its commitment. The US 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 and affirming a positive perspective on this commitment, however, no progress has been made with respect to the creation of gender equality labels and the promotion of role models.

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.”¹⁰⁴¹

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.¹⁰⁴²

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 2016.¹⁰⁴³

¹⁰⁴⁰ “Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018”, Library of Congress (Washington D.C.) 12 April 2018 Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/5480/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22gender+entrepreneur%22%5D%7D&r=1>.

¹⁰⁴¹ 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>.

¹⁰⁴² 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>.

¹⁰⁴³ 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>.

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.¹⁰⁴⁴

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.¹⁰⁴⁵

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.¹⁰⁴⁶

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.¹⁰⁴⁷

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.¹⁰⁴⁸

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.¹⁰⁴⁹

On 8 March 2018, the European Commission released a study on the presence of women in information and communications technologies.¹⁰⁵⁰

On 22 March 2018, the European Institute for Gender Equality published a report on gender segregation called “Study and Work in the EU: set apart by gender.” Its purpose is to monitor the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for Equality, Development and

¹⁰⁴⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁴⁵ 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>.

¹⁰⁴⁶ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁷ 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/>.

¹⁰⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁰⁴⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Women in the Digital Age, European Commission (Brussels) 8 March 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018.

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/increase-gender-gap-digital-sector-study-women-digital-age>.

Peace, an agenda for women's empowerment. Among other issues, it analyzes gender gaps on the levels of responsibility or positions in the workforce. The report also includes recommendations.¹⁰⁵¹

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

¹⁰⁵¹ Study and Work in the EU: set apart by gender, European Institute for Gender Equality (Luxembourg) 22 March 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. <http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/eige-publications/study-and-work-eu-set-apart-gender-report>.

9. Gender: Intersecting Inequalities

“[We decide to] put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.”

Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.25		

Background

Gender equality is defined by the United Nations as “the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.”¹⁰⁵² Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by social inequalities, as recognized in the Taormina leader’s declaration: “Women and girls face high rates of discrimination, harassment, and violence and other human rights violations and abuses.”¹⁰⁵³ Moreover, citizens around the globe are demanding better and more equal access for all to quality education and economic opportunities, pushing G7 leaders to promote women participation in these key areas.¹⁰⁵⁴ Thus, at Taormina G7 leaders adopted the Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, agreeing to work together to empower women through facilitating equal and fair opportunities.

The G7 formally adopted the importance of women’s economic empowerment in 1990 at the Houston Summit.¹⁰⁵⁵ An emphasis on women’s health and education continued on until the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, which led to an unprecedented 29 commitments on gender-related issues.¹⁰⁵⁶ In 2016 at Ise Shima, G7 leaders released a 32-page declaration with two pages dedicated entirely to gender equality and women’s empowerment. This was lacking hard targets or timelines for gender commitments and any indication of plans to equally divide unpaid work and domestic work

¹⁰⁵² Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2017/05/12/pp041917gender-budgeting-in-g7-countries>

¹⁰⁵³ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹⁰⁵⁴ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹⁰⁵⁵ The G7 and Gender Equality: Ise-Shima Edition, Nato Association of Canada (Toronto) June 2016. Access Date: 4 November 2017 <http://natoassociation.ca/the-g7-and-gender-equality-ise-shima-edition/>

¹⁰⁵⁶ The G7 and Gender Equality: Ise-Shima Edition, Nato Association of Canada (Toronto) June 2016. Access Date: 4 November 2017 <http://natoassociation.ca/the-g7-and-gender-equality-ise-shima-edition/>

between men and women. In contrast, a defining feature of the 2015 Schloss Elmau Declaration was its clear implementation of defined targets and timelines for achieving their goals.¹⁰⁵⁷

The G7, supported by and supporting other international organizations, have long worked towards reducing gender inequalities, with positive results seen since the 1990s.¹⁰⁵⁸ The G7 recognizes, however, that gaps remain. Yet, in an International Monetary Fund paper on “Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries,” requested by Italy as host in 2017, significant gender gaps remain.¹⁰⁵⁹ The paper reported that there is a 14% gender wage gap, with men making more than women, that the women’s labour market participation rate continues to lag 17% behind that of men and that approximately 70% of unpaid work is performed by women.¹⁰⁶⁰

Women have historically been provided with less opportunities when compared to their male counterparts. Due to this, the G7 countries have had discussions of policies aimed towards gender equality. Policies towards gender budgeting are a necessity in the G7 countries. Due to the immense nature of this concern, the G7 leaders agreed to adopt the “G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Empowerment,” within which they committed to “put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty” and in so doing pay particular attention to social factors that impact the social status of women, such as age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and family composition.¹⁰⁶¹ Many other institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, have also evaluated gender and poverty trends, coming to a similar conclusion that women are not as equally represented by domestic policies when compared to men.

At Taormina G7 leaders agreed to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty. In so doing the G7 agreed to give specific attention to the factors that negatively impact the social status of women. These factors, as identified in the commitment, include age, disability, race, ethnicity and family composition.

Ongoing discussions on poverty reduction and gender at the international level include discussions at the World Trade Organization and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, among others. The G7 member must be an active participant in at least some of these discussions to be found in compliance with this commitment. The G7 members have initiated such discussions and have agreed on adoption of the “G7 Roadmap for a Gender Responsive Economic Empowerment,” leaders have decided on pursuing ways to provide solutions to women to get out of poverty.

The following are goals that were a result of the roadmap and examples of addressing intersecting inequalities within the G7:

¹⁰⁵⁷ The G7 and Gender Equality: Ise-Shima Edition, Nato Association of Canada (Toronto) June 2016. Access Date: 4 November 2017 <http://natoassociation.ca/the-g7-and-gender-equality-ise-shima-edition/>

¹⁰⁵⁸ Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2017/05/12/pp041917gender-budgeting-in-g7-countries>

¹⁰⁵⁹ Every Women Counts: Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <https://blogs.imf.org/2017/05/13/every-woman-counts-gender-budgeting-in-g7-countries/>

¹⁰⁶⁰ Every Women Counts: Gender Budgeting in G7 Countries, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <https://blogs.imf.org/2017/05/13/every-woman-counts-gender-budgeting-in-g7-countries/>

¹⁰⁶¹ G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>

- There is a focus on developing a new gender-sensitive and multidimensional analysis of poverty and attempting mainstream gender equality in the development of anti-poverty strategies and all other economic, social and environmental policies.¹⁰⁶²
- A focus on women's access to decent and quality jobs is a major component of these commitments. G7 members must remain commitment to reducing the labor force participation rate by 25% between women and men by 2025 through targeted boosts of female participation.¹⁰⁶³ There also needs to be recognition of unpaid and domestic work and its estimated contributions to the economy and through such, invest in social infrastructure meant to support households' care for dependents.¹⁰⁶⁴
- G7 countries must be committed to eliminating violence against women and girls throughout their lives. The promotion and enforcement of appropriate measures to end violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres must be implemented.¹⁰⁶⁵

Commitment Features

The social status, defined by the Oxford Dictionary as a person's standing or importance in relation to other people within a society should be considered different than economic status. Intersecting inequalities are when multiple inequalities overlap giving rise to an intersecting model of inequality. Multiple inequalities, when not intersecting, give an effect of individual inequalities added onto each other. When, however, they are intersecting they tend to exacerbate the effects of each individual inequality.

The six factors of discussion are: age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion and family composition.

For full compliance the G7 member is given a score of +1. Thus, has the obligation to demonstrate they have paid specific attention to intersecting gender inequalities in international discussions, such as by, but not limited to, directly addressing and making plans to put measures into place, to provide solutions to bring women out of poverty, giving focus to multiple intersecting inequalities. G7 member should address at least four of the six factors discussed in the commitment.

For partial compliance the G7 member is given a score of 0. In this category, the country has to demonstrate they have paid specific attention to intersecting gender inequalities in international discussions, such as by providing solutions to address the intersecting inequalities. For partial compliance, the discussion of such solutions, addressing three of the six, or 50%, of the factors is sufficient

The G7 member is given a score of -1 for non-compliance if it has participated in international discussions on gender but did not pay specific attention to intersecting inequalities or if the member has taken action that is antithetical to the commitment. If G7 member has moved away from addressing intersecting inequalities or has not participated in any discussions, it falls into non-compliance. Additionally, if the member has addressed fewer than three of the factors discussed, it falls into non-compliance.

¹⁰⁶² G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>

¹⁰⁶³ G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>

¹⁰⁶⁴ G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>

¹⁰⁶⁵ G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 (Taormina) May 2017. Access Date: 12 October 2017 <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Gender%20Roadmap.pdf>

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Members fail to participate in discussions of intersecting inequalities and address none of the factors of discussion
0	Members take action to discuss intersecting inequalities while addressing 1-4 factors of discussion.
+1	Members take actions towards discussion of intersecting inequalities as well as planning solutions while addressing 5-6 of the factors of discussion.

Lead Analyst: Zara Bukhari

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to commitment to putting intersecting inequalities at the forefront of discussions on lifting women out of poverty.

On 3 October 2017, Status of Women Canada published an article defining Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) and how the Government of Canada applies it across all sectors.¹⁰⁶⁶ The article emphasizes that gender is only one part of individuals' identities, and that effective analysis must examine other intersecting factors including race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, and income.¹⁰⁶⁷ The article also includes information on courses to learn about GBA+ and how to apply GBA+ everyday.¹⁰⁶⁸

On 27 February 2018, the Government of Canada released the federal budget for 2018. Included in the budget was the 2018 Gender Results Framework, an entire section of the budget dedicated to improving the data, analysis and resources for gender issues across Canada.¹⁰⁶⁹ To create the Gender Results Framework, Canada applied GBA+ and recognizes that gender intersects with other factors, including race, class, sexuality, and ability to impact individuals' everyday life.¹⁰⁷⁰ The Gender Results Framework has six pillars of action: Education and Skills Development; Economic Participation and Prosperity; Leadership and Democratic Participation; Gender Based Violence and Access to Justice; Poverty Reduction, Health and Wellbeing; and Gender Equality around the World.¹⁰⁷¹

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Canada published its new Feminist International Assistance Policy.¹⁰⁷² The policy defines its approach as based on human rights and takes into account forms of discrimination intersecting with one another, including sex, race, religion, age, ability, ethnicity, place of birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrant or refugee status.¹⁰⁷³ The policy states "a feminist approach to international assistance places gender equality at the centre of poverty eradication and peacebuilding efforts by challenging the discrimination faced by women and girls around the world

¹⁰⁶⁶ Government of Canada's Approach, Status of Women Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/gba-acsc/approach-approche-en.html?wbdisable=true>

¹⁰⁶⁷ Government of Canada's Approach, Status of Women Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/gba-acsc/approach-approche-en.html?wbdisable=true>

¹⁰⁶⁸ Government of Canada's Approach, Status of Women Canada (Ottawa) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/gba-acsc/approach-approche-en.html?wbdisable=true>

¹⁰⁶⁹ Budget 2018's Gender Results Framework, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-05-en.html>

¹⁰⁷⁰ Budget 2018's Gender Results Framework, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-05-en.html>

¹⁰⁷¹ Budget 2018's Gender Results Framework, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-05-en.html>

¹⁰⁷² Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

¹⁰⁷³ Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

and by recognizing that inequalities exist along intersectional lines.”¹⁰⁷⁴ The policy goes on to describe five action areas, including partners and projects, where Canadian international assistance funding would work to empower women around the world.

On 18 April 2018, the Government of Canada released a G7 engagement paper on advancing gender equality.¹⁰⁷⁵ The engagement paper makes special mention of the need for recognition of intersecting identity factors, including race, ethnicity, disability, and age, and their ability to further oppressive forms of inequality.¹⁰⁷⁶

Canada has included analysis based on the intersecting of multiple inequalities throughout its national and international action plans and has addressed five out of the six factors.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Katrina Bland

France: 0

France has partially with its commitment to discuss intersecting inequalities, and has addressed 1-2 factors of discussion.

On 19 June 2017, the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, France re-affirmed its commitment to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda of the United Nations. On this day, France also stated its intention to take sexual violence into account when developing policies through its Gender and Development Strategy 2013-2017.¹⁰⁷⁷

On 9 October 2017, Jean-Yves Le Drian, the minister for Europe and foreign affairs, hosted Plan International representatives from Senegal, Mali and Franco Cape-Verde, to discuss its report “Unlock the Power of Girls Now.” During this meeting, France participated in discussions about the obstacles of “pregnancy and early marriages” in schooling girls, and the prospects of providing girls with “quality education and participation in political and community life.” France intends to keep working with Plan International in Senegal, Mali, and Togo to “combat gender-related violence in schools,” and plans to do so “through community outreach and raising awareness among educational staff, the courts, and the police.”¹⁰⁷⁸

¹⁰⁷⁴ Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

¹⁰⁷⁵ Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. https://g7.gc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/18-101-Gender_Equality_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁷⁶ Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. https://g7.gc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/18-101-Gender_Equality_EN.pdf

¹⁰⁷⁷ Human rights – International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 19 June 2017. Access date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/events/article/human-rights-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-sexual-violence-in>

¹⁰⁷⁸ International Day of the Girl Child (11.10.17), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 11 October 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/women-s-rights/events-6401/article/international-day-of-the-girl-child-11-10-17>

On 11 October 2017, the International Day of the Girl Child, the French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs released a statement saying: “France reaffirms its commitment to defending girls’ basic rights and their access to education.”¹⁰⁷⁹

On 27 October 2017, France held an open debate called “Women, Peace, and Security” at the French UN Security Council presidency.¹⁰⁸⁰ The purpose of the debate was to “highlight the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution.”¹⁰⁸¹

On 25 November 2017, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement expressing that “France remains committed to combating all forms of violence against women and girls.”¹⁰⁸²

On 8 January 2018, the French Secretary of State for Equality between men and women, Marlene Schiappa, announced that the French government was working on more stringent legislation to enforce transparency and compliance with France’s already existing equal pay laws. Schiappa also mentioned working with EU officials on Europe-wide pay transparency measures.¹⁰⁸³

France has partially complied with the commitment by participating in discussions on how family composition affects girls. France has restated its commitment to empower women and girls, but has not emphasized the effects of overlapping inequalities or made any changes to domestic or international gender policies.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Zabireen Tarefdar

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to putting intersecting inequalities at the forefront of discussions on lifting women out of poverty.

On 26 June 2017, the Federal Foreign Office of Germany published an article describing the ways Germany is active at national and international levels in protecting persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁸⁴ The article made special mention of implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of

¹⁰⁷⁹ International Day of the Girl Child (11.10.17), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 11 October 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/women-s-rights/events-6401/article/international-day-of-the-girl-child-11-10-17>

¹⁰⁸⁰ UN – International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (November 25 2017)), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 24 November 2017. Access date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/women-s-rights/events-6401/article/un-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women-25-11-17>

¹⁰⁸¹ Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian – UN – Open Debate on Women, Peace, and Security hosted by the French UN Security Council presidency (27 October 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 21 October 2017. Access date: 25 October 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/events/events-2017/article/statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-un-open-debate-on-women-peace-and-security>

¹⁰⁸² UN – International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (November 25 2017)), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris). 24 November 2017. Access date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/women-s-rights/events-6401/article/un-international-day-for-the-elimination-of-violence-against-women-25-11-17>

¹⁰⁸³ France: Macron’s government pledges to fight gender wage gap, Business Insider UK (Paris). 8 January 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <http://uk.businessinsider.com/ap-france-macrons-government-pledges-to-fight-gender-wage-gap-2018-1>

¹⁰⁸⁴ Rights of Persons with Disabilities, German Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/ausenpolitik/themen/menschenrechte/08-behinderung/-/227622>

Persons with Disabilities, which strengthens the rights of women and girls by referring to the specific discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities.¹⁰⁸⁵

On 6 January 2018, a new law addressing the gender pay gap came into force in Germany that gives women the right to ask how their salary compares with men in similar positions.¹⁰⁸⁶ The law made no reference to possible intersecting inequalities and their affect on gender pay gap or how to address them.

On 9 April 2018, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas opened the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network Meeting with a speech that described the importance of including women in peace processes.¹⁰⁸⁷

Although Germany's foreign policy includes recognition of the effects of intersecting inequalities on women, there is no evidence of further new initiatives since the Taormina Summit in May 2017.¹⁰⁸⁸ Germany also Germany has therefore only addressed one of the six factors of discussion.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Katrina Bland

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to “put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.”

On 26 September 2017, the Italian government launched its first official plan on the integration of immigrants into Italian society. Key objectives of this plan include enforcing gender equality, providing employment opportunities with special support to immigrant women and paying further attention under the healthcare system to vulnerable populations such as victims of female genital mutilation and victims of gendered violence.¹⁰⁸⁹

On 3 November 2017, the World Economic Forum announced that out of 144 countries, Italy ranks 82nd for equal opportunities at work and in politics, education, and health.¹⁰⁹⁰ Italy is down 32 spots from last year, where they were ranked higher for equal opportunities for men and women.¹⁰⁹¹

On 21 November 2017, the Italian Government and UN Women signed an agreement for a new programme for women's empowerment in Palestine. The new programme will be funded by the

¹⁰⁸⁵ Rights of Persons with Disabilities, German Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/menschenrechte/08-behinderung/-/227622>

¹⁰⁸⁶ German employers forced to reveal gender pay gap, Financial Times (Berlin) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/e9f618c0-f210-11e7-ac08-07c3086a2625>

¹⁰⁸⁷ Speech by Foreign Minister Heiko Maas at the opening of the Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Meeting, Foreign Federal Office (Berlin) 9 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/Newsroom/maas-rede-frauen-frieden-sicherheit/1897650>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Women and gender equality, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/menschenrechte/05-frauen>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Piano nazionale d'integrazione dei titolari de protezione internazioanle, Dipartimento per le Libertà civili e l'Immigrazione (Rome). 26 September 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/piano-nazionale-integrazione.pdf>

¹⁰⁹⁰ Global Gender Gap Report 2017, World Economic Forum (Geneva). 1 September 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2017.pdf

¹⁰⁹¹ Italy's gender gap is getting a whole lot worse, The Local Italy (Rome). 3 November 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.thelocal.it/20171103/italy-gender-gap-worse>

Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and will promote women's equal access to decent work and economic opportunities through market-oriented skills training.¹⁰⁹² The new programme will also focus on fostering an environment that supports women's labour market participation on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination.¹⁰⁹³

On 5 October 2017, Maggiore di Lodi held a mental health week for women suffering from anxiety, depression, mood disorders, sleep disorders, psychosis and eating disorders.¹⁰⁹⁴

On 27 October 2017, Ambassador Inigo Lambertini, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations made a statement at the Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security. In the statement, Lambertini encouraged the UN to set an example of gender parity, and described the negative impacts of the exclusion of women and girls from peacebuilding processes as well as the consequences for society of human trafficking and forced marriages.¹⁰⁹⁵ Lambertini also announced the opening of the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network that will address issues of migration, human trafficking and violent extremism, through prevention and mediation and capacity building.¹⁰⁹⁶ Lambertini encouraged all UN members to set aside funding for changes in the issue area of women, peace and security for similar programs.¹⁰⁹⁷

Italy addressed race, family composition, ethnicity and disability in discussions of gender equality internationally and nationally.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Bailey McMaster

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities in the workplace, political stage, and in larger society at the forefront you focusing on three key factors.

On 19 July 2017, the UN Women and Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized an event to showcase the regional programme "Empowered Women, Peaceful communities."¹⁰⁹⁸ The program

¹⁰⁹² Italy, UN Women sign agreement on women's empowerment in Palestine, Palestinian News and Info Agency (Jerusalem). 21 November 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018.

<http://english.wafa.ps/page.aspx?id=bwz394a94403428317abwz394>

¹⁰⁹³ Italy, UN Women sign agreement on women's empowerment in Palestine, Palestinian News and Info Agency (Jerusalem). 21 November 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018.

<http://english.wafa.ps/page.aspx?id=bwz394a94403428317abwz394>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Salute mentale, open day in ospedale: ecco le iniziative al Maggiore di Lodi, Il Giorno (Milan). 10 October 2017. Access date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.ilgiorno.it/lodi/cronaca/open-day-salute-mentale-1.3445029>

¹⁰⁹⁵ Security Council – Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome). 27 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018.

https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/consiglio-di-sicurezza-open-debate_0.html

¹⁰⁹⁶ Security Council – Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome). 27 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018.

https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/consiglio-di-sicurezza-open-debate_0.html

¹⁰⁹⁷ Security Council – Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome). 27 October 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018.

https://italyun.esteri.it/rappresentanza_onu/en/comunicazione/archivio-news/2017/10/consiglio-di-sicurezza-open-debate_0.html

¹⁰⁹⁸ Tokyo event showcases new approaches for promoting gender equality and peace through music, art and comedy, UN Women, 13 March, 2018. Access date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/3/news-tokyo-event-showcases-new-approaches-for-promoting-gender-equality-and-peace>

aims to empower women as a means to achieve harmony in communities. This is relevant to discrimination as a result of race and ethnicity.

On 2 November 2017, Tokyo hosted the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) 2017 where Foreign Minister Taro Kono announced contribution of USD 50 million to the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi).¹⁰⁹⁹ Minister Kono emphasized that Japan aims to make and support economies where “no one is left behind and all women shine.”¹¹⁰⁰ At the same event, Government of Japan and World Bank jointly hosted the women empowerment special event that was attended by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Ivanka Trump.

In March 2018, male leaders General Meeting took place under the guidance of Minister Seiko Noda-Minister of State for Gender Equality.¹¹⁰¹ Areas of practices discussed and agreed on were “training and promotion of women, change in work style and lifestyle of men, cooperation with regional organizations and other companies, and dealing with unconscious bias.”¹¹⁰² This is relevant to discrimination as a result of age, race, and family.

On 16 May, 2018, Japan government passed the equality bill in order to encourage women representation in Politics.¹¹⁰³ The law states that political parties should take steps to ensure that the number of men and women running for an election are largely equal in order to witness an increased proportion of female lawmakers and cabinet ministers in Japan.¹¹⁰⁴

Thus, for its efforts to address the intersections of race, ethnicity, and age as factors impacting on the social status of women, Japan receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Sukhmeet Singh

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

On 21 June 2017, Queen Elizabeth delivered a speech at the Houses of Parliament. The speech outlined proposed policies and legislation. The Queen stated, “My government will make further progress to tackle the gender pay gap and discrimination against people on the basis of their race, faith, gender, disability or sexual orientation.” This draws attention to the multiple dimensions of inequality contributing to unequal pay.¹¹⁰⁵

On 18 September 2017, during her visit to Canada, Prime Minister Theresa May delivered a statement during a joint press conference with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. May stated the

¹⁰⁹⁹ World Assembly for Women WAW! Report. November 1-3, 2017. Access date: 20 May 2018.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000334242.pdf>

¹¹⁰⁰ World Assembly for Women WAW! Report. November 1-3, 2017. Access date: 20 May 2018.
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000334242.pdf>

¹¹⁰¹ General meeting on March 2018, Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office. Access date: 20 May 2018.
http://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/mge/declaration/general_meeting2018.html

¹¹⁰² General meeting on March 2018, Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office. Access date: 20 May 2018.
http://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/mge/declaration/general_meeting2018.html

¹¹⁰³ Japan equality bill on lawmaker candidacy enacted, NHK World News, 16 May 2018. Access date: 20 May 2018.
https://www.google.com/amp/s/www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20180516_26/amp.html

¹¹⁰⁴ Japan equality bill on lawmaker candidacy enacted, NHK World News, 16 May 2018. Access date: 20 May 2018.
https://www.google.com/amp/s/www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20180516_26/amp.html

¹¹⁰⁵ Queen's Speech 2017, Cabinet Office and Prime Minister's Office (London). 21 June 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/queens-speech-2017>.

importance of eliminating the gender pay gap, and working to improve welfare for women worldwide. She gave emphasis to helping women in situations of “domestic violence, sexual violence in armed conflict and educational and economic exclusion.”¹¹⁰⁶

On 17 November 2017, the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission published a report on the impact of tax, social security and public spending reforms. The report indicated that the decisions will disproportionately affect some groups more than others, including women, the elderly, and racial minorities.¹¹⁰⁷

On 25 November 2017, the International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt discussed the importance of eliminating violence against women worldwide. She stated that the Department for International Development will provide GBP 12 million from December 2018 through December 2020 to the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.¹¹⁰⁸

United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of international discussions on the social status of women. Age, disability, race and sexual orientation have been brought forth in discussions on women. However, specific plans to address poverty in a multi-dimensional way have not been put in place.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Emi Yasuda

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

On 12 October 2017, the US Department of State welcomed 48 international women leaders in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) as part of the three-week International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP).¹¹⁰⁹ The program explored effective practices in the development of women and other underrepresented groups in STEM, a field “crucial to empowering women economically.”¹¹¹⁰ The IVLP was inspired by the screening of the film *Hidden Figures*, which centres on the contributions of female African American mathematicians to NASA during the 20th century

¹¹⁰⁶ PM press conference with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau: 18 September. 18 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-press-conference-with-canadian-prime-minister-justin-trudeau-18-september>.

¹¹⁰⁷ Poorest hit hardest by tax, social security and public spending reforms, Equality and Human Rights Commission. 17 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/our-work/news/poorest-hit-hardest-tax-social-security-and-public-spending-reforms>.

¹¹⁰⁸ The UK steps up to lead global drive to tackle violence against girls and women, Department for International Development and The Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt MP. 25 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-uk-steps-up-to-lead-global-drive-to-tackle-violence-against-girls-and-women>.

¹¹⁰⁹ Deputy Secretary of State Sullivan Welcomes 48 International Women Leaders in STEM to the United States, US Department of State (Washington). 11 October 2017. Access date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/274741.htm>

¹¹¹⁰ Girls' STEM Education Can Drive Economic Growth, Council on Foreign Relations (New York). 16 June 2017. Access date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.cfr.org/blog/girls-stem-education-can-drive-economic-growth>

space race, at US embassies and consulates in more than 80 countries throughout 2017. The screenings fostered discussions on the intersections of race and gender in STEM careers.¹¹¹¹

On 19 July 2017, the Office on Women's Health within the US Department of Health and Human Services released its final report on Opioid Use, Misuse and Overdose in Women. The report highlighted the disproportionate health consequences faced by socioeconomically disadvantaged drug leaders and discussed race and ethnicity as intersecting inequalities in relation to women's opioid use.¹¹¹²

On 11 October 2017, the US Department of State recognized the International Day of the Girl by affirming the United States' commitment to promote the status of more than one billion girls around the world. Globally, US Embassies and Ambassadors celebrated by hosting events to showcase programs that address challenges faced by girls, who experience the intersection of age and gender among other inequalities.¹¹¹³ US President Donald Trump also acknowledged the Day of the Girl in a statement released by the White House Office of the Press Secretary on 11 October 2017. Trump highlighted US efforts to encourage the economic well-being of women and girls through opportunities in STEM and access to vocational training.¹¹¹⁴

On 30 January 2018, the National Council on Disability released a report titled "Not on the Radar: Sexual Assault of College Students with Disabilities."¹¹¹⁵ The report details the lack of accessibility in communication and mobility offered to student victims with disabilities, as well as the failure of existing federal research programs on sexual assault to recognize these students — critical shortcomings given that "31.6 percent of undergraduate females with disabilities reported nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or incapacitation, compared to 18.4 percent of undergraduate females without a disability."¹¹¹⁶

Thus, for its efforts to address the intersections of race, ethnicity, disability and age as factors impacting on the social status of women, the US receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Grace McCormick

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

¹¹¹¹Hidden No More: Here's how the State Department is Empowering International Women Leaders in STEM, US Department of State (Washington). 18 August 2017. Access date: 24 November 2017.

<https://eca.state.gov/highlight/hidden-no-more-heres-how-state-department-empowering-international-women-leaders-stem>

¹¹¹²Final Report: Opioid Use, Misuse and Overdose in Women, Office on Women's Health (Washington). 19 July 2017. Access date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.womenshealth.gov/files/documents/final-report-opioid-508.pdf>

¹¹¹³#GirlsShine on International Day of the Girl, US Department of State (Washington). 20 October 2017. Access date: 24 November 2017. <https://blogs.state.gov/stories/2017/10/20/en/girlsshine-international-day-girl>

¹¹¹⁴Statement from President Donald J. Trump on International Day of the Girl, The White House (Washington). 11 October 2017. Access date: 4 February 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-president-donald-j-trump-international-day-girl/>

¹¹¹⁵Not on the Radar: Sexual Assault of College Students with Disabilities, National Council on Disability (Washington). 30 January 2018. Access date: 4 February 2018. https://ncd.gov/sites/default/files/NCD_Not_on_the_Radar_Accessible.pdf

¹¹¹⁶Federal Study Shows Universities Lack Plans for, Feds Lack Attention to Student Sexual Assault Victims with Disabilities, National Council on Disability (Washington). 30 January 2018. Access date: 4 February 2018. <https://ncd.gov/newsroom/2018/federal-study-shows-universities-lack-plans-feds-lack-attention-student-sexual-assau-0>

On 20 November, 2017, the European Commission released a report and action plan for the upcoming two years regarding the pay gap. Here, they specifically mention a quota for women in executive positions in addition to education regarding the breakdown of stereotypes. The composition of family is specifically mentioned in relation to stereotypes of women in the caretaking role.¹¹¹⁷

On 13 December 2017, the European Commission announced assistance of EUR 1 billion going to Niger, with gender equality, girl's empowerment, and education as foci of the funding. This places age, race, and ethnicity as additional inequalities to be addressed with this policy.¹¹¹⁸

On 20 December 2017, the European Commission adopted the 2018 Rights, Equality and Citizenship Work Programme which allocated EUR 62.3 million to several funding initiatives. Areas of policy priority are increasing work-life balance for parents, violence against children, young people and women and its impact on economic empowerment, combating economic disenfranchisement of the Roma, and discrimination against LGBTI persons in the workplace.¹¹¹⁹ This is relevant to discrimination as a result of age, race, and family composition.

On 6 March 2018, the European Commission published a factsheet on the EU's efforts to achieve gender equality. In the factsheet, the European Commission describes efforts to help women and families achieve work-life balance as well as efforts to eradicate gender-based violence, particularly for women with disabilities as among the most vulnerable.¹¹²⁰

The EU has researched and created active policy to rectify gender inequality, in addition to four factors of identity (age, race, ethnicity, and family composition) having been discussed.

Thus, the EU has fully complied with its commitment and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Heather Wong

¹¹¹⁷Commission steps up efforts to tackle the gender pay gap, European Commission: Justice and Consumers (Brussels) 20 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017

http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=607452

¹¹¹⁸EU will support Niger with assistance of €1 billion by 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 2 January, 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5233_en.htm

¹¹¹⁹Adoption of the 2018 Rights, Equality and Citizenship Work Programme, European Commission: Justice and Consumers (Brussels) 22 December 2017. Access Date: January 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=611776

¹¹²⁰Questions and Answers: What is the EU doing for women's rights and gender equality? European Commission (Brussels). 6 March 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-1602_en.htm

10. 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.¹¹²¹ 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.¹¹²² 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.¹¹²³

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.”¹¹²⁴ 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.¹¹²⁵

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

¹¹²¹ 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>

¹¹²² 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>

¹¹²³ 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>

¹¹²⁴ ‘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>

¹¹²⁵ ‘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>

million people worldwide were considered international migrants, while an estimated 19.5 million people were refugees in 2014.¹¹²⁶ 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.¹¹²⁷ 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.¹¹²⁸

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.¹¹²⁹ The G7 had additionally pledged to support the internally displaced people (IDPs) which fall under the refugee classification and required significant aid.¹¹³⁰

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.¹¹³¹ Additionally, the G7 expanded its commitment at the 2014 Brussels Summit of supporting refugee host countries.¹¹³² It highlighted the need to support middle-income countries and address refugee flows and increase resources to manage the crisis.¹¹³³

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.¹¹³⁴ The G7 also urged the implementation of changes to both state and international law to provide a more effective resettlement route for migrating populations and enforce wider protections for them during the humanitarian catastrophe.¹¹³⁵

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

¹¹²⁶ 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

¹¹²⁷ 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

¹¹²⁸ 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

¹¹²⁹ 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>

¹¹³⁰ 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>

¹¹³¹ 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

¹¹³² 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

¹¹³³ 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

¹¹³⁴ 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>

¹¹³⁵ 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>

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.¹¹³⁶

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.¹¹³⁷ 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.¹¹³⁸ Countries such as Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have seen a significant number of Syrian refugees enter their borders, putting a significant strain on health care, shelter, education and employment.¹¹³⁹ This further instability could trigger further migration and create more difficult living situations for both the migrants and the citizens of the host state.¹¹⁴⁰ 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 in economically fragile countries to promote economic development

¹¹³⁶ 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/>

¹¹³⁷ 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/>

¹¹³⁸ 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>

¹¹³⁹ 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>

¹¹⁴⁰ 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>

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.¹¹⁴¹ Areas prone to environmental disasters and climate change affected regions often see many citizens leave after their homes are ravaged by adverse environmental conditions.¹¹⁴² 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.

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 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.

¹¹⁴¹ 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/>

¹¹⁴² 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/>

On 29 August 2017, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau met with King Abdullah II of Jordan to deepen relations between the two countries.¹¹⁴³ 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.¹¹⁴⁴ 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.¹¹⁴⁵

On 4 October 2017, International Development Minister Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that the federal government will contribute an additional CAD 3 million to help the Rohingya Muslims fleeing Myanmar.¹¹⁴⁶ 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.¹¹⁴⁷

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 responsibly grow the number of permanent residents Canada welcomes annually.¹¹⁴⁸ 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.¹¹⁴⁹ 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.¹¹⁵⁰

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.¹¹⁵¹ Canada has pledged more than CAD 25 million in humanitarian assistance for Bangladesh and

¹¹⁴³ 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>

¹¹⁴⁴ 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>

¹¹⁴⁵ 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>

¹¹⁴⁶ 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/>

¹¹⁴⁷ 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/>

¹¹⁴⁸ 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

¹¹⁴⁹ 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

¹¹⁵⁰ 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

¹¹⁵¹ 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/>

Myanmar throughout 2017, contributing to the UN's appeal for USD 434 million before February 2018.¹¹⁵²

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.¹¹⁵³ Canada recently pledged to resettle 27,000 refugees in 2018 of which approximately 9,000 are UNHCR-referred resettlements.¹¹⁵⁴

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Trudeau issued a statement condemning the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya.¹¹⁵⁵ He called on all UN members to implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.¹¹⁵⁶ He stated 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.¹¹⁵⁷

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.¹¹⁵⁸ 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.¹¹⁵⁹

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.¹¹⁶⁰ The funding will contribute to access to sufficient water, sanitation, family

¹¹⁵² 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/>

¹¹⁵³ 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/>

¹¹⁵⁴ 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/>

¹¹⁵⁵ 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>

¹¹⁵⁶ 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>

¹¹⁵⁷ 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>

¹¹⁵⁸ 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

¹¹⁵⁹ 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

¹¹⁶⁰ 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

planning, health care, shelter and support groups.¹¹⁶¹ This funding addresses the needs of those affected by the crisis and aids in ensuring necessities are provided to them in their home country.¹¹⁶²

On 15 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced CAD 10.4 million in humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities in Somalia.¹¹⁶³ 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.¹¹⁶⁴ The funds will address healthcare, food assistance, and water scarcity during this time of severe drought — a powerful environmental cause of migration.¹¹⁶⁵

On 20 December 2017, Global Affairs Canada announced an additional CAD 15 million to alleviate suffering of refugees and citizens in Kenya.¹¹⁶⁶ 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.¹¹⁶⁷

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.¹¹⁶⁸ Funding will be distributed to various UN and humanitarian agencies to address growing food and water scarcity, healthcare and psychological assistance, and infrastructure repair.¹¹⁶⁹ The funding is organized to alleviate suffering and attempt to control a growing humanitarian disaster.¹¹⁷⁰

On 8 March 2018, Canada's minister of international trade, François-Philippe Champagne, signed the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The new deal will reduce tariffs in countries that together amount to more than 13% of the global economy, a total of about CAD10

¹¹⁶¹ 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

¹¹⁶² 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

¹¹⁶³ 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

¹¹⁶⁴ 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

¹¹⁶⁵ 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

¹¹⁶⁶ 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

¹¹⁶⁷ 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

¹¹⁶⁸ 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

¹¹⁶⁹ 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

¹¹⁷⁰ 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

trillion.¹¹⁷¹ “We’re proud ... to show the world that progressive trade is the way forward, that fair, balanced, and principled trade is the way forward, and that putting citizens first is the way forward for the world when it comes to trade,” said Champagne.¹¹⁷² The CPTPP will start once six of the 11 signatories get their parliaments and congresses to approve the agreement and seeks to improve the economic conditions for a number of countries.¹¹⁷³

On 22 March 2018, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada declared that it plans to receive CAD 747 million to support Canada’s 2018-2020 Immigration Levels Plan under the 2018 federal budget.¹¹⁷⁴ This amount is a part of the CAD 875 million that Canada’s federal government has set aside for its transition to a multi-year immigration levels plan, over six years.¹¹⁷⁵

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 international partnerships.

