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# 2024 G7 Apulia Summit Interim Compliance Report

15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024

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15 March 2025

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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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## Introduction

This compliance report begins with the 2024 Apulia Summit hosted by Italy on 13-15 June 2024. It assesses actions taken by the G7 members to fulfil 20 priority commitments of the 469 commitments made at Apulia during the period of 15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024.

To conduct these assessments, researchers rely on publicly available information, documentation and media reports of actions taken beginning the day after the release of the Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué.

The G7 Research Group has been producing annual compliance reports since 1996. It began publishing interim reports in 2002 to assess progress at the time of the transition from the outgoing G7 presidency to the incoming presidency each 1 January. These reports 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 the impact of this unique informal international institution.

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 a 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.

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

To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, comments and suggestions are always welcome. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is never attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the report's authors and the analysts of the G7 Research Group.

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 Jacob Rudolph and Angus MacKellar, co-chairs of summit studies, Mahek Kaur, Petrina van Nieuwstadt, Brinda Batra, and Ilya Goheen, the editors, and their team of compliance directors, lead analysts and analysts. It would also not be possible without the efforts of Professor John Kirton, director of the G7 Research Group, Brittaney Warren, director of compliance studies, Dr. Ella Kokotsis, director of accountability, and Madeline Koch, executive director. We are also indebted to the many people who provide feedback on our drafts, whose comments are always carefully considered in the published report.

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## Summary

The G7 Research Group's Interim Compliance Report on the 2024 Apulia Summit assesses the compliance of the G7 members with 20 priority commitments selected from the total of 469 made at the Apulia Summit on 13-15 June 2024. It evaluates members' implementing actions taken only between 15 June 2024 and 20 December 2024 and offers a snapshot on progress as the presidency shifts from Italy for 2024 to Canada for 2025. A final compliance report will cover the full period between the Apulia Summit and the Kananaskis Summit and will be released in early June 2025 just before the leaders meet.

This selection of commitments reflects the breadth and focus of the Apulia Summit's agenda, including macroeconomic stability in the midst of a global inflation crisis, addressing the food security crisis, managing borders, and promoting clean energy domestically and abroad. The 2024 agenda also covered the usual issues addressed by the G7 alongside the pressing regional security concerns regarding the conflict in Ukraine including a landmark commitment to use proceeds from frozen Russian sovereign assets to repay loans to Ukraine.

Table A lists the 20 Apulia commitments selected for monitoring.

Previous compliance reports are available for review at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

### The Interim Compliance Score

Compliance is measured on a three-point scientific scale. A score of +1 (100%) indicates full compliance with a commitment, a score of 0 (50%) indicates partial compliance or a work in progress, and a score of -1 (0%) indicates non-compliance or a failure to comply or action taken that is counter to the commitment. Table B contains the compliance scores.

For the period of 15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024, average compliance for the 20 commitments assessed is +0.77 (88%). Compared to previous interim reports, it is higher than the interim scores for 2022 Elmau and 2021 Cornwall summits, which both had a score of +0.70 (85%) but lower than the interim score for the preceding 2023 Hiroshima Summit of +0.82 (91%) and the 2020 Virtual Summit of +0.85 (93%).

Table B contains the full breakdown of all the interim compliance scores by issue and by member for the 2024 Apulia Summit. Table C lists the scores by member and includes scores for the previous four summits.

### Compliance by Member

The European Union ranked first with an average compliance score of +0.95 (98%), followed by the United Kingdom and United States at +0.90 (95%), and 2025 host Canada at +0.80 (90%). These members were followed by Germany at +0.75 (88%), 2024 host Italy at +0.70 (85%), France at +0.60 (80%) and Japan at +0.55 (78%). This is a different configuration from the 2023 interim scores, when the United States ranked first with +0.95 (98%), followed by France at +0.90 (95%), Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Union each at +0.85 (93%) and Italy and Japan, at +0.65 (83%).

### Compliance by Commitment

Of the 20 commitments assessed, six already had interim compliance scores of +1.00 (100%): one on clean energy, one on forest protection, one on the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, one on financial and price stability, one on Ukraine, and one on Israel and Palestine. The commitments on climate adaptation and global food security had the lowest compliance of +0.13 (56%). See Table D for more information.