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.¹¹⁷⁶

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.¹¹⁷⁷ He noted that smuggling is dangerous for migrants, and also feeds back into terrorist group funding, a root cause of migrant displacement.¹¹⁷⁸

¹¹⁷¹ Canada signs revised TPP with sights set on new deal in South America, CBC News (Ottawa), 8 March 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/cptpp-mercosur-champagne-1.4567284>

¹¹⁷² Canada signs revised TPP with sights set on new deal in South America, CBC News (Ottawa), 8 March 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/cptpp-mercosur-champagne-1.4567284>

¹¹⁷³ Canada signs revised TPP with sights set on new deal in South America, CBC News (Ottawa), 8 March 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018 <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/cptpp-mercosur-champagne-1.4567284>

¹¹⁷⁴ IRCC to receive \$747 million to support 2018-2020 Immigration Levels Plan, CIC, 22 March 2018. Access Date: 2 April 2018 <https://www.cicnews.com/2018/03/ircc-to-receive-747-million-to-support-2018-2020-immigration-levels-plan-0310376.html#gs.RUIrUws>

¹¹⁷⁵ IRCC to receive \$747 million to support 2018-2020 Immigration Levels Plan, CIC, 22 March 2018. Access Date: 2 April 2018 <https://www.cicnews.com/2018/03/ircc-to-receive-747-million-to-support-2018-2020-immigration-levels-plan-0310376.html#gs.RUIrUws>

¹¹⁷⁶ 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>

¹¹⁷⁷ 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>

¹¹⁷⁸ 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>

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.¹¹⁷⁹

On 28 August 2017, the Government of France released a joint statement after a migration summit with EU and African leaders in Paris.¹¹⁸⁰ 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.¹¹⁸¹

On 5 September 2017, President 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.¹¹⁸²

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.¹¹⁸³

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.¹¹⁸⁴ The funding will address the children affected by the environmental conditions.¹¹⁸⁵

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 by providing them with essential survival items, as well as setting up rehabilitation camps for those that are most vulnerable.¹¹⁸⁶

On 30 November 2017, President Macron attended the fifth African Union–EU Summit, in which he announced an emergency joint operational police task force to address migrant enslavement in

¹¹⁷⁹ 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>

¹¹⁸⁰ 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/>

¹¹⁸¹ 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/>

¹¹⁸² 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>

¹¹⁸³ 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/>

¹¹⁸⁴ 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>

¹¹⁸⁵ 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>

¹¹⁸⁶ 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>

Libya, in order to dismantle migrant trafficking networks which enslave migrants and sustain terrorism in the region.¹¹⁸⁷

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.¹¹⁸⁸

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.¹¹⁸⁹

On 18 January 2018, President Macron and UK Prime Minister Theresa May formed a bilateral border security agreement, which would see funding amounting to EUR 50 million by the UK for France to reduce the number of migrants reaching Britain through French migrant channels.¹¹⁹⁰

On 1 February 2018, President Macron announced the proposal of a new asylum bill, which would tighten the restrictions and regulations for refugees entering the country.¹¹⁹¹ The bill would increase the length of time which undocumented migrants can be detained for, as well as adding jail time and fines as punishment for illegal border crossing.¹¹⁹²

On 16 April 2018, President Macron announced a humanitarian aid package amounting to EUR 50 million to Syria, to aid with mitigating displacement and helping refugees in need.¹¹⁹³

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

¹¹⁸⁷ 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>

¹¹⁸⁸ 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>

¹¹⁸⁹ 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>

¹¹⁹⁰ 'Sandhurst Treaty': Britain and France agree new deal on border security, France 24 (Paris) 19 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.france24.com/en/20180118-france-uk-migrants-calais-sandhurst-treaty-britain-france-agree-new-deal-border-security>

¹¹⁹¹ French government unveils tougher asylum rules in new bill, France 24 (Paris) 21 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.france24.com/en/20180221-france-migrants-government-unveils-contentious-asylum-rules-new-bill-macron-collomb>

¹¹⁹² French government unveils tougher asylum rules in new bill, France 24 (Paris) 21 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.france24.com/en/20180221-france-migrants-government-unveils-contentious-asylum-rules-new-bill-macron-collomb>

¹¹⁹³ France announces 50 million euro humanitarian aid for Syria, Reuters (Paris) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-aid/france-announces-50-million-euro-humanitarian-aid-for-syria-idUSKBN1HN2Z5>

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.¹¹⁹⁴ The agreement provides support for refugees and host communities in Egypt and includes provisions to fight human trafficking of migrants.¹¹⁹⁵

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.¹¹⁹⁶ 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 Emmanuel Macron of France stated that Europe would take on a significant role in ending illegal migration and address the root causes of displacement.¹¹⁹⁷

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.¹¹⁹⁸ 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.¹¹⁹⁹

On 8 November 2017, 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.¹²⁰⁰ The contribution would include the construction of new schools supporting vocational training in Jordan, fostering Jordan's economic and financial self-reliance.¹²⁰¹ The support would also cover water supply and sanitation, energy efficiency and improved groundwater resource management.¹²⁰² Jordan's Minister of Environment Yaseen Khayyat also

¹¹⁹⁴ 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

¹¹⁹⁵ 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

¹¹⁹⁶ 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

¹¹⁹⁷ 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

¹¹⁹⁸ 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

¹¹⁹⁹ 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

¹²⁰⁰ 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>

¹²⁰¹ 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>

¹²⁰² 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>

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.¹²⁰³

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.¹²⁰⁴ The project is aimed at improving learning conditions for children, targeting areas with high density of vulnerable population from Jordan and Syria, where influx of refugees is observed.¹²⁰⁵

On 14 November 2017, the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions was announced at the 2017 United Nations Climate Conference in Bonn.¹²⁰⁶ 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.¹²⁰⁷

On 17 November 2018, the Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel announced EUR 20 million in aid for Bangladesh to support the 800,000 Rohingya living there.¹²⁰⁸ The funding will go to the Kutupalong refugee camp to provide adequate support for the refugees.¹²⁰⁹

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.¹²¹⁰ The aid will go toward establishing a federal system in Somalia, reintegrating former al Shabaab fighters, and fostering democracy and government stability.¹²¹¹

¹²⁰³ 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>

¹²⁰⁴ 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>

¹²⁰⁵ 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>

¹²⁰⁶ 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

¹²⁰⁷ 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

¹²⁰⁸ 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>

¹²⁰⁹ 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>

¹²¹⁰ 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>

¹²¹¹ 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>

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.¹²¹² The support will alleviate human suffering and stabilize the fragile government, which, in turn, will end aid in limiting migration.¹²¹³

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 of the Congo and the Central African Republic in their work providing food and healthcare to the millions displaced by ongoing conflict.¹²¹⁴

On 11 December 2017, Foreign Minister Gabriel announced EUR 120 million for humanitarian assistance to Syria and its neighbouring countries.¹²¹⁵ The assistance will support the estimated 13 million people suffering due to the ongoing conflict until lasting peace can be achieved.¹²¹⁶

On 23 January 2018, Development State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn announced the opening of the German centre for jobs, migration and reintegration in Dakar, Senegal.¹²¹⁷ The centre provides information on employment opportunities and services for both returnees and local citizens in addition to migration advisory.¹²¹⁸ The goal of the centre is to give people the ability to stay in their home country and prevent irregular migration.¹²¹⁹ Silberhorn announced an investment of an additional EUR 5.6 million in projects with Senegal related to aiding returnees.¹²²⁰

On 22 February 2018, Chancellor Merkel reaffirmed German commitment to the Sahel states by pledging EUR 1.7 billion to aid in development, combat illegal migration, and expand security measures to stabilize the region by addressing human trafficking, terrorism, and organized crime.¹²²¹

¹²¹² 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>

¹²¹³ 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>

¹²¹⁴ 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>

¹²¹⁵ 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>

¹²¹⁶ 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>

¹²¹⁷ 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

¹²¹⁸ 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>

¹²¹⁹ 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

¹²²⁰ 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

¹²²¹ Significantly more assistance for the Sahel region, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 23 February 2018. Access Date: 8 May 2018. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2018_en/2018-02-23-bruessel-sahel-konferenz_en.html?nn=709674

On 7 March 2018, the German Government announced an extension of support for the UN-led missions in Darfur and South Sudan through 2019 designed to stabilize the conflict-stricken region and provide more adequate security measures for the refugee camps located in the area.¹²²²

On 19 April 2018, the Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization launched a regeneration project in Democratic Republic of the Congo, aiming to empower women, rebuild livelihoods, and build peace in violent communities.¹²²³ The programme is supported using EUR 35 million provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and channelled through the German Development Bank.¹²²⁴

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. They have done this by establishing a number of humanitarian development projects and bilateral funding agreements.

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.¹²²⁵ The provisions 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.¹²²⁶ 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.¹²²⁷

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,

¹²²² Bundeswehr foreign missions extended, Federal Government of Germany (Berlin) 7 March 2018. Access Date: 8 May 2018. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2018/03_en/2018-03-06-auslandseinsatz-der-bundeswehr_en.html?nn=709674

¹²²³ WFP-FAO launch innovative German-funded project to support peace and rebuild lives in post-conflict areas of eastern DR Congo, FAO (Rome) 19 April 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1118467/icode/>

¹²²⁴ WFP-FAO launch innovative German-funded project to support peace and rebuild lives in post-conflict areas of eastern DR Congo, FAO (Rome) 19 April 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1118467/icode/>

¹²²⁵ 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>

¹²²⁶ 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>

¹²²⁷ 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>

economic and financial cooperation.¹²²⁸ The goal of the forum was to find potential projects and initiatives to stabilize Libya and create integrated partnerships between the two countries.¹²²⁹

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.¹²³⁰ The financing will provide assistance to local hosting communities to stabilize the region.¹²³¹

On 15 September 2017, Minister Alfano secured EUR 7 million to support vulnerable groups in both Chad and Niger.¹²³² 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.¹²³³

On 26 September 2017, Interior Minister Marco Minniti announced an official plan to address the ongoing migrant crisis in the Mediterranean.¹²³⁴ 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.¹²³⁵ The new plan is designed to be an integration plan of the thousands of migrants arriving in Italy from a number of countries.¹²³⁶

¹²²⁸ 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

¹²²⁹ 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

¹²³⁰ 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

¹²³¹ 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

¹²³² 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

¹²³³ 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

¹²³⁴ 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>

¹²³⁵ 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>

¹²³⁶ 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>

On 23 October 2017, Minister Alfano pledged EUR 7 million to provide emergency relief for Rohingya people displaced by conflict in Myanmar.¹²³⁷ The relief will provide food, healthcare and protection by the specialized United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.¹²³⁸

On 26 October 2017, Minister Alfano announced initiatives totaling EUR 18 million to support countries in Africa, the Middle East and South America.¹²³⁹ 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.¹²⁴⁰

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.¹²⁴¹

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 adaption to the effects of climate change.¹²⁴² Specifically, the provisions specify a transition to a low-carbon economy and sustainable management of natural resources in both vulnerable countries.¹²⁴³

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.¹²⁴⁴ 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.¹²⁴⁵

¹²³⁷ 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.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/alfano-dall-italia-7-milioni-di.html

¹²³⁸ 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.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/alfano-dall-italia-7-milioni-di.html

¹²³⁹ 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.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/cooperazione-approvati-progetti.html

¹²⁴⁰ 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.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/10/cooperazione-approvati-progetti.html

¹²⁴¹ 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

¹²⁴² 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>

¹²⁴³ 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>

¹²⁴⁴ 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>

¹²⁴⁵ 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>

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.¹²⁴⁶ EASO will establish an office in Rome to enhance the cooperation.¹²⁴⁷

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.¹²⁴⁸

On 15 January 2018, the Italian Defense Minister Roberta Pinotti discussed increased engagement in the Mediterranean area in regards to ongoing migrant inflows.¹²⁴⁹ In Niger, Italy will kick off a bilateral assistance mission following a request submitted by the Nigerian government last November.¹²⁵⁰ This focus will be on training local security forces to help them fully implement their own capacities.¹²⁵¹

On 13 March 2018, the Government of Italy announced a joint project with the European Commission to provide EUR 50 million through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund to provide socioeconomic support in Libya that will attempt to address the root causes of irregular migration by providing basic services to vulnerable populations.¹²⁵²

On 27 March 2018, Minister Alfano announced a EUR 500,000 emergency financing for Venezuelans displaced in Brazil and Colombia amidst ongoing tensions.¹²⁵³ The funding will provide relief and medical supplies to displaced people through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.¹²⁵⁴

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.

¹²⁴⁶ 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

¹²⁴⁷ 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

¹²⁴⁸ Alfano: “Italy supports Libya’s democratic advancement process,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 12 July 2017, Access Date: 29 January 2018.

¹²⁴⁹ Increased engagement in the Mediterranean area, military presence in Iraq halved, Ministry of Defense (Rome) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. https://www.difesa.it/EN/Primo_Piano/Pagine/intmi.aspx

¹²⁵⁰ Increased engagement in the Mediterranean area, military presence in Iraq halved, Ministry of Defense (Rome) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. https://www.difesa.it/EN/Primo_Piano/Pagine/intmi.aspx

¹²⁵¹ Increased engagement in the Mediterranean area, military presence in Iraq halved, Ministry of Defense (Rome) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 3 May 2018. https://www.difesa.it/EN/Primo_Piano/Pagine/intmi.aspx

¹²⁵² Italy and the European Union launch a new project to support Libyan municipalities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018.

¹²⁵³ Emergency assistance operations for Venezuelans displaced in Brazil and Colombia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 March 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018.

¹²⁵⁴ Emergency assistance operations for Venezuelans displaced in Brazil and Colombia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 March 2018. Access Date: 5 May 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2018/03/interventi-di-emergenza-a-favore-dei-venezuelani-sfollati-in-brasile-e-colombia.html

*Analyst: Amogh Kadbe***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.¹²⁵⁵ In his address to the attendees, Kishi outlined Japan's 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.¹²⁵⁶ 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.¹²⁵⁷ 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 (WFP) David Beasley.¹²⁵⁸

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.¹²⁵⁹ This initiative will allow 100 Syrian students displaced by the civil war to pursue graduate studies at Japanese universities.¹²⁶⁰ 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.¹²⁶¹

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.¹²⁶² 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.¹²⁶³

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

¹²⁵⁵ 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

¹²⁵⁶ 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

¹²⁵⁷ 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

¹²⁵⁸ 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

¹²⁵⁹ 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>

¹²⁶⁰ 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>

¹²⁶¹ 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>

¹²⁶² 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>

¹²⁶³ 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>

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Pierre Krähenbühl, to sign an agreement confirming a contribution of JPY 1.1 billion to the UNRWA.¹²⁶⁴ Of the total contribution, JPY 410 million will go towards the Agency's food assistance for Palestinian refugees in Gaza facing critical poverty.¹²⁶⁵ 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.¹²⁶⁶

On 26 October 2017, JICA signed loan agreements with Iraq to provide JPY 57.22 billion for reconstruction and fiscal reform projects.¹²⁶⁷ 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.¹²⁶⁸

On 19 November 2017, the Government of Japan announced a USD 15 million contribution to the WFP in order to assist with the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.¹²⁶⁹ 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.¹²⁷⁰

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).¹²⁷¹ 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.¹²⁷²

¹²⁶⁴ 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>

¹²⁶⁵ 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>

¹²⁶⁶ 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>

¹²⁶⁷ 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

¹²⁶⁸ 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

¹²⁶⁹ 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>

¹²⁷⁰ 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>

¹²⁷¹ 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

¹²⁷² 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

On 5 December 2017, JICA approved a loan agreement with Mongolia valued at JPY 32 billion to support fiscal, social, and economic reform.¹²⁷³ The terms of the loan specify the development of policies to spur economic growth, improve opportunity for citizens, improving the living environment of the most vulnerable, and lower foreign government dependency.¹²⁷⁴

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.¹²⁷⁵ 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.¹²⁷⁶

On 13 December 2017, Shigeru Omori, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Senegal, and Cheikh Niang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Senegal to Japan announced three aid projects valued at JPY 4.17 billion.¹²⁷⁷ 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.¹²⁷⁸

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.¹²⁷⁹

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.¹²⁸⁰ Jordan has seen a large influx of refugees from neighbouring countries and therefore requires power for the host communities.¹²⁸¹

¹²⁷³ 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

¹²⁷⁴ 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

¹²⁷⁵ 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

¹²⁷⁶ 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

¹²⁷⁷ 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

¹²⁷⁸ 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

¹²⁷⁹ 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

¹²⁸⁰ 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

¹²⁸¹ 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

On 21 February 2018, the JICA signed an agreement with the International Development Association to provide a loan of JPY 292 billion that will contribute to projects designed to end global poverty organized by the association from July 2017 to June 2020.¹²⁸²

On 9 March 2018, the JICA announced a Record of Discussions with the Government of Indonesia in Jakarta for the Project on Formulation of Irrigation Development and Management Strategy to address food security issues among citizens.¹²⁸³

On 29 March 2018, the JICA announced a loan agreement with the government of the Union of Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw that will provide JPY 117 billion for four projects designed to support socioeconomic development, provide funding for small and medium-sized enterprises, and improve the quality of life for thousands of citizens.¹²⁸⁴

On 24 April 2018, the Government of Japan extended an Emergency Grant Aid of USD 14 million to Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon to support the ongoing effects of the refugee crisis due to the conflict in Syria.¹²⁸⁵

On 26 April 2018, the JICA signed an agreement with the Government of Uganda that will provide aid of up to JPY 2.86 billion for the Project for the Improvement of Regional Referral Hospitals in Northern Uganda.¹²⁸⁶ The project will provide infrastructure and equipment for regional hospitals affected by conflict and a large influx of refugees.¹²⁸⁷

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 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

¹²⁸² Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the International Development Association: Contributing to measures by the international community to end extreme poverty, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 22 February 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180222_01.html

¹²⁸³ Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation for Development Planning with Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 12 March 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180312_01.html

¹²⁸⁴ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Myanmar, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 March 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2017/180329_02.html

¹²⁸⁵ Emergency Grant Aid for three countries in the Middle East affected by Syrian crisis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002008.html

¹²⁸⁶ Signing of Grant Agreement with Uganda, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180427_04.html

¹²⁸⁷ Signing of Grant Agreement with Uganda, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 4 May 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180427_04.html

region due to mass drought.¹²⁸⁸ The disaster relief is split with GBP 60 million going toward Somalia, with the remaining GBP 30 million going to Ethiopia.¹²⁸⁹ 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.¹²⁹⁰

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.¹²⁹¹ This funding will be put toward shelter, water, food and sanitation for an estimated 370,000 Rohingyas that have been forced to leave Burma.¹²⁹²

On 4 November 2017, Minister Priti Patel announced an aid package designated for Syrian children displaced by the ongoing conflict.¹²⁹³ The package aims to prevent pneumonia deaths for the upcoming winter, as children are disproportionately affected by the temperature drops that begin in November.¹²⁹⁴ The aid will also be used towards restoring large buildings that will provide shelter.¹²⁹⁵

On 20 November 2017, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced an aid package of GBP 15 million to Dominica, Antigua, and Barbuda.¹²⁹⁶ GBP 12 million will be allocated to Dominica, while the remaining GBP 3 million is designated for Antigua and Barbuda.¹²⁹⁷ The package is in response to the devastation and displacement caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria.¹²⁹⁸

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

¹²⁸⁸ 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/>

¹²⁸⁹ 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/>

¹²⁹⁰ 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/>

¹²⁹¹ 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>

¹²⁹² 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>

¹²⁹³ 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>

¹²⁹⁴ 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>

¹²⁹⁵ 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>

¹²⁹⁶ 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/>

¹²⁹⁷ 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/>

¹²⁹⁸ 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/>

constraints and employment deficits.¹²⁹⁹ 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.¹³⁰⁰

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.¹³⁰¹ 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.¹³⁰²

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 are legal US citizens or residents.¹³⁰³ 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.¹³⁰⁴

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.¹³⁰⁵ Exemptions to these restrictions were put in place, allowing visa applications for individuals who have bona fide relationships with a US citizen or organization.¹³⁰⁶

¹²⁹⁹ 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>

¹³⁰⁰ 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>

¹³⁰¹ 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>

¹³⁰² 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>

¹³⁰³ 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>

¹³⁰⁴ 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>

¹³⁰⁵ 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>

¹³⁰⁶ 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>

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.¹³⁰⁷ The funds will be directed towards addressing root causes of migration within these countries.¹³⁰⁸

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.¹³⁰⁹ The lottery system would be replaced with a points immigration system, where immigrants would be selected based on merit.¹³¹⁰

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.¹³¹¹ The termination of the program will force minors currently protected by CAM parole to follow more difficult legal routes to extend their stay in the US.¹³¹²

On 28 August 2017, US Citizenship and Immigration Services announced the addition of in-person interviews in the application process for permanent residency.¹³¹³ 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.”¹³¹⁴

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

¹³⁰⁷ 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>

¹³⁰⁸ 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>

¹³⁰⁹ 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>

¹³¹⁰ 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>

¹³¹¹ 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

¹³¹² 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

¹³¹³ 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>

¹³¹⁴ 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>

children.¹³¹⁵ 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.¹³¹⁶

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.¹³¹⁷

On 24 September 2017, President Donald 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.¹³¹⁸ 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.¹³¹⁹

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.¹³²⁰ 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.¹³²¹

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.¹³²² The end of the program will force 59,000 Haitians with TPS to return to Haiti by July 2019 or be deported.¹³²³

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.¹³²⁴

¹³¹⁵ 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>

¹³¹⁶ 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>

¹³¹⁷ 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>

¹³¹⁸ 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/>

¹³¹⁹ 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/>

¹³²⁰ 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>

¹³²¹ 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>

¹³²² 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>

¹³²³ 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>

¹³²⁴ 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>

On 4 December 2017, the Supreme Court approved revisions to President Trump's travel ban, allowing the revised restrictions to be implemented despite ongoing legal challenges.¹³²⁵

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.¹³²⁶

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.¹³²⁷

On 4 January 2017, 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.¹³²⁸

On 5 January 2018, President Donald Trump announced a plan that would fund the construction of a reinforced wall along the US-Mexico border.¹³²⁹ The plan seeks USD 18 billion in funding from Congress over the next decade.¹³³⁰

On 25 January 2018, President Trump announced that funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees would be cut, until Palestine agrees to re-enter into peace talks with Israel.¹³³¹

On 31 January 2018, the Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen Nielsen announced that the TPS status of roughly 7,000 Syrian refugees would be extended by 18 months.¹³³² Following the 18-month extension, eligible refugees will also be able to apply for a further extension of their TPS status, in order to avoid being deported back to Syria.¹³³³

¹³²⁵ 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>

¹³²⁶ 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

¹³²⁷ 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>

¹³²⁸ 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>

¹³²⁹ Trump administration seeks \$18bn from Congress for Mexico border wall, The Guardian (Los Angeles) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jan/05/donald-trump-mexico-border-wall-congress-18-billion>

¹³³⁰ Trump administration seeks \$18bn from Congress for Mexico border wall, The Guardian (Los Angeles) 6 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jan/05/donald-trump-mexico-border-wall-congress-18-billion>

¹³³¹ Trump threatens to stop aid to Palestinians, BBC News (London) 26 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-42823429>

¹³³² Secretary Of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen Announcement On Temporary Protected Status For Syria, DHS (Washington) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/01/31/secretary-homeland-security-kirstjen-m-nielsen-announcement-temporary-protected>

¹³³³ Secretary Of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen Announcement On Temporary Protected Status For Syria, DHS (Washington) 31 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/01/31/secretary-homeland-security-kirstjen-m-nielsen-announcement-temporary-protected>

On 2 February 2018, the White House published a fact sheet on immigration in the US, calling for the tightening and securing of US borders through immigration reform.¹³³⁴ The publication calls on Congress to put into effect President Trump's immigration framework in order to reduce illegal immigration into the US.¹³³⁵

On 15 February 2018, DHS published a report calling for the end of Sanctuary Cities, which currently offer certain levels of protection to illegal immigrants against national immigration policies.¹³³⁶

On 22 February 2018, Citizenship and Immigration Services revised its mission statement, removing a phrase that referred to the US as "a nation of immigrants."¹³³⁷ The revised mission statement shifts the focus of the agency to purely the administration and enforcement of national immigration policies.¹³³⁸

On 6 March 2018, President Trump's administration sued the State of California over immigration laws after the state repeatedly used state-level sanctuary city policies as a loophole to national immigration policies, offering asylum to illegal immigrants being pursued by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.¹³³⁹

On 3 April 2018, USAID announced an additional USD87 million in humanitarian aid for Yemen, to be used to address food-security issues and a cholera outbreak within the country.¹³⁴⁰ Following this contribution, the total humanitarian aid USAID has provided to Yemen since October 2016 stands at over USD 854 million.¹³⁴¹

On 4 April 2018, DHS announced the deployment of National Guard units to the US-Mexico border in order to increase the ability of Federal immigration authorities to monitor and reduce illegal immigration into the US.¹³⁴²

¹³³⁴ Responsible Immigration Reform Will Secure Our Borders, White House (Washington) 2 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/responsible-immigration-reform-will-secure-borders/>

¹³³⁵ Responsible Immigration Reform Will Secure Our Borders, White House (Washington) 2 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/responsible-immigration-reform-will-secure-borders/>

¹³³⁶ To Make America Safe Again, We Must End Sanctuary Cities and Remove Criminal Aliens, DHS (Washington) 15 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/02/15/make-america-safe-again-we-must-end-sanctuary-cities-and-remove-criminal-aliens>

¹³³⁷ Is America a 'Nation of Immigrants'? Immigration Agency Says No, New York Times (Los Angeles) 22 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/22/us/uscis-nation-of-immigrants.html>

¹³³⁸ Is America a 'Nation of Immigrants'? Immigration Agency Says No, New York Times (Los Angeles) 22 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/22/us/uscis-nation-of-immigrants.html>

¹³³⁹ Trump Administration Sues California Over Immigration Laws, New York Times (Washington) 6 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/06/us/politics/justice-department-california-sanctuary-cities.html>

¹³⁴⁰ United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Yemen, USAID (Washington) 3 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-3-2018-united-states-announces-additional-humanitarian-assistance-yemen>

¹³⁴¹ United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Yemen, USAID (Washington) 3 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-3-2018-united-states-announces-additional-humanitarian-assistance-yemen>

¹³⁴² To Secure the Border and Make America Safe Again, We Need to Deploy the National Guard, DHS (Washington) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/04/secure-border-and-make-america-safe-again-we-need-deploy-national-guard>

On 13 April 2018, USAID announced approximately USD 16 million in humanitarian aid to refugees fleeing the crisis in Venezuela.¹³⁴³ The aid will be directed at providing food and health assistance to refugees and aiding in their relocation.¹³⁴⁴

On 13 April 2018, USAID announced approximately USD 67 million in humanitarian aid to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹³⁴⁵ The aid will be directed at addressing root causes of migration, such as food insecurity, lack of infrastructure, and access to water.¹³⁴⁶

On 25 April 2018, Secretary of Homeland Security Nielsen released a statement on the arrival of a Central American refugee caravan at the US border.¹³⁴⁷ The statement reiterated US immigration policies, outlining consequences for entering the US illegally, as well as encouraging refugees to claim asylum in Mexico rather than the US.¹³⁴⁸

On 25 April 2018, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration announced USD 50 million in humanitarian aid to refugees fleeing from the Rakhine State crisis.¹³⁴⁹

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 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. The US has also continued to tighten its national immigration policies, shutting the door to many asylum seekers and immigrants, and actively working to deport illegal immigrants within the country.

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.¹³⁵⁰

¹³⁴³ The United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Venezuelans in Need, USAID (Washington) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-13-2018-united-states-assisting-venezuelans-in-need>

¹³⁴⁴ The United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for Venezuelans in Need, USAID (Washington) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-13-2018-united-states-assisting-venezuelans-in-need>

¹³⁴⁵ The United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, USAID (Washington) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-13-2018-united-states-announces-additional-humanitarian-assistance>

¹³⁴⁶ The United States Announces Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, USAID (Washington) 13 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/apr-13-2018-united-states-announces-additional-humanitarian-assistance>

¹³⁴⁷ Secretary Nielsen Statement on Arrival of Central American 'Caravan', DHS (Washington) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/25/secretary-nielsen-statement-arrival-central-american-caravan>

¹³⁴⁸ Secretary Nielsen Statement on Arrival of Central American 'Caravan', DHS (Washington) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2018/04/25/secretary-nielsen-statement-arrival-central-american-caravan>

¹³⁴⁹ U.S. provides additional \$50 million in response to the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh, ReliefWeb (Dhaka) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/us-provides-additional-50-million-response-rohingya-refugee-crisis-bangladesh-enbn>

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.¹³⁵¹ 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.”¹³⁵² 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.¹³⁵³ The EU will focus on strengthening preventive security measure and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between EU members and its external borders.¹³⁵⁴

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.¹³⁵⁵ 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.¹³⁵⁶

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.¹³⁵⁷ 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.¹³⁵⁸ 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

¹³⁵⁰ 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

¹³⁵¹ 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

¹³⁵² 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

¹³⁵³ 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

¹³⁵⁴ 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

¹³⁵⁵ 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

¹³⁵⁶ 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

¹³⁵⁷ 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

¹³⁵⁸ 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

legal alternative living conditions for individuals who are in danger due to criminal smuggling networks.¹³⁵⁹

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.”¹³⁶⁰ The EU has partnered with the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the International Organization for Migration in search and rescue missions for migrants, as well as with resettlement, readmission and relocation.¹³⁶¹

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.¹³⁶² 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.¹³⁶³ This EUR 44 billion investment will address key financial causes of migration in African and EU neighbour countries.¹³⁶⁴

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 protection.¹³⁶⁵ This crucial step would offer the opportunity for development and stability in Libya while dismantling trafficking and criminal networks.¹³⁶⁶ This partnership would include a continental dialogue between Africa and Europe, stressing the imperative to improve the conditions of migrants and refugees.¹³⁶⁷

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

¹³⁵⁹ 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

¹³⁶⁰ 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

¹³⁶¹ 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

¹³⁶² 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

¹³⁶³ 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

¹³⁶⁴ 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

¹³⁶⁵ 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

¹³⁶⁶ 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

¹³⁶⁷ 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

Northern Africa, low returns from Europe, as well as with internal border controls.¹³⁶⁸ Timmermans proposed that there must be increased cooperation with the European Commission, Parliament and Council, and based in voluntary commitments from members.¹³⁶⁹ Furthermore, a reform of the European asylum system was proposed to be adopted by June 2018.¹³⁷⁰ 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.”¹³⁷¹ 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.¹³⁷²

On 26 February 2018, the EU adopted three new programmes totalling EUR 150 million under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to address the migrant situation in Libya.¹³⁷³ This investment will be allocated as follows: EUR 115 million to support migrants in Libya; EUR 20 million to improve assistance to vulnerable migrants particularly young people and women by way of providing access to healthcare, security, education, legal support and psychological assistance; and EUR 15 million to expand its “support to sustainable reintegration for Ethiopian citizens.”¹³⁷⁴

On 14 March 2018, the European Commission reported on further key actions to be taken to target the root causes of migration.¹³⁷⁵ This will require adequate funding with increased “contributions from the EU budget and reinforced support from EU Member States.”¹³⁷⁶ The European Commission is looking to make a comprehensive deal on migration policy by June 2018, conclude further readmission arrangements must be intensified by increasing cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard, and ensure the urgent implementation of resettlement of refugees from Libya and in Turkey under the Emergency Transit Mechanism and Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme, respectively.¹³⁷⁷

¹³⁶⁸ 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

¹³⁶⁹ 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

¹³⁷⁰ 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

¹³⁷¹ 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

¹³⁷² 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

¹³⁷³ Delivering on Commitments: New Programmes to Protect Migrants and Support Return and Reintegration in Africa Worth EUR150 Million Adopted, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/delivering-commitments-new-programmes-protect-migrants-and-support-return-and_en

¹³⁷⁴ Delivering on Commitments: New Programmes to Protect Migrants and Support Return and Reintegration in Africa Worth EUR150 Million Adopted, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/delivering-commitments-new-programmes-protect-migrants-and-support-return-and_en

¹³⁷⁵ European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en

¹³⁷⁶ European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en

¹³⁷⁷ European Agenda on Migration: Continuous Efforts Needed to Sustain Progress, European Commission (Cyprus) 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/cyprus/news/20180314_2_en

The European Union has made effective contributions to improving the root causes of migration through significant aid partnerships, multilateral trusts, and comprehensive structural reform.

Thus, the European Union has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Courtney Amanda Wong

11. 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		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average	+0.50		

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.¹³⁷⁸ 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.¹³⁷⁹

The energy sector has been driven by the innovation of the technologies used to harness energy.¹³⁸⁰ 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.¹³⁸¹ In addition, in the European Union, renewable energy consumption almost doubled from 8.5% in 2004 to 16.7% in 2015.¹³⁸² This growing usage of renewables has created a viable job market, as in Germany where the renewable energy sector employs approximately 371,000 people.¹³⁸³ Since 2014, global solar energy employment has increased by 11%, with marked employment increases in Japan and the United States.¹³⁸⁴

The G7 first recognized the importance of developing clean technology to reduce pollution and decrease environmental damage at the 1979 Tokyo Summit.¹³⁸⁵ Here G7 members also discussed

¹³⁷⁸ 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.

¹³⁷⁹ 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.

¹³⁸⁰ 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.

¹³⁸¹ About Renewable Energy (Canada) 2017. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/renewable-electricity/7295>.

¹³⁸² Renewable Energy Statistics (Brussels) 2017. Date of Access: 25 October 2017.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics.

¹³⁸³ 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.

¹³⁸⁴ 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.

¹³⁸⁵ 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>.

investing in alternative sources of energy to economic growth in developing countries.¹³⁸⁶ 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.¹³⁸⁷ 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.¹³⁸⁸ 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 in order to review best policy practices. Each country was in full compliance of this goal.¹³⁸⁹

In 2007, at the Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 acknowledged the need for exploration of efficient energy uses.¹³⁹⁰ 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.¹³⁹¹ Soon thereafter, the G8 members agreed to the G8 Action Plan for Climate Change to Enhance the Engagement of Private and Public Financial Institutions.¹³⁹² 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.¹³⁹³ The G8 committed to actively engage in coordination with Multilateral Development Banks and other bilateral donors.¹³⁹⁴

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 March 2008. During this meeting, the mobilization of clean technology and investment opportunities were discussed at great length.¹³⁹⁵

¹³⁸⁶ Leaders' Declaration: G8 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 1979. Date of Access: 10 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communiqué.html>.

¹³⁸⁷ 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.

¹³⁸⁸ 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>.

¹³⁸⁹ 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.

¹³⁹⁰ 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>.

¹³⁹¹ 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>.

¹³⁹² 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.

¹³⁹³ 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.

¹³⁹⁴ 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.

¹³⁹⁵ 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>.

In May 2014, the Rome G7 Initiative for Energy Security took place.¹³⁹⁶ 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.¹³⁹⁷ 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.¹³⁹⁸ 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.¹³⁹⁹

Currently, the global energy infrastructure is undergoing a major change because of the emphasis placed upon renewable energy sources.¹⁴⁰⁰ This transformation of the energy sector offers climate protection and economic stimuli, which the G7 members are determined to use to their advantage.¹⁴⁰¹ As their energy portfolios diversify, the G7 members have recognized that they must adapt their policies and diversify their business practices.¹⁴⁰² Innovating and implementing sustainable resources while maintaining a cost-effective agenda is key.¹⁴⁰³

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 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, conceived in 2009, presented an investment budget to enhance the innovation of the energy industry.¹⁴⁰⁴ 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

¹³⁹⁶ 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.

¹³⁹⁷ 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.

¹³⁹⁸ 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.

¹³⁹⁹ 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>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Rethinking Energy 2017 (Abu Dhabi) 2017. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_REthinking_Energy_2017.pdf.

¹⁴⁰¹ 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.

¹⁴⁰² 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>.

¹⁴⁰³ Rethinking Energy 2017 (Abu Dhabi) 2017. Date of Access: 17 October 2017. http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_REthinking_Energy_2017.pdf.

¹⁴⁰⁴ 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>.

development sectors.¹⁴⁰⁵ 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.¹⁴⁰⁶

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.¹⁴⁰⁷ Transformation is defined as a marked change in form, nature or appearance.¹⁴⁰⁸

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 2013.¹⁴⁰⁹ 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.¹⁴¹⁰

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 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.

¹⁴⁰⁵ 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>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ 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.

¹⁴⁰⁷ G7 Compliance Coding Manual, G7 Research Group (Toronto), 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 15 October 2017. <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B-CD-9TvtXtU05VSWtUWG1BTzQ>.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Definition: Transformation (London). Date of Access: 15 October 2017.
<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/transformation>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ 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.

¹⁴¹⁰ 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.

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."¹⁴¹¹

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.¹⁴¹² 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.¹⁴¹³

On 4 October 2017, it was reported that Canada's renewable energy capacity is expected to grow by 10% each year.¹⁴¹⁴ Canada's renewable energy is also expected to supply 69% of the overall power by 2022.¹⁴¹⁵ The International Energy Agency reported that Canada's hydro power is expected to slow down after 2022.¹⁴¹⁶ It has also been reported that Canadian hydro power will grow by 2.2 gigawatts

¹⁴¹¹ 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>.

¹⁴¹² 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>.

¹⁴¹³ 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>.

¹⁴¹⁴ 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>

¹⁴¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁴¹⁶ 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>.

in the next five years, and its solar capacity is expected to jump from 2 gigawatts to 4.7 gigawatts in 2022.¹⁴¹⁷

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.¹⁴¹⁸ 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.”¹⁴¹⁹

As of 25 January 2018, Canada is continuing to fund clean energy projects set to end in 2019, as a part of the Clean Energy Innovation Program.¹⁴²⁰ The program, funded by CAD 49 million, supports several projects that focus on harnessing carbon to store and use it safely, controlling methane emissions, and developing renewable energy grids.¹⁴²¹ Along with this program, are the Oil and Gas Clean Tech Program, Oil Spill Response Science Program, and the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Demonstrations, which all received federal funding as part of the 2016 budget, and continue to be active by way of the projects underway.¹⁴²²

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.”

On 6 July, French Environment Minister Nicholas Hulot unveiled France’s new climate action plan. He announced that France has committed USD 100 billion to climate finance, including an initiative

¹⁴¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁴¹⁸ 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

¹⁴¹⁹ 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

¹⁴²⁰ Clean Energy Innovation, Canada, 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 11 May 2018. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/funding/icg/18876>.

¹⁴²¹ Clean Energy Innovation Program Projects, Canada. 3 May 2018. Date of Access: 11 May 2018. <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/funding/icg/19750>.

¹⁴²² Fundings, Grants, and Incentives, Canada. 20 November 2017. Date of Access: 11 May 2018. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/funding/4943>.

to install renewable energies in Africa.¹⁴²³ Hulot also announced a scheme to encourage household energy independence, that petrol and diesel running cars would be banned by 2040, and that France's would stop burning coal by 2022.¹⁴²⁴

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.¹⁴²⁵ 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 2040.¹⁴²⁶ These provisions will apply to both land and sea projects, domestically and abroad, including the Guyane Maritime license in French Guiana.¹⁴²⁷

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."¹⁴²⁸ 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."¹⁴²⁹ 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 2040.¹⁴³⁰ The plan looks to revamp its road and railway networks, and help low-income "households exchange older vehicles for more environmentally friendly models." The French government aims to retire 10 million old vehicles.¹⁴³¹

On 22 January 2018, French energy minister Nicolas Hulot revealed details of France's first draft of its "multi-annual energy plan" in June. Under this plan France will focus on reducing greenhouse gas

¹⁴²³ France raises its environmental game with ambitious new climate package, Euractiv France (Paris) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/france-raises-its-environmental-game-with-ambitious-new-climate-package/>

¹⁴²⁴ France raises its environmental game with ambitious new climate package, Euractiv France (Paris) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 22 May 2018. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/france-raises-its-environmental-game-with-ambitious-new-climate-package/>

¹⁴²⁵ 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/>

¹⁴²⁶ 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>

¹⁴²⁷ 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/>

¹⁴²⁸ 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>

¹⁴²⁹ 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>

¹⁴³⁰ 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/>

¹⁴³¹ 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>

emissions from coal power and slowing the reduction of its nuclear energy.¹⁴³² The previous government's 2015 energy transition law committed France to reducing the share of its nuclear power from 75% to 50% by 2025 but that target has now been postponed to 2035.¹⁴³³

On 24 January 2018 at the World Economic Forum President Emmanuel Macron pledged to shut down all of France's coal-fired power plants by 2021, further signalling his government's commitment to transforming the energy sector.¹⁴³⁴

On 27 March 2018, Jean-Bernard Levy, chairman and CEO of French state-owned utility company EDF, announced the firm's efforts to move towards renewable energy sources. EDF plans to invest EUR 8 billion between 2018 and 2035 to become a European market leader in electricity storage. Levy explains the rationale saying "with storage we can smooth out the intermittency of renewable energy and guarantee the balancing of power grids."¹⁴³⁵

France has committed significant monetary contributions and policy changes to facilitate the transition to clean energy.

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: 0

Germany has partially 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's Energiewende, or renewable energy transition, has been seen as the best practice for other countries to follow.¹⁴³⁶ 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."¹⁴³⁷

On 9 November 2017, 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

¹⁴³² Nuclear, Renewables to Help French CO2 Reduction Goals, Macron Says, Reuters. 17 December 2017. 9 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-macron-nuclear/nuclear-renewables-to-help-french-co2-reduction-goals-macron-says-idUSKBN1EBOTZ>

¹⁴³³ France to Decide on Reactor Closures by End-2018, Reuters. 22 January 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/france-nuclearpower/france-to-decide-on-reactor-closures-by-end-2018-minister-idUSL8N1PH62R>

¹⁴³⁴ France to Shut all Coal-Fired Power Stations by 2021, Macron Declares, The Independent. 24 January 2018. Date of Access: 9 May 2018. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/france-coal-power-station-emmanuel-macron-davos-shut-2021-a8176796.html>

¹⁴³⁵ EDF to Invest 8 Billion Euros in Power Storage Business, Reuters. 27 March 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-edf-renewables-storage/edf-to-invest-8-billion-euros-in-power-storage-business-idUSKBN1H3187>

¹⁴³⁶ Foreign Policy, 13 November 2017. 8 December 2017. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/11/13/germany-is-a-coal-burning-gas-guzzling-climate-change-hypocrite/>

¹⁴³⁷ 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>

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 carbon dioxide.¹⁴³⁸

On 17 April 2018, Energy Minister Peter Altmaier confirmed Germany's target to halve coal-fired power output by 2030 which would result in a 60% carbon emissions cut from coal fired plants.¹⁴³⁹

Germany has partially 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.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

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.¹⁴⁴⁰

On 24 October 2017, Italy announced that it is planning to phase out the use of coal energy and implement renewable energy strategies.¹⁴⁴¹ 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.¹⁴⁴² The energy strategy has set goals to decrease carbon emissions from the energy sector by 39% by 2030 and 63% by 2050.¹⁴⁴³

On 4 May 2018, the Italian National Research Council and Italian energy company, ENI, partnered up to invest EUR20 million over a five-year period to innovate and diversify clean energy resources available in Italy.¹⁴⁴⁴ Scientific research will focus on nuclear fusion, water resources, agriculture, and the Arctic ecosystem in four strategic areas of the country: Puglia, Sicily, Campania and Basilicata.¹⁴⁴⁵

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.

¹⁴³⁸ 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>

¹⁴³⁹ Germany confirms target to halve coal-fired power output by 2030: Energy Minister, Platts, 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 12 May 2018. <https://www.platts.com/latest-news/coal/london/germany-confirms-target-to-halve-coal-fired-power-26941093>

¹⁴⁴⁰ 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

¹⁴⁴¹ 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/>

¹⁴⁴² 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>.

¹⁴⁴³ 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.

¹⁴⁴⁴ ENI and CNR Join Forces to Meet Global Challenges, 4 May 2018 (Italy). Date of Access: 11 May 2018. https://www.eni.com/en_IT/innovation/our-skills/research-alliances-and-collaborations/eni-cnr.page.

¹⁴⁴⁵ ENI and CNR Join Forces to Meet Global Challenges, 4 May 2018 (Italy). Date of Access: 11 May 2018. https://www.eni.com/en_IT/innovation/our-skills/research-alliances-and-collaborations/eni-cnr.page.

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.”

On 1 August 2017, Hiroshige Seko, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry began discussions to revise Japan’s basic energy plan, which has seen no significant energy policies established since 2014.¹⁴⁴⁶ Following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent Fukushima nuclear disaster Japan reassessed its reliance on nuclear power as its primary source of electricity generation.¹⁴⁴⁷ Popular opinion in Japan, concerned over the safety of nuclear power, favoured the introduction of renewable energy policies.¹⁴⁴⁸ 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.”¹⁴⁴⁹

On 27 August 2017, 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.¹⁴⁵⁰ 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.¹⁴⁵¹

On 25 January 2018, speaking in January during a meeting of the International Renewable Energy Agency, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono, criticized the Japanese government’s energy policy as “lamentable” and pledged to promote renewable energy sources as part of the country’s commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement.¹⁴⁵²

On 14 January 2018, Bloomberg New Energy Finance cited Japan’s first-ever solar power auction in November 2017 as a failure, citing “underwhelming demand,” and decreasing government incentives,

¹⁴⁴⁶ 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>

¹⁴⁴⁷ 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>

¹⁴⁴⁸ 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>

¹⁴⁴⁹ 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>

¹⁴⁵⁰ 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

¹⁴⁵¹ 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

¹⁴⁵² In Rare Dissent, Foreign Minister Taro Kono says Japan’s Energy Policy ‘Lamentable’ at Conference on Renewables, The Japan Times. 25 January 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/01/15/national/politics-diplomacy/taro-kono-calls-japans-energy-policy-lamentable-vows-promote-renewables/#.WvNZsqQvxaQ>

making solar power generation in Japan one of the most expensive in the world.¹⁴⁵³ Director of the renewable energy division, Takuya Yamazaki further revealed that the cost of renewables in Japan is still twice as expensive as Europe and the U.S.¹⁴⁵⁴ Nevertheless, Japan is a leading country in innovation, specifically the research and development of a new type of “printable” photovoltaic solar cell, that will help to further reduce costs in the solar power market. A Japanese university is also working to develop an “all solid-state battery” for the auto industry.¹⁴⁵⁵

Although Japan continues to commit to a more robust renewable energy policy its current policies, and relative inaction 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.¹⁴⁵⁶ 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.¹⁴⁵⁷

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

¹⁴⁵³ Japan’s Clean Energy Goals Lag World, Foreign Minister Says, Bloomberg. 14 January 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-14/japan-s-renewable-energy-goals-lag-world-foreign-minister-says>.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Japan’s Clean Energy Goals Lag World, Foreign Minister Says, Bloomberg. 14 January 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-14/japan-s-renewable-energy-goals-lag-world-foreign-minister-says>

¹⁴⁵⁵ Japan’s Clean Energy Goals Lag World, Foreign Minister Says, Bloomberg. 14 January 2018. 9 May 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-01-14/japan-s-renewable-energy-goals-lag-world-foreign-minister-says>

¹⁴⁵⁶ 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/>

¹⁴⁵⁷ 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.”¹⁴⁵⁸

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.¹⁴⁵⁹

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.¹⁴⁶⁰

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.¹⁴⁶¹

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 measure, the EPA loosens regulations on the coal industry, thus slowing the transition towards renewable energy.¹⁴⁶²

¹⁴⁵⁸ 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/>

¹⁴⁵⁹ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁰ 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>

¹⁴⁶¹ 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>

¹⁴⁶² 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®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=23&pgtype=sectionfront

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.¹⁴⁶³

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."¹⁴⁶⁴

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.¹⁴⁶⁵

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.¹⁴⁶⁶

On 22 March 2018, Congress passed a spending bill which increased funding for clean energy programs. Included in the measure is a 14% rise in the budget for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, a 16% rise for the the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, and a 19% rise for the Office of Nuclear Energy. The augmented funding manifests congressional support for clean energy endeavours.¹⁴⁶⁷

On 27 April 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Transportation Department revealed a policy draft designed to curb greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy standards for the auto industry. The plan would erode a major constituent of Obama administration climate policy as well as challenge California's state right to monitor its own standards. While specifics are yet

¹⁴⁶³ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁴ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁵ 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/>

¹⁴⁶⁶ 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

¹⁴⁶⁷ Text of the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1625, United States Congress Rules Committee (Washington D.C.) 21 March 2018. Accessed: 28 April 2018. <https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20180319/BILLS-115SAHR1625-RCP115-66.pdf>

to be announced, the change weakens regulatory measures intended to embolden clean energy efforts.¹⁴⁶⁸

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

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.¹⁴⁶⁹

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.¹⁴⁷⁰ 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.¹⁴⁷¹

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.¹⁴⁷² 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.¹⁴⁷³

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

¹⁴⁶⁸ E.P.A. Readies Plan to Weaken Rules That Require Cars to Be Cleaner, The New York Times (New York) 27 April 2018. Access date: 28 April 2018. https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/27/climate/epa-emissions-california.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=sectionfront

¹⁴⁶⁹ 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.

¹⁴⁷⁰ 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>.

¹⁴⁷¹ 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>.

¹⁴⁷² 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/>.

¹⁴⁷³ 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/>.

accounts.¹⁴⁷⁴ This makes it simpler for businesses and investors to support clean energy initiatives.¹⁴⁷⁵ 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 development of energy and information technology.”¹⁴⁷⁶ 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.¹⁴⁷⁷ The forum extends the scope of action taken by the EU to honour its commitment by taking into account EU islands.¹⁴⁷⁸

On 6 October 2017, the EU and India issued a Joint Declaration on climate change and clean energy at the 14th India-European Summit.¹⁴⁷⁹ 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.¹⁴⁸⁰ 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 2030.¹⁴⁸¹

¹⁴⁷⁴ 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>.

¹⁴⁷⁵ 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/>.

¹⁴⁷⁶ 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>

¹⁴⁷⁷ 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/>.

¹⁴⁷⁸ 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>.

¹⁴⁷⁹ 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/>.

¹⁴⁸⁰ 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>.

¹⁴⁸¹ 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/>.

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.¹⁴⁸² Moreover, EUR 3.7 billion will go into other climate related investment schemes to reduce energy emissions.

On 16 November 2017, the EU Covenant of Mayors and the World Alliance for Efficient Solutions signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the EU Energy Day conference.¹⁴⁸³ The two organizations aim to connect local and regional authorities with innovative entrepreneurs to stimulate clean energy solutions.

On 11 December 2017, the EU Commission launched a Platform for Coal Regions in Transition, which is intended to be one of the elements of the 2016 Clean Energy package.¹⁴⁸⁴ This platform will initially focus on coal regions and will gradually expand into carbon-intensive regions.

On 12 December 2017, the EU Commission announced an Action Plan for the Planet at the One Planet Summit in Paris. This Action Plan consists of 10 initiatives “for a modern and clean economy” such as Urban Investment Support for European Cities, Clean Energy for Islands Initiative, and EU Rulebook for Investment in Energy Performance of Buildings.¹⁴⁸⁵

On 25 January 2018, EU members agreed to invest EUR 873 million to support 17 electricity and gas projects as a part of the Connecting Europe Facility grant.¹⁴⁸⁶ These projects aim to create more interconnected electricity lines and gas pipelines to enhance integration of renewable technologies and competitiveness.

On 6 February 2018, the board of the EIB approved of the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative, which focuses on making smart grants “to make investments in energy efficiency projects in residential buildings more attractive to private investors.”¹⁴⁸⁷ Furthermore, this initiative will provide help with project development to households that lack the skills and capacity to conduct such projects.

On 19 March 2018, the EU Commission made EUR 200 million of funding available under Connecting Europe Facility Energy grants. This funding is intended for projects that work in the “areas of electricity, smart grids, cross-border carbon dioxide network and gas infrastructure.”¹⁴⁸⁸

¹⁴⁸² #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/>.

¹⁴⁸³ EU Covenant of Mayors and World Alliance for Efficient Solutions join forces on clean energy solutions and climate action, European Commission. 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/eu-covenant-mayors-and-world-alliance-efficient-solutions-join-forces-clean-energy-solutions-and-climate-action-2017-nov-21_en.

¹⁴⁸⁴ No region left behind: launch of the Platform for Coal Regions in Transition, European Commission. 8 December 2017. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/no-region-left-behind-launch-platform-coal-regions-transition-2017-dec-08_en.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Commission unveils Action Plan for the Planet, European Commission. 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5163_en.htm

¹⁴⁸⁶ More growth and jobs: EU invests €873 million in clean energy infrastructure, European Commission. 25 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-383_en.htm.

¹⁴⁸⁷ Smart finance for smart buildings: investing in energy efficiency n buildings, European Commission. 7 February 2018. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/smart-finance-smart-buildings-investing-energy-efficiency-buildings-2018-feb-07_en.

¹⁴⁸⁸ €200 million EU funding for cross-border energy infrastructure, European Commission. 19 March 2018. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/eu200-million-eu-funding-cross-border-energy-infrastructure-2018-mar-19_en.

On 23 April 2018, the first EU-Egypt Sustainable Energy Forum occurred in Cairo. The Memorandum of Understanding for a Strategic Cooperation in Energy between Egypt and the European Union, which reflected updates in energy sector cooperation with a focus on clean energy transition, was signed.¹⁴⁸⁹

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

¹⁴⁸⁹ New era in EU-Egypt energy cooperation, European Commission. 23 April 2018. Date of Access: 27 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/new-era-eu-egypt-energy-cooperation-2018-apr-23_en.

12. 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.” [NB: The United States is excluded.]

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 United Nations 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.¹⁴⁹⁰ According to recent World Bank data, global temperatures have already risen 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels.¹⁴⁹¹ 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.¹⁴⁹² 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 states a common vision for accelerating climate action, and serves as a complement to the Paris Agreement.¹⁴⁹³

¹⁴⁹⁰ 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

¹⁴⁹¹ The World Bank Climate Change Overview, 2 October 2017. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/climatechange/overview>

¹⁴⁹² 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>

¹⁴⁹³ 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

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.¹⁴⁹⁴ 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 2030.¹⁴⁹⁵

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 and is now a major finance mechanism amongst a few others for supporting vulnerable countries in responding to the challenges of climate change.¹⁴⁹⁶

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.¹⁴⁹⁷

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 account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.”¹⁴⁹⁸

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

¹⁴⁹⁴ UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Date of Access: 12 October 2017.

<http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php>

¹⁴⁹⁵ 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>

¹⁴⁹⁶ UNFCCC Copenhagen Accord, December 2009. Date of Access: 12 October 2017.

http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/items/5262.php

¹⁴⁹⁷ 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/>

¹⁴⁹⁸ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Fund and reporting on carbon data.¹⁴⁹⁹ 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.¹⁵⁰⁰

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.¹⁵⁰¹

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 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 communication¹⁵⁰² are publicly available through an NDC registry¹⁵⁰³ 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

¹⁴⁹⁹ 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>

¹⁵⁰⁰ "The Paris Agreement". UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁵⁰¹ "The Paris Agreement". UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁵⁰² UNFCCC NDC Communication by Parties. Date of Access: 14 October 2017.

http://unfccc.int/focus/ndc_registry/items/9981.php

¹⁵⁰³ UNFCCC NDC Registry. Date of Access: 14 October 2017. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx>

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.”¹⁵⁰⁴

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.¹⁵⁰⁵ 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.”¹⁵⁰⁶

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.”¹⁵⁰⁷

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.”¹⁵⁰⁸ Adaptation action can be targeted domestically or internationally and often works hand in hand with climate financing measures.

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.

¹⁵⁰⁴ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁵⁰⁵ 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/>

¹⁵⁰⁶ UNFCCC Glossary of Climate Acronyms and Terms. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php

¹⁵⁰⁷ “The Paris Agreement”. UNFCCC. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁵⁰⁸ “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

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.”¹⁵⁰⁹ 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.”¹⁵¹⁰

On 9 September 2017, Environment and Climate Change Minister, Catherine McKenna, announced the government would double its standard contribution to the Intergovernmental Plan on Climate Change, the international body for assessing climate change science from CAD 150,000 to CAD 300,000¹⁵¹¹ for every year until 2020.¹⁵¹²

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.¹⁵¹³

¹⁵⁰⁹ 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>

¹⁵¹⁰ 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>

¹⁵¹¹ 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_fundingforleadinginternationalbodyforclimatechang.html

¹⁵¹² 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

¹⁵¹³ 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

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 world.¹⁵¹⁴

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.¹⁵¹⁵ 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."¹⁵¹⁶

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.¹⁵¹⁷

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 investments in coal-fired electricity in their jurisdictions or abroad.¹⁵¹⁸ At COP23, McKenna affirmed that "we're seeing huge momentum for this move away from coal and towards clean power."¹⁵¹⁹

On 12 December 2017, McKenna attended the One Planet Summit in Paris, which aimed to bring together several international actors on the topic of climate change.¹⁵²⁰ At the summit, McKenna re-affirmed Canada's commitment to the Paris Agreement, expressing her opinion that "The Paris Agreement is driving climate action around the world, and Canada is playing a leading role. From carbon pricing partnerships to phasing out coal, the global momentum for climate action is real and growing."¹⁵²¹

¹⁵¹⁴ 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>

¹⁵¹⁵ 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_ministermckennaco-chairscarbonpricinggatheringchampionsp.html

¹⁵¹⁶ 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_ministermckennaco-chairscarbonpricinggatheringchampionsp.html

¹⁵¹⁷ 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>

¹⁵¹⁸ 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>

¹⁵¹⁹ 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>

¹⁵²⁰ Minister McKenna heads to Paris to attend One Planet, Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada (Paris), 12 December 2017. Access date: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaheadstoparistoattendoneplanet.html

¹⁵²¹ Minister McKenna advances Canada's climate leadership at Paris One Planet Summit, Government of Canada- Environment and Climate Change Canada, 13 December 2017. Access date: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaadvancescanadasclimateleadershipatparisoneplanet0.html

On 12 December 2017, at the One Planet Summit, Canada and the World Bank Group entered a partnership to support developing countries in achieving climate change action, in order to support the Paris Agreement.¹⁵²² The agreement aims to accelerate the global transition away from coal, and to support small island states in developing renewable energy technologies. On the agreement, McKenna stated that she “is very pleased that we can also support developing countries in their transition to cleaner power.”¹⁵²³

On 12 December 2017, Canada signed on to the Declaration on Carbon Markets in the Americas, which aims to strengthen international cooperation on the pricing of carbon. Canada was joined by Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and 2 U.S. states.¹⁵²⁴

On 13 December 2017, McKenna proposed a regulatory framework for Canada’s Clean Fuel Standard. The framework intends to serve as a basis for regulations which will mandate cleaner fuels in buildings, industries, and vehicles in order to reduce Canada’s greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁵²⁵

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.”¹⁵²⁶

On 15 January 2018, McKenna proposed legislation on pricing carbon pollution in Canada, based on a “use more, pay more” model that would cover all industrial sectors except the electricity sector, which would be included at a later date. The legislation is part of the Pan Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change that was agreed to by most provinces, territories and the federal government in December 2016, whereby provinces would choose to implement their own system or go with the federal system. Provinces choosing their own system would have to outline details by 1 September 2018.¹⁵²⁷

¹⁵²² Minister McKenna advances Canada’s climate leadership at Paris One Planet Summit, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 13 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018.

https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaadvancescanadasclimateleadershipatparisoneplanet0.html

¹⁵²³ Canada and the World Bank Group to support the clean energy transition in developing countries and Small Island Developing States, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018.. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/canada_and_the_worldbankgrouptosupportthecleanenergytransitionin.html

¹⁵²⁴ Minister McKenna advances Canada’s climate leadership at Paris One Planet Summit, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 13 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018.

https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennaadvancescanadasclimateleadershipatparisoneplanet0.html

¹⁵²⁵ Minister McKenna releases framework to make Canada’s fuels cleaner, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/12/minister_mckennareleasesframeworktomakecanadasfuelscleaner.html

¹⁵²⁶ 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>

¹⁵²⁷ Margo McDiarmid, Ottawa’s new carbon pricing plan will reward clean companies. CBC News, 15 January 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/carbon-pricing-draft-legislation-1.4487421>

On 14 March 2018, McKenna launched a CAD 500 million Low Carbon Economy Challenge, a program through which applicants of any size (including individuals, municipalities, businesses, etc) can apply for funding for projects to reduce greenhouse gases.¹⁵²⁸

On 15 March 2018, François-Philippe Champagne, Minister of International Trade, announced CAD 15 million of funding to help connect Canadian firms to international financing for climate projects in developing countries.¹⁵²⁹

On 16 March 2017, McKenna outlined that CAD 1.3 billion of Canada's Budget 2018 would be reserved for climate adaptation initiatives such as land conservation, and land and species restoration. McKenna stated that this investment "will help protect our lands and wildlife, promote biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, and improve our resilience to climate change."¹⁵³⁰

On 4 April 2018, McKenna announced that the Government of Canada would be working to create the Canadian Centre for Climate Services, a hub from which Canadians would be able to access reliable climate information and tools.¹⁵³¹

On 9 April 2018, Canada entered into a collaboration partnership with the United Kingdom and Bloomberg Philanthropies in order to support global efforts to move from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The collaboration involves producing research on how various governments are working to implement sustainable energy.¹⁵³²

On 17 April 2018, the Trudeau government announced a 53.5% budget increase from last fiscal year for Environment and Climate Change Canada to CAD 1.5 billion in the coming year. The biggest increase will be CAD 473 million for the Low Carbon Economy Fund and the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, which will receive CAD 14.5 million.¹⁵³³

On 17 April 2018, McKenna and France's Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicholas Hulot, signed the France-Canada Partnership on Climate and the Environment, to

¹⁵²⁸ Low Carbon Economy Challenge will leverage Canadian ingenuity to reduce carbon pollution and drive clean growth, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 14 March 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/03/low-carbon-economy-challenge-will-leverage-canadian-ingenuity-to-reduce-carbon-pollution-and-drive-clean-growth.html>

¹⁵²⁹ Minister of International Trade announces funding for Canadian clean technology companies at GLOBE Forum, Government of Canada - Global Affairs Canada, 15 March 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/03/minister-of-international-trade-announces-funding-for-canadian-clean-technology-companies-at-globe-forum.html>

¹⁵³⁰ Minister McKenna highlights Government of Canada's commitment to protect nature, parks and wildlife, Government of Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, 16 March 2018. Access date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/03/minister-mckenna-highlights-government-of-canadas-commitment-to-protect-nature-parks-and-wildlife.html>

¹⁵³¹ The Government of Canada is helping Canadians understand and adapt to our changing climate, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 4 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/the-government-of-canada-is-helping-canadians-understand-and-adapt-to-our-changing-climate.html>

¹⁵³² Canada and the United Kingdom team up with Bloomberg Philanthropies to support global efforts to phase out coal power, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 9 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/canada-and-the-united-kingdom-team-up-with-bloomberg-philanthropies-to-support-global-efforts-to-phase-out-coal-power.html>

¹⁵³³ Elizabeth Thompson, Trudeau government boosts funding for environment, immigration. CBC News, 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/trudeau-government-spending-budget-1.4622518>

collaborate on the implementation of the Paris Agreement through information-sharing on carbon pricing, biodiversity protection measures, and sustainable finance.¹⁵³⁴

On 26 April 2018, McKenna announced new methane regulations intended to reduce methane emissions in the oil and gas sector, and conserve natural-gas resources. McKenna stated that “These regulations are smart and practical measures that support clean technology and good new jobs in the oil and gas sector. By better detecting and patching leaks, companies will be able to save — and sell — natural gas that’s going into the atmosphere today. Canada is a leader in clean competitiveness, and, with these regulations, we’re showing that the environment and the economy go hand in hand.”¹⁵³⁵

Canada has taken policy actions to implement its NDC goals, have 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: Zabireen 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.”¹⁵³⁶

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.¹⁵³⁷

On 6 July 2017 the French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, presented the Government’s Climate Plan,¹⁵³⁸ which intends to “take greenhouse gas-emitting

¹⁵³⁴ READOUT: The Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, met with the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/readout-the-minister-of-environment-and-climate-change-catherine-mckenna-met-with-the-minister-for-the-ecological-and-inclusive-transition-nicolas-.html>

¹⁵³⁵ Canada finalizes major commitment to reduce carbon pollution, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 26 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/canada-finalizes-major-commitment-to-reduce-carbon-pollution.html>

¹⁵³⁶ 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>

¹⁵³⁷ 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>

¹⁵³⁸ 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>

vehicles off the market by 2040,” “achieve carbon neutrality by 2050,” and make France “a leader in the green economy.”¹⁵³⁹

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.”¹⁵⁴⁰

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 2040.¹⁵⁴¹ 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.¹⁵⁴²

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.¹⁵⁴³ During this speech, he also reaffirmed France’s intention to become a carbon-neutral country, and to allocate EUR 5 billion 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.¹⁵⁴⁴

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 climate change with Canada, and asked that compliance with the Paris Agreement be an essential clause for all future EU trade agreements.¹⁵⁴⁵

¹⁵³⁹ Climate Plan, Government of France website. 10 August 2017. Date of Access: November 18 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/climate-plan>

¹⁵⁴⁰ 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>

¹⁵⁴¹ 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>

¹⁵⁴² 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>

¹⁵⁴³ 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>

¹⁵⁴⁴ 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>

¹⁵⁴⁵ 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>

On 11 November 2017, France, alongside international partners, launched the Transport Decarbonisation Alliance, which intends to push for further, faster climate action and to create greater political leadership in the transport sector.¹⁵⁴⁶

On 15 November 2017, in reference to the EUR 2 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.”¹⁵⁴⁷

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.¹⁵⁴⁸

On 6 December 2017, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Jean Yves-Le Drian, released a statement saying that he “welcome[s] the achievement today of the International Solar Alliance of status as an international organization.” The International Solar Alliance was launched by France and India in 2015 to facilitate the large-scale deployment of solar energy in 121 countries.¹⁵⁴⁹

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.”¹⁵⁵⁰

On 12 December 2017, France delivered the One Planet Summit in Paris. The event was aimed at bringing together international actors from public and private finance in order to discuss tackling climate change and assisting nations towards achieving their NDCs.¹⁵⁵¹ The French government identified 12 international commitments from the event covering topics such as climate investment,

¹⁵⁴⁶ 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>

¹⁵⁴⁷ 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>

¹⁵⁴⁸ 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>

¹⁵⁴⁹ International Solar Alliance- Achievement of Status as an international organization (6 December 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, 6 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018 <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/international-solar-alliance-achievement-of-status-as-an-international>

¹⁵⁵⁰ 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>

¹⁵⁵¹ One Planet Summit: A Meeting for the Planet (12 December 2017), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/one-planet-summit/>

green energy, women's empowerment in the green economy, urban financing, protecting the ozone layer, and environmental health.¹⁵⁵²

On 12 December 2017, the French Ministry of Higher Education, with the use of funding from the BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, launched the One Planet Fellowship, a five-year program of USD 15 million.¹⁵⁵³ The fellowship is designed to support 600 African and European researchers in facilitating climate change adaptation in Africa.¹⁵⁵⁴

On 11 January 2018, in response to being asked whether or not it would be possible for the United States to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement, French President Emmanuel Macron said “the door isn't closed.”¹⁵⁵⁵

On 29 January 2018 at the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Macron announced all the country's coal-fired plants will shut down by 2021 or two years earlier than planned. He also stated the advantages and the economic benefits of climate action including that clean energy technologies are evidently more cost competitive than coal plants.¹⁵⁵⁶

On 12 March 2018, President Macron pledged EUR 700 million to the International Solar Alliance (ISA), reiterating the country's commitment to the alliance and clean energy. Launched in 2015 by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, ISA is an inter-governmental organization of 60 members that aims to mobilize USD 1 trillion in funds for future solar generation, storage and technology across the world.¹⁵⁵⁷

On 18 March to 23 March 2018, France sent a delegation of over 200, lead by French Ambassador for the Environment Xavier Sticker, to the World Water Forum in Brasilia, Brazil. The forum brought together international actors to discuss water sustainability and climate change.¹⁵⁵⁸

On 22 March 2018, Macron said Europe must set a minimum price for carbon, which would incentivise greener investments. According to Macron this would need to be accompanied by a tax

¹⁵⁵² One Planet Summit: Finance Commitments Fire-Up Higher Momentum for Paris Climate Change Agreement, UN Climate Change News, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018.

<https://unfccc.int/news/one-planet-summit-finance-commitments-fire-up-higher-momentum-for-paris-climate-change-agreement>

¹⁵⁵³ The BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, under the patronage of the President of the French Republic launch One Planet Fellowship, BNP Paribas Website, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. <https://group.bnpparibas/en/press-release/bnp-paribas-foundation-bill-melinda-gates-foundation-patronage-president-french-republic-launch-planet-fellowship>

¹⁵⁵⁴ One Planet Summit: Finance Commitments Fire-Up Higher Momentum for Paris Climate Change Agreement, UN Climate Change News, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018.

<https://unfccc.int/news/one-planet-summit-finance-commitments-fire-up-higher-momentum-for-paris-climate-change-agreement>

¹⁵⁵⁵ Climate – Q&A – Excerpts from the daily press briefing (11.01.18), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, 11 January 2018. Date of Access: 29 April 2018.

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate/events/article/climate-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-11-01-18>

¹⁵⁵⁶ Macron at Davos: I will shut all coal-fired power stations by 2021, World Economic Forum Website. 29 January 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/01/macron-at-davos-i-will-shut-all-coal-fired-power-stations-by-2021/>

¹⁵⁵⁷ Sudarshan Varadhan, France to commit 700 million euros to International Solar Alliance, Reuters, 12 March 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-solar-alliance/france-to-commit-700-million-euros-to-international-solar-alliance-idUSKCN1GN0JU>

¹⁵⁵⁸ France's participation in the World Water Forum (Brasilia, 18-23. 03.18), Government of France Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/sustainable-development-environment/events/article/environment-france-s-participation-in-the-world-water-forum-18-23-03-18>

on goods from countries beyond Europe's borders who do not "make the same environmental choices."¹⁵⁵⁹

On 29 March 2018, French and German Environment Ministers Nicolas Hulot and Svenja Schulze, met and discussed Franco-German environmental cooperation. According to Ministers Hulot and Schulze, "tackling climate change is one of the biggest challenges our society faces. Franco-German cooperation in this area is vital, also for the EU, which must maintain its leading role at international level in implementing the Paris Agreement." They also announced the creation of new working group to develop measures for achieving long-term climate goals and increasing EU climate targets for 2030.¹⁵⁶⁰

On 17 April 2018, France's Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicholas Hulot, and Canada's Minister for Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, signed the France-Canada Partnership on Climate and the Environment, to collaborate on the implementation of the Paris Agreement through information-sharing on carbon pricing, biodiversity protection measures, and sustainable finance.¹⁵⁶¹

On 25 April 2018 in a speech to the US Congress, President Macron said "By polluting the oceans, not mitigating CO2 emissions, and destroying our biodiversity — we are killing our planet. Let us face it. There is no planet B."¹⁵⁶²

On 25 April 2018 at the meeting of the One Planet Summit coalition "2050 Pathways Platform," France alongside six other EU member states called for greater EU ambition in presenting long-term pathways towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement.¹⁵⁶³

France has reaffirmed its commitment and has taken policy actions to lower greenhouse gas emissions and implement EU's NDC goals. In addition, France has also committed funds to fostering an adaptive and climate resilient low carbon economy with Sweden. Finally, France has facilitated the directing of funds to climate adaptation measures in Africa. 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.¹⁵⁶⁴

¹⁵⁵⁹ Macron pushes for EU minimum price for carbon, Reuters, 22 March 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-macron-green-economy/macron-pushes-for-eu-minimum-price-for-carbon-idUSKBN1GY1TJ>

¹⁵⁶⁰ Schulze and Hulot: Climate action and conservation of biological diversity are key areas of cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 29 March 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/schulze-und-hulot-klimaschutz-und-erhalt-der-biologischen-vielfalt-sind-schwerpunkte-der-zusammenar/>

¹⁵⁶¹ READOUT: The Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Catherine McKenna, met with the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Nicolas Hulot, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada. 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/readout-the-minister-of-environment-and-climate-change-catherine-mckenna-met-with-the-minister-for-the-ecological-and-inclusive-transition-nicolas-.html>

¹⁵⁶² Macron to US Congress: "There is no Planet B". BBC News, 25 April 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-us-canada-43900009/macron-to-us-congress-there-is-no-planet-b>

¹⁵⁶³ France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Luxembourg call for EU climate ambition in line with the Paris Agreement. Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire, 25 April 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/france-lallemagne-suede-pays-bas-finlande-portugal-et-luxembourg-appellent-ambition-climatique>

¹⁵⁶⁴ Status of Pledges, Green Climate Fund, 10 January 2018. Date of Access: 27 January 2018.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Zabireen 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, responding to the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks said: "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."¹⁵⁶⁵

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.¹⁵⁶⁶

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.¹⁵⁶⁷

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.¹⁵⁶⁸

On 6 November 2017, at the opening of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23), the German government announced another EUR 100 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

https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status_of_Pledges.pdf/eef538d3-2987-4659-8c7c-5566ed6afd19

¹⁵⁶⁵ 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/>

¹⁵⁶⁶ 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/>

¹⁵⁶⁷ 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/>

¹⁵⁶⁸ 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.¹⁵⁶⁹

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.¹⁵⁷⁰

On 13 November 201 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.¹⁵⁷¹

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. Germany will also increase its investments in the Amazon Fund by USD 39.9 million.¹⁵⁷² 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.¹⁵⁷³ 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 2020.¹⁵⁷⁴

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 an

¹⁵⁶⁹ 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/>

¹⁵⁷⁰ 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>

¹⁵⁷¹ 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-seeschifffahrt/>

¹⁵⁷² 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>

¹⁵⁷³ 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/>

¹⁵⁷⁴ '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>

additional tool to the NDC Partnership to help developing and emerging economies to implement their NDCs and related development objectives.¹⁵⁷⁵

On 14 December 2017 at the One Planet Summit, Germany alongside four other EU members, stated their commitment to implement or evaluate the introduction of a meaningful carbon price in relevant sectors. Furthermore, the said carbon pricing should be predictable and grow over time to meet the Paris Agreement objective of maintaining global warming well below 2 degrees.¹⁵⁷⁶

On 1 February 2018, The Federal Environment Ministry's EUKI called for non-profit organisations to submit project ideas on inner-European cooperation in the field of climate action. These bilateral and multilateral projects would need to strengthen exchanges on climate action best practices and foster climate policy dialogue with other EU members. According to Hendricks, "in the European Union we have a unique opportunity to take ambitious climate action together and, by doing so, to achieve the Paris climate goals. It is important to ensure that all European countries are involved in implementation, thus establishing climate action as a connecting element in Europe."¹⁵⁷⁷

On 21-22 February 2018, the first network conference for EUKI, the European Climate Initiative was held in Berlin. The objective was to facilitate exchange of good practices regarding implementation of the Paris Agreement in Europe and to encourage networking among representatives of non-governmental organizations, think tanks, the scientific community and industry associations. Solutions for greenhouse gas mitigation in the energy, buildings, transport and agriculture sectors were also discussed.¹⁵⁷⁸

On 5 March 2018, Hendricks along with 13 other EU environment and climate ministers released a joint letter advocating for a climate-friendly EU budget. Minister Hendricks noted "Climate action depends on steering investments in the right direction. The EU budget has to set an example here. Subsidies that are not in line with the Paris Agreement should be discontinued as quickly as possible."¹⁵⁷⁹