### The Compliance Gap between Members

These interim results from the 2024 Apulia Summit show a difference of 0.40 between the highest and lowest scoring members.

### **Future Research and Reports**

The information contained within this report provides G7 members and other stakeholders with an indication of the G7 members' compliance with 20 commitments for the period beginning immediately after the 2024 Apulia Summit on 15 June 2024 until 20 December 2024. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on G7 members' compliance. Comments are always welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to [g7@utoronto.ca](mailto:g7@utoronto.ca).

**Table A: 2024 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment\***

	Commitment
1	Together with international partners, we are determined to continue to provide military ... support to Ukraine and its people. (2024-33)
2	With a view to supporting Ukraine's current and future needs in the face of a prolonged defense against Russia, the G7 will launch Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration (ERA) Loans for Ukraine, in order to make available approximately USD 50 billion in additional funding to Ukraine by the end of the year. (2024-37)
3	We reiterate our unwavering commitment to the vision of the two-state solution where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, consistent with international law and relevant UN resolutions, and in this regard stress the importance of unifying the Gaza strip with the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority. (2024-72)
4	We are strengthening effective export controls on materials, technology, and research that could be used for military purposes in a way that keeps pace with rapid technological developments and recognizes the central role of multilateral export control regimes as a key non-proliferation instrument and safeguard for international peace and security. (2024-452)
5	We note that, despite progress, there is a need to continue to scale up action and support, including finance for climate adaptation as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact. (2024-213)
6	We are determined to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean, and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa, [recognizing the opportunity that the clean energy transition presents to spur a new era of productivity, industrial growth, and economic development, and to advance the priority of clean cooking in the continent.] (2024-202)
7	We reaffirm our commitment to achieve a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector by 2035. (2024-172)
8	We are committed to developing innovative financial solutions for conserving, protecting, and restoring forests, [and in that context welcome the launch of country packages for forests, nature, and climate at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.] (2024-227)
9	Noting that we have already exceeded our joint commitment of USD 14 billion to global food security, announced in Elmau in 2022, we remain steadfast in addressing the escalating global food security and nutrition crisis, aggravated by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. (2024-102)
10	We reaffirm our commitment to accelerating progress towards SDG [Sustainable Development Goal] 3, ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. (2024-393)
11	We reiterate our commitments in the Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué to universal access to adequate, affordable, and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. (2024-422)
12	[We will continue accelerating] ... gender and other forms of equality in the world of work. (2024-273)
13	We will also work, including with developing countries and emerging economies, towards closing digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and achieving digital inclusion. (2024-258)
14	[We will work to ensure that artificial intelligence] ... fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work. (2024-250)
15	[Our policy efforts will continue to focus on promoting] ... ensuring price and financial stability. (2024-324)
16	In particular, we are building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring our toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose, and safeguarding critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security. (2024-360)



17	We reaffirm our commitment to mobilize up to USD 600 billion through the PGII [Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment] by 2027 towards sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and quality infrastructure and investments with partner countries, with a particular focus on Africa and on the Indo-Pacific. (2024-120)
18	We will enhance cooperation by promoting a three-pronged approach, in partnership with countries of origin and transit, focusing on ... efforts to enhance border management and enforcement and curb transnational organized crime involved in migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. (2024-295)
19	In line with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols, we will also strengthen our actions to prevent, counter, and dismantle organized criminal networks that profit from the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and disrupt their business models. (2024-309)
20	We are pursuing a four-fold approach to counter malicious cyber activities ... developing and using tools to deter and respond to malicious (State) behavior and to cyber criminals, and disrupt the infrastructure they use, including by enhancing coordination on attribution processes. (2024-282)

\*For the full list of commitments, please contact the G7 Research Group at [g7@utoronto.ca](mailto:g7@utoronto.ca).