On 29 March 2018, German and French Environment Ministers Svenja Schulze and Nicolas Hulot, met and discussed Franco-German environmental cooperation. According to Ministers Schulze and Hulot, "tackling climate change is one of the biggest challenges our society faces. Franco-German cooperation in this area is vital, also for the EU, which must maintain its leading role at international level in implementing the Paris Agreement." They also announced the creation of new working

¹⁵⁷⁵ 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>

¹⁵⁷⁶ Environment and climate Ministers from France, Germany, United-Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands commit to implement or evaluate the introduction of a meaningful carbon price in relevant sectors. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 14 December 2017. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/pariser-klimagipfel-one-planet-summit-umwelt-und-klimaminister-aus-frankreich-deutschland-dem/>

¹⁵⁷⁷ Call for project ideas: Climate action connects Europe, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 1 February 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/call-for-project-ideas-climate-action-connects-europe/>

¹⁵⁷⁸ Annual conference: Germany's climate initiative for Europe, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/jahreskonferenz-deutschlands-klimaschutzinitiative-fuer-europa/>

¹⁵⁷⁹ Hendricks: New EU budget must lead the way for investments in climate action, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 5 March 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/hendricks-new-eu-budget-must-lead-the-way-for-investments-in-climate-action/>

group to develop measures for achieving long-term climate goals and increasing EU climate targets for 2030.¹⁵⁸⁰

On 19 April 2018, the Ninth German-Japanese Dialogue Forum on Environment and Energy was held, focusing on methods for implementing renewable energies and low-emission systems in the transport sector. Potential solutions included increasing efficiency, electric vehicles and the use of renewable energy in the sector as well as more flexible use of modes of transport, new mobility concepts and digital solutions.¹⁵⁸¹

On 23 April 2018, Germany along with the International Finance Corporation and European Union, signed agreements to support the Ukrainian government's work in reducing energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector. Under the agreement, IFC will initially manage up to EUR 53 million, of which EUR 10 million comes from Germany to finance programs of the Ukrainian Energy Efficiency Fund. This project, developed by the Ukrainian government, will provide grants for energy-efficiency renovations in multi-family buildings.¹⁵⁸²

On 25 April 2018 at the meeting of the One Planet Summit coalition "2050 Pathways Platform," Germany alongside six other EU member states called for greater EU ambition in presenting long-term pathways towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement. Karsten Sach, Director General, of the German Ministry for the Environment stated "It is an important step forward that the EU will now develop a new long-term climate strategy based on the Paris Agreement. In parallel to this European process, Germany is expeditiously working on concrete policies and measures for a just transition as committed already in its national 2050 climate strategy."¹⁵⁸³

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

¹⁵⁸⁰ Schulze and Hulot: Climate action and conservation of biological diversity are key areas of cooperation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 29 March 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/schulze-und-hulot-klimaschutz-und-erhalt-der-biologischen-vielfalt-sind-schwerpunkte-der-zusammenar/>

¹⁵⁸¹ German-Japanese cooperation on transforming transport, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 19 April 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/deutsch-japanische-kooperation-zur-verkehrswende/>

¹⁵⁸² EU, IFC, Germany Partner to Establish New Fund, Support Energy Efficiency in Ukraine, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 23 April 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/bundesumweltministerium-unterstuetzt-energetische-gebaeudesanierung-in-der-ukraine/>

¹⁵⁸³ France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Luxembourg call for EU climate ambition in line with the Paris Agreement. Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire, 25 April 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/france-lallemagne-suede-pays-bas-finlande-portugal-et-luxembourg-appellent-ambition-climatique>

initiative includes region-wide policies such as better distribution of alternative fuels and initiatives to encourage car-sharing and cycle-pedestrian mobility.¹⁵⁸⁴

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.¹⁵⁸⁵

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.¹⁵⁸⁶

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 impact mobility systems and implement other climate change adaptation measures. Each project may receive a maximum of EUR 1 million.¹⁵⁸⁷

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.¹⁵⁸⁸

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.¹⁵⁸⁹

¹⁵⁸⁴ 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>

¹⁵⁸⁵ 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>

¹⁵⁸⁶ 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>

¹⁵⁸⁷ 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>

¹⁵⁸⁸ 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>

¹⁵⁸⁹ 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>

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.¹⁵⁹⁰

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.¹⁵⁹¹ 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.¹⁵⁹²

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.¹⁵⁹³

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.¹⁵⁹⁴

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 program.¹⁵⁹⁵ Another MOU was signed between the governments of Italy, Mali and

¹⁵⁹⁰ 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>

¹⁵⁹¹ 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>

¹⁵⁹² 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>

¹⁵⁹³ 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>

¹⁵⁹⁴ 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>

¹⁵⁹⁵ 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>

Georgia, pledging support for the latter two countries efforts in transitioning to a low-carbon economy and adapting to climate change.¹⁵⁹⁶

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.¹⁵⁹⁷

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.¹⁵⁹⁸

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 2016.¹⁵⁹⁹

On 20 March 2018, President of the National Anti-Corruption Authority Raffale Cantone and Minister of the Environment, Gian Luca Galletti signed a Memorandum of Understanding to be more consistent in enforcement of environmental standards set out in the Minimum Environmental Criteria of the recent Public Procurement Code.¹⁶⁰⁰ This includes “efficiency in the use of materials and energy, and therefore in the containment of greenhouse gas emissions.”¹⁶⁰¹ Measures include further training for officials, enhanced communication of relevant documents between departments, and “monitoring and supervision” of the National Action Plan on Green Purchases of Public Administration.¹⁶⁰² The Green Public Procurement Act is a voluntary measure for governments in

¹⁵⁹⁶ 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>

¹⁵⁹⁷ 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>

¹⁵⁹⁸ 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>

¹⁵⁹⁹ 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/>

¹⁶⁰⁰ Galletti and Cantone Sign Minambiente-ANAC Protocol Agreement on the Monitoring of “Green” Purchases of the Public Administration, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, 20 March 2018. Date of Access: 26 April 2018.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/galletti-e-cantone-firmano-protocollo-di-intesa-minambiente-anac-sul-monitoraggio-degli>

¹⁶⁰¹ Galletti and Cantone Sign Minambiente-ANAC Protocol Agreement on the Monitoring of “Green” Purchases of the Public Administration, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, 20 March 2018. Date of Access: 26 April 2018.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/galletti-e-cantone-firmano-protocollo-di-intesa-minambiente-anac-sul-monitoraggio-degli>

¹⁶⁰² Galletti and Cantone Sign Minambiente-ANAC Protocol Agreement on the Monitoring of “Green” Purchases of the Public Administration, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, 20 March 2018. Date of Access: 26 April 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/galletti-e-cantone-firmano-protocollo-di-intesa-minambiente-anac-sul-monitoraggio-degli>

the European Commission to provide public services with the lowest possible environmental impact.¹⁶⁰³

On 22 March 2018, the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea and the Ministry of Economic Development announced the creation of a reward system for using geothermal technology with minimal environmental impact.¹⁶⁰⁴ This is to comply with Italy's National Energy Strategy, which aims to incentivize Italian companies to use renewable energy and de-carbonise the domestic economy.¹⁶⁰⁵

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.¹⁶⁰⁶

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.¹⁶⁰⁷

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).¹⁶⁰⁸

¹⁶⁰³ GPP Green Public Procurement: A Collection of Good Practices, European Commission, 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2018. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/GPP_Good_Practices_Brochure.pdf.

¹⁶⁰⁴ Minister Galletti Signs Decree that Regulates Incentives on Geothermal Plants with Advanced Technologies, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, 22 March 2018. Date of Access: 26 April 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/il-ministro-galletti-firma-decreto-che-regola-incentivi-su-impianti-geotermici-con>.

¹⁶⁰⁵ Minister Galletti Signs Decree that Regulates Incentives on Geothermal Plants with Advanced Technologies, Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, 22 March 2018. Date of Access: 26 April 2018. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/il-ministro-galletti-firma-decreto-che-regola-incentivi-su-impianti-geotermici-con>

¹⁶⁰⁶ 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

¹⁶⁰⁷ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (MUFG) 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

¹⁶⁰⁸ 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

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.”¹⁶⁰⁹ 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 governments, as well as private institutions. On this basis, Japan will help establish specific programs related to adaptation and mitigation.¹⁶¹⁰

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.¹⁶¹¹

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.¹⁶¹²

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.¹⁶¹³

On 26 December 2018, Japan formulated a “basic strategy for promoting hydrogen use and becoming a world-leading hydrogen-based society.” Japan aims to increase the number of fuel cell vehicles from 2,000 to 800,000 and the number of its hydrogen fuel stations from 100 to 900 by 2030.¹⁶¹⁴

¹⁶⁰⁹ 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>

¹⁶¹⁰ 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>

¹⁶¹¹ 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>

¹⁶¹² 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>

¹⁶¹³ 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>

¹⁶¹⁴ Basic Hydrogen Strategy (key points), Ministry of Trade, Economy and Industry of Japan, 26 December 2017. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2017/pdf/1226_003a.pdf

On 5 January 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan announced that it established an Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change. Composed of nine members, the panel will discuss major issues pertaining to climate change and renewable energies.¹⁶¹⁵

On 9 January 2018, the first meeting of the Advisory Panel on Climate Change was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This panel incorporates a number of private and public sector actors and aims to support Japan in attaining its climate change goals.¹⁶¹⁶

On 12 January 2018, it was announced that the federal government would allow a new heavily polluting coal plant to break ground and operate 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.¹⁶¹⁷

On 22 and 23 February 2018, Japan and Brazil hosted the sixteenth Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change. In this meeting, Japan led discussions on reflections of COP23 and expectations for COP24. Furthermore, Japan reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Agreement and discussed how to advance implementation guidelines.¹⁶¹⁸

On 19 April 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Japan would host an international conference in July 2018 on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific region. Experts in climate change, finance and business will discuss the impact to fragility of countries, community and businesses from climate change as well as effective ways to address potential risks in the future. This conference is in follow-up to the October 2017 report submitted to the G7 Italian presidency on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific regions.¹⁶¹⁹

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. Still, Japan 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.

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

¹⁶¹⁵ Advisory Panel of Experts on Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 5 January 2018, Date of Access: 28 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001859.html

¹⁶¹⁶ The first meeting of the Advisory Panel on Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 9 January 2018, Date of Access: 28 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page4e_000754.html

¹⁶¹⁷ 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>

¹⁶¹⁸ The 16th Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 23 February 2018. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001924.html

¹⁶¹⁹ International conference on climate change and fragility in Asia and Pacific region — Interlinkage among science, regional studies and business from the perspective of long-term climate risks, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 19 April, 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page25e_000192.html

and establishment of the Clean Air Fund to support the implementation of measures to improve air quality.¹⁶²⁰ 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.¹⁶²¹

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.¹⁶²²

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.¹⁶²³ 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 2019.¹⁶²⁴

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 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."¹⁶²⁵

¹⁶²⁰ 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.

¹⁶²¹ 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

¹⁶²² 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>

¹⁶²³ 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>

¹⁶²⁴ 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>

¹⁶²⁵ 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>

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.¹⁶²⁶

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.¹⁶²⁷

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.¹⁶²⁸

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.¹⁶²⁹

On 12 December 2017, at the One Planet Summit in Paris, Prime Minister Theresa May made funding announcements to address climate change. This includes GBP 140 million to poorer communities address the effects of climate change, of which GBP 30 million will go towards part of the Department for International Development's Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme. Prime Minister Theresa May also announced GBP15 million in reconstruction support for Dominica to rebuild its water system after Hurricane Maria and another GBP 8 million for other adaptation projects in the Caribbean. Finally, she said the UK will host an international Zero Emission Vehicle Summit in Autumn 2018, bringing together Ministers, industry leaders and sector representatives from around the world to further develop the low emission and electric car market.¹⁶³⁰

¹⁶²⁶ 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>

¹⁶²⁷ 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>

¹⁶²⁸ 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>

¹⁶²⁹ 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>

¹⁶³⁰ PM announces new measures to tackle effects and causes of climate change, UK Government, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-measures-to-tackle-effects-and-causes-of-climate-change>

On 15 December 2017, Minister for Asia and the Pacific, Mark Field, spoke at the UN Security Council Arria on Climate Security, confirming the UK's commitment to diminishing the threat of climate change. He re-iterated the UK's financial contribution towards climate mitigation and adaptation in the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa as well as its pledge of at least USD7.5 billion in climate funds to year 2020.¹⁶³¹

On 18 December 2017, at the 5th annual UK-China Energy Dialogue, Business and Energy Secretary Greg Clark and Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission and Administrator of the National Energy Administration of China, Nur Bekri, agreed on an Action Plan for the UK-China Clean Energy Partnership. This dialogue demonstrated the importance of secure, affordable and sustainable energy and continued commitment to the Paris Agreement and efforts to de-carbonise their respective economies.¹⁶³²

On 5 January 2018, the UK government announced that the country's eight remaining coal power stations will be closed by 2025. These closures in seven years will be mandated through the use of a new emissions performance standard.¹⁶³³

On 9 February 2018, the UK Department of International Development (DFID) announced a GBP 21.5 million grant to the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), which is a UN-managed initiative aimed to protect rural communities from the impacts of extreme weather and reduce poverty.¹⁶³⁴

On 12 February 2018, the British government announced GBP30 million of funding for 21 vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technology projects that would develop electric vehicles that also contribute power to the smart grid.¹⁶³⁵

On 9 March 2018, the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Clean Energy. The two countries pledge to share knowledge on energy-efficient technology.¹⁶³⁶

On 23 March 2018, the UK government announced funding worth more than GBP 260 million, including a GBP 220 million clean air fund, to help improve air quality in some of the most polluted areas. The funds are designed to help local authorities implement plans and minimize the impact on communities. Some of the funding includes 24.5 million to 28 local areas to install electric charging points, cycle routes, junction improvements, and to incentivise ultra-low emission taxis.¹⁶³⁷

On 23 March 2018, the UK government stopped plans for a new opencast coal mine because it would “adversely impact upon measures to limit climate change.” Sajid Javid, Minister for Local

¹⁶³¹ Mark Field's statement at the UN Security Council Arria on Climate Security, UK Government, 21 December 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/we-must-look-at-actions-to-promote-climate-security-in-a-holistic-way-we-must-recognise-that-causes-and-responses-are-interlinked>

¹⁶³² UK-China Energy Dialogue: The 5th annual UK-China Energy Dialogue has taken place in Beijing, UK Government, 18 December 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-china-energy-dialogue>

¹⁶³³ Adam Vaughan, UK government spells out plan to shut down coal plants, The Guardian, 5 January 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2018/jan/05/uk-coal-fired-power-plants-close-2025>

¹⁶³⁴ UK Injects £21.5m into Zimbabwe's Resilience Building Fund, United Nations Zimbabwe, 9 February 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <http://www.zw.one.un.org/newsroom/news/uk-injects-%C2%A3215m-zimbabwe%E2%80%99s-resilience-building-fund>

¹⁶³⁵ £30 Million Investment in Revolutionary V2G Technologies, UK Government, 12 February 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/30-million-investment-in-revolutionary-v2g-technologies>

¹⁶³⁶ UK and Saudi Arabia Sign Memorandum of Understanding on Clean Energy, UK Government, 9 March 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-saudi-arabia-sign-memorandum-of-understanding-on-clean-energy>

¹⁶³⁷ £260 million of clean air funding launched by government, UK Government, 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/260-million-of-clean-air-funding-launched-by-government>

Government, announced his refusal of the coal mine citing the need to prevent dangerous climate change as one of the main considerations.¹⁶³⁸

On 28 March 2018, the British government announced that as of February 2019, all trucks that operate at the most recent Euro VI emissions standards can deduct 10% from their Heavy Goods Vehicle levy.¹⁶³⁹ The British government also announced that it will invest GBP48 million for more energy-efficient buses in England and Wales. Private individuals and municipal authorities can bid for funding as part of Britain's Industrial Strategy.¹⁶⁴⁰

On 30 March 201 as part of its Clean Growth Strategy, the British government launched an open consultation on how their Energy Company Obligation, the system by which the government provides "energy-efficiency upgrades and heating measures" as a form of poverty-reduction, can be further applied to low-income homes.¹⁶⁴¹

On 9 April 2018, the UK entered into a collaboration partnership with Canada and Bloomberg Philanthropies in order to support global efforts to move from coal-powered electricity to renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The collaboration involves producing research on how various governments are working to implement sustainable energy.¹⁶⁴²

On 13 April 2018, the Department for Transport hosted the International Maritime Organization in London,¹⁶⁴³ where a group of delegates drafted a "comprehensive strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ... from international shipping."¹⁶⁴⁴ The strategy sets the goal of 50% fewer greenhouse gas emissions in the shipping industry by 2050, although a total elimination is the strategy's ultimate aim. It also commits to a goals of a 40% increase in ships' carbon intensity by 2030.¹⁶⁴⁵

On 15 April 2018, the British government's targets on renewable fuel, which is to replace diesel, came into effect. Under the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, "owners of transport fuel who supply at least 450,000 litres a year or more" would be required to produce a minimum of 12.4% of biofuel by 2032, an increase from the current 4.75% biofuel requirement.¹⁶⁴⁶ The government also

¹⁶³⁸ Susanna Twidale, Britain blocks plans for new coal mine on climate grounds, Reuters, 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-coal-mine/britain-blocks-plans-for-new-coal-mine-on-climate-grounds-idUSKBN1GZ1DG>

¹⁶³⁹ Cleanest Lorries Will Pay Less to Use UK Roads, UK Government, 28 March 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cleanest-lorries-will-pay-less-to-use-uk-roads>.

¹⁶⁴⁰ Government Announces £48 Million for Cleaner, Greener Buses, UK Government, 28 March 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-announces-48-million-for-cleaner-greener-buses>.

¹⁶⁴¹ Government Delivers on Manifesto Pledge with £6 Billion Package to Help End Fuel Poverty and Drive Innovation in Energy Efficiency, UK Government, 30 March 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-delivers-on-manifesto-pledge-with-6-billion-package-to-help-end-fuel-poverty-and-drive-innovation-in-energy-efficiency>.

¹⁶⁴² Canada and the United Kingdom team up with Bloomberg Philanthropies to support global efforts to phase out coal power, Government of Canada - Environment and Climate Change Canada, 9 April 2018. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/04/canada-and-the-united-kingdom-team-up-with-bloomberg-philanthropies-to-support-global-efforts-to-phase-out-coal-power.html>

¹⁶⁴³ UN Body Adopts Climate Change Strategy for Shipping, International Maritime Institution, 13 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <http://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/06GHGinitialstrategy.aspx>.

¹⁶⁴⁴ Greenhouse Gases from International Shipping, UK Government, 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/greenhouse-gases-from-international-shipping>.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Greenhouse Gases from International Shipping, UK Government (London), 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/greenhouse-gases-from-international-shipping>.

¹⁶⁴⁶ New Regulations to Double the Use of Sustainable Renewable Fuels by 2020, UK Government (London), 13 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-regulations-to-double-the-use-of-sustainable-renewable-fuels-by-2020>.

updated its Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation such that there will now be public “reward and support” for renewable fuel in the aviation industry.¹⁶⁴⁷

On 16 April 2018, the United Kingdom announced that the country joined India’s International Solar Alliance. The organization aims to provide clean energy to developing nations, with the goal of raising USD 1 trillion by 2030.¹⁶⁴⁸

On 17 April 2018, Energy and Clean Growth Minister Claire Perry announced at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, that it would make available over GBP 8 million to projects reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Commonwealth countries. This sum includes GBP 3.5 million GBP to the 2050 calculator, a model that would allow Commonwealth countries to create “reduction pathways” and determine their effectiveness for about 30 years.¹⁶⁴⁹ She also announced GBP1.2 million to support energy efficiency measures in countries in the Pacific.¹⁶⁵⁰ Science Minister Sam Gyimah also confirmed that GBP 3.5 million would be made available for using satellites in climate-related disaster relief from the UK Space Agency International Partnerships in Kenya.¹⁶⁵¹

On 24 April 2018, “special representative for climate change at Britain’s foreign office,” Nick Bridge, stated, at Imperial College London, that Brexit would not affect the United Kingdom’s commitment to curbing greenhouse gas emissions as set out in the Paris Agreement.¹⁶⁵²

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.

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

¹⁶⁴⁷ New Regulations to Double the Use of Sustainable Renewable Fuels by 2020, UK Government (London), 13 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-regulations-to-double-the-use-of-sustainable-renewable-fuels-by-2020>.

¹⁶⁴⁸ UK Joins International Solar Alliance to Help Provide Over 1 Billion of the World’s Poorest People with Clean, Affordable Energy, UK Government (London) 16 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-joins-international-solar-alliance-to-help-provide-over-1-billion-of-the-worlds-poorest-people-with-clean-affordable-energy>.

¹⁶⁴⁹ New UK Initiatives to Help Commonwealth Countries Tackle World’s Greatest Environmental Challenges, UK Government (London), 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-initiatives-to-help-commonwealth-countries-tackle-worlds-greatest-environmental-challenges>

¹⁶⁵⁰ 2050 Pathways, UK Government (London), 23 January 2013. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/2050-pathways-analysis>.

¹⁶⁵¹ New UK Initiatives to Help Commonwealth Countries Tackle World’s Greatest Environmental Challenges, UK Government (London), 17 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-initiatives-to-help-commonwealth-countries-tackle-worlds-greatest-environmental-challenges>.

¹⁶⁵² Brexit ‘Will not Change’ UK’s Climate Ambition: Government Official, UK Government (London) 24 April 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-climatechange-politics/brexit-will-not-change-uks-climate-ambition-government-official-idUSKBN1HV1LI>.

implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.”¹⁶⁵³

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.¹⁶⁵⁴

On 10 August 2017, the Trump administration said it would consider relaxing 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 2025.¹⁶⁵⁵

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.¹⁶⁵⁶

On 16 August 2017, the acting Director of U.S. National Parks Service, Michael Reynolds, removed an Obama-era rule that called for a focus on climate change in managing natural resources in U.S. parks.¹⁶⁵⁷

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.¹⁶⁵⁸

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.¹⁶⁵⁹

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

¹⁶⁵³ 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/>

¹⁶⁵⁴ 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>

¹⁶⁵⁵ 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/>

¹⁶⁵⁶ 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>

¹⁶⁵⁷ Nadja Popovich, Livia Albeck-Ripka and Kendra Pierre-Louise, 60 Environmental Rules on the Way Out Under Trump, The New York Times, 15 December 2017. Date of Access: 10 January. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/10/05/climate/trump-environment-rules-reversed.html>

¹⁶⁵⁸ 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/>

¹⁶⁵⁹ 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>

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.¹⁶⁶⁰

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."¹⁶⁶¹

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 2018.¹⁶⁶²

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 facilities, weigh options to revamp national ambient air quality standards and launch a "smart sectors" program to engage with industries as it crafts regulations."¹⁶⁶³

On 18 December 2017, the US announced a new security strategy, which removed climate change from its list of global threats. Under President Obama's national security strategy, climate change was viewed as one of the main dangers facing the country and made building international consensus on containing global warming a national security priority.¹⁶⁶⁴

On 4 January 2018, Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke announced a plan to expand offshore drilling between the Atlantic and Arctic oceans by opening up federal waters off the coast of California for the first time in more than 30 years. Secretary Zinke said that "the development of offshore energy resources would boost jobs and economic security while providing billions of dollars to fund conservation along U.S. coastlines."¹⁶⁶⁵

On 11 January 2018, President Trump stated that the US could "conceivably" rejoin the Paris climate accord if an agreement treated America more fairly. He went on further to say, "It's an agreement that I have no problem with but I had a problem with the agreement that they (the Obama

¹⁶⁶⁰ 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>

¹⁶⁶¹ 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>

¹⁶⁶² 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>

¹⁶⁶³ 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>

¹⁶⁶⁴ Julian Borger, Trump drops climate change from national security strategy. The Guardian, 19 December 2017. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/dec/18/trump-drop-climate-change-national-security-strategy>

¹⁶⁶⁵ Trump moves to vastly expand offshore drilling. CBC News, 4 January 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/business/trump-offshore-oil-drilling-1.4473281>

administration) signed because, as usual, they made a bad deal ... so we could conceivably go back in.” He added that “the Paris accord really would have taken away our competitive edge, and we're not going to let that happen.”¹⁶⁶⁶

On 25 January 2018, the EPA said it would withdraw a provision of the Clean Air Act that requires major polluters like power plants to always be treated as a major source, even if it makes changes to reduce emissions. According to the EPA, air pollution from “major sources” may be reclassified as “area” sources making these sources subject to less strict pollution control standards than major sources.¹⁶⁶⁷

On 12 February 2018, the Trump administration proposed a budget cut of USD 1.3 billion to USD 696 million for fiscal year 2019. In addition, the budget also called more than 19% increase to the fossil energy research and development office to USD 502 million for making advanced power systems based on fossil fuels like coal and natural gas more efficient.¹⁶⁶⁸

On 15 March 2018, the U.S Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible for dealing with the effects of disasters like hurricanes and floods, erased the words “climate change” from its strategic plan for 2018-2022. This version replaced the plan made under former President Obama, which highlighted challenges caused by a changing climate, and the need for FEMA to incorporate those risks into its long-term plans. According to Brock Long, the administrator of FEMA, “The term climate change has become such a political hot button that, I think, I keeps us from having a real dialogue.”¹⁶⁶⁹

On 2 April 2018, US environmental regulators indicated they would ease emissions standards for cars and trucks, saying that a timeline put in place by Barack Obama was not appropriate and set standards “too high.” Current regulations require new vehicles to get 36 miles per gallon in real-world driving by 2025, which is 10 miles per gallon over the existing standard. The EPA said it had completed a review that would affect vehicles for model years 2022-25 and that new standards were forthcoming.¹⁶⁷⁰

On 24 April 2018, the EPA Administrator, Scott Pruitt, proposed a rule that would limit types of scientific research it can use in crafting regulations. The proposal is seen as a way to boost transparency for the benefit of the industries the EPA regulates and “ensures that data will be secret no more.” According to Scott Pruitt, the science will “be analyzed by those in the marketplace, and those that watch what we do can make informed decisions about whether we’ve drawn the proper conclusions or not.”¹⁶⁷¹

¹⁶⁶⁶ Climate Change: Trump says US “could conceivably” rejoin Paris deal. BBC, 11 January 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-42642331>

¹⁶⁶⁷ Eric Beech, The US EPA reverses policy on “major sources” of pollution. Reuters, 26 January 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-epa/u-s-epa-reverses-policy-on-major-sources-of-pollution-idUSKBN1FF075>

¹⁶⁶⁸ Timothy Gardner, Trump budget cuts renewable energy office, ups nuclear weapons spending. Reuters, 13 February 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-budget-energy/trump-budget-cuts-renewable-energy-office-eps-nuclear-weapons-spending-idUSKBN1FW2MZ>

¹⁶⁶⁹ Christopher Flavelle, FEMA Strips Mention of “Climate Change” From Its Strategic Plan. Bloomberg, 15 March 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-03-15/fema-strips-mention-of-climate-change-from-its-strategic-plan>

¹⁶⁷⁰ EPA announces easing of car and truck emissions standards. The Guardian, 2 April 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/apr/02/environmental-protection-agency-emissions-standards-cars-trucks-rollback>

¹⁶⁷¹ Valerie Volcovici, Timothy Gardner, U.S Environment Agency proposes limits to science used in rulemaking. Reuters, 24 April 2018. Date of Access: 28 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-epa-science/u-s-environment-agency-proposes-limits-to-science-used-in-rulemaking-idUSKBN1HV2DJ>

Given the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement and the subsequent actions taken by the Trump administration to undo climate change regulations, the government has made no effort to further environmental protection policies.

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.¹⁶⁷²

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."¹⁶⁷³

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.¹⁶⁷⁴

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.¹⁶⁷⁵

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 2030.¹⁶⁷⁶

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

¹⁶⁷² 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

¹⁶⁷³ 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

¹⁶⁷⁴ 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

¹⁶⁷⁵ 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>

¹⁶⁷⁶ EU car firms should cut CO2 emissions by 30% from 2030, BBC News, 8 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-41914805>

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 emitted by the power sector and energy intensive industry through a market-based cap and trade system.¹⁶⁷⁷

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 2011.¹⁶⁷⁸ 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.¹⁶⁷⁹

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.¹⁶⁸⁰ Furthermore, the EU announced that by the end of this 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 2013-2020.¹⁶⁸¹

On 17 November 2017, the EU led discussions for the design of the Talanoa Dialogue, to be held next year.¹⁶⁸² 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.¹⁶⁸³

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

¹⁶⁷⁷ 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

¹⁶⁷⁸ Global Climate Change Alliance+, GCCA Intra-ACP programme, Date of Access: 17 January 2018 <http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/intra-ACP>

¹⁶⁷⁹ 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

¹⁶⁸⁰ 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

¹⁶⁸¹ 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

¹⁶⁸² 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

¹⁶⁸³ 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>

Agreement on climate change, will allow the EU and the Swiss to use allowances in their respective emissions trading systems.¹⁶⁸⁴

On 12 December 2017 at the One Planet Summit hosted by France, the EU announced the EU External Investment Plan, comprising climate-smart investments worth EUR 9 billion targeting sustainable cities, sustainable energy and connectivity, and sustainable agriculture, rural entrepreneurs and agribusiness. This plan is set to mobilise some EUR44 billion for Africa and EU countries by 2020.¹⁶⁸⁵

On 14 December 2017 at an EU Council meeting, the Council, Parliament and Commission agreed to work more closely together and came up with 31 new initiatives that would strengthen the EU. Nine of 31 initiatives were proposals focusing on climate change policies that would help the EU move towards its goals outlined in the Paris agreement.¹⁶⁸⁶

On 19 December 2017, the European Commission adopted a provisional agreement to a ‘Clean energy for all Europeans’ package that will assist the EU in meeting its 2030 energy and climate goals¹⁶⁸⁷

On 29 December 2017, the European Council and Parliament adopted regulation from February 2017 that would prolong the derogation for extra flights in the European Economic Areas, reduce the number of aviation allowances from 2021 onwards, and implement the global market-based measure, which would allow for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.¹⁶⁸⁸

On 17 January 2018, EU ambassadors agreed to the Effort Sharing regulations that will set binding emission reduction targets of 30% by 2030 for member states that are not in the EU ETS to help fulfill the Paris Agreement.¹⁶⁸⁹

On 25 January 2018, the EU member states agreed to invest EUR873 million in key European electricity and gas infrastructure projects to further the EU’s transition to a low-carbon economy. Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Miguel Arias Cañete, stated “an energy infrastructure which is fit for purpose is also essential for renewable energy sources to thrive and for delivering on the Paris Agreement on climate change.”¹⁶⁹⁰

¹⁶⁸⁴ 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

¹⁶⁸⁵ One Planet Summit: Finance Commitments Fire-Up Higher Momentum for Paris Climate Change Agreement, UN Climate Change News, 12 December 2017. Date of Access: 29 April 2018. <https://unfccc.int/news/one-planet-summit-finance-commitments-fire-up-higher-momentum-for-paris-climate-change-agreement>

¹⁶⁸⁶ Working document for the Joint Declaration, European Commission, 14 December 2017. Date of Access: 24 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/working-document-joint-declaration-legislative-priorities-2018-19_en.pdf

¹⁶⁸⁷ Improving energy performance of buildings, European Parliament Think Tank, 19 March 2018. Date of Access: 24 April 2018. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI\(2017\)599299](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI(2017)599299)

¹⁶⁸⁸ CO2 emissions from aviation, EU Legislation in Progress, European Parliament, 29 December 2017. Date of Access: 23 April 2018. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2017/603925/EPRS_BRI\(2017\)603925_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2017/603925/EPRS_BRI(2017)603925_EN.pdf).

¹⁶⁸⁹ Effort sharing regulations: EU ambassadors approve provisional agreement, European Council, Council of the European Union, 17 January 2018. Date of Access: 25 April 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/01/17/effort-sharing-regulation/>.

¹⁶⁹⁰ More growth and jobs: EU invests €873 million in clean energy infrastructure, European Commission, 25 January 2018. 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-383_en.htm

On 1 February 2018, the European Commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom stated that any country wishing to have a trade agreement with the UN needs to have a “Paris deal reference”¹⁶⁹¹ referring to the Paris agreement. This new requirement stems from the Japan-EU agreement and aims to swiftly implement the Paris agreement. The comment made from the EU commissioner was to reaffirm the EU’s position on climate change while trying to come to an agreement with the US over the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership.¹⁶⁹²

On 26 February 2018, the EU Council met and announced its commitment to the swift implementation of the Paris Agreement, discussed the linkages between climate change and security as well as climate policy in trade, transportation and energy.¹⁶⁹³

On 8 March 2018, the European Commission released its Action Plan to make sustainability a key component of the financial sector within Europe for years to come. The strategy aims to “connect finance with the specific needs of the European economy to the benefit of the planet and our society.” Features of the plan include establishing a “common language” for sustainable finance, creating EU labels for green financial products, and enhancing transparency in corporate reporting of climate risks.¹⁶⁹⁴

On 22 March 2018, the EU released a declaration commemorating World Water Day, where they reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Agreement and paid tribute to those who fight for environmental protection.¹⁶⁹⁵

On 23 April 2018, the EU along with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Germany, signed agreements to support the Ukrainian government’s work in reducing energy waste and greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector. Under the agreement, IFC will initially manage up to EUR 53 million, of which EUR 43 million comes from the EU to finance programs of the Ukrainian Energy Efficiency Fund. This project, developed by the Ukrainian government, will provide grants for energy-efficiency renovations in multi-family buildings.¹⁶⁹⁶

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 Maere McLeod

¹⁶⁹¹ Cecilia Malmstrom, Twitter. 1 February 2018. Date of Access: 23 April 2018.

https://twitter.com/Mathilde_Dupre_/status/959112642429423616

¹⁶⁹² ‘No Paris Agreement, no EU trade deal’, says France to US, Climateaction: In partnership with UN Environment. 5 February 2018. Date of Access: 23 April 2018. <http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/no-paris-agreement-no-eu-trade-deal-says-france-to-us>

¹⁶⁹³ General Secretariat of the Council, Council of the European Union, 26 February 2018. Date of Access: 23 April 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/32953/st06125-en18.pdf>

¹⁶⁹⁴ Sustainable finance: Commission’s Action Plan for a greener and cleaner economy, European Commission, 8 March 2018. Date of Access: 7 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1404_en.htm

¹⁶⁹⁵ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU to commemorate the World Water Day, 22 March 2018, European Council, Council of the European Union, 22 March 2018. Date of Access: 24 April 2018. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/03/22/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-to-commemorate-the-world-water-day-22-march-2018/>.

¹⁶⁹⁶ EU, IFC, Germany Partner to Establish New Fund, Support Energy Efficiency in Ukraine, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 23 April 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/bundesumweltministerium-unterstuetzt-energetische-gebaeudesanierung-in-der-ukraine/>

13. 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			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

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 2013.¹⁶⁹⁷

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 and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security.¹⁶⁹⁸ This commitment was made in the interest of promoting the mobilization of private capital and increasing its development benefit.¹⁶⁹⁹

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 addressed all sources of financing critical to success of the upcoming agenda.¹⁷⁰⁰ 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

¹⁶⁹⁷ 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>

¹⁶⁹⁸ 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>.

¹⁶⁹⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁰⁰ 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>.

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.¹⁷⁰¹

In September 2015, the United Nations 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.¹⁷⁰² 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.¹⁷⁰³

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.¹⁷⁰⁴

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. With sub-Saharan Africa 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 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.¹⁷⁰⁵

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.

¹⁷⁰¹ 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

¹⁷⁰² 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>.

¹⁷⁰³ 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>.

¹⁷⁰⁴ 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>.

¹⁷⁰⁵ 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>.

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.¹⁷⁰⁶ 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.¹⁷⁰⁷

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.¹⁷⁰⁸

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.¹⁷⁰⁹ 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 upheavals associated with PPPs in developing countries.¹⁷¹⁰ 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.¹⁷¹¹ 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

¹⁷⁰⁶ Blended Finance, OECD (Paris) 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/blended-finance.htm>.

¹⁷⁰⁷ 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>.

¹⁷⁰⁸ Sub-Saharan Africa, The World Bank (Washington) 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. <https://data.worldbank.org/region/sub-saharan-africa>.

¹⁷⁰⁹ 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.

¹⁷¹⁰ 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>.

¹⁷¹¹ 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>.

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.”¹⁷¹² 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.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Frederick Zhang

France: +1

France has fully 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 Cote d’Ivoire.¹⁷¹³ France is responsible for water and sanitation portion of the program.¹⁷¹⁴ 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.¹⁷¹⁵ During the speech, President Macron announced the proposal of an Euro-

¹⁷¹² 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.

¹⁷¹³ 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>.

¹⁷¹⁴ 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.

¹⁷¹⁵ 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>.

African initiative, one that will contribute funding towards small and medium-sized enterprises within the African agricultural sector.¹⁷¹⁶ This proposal shows France's initiative towards contributing to its commitment to encourage PPPs within sub-Saharan Africa's agriculture sector.

On 15 May 2018, France announced that they will double Tanzania aid to EUR 100 million which will target economic, education, culture, sports, and democracy.¹⁷¹⁷

France has shown substantial support in encouraging public-private partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nancy Qin

Germany: +1

Germany has fully 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 2063.¹⁷¹⁸ The conference included a high-level investor roundtable under which the finance ministers of the "Compact for Africa" participants presented the first drafts of their plans to private investors.¹⁷¹⁹ Following the conference, Germany became the partner country of Ghana and Ivory Coast to help develop the plans discussed at the conference.¹⁷²⁰

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.¹⁷²¹ 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!"¹⁷²²

¹⁷¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷¹⁷ Tanzania: France to Double Tanzania Aid to 100m Euros, All Africa, 15 May 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201805150906.html>

¹⁷¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁷¹⁹ 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>.

¹⁷²⁰ 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>.

¹⁷²¹ Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, "Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20." Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

¹⁷²² Samuel Decker and Thomas Sablowski, "Afrika im Fadenkreuz der G20." Neues Deutschland, 13 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. .

On 12 December 2017, Germany agreed to grant Ghana EUR 100 million to promote renewable energies, energy efficiency and vocational training.¹⁷²³

Germany has taken the necessary steps to fulfill the requirements of this commitment. Through the planning of events to facilitate dialogue and its own Ministry's initiatives to back PPP, Germany has supported Sub-Saharan African countries in reaching their goals and has provided substantial financial assistance in jumpstarting the public private partnerships.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

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.¹⁷²⁴

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: Mariab Stewart

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.¹⁷²⁵ Designated sub-Saharan African countries targeted for this loan are not listed in the publication.

¹⁷²³ Fresh German Assistance for Ghana, DW, 12 December 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018.
<http://www.dw.com/en/fresh-german-assistance-for-ghana/a-41760114>

¹⁷²⁴ 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

¹⁷²⁵ 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

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 fully complied with its commitment to encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs) 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.”¹⁷²⁶

On 14 May 2018, the United Kingdom announced the recommitment of USD70 million to Liberia to support infrastructure and health care development.¹⁷²⁷

The United Kingdom has shown interest in taking steps towards facilitating PPPs through public awareness and has recommitted annual funding to Liberia to support development.

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.¹⁷²⁸

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,

¹⁷²⁶ 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>.

¹⁷²⁷ UK Gov’t Recommits Annual US\$70M to Liberia, Liberian Observer, 16 May 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/uk-govt-recommits-annual-us70m-to-liberia/>

¹⁷²⁸ 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/>.

increase incomes, expand opportunities for women and girls in the development of environmentally sustainable and climatically resilient agricultural policies.¹⁷²⁹

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.¹⁷³⁰

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 million smallholder farming households in at least 11 different countries.¹⁷³¹ 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.¹⁷³²

On 22 November 2017, the USAID and FAO announced a new three-year project “Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resiliency” in South Sudan.¹⁷³³ 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.¹⁷³⁴ 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.¹⁷³⁵ 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.

¹⁷²⁹ 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/>.

¹⁷³⁰ 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>.

¹⁷³¹ 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/>.

¹⁷³² 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/>.

¹⁷³³ 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/>.

¹⁷³⁴ 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/>.

¹⁷³⁵ 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/>.

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 access to markets and credit of Small and Medium Enterprises to “boost agricultural growth”¹⁷³⁶ 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,”¹⁷³⁷ 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 2063.¹⁷³⁸ 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”¹⁷³⁹ and “better trading systems”¹⁷⁴⁰ in collaboration with the private sector and to integrate water use and management in future sustainable agricultural initiatives.¹⁷⁴¹

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

¹⁷³⁶ 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.

¹⁷³⁷ 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>.

¹⁷³⁸ 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>.

¹⁷³⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁴⁰ 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>.

¹⁷⁴¹ 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>.

recommendations. Participants identified recommendations of providing incentives for “youth led-initiatives” and “sustainable agricultural programs”¹⁷⁴² as potential future policy developments.¹⁷⁴³

On 23 October 2017, the EU announced a new EUR 106 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.¹⁷⁴⁴ EUR 46 million¹⁷⁴⁵ 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.¹⁷⁴⁶

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.¹⁷⁴⁷ 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.¹⁷⁴⁸ 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.¹⁷⁴⁹

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

¹⁷⁴² 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>.

¹⁷⁴³ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁴ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁵ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁶ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁷ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁷⁴⁹ 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.

14. 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			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

Background

In 1963, the Organization of African Unity, 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 2015.¹⁷⁵⁰

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.¹⁷⁵¹

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 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.¹⁷⁵²

¹⁷⁵⁰ 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>.

¹⁷⁵¹ 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>.

¹⁷⁵² 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.

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.¹⁷⁵³

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.¹⁷⁵⁴ Four years later, members once more committed themselves to improving African energy infrastructure.¹⁷⁵⁵

In the G7 Taormina communiqué, leaders committed themselves to supporting Agenda 2063 with the promotion of energy access, innovation, education, and improved services.¹⁷⁵⁶

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.¹⁷⁵⁷ 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 Africa¹⁷⁵⁸

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

¹⁷⁵³ 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>.

¹⁷⁵⁴ 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>.

¹⁷⁵⁵ 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>.

¹⁷⁵⁶ 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.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

¹⁷⁵⁸ Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”¹⁷⁵⁹ “Youth” is defined as between the ages of 15 and 35 in the 2006 African Youth Charter.¹⁷⁶⁰

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.¹⁷⁶¹
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.¹⁷⁶² “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.”¹⁷⁶³
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.¹⁷⁶⁴
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, and inclusion.¹⁷⁶⁵ Such actions towards a safe future can be related to compliance with the 2030

¹⁷⁵⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁶⁰ 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>.

¹⁷⁶¹ 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>.

¹⁷⁶² 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>.

¹⁷⁶³ 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.

¹⁷⁶⁴ 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>.

¹⁷⁶⁵ Agenda 2063, African Union Foundation (Addis Ababa). Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.africaunionfoundation.org/en/pages/agenda-2063>.

Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for better prevention, response, and management of African crises and conflicts.¹⁷⁶⁶

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.¹⁷⁶⁷ 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 its Feminist Foreign Policy strategy.¹⁷⁶⁸

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.¹⁷⁶⁹ 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 and "filling data gaps on the health, rights, and wellbeing of women and girls."¹⁷⁷⁰ Of the CAD 20 million, 26.67% of the funds will go towards African states and further support gender equality and a prosperous future.

¹⁷⁶⁶ 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.

¹⁷⁶⁷ 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.

¹⁷⁶⁸ 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.

¹⁷⁶⁹ 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>.

¹⁷⁷⁰ 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>.

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 United Nations High Commission for Refugees and further support Kenya's response to domestic crises.¹⁷⁷¹

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.¹⁷⁷²

On 19 March 2018, Canadian Defence Minister Harjit Sajjan and Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that Canada will deploy military helicopters and 250 personnel to Mali. The support will assist the United Nations peacekeeping mission against Islamist militants.¹⁷⁷³

On 10 April 2018, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Matt DeCourcey announced CAD 27 million of further humanitarian aid to Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. The assistance will provide food, clean water, health care, protection services, and acute malnutrition treatment for vulnerable communities affected by drought, food shortages, and ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Basin.¹⁷⁷⁴

On 27 April 2018, the Government of Canada announced an additional CAD 18 million of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Somali communities. The funds will be distributed to UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and non-governmental organizations to provide food, health and nutrition service, water and sanitation, and education and protection for children.¹⁷⁷⁵

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: Aaishab Karim

¹⁷⁷¹ 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.

¹⁷⁷² 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.

¹⁷⁷³ Canada to deploy helicopters to UN Mali mission, Toronto Star (Toronto). 19 March 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2018. <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2018/03/19/canada-to-deploy-helicopters-medical-team-to-un-mali-mission.html>.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Canada announces funding for humanitarian assistance in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 10 April 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/04/canada-announces-funding-for-humanitarian-assistance-in-cameroon-chad-niger-and-nigeria.html>.

¹⁷⁷⁵ Canada continues to provide much-needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 27 April 2018. Access Date: 29 April 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/04/canada-continues-to-provide-much-needed-humanitarian-assistance-in-somalia.html>.

France: +1

France has fully 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.¹⁷⁷⁶ 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.¹⁷⁷⁷ 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 specified that aid to fragile states would rise to 0.55% of the gross domestic product over his five-year mandate.¹⁷⁷⁸

On 31 January 2018, President Macron announced EUR 272 million of aid to Tunisia to help the country rebound from domestic unrest. The aid will be used to support several development projects, urbanisation, the digital economy, and establish a line of credit for small and medium-sized businesses.¹⁷⁷⁹

On 2 February 2018, France pledged EUR 200 million towards the education sector during a conference organized by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The GPE distributes aid to improve access to education in developing countries, including African states like Senegal.¹⁷⁸⁰

On 2 February 2018, President Macron announced an additional EUR 100 million of bilateral assistance to be managed by the French Development Agency. The aid aims to improve education in the Sahel region of Africa.¹⁷⁸¹

On 23 February 2018, President Macron announced EUR 10 million towards road maintenance in Liberia. A more comprehensive program will be designed to assist Liberia's growth.¹⁷⁸²

France has fully complied with the goals of Agenda 2063 by contributing to a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through anti-terrorism actions, investing in quality infrastructure through urbanization and support of the digital economy, and providing adequate skills via educational development.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amogh Kadbe

¹⁷⁷⁶ 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>.

¹⁷⁷⁷ 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>.

¹⁷⁷⁸ 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.

¹⁷⁷⁹ France reinforces financial support for Tunisia as Macron visits, Reuters (London). 1 February 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-tunisia-france/france-reinforces-financial-support-for-tunisia-as-macron-visits-idUSKBN1FK30W>.

¹⁷⁸⁰ France steps up efforts for education aid, Euractiv (London). 6 February 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/africa/news/france-steps-up-efforts-for-education-aid>.

¹⁷⁸¹ France pledges €200 million to GPE and €100 million in bilateral assistance towards education, Donor Tracker (Berlin). 2 February 2018. Access Date: 18 March 2018. <https://donortracker.org/node/4615>.

¹⁷⁸² Liberia: France Pledges €10 Million to Liberia Immediate Road Maintenance, All Africa (Cape Town). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2018. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201802230815.html>.

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 EUR 300 million.¹⁷⁸³ 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.¹⁷⁸⁴ 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.¹⁷⁸⁵

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.¹⁷⁸⁶ 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.¹⁷⁸⁷

On 8 December 2017, the German government announced an additional EUR 28 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.¹⁷⁸⁸

On 1 February 2018, the German Development Bank (KfW) and the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa (Land Bank) signed a ZAR 900 million term loan facility. The loan will enhance agricultural development in South Africa.¹⁷⁸⁹

On 1 March 2018, Germany provided a mobile lab to the biosecurity network of the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, and Chad). If a disease or biological threat

¹⁷⁸³ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁴ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁵ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁶ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁷ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁸ 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>.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Land Bank partners with KfW Bank to grow local agricultural sector, Land Bank (Centurion). 1 February 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018. http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/ab09f3_c2b55d0713d34960950b884d0ad67ed2.pdf.

breaks out, the countries will share the lab to quickly diagnose pathogens and initiate cross-border responses.¹⁷⁹⁰

On 5 March 2018, the European Union and Germany announced EUR 33 million of financial aid to Nigeria's power sector. The assistance is managed by the German cooperation agency, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), and part of the Nigerian Energy Support Programme (NESP). The NESP aims to enhance Nigeria's renewable energy sources and energy efficiency.¹⁷⁹¹

On 7 March 2018, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) contributed EUR 50 million to a joint World Food Programme and UNICEF initiative. The support will improve women's and children's nutrition in the Banadir and Gedo regions of southern Somalia after recent droughts and other shocks.¹⁷⁹²

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.¹⁷⁹³

On 9 September 2017, the Italian government approved the use of EUR 7 million in Chad and Niger for humanitarian and development initiatives.¹⁷⁹⁴ EUR 4 million will go towards improving education, health, food security, water supply, and economic support for the most vulnerable groups in

¹⁷⁹⁰ Mobile lab handed over to G5 Sahel countries, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). 15 March 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussepolitik/themen/abruestung/uebersicht-bcwaaffen-node/-/1789956>.

¹⁷⁹¹ EU, Germany pledges \$40m for Nigeria's power sector, ESI Africa (Rondebosch). 5 March 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018 <https://www.esi-africa.com/eu-germany-pledge-40m-for-nigerias-power-sector/>.

¹⁷⁹² Government of Germany contributes €50 million towards strengthening resilience in southern Somalia, World Food Programme (Rome). 7 March 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018. <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/government-germany-contributes-€50-million-towards-strengthening-resilience-southe>.

¹⁷⁹³ 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/>.

¹⁷⁹⁴ 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.

Niger.¹⁷⁹⁵ The remaining EUR 3 million will support Chad in preventing and treating acute malnutrition in minors through the issuance of healthcare and food assistance.¹⁷⁹⁶

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 native African countries.¹⁷⁹⁷ Italian officials say the initiative aims to open opportunities that will keep young and ambitious Africans developing at home.¹⁷⁹⁸

On 17 October 2017, the Italian Development Agency provided Sudan with EUR 1.2 million for the Project of Community Security and Stability.¹⁷⁹⁹ 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.¹⁸⁰⁰ The funds also aim to encourage education through the establishment of a school in the Mayo region of the Jebel Awlia district.¹⁸⁰¹

On 7 November 2017, Italy provided the Central African Republic with EUR 3 million for emergency financing through the Italian Cooperation service.¹⁸⁰² The funds are going towards ameliorating education, agriculture, food security, health and protection.¹⁸⁰³ It focuses on Bangui and other disadvantaged regions of the Central African Republic.¹⁸⁰⁴

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 enterprises.¹⁸⁰⁵ The assistance is to be

¹⁷⁹⁵ 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.

¹⁷⁹⁶ 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.

¹⁷⁹⁷ 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/>.

¹⁷⁹⁸ 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/>.

¹⁷⁹⁹ 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>.

¹⁸⁰⁰ 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>.

¹⁸⁰¹ 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>.

¹⁸⁰² Central African Republic, Farnesia (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html.

¹⁸⁰³ Central African Republic, Farnesia (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html.

¹⁸⁰⁴ Central African Republic, Farnesia (Rome). 7 November 2017. Access Date: 16 November 2017. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2017/11/repubblica-centrafricana.html.

¹⁸⁰⁵ 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>.

distributed by the Ghanaian Finance Ministry, and carries with it the intent to jump start Ghana's private sector.¹⁸⁰⁶

On 17 January 2018, Italy approved the deployment of 470 troops to the Niger to combat illegal human trafficking. The mission aims to stabilize the region in the midst of a migration crisis.¹⁸⁰⁷

On 14 February 2018, the Mauritius Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities signed a memorandum of understanding with the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea to facilitate renewable energy and energy efficiency cooperation. The Government of Italy will contribute EUR 2 million to the agreement which aims to introduce new smart grid technologies and improve the reliability of grid networks.¹⁸⁰⁸

On 13 March 2018, the European Union Emergency Trust Fund approved a EUR 50 million Libyan support program after the initiative was jointly drafted by Italy and the European Commission. The Italian Cooperation service will contribute technical assistance to the program which will “foster stability and ... contribute to better migration management ... by addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration” amongst displaced Africans.¹⁸⁰⁹

On 24 April 2018, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced that Italy provided 15 tons of medical supplies to the Niger. The humanitarian aid package contained medicine kits and hard-to-find materials.¹⁸¹⁰

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

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 among 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

¹⁸⁰⁶ 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>.

¹⁸⁰⁷ Italy approves military mission in Niger, more troops to North Africa, Reuters (London). 17 January 2018. Access Date: 22 March 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-diplomacy-niger-libya/italy-approves-military-mission-in-niger-more-troops-to-north-africa-idUSKBN1F6270>.

¹⁸⁰⁸ Mauritius reaches renewable energy agreement with Italy, ESI Africa (Rondebosch). 14 February 2018. Access Date: 22 March 2018. <https://www.esi-africa.com/mauritius-italy-re-energy-efficiency/>.

¹⁸⁰⁹ Italy and the European Union launch a new project to support Libyan municipalities, Farnesia (Rome). 13 March 2018. Access Date: 22 March 2018 https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2018/03/nuovo-progetto-dell-italia-e-dell.html.

¹⁸¹⁰ Cooperation. Alfano: “A flight from Italy with medicines and healthcare equipment for Niger”, Farnesia (Rome). 24 April 2018. Access Date: 20 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2018/04/cooperazione-alfano-un-volo-con-farmaci-e-presidi-sanitari-dall-italia-al-niger.html.

Sector Financing Operations by developing infrastructure and agriculture for private enterprises. The loan is part of the joint Enhanced Private Sector Assistance initiative.¹⁸¹¹

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.”¹⁸¹²

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.¹⁸¹³

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.¹⁸¹⁴

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.¹⁸¹⁵

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 of “sustainable economic growth and job creation through the development of industrial human resources.”¹⁸¹⁶

On 19 February 2018, JICA signed a USD 700.9 million loan to the AfDB to provide development assistance across the continent. The assistance aims to improve economic growth and reduce poverty through low-interest, long-term financing.¹⁸¹⁷

On 23 February 2018, Japan was one of 50 states to contribute a total of USD 509 million to troops in the Sahel region of West Africa. The mission, known as the G5 Sahel Joint Force containing

¹⁸¹¹ 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.

¹⁸¹² 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/>.

¹⁸¹³ 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/>.

¹⁸¹⁴ 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.

¹⁸¹⁵ 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.

¹⁸¹⁶ 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.

¹⁸¹⁷ Japan commits \$700m to Africa’s development, Chronicle (Bulawayo). 19 February 2018. Access Date: 1 March 2018. <http://www.chronicle.co.zw/japan-commits-700m-to-africas-development/>.

troops from Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, will attempt to stabilize the region and combat violent militants.¹⁸¹⁸

On 27 February 2018, Japan provided USD 9 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia and the Central African Republic to combat the effects of conflict and drought. The funds will be distributed through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and International Committee of the Red Cross and include shelters and non-food provisions.¹⁸¹⁹

On 13 March 2018, the Government of Japan donated USD 30.5 million to the UN Migration Agency (IOM). The IOM assists displaced persons, refugees, returnees, and other vulnerable migrants in the midst of conflicts and crises. Nearly half of the donation will be distributed to IOM initiatives in Sudan, the Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lesotho.¹⁸²⁰

Japan has fully complied with its Agenda 2063 commitments through the improvement of business and investment environments, the enhancement of educational institutions, the promotion of energy infrastructure, and the support of a sustainable, prosperous and safe future.

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 GBP 200 million initiative announced at the G20 summit in Hamburg.¹⁸²¹

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 2017.¹⁸²² The money came from the Department for International Development and was used towards voter education as well as conflict resolution and technical assistance.¹⁸²³

¹⁸¹⁸ Donors pledge \$500 million for troops in West Africa's Sahel, Reuters (London). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 25 February 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-africa-security-sahel-eu/donors-pledge-500-million-for-troops-in-west-africas-sahel-idUSKCN1G70J7>.

¹⁸¹⁹ Emergency Grant Aid for two countries in Africa affected by conflict and drought, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 27 February 2018. Access Date: 1 March 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001928.html.

¹⁸²⁰ UN Migration Agency Receives USD 30.5 Million from Japan for Humanitarian Support, International Organization for Migration (Le Grand-Saconnex). 13 March 2018. Access Date: 1 April 2018. <https://www.iom.int/news/un-migration-agency-receives-usd-305-million-japan-humanitarian-support>.

¹⁸²¹ 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>.

¹⁸²² 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>.

¹⁸²³ 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>.

On 30 August 2017, the Department for International Development's fund to support Strategic Partnerships for Higher Education Innovation and Reform announced its new long-term partnerships. These include the Lending 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.¹⁸²⁴

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 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.¹⁸²⁵

On 25 January 2018, it was reported that the United Kingdom will supply Kenya with GBP 211 million for infrastructure development. This is the second phase of an ongoing effort to strengthen Kenya's cross-border trade with nearby countries through improved logistics and transportation.¹⁸²⁶

On 2 February 2018, the Department for International Development announced plans to give GBP 176 million in aid to Zimbabwe. This will be supplied over the next two years through civil society with GBP 5 million being provided for the upcoming elections.¹⁸²⁷

On 6 March 2018, the Department for International Trade announced that it would be funding a series of infrastructure projects in several African countries. South Africa is expected to receive GBP 4 billion, Kenya GBP 1 billion, and Nigeria GBP 750 million.¹⁸²⁸

On 13 April 2018, the UK Minister for Africa Harriett Baldwin announced an aid package to the DRC. The assistance will improve access to clean drinking water, food, nutrition support, and medical care. Increasing conflict has exacerbated problems of displacement and starvation.¹⁸²⁹

On 20 April 2018, the United Kingdom announced GBP 212 million of aid to support education initiatives within the Commonwealth, with Ghana, Kenya, and Sierra Leone included. The money will go towards providing girls with 12 years of quality education by 2030.¹⁸³⁰

The UK partnered with the African Union to create a sustainable, safe, prosperous future through greater conflict and natural disaster response, political stability, and poverty reduction. The UK has

¹⁸²⁴ 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>.

¹⁸²⁵ 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>.

¹⁸²⁶ UK to inject Sh30bn to ease cross-border trade, The Star (Nairobi). 25 January 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/01/25/uk-to-inject-sh30bn-to-ease-cross-border-trade_c1703300.

¹⁸²⁷ Britain says it has given \$1.1 billion to Zimbabwe in aid over the past decade- but where has the money all gone? The Zimbabwe Mail (Harare). 4 February 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <http://www.thezimbabwemail.com/economic-analysis/britain-says-given-1-1-billion-zimbabwe-aid-past-decade-money-gone/>.

¹⁸²⁸ UK dept earmarks £21.4bn for African infrastructure development, Engineering News (Johannesburg). 6 March 2018. Access Date 23 April 2018. <http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/uk-dept-earmarks-214bn-for-african-infrastructure-development-2018-03-06>.

¹⁸²⁹ Emergency humanitarian UK aid package to DRC as violence escalates, Department for International Development (London). 13 April 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/emergency-humanitarian-uk-aid-package-to-drc-as-violence-escalates>.

¹⁸³⁰ Foreign Secretary launches Platform for Girls' Education, Department for International Development (London). 20 April 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-launches-platform-for-girls-education>.

contributed to solidifying infrastructure by increasing private investments and aid on the African continent and has taken action towards providing adequate skills.

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

Analyst: Timnit Ababa

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.¹⁸³¹

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.¹⁸³²

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.¹⁸³³

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.¹⁸³⁴

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.¹⁸³⁵ 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.¹⁸³⁶ The effort seeks to stabilize the territory and ensure a safer future.

¹⁸³¹ 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/>.

¹⁸³² 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>.

¹⁸³³ 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.

¹⁸³⁴ 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>.

¹⁸³⁵ 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>.

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.”¹⁸³⁷

On 7 December 2017, USADF and the Government of Benin doubled their commitment to support small and medium enterprises in Beninese communities.¹⁸³⁸ Each will invest USD 1 million a year for a total of USD 10 million over the next five years at the community level.¹⁸³⁹

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.¹⁸⁴⁰ Both parties will jointly fund up to 30 small and medium-sized energy enterprises over the next three years to improve off-grid energy solutions like solar, wind, hydro, biomass and gas technologies.¹⁸⁴¹

On 26 February 2018, the USADF partnered with the Citi Foundation and the U.S. Department of State to launch the 2018 Youth Entrepreneurship Summit in Nairobi, Kenya. The Summit gathered past and present recipients of USADF seed capital; the USADF and the Citi Foundation also invested an additional USD 500,000 in the 12 most promising past winners.¹⁸⁴²

On 8 March 2018, the United States sponsored three youth African entrepreneurs to attend the SXSW conference and exhibit their technology-focused social enterprises. The sponsorship complies with the mission of the USADF to foster Africa’s local initiatives and innovations, and offer solutions to social problems including youth unemployment.¹⁸⁴³

On 14 April, the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the AfDB, and the African Local Currency Bond Fund signed a loan agreement to support developments in housing,

¹⁸³⁶ 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.

¹⁸³⁷ 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>.

¹⁸³⁸ 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>.

¹⁸³⁹ 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>.

¹⁸⁴⁰ 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>.

¹⁸⁴¹ 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>.

¹⁸⁴² SADF and Citi Foundation Launch Yes Africa 2018 Summit to catalyze youth-led enterprise, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 26 February 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018. <https://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/?offset=1512680700316&reversePaginate=true>.

¹⁸⁴³ African Entrepreneurs “disrupt” 2018 SXSW Conference, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 8 March 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2018. <https://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/2018/3/8/african-entrepreneurs-disrupt-2018-sxsw-conference>.

agriculture, and small to medium-sized enterprises. The OPIC contributed USD 40 million to the Fund which would help sustain economic opportunities in Africa.¹⁸⁴⁴

On 25 April 2018, USADF and the Government of Malawi renewed their agreement to provide USD 1 million a year over the next five years to small and medium enterprises in rural communities. The initiative will expand agribusinesses, increase agricultural productivity, and encourage female entrepreneurship.¹⁸⁴⁵

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.

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 socioeconomic 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.¹⁸⁴⁶

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.¹⁸⁴⁷

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.¹⁸⁴⁸

¹⁸⁴⁴ OPIC and AfDB and Others Sign Loan Deal to Support Africa's Housing, Agriculture, News Ghana (Ghana). 14 April 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.newsghana.com.gh/opic-and-afdb-and-others-sign-loan-deal-to-support-africas-housing-agriculture/>.

¹⁸⁴⁵ Government of Malawi and UADF renew matching commitment up to \$5 million dollars over next 5 years for community enterprise development, USADF (Washington, D.C.). 25 April 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. <https://www.usadf.gov/pressreleases/2018/4/25/government-of-malawi-and-usadf-renew-matching-commitment-up-to-5-million-dollars-over-next-5-years-for-community-enterprise-development>.

¹⁸⁴⁶ 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.

¹⁸⁴⁷ 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.

¹⁸⁴⁸ 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.

On 23 February 2018, the EU doubled its investments to the G5 Sahel Joint Force to EUR 100 million during the International High Level Conference on the Sahel. The investment will be used for the security and sustainable development of the region.¹⁸⁴⁹

On 12 March 2018, the EU committed EUR 50 million to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. This will support 24 Libyan municipalities in providing “health, education, water and sanitation as well as social services.” The Libyan Government of National Accord will be involved in the implementation to ensure the needs of the population are adequately met.¹⁸⁵⁰

On 6 April 2018, the EU invested EUR 62 million to two new programs in South Africa. EUR 52 million is to go towards the “Employment Promotion through small, micro and medium enterprises Support Programme for South Africa.” This aims to assist small businesses in their finances by reducing costs and lowering interest rates, as well assisting their production and marketing strategies. The remaining EUR 10 million is invested in the “Enhancing Legislature Oversight Programme” which emphasizes the mandates of the National Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures to ensure good governance and public participation.¹⁸⁵¹

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

¹⁸⁴⁹ EU mobilises the international community for Africa’s Sahel region, European Commission (Brussels). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1142_en.htm.

¹⁸⁵⁰ EU expands its support to Libyan municipalities to enhance access to basic and social services for migrants and Libyans, European Commission (Brussels). 12 March 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1641_en.htm.

¹⁸⁵¹ EU supports South Africa to boost job creation, small business development and improved governance with €62 million, European Commission (Brussels). 6 April 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-2663_en.htm.

15. 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		0	
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States	-1		
European Union			+1
Average		-0.50	

Background

The 2016 G7 Ise Shima Summit marked a recent shift in the global health agenda to include mental health.¹⁸⁵² 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.”¹⁸⁵³ At the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit, leaders reaffirmed their commitment the health of young women, children and adolescents.¹⁸⁵⁴ 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).¹⁸⁵⁵

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.”¹⁸⁵⁶

¹⁸⁵² 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>.

¹⁸⁵³ 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>.

¹⁸⁵⁴ 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.

¹⁸⁵⁵ 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>.

¹⁸⁵⁶ 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.¹⁸⁵⁷ 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.¹⁸⁵⁸ 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.”¹⁸⁵⁹

In 2016, the G7 countries committed to improve mental health policy, including in the areas of healthy and active ageing.¹⁸⁶⁰

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].”¹⁸⁶¹ 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.¹⁸⁶² The overall goal of this action plan is “a world in which mental health is valued, promoted and protected.”¹⁸⁶³ 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.

¹⁸⁵⁷ Key facts about mental health, International Center for Clubhouse Development (New York) 2017. Access Date: 13 November 2017. <http://www.iccd.org/keyfacts.html>.

¹⁸⁵⁸ 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/.

¹⁸⁵⁹ 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/.

¹⁸⁶⁰ 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>.

¹⁸⁶¹ 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.

¹⁸⁶² 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.

¹⁸⁶³ 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.

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.¹⁸⁶⁴
2. Measure and allocate budget necessary to implement evidence-based mental health plans and actions on a national level.¹⁸⁶⁵
3. Engage with stakeholders from all levels to guarantee nuanced, evidence-based policy prescriptions and actions.¹⁸⁶⁶
4. Formalize the role of people with mental health diseases in the process of developing, assessing, monitoring, and implementing mental health plans and actions.¹⁸⁶⁷
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.¹⁸⁶⁸

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.¹⁸⁶⁹
2. Provide regional support to developing countries to develop their healthcare infrastructure to include mental health policy and actions.¹⁸⁷⁰
3. Encourage opportunities for information exchange between countries to further develop best practices.¹⁸⁷¹

¹⁸⁶⁴ 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>.

¹⁸⁶⁵ 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>.

¹⁸⁶⁶ 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>.

¹⁸⁶⁷ 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>.

¹⁸⁶⁸ 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>.

¹⁸⁶⁹ 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>.

¹⁸⁷⁰ 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>.

4. Work with international organizations to provide mental health support during humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters.¹⁸⁷²
5. Contribute to the development of health information system to monitor mental health emergencies and to improve the delivery of mental health resources.¹⁸⁷³

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 FOUR of FIVE national actions AND at least FOUR of FIVE international actions.

Lead Analyst: Avinash N. Mukkala

Canada: 0

Canada has partially 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.¹⁸⁷⁴ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁸⁷⁵ This document commits hospitals and related institutions to promoting staff mental health by recognizing its importance to patient safety and workplace culture.

¹⁸⁷¹ 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>.

¹⁸⁷² 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>.

¹⁸⁷³ 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>.

¹⁸⁷⁴ 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>.

¹⁸⁷⁵ 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>.

On 7 September 2017, the MHCC announced a pilot project to “teach students how to better understand and manage their mental health.”¹⁸⁷⁶ 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. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.”¹⁸⁷⁷ This project aims to use apps to identify symptoms and provide assistance in the absence of a mental health professional. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 13 December 2017, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie the Honourable Marie-Claude Bibeau announced CAD 12.55 million of humanitarian relief for Rohingya victims of violence in Myanmar. The initiatives supported include “psychosocial counselling.”¹⁸⁷⁸ This demonstrates Canada’s role in working with international organizations to provide mental health support during humanitarian emergencies.

On 27 February 2018, Finance Minister Bill Morneau released the Canadian federal budget for 2018-2019. Canada has allocated funds for “targeted investments in healthy workplaces, housing, the opioid crisis, cannabis education, Indigenous mental health, veterans, inmates and corrections and public safety officers.”¹⁸⁷⁹ This demonstrates Canada’s allocation of budget towards national mental health efforts, engagement with stakeholders to make nuanced policy, and protection of vulnerable populations by ensuring access to housing.

On 22 March 2018, the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) published a progress report on efforts to address data gaps and improve decision-making in mental health. Working “with federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) governments, CIHI is supporting the development of a set of common indicators focused on measuring pan-Canadian access to mental health and addiction services, and to home and community health care.” This demonstrates Canada’s commitment to developing health information systems to improve the delivery of mental health resources. This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 11 April 2018, “Canada’s Minister of Indigenous Services, Jane Philpott, Ontario’s Minister of Children and Youth Services, Michael Coteau, and Ontario Regional Chief Isadore Day announced a joint initiative to establish 19 new mental wellness teams hosted by First Nations organizations and selected by First Nations leaders. The Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario are each providing CAD 5 million per year starting in 2018-19 to support the implementation of these

¹⁸⁷⁶ 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>.

¹⁸⁷⁷ 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>.

¹⁸⁷⁸ Minister Bibeau announces final tally for Myanmar Crisis Relief Fund, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018.

¹⁸⁷⁹ The Canadian Mental Health Association Responds to the Federal Budget, Canadian Mental Health Association (Toronto) 28 February 2018. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://cmha.ca/news/the-canadian-mental-health-association-responds-to-the-federal-budget>.

teams.”¹⁸⁸⁰ Canada has made budget allocations towards national mental health initiatives, and engaged with stakeholders to develop nuanced mental health policy.

Canada has taken steps towards implementing national health initiatives. Canada has prioritized access to mental health resources for vulnerable populations, including for Indigenous populations. In addition, Canada has engaged with healthcare workers to develop relevant mental health policy. However, Canada

Additionally, Canada has made progress in promoting mental health as a member of an international organization. It has encouraged information exchange with China, contributed to a health information system for monitoring and delivery of mental health resources and supported the implementation of WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, but has not provided regional support to developing countries’ mental health initiatives or provided mental health support during humanitarian crises.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

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) 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.¹⁸⁸¹

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.¹⁸⁸²

On 2 May 2018, Union Nationale de Familles et Amis de Personnes Malades et/ou Handicapées Psychiques (UNAFAM) and Mental Health France, announced the implementation of a training program designed to educate the public on mental health crises.¹⁸⁸³ The General Directorate of Health, the National Public Health Agency and the Fondation de France contributed to the financing

¹⁸⁸⁰ Canada, Ontario and First Nations leaders to expand access to mental health services across Ontario, Canada Newswire (Ottawa) 11 April 2018. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canada-ontario-and-first-nations-leaders-to-expand-access-to-mental-health-services-across-ontario-679465903.html>.

¹⁸⁸¹ 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>.

¹⁸⁸² 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.

¹⁸⁸³ Programme de formation "Premiers Secours en Santé Mentale, UNAFAM (Paris) 2 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.unafam.org/Programme-de-formation-Premiers.html>.

of this program.¹⁸⁸⁴ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁸⁸⁵

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.¹⁸⁸⁶ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁸⁸⁷

Germany has demonstrated some efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at both the international and national levels, but not to the extent required by the commitment.

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.

¹⁸⁸⁴ Programme de formation "Premiers Secours en Santé Mentale, UNAFAM (Paris) 2 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.unafam.org/Programme-de-formation-Premiers.html>.

¹⁸⁸⁵ 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>.

¹⁸⁸⁶ 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>.

¹⁸⁸⁷ 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>.

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.¹⁸⁸⁸ 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.¹⁸⁸⁹

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.¹⁸⁹⁰ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁸⁹¹ Mental health strategies in the past and present were discussed in an effort to improve health service delivery in the coming year. This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

Italy has demonstrated efforts to comply with its mental health commitments at both the international and national level, but not enough to receive a partial score.

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.¹⁸⁹² This plan calls for excessive working hours, postpartum depression and high teen suicide rates to be addressed.¹⁸⁹³ The government has pledged to focus on ensuring workers' mental health, assessing the mental state and living conditions of a

¹⁸⁸⁸ 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>.

¹⁸⁸⁹ 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>.

¹⁸⁹⁰ 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>.

¹⁸⁹¹ 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.

¹⁸⁹² 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.

¹⁸⁹³ 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.

mother after childbirth through health checkups and promoting educational efforts to better inform students on how they can seek help.¹⁸⁹⁴

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.¹⁸⁹⁵ The first day back is a day where teen suicide rates tend to be three times higher than any other day of the year.¹⁸⁹⁶

On 5 and 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.¹⁸⁹⁷ 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.¹⁸⁹⁸

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 effort to help and stop the individuals behind these social media postings.¹⁸⁹⁹ 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.¹⁹⁰⁰ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 1 March 2018, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held a press conference regarding the work style reforms which will enable flexible working hours as well as limit the maximum hours of overtime permitted at the workplace.¹⁹⁰¹ Penalties will accompany these reforms to encourage the elimination of long and excessive working styles which lead to many cases of Karoshi, death by overwork, a very common cause of death in Japan.¹⁹⁰² Prime Minister Abe further stated that plans to expand the range of workers under the discretionary working system, an overtime work system that results often results in unpaid labour, would be abandoned.¹⁹⁰³

¹⁸⁹⁴ 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.

¹⁸⁹⁵ 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>.

¹⁸⁹⁶ 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>.

¹⁸⁹⁷ 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.

¹⁸⁹⁸ 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.

¹⁸⁹⁹ 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>.

¹⁹⁰⁰ 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>.

¹⁹⁰¹ Press Occasion on the Work Style Reform Bills and Other Matters, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/98_abe/actions/201803/1article1.html

¹⁹⁰² Press Occasion on the Work Style Reform Bills and Other Matters, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/98_abe/actions/201803/1article1.html

¹⁹⁰³ Nomura worker kills himself due to overwork after massive OT, The Asahi Shimbun 4 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018 <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201803040027.html>

On 1 April 2018, the Japanese government started their research on a middle-aged group of people known as hikikomoris, who are distinctly known for their reclusiveness.¹⁹⁰⁴ They are defined as people who have not left their homes in six months and have trouble interacting with the outside world due to mental health issues.¹⁹⁰⁵ The Japanese government allocated JPY 20 million towards this research at the beginning of 2018 to better understand why middle-aged individuals are turning to this way of life.¹⁹⁰⁶ This action is also in support of the WHO Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

Japan has made limited efforts to comply with its commitment on both a national and international level, but has not taken enough action to be awarded a partial score.

Thus, Japan receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Tasmiyah Randeree

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to pursuing policies that advance mental health improvements across the globe.

On 23 June 2017, National Health Services England 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.¹⁹⁰⁷

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.¹⁹⁰⁸

In July 2017, the National Health Service (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.¹⁹⁰⁹ 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.