**Table B: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores**

Commitment	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average	
1 Regional Security: Military Assistance for Ukraine	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
2 Regional Security: Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration Loans for Ukraine	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
3 Regional Security: Two-State Solution for Israel and Palestine	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
4 Non-Proliferation: Export Controls	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
5 Climate Change: Climate Adaptation	0	0	0	0	0	+1	0	0	+0.13	56%
6 Energy: Clean Energy in Developing Countries	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
7 Energy: Decarbonizing the Power Sector	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
8 Environment: Forest Protection	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
9 Food and Agriculture: Global Food Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+0.13	56%
10 Health: Sustainable Development Goal 3	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
11 Gender: Health Services for Women	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
12 Labour and Employment: Gender and Other Forms of Equality	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.63	81%
13 Digital Economy: Closing Digital Divides	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
14 Digital Economy: AI for Work	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
15 Macroeconomics: Price and Financial Stability	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
16 Trade: Resilient Economies and Supply Chains	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
17 Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
18 Migration and Refugees: Border Management	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
19 Migration and Refugees: Preventing Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.38	69%
20 Cybersecurity: Countering Malicious Behaviour	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
2024 Interim Compliance Average	+0.80	+0.60	+0.75	+0.70	+0.55	+0.90	+0.90	+0.95	+0.77	88%
	90%	80%	88%	85%	78%	95%	95%	98%		

**Table C: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores by Member**

	2024 interim		2023 final		2023 interim		2022 final		2022 interim		2021 final		2021 interim		2020 final		2020 interim		2019 final	
European Union	+0.95	98%	+0.95	98%	+0.95	98%	+0.81	90%	+0.95	98%	+0.85	93%	+0.95	98%	+0.81	90%	+0.95	98%	+0.52	76%
United Kingdom	+0.90	95%	+0.90	95%	+0.85	93%	+0.95	98%	+0.86	93%	+0.91	95%	+0.77	89%	+0.85	93%	+0.85	93%	+0.81	90%
United States	+0.90	95%	+0.95	98%	+0.9	95%	+0.86	93%	+0.91	95%	+0.95	98%	+0.90	95%	+0.86	93%	+0.91	95%	+0.05	53%
Canada	+0.80	90%	+0.95	98%	+0.90	95%	+0.76	88%	+0.86	93%	+0.85	93%	+0.90	95%	+0.76	88%	+0.86	93%	+0.05	53%
Germany	+0.75	88%	+0.90	95%	+0.95	98%	+0.81	90%	+0.91	95%	+0.85	93%	+0.95	98%	+0.81	90%	+0.91	95%	+0.48	74%
Italy	+0.70	85%	+0.85	93%	+0.52	76%	+0.33	67%	+0.59	80%	+0.65	83%	+0.52	76%	+0.33	67%	+0.59	80%	+0.29	36%
France	+0.60	80%	+0.95	98%	+0.71	86%	+0.67	83%	+0.68	84%	+0.90	95%	+0.71	86%	+0.67	83%	+0.68	84%	+0.33	67%
Japan	+0.55	78%	+0.85	93%	+0.76	88%	+0.48	74%	+0.64	82%	+0.65	83%	+0.76	88%	+0.48	74%	+0.64	82%	+0.38	69%
Average	+0.77	88%	+0.91	96%	+0.81	90%	+0.70	85%	+0.81	90%	+0.82	91%	+0.81	90%	+0.70	85%	+0.81	90%	+0.24	62%
Spread	0.40		0.1		0.43		0.53		0.36		+0.3		0.43		0.53		0.36		0.81	

**Table D: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment**

	Commitment	Score	
1	Energy: Clean Energy in Developing Countries	+1.00	100%
	Environment: Forest Protection		
	Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment		
	Macroeconomics: Price and Financial Stability		
	Regional Security: Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration Loans for Ukraine		
	Regional Security: Two-State Solution for Israel and Palestine		
7	Cybersecurity: Countering Malicious Behaviour	+0.88	94%
	Energy: Decarbonizing the Power Sector		
	Gender: Health Services for Women		
	Health: Sustainable Development Goal 3		
	Migration and Refugees: Border Management		
	Non-Proliferation: Export Controls		
	Trade: Resilient Supply Chains		
14	Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence for Work	+0.75	88%
	Regional Security: Military Assistance for Ukraine		
16	Labour and Employment: Gender and Other Forms of Equality	+0.63	81%
17	Digital Economy: Closing Digital Divides	+0.50	75%
18	Migration and Refugees: Preventing Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking	+0.38	69%
19	Climate Change: Climate Adaptation	+0.13	56%
	Food and Agriculture: Global Food Security		