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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

¹⁹⁰⁴ Japan's first nationwide survey of middle-aged hikikomori in the pipeline, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 January 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/01/07/national/japans-first-nationwide-survey-middle-aged-hikikomori-pipeline/#.WtOwktPwYxc>

¹⁹⁰⁵ Japan's older hikikomori live in isolation, shunning society for years, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/03/21/national/social-issues/japans-older-hikikomori-live-isolation-shunning-society-years/#.WtyxhtPwYxc>

¹⁹⁰⁶ Japan's first nationwide survey of middle-aged hikikomori in the pipeline, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 January 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/01/07/national/japans-first-nationwide-survey-middle-aged-hikikomori-pipeline/#.WtOwktPwYxc>

¹⁹⁰⁷ 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>.

¹⁹⁰⁸ 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/>.

¹⁹⁰⁹ 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>

¹⁹¹⁰ 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>

in mental health units and similar settings by introducing statutory requirements regarding the use of force upon patients in mental health units.¹⁹¹¹

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.¹⁹¹²

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.¹⁹¹³ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁹¹⁴ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 6 November 2017, the House of Commons resolved on a debate to consider an e-petition regarding mental health in school curriculums.¹⁹¹⁵ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁹¹⁶ 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.¹⁹¹⁷ 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

¹⁹¹¹ 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>.

¹⁹¹² 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>.

¹⁹¹³ 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>.

¹⁹¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁹¹⁵ 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/COBDFB2D-549E-4881-9EFB-F7BFF023888A/MentalHealthEducationInSchools>.

¹⁹¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁹¹⁷ 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

work directly with schools and colleges. Post consultation, funding of over 300 million GBP will be made available.¹⁹¹⁸

On 7 December 2017, the Department of Health and Social Care published the “Framework for Mental Health Research.” This document was developed to provide a collective view of taking advantage of upcoming advances in science and technology in the next decade with respect to mental health research.¹⁹¹⁹ This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 17 January 2018, the British government appointed a “Minister for Loneliness” as part of a larger national strategy tackling mental health issues.¹⁹²⁰ Additionally, the Office of National Statistics will supplement the appointment by developing a method of measuring loneliness. The focus on loneliness comes after the NHS England’s Chief Nursing Officer Professor Jane Cummings noted that loneliness could be lethal in colder months, especially for elderly individuals.¹⁹²¹

On 16 April 2018, the NHS launched the Veteran’s Mental Health Complex Treatment Service after receiving feedback from veterans and their families on how to best close existing gaps in mental health services for veterans.¹⁹²² The NHS will provide EUR 3.2 million in funding annually to address substance misuse, trauma focused therapies, and relationship management among other issue areas.¹⁹²³

On 20 April 2018, the British government in partnership with the Department for International Development announced a EUR 1 million grant for the Time to Change initiative as a part of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London.¹⁹²⁴ The Time to Change initiative seeks to raise public awareness around mental health stigma and discrimination. The initiative aims to share best mental healthcare practices with low and middle income countries.¹⁹²⁵ This action is also in support of the WHO’s Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

¹⁹¹⁸ 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

¹⁹¹⁹ A Framework for Mental Health Research, Department of Health and Social Care (London) 7 December 2017. Access Date: 22 April 2018.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/665576/A_framework_for_mental_health_research.pdf

¹⁹²⁰ Minister for loneliness appointed to continue Jo Cox’s work, BBC (London) 17 January 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-42708507>.

¹⁹²¹ Cold weather and loneliness ‘lethal in winter,’ BBC (London) 13 December 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-42329791>.

¹⁹²² NHS England set to transform healthcare for military veterans, Bath ECHO (Bath) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.bathecho.co.uk/news/health/nhs-england-set-transform-mental-health-care-military-veterans-77991/>.

¹⁹²³ NHS England set to transform healthcare for military veterans, Bath ECHO (Bath) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <https://www.bathecho.co.uk/news/health/nhs-england-set-transform-mental-health-care-military-veterans-77991/>.

¹⁹²⁴ New funding to tackle mental health stigma and discrimination in Commonwealth countries (London) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.time-to-change.org.uk/news/new-funding-tackle-mental-health-stigma-and-discrimination-commonwealth-countries>.

¹⁹²⁵ New funding to tackle mental health stigma and discrimination in Commonwealth countries (London) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.time-to-change.org.uk/news/new-funding-tackle-mental-health-stigma-and-discrimination-commonwealth-countries>.

On 10 May 2018, the NHS announced EUR23 million in funding for perinatal mental health services. The NHS reported that it was on track to provide full geographical coverage of perinatal mental health services across the UK.¹⁹²⁶

Through partnering with the Elhra's Health in Humanitarian Crises Programme (R2HC), the UK has funded numerous projects working targeting mental health and youth.¹⁹²⁷ These projects include an evaluation of phone-delivered psychotherapy for refugee children, evaluations of scalable interventions to improve the mental health of Syrian and refugee youth. However, there is no publicly available evidence that these projects were initiated within the compliance period.

It is also known that the United Kingdom works to support the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis, including financially supporting individuals to access mental health resources. The UK's efforts in Jordan also include working with community and family to reduce stigma around mental health issues, focusing on psychosupport children and other vulnerable groups, and developing capacity in primary health care workers. The UK's efforts have resulted in 700 individuals receiving specialized medical care, 300 vulnerable families receiving protection based cash support, and 120 Ministry of Health primary care providers receiving mental health training, among others. Still, there is no publicly available evidence that details the UK's specific efforts and whether they were initiated after the 2017 Taormina Summit.

The United Kingdom implemented actions in line with all national initiatives, but did not take sufficient, and publicly documented, action to implement mental health improvements as a member of the international community.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

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.¹⁹²⁸

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.¹⁹²⁹

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

¹⁹²⁶ All women to have access to perinatal coverage by next year (Manchester) 10 May 2018. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.nationalhealthexecutive.com/Health-Care-News/all-women-to-have-access-to-perinatal-mental-health-services-by-next-year>.

¹⁹²⁷ Programme Aim, Elrha Research for Health in Humanitarian Crises Programme (London). Access Date: 2 June 2018 <http://www.elrha.org/r2hc/about/>

¹⁹²⁸ 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/>.

¹⁹²⁹ 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>.

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.¹⁹³⁰

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.¹⁹³¹

On 27 March 2018, the USD 1.3 trillion omnibus spending bill includes USD 3.2 billion of funding for mental health care, an increase of 17% compared to the previous year.¹⁹³² In the light of recent school shootings, USD 700 million has been provided to the Department of Education for Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants. The grants will be used to identify and provide mental health support to students that may harm themselves or others around them.¹⁹³³ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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

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.¹⁹³⁴ This action is also in support of the World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

¹⁹³⁰ 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/>.

¹⁹³¹ 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>.

¹⁹³² Medical Research, Drug Treatment And Mental Health Are Winners In New Budget Bill, National Public Radio. 22 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2018/03/22/596116779/medical-research-drug-treatment-and-mental-health-are-winners-in-new-budget-bill>

¹⁹³³ ICYMI: Secretary Of Education Betsy DeVos: "How The Omnibus Spending Law Makes Schools Safer", The White House (Washington). 27 March 2018. Access Date: 22 April 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/icymi-secretary-education-betsy-devos-omnibus-spending-law-makes-schools-safer/>

¹⁹³⁴ 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.

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.¹⁹³⁵ 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.¹⁹³⁶ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁹³⁷ 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.¹⁹³⁸ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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.¹⁹³⁹ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

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 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.¹⁹⁴⁰ This action is also in support of the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.

On 14 December 2017, the EU pledged EUR 10.9 million to fund Libyan health care, with a focus on mental health services.¹⁹⁴¹

¹⁹³⁵ 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

¹⁹³⁶ 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

¹⁹³⁷ 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>.

¹⁹³⁸ 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.

¹⁹³⁹ 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.webropolsurveys.com/Answer/SurveyParticipation.aspx?SDID=Fin1380580&SID=a197e987-ec16-4ec7-8a11-b57f281d6177&dy=245659521>.

¹⁹⁴⁰ 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>.

¹⁹⁴¹ 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>.

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.¹⁹⁴²

From 8 to 9 February 2018, the EU hosted their third Mental Health Compass Forum. The focus will be on providing community-based mental health services and developing integrated approaches to governance, which is often referred to as mental health in all policies. 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.¹⁹⁴³

On 20 March 2018, the EU invested EUR7.6 million in the Innovation Recovery project, an initiative in Ireland that creates three “recovery colleges” in Ireland with a particular focus on rural areas where attendees can take courses along with traditional therapeutic options to better understand their own mental health.¹⁹⁴⁴

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

¹⁹⁴² 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>.

¹⁹⁴³ Third EU Mental Health Compass Forum, European Commission (Brussels) Access Date: 19 April 2018 https://ec.europa.eu/health/mental_health/events/ev_20180208_en#5.

¹⁹⁴⁴ EU invests 7.6 million Euro in mental health recovery, Newry Times (Newry) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 19 April 2018 <http://newrytimes.com/2018/03/20/eu-invests-e7-6-million-in-mental-health-recovery/>.

16. 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			+1
Average Score	+0.50		

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.¹⁹⁴⁵ 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 Production Revolution (NPR).¹⁹⁴⁶ 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.¹⁹⁴⁷

Olivier Scalabre from the Boston Consulting Group predicts that the NPR will have a greater effect than all the previous industrial revolutions, boosting industrial productivity by a third.¹⁹⁴⁸ Such dramatic transformations to the production process will no doubt shock the labour market. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development expects significant shocks to the labour market. In the United Kingdom, jobs in production are likely to disappear in favour of investments in automation and self-employment, which has already increased by more than 30% since 2010, is

¹⁹⁴⁵ 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>.

¹⁹⁴⁶ 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>.

¹⁹⁴⁷ “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>.

¹⁹⁴⁸ 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.

likely to increase due to the rise of digital platforms.¹⁹⁴⁹ 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.¹⁹⁵⁰

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.¹⁹⁵¹ 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.¹⁹⁵² 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 (SMEs).¹⁹⁵³

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 the NPR.¹⁹⁵⁴

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,

¹⁹⁴⁹ 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.

¹⁹⁵⁰ 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>.

¹⁹⁵¹ World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 1993. Access Date: 15 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/world.html>

¹⁹⁵² 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>

¹⁹⁵³ 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>.

¹⁹⁵⁴ 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.

and pensions are potential adjustments. Another potential adjustment is changing tax burdens to improve incentives to work.¹⁹⁵⁵

The communiqué also suggests that a multistakeholder approach be pursued when necessary. A multistakeholder 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 the NPR on the labour market.¹⁹⁵⁶

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 AND 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 OR makes adjustments to welfare systems.
+1	With the intention of encouraging stability in the labour market, member implements changes to labour market policies AND 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.¹⁹⁵⁷

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 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.¹⁹⁵⁸

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

¹⁹⁵⁵ 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.

¹⁹⁵⁶ 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>.

¹⁹⁵⁷ Workplace Legislation Changes, Government of Alberta (Edmonton) 5 June 2017. Access Date: 21 January 2018. <https://www.alberta.ca/workplace-legislation-changes.aspx>.

¹⁹⁵⁸ 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.

trainee and other restrictions on funding proposals to ensure effectiveness in supporting local businesses.¹⁹⁵⁹

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.¹⁹⁶⁰

On 28 August 2017, the Government of Canada announced the creation of 60,000 work placements over the next five years. This includes a CAD 73 million investment in the Student Work-Integrated Learning Program to create 10,000 student placements, along with CAD 221 million of funding for the not-for-profit Mitacs to provide 10,000 research internships over each of the following five years.¹⁹⁶¹

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.¹⁹⁶²

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.¹⁹⁶³

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.¹⁹⁶⁴

On 27 February 2017, the Government of Canada announced through its 2018 budget that it would invest CAD 2 billion over the next five years, and CAD 408.2 million per year, to support the

¹⁹⁵⁹ 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/>.

¹⁹⁶⁰ 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.

¹⁹⁶¹ Government of Canada launches student work placements, Employment and Social Development Canada (Toronto) 28 August 2017. Access Date: 10 May 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/news/2017/08/government_of_canadalaunchesstudentworkplacements.html.

¹⁹⁶² 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.

¹⁹⁶³ Ontario Introduces New Legislation to Create Fairer 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>.

¹⁹⁶⁴ 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 2017, <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2017/11/09/ottawa-to-announce-expanded-parental-leave-thatll-come-into-effect-next-month.html>.

creation of a new Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program. The goal is to provide indigenous peoples with the skills and training necessary for high-quality jobs.¹⁹⁶⁵

On 16 April 2018, the Government of Canada introduced a medical inadmissibility policy which fixed previous labour exclusions to disabled persons. Increasing the cost threshold for medical inadmissibility and fixing the definition of social services will allow businesses to further support the participation of disabled persons in the Canadian workforce.¹⁹⁶⁶

On April 24 2018, the Alberta provincial government announced it would invest CAD 15 million over the next three years to provide skills training opportunities to Albertans. This funding expanded Alberta's Transition to Employment Services program.¹⁹⁶⁷

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 Zbuo

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 11 September 2017, French Prime Minister Edouard Philippe presented the Action Plan for Company Investment and Growth. The plan includes the progressive reduction of corporate taxes, transforming the competitiveness and employment tax credit by reducing employers' contributions, establishment of a single flat-rate tax on capital income, replacement of the wealth tax (impôt de solidarité sur la fortune) by a real estate tax, and the establishment of workgroups. Some of the relevant themes the workgroups will focus on are the conquest of international markets, digitisation and innovation, and training and professional development.¹⁹⁶⁸

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.¹⁹⁶⁹ 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

¹⁹⁶⁵ Budget 2018: Chapter 3 - Reconciliation, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 10 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-03-en.html>.

¹⁹⁶⁶ Government of Canada brings medical inadmissibility policy in line with inclusivity for persons with disabilities, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Ottawa) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/government-of-canada-brings-medical-inadmissibility-policy-in-line-with-inclusivity-for-persons-with-disabilities-679872763.html>.

¹⁹⁶⁷ Provincial employment supports expanded, Government of Alberta (Edmonton) 24 April 2018. Access Date: 10 May 2018. <https://www.alberta.ca/release.cfm?xID=55822B2F2D6DB-ABFE-19BE-21DD477A5CBA39F6>.

¹⁹⁶⁸ Action plan for company investment and growth, Government of France (Paris) 11 September 2017. Access Date: 12 May 2018. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/action-plan-for-company-investment-and-growth>.

¹⁹⁶⁹ "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>.

adapt.”¹⁹⁷⁰ Labour Minister Pénichaud also stated that these reforms are the result of over “300 hours of consultation with unions.”¹⁹⁷¹

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.¹⁹⁷²

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.¹⁹⁷³

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.¹⁹⁷⁴

On 5 March 2018, Labour Minister Muriel Pénicard announced large changes to France’s training schemes in an effort to meet the skills gap. Over the next five years, an additional EUR 15 billion will be spent of training unemployed and young workers. The central government will also take control of training schemes, which were previously run by employers and unions.¹⁹⁷⁵

On 19 March 2018, the labour ministry announced that it would be placing restrictions on unemployment insurance. Starting next year, unemployed individuals who turn down a reasonable job offer or do not report on their job-seeking activities will not be permitted to collect their unemployment insurance for a period of one, two, or four months.¹⁹⁷⁶

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 Chohvat

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

¹⁹⁷⁰ “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>.

¹⁹⁷¹ “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>.

¹⁹⁷² “Emmanuel Macron pushes through French labour law reforms” Financial Times (Paris) 22 September 2017. <https://www.ft.com/content/a9ad1728-9f68-11e7-9a86-4d5a475ba4c5>.

¹⁹⁷³ “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>.

¹⁹⁷⁴ “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>.

¹⁹⁷⁵ “Mind the Gap: France’s new labour problem—skills shortages, The Economist 8 March 2018. Access Date: 26 April 2018. <https://www.economist.com/news/europe/21738382-after-years-unemployment-push-training-frances-new-labour-problemskills-shortages>.

¹⁹⁷⁶ “French Government Plans Tighter Controls of the Unemployed, Reuters 20 March 2018. Access date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-politics-unemployment/french-government-plans-tighter-controls-of-the-unemployed-idUSKBN1GV2S6>.

welfare systems, when necessary, in a multi-stakeholder approach, so as to provide stability for the labour force.

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."¹⁹⁷⁷ 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."¹⁹⁷⁸ 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.¹⁹⁷⁹ 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.¹⁹⁸⁰ However, the German government has taken no concrete steps to improve work conditions for workers in "mini-jobs."

On 7 February 2018, the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union reached a deal to establish a Grand Coalition. Major policies agreed upon in the draft coalition treaty include a EUR5.95 billion investment in education, research, and digitization by 2021, a EUR12 billion investment to ensure all regions have fast internet by 2025, and the goal of stabilizing pensions at 48% of the average wage by 2025.¹⁹⁸¹

Though the German government acknowledges the changing nature of work and have proposed reforms to labor market policies and to Germany's welfare system, it has not implemented these proposals as of 17 May 2018.

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 multistakeholder 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

¹⁹⁷⁷ 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.

¹⁹⁷⁸ 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.

¹⁹⁷⁹ 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>.

¹⁹⁸⁰ Minijobs in Deutschland, Deutscher Bundestag (Berlin). 25 August 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. https://www.bundestag.de/presse/hib/2017_08/-/525270.

¹⁹⁸¹ "Factbox: Main Points of German Coalition Agreement", Reuters March 4 2018. Access Date: 28 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-politics-pact/factbox-main-points-of-german-coalition-agreement-idUSKBN1GG0GY>

established the Technical Discussion Board on Autonomous Work under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies to oversee self-employment.¹⁹⁸²

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."¹⁹⁸³

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 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.¹⁹⁸⁴

On 10 January 2018, Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni highlighted the importance of continued labor market reform during an interview at the South EU Summit. He acknowledged the fundamental role the Job Act has played in increasing labour market flexibility and in reducing unemployment and talked about making this trend more "structural" by making the "incentives to hire young workers more stable and stronger, and by reducing the North-South divide."¹⁹⁸⁵ Furthermore, he emphasized the importance of investment in education, training and innovation, and reduction of tax wedge to improve the competitiveness of the Italian system and to continue the current Italian economic momentum.¹⁹⁸⁶

On 16 March 2018, proposed by President Paolo Gentiloni and the Minister of Labor and Social Policies Giuliano Poletti, the Council of Ministers approved in preliminary examination a legislative decree that implements the minimum requirements of Directive 2014/50/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. The legislation aims to facilitate the free movement of workers by adopting the necessary measures to ensure that pension rights of 'outgoing' workers do not face obstacles regarding supplementary pension schemes.¹⁹⁸⁷

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.

¹⁹⁸² 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/>.

¹⁹⁸³ 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.

¹⁹⁸⁴ 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>.

¹⁹⁸⁵ Interview with H.E. Mr. Paolo Gentiloni, Prime Minister of Italy, South EU Summit. 10 January 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.southeusummit.com/europe/interview-with-h-e-mr-paolo-gentiloni-prime-minister-of-italy/>

¹⁹⁸⁶ Interview with H.E. Mr. Paolo Gentiloni, Prime Minister of Italy, South EU Summit. 10 January 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.southeusummit.com/europe/interview-with-h-e-mr-paolo-gentiloni-prime-minister-of-italy/>

¹⁹⁸⁷ Comunicato stampa del Consiglio dei Ministri n. 74, Governo Italiano (Rome). 16 March 2018. Access date: 30 April 2018. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-74/9120>

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.¹⁹⁸⁸

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.¹⁹⁸⁹

On 1 November 2017, Prime Minister Abe cabinet's released its policy goals. The cabinet plans to institute policies that will modify the current welfare system to better accommodate and cover a more diverse range of Japan's demography. In addition, the government will continue to pursue reforms to the labor market to protect workers from long hours and realizing equal pay for equal work.¹⁹⁹⁰

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

¹⁹⁸⁸ 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>.

¹⁹⁸⁹ 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>.

¹⁹⁹⁰ 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.

now also be able to work for a contract period of five years, as opposed to a three-year maximum previously.¹⁹⁹¹

On 21 February 2018, Prime Minister Abe announced upcoming plans to reform the Japanese immigration system to allow more professional and skilled foreign workers to enter the Japanese labor force. Economic and Fiscal Policy Minister Toshimitsu Motegi later stated in reference to the changes that information technologies, artificial intelligence, and increased participation from female and elderly workers will be encouraged before reliance of foreign workers.¹⁹⁹²

On 28 February 2018, Prime Minister Abe announced that his planned package of labour-related reforms initially presented in November 2017 was now currently being put on hold. Specifically mentions of the discretionary labor system, which would have expanded employee flexibility in work hours and guaranteed a fixed wage, were to be removed from the reform bills.¹⁹⁹³

On 27 April 2018, work-style legislation was debated in a plenary meeting of the House of Representatives after being put on hold back in February. Abe reiterated his commitment to reducing long work hours and combating the increasing number of deaths from overwork. The legislation proposes a cap on maximum overtime work at 100 hours per employee and a total of 720 hours a year. Prime Minister Abe is hoping to have the bills passed before the Diet session ends on 20 June 2018.¹⁹⁹⁴

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.¹⁹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁹¹ 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>.

¹⁹⁹² Abe Calls For Foreign Employment Review To Bring In Skilled Workers From Overseas, The Japan Times (Tokyo), 21 February 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/02/21/national/abe-calls-foreign-employment-review-increase-skilled-workers/#.Wufl6dPwbVo>.

¹⁹⁹³ Japan's PM Climbs Down On Contentious Labor Reform After Data Flaws, Reuters (Tokyo), 28 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-economy-labour/japans-pm-climbs-down-on-contentious-labor-reform-after-data-flaws-idUSKCN1GD3IV>.

¹⁹⁹⁴ Ruling Camp Begins Work-Style Reform Debates Despite Opposition Boycott, The Japan Times (Tokyo), 27 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/04/27/national/politics-diplomacy/ruling-camp-begins-work-style-reform-debates-despite-opposition-boycott/#.Wuf3u9PwbVo>.

¹⁹⁹⁵ 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.

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.”¹⁹⁹⁶

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.¹⁹⁹⁷

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.

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.¹⁹⁹⁸

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.¹⁹⁹⁹

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.²⁰⁰⁰

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

¹⁹⁹⁶ 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.

¹⁹⁹⁷ 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>.

¹⁹⁹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹⁹⁹ 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>.

²⁰⁰⁰ 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>.

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.²⁰⁰¹

On 7 February 2018, the government set out proposals to ensure workers are aware of their rights and that action can be taken against employers who breach workers' rights. The proposals come in response to the independent Taylor Review, which studied the impact on modern working practices on the labor market. Ensuring holiday and sick pay for vulnerable workers' and making it a right for all workers to request a more stable contract were significant to the proposals.²⁰⁰²

On 27 April 2018, the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund will invest GBP 20 million to help the accountancy, insurance, and legal industries take advantage of new technologies. The funding is part of a GBP 1 billion deal between the government and the private sector to make the UK a leader in Artificial Intelligence technology.²⁰⁰³

On 9 May 2018, the government's Director of Labour Market Enforcement Sir David Metcalf set out 37 recommendations to stop the exploitation of UK's lowest paid workers. The recommendations included bigger financial penalties for employers who break the law, enforcing holiday pay, and making brands jointly responsible for non-compliance in their supply chains. The government will respond formally the report later in 2018.²⁰⁰⁴

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 administration²⁰⁰⁵ These guidances clarified the interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act

²⁰⁰¹ 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>.

²⁰⁰² Millions to benefit from enhanced rights as government responds to Taylor review of modern working practices, Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 7 February 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/millions-to-benefit-from-enhanced-rights-as-government-responds-to-taylor-review-of-modern-working-practices>.

²⁰⁰³ Next-generation services: new fund for industry and research, Innovate UK (London) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 17 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/next-generation-services-new-fund-for-industry-and-research>.

²⁰⁰⁴ Director of Labour Market Enforcement calls for measures to tackle exploitation of low paid workers, Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 9 May 2018. Access Date: 17 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/director-of-labour-market-enforcement-calls-for-measures-to-tackle-exploitation-of-low-paid-workers>.

²⁰⁰⁵ 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>.

(NLRA) regarding employees jointly employed by two or more companies.²⁰⁰⁶ Without these guidances, there is ambiguity in the NLRA's interpretation by both employers and employees.²⁰⁰⁷

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.²⁰⁰⁸ These specific objectives refer to improving and prioritizing labour dispute provisions outlined in NAFTA's side agreement on labour, the North American Agreement on Labour Cooperation.²⁰⁰⁹

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 2018.²⁰¹⁰ 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.²⁰¹¹ 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.²⁰¹²

On 14 December 2017, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) overruled a previous ruling made that held contractors and franchisees accountable for their actions.²⁰¹³ 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."²⁰¹⁴ The overruling by the NLRB limits workers who have "indirect or unexercised control" over a worker are no longer jointly-employed.²⁰¹⁵

²⁰⁰⁶ 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>.

²⁰⁰⁷ 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>.

²⁰⁰⁸ 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>.

²⁰⁰⁹ 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>.

²⁰¹⁰ 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>.

²⁰¹¹ 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>.

²⁰¹² 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>.

²⁰¹³ 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>.

²⁰¹⁴ 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>.

²⁰¹⁵ 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>.

On 5 January 2018, the United States Department of Labor clarified when interns are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.²⁰¹⁶ This clarification says that students and interns are not employees and for-profit companies are not required to compensate them for their work.²⁰¹⁷ 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.²⁰¹⁸

On 10 April 2018, President Trump signed the Executive Order Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility, starting the process of welfare reform. The executive order mandates a review of welfare programs across all agencies. Agencies are instructed to use the nine-point Principles of Economic Mobility to guide proposed policy changes. The principles include adding work requirements to welfare programs, giving states more flexibility, and encouraging involvement from the private sector.²⁰¹⁹

The United States has not implemented sound labor policies nor has it made adjustments to its welfare system so as to provide stability for its labour force.

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

Analyst: Steven Camit

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement labour market policies and adjust its welfare system with the intention of providing stability for its 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.²⁰²⁰

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.²⁰²¹

²⁰¹⁶ 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>.

²⁰¹⁷ 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>.

²⁰¹⁸ 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>.

²⁰¹⁹ Executive Order Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility, The White House (Washington DC) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/executive-order-reducing-poverty-america-promoting-opportunity-economic-mobility/>.

²⁰²⁰ 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.

²⁰²¹ 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.

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.²⁰²²

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.²⁰²³

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 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.²⁰²⁴

On 26 September 2017, the European Commission proposed to provide Italy with EUR 3.3 million to help former workers of Almagro. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.²⁰²⁵

On 5 October 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships, as part of the New Skills Agenda for Europe which was launched in June of 2016. It aims to improve the learning and working conditions of apprenticeships.²⁰²⁶

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.²⁰²⁷

On 20 November 2017, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, Marianne Thyssen, launched the second European Vocations Skills Week. The objective of this week

²⁰²² 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>.

²⁰²³ 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>.

²⁰²⁴ 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-gigeconomy/eu-seeks-more-protection-for-uber-style-jobs-idUSKCN1BZ0OU>.

²⁰²⁵ Commission proposes 3.3 million from Globalization Fund to support former workers of enterprise Almagro 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>.

²⁰²⁶ Commission adopts initiative to boost apprenticeships in Europe, European Commission (Brussels) 5 October 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3585_en.htm.

²⁰²⁷ 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>.

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.²⁰²⁸

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.²⁰²⁹

On 21 December 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new directive for more transparent and predictable working conditions across the EU. The proposal creates new minimum standards to regulate the working conditions of workers, including those with atypical contracts.²⁰³⁰

On 9 February 2018, the European Commission proposed to provide Germany with EUR 2.1 million help 646 unemployed Goodyear workers. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.²⁰³¹

On 23 March 2018, the European Commission implemented a pilot reform project in Portugal to improve the country's vocational education and training system and to make it more accessible to the general public. The project will aim to improve digital skills and provide adult education to fit the changing needs of the Portuguese economy.²⁰³²

On 23 March 2018, the European Commission proposed to provide Portugal with EUR 4.6 million to help former workers of Belgium. The investment comes from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund.²⁰³³

On 10 April 2018, EU members signed a declaration of cooperation on artificial intelligence (AI). Member states agreed to work together on issues created by the introduction of AI, such as the need to reskill European citizens, create new legal and ethical frameworks, and ensure European competitiveness in AI research.²⁰³⁴

On 23 April 2018, the European Commission provided EUR 9.8 million from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund to former Air France employees who were let go after a steady decline in the EU's air transport market as a result of globalization.²⁰³⁵

²⁰²⁸ 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.

²⁰²⁹ 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>.

²⁰³⁰ Commission proposes to improve transparency and predictability of working conditions, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2017. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5285_en.htm.

²⁰³¹ Daily News 09 / 02 / 2018, European Commission (Brussels) 9 February 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-18-724_en.htm.

²⁰³² Joint Statement by President Jean-Claude Juncker and Prime Minister of Portugal António Costa, European Commission (Brussels) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-18-2401_en.htm.

²⁰³³ Commission proposes 4.6 million from Globalization Fund to support former Caterpillar workers in Belgium, European Commission (Brussels) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-2182_en.htm.

²⁰³⁴ EU Members States sign up to cooperate on Artificial Intelligence, European Commission (Brussels) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/eu-member-states-sign-cooperate-artificial-intelligence>.

²⁰³⁵ Shaping globalisation: Commission mobilises €9.8 million to help former workers of Air France find new jobs, European Commission (Brussels) 23 April 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3461_en.htm.

On 25 April 2018, the European Commission announced a series of measures to introduce the use of AI and boost European competitiveness in the field. The European Commission will invest EUR 1.5 billion between 2018 and 2020 in AI research as part of the Horizon 2020 research and innovation project. To combat the changes AI will bring to the labour market, the European Commission will support training in the digital, STEM, and entrepreneurship fields.²⁰³⁶

The EU has provided significant funding to train youth and workers with obsolete skills. The EU has also implemented labor reforms with the purpose of protecting workers' rights amidst emerging new sectors and provided funds to member states to support unemployed workers.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sofia Lopez

²⁰³⁶ Artificial intelligence: Commission outlines a European approach to boost investment and set ethical guidelines, European Commission (Brussels) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 16 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3362_en.htm.

17. 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	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.63		

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 gross domestic product (GDP) is still below potential in many countries.”²⁰³⁷ Their declaration highlights raising “global growth to deliver higher living standards and quality jobs” as a priority.²⁰³⁸ 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.”²⁰³⁹ 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.²⁰⁴⁰ At the 2013 Lough Erne summit, G7 members “agreed to nurture the global recovery by supporting demand.”²⁰⁴¹ At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, a key commitment was to foster sustainable growth by promoting education.²⁰⁴² At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, commitments were made to implement

²⁰³⁷ 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>

²⁰³⁸ 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>

²⁰³⁹ 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>

²⁰⁴⁰ 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>

²⁰⁴¹ 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>

²⁰⁴² 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>

monetary, fiscal and structural policy to “strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing efforts to put debt on a sustainable path.”²⁰⁴³

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.²⁰⁴⁴ 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.²⁰⁴⁵ 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.”²⁰⁴⁶ Governments can implement fiscal policies that emphasizes investments in infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges or schools, that can boost productivity and create jobs.²⁰⁴⁷

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.²⁰⁴⁸ 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.²⁰⁴⁹

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 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.

²⁰⁴³ 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>

²⁰⁴⁴ 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>

²⁰⁴⁵ 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>

²⁰⁴⁶ 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>

²⁰⁴⁷ 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/>

²⁰⁴⁸ 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>

²⁰⁴⁹ 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>

Each member's Growth Strategy outlines measures within their fiscal objectives that address putting debt-to-GDP ratios on a sustainable path.²⁰⁵⁰

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.”²⁰⁵¹

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.”²⁰⁵² This shift in monetary policy was an attempt to stabilize prices and the interest rate was expected to hover around 2%.²⁰⁵³

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 firm and the construction of a demonstration facility.²⁰⁵⁴ 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

²⁰⁵⁰ 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>

²⁰⁵¹ 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>

²⁰⁵² 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/>

²⁰⁵³ 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/>

²⁰⁵⁴ 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

contribution to Canada's gross domestic product.”²⁰⁵⁵ 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.”²⁰⁵⁶

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.²⁰⁵⁷

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.”²⁰⁵⁸

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.²⁰⁵⁹ 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.²⁰⁶⁰

On 17 January 2017, the Bank of Canada raised the overnight target rate to 1.25% from 1.00%.²⁰⁶¹ 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.

²⁰⁵⁵ Chapter 1 — Skills, Innovation and Middle Class Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa).

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2017/docs/plan/chap-01-en.html>

²⁰⁵⁶ 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/>

²⁰⁵⁷ 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>

²⁰⁵⁸ 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

²⁰⁵⁹ 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

²⁰⁶⁰ 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>

²⁰⁶¹ 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/>

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kelly Chohvat

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."²⁰⁶²

In late 2017, President Macron unveiled plans for structural reforms to strengthen business and make labour markets more flexible.²⁰⁶³ Some of these reforms include allowing smaller companies and start-ups with less than 50 employees to negotiate directly with potential employees regarding hours and pay. Other reforms were proposed to support unions by granting a 25% increase in severance packages.²⁰⁶⁴ These reforms reflect a strong attempt to engage in structural reforms to strengthen labour markets and facilitate growth.

On 22 September 2017, President Macron pushed through his labour reforms through formal decrees.²⁰⁶⁵ These measures were widely unpopular among pro-union advocates for being too supporting of businesses. However, many on the centre-left and right have been very supportive of these reforms because they are expected to improve investment prospects into France and support growth. This is a key example of implementing sweeping structural reforms.

France has mainly used structural policies for economic growth. Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Malak Ali

Germany: +1

Germany 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.²⁰⁶⁶

On 4 July 2017, the cabinet adopted the draft 2018 federal budget and the financial plan up to 2021. Investment spending will increase, allowing for job creation. Social spending will also 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.²⁰⁶⁷

²⁰⁶² 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

²⁰⁶³ French Business applauds Macron's labour reforms, Financial Times (Paris) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 6 May 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/7fb85566-8e62-11e7-a352-e46f43c5825d>

²⁰⁶⁴ French Business applauds Macron's labour reforms, Financial Times (Paris) 1 September 2017. Access Date: 6 May 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/7fb85566-8e62-11e7-a352-e46f43c5825d>

²⁰⁶⁵ Macron signs sweeping labour reforms into law, France24 (Paris) 22 September 2017. Access Date: 14 May 2018. <http://www.france24.com/en/20170922-macron-signs-sweeping-labour-reforms-law>

²⁰⁶⁶ 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>

²⁰⁶⁷ 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>

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.²⁰⁶⁸

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 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.²⁰⁶⁹

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.²⁰⁷⁰ This convention requires Contracting Parties to provide in their domestic law effective remedies for those who have suffered due to corruption.²⁰⁷¹ 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 2018.²⁰⁷²

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.²⁰⁷³ 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.²⁰⁷⁴

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%.²⁰⁷⁵

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 2018.²⁰⁷⁶

²⁰⁶⁸ 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

²⁰⁶⁹ G20 high level principles on organizing against corruption, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2018. Access Date: 11 April 2018.

²⁰⁷⁰ Treaty List for a Specific State: Germany, Treaty Office 15 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018.

https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/country/GER?p_auth=lpJpMya3

²⁰⁷¹ 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/174>

²⁰⁷² 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>

²⁰⁷³ 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>

²⁰⁷⁴ 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>

²⁰⁷⁵ 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

²⁰⁷⁶ EU has taken a "good step" forward, The Federal Chancellor 15 December 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2018. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Reiseberichte/2017_en/2017-12-12-er-bruessel-dezember_en.html

On 31 December 2017, Chancellor Merkel recognized the need to ensure economic success and social cohesion in her New Year's Eve speech. She addressed the urgency to secure and create jobs, promote research and development, and also take advantage of digital development.²⁰⁷⁷

On 26 February 2018, the Federal Employment Agency started its training week with focus on part-time vocational training such that young professionals can enter job market without sacrificing family life.²⁰⁷⁸ In March, the German Federal Employment Agency and the Bertelsmann Stiftung developed a new test called MYSKILLS that help refugees, immigrants and unemployed people without vocational qualifications to prove their skills.²⁰⁷⁹

On 27 April 2018, the Federal Employment Agency released The Labour Market Press Release and announced that the number of people unemployed has decreased by 74,000 to 2,384,000 from March to April.²⁰⁸⁰ Underemployment numbers also dropped compared to the previous month.

Germany has kept inflation within the 1.0% to 3.0% band throughout the compliance period through monetary policy and used fiscal policy to promote growth and kept unemployment level low. It has also carried out reforms to ensure unemployed or underemployed people can find work more easily through part-time training and proof of qualifications.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

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.”²⁰⁸¹

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.”²⁰⁸²

On 31 May 2017, the Minister of Economy and Finance appointed 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

²⁰⁷⁷ Angela Merkel calls for social cohesion, The Federal Chancellor 31 December 2017. Access Date: 30 April 2018. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/12_en/2017-12-31-neujahrsansprache-eng.html

²⁰⁷⁸ Starting signal for the BA training week, Federal Employment Agency 26 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/press/en-2018-06-starting-signal-for-the-ba-training-week>

²⁰⁷⁹ MYSKILLS - New test makes professional knowledge visible, Federal Employment Agency 13 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018. <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/press/en-2018-09-myskills-new-test-makes-professional-knowledge-visible>

²⁰⁸⁰ The Labour Market in April 2018, Federal Employment Agency 27 April 2018. Access Date: 8 May 2018. <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/press/en-2018-14-the-labour-market-in-april-2018>

²⁰⁸¹ 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>

²⁰⁸² 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

transparency of publications by the Ministry.²⁰⁸³ 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.²⁰⁸⁴

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.²⁰⁸⁵

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."²⁰⁸⁶

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.²⁰⁸⁷

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 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

²⁰⁸³ 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-corruzione/Resp_prev.html

²⁰⁸⁴ Anti-Money Laundering — Memorandum of Understanding Between Unita 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

²⁰⁸⁵ 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>

²⁰⁸⁶ 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>

²⁰⁸⁷ 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

connection is considered “crucial for the economic, cultural, and tourist exchanges between the two countries.”²⁰⁸⁸

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.²⁰⁸⁹

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.²⁰⁹⁰

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.²⁰⁹¹

On 22 November 2017, the European Commission released an opinion letter addressing its concerns with Italy’s 2018 Draft Budgetary Plan 2018 (DFB 2018).²⁰⁹² The letter, addressed to the Minister of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, expressed the opinion that Italy’s 2018 Draft Budgetary Plan would undermine the Italian Government’s efforts to reduce its debt-to-GDP ratio. It would negatively impact Italy’s compliance with debt criterion set by the European Commission and the implementation of sound fiscal policy to maintain long-term sustainable debt reduction.

On 29 November 2017, the Banca d’Italia, in collaboration with the European System of Central Banks, agreed to commit and adhere to the Foreign Exchange Global Code of Conduct.²⁰⁹³ Banca d’Italia stated the importance of “promoting the integrity and effective functioning of the wholesale foreign exchange market.” The commitment to the Foreign Exchange Global Code of Conduct is intended to maintain price stability in the foreign exchange market.

On 8 February 2018, the Italian Government implemented EU Directive 2016/943 on confidential business information. The Directive is intended to protect the confidentiality of business information and valuable trade secrets, particularly the unlawful use of trade secrets for illicit gains and

²⁰⁸⁸ 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>

²⁰⁸⁹ 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_d#OCD25-47

²⁰⁹⁰ 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

²⁰⁹¹ 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

²⁰⁹² From the European Commission Regarding the 0.3% Structural Adjustment, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 8 February 2018. http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0327.html

²⁰⁹³ Statement of Commitment to Foreign Exchange Global Code of Conduct, Banca d’Italia (Rome) 29 November 2017. Access Date: 7 February 2018. https://www.bancaditalia.it/media/comunicati/documenti/2017-02/2017-11-29_pr_FX_Global_Code_EN.pdf?language_id=1

supplements existing legislation surrounding the subject. The implementation of EU Directive 2016/943 highlights Italy's continued commitment to undertaking structural reforms in an effort to tackle issues of corruption or unfair competition.²⁰⁹⁴

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: 0

Japan 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.²⁰⁹⁵

On 31 July 2017, the International Monetary Fund stated Japan needs to focus on structural reform in particular in order to promote growth.²⁰⁹⁶ Specifically, it has stated that structural reform needs to 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.²⁰⁹⁷ 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 8 December 2017, the Cabinet Office released the New Economic Policy Package, where they pledged to support economic growth through Abenomics.²⁰⁹⁸ Some of the measures included supporting "supply system innovations," such as artificial intelligence, and investing in social infrastructure programs that support elderly care through social securities and youth through child-rearing programs. Other programs also include supporting early childhood education and free higher education.²⁰⁹⁹

On 22 December 2017, the Ministry of Finance released the draft 2018 budget and highlighted productivity as one of its main focus. In particular, it will promote investments in human capital and facilities by local small and medium-sized enterprises. Tax reforms will also be implemented to raise

²⁰⁹⁴ Protection of Undisclosed know-how and Business Information (Trade Secrets) Against their Unlawful Acquisition, Use and Disclosure, The Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 8 February 2018. Access Date: 9 February 2018. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-69/8928>

²⁰⁹⁵ 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>

²⁰⁹⁶ 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>

²⁰⁹⁷ 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>

²⁰⁹⁸ New Economic Policy Package, Cabinet Office (Tokyo) 8 December 2017. Date of Access: 14 May 2018. http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/package/20171208_package_en.pdf

²⁰⁹⁹ New Economic Policy Package, Cabinet Office (Tokyo) 8 December 2017. Date of Access: 14 May 2018. http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/package/20171208_package_en.pdf

wage and improve productivity. Public investments and Research and Development will also be increased.²¹⁰⁰

On 30 December 2017, the Bank of Japan announced that it will also hold its short-term interest rates at \square 0.1% and continue with its asset purchases at the rate of JPY 80 trillion a year.²¹⁰¹ 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.²¹⁰²

On 28 April 2018, the Bank of Japan released the April Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices and stated that it will continue expanding the monetary base through Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control until CPI inflation exceeds 2% and stays above target. The CPI inflation for 2018 is projected to be 1.3%, higher than the 0.7% inflation in 2017. However, it has also been noted that there are relatively more risks.²¹⁰³

Japan's monetary policy has led to CPI inflation rising slowly towards the 2% target. However, it has not conducted structural reform.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

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.²¹⁰⁴ 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.²¹⁰⁵ This follows "a spate of fresh North Sea oil and gas projects starting up this year [that] will reach a ten year high within the ageing basin."²¹⁰⁶

²¹⁰⁰ Ministry of Finance, Highlights of the Draft FY2018 Budget, 22 December 2017. Date of Access: 10 May 2018. <https://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2018/01.pdf>

²¹⁰¹ 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>

²¹⁰² 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>

²¹⁰³ Bank of Japan, April 2018 Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices, 28 April 2018. Date of Access: 10 May 2018. <https://www.boj.or.jp/en/mopo/outlook/gor1804b.pdf>

²¹⁰⁴ 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>

²¹⁰⁵ 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>

²¹⁰⁶ 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/>

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.”²¹⁰⁷

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.”²¹⁰⁸ Prime Minister Theresa May states that the “broken energy market has to change — it has to offer fairer prices for millions of loyal customers.”²¹⁰⁹ 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.”²¹¹⁰ The British life sciences industry serves 60 million patients, with over 5000 companies employing nearly 235,000 workers generating GBP 63.5 billion turnover.²¹¹¹ 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%.²¹¹² This decision resulted from increasing inflation rates as inflation peaked over 3% due to depreciation of sterling and rising energy prices.²¹¹³ The Monetary Policy Committee hopes to meet the 2% inflation target, in order to “sustain growth and employment.”²¹¹⁴ This is the United Kingdom’s first interest rate hike in a decade.²¹¹⁵

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 billion, and maintain the stock of UK government bond purchases at GBP 435 billion.²¹¹⁶ The decision is to ensure economic stability as the United Kingdom aims towards succession from the European Union.

²¹⁰⁷ 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>.

²¹⁰⁸ 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

²¹⁰⁹ 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>

²¹¹⁰ £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>

²¹¹¹ 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

²¹¹² 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>

²¹¹³ 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>

²¹¹⁴ 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>

²¹¹⁵ 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>

²¹¹⁶ 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>

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.²¹¹⁷ 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.”²¹¹⁸ 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 Mutuals, providing access to legal, financial and marketing advice and others.²¹¹⁹ 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.²¹²⁰

On 7 June 2017, the White House issued a press release regarding the rebuilding of US infrastructure.²¹²¹ 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 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

²¹¹⁷ 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>

²¹¹⁸ 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>

²¹¹⁹ £1.7 million funding boost to Public Service Mutuals, 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>

²¹²⁰ 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>

²¹²¹ 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>

then approve.²¹²² 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 Korea at the White House.²¹²³ 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.²¹²⁴ 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.”²¹²⁵ 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.

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.²¹²⁶ 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

²¹²² 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>

²¹²³ 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>

²¹²⁴ 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>

²¹²⁵ 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>

²¹²⁶ 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>

sides.”²¹²⁷ 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.”²¹²⁸ 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.²¹²⁹ 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.²¹³⁰ 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.”

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.²¹³¹ 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.²¹³² 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

²¹²⁷ 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>

²¹²⁸ 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>

²¹²⁹ FY 2018 Budget, House Budget Committee. 19 October 2017. (Washington, DC) Access Date: 1 Nov 2017. <https://budget.house.gov/budgets/fy18/>

²¹³⁰ 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>

²¹³¹ 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>

²¹³² 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>

decrease the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%.²¹³³ 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.²¹³⁴ The Federal Reserve stated that this move what meant to allow monetary policy to accommodate for the strong labour market conditions and sustain inflation at 2%.

On 21 March 2018, the Federal Open Market Committee issued another statement declaring that they would raise the Federal Funds rate by 25 basis points to the 1.50% to 1.75% range.²¹³⁵ The Federal Reserve stated that this would support strong conditions in the labour market and sustain inflation at 2%. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve stated that it expected to raise the Federal Funds throughout the year due to evolving economic conditions.²¹³⁶

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.”²¹³⁷ 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.²¹³⁸ In response to the Paradise Papers leak and to combat tax avoidance, the European Commission proposed creating a blacklist of tax havens to prevent the movement of profits to countries to avoid taxes. This action shows an intention by the European Union to tackling tax evasion and conducting structural reforms.

²¹³³ 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/>

²¹³⁴ 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>

²¹³⁵ Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement, Federal Reserve (Washington D.C.), 21 March 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20180321a.htm>

²¹³⁶ Federal Reserve issues FOMC statement, Federal Reserve (Washington D.C.), 21 March 2018. Date of Access: 6 May 2018. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20180321a.htm>

²¹³⁷ 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>

²¹³⁸ 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>

On 6 December 2017, the European Commission published a roadmap for deepening Europe's Economic and monetary Union.²¹³⁹ 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.²¹⁴⁰

On 23 January 2018 the Council of the European Union made policy recommendations on the economic policy of the euro area.²¹⁴¹ 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.²¹⁴²

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.²¹⁴³ 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.

On 16 April 2018, the European Investment Bank launched a EUR 1 billion initiative to support the agricultural and bio-economic sectors throughout Europe.²¹⁴⁴

On 26 April 2018, the European Investment Bank announced its support for clean energy production by investing EUR 50 million to finance a wind power initiative in Spain

On 7 May 2018, the European Investment Fund and UniCredit signed an agreement to extend EUR 340 million to innovate small and medium-sized enterprises in Europe, particularly countries such as Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia.²¹⁴⁵ These funds are meant to support “innovation, research and development, entrepreneurship, growth, and employment” and is part of the Investment Plan for Europe. This shows an attempt by European authorities to utilize structural as well as fiscal reforms to encourage growth.

²¹³⁹ 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

²¹⁴⁰ 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

²¹⁴¹ 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/>

²¹⁴² 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/>

²¹⁴³ 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>

²¹⁴⁴ New European Investment Bank loans under Juncker Plan set to mobilise €1 billion in investment for agriculture and bio-economy sectors, European Commission 16 April 2018. Date of Access: 17 May 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3380_en.htm

²¹⁴⁵ #InvestEU: EIF and UniCredit support for innovative SMEs in central Europe increased to half a billion euros, European Commission (Luxembourg) 7 May 2018. Date of Access: 16 May 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/investeu-eif-and-unicredit-support-innovative-smes-central-europe-increased-half-billion-euros-2018-may-07_en

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

18. 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			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.88		

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 2014.²¹⁴⁶ 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.”²¹⁴⁷

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.”²¹⁴⁸ This professed the G7’s refusal to recognize the illegal referendum held in Crimea and Russia’s annexation of Crimea.²¹⁴⁹ 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.²¹⁵⁰ 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 were advised not to attend the meeting in Moscow in April 2014.²¹⁵¹ The declaration concluded with the G7’s intent to aid Ukraine financially and support measures for enhancing trade and energy security, while also

²¹⁴⁶ 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>.

²¹⁴⁷ 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>.

²¹⁴⁸ 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.

²¹⁴⁹ 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.

²¹⁵⁰ 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.

²¹⁵¹ 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>.

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.”²¹⁵²

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.²¹⁵³ 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.²¹⁵⁴

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.²¹⁵⁵ On February 2015, the Minsk II Agreements were initiated by Angela Merkel and Francois Hollande due to continued fighting.²¹⁵⁶ 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.²¹⁵⁷

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.²¹⁵⁸ 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.²¹⁵⁹ The leaders also called for elections to be held in certain areas within the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in accordance with the Minsk Agreements.²¹⁶⁰

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

²¹⁵² 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.

²¹⁵³ 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>.

²¹⁵⁴ 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>.

²¹⁵⁵ 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>.

²¹⁵⁶ 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>.

²¹⁵⁷ 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>.

²¹⁵⁸ 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>.

²¹⁵⁹ 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.

²¹⁶⁰ 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.

deregulation and corruption.²¹⁶¹ 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.²¹⁶² 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.²¹⁶³ 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.²¹⁶⁴ 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.²¹⁶⁵ 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.

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.

²¹⁶¹ 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.

²¹⁶² 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>

²¹⁶³ 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>.

²¹⁶⁴ 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>.

²¹⁶⁵ 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

On 28 September 2017, Minister of National Defence, Harjit S. Sajjan, concluded his second visit to Ukraine, where he met with Ukrainian Defence Minister, Stepan Poltorak, to discuss Canadian-Ukrainian defence relations and reinforce Canada's commitment to Ukrainian sovereignty and security.²¹⁶⁶ Discussions at the meeting focused on the progress made since the Canada-Ukraine Defence Cooperation Arrangement was signed, and areas of further defence cooperation.²¹⁶⁷ Minister Sajjan also visited Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel deployed on Operation UNIFIER, Canada's military training and capacity building mission in Ukraine. He witnessed CAF personnel working alongside their Ukrainian counterparts, obtained information on the progress of Operation UNIFIER, and participated in a town hall discussion with Canadian troops.²¹⁶⁸ Since the start of the training in September 2015, the CAF has delivered more than 140 courses to over 5580 Ukrainian soldiers.

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.²¹⁶⁹

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).²¹⁷⁰ 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."²¹⁷¹ 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,"²¹⁷² and "all applications to export controlled items are rigorously evaluated on a case-by-case basis and exportation of these items is limited."²¹⁷³

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.²¹⁷⁴ Freeland announced CAD 7.75 million in humanitarian

²¹⁶⁶ Minister Sajjan Visits Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 28 September 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/minister_sajjan_visitsukraine.html

²¹⁶⁷ Minister Sajjan Visits Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 28 September 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/minister_sajjan_visitsukraine.html

²¹⁶⁸ Minister Sajjan Visits Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa). 28 September 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2017/09/minister_sajjan_visitsukraine.html

²¹⁶⁹ 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

²¹⁷⁰ 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.

²¹⁷¹ 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/>

²¹⁷² 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.

²¹⁷³ 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.

²¹⁷⁴ 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.

assistance funding for 2017 and 2018, which will be given to “a number of experienced and trusted international humanitarian partners operating in Ukraine.”²¹⁷⁵

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.²¹⁷⁶ 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.²¹⁷⁷

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 Chernobyl nuclear reactor.²¹⁷⁸ According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance solar analyst, Pedro Radioa, “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.”²¹⁷⁹ Therefore, energy generated by the solar park can be a new source of income for the Ukrainian government, while providing the country with a source of renewable energy.

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

²¹⁷⁵ 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.

²¹⁷⁶ 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>

²¹⁷⁷ 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>

²¹⁷⁸ Chernobyl Radioactive Zone May Get Giant French-Built Solar Park, Bloomberg (New York City) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-07/chernobyl-radioactive-zone-may-get-giant-french-built-solar-park>.

²¹⁷⁹ Chernobyl Radioactive Zone May Get Giant French-Built Solar Park, Bloomberg (New York City) 7 July 2017. Access Date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-07-07/chernobyl-radioactive-zone-may-get-giant-french-built-solar-park>.

supplier of gas. We are ready to provide staunchest support to [Ukraine] on the path of reform.”²¹⁸⁰ 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.”²¹⁸¹ 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.”²¹⁸²

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

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.²¹⁸³ He was appointed to this position at invitation from President Petro Poroshenko, which was addressed to all G7 members.²¹⁸⁴ Subsequently, Milbradt’s mandates were given a one year approval by the German government.²¹⁸⁵ On 31 August 2017, the Press Office of Deputy Prime Minister Hendaïly 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.²¹⁸⁶

²¹⁸⁰ 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>

²¹⁸¹ 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>

²¹⁸² 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>

²¹⁸³ 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>

²¹⁸⁴ 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>

²¹⁸⁵ 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>

²¹⁸⁶ 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_ukrains.html

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).²¹⁸⁷ This means that Germany's total financial contributions towards the ICRC will increase to EUR 14.5 million.²¹⁸⁸ 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.²¹⁸⁹

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.²¹⁹⁰ 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.²¹⁹¹ Currently, locals must to apply to a variety of service providers in order to access these services.²¹⁹²

On 16 November 2017, Democracy Reporting International a non-for-profit organization based in Berlin, Germany, presented its "Ukraine Legislative Monitor (ULM)."²¹⁹³ 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.²¹⁹⁴ The tool also allows citizens to measure the quality and quantity of the progress in law-making.²¹⁹⁵ 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.²¹⁹⁶

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

²¹⁸⁷ 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

²¹⁸⁸ 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

²¹⁸⁹ 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

²¹⁹⁰ 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>

²¹⁹¹ 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>

²¹⁹² 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>

²¹⁹³ 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/>

²¹⁹⁴ 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/>

²¹⁹⁵ 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/>

²¹⁹⁶ 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/>

references.²¹⁹⁷ 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.²¹⁹⁸

Germany has fully complied with its commitment towards helping Ukraine achieve reforms in multiple sectors including decentralization, humanitarian assistance, law-making, and municipal services. Germany has also continued to support the implementation of the Minsk Agreements and deployment of peacekeeping forces to combat corruption and achieve sustainable peace throughout Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Fariha Ahmed

Italy: +1

Italy has fully 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 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.”²¹⁹⁹

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.²²⁰⁰

On 10 November 2017, Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni, the Minister of Economic Development Carlo Calenda, and the Minister of the Environment Gian Luca Galletti, presented the National Energy Strategy, which aims to transform the country’s energy system into becoming more sustainable, secure, and competitive.²²⁰¹ This is critical to reducing dependence on Russian energy resources, thereby putting economic pressure on Russia in the Ukrainian crisis.

On 1 February 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, stated that Italy contributed EUR 2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) to directly support affected civilians in

²¹⁹⁷ 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>

²¹⁹⁸ 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>

²¹⁹⁹ 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/>

²²⁰⁰ 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/>

²²⁰¹ Presentation of the National Energy Strategy, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 10 November 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/presentazione-della-strategia-energetica-nazionale/8411>.

Ukraine.²²⁰² WFP delivered food rations and the supply of basic necessities; UNICEF bolstered mine risk education; and the International Committee of the Red Cross increased action in the field of health and protection.²²⁰³

On 15 February 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, announced that Italy and other members of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) adopted a budget that allocated EUR 138 million to the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine.²²⁰⁴

On 8 March 2018, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Angelino Alfano, addressed the members of the United Nations Security Council in New York on the priorities of the Italian chairmanship of the OSCE.²²⁰⁵ Alfano noted OSCE's crucial role in achieving regional security in Ukraine, highlighting the acknowledgement by both Ukraine and Russia of the need for a UN Support Mission.²²⁰⁶ In regards to achieving regional security in Ukraine, Alfano said that it is important “for the UN and the OSCE to complement each other in their different missions.”²²⁰⁷

Italy has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in its military and energy sector, while also increasing the amount of Italian companies and investments in Ukrainian market; restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine, developing gas transport routes across southern Europe particularly where Ukraine is geographically involved, and funded food programs to support the Ukrainian citizens.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jessica Afonso

Japan: +1

Japan has fully 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

²²⁰² Alfano on a mission to Ukraine and Russia as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 1 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2018/01/alfano-in-missione-in-ucraina-e.html.

²²⁰³ Alfano on a mission to Ukraine and Russia as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 1 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2018/01/alfano-in-missione-in-ucraina-e.html.

²²⁰⁴ Alfano: The OSCE Unified Budget for 2018 is adopted, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 15 February 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2018/02/alfano-adottato-bilancio-unificato.html.

²²⁰⁵ Speech of the Hon. Minister at the UN Security Council, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 8 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interventi/2018/03/discorso-dell-on-ministro-al-consiglio_0.html.

²²⁰⁶ Speech of the Hon. Minister at the UN Security Council, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 8 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interventi/2018/03/discorso-dell-on-ministro-al-consiglio_0.html.

²²⁰⁷ Speech of the Hon. Minister at the UN Security Council, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. 8 March 2018. Access Date: 30 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/interventi/2018/03/discorso-dell-on-ministro-al-consiglio_0.html.

Kusanone Grant Assistance Program of 2015.²²⁰⁸ This event involved the providing of an ultrasonic diagnostic system and a mobile bronchoscope for the betterment of Ukraine's public health sector.²²⁰⁹

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.²²¹⁰ 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.²²¹¹

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 program for culture and sports.²²¹² This project was completed as part of a larger campaign aimed at expanding values of sports to youth.²²¹³

As of September 2017, Japan has provided a total of USD 3.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine.²²¹⁴ This figure is comprised of loans, grants, financial assistance, investments and technical cooperation that span sectors including airport development, modernization, human security, cultural projects, environment and nuclear safety.²²¹⁵

Japan has made substantive efforts towards assisting Ukraine implement reforms in multiple sectors including public governance, healthcare, and investment in culture and sports. Japan has demonstrated commitment towards maintaining their ongoing "Rolling Plan for Ukraine," which includes measures to achieve support for economic stability, improvement of people's living environment, and promotion of autonomous governance and internal reconciliation.²²¹⁶

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lydia Bisbay

²²⁰⁸ 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

²²⁰⁹ 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

²²¹⁰ 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

²²¹¹ 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

²²¹² Ceremony of completion of the KUSANONE Project for Improvement of Educational Environment in Brovary Higher Sport College, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 23 November 2017. Access Date: 18 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000962.html

²²¹³ Ceremony of completion of the KUSANONE Project for Improvement of Educational Environment in Brovary Higher Sport College, Government of Japan (Tokyo). 23 November 2017. Access Date: 18 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/itprtop_en/00_000962.html

²²¹⁴ Japan's Assistance to Ukraine, Embassy of Japan in Ukraine (Kyiv). September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/jpn/bi_ua/oda/170915_summary_en.pdf

²²¹⁵ Japan's Assistance to Ukraine, Embassy of Japan in Ukraine (Kyiv). September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/jpn/bi_ua/oda/170915_summary_en.pdf

²²¹⁶ Rolling Plan for Ukraine, Government of Japan (Tokyo). July 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/files/000277051.pdf>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to assisting Ukraine in implementing its ambitious and yet necessary reform agenda.

Since May 2017, the UK has been supporting reform in Ukraine through its Bilateral Programme funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) through a number of projects to further democracy, supporting reforms in public institutions in Ukraine.²²¹⁷ These projects are meant to complement larger scale programmes in the Ukraine including the Magna Carta Fund, the Good Governance Fund, the Conflict Stability and Security Fund, and the Strategic Support Fund.²²¹⁸ These projects include ensuring public ownership of economic policies via regional dialogue with major stakeholders, parliamentary capacity through setting up an expert platform on anti-corruption and deregulation, and supporting journalism and human rights defenders, among many others.²²¹⁹

On 6 July 2017, the United Kingdom hosted the Ukraine Reform Conference jointly with Ukraine in London.²²²⁰ 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.²²²¹ This expanded training regime will include “new military courses covering threats like countering attacks from snipers, armoured vehicles, and mortars.”²²²² 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 2018.²²²³

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.²²²⁴ The funding is to be directed towards demining in Ukraine, as well as

²²¹⁷ Call for Project Proposals under FCO bilateral programme 2018-2019, British Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 11 April 2018. Date of Access: 2 June 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-for-project-proposals-under-fco-bilateral-programme-2018-19>

²²¹⁸ Call for Project Proposals under FCO bilateral programme 2018-2019, British Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 11 April 2018. Date of Access: 2 June 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-for-project-proposals-under-fco-bilateral-programme-2018-19>

²²¹⁹ Call for Project Proposals under FCO bilateral programme 2018-2019, British Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 11 April 2018. Date of Access: 2 June 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-for-project-proposals-under-fco-bilateral-programme-2018-19>

²²²⁰ 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>

²²²¹ 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>

²²²² 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>

²²²³ 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>

²²²⁴ 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>

tax reforms in Moldova.²²²⁵ 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.²²²⁶

On 18 April 2018, the British Embassy Kyiv announced a call for proposals for projects that will begin on 1 June 2018 and end before 19 March 2019 in support of local initiatives and human rights in Ukraine.²²²⁷ The outcome goals of these projects include either the continuation of the successful implementation of decentralization reform or supporting Ukraine in implementing its National Human Rights Strategy.²²²⁸

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 in public administration, economic planning, security, and human rights protection.

Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

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.²²²⁹

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

²²²⁵ 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>

²²²⁶ 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>

²²²⁷ Call for Project Proposals under FCO bilateral programme 2018-2019, British Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 11 April 2018. Access Date: 2 June 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-for-project-proposals-under-fco-bilateral-programme-2018-19>

²²²⁸ Call for Project Proposals under FCO bilateral programme 2018-2019, British Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 11 April 2018. Date of Access: 2 June 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/all-for-project-proposals-under-fco-bilateral-programme-2018-19>

²²²⁹ 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.vkksu.gov.ua/print/en/news/the-chairman-of-the-commission-held-a-working-meeting-with-the-expert-of-the-usaid-new-justice-program/>

Poroshenko highlighted U.S. assistance in Ukraine's reforms in its energy sector specifically through U.S. exports of coal.²²³⁰

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 health needs of the Ukrainian people."²²³¹ The U.S. states that this program would promote anti-corruption reform with the objective of improving the health sector governance and workforce.²²³²

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.²²³³

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."²²³⁴

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.²²³⁵

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

²²³⁰ 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>

²²³¹ 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>

²²³² 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>

²²³³ 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>

²²³⁴ 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

²²³⁵ 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

debate the most pressing security challenges.”²²³⁶ The U.S. was praised for having supplied Ukraine with USAID programs aimed at combating corruption in Ukraine.²²³⁷

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 and representative judicial committee.²²³⁸ 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.

On 30 March 2018, U.S.’s Department Spokesperson Heather Nauert declared Ukraine to end their asset declaration system on Ukrainian civil society and instead make it a requirement just for public officials, stating “this punitive law targets those very individuals who seek to increase transparency and accountability in Ukraine.”²²³⁹ The U.S. reaffirmed that in order for Ukraine to completely reform its government as an anti-corrupt, transparent and accountable government, Ukraine must protect civil society and not burden it with such a system.²²⁴⁰ The U.S. reiterated its support for Ukraine’s reform efforts by advising it to end the system on civil society.²²⁴¹

On 21 April 2018, The United States Acting Secretary of State, John J. Sullivan, met with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin. Sullivan reaffirmed the United States’ support for Ukraine’s reform agenda.²²⁴² Sullivan stated that Ukraine must increase its reform efforts and to continue to abide by IMF program, in order to successfully reform its sectors, such as judiciary, economic, and social sectors.²²⁴³ Sullivan also called for further anti-corruption reforms in the judiciary and called for raising gas tariffs.²²⁴⁴

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

²²³⁶ 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>

²²³⁷ 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/>

²²³⁸ 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/>

²²³⁹ Protect Civil Society in Ukraine, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine (Washington D.C) 30 March 2018 . Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/protect-civil-society-ukraine/>

²²⁴⁰ Protect Civil Society in Ukraine, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine(Washington D.C) 30 March 2018 . Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/protect-civil-society-ukraine/>

²²⁴¹ Protect Civil Society in Ukraine, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine(Washington D.C) 30 March 2018 . Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/protect-civil-society-ukraine/>

²²⁴² Acting Secretary Sullivan’s Meeting with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Klimkin, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine(Washington D.C). 21 April 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/acting-secretary-sullivans-meeting-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-klimkin/>

²²⁴³ Acting Secretary Sullivan’s Meeting with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Klimkin, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine(Washington D.C). 21 April 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/acting-secretary-sullivans-meeting-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-klimkin/>

²²⁴⁴ Acting Secretary Sullivan’s Meeting with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Klimkin, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine(Washington D.C). 21 April 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/acting-secretary-sullivans-meeting-with-ukrainian-foreign-minister-klimkin/>

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).²²⁴⁵ 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.²²⁴⁶

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.²²⁴⁷ Leaders discussed the importance of pursuing an ambitious reform process, especially in anti-corruption.²²⁴⁸ 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.²²⁴⁹ 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.²²⁵⁰

From 12 to 13 July 2017, at the EU-Ukraine Summit, the EU reiterated its support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.²²⁵¹ The EU 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.²²⁵²

On 12-13 July 2017, the European Union announced at the 19th European Union–Ukrainian Summit that they would contribute EUR 200 million to priority programmes for 2017.²²⁵³ This includes supporting energy efficiency programs by contributing to Ukraine's Energy Efficiency Fund. The 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

²²⁴⁵ EU relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

²²⁴⁶ 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

²²⁴⁷ 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

²²⁴⁸ U relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

²²⁴⁹ 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

²²⁵⁰ 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

²²⁵¹ 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

²²⁵² EU relations with Ukraine. 11 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ukraine/>

²²⁵³ 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

management, and constructing a technical cooperation facility to assist Ukraine with the implementation of the Association Agreement and DCFTA.²²⁵⁴

On 29 January 2018, the European Commission's Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument organized a five-day mission for experts to assist Ukraine with the implementation of its recently approved Forest Reform Strategy.²²⁵⁵ During this mission, experts will present European Union's best practices, study, and evaluate the proposed structural reforms in the forest management system to clearly outline functions between entities in the forestry industry, and prepare proposals for reform in Ukraine's forestry institutional development, forest control, and protection.²²⁵⁶

On 9 March 2018, The European Commission adopted a proposal for a fourth consecutive macro-financial assistance programme.²²⁵⁷ It will provide Ukraine with up to EUR 1 billion to cover their external financing needs, supporting economic stabilization, structural reforms, and further their reform implementation.²²⁵⁸ To date, the European Commission has pledged EUR 12.8 billion to support the reform process in Ukraine, including EUR 2.8 billion through the three programs since the onset of crisis in 2014.²²⁵⁹

The EU has aided Ukraine with implementing its reform agenda in multiple sectors, including anti-corruption, energy and public finance management, along with the full implementation of the Minsk Agreements for sustainable and peaceful conflict resolution in Eastern Ukraine.

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

Analyst: Vicky Vuong

²²⁵⁴ 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.

²²⁵⁵ EU mission to assist Ukraine with reform of forest management system. 29 January 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/stay-informed/news/eu-mission-assist-ukraine-reform-forest-management-system>.

²²⁵⁶ EU mission to assist Ukraine with reform of forest management system. 29 January 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/stay-informed/news/eu-mission-assist-ukraine-reform-forest-management-system>.

²²⁵⁷ Ukraine: Macro-Financial Assistance, European Commission (Brussels) 9 March 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/international-economic-relations/enlargement-and-neighbouring-countries/neighbouring-countries-eu/neighbourhood-countries/ukraine_en.

²²⁵⁸ EU-Ukraine: Commission proposes EUR 1 billion in new Macro-Financial Assistance. 9 March 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1702_en.htm.

²²⁵⁹ EU-Ukraine: Commission proposes EUR 1 billion in new Macro-Financial Assistance. 9 March 2018. Access Date: 25 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1702_en.htm.

19. Information and Communication Technology

“To achieve this we must improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.]”

G7 Taormina Leader’s Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.88		

Background

Information and communication technology (ICT) broadly refers to all forms of technology that assist individuals and organizations communicate and share information.²²⁶⁰ ICT is considered to be a driving factor behind economic growth and it is reshaping the world’s economies, governments and society.²²⁶¹ It is critical for the economic growth of countries especially considering the pace at which changes are occurring and the potential for positive economic spillovers.²²⁶² ICT can also enable policy makers to provide more efficient services to citizens and stimulate the economy.²²⁶³ Yet there are currently huge disparities between countries in terms of services, especially the access, penetration, and affordability of high speed internet.²²⁶⁴

The G7 leaders have previously recognized that the proliferation of technology, social media and information has created a potential for greater accountability, more efficient and responsive governments and businesses, and economic growth. Therefore, on 18 June 2013, the G8 passed the Data Charter at the 2013 G8 Lorne Erne Summit.²²⁶⁵ This charter intended to foster free access of data and technology to all member countries, intended to increase transparency and combat

²²⁶⁰ What is ICT?, tutor2u Business (West Yorkshire) 2015. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <https://www.tutor2u.net/business/reference/what-is-ict>.

²²⁶¹ Information & Technology Communication, The World Bank (Washington) September 27, 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/ict/overview#1>.

²²⁶² G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁶³ Information & Technology Communication, The World Bank (Washington) September 27, 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/ict/overview#1>.

²²⁶⁴ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁶⁵ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

corruption within government and business.²²⁶⁶ It is designed to lead innovation and assist in supporting the interconnectedness of world and increase people's quality of life.²²⁶⁷

Commitment Features

There are two components of this commitment. The first is the commitment to improving the “knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries.” This commitment is described to be achieved “by fostering innovation and new skills, [with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people's quality of life].”²²⁶⁸ But in order to narrow down this commitment, the G7 Taormina leaders' declaration defined three key policy priorities; inclusivity, openness and security.²²⁶⁹

There are three key features to the policy priority of inclusiveness. First, entails creating policies that support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to take advantage of new technologies, have meaningful access to digital platforms that will increase their competitiveness in the global market.²²⁷⁰ Second, to set up a high-tech start-up ecosystems to create collaborative innovation, as success of SMEs largely depends on a dynamic business environment.²²⁷¹ And third, inclusiveness embodies a series of common policies that foster new business models and market opportunities. This policies include: “more inclusive growth through increased participation of underrepresented groups in the economy and labor force; financing, including access to capital markets, especially venture capital; technology adoption and dissemination; development of skills pipelines that reflect emerging opportunities in the NPR to reap all benefits in terms of job creation; collaboration and knowledge exchange to foster integrated and collaborative innovation ecosystems; and education of administrative and regulatory burdens that limit the growth of SMEs.”²²⁷²

Openness is a main feature of digital transformation, especially considering the principle that the internet is global in nature and there should be the free flow of information.²²⁷³ The openness feature contains four main features these include; encouraging the flow of information across border, support the access to the new digital world and enabling quality digital infrastructure, promoting

²²⁶⁶ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

²²⁶⁷ G8 Open Data Charter, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-open-data.html>.

²²⁶⁸ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁶⁹ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷⁰ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷¹ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷² G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷³ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

International corporation standards, and promoting the development of new technology, such as artificial intelligence.²²⁷⁴

The G7 recognizes the innovations within the technology industry are dependent on having a robust security systems in place to ensure the inclusivity and openness of ICT.²²⁷⁵ This depends on two policy components to ensure the security policy priority; member countries must work to establish a robust risk management system to prevent cyber security concerns for businesses²²⁷⁶ and protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights.²²⁷⁷

Scoring Guidelines

To fully comply with this commitment, G7 members must meet all three of these policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security, as the member countries have identified these features as important for achieving this goal.

-1	Members do not prioritize or meet any of the three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop ICT.
0	Members meet and prioritize one or two of the three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop ICT.
+1	Members meet and prioritize all three the policy areas of inclusiveness, openness and security that develop ICT.

Lead Analyst: Emily Shaw

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to develop information and communication technology (ICT), as evidenced by actions taken to prioritize inclusiveness, openness and security in ICT.

On May 2017, the Canadian Internet Registration Authority released a report indicating that Canada's internet infrastructure has improved on several key metrics, including significant growth in IPv6 capable servers and increase in average download speeds.²²⁷⁸ Budget 2017 also highlighted a CAD 500 million investment already underway to support the expansion of broadband networks in rural Canada.²²⁷⁹

²²⁷⁴ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷⁵ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷⁶ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷⁷ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Center (Toronto) 28 September 2017. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁷⁸ Internet Performance Report, Canadian Internet Registration Authority (Ottawa) May 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://cira.ca/build-better-internet/internet-performance-report>.

²²⁷⁹ Building a Strong Middle Class #Budget2017, Minister of Finance Honourable William Francis Morneau (Ottawa) 22 March 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2017/docs/plan/toc-tdm-en.html>.

On 20 June 2017, the Canadian government introduced Bill C-59, the largest overhaul of Canadian national security in decades.²²⁸⁰ The proposed Bill C-59 provides the communications security establishment with a new cyber mandate that will allow it to attack and defend against cyber threats in addition to already established signals-intelligence and cyber defense role.²²⁸¹

On 25-26 September 2017 at the G7 Industry and ICT ministers' meeting, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development, Navdeep Bains said that Canada's "values of diversity, openness and inclusion give Canadians a competitive edge in a global economy."²²⁸² Bains highlighted the Innovation and Skills Plan, a multi-year strategy aimed at positioning Canada as a leader in the global economy in sectors such as advanced manufacturing, agri-food, clean technology, digital industries, health/bio-sciences and clean resources that is part of Canada's 2017 federal budget.²²⁸³ This plan will support high-tech ecosystems by investing CAD 950 million over five years to support business-led innovation superclusters.²²⁸⁴ It will also support innovators by making an additional CAD 400 million available through the Business Development Bank of Canada on a cash basis over three years.²²⁸⁵

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to prioritize inclusiveness, openness, and security in information and communication technology.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Meghan Harris

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop the field of information and communications technology (ICT).

On 4 July 2017, Prime Minister of France Édouard Philippe gave a speech to the National Assembly. Philippe emphasized that, "it [is] also [the government's] job to get the most we can out of the opportunities opened up by the digital revolution, which must give everyone a chance: entrepreneurs

²²⁸⁰ The roses and the thorns of Canada's new national security bill, Maclean's (Toronto) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.macleans.ca/politics/ottawa/the-roses-and-thorns-of-canadas-new-national-security-bill/>.

²²⁸¹ The roses and the thorns of Canada's new national security bill, Maclean's (Toronto) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://www.macleans.ca/politics/ottawa/the-roses-and-thorns-of-canadas-new-national-security-bill/>.

²²⁸² Canada to highlight commitment to innovation at G7 Industry and ICT Ministers' Meeting, Science and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/09/canada_to_highlightcommitmenttoinnovationatg7industryandictminis.html.

²²⁸³ Canada to highlight commitment to innovation at G7 Industry and ICT Ministers' Meeting, Science and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017.

https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2017/09/canada_to_highlightcommitmenttoinnovationatg7industryandictminis.html.

²²⁸⁴ Building a Strong Middle Class #Budget2017, Minister of Finance Honourable William Francis Morneau (Ottawa) 22 March 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2017/docs/plan/toc-tdm-en.html>.

²²⁸⁵ Building a Strong Middle Class #Budget2017, Minister of Finance Honourable William Francis Morneau (Ottawa) 22 March 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2017/docs/plan/toc-tdm-en.html>.

who create start-ups, of course, but also the micro and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME); those born into the digital revolution and those left behind by it.”²²⁸⁶

On 18 September 2017, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France Jean-Yves Le Drian gave a press conference at the United Nations General Assembly and spoke about the issue of cybersecurity. Le Drian noted that, “firms have a responsibility and a role to play in protecting and ensuring the stability of the digital space. Here again, France will take the lead in promoting the regulations needed to ensure an international order that is just and beneficial to all.”²²⁸⁷ Le Drian also spoke of plans to work alongside the private sector to safeguard digital security.²²⁸⁸

On 26 September 2017, France participated in the G7 ICT and Industry Ministers’ Declaration, which further emphasized commitments made at the Taormina Summit. The document states: “in identifying the opportunities and challenges that innovation and transformation of the global digital economy are creating, it is crucial that we continue to engage proactively with the private sector, the scientific community, academia, the technology community and civil society in an open, inclusive and transparent approach to developing our policy responses and initiatives.”²²⁸⁹ The declaration was made in concert with the other members of the group, and demonstrates the country’s intentions of helping SME, high-tech start-up ecosystems, transparency when dealing with issues, and protecting intellectual and property rights.

On 6 October 2017, Minister of Economy and Finance Bruno Le Maire and Minister of State for the Digital Sector Mounir Mahjoubi signed decrees designed to improve transparency and strengthen regulation of the digital economy. A French government press release stated, “a fairer and more effective European digital economy also requires greater transparency and greater loyalty on the part of digital platforms: search engines, social media websites and price comparison websites.”²²⁹⁰ The administration is working towards the free-flow of information through greater transparency of digital companies.

On 25- 27 October 2017, France hosted the Sixth Annual Congress on the Digital Transition in Africa. In a statement released prior to the event, organizers said, “the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is co-directing the government’s 2015-2017 “development and digital technology” action plan. Digital technology is a tremendous tool for growth in developing countries, as long as accessible, secure, open, and multicultural access to the Internet is facilitated and digital ecosystems are strengthened.”²²⁹¹ France is thus working on using the digital sector as a development tool.

²²⁸⁶ Government’s general policy statement - Speech by Mr. Edouard Philippe, Prime Minister, to the National Assembly, Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.) 11 July 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article8222>.

²²⁸⁷ United Nations General Assembly – Press Conference of Jean-Yves Le Drian, France Diplomatie (Paris) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 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-press-conference-of-jean-yves-le-drian-18-09-17>.

²²⁸⁸ United Nations General Assembly – Press Conference of Jean-Yves Le Drian, France Diplomatie (Paris) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 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-press-conference-of-jean-yves-le-drian-18-09-17>.

²²⁸⁹ G7 ICT and Industry Ministers' Declaration: Making the Next Production Revolution Inclusive, Open and Secure, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/ict/2017-ict-declaration.html>.

²²⁹⁰ Regulation of the digital economy in France and Europe, [gouvernement.fr](http://www.gouvernement.fr). (Paris) 6 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/regulation-of-the-digital-economy-in-france-and-europe>.

²²⁹¹ Digital technology – Congress on the Digital Transition in Africa, France Diplomatie (Paris) 25 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/events/article/digital-technology-congress-on-the-digital-transition-in-africa-paris-25-27-10>.

On 30 October 2017, Prime Minister Philippe gave a speech lauding the country's advances in the information sector and outlining the government's digital strategy to help local businesses. He stated that the country would prioritize increasing the visibility of French stakeholders and knowledge, as well as expanding both public and private investment of the digital sector.²²⁹²

On 11 November 2017, France appointed its first ambassador for digital affairs, David Martinon, writing that he will deal with, "international negotiations on cybersecurity, governance of the Internet and Internet networks, freedom of expression on the Internet, intellectual property issues related to the Internet, support for the export operations of digital companies, and France's participation in the Open Government Partnership."²²⁹³ Having an envoy specializing in the digital sector strengthens the country's position in terms of openness and security. The statement specifically notes that the move is in line with G7 Taormina guidelines.²²⁹⁴

On 8 December 2017, Le Drian presented six awards to civil society organizations as part of a Digital Award for Transparency competition in partnership with the non-government organization Transparency International, the French media cooperation agency Canal France International, and the French civic technology incubator Liberté Living Lab. This prize aims to strengthen and promote current initiatives by civil society organization supporting democratic governance in French-speaking developing countries in three categories: open data; citizen monitoring; and digital anti-corruption tools.²²⁹⁵

On 15 December 2017, Le Drian presented France's international digital strategy. The presentation marks the beginning of the new diplomacy that is required by the challenges of digital technology; a diplomacy which is capable of creating dialogue between public players and the private sector, the world of research and civil society representatives.²²⁹⁶

On 16 February 2018, France and Singapore announced that 2018 will be their Year of Innovation. This announcement includes a series of events designed to intensify bilateral cooperation, target certain priority sectors such as Fintech, and create the ideal conditions for major cooperation after 2018.²²⁹⁷

France recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people's quality of life.

²²⁹² Édouard Philippe at the World Electronics Forum: "Angers has succeeded in creating an ecosystem like no other in the field of electronics," *gouvernement.fr* (Paris) 30 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/edouard-philippe-at-the-world-electronics-forum-angers-has-succeeded-in-creating-an-ecosystem>.

²²⁹³ Digital affairs – appointment of an ambassador, France Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/events/article/digital-affairs-appointment-of-an-ambassador-22-11-17>.

²²⁹⁴ Digital affairs – appointment of an ambassador, France Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/events/article/digital-affairs-appointment-of-an-ambassador-22-11-17>.

²²⁹⁵ Digital Diplomacy- Presentation of Digital Award for Transparency, France Diplomatie (Paris) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/events/article/digital-diplomacy-presentation-of-digital-award-for-transparency-paris-08-12-17>.

²²⁹⁶ Presentation of France's international digital strategy by Jean-Yves Le Drian at thecamp, France Diplomatie (Paris) 15 December 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/events/article/presentation-of-france-s-international-digital-strategy-by-jean-yves-le-drian>.

²²⁹⁷ 2018 France-Singapore Year of Innovation, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 February 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/singapore/events-2630/article/2018-france-singapore-year-of-innovation-16-02-18>.

Thus, France received a score of +1.

Analysts: Ilya Bañares and Emily Shaw

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas of inclusiveness, openness, and security that develop the field of information and communications technology (ICT).

On 29 June 2017, the German development bank, KfB, approved a new subsidiary to expand the bank's venture capital funding.²²⁹⁸ This initiative is a joint venture between the KfB, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy, and the Federal Ministry of Finance.

On 7-8 July 2018, Germany hosted the G20 in Hamburg. The G20 leaders' declaration included a number of commitments related to Germany's ICT commitment made at the G7 Taormina Summit including promotion of inclusivity, openness and increased security. Leading up to the Summit, Germany placed digitalization on the agenda by emphasizing it as part of their priority to improve sustainability.²²⁹⁹

On 15 February 2018, Germany's Advisory Council for the Alliance for Cyber Security, which has representation from numerous federal institutions, agreed to further work to sensitize companies and workers to ICT security. This will be done through a media campaign through followers of the hashtag #digitallyandreliably on Twitter as well as other communication channels.²³⁰⁰

On 10-23 March 2018, President of the German Federal Office for Information Security Arne Schönbohm participated in the Intersec Forum.²³⁰¹ The focus of this year's forum was building digitalization and security. Schönbohm supported the initiative and noted that "Cyber security is one of the main prerequisites for successful concepts for smart homes, smart buildings and, therefore, smart cities. For this segment, Intersec Forum offers a professional and future-oriented platform for the exchange of ideas and information."²³⁰²

On 20 March 2018, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs Matthias Machnig opening the event Start-up Night! Africa 2018.²³⁰³ The event is to foster a partnership with the region to stimulate innovation, with a focus on introducing digital technologies from Africa to Germany and vice versa. The evening also provided networking opportunities for cooperation between investors and startups as well as other potential partners. It is part of Germany's commitment made through the Coalition Agreement to expand cooperation with Africa.

²²⁹⁸ Equity Finance, KfW (Frankfurt) 2017. Access Date: 13 May 2017. <https://www.kfw.de/KfW-Group/Newsroom/Press-Material/Themen-kompakt/Beteiligungsfinanzierung/>.

²²⁹⁹ Priorities of the 2017 G20 Summit. G20 Research Group (Toronto) 1 December 2016. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2016-g20-praesidentschaftspapier-en.pdf>.

²³⁰⁰ Allianz für Cyber-Sicherheit - Gemeinsam #digitalundsicher, Federal Office for Information Security (Berlin) 15 February 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. https://www.bsi.bund.de/DE/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/Presse2018/Allianz_digitalundsicher_15022018.html.

²³⁰¹ Intersec Forum 2018: conference themes announced, Messe Frankfurt (Frankfurt) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://intersec-forum.messefrankfurt.com/frankfurt/en/press/press-releases/intersec-forum/intersec-forum-2018-programm-press.html>.

²³⁰² Final Report: A highly successful Intersec Forum 2018 brings together 650 experts from the security and building-services technology sectors, Messe Frankfurt (Frankfurt) 23 March 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://intersec-forum.messefrankfurt.com/frankfurt/en/press/press-releases/intersec-forum/intersec-forum-2018-final-report-press.html>.

²³⁰³ A second round of the successful Start-up Night! Africa. Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-03-20-second-round-of-the-successful-start-up-night-africa.html>.

On 21 March 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy hosted their second Digital Hub Initiative Pitch Night.²³⁰⁴ This pitch night is part of a continued effort the German government has been involved in to stimulate startup ecosystems, its Digital Hub Initiative, and showcases selected startups to venture capital providers.

On 10 April 2018, Machnig met with other representatives from the European Union for Digital Day.²³⁰⁵ Leading up to this meeting Machnig supported ICT development by emphasizing that digital networking needed to be sped up in the EU “so that new and innovative business models can be created.”²³⁰⁶ He also mentioned that the goal of the meeting was to look at [EU members’] common challenges and interests and agree upon specific steps that [the EU] can take together in order to boost the European digital economy and society.”²³⁰⁷

On 25 April 2018, the Federal Office for Information Security published its magazine. The magazine, Security in focus, works to “foster sustainable security awareness among business and to lay a solid foundation for digitalization” as the importance of cybersecurity grows.²³⁰⁸

On 26 April 2018, Peter Altmaier, federal minister for Economic Affairs and Energy spoke with the European Commission and European Commissioner for the Digital Single Market Andres Ansip.²³⁰⁹ Altmaier said he welcomed that, “online platforms will be required to provide business clients with greater transparency”²³¹⁰ to create better conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises. Altmaier also noted Germany’s leadership in artificial intelligence research and stated that Germany, “want[s] to strengthen that position and launch a special initiative to foster the transfer of research findings to business.”²³¹¹

Germany recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people’s quality of life.

²³⁰⁴ Digital Hub Initiative Pitch Night, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018.

https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/DE/Gruenderwettbewerb/Veranstaltungen/2018/2018_03_21_Digital%20Hub%20Initiative%20Pitch%20Night.html.

²³⁰⁵ Machnig: Moving closer to a Digital Europe!, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-10-machnig-moving-closer-to-a-digital-europe.html>.

²³⁰⁶ Machnig: Moving closer to a Digital Europe!, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-10-machnig-moving-closer-to-a-digital-europe.html>.

²³⁰⁷ Machnig: Moving closer to a Digital Europe!, Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-10-machnig-moving-closer-to-a-digital-europe.html>.

²³⁰⁸ BSI Magazine, Federal Office for Information Security (Berlin) 25 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Publications/BSIMagazine/BSI-Magazine_node.html.

²³⁰⁹ Minister Altmaier talks with Commission Vice-President Ansip about artificial intelligence and the digital single market, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 26 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-26-minister-altmaier-talks-with-commission-vice-president-ansip-about-artificial-intelligence-and-the-digital-single-market.html>.

²³¹⁰ Minister Altmaier talks with Commission Vice-President Ansip about artificial intelligence and the digital single market, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 26 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-26-minister-altmaier-talks-with-commission-vice-president-ansip-about-artificial-intelligence-and-the-digital-single-market.html>.

²³¹¹ Minister Altmaier talks with Commission Vice-President Ansip about artificial intelligence and the digital single market, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 26 April 2018. Access Date: 13 May 2018. <https://www.de.digital/DIGITAL/Redaktion/EN/Meldungen/2018/2018-04-26-minister-altmaier-talks-with-commission-vice-president-ansip-about-artificial-intelligence-and-the-digital-single-market.html>.

Thus, Germany received a score of +1.

Analysts: Mario Kardous, Emily Shaw, Alexandra Witt

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment regarding information and communications technology (ICT) to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 31 May 2017, the President of the Council of Ministers Paolo Gentiloni approved the Triennial Plan for Computer Science in Public Administration 2017-2019, which consists of a unified strategy for the digital transformation and the development of Italian public information technology realized by the Agency for Digital Italy and the Digital Transformation Team.²³¹² This document provides guidance to the Public Administration on the implementation of a simpler and more effective delivery of services to citizens and businesses and a secure, reliable and scalable Public Information System structure to facilitate interactions and the exchange of information.²³¹³

On 31 May 2017, the President of the Council adopted the new National Cyber Security and Computer Security Plan, based on the unanimous resolution of the Interministerial Security Committee of the Republic.²³¹⁴ This document proposes strategic guidelines such as the promotion of a cyber security culture, national coordination between public and private entities and international cooperation for preparation and interoperability on the topic.²³¹⁵

On 20 June 2017, the steering committee of this trilateral agreement adopted a shared action plan specifying measures of cooperation on standardization, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and policy support during its first meeting in Turin.²³¹⁶ Hence, through this cooperation, actions targeting SMEs aim to set up a favorable environment that supports their engagement.

On 7 September 2017, the Italian Artificial Intelligence task force, originally created in April 2017, met for the first time to discuss the economic, social, cultural and ethical implications of the dissemination of artificial intelligence technologies as well as its opportunities to enhance the quality of the public administration services offered to citizens.²³¹⁷ On the same day, it set up a website,

²³¹² Piano Triennale: approvata la strategia all'unisono per la trasformazione digitale, Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Rome) 31 May 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2017/05/31/piano-triennale-approvata-strategia-allunisono-trasformazione-digitale>.

²³¹³ Three-Year Plan for ICT in Public Administration 2017-2019, Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale and Team Digitale (Rome) 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. <http://pianotriennale-ict.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>.

²³¹⁴ Pubblicato il nuovo Piano nazionale cyber, Sistema di informazione per la sicurezza della Repubblica (Rome) 31 May 2017. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <https://www.sicurezzanazionale.gov.it/sisr.nsf/archivio-notizie/pubblicato-il-nuovo-piano-nazionale-cyber.html>.

²³¹⁵ Piano Nazionale Per La Protezione Cibernetica E La Sicurezza Informatica, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Rome) March 2017. Access Date: 9 November 2017. <https://www.sicurezzanazionale.gov.it/sisr.nsf/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/piano-nazionale-cyber-2017.pdf>.

²³¹⁶ Press Release: France, Germany and Italy join forces to promote digitising manufacturing, Ministry of Economic Development (Turin) 20 June 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/press%20release_trilateral-cooperation.pdf.

²³¹⁷ Al via la task force sull'Intelligenza Artificiale al servizio del cittadino, Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Rome) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2017/09/07/al-task-force-sullintelligenza-artificiale-al-servizio-del-cittadino>.

ia.italia.it/en, to gather and publish documents and tools related to its work.²³¹⁸ The task force produced a white paper opened for consultation until October 2017.²³¹⁹

On 26 September 2017, the minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Pier Carlo Padoan, and the mayor of Milan, Giuseppe Sala, inaugurated the Milan Fintech District, which is the first urban area bringing together start-up, entrepreneurs, financial institutions, investors and universities to promote the development of the financial industry of the future.²³²⁰ The creation of this Fintech District aims at promoting open innovation, new partnerships, best practices, common services and skills and financial education as the gateway to develop the most innovative finance to compete at the international level.²³²¹

On 16 October 2017, the Council of Minister approved the budget bill for 2018, laying down the Italian government's economic policy strategy objectives to boost inclusive growth, employment and investment.²³²² This document further consolidated measures taken in the national "Industry 4.0" plan, initially launched in February 2017, to support Italian firms to face the digital revolution by providing tax incentives and boosting competitiveness and investment in innovative SMEs.²³²³ The bill provided clarification on the Nuova Sabatini, which is a subvention from the Ministry of Economic Development to support SMEs' purchase and investment in digital technologies falling within a certain definition.²³²⁴

On 8 February 2018, the Council of Ministers approved and published the draft of the legislative Networks and Information Systems (NIS) decree for cybersecurity, aiming at implementing in Italy the EU NIS Directive 2016/1148, the first EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity.^{2325,2326}

Italy has implemented new measures to fulfill its commitment during the compliance period. Italy recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people's quality of life.

Thus, Italy received a score of +1.

²³¹⁸ Al via la task force sull'Intelligenza Artificiale al servizio del cittadino, Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Rome) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2017/09/07/al-task-force-sull'intelligenza-artificiale-al-servizio-del-cittadino>.

²³¹⁹ Task force IA: online la bozza di indice del white paper, Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale (Rome) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2017/09/26/task-force-ia-online-bozza-indice-del-white-paper>.

²³²⁰ Comunicato n.160: Al via a milano il primo distretto fintech italiano, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. http://www.mef.gov.it/ufficio-stampa/comunicati/2017/documenti/comunicato_160.pdf.

²³²¹ Scheda informativa sul Fintech District, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 26 September 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/documenti/Scheda_FintechDistrict.pdf.

²³²² Con il ddl di bilancio 2018 interventi per 20,4 miliardi. Misure per rafforzare la crescita inclusiva e gli investimenti, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 17 October 2017. Access Date: 8 November 2017. http://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/article_0315.html.

²³²³ National Industry 4.0 Plan, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome). Access Date: 9 November 2017. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/en/202-news-english/2036690-national-industry-4-0-plan>.

²³²⁴ Beni strumentali ("Nuova Sabatini"), Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 10 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi/impresa/beni-strumentali-nuova-sabatini>.

²³²⁵ Comunicato stampa del Consiglio dei Ministri n. 69, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Rome) 8 February 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-69/8928>.

²³²⁶ The Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive), European Commission (Brussels) 5 July 2016. Access Date: 10 April 2018. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/network-and-information-security-nis-directive>.

*Analyst: Cecile Amiot***Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to meet and prioritize all three policy areas within the field of information and communications technology (ICT) including inclusiveness, openness, and security.

On 20-21 July 2017, Japan hosted the 5th United States-Japan Cyber dialogue on their cyber policy in which the countries exchanged views on a wide range of cyber and communication issues, including US-Japan. They discussed issues, such as situational awareness, domestic policy and cooperation in international venues and capacity building.²³²⁷

On 17 August 2017, Ambassador of Cyber Policy and Deputy Director General of Foreign Policy Bureau, Masato Otaka attended the second India-Japan Cyber dialogue in New Delhi, India. They reaffirmed their commitment to an open, free, secure, stable, peaceful and accessible cyberspace, enabling economic growth and innovation. Additionally, they stated their commitment to existing international laws that no country should conduct or support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets with the intent of providing competitive advantages to its commercial sectors. They also discussed domestic cyber policy landscape, cyber threats and mitigation, mechanism on bilateral cooperation and possible cooperation at various international and regional forums such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on Inter-Sessional Meeting on Security of and in the Use of ICT.²³²⁸

On 8 December 2017, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Taro Kono announced that the Government of Japan is prepared to provide approximately JPY 33 billion over the next three years as support for the ICT field, including e-commerce. As Japan is leading the discussion on e-commerce in the 11th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference and as they are a champion of free trade, they have decided to take on present-day challenges of international trade.²³²⁹

On 11 December 2017, Otaka hosted the third Japan-Australia cyber policy dialogue in Tokyo, Japan. The conversations reflected the two countries' broad commitment and cooperation on bilateral, regional and global cyber issues.²³³⁰ They reaffirmed their commitment to an open, free, fair, and secure cyberspace. They identified the main policy initiatives the countries will focus on for the next year. They will focus on sharing securing approaches and information sharing mechanisms, coordinate regional capacity building efforts in order to enhance cooperation to deter and respond to significant cyber incidents and strengthen regional forums on ICT.²³³¹

On 18 January 2018, the Japan hosted the 1st ASEAN Regional Forum on Inter-Sessional Meeting (ARF-ISM) on Security of and in the Use of ICT open ended Study Group on Confidence Building

²³²⁷ The 5th Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 July 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press3e_000115.html.

²³²⁸ Joint Press Release Second Japan-India Cyber Dialogue, New Delhi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 August 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001698.html.

²³²⁹ Announcement of Pledge in the ICT Field, including E-Commerce at the Eleventh World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 December 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001832.html.

²³³⁰ The 3rd Japan-Australia Cyber Policy Dialogue (Issue of Joint Statement), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. (Tokyo) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001840.html.

²³³¹ Japan-Australia Cyber Policy Dialogue: Joint Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 23 April 2018. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000316200.pdf>.

Measures. The event was held to develop specific proposals to address the whole range of issues on ICT security and submit these proposals to the ARF-ISM on ICT security.²³³²

On 22 February 2018, the Governments of Japan and the United Kingdom co-hosted a cyber workshop with other members of ASEAN. The participants from Japan and the UK introduced their efforts on the promotion of the rule of law in cyberspace, the Convention of Cybercrime, and internet governance under multi-stakeholder approach while maintaining a free flow of information and digital economy.²³³³

Japan recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of ICT, by leading forums and committing significant amounts of money to ICT initiatives. Japan recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people's quality of life.

Thus, Japan received a score of +1.

Analyst: Emily Shaw

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of our countries, by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 8 May 2017, the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund was endowed with an increase of GBP 4.7 billion per annum over four years²³³⁴ with the central goal to invest in research and development that accelerates commercialization by enabling deeper collaboration between industry and research. Prime Minister Theresa May acknowledged that there are “communities which have struggled to keep pace with changes in the global economy and as a result not fully shared in the prosperity that growth has delivered.”²³³⁵ Therefore, at the foundation of this strategy are policies designed to provide greater technical education, fund re-training in digital and STEM skills, pay teacher premiums, and improve productivity and growth of small and medium size enterprises.

On 19 July 2017, the UK government's Higher Education and Research Bill legitimized the newly formed Research and Innovation Organization to bring various research councils, specifically Innovate UK and Research England, under one institution.²³³⁶ The aim is to champion innovation and coherently fund challenges within and across industry and research.

On 19 September 2017, the UK Minister for Digital, Matt Hancock spoke about the three principles on securing the UK's technology to “tackle threats, build confidence and transparency, and

²³³² ARF-ISM on ICTs Security 1st SG, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001869.html.

²³³³ Cyber Workshop UK and Japan with ASEAN in Brunei, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 23 February 2018. Access Date: 23 April 2018. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_001923.html.

²³³⁴ Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund: Joint research and innovation, Innovate UK and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (London) 8 May 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/industrial-strategy-challenge-fund-joint-research-and-innovation>.

²³³⁵ Industrial Strategy White Paper, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (London) 27 November 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664563/industrial-strategy-white-paper-web-ready-version.pdf.

²³³⁶ House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, Setting up UK Research & Innovation, House of Commons (London) 13 December 2016. Access Date: 11 January 2018.

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmsctech/671/671.pdf>.

strengthen global cyber security” in a speech at the Opening Ceremony for Singapore international Cyber Week ²³³⁷

On 23 October 2017, the UK confirmed that it will continue to participate in the EU Horizon 2020 initiative that fosters collaboration, information sharing across borders and fund innovation on initiatives that require intense research and development across European partners after it leaves the EU post-Brexit.²³³⁸

On 23 October 2017, during parliamentary debates, the UK government also decided on a domestic strategy to drive innovation through government of UK support. It will start an institute for battery research. This new institution, along with existing institutions important for innovation, will be reinvigorated with funding and bring in expertise from across Europe.²³³⁹

On 17 November 2017, the UK government launched the Industrial Strategy to invest in four “Grand Challenges,” including artificial intelligence and big data, clean growth, the future of mobility, and meeting the needs of an ageing society. The strategy lays a foundation to help businesses create better, higher-paying jobs with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future.²³⁴⁰

On 2 January 2018, the Knowledge Exchange Framework created a free flow of information between universities and industry partners to license Intellectual Property which directly supports the industrial strategy.²³⁴¹ The Open Access initiative “aims to make the findings of academic research available electronically, immediately, without charge and free from most copyright or licensing restrictions.” ²³⁴²

On 17 April 2018, the UK earmarked GBP 8 million to invest in both diversity and inclusion and fund commercialization projects related to bringing university research into the marketplace faster²³⁴³.

On 18 April 2018, the government announced an investment of GBP 181 million to speed up access to new medicines and drugs and improve healthcare by accelerating the development and manufacture of vital advanced therapies, medicines and vaccines. The fund is estimated to return

²³³⁷ Addressing the Global Cyber Challenge, Department for Digital, Culture, gov.uk (London) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/addressing-the-global-cyber-challenge>.

²³³⁸ UK issues clarification on eligibility of its researchers for Horizon 2020 grants, Science Business (Brussels) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://sciencebusiness.net/framework-programmes/news/uk-issues-clarification-eligibility-its-researchers-horizon-2020-grants>.

²³³⁹ Science and Innovation Strategy, Parliament (London) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2017-10-23/debates/773347A5-D4F4-4E3B-9368-E3F7CA5AD772/ScienceAndInnovationStrategy>.

²³⁴⁰ Industrial Strategy White Paper, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (London) 27 November 2017. Access Date: 9 January 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664563/industrial-strategy-white-paper-web-ready-version.pdf.

²³⁴¹ Knowledge Exchange Funding: Higher Education Innovation Fund – institutional strategies and plans, Higher Education Funding Council for England (London) 2 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/year/2018/CL012018/>.

²³⁴² Open Access Research, Higher Education Funding Council for England (London) 31 March 2017. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/rsrch/oa/>.

²³⁴³ Innovate UK News, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 17 April 2018. Access Date: 14 April 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/innovate-uk>.

GBP 1 billion to the UK economy, support high-value, highly-skilled manufacturing and increase productivity.²³⁴⁴

The UK recognizes the need to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improving people's quality of life.

Thus, the UK received a score of +1.

Analyst: Azim Lila

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions of countries through information and communications technology (ICT), by fostering innovation and new skills.

On 22 June 2017, the Secretary's Coordinator for Cyber Issues Christopher Painter and Acting United States Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy Julie Zoller traveled to Nairobi, Kenya to discuss cyber and digital economy policy issues with government officials, the private sector, and civil society organizations as part of the US-Kenya Cyber and Digital Economy Dialogue. The goal of the meetings was to address issues of cybersecurity, cybercrime, and legal cooperation as well as digital economy regulatory and commercial policies, and cooperation at the International Telecommunication Union.²³⁴⁵

On 26 June 2017, the US Department of State announced that Painter will travel to Tel Aviv from June 25-29 for Israel's premier cybersecurity conference, Cyber Week 2017. Painter will join other senior leaders to discuss questions around the intersection between sovereignty and cybersecurity.²³⁴⁶

On 24 July 2017, the US and Japan released a joint statement on the conclusion from the fifth Japan-US Cyber Dialogue. They reaffirmed their fundamental values of freedom, democracy, and human rights, and as states with leading technological capabilities, recognized that an accessible, open, reliable, and secure cyberspace has contributed to global economic, social and political development. They recommitted to further develop policies on information sharing, enhancing national efforts in a variety of different ICT initiatives, and maintaining and strengthening international stability in cyberspace.²³⁴⁷

On 29 September 2017, the US Department of State and Ukraine held the first Bilateral Cybersecurity Dialogue in Kyiv. They reaffirm their need to cooperate on enhancing national cybersecurity, and improving cooperation between their respective governmental institutions, and private sectors. Furthermore, they affirmed the applicability of international law for cyberspace, adherence to additional voluntary, norms of state behaviour, and the development and implementation of confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of misperception and conflict.

²³⁴⁴ Office for Life Science, Leading-edge healthcare: Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund (London) 17 April 2018. Access Date: 17 April 2018. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/leading-edge-healthcare-industrial-strategy-challenge-fund?utm_source=fab9514f-fdf9-40d5-92fa-f10138d4d322&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=weekly.

²³⁴⁵ Coordinator for Cyber Issues and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy to Participate in the U.S.-Kenya Cyber and Digital Economy Dialogue, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 June 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272120.htm>.

²³⁴⁶ Coordinator Christopher Painter To Travel to Israel for Cyber Week 2017, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272164.htm>.

²³⁴⁷ Joint Statement of the Japan- U.S. Cyber Dialogue, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 24 July 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/07/272815.htm>.

The US and Ukraine also support cybersecurity cooperation through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization framework.²³⁴⁸

On 4 October 2017, the US Department of State held the US-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue in Washington DC. The dialogue was hosted by Deputy Secretary of State John Sullivan and co-chaired by Attorney General Jeff Sessions and Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke, with the State Councilor and Minister of Public Security Guo Shengkun representing China. The Dialogue addressed areas of the US-China relationship with discussions on immigration, fugitives, counter-narcotics, counterterrorism, and cybersecurity.²³⁴⁹

On 7-8 February 2018, the US and France announced that they would strengthen their joint commitment to an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace during a whole of government cyber bilateral dialogue. Their meeting covered the approaches to address domestic cybersecurity challenges, ways to strengthen international security and stability in cyberspace, and updates on cyber-related diplomatic and capacity building efforts. The meetings were led by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber and International Communications and Information Policy Robert Strayer and the Ambassador for Digital Affairs for the Government of France David Martinon.²³⁵⁰

The US has partially complied with its commitment to ICT because though it has engaged in dialogue about the issues, it lacks explicit policies that prioritize the areas of inclusiveness, openness and security.

Thus, the US received a score of 0.

Analyst: Emily Shaw

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improve people's quality of life.

On 13 September, 2017, the president of the European Commission proposed new tools, including a European Cybersecurity Agency, to defend against cyber-attacks. The EU Cybersecurity Agency is meant to assist member countries in preventing and responding to cyberattacks, as well as with a new European certification scheme that will ensure that products and services in the digital world are safe to use. The Commission also proposes a European Cybersecurity Research and Competence Centre, a blueprint for how member countries can respond more quickly, with more solidarity, with stronger cyber defense capabilities and with enhanced international cooperation.²³⁵¹

On 19 September 2017, the European Commission proposed a new set of rules to govern the free flow of non-personal data in the EU. Together with the already existing rules for personal data, the new measures will enable the storage and processing of non-personal data across the EU to boost the

²³⁴⁸ Joint Statement of the First U.S.-Ukraine Cybersecurity Dialogue, U. S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/274575.htm>.

²³⁴⁹ U.S.-China Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity Dialogue, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/10/274590.htm>.

²³⁵⁰ United States and France Strengthen Relationship on Cyber Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 February 2018. Access Date: 24 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278181.htm>.

²³⁵¹ State of the Union 2017 - Cybersecurity: Commission scales up EU's response to cyber-attacks, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3193_en.htm.

competitiveness of European businesses and to modernize public services in an effective EU single market for data services.²³⁵²

On 3 October 2017, the European Commission launched “seamless authentication for all” Horizon Prize to stimulate innovation and come up with solutions to problems that matter to European citizens. The prize is EUR 4 million for inventing secure, privacy-friendly and affordable authentication methods for smart objects available to everyone.²³⁵³

On 27 October 2017, the European Commission announced how it will spend EUR 30 billion of the EU research and innovation funding programme Horizon 2020 during 2018-2020, including EUR 2.7 billion to kick-start a European Innovation Council. The Commission will be launching the first phase of the European Innovation Council to support high-risk, high-gain innovation to create the markets of the future.²³⁵⁴

On 9 November, 2017, the European Commission launched a new online presentation of implementation data of Horizon 2020, the research and innovation program.²³⁵⁵

On 13 November 2017, the European Commission launched a public consultation on fake news and online disinformation and set up a High-Level Expert Group representing academics, online platforms, news media and civil society organizations.²³⁵⁶

On 11 January 2018, the European Commission announced its plans to invest jointly with member countries in building a world-class European supercomputers infrastructure. Supercomputers will be used to process ever larger amounts of data and to bring benefits to society including cybersecurity. A new infrastructure has been created to acquire, build and deploy this High Performance Computing infrastructure called the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking. A key role of this infrastructure will also be to develop the technologies and machines hardware and the applications software.²³⁵⁷

On 13 January 2018, the European Commission implemented the revised Payment Services Directive aimed at modernizing Europe’s payment services. It is another step towards a digital single market in the EU. According to Valdis Dombrovskis, vice-president responsible for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union, “it will promote the development of innovative online and mobile payments, which will benefit the economy and growth. With Payment Services Directive becoming applicable, we are banning surcharges for consumer debit and credit card payments.”²³⁵⁸

²³⁵² State of the Union 2017: A framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the EU, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3190_en.htm.

²³⁵³ EUR 4 million for the innovators in online authentication, European Commission (Brussels) 3 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/eur-4-million-innovators-online-authentication>.

²³⁵⁴ Commission to invest €30 billion in new solutions for societal challenges and breakthrough innovation, European Commission (Brussels) 27 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4122_en.htm.

²³⁵⁵ Commission launches new Horizon 2020 Dashboard, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm?pg=newsalert&year=2017&na=na-101117>.

²³⁵⁶ Next steps against fake news: Commission sets up High-Level Expert Group and launches public consultation, European Commission (Brussels) 13 November 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4481_en.htm.

²³⁵⁷ Commission proposes to invest EUR 1 billion in world-class European supercomputers, European Commission (Brussels) 11 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-64_en.htm.

²³⁵⁸ Payment services: Consumers to benefit from cheaper, safer and more innovative electronic payments, European Commission (Brussels) 12 January 2018. Access Date: 14 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-141_en.htm.

On 15 January 2018, the High-Level Expert Group of the European Commission had their first meeting on tackling the spreading of fake news and disinformation. The goal of these meetings is assess both public reactions to misinformation and the actions being taken by organizations to counter the spread of fake news online.²³⁵⁹

On 17 January 2018, the European Commission acquired new strategies to improve key competences and digital skills of European citizens. These strategies will promote awareness of the functioning of the EU through the updated Recommendation on Key Competences from 2006, introducing a Digital Education Action Plan and a Recommendation on common values, inclusive education and the European dimension of teaching.²³⁶⁰

On 24 January 2018, the European Commission published guidance on the new data protection rules that will begin on 25 May 2018. The guidance dictates what should be done to ensure the successful completion of the preparation for the rules to be implemented by the European Commission, national data protection authorities, and national administrations. To promote compliance with the new data protection rules, the Commission launched an online tool help citizens, businesses, and other organizations.²³⁶¹

On 1 March 2018, the European Commission announced the closing of a new fund for investing into early-stage ICT companies in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and the rest of Central and Northern Europe. The fund will provide seed capital and follow-on investments, aiming to invest in up to ten new portfolio companies per year.²³⁶²

On 20 March 2018, the European Commission launched the WiFi4EU web portal. The program is for municipalities to set up WiFi hotspots in public spaces, offering them vouchers worth EUR 15,000, therefore increasing the access and participation of the public in ICT.²³⁶³

On 10 April 2018, the European Commission and the European Investment Fund launched VentureEU, a pan-European venture capital funds-of-funds program. This program is meant to boost investment in innovative start-up and scale-up companies across Europe.²³⁶⁴

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to improve knowledge and competences across all sectors and regions, by fostering innovation and new skills, with a view to boosting economic growth and to improve people's quality of life.

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

Analyst: Sonja Dobson

²³⁵⁹ Tackling the spreading of fake news and disinformation, European Commission (Brussels) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 15 January 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/tackling-spreading-fake-news-and-disinformation-2018-jan-15_en.

²³⁶⁰ New measures to boost key competences and digital skills, as well as the European dimension of education, European Commission (Brussels) 17 January 2018. Access Date: 5 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-102_en.htm.

²³⁶¹ Commission publishes guidance on upcoming new data protection rules, European Commission (Brussels) 24 January 2018. Access Date: 5 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-386_en.htm.

²³⁶² EU supports new fund for early-stage digital companies in central and northern Europe, European Commission (Tallinn) 1 March 2018. Access Date: 6 April 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/eu-supports-new-fund-early-stage-digital-companies-central-and-northern-europe-2018-mar-01_en.

²³⁶³ WiFi4EU: registration opens for EU financing of free wireless internet hotspots in public spaces, European Commission (Brussels) 20 March 2018. Access Date: 6 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-2065_en.htm.

²³⁶⁴ VentureEU: €2.1 billion to boost venture capital investment in Europe's innovative start-ups, European Commission (Brussels) 10 April 2018. Access Date: 10 April 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-2763_en.htm.