



www.g7.utoronto.ca

2024 G7 Apulia Summit Interim Compliance Report

15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024

Prepared by

Jacob Rudolph and Angus MacKellar
and the G7 Research Group

15 March 2025

www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“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

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Compliance Analysts.....	4
Summary.....	6
The Interim Compliance Score.....	6
Compliance by Member.....	6
Compliance by Commitment.....	6
The Compliance Gap between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	7
Table A: 2024 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*.....	8
Table B: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores.....	10
Table C: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores by Member.....	11
Table D: 2024 G7 Apulia Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	12
1. Regional Security: Military Assistance for Ukraine.....	13
2. Regional Security: Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration Loans for Ukraine.....	28
3. Regional Security: Two-State Solution for Israel and Palestine.....	44
4. Non-Proliferation: Export Controls.....	98
5. Climate Change: Climate Adaptation.....	121
6. Energy: Clean Energy in Developing Countries.....	167
7. Energy: Decarbonizing the Power Sector.....	193
8. Environment: Forest Protection.....	223
9. Food and Agriculture: Global Food Security.....	251
10. Health: Sustainable Development Goal 3.....	286
11. Gender: Health Services for Women.....	318
12. Labour and Employment: Gender and Other Forms of Equality.....	338
13. Digital Economy: Closing Digital Divides.....	373
14. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence for Work.....	396
15. Macroeconomics: Price and Financial Stability.....	423
16. Trade: Resilient Supply Chains.....	446
17. Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.....	469
18. Migration and Refugees: Border Management.....	497
19. Migration and Refugees: Preventing Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking.....	535
20. Cybersecurity: Countering Malicious Behaviour.....	563

16. Trade: Resilient Supply Chains

“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.”

Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.88 (94%)	

Background

G7 leaders consistently prioritize international trade, and it forms part of the G7’s initial mission. At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit members also emphasized resilience in the face of “natural disasters, pandemics, geopolitical tensions and coercion.”²⁵¹⁵ With multilateral trade disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic, trade resilience was a point of focus of the 2020 United States G7 Summit, though overall discussions regarding trade resilience have increased since the 1975 Rambouillet Summit.²⁵¹⁶ Additionally, at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders made a reference to the 2022 Elmau Summit, at which plans for “strategic coordination” were discussed as a factor to reduce potential threats and vulnerabilities. The 2023 Hiroshima Summit strategized “sustainability” as a method for achieving resilient supply and value chains. During the 2024 Apulia Summit, members re-evaluated strategies for promoting supply chain resilience through a refocus on economic coercion and non-market policies that contribute to saturation of international supply chains.²⁵¹⁷ Through the Platform on Economic Coercion, member countries aim to improve “assessment, preparedness, deterrence and response” to economic coercion affecting supply chains.

At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, G7 leaders discussed the importance of sustainable economic trade through establishing market stability. G7 leaders discussed multilateral assistance of progress in developing countries through the International Monetary Fund.²⁵¹⁸

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, trade became a significant point of focus in the Communiqué. G7 leaders expressed support for the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations with the objective of advancing trade liberalization.²⁵¹⁹

²⁵¹⁵ G7 Leaders’ Statement on Economic Resilience and Economic Security, G7 Information Centre (Hiroshima) 20 May 2023.

Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-economy.html>

²⁵¹⁶ Declaration of Rambouillet, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 1975. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>

²⁵¹⁷ Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²⁵¹⁸ Declaration of Rambouillet, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 1975. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>

²⁵¹⁹ Declaration of Bonn, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 1978. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/communique.html>

At the 1984 London Summit, G7 leaders highlighted trade liberalization, with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a driving factor.²⁵²⁰

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 members concluded the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations which included increased consumer and supplier protections, stronger debt strategies, and the integration of more countries into international trade systems.²⁵²¹

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, critical minerals were amplified as a focal point in sustainable trade discussions. Harvesting of primary and secondary minerals were encouraged to align with sustainable development objectives. “Pirated and counterfeit goods” in global supply chains was also discussed.²⁵²²

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members reinforced commitment to objectives from the G20 Hamburg Summit, which focused on international trade and denounced protectionism. Leaders recommitted to continuing multilateral trade agreements with the World Trade Organization to increase transparency and partnership strength.²⁵²³

At the 2020 United States Summit, G7 members addressed strategies to coordinate “disturbances to international supply chains.”²⁵²⁴ Further, members recommitted to partnerships with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group to mobilize strengthened financing.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members mobilized increased financing to the standing recovery plan of USD12 trillion, as planned in 2020. Members recommitted to multilateral support to developing countries.²⁵²⁵

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members recommitted to strengthen supply chain resilience through fair trade. This included re-evaluation of the multilateral trade system and restructuring to reduce the development gap.²⁵²⁶

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 members emphasized economic coercion as a threat objective for strategy on supply chain resilience. This included “illegitimate influence, espionage, illicit knowledge leakage and sabotage in the digital sphere.”²⁵²⁷

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, G7 members reemphasized the concern of supply chain vulnerabilities with a focus on “exposure to economic coercion.” Members strategized to de-risk and diversify global supply chains to mitigate this risk.²⁵²⁸

²⁵²⁰ The London Economic Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 1984. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1984london/communique.html>

²⁵²¹ Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6-9 July 1993. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/index.html>

²⁵²² Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>

²⁵²³ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

²⁵²⁴ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 March 2020. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2020usa/covid-200316.html>

²⁵²⁵ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

²⁵²⁶ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique-summary.html>

²⁵²⁷ G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²⁵²⁸ Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

Commitment Features

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, leaders committed to “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.”²⁵²⁹ This commitment lists three dimensions needed for compliance: 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices and 3) safeguarding critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

Definitions and Concepts

“Building” is understood to mean “to increase, enlarge, or construct.”²⁵³⁰

“Resilient economies and supply chains” refer to “the system[s] of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used”²⁵³¹ and “the system[s] of people and organizations that are involved in getting a product from the place where it is made to customers”²⁵³² that “can easily adapt, rebound, or recover when faced with ... shocks that are either idiosyncratic ... or systemic.”²⁵³³

“Ensuring” is understood to mean “to make sure, certain, or safe.”²⁵³⁴

“Toolkit” is understood to mean “a set of tools.”²⁵³⁵

“Fit for purpose” is understood to mean “suitable and good enough to do what it is intended to do.”²⁵³⁶

“Harmful practices” are those that adversely impact the stability and resilience of economies and supply chains, and may include damaging industrial subsidies, forced technology transfers, distortive practices by state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and other policies or practices that do not align with market standards.²⁵³⁷

“Safeguarding” is understood to mean “to provide a safeguard for,” with “safeguard” understood to mean “a precautionary measure, stipulation, or device.”²⁵³⁸

“Critical and emerging technology” refers to a subset of advanced technologies that are potentially significant to national security.²⁵³⁹ They include: “Advanced Computing, Advanced Engineering Materials, Advanced Gas Turbine Engine Technologies, Advanced and Networked Sensing and Signature Management, Advanced

²⁵²⁹ Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 15 June 2024. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communication.html>

²⁵³⁰ Build, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/build>

²⁵³¹ Supply chain, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/supply-chain>

²⁵³² Economy, (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/economy>

²⁵³³ Issue Brief: Supply Chain Resilience, The White House (Washington D.C.) 30 November 2023. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/written-materials/2023/11/30/issue-brief-supply-chain-resilience/>

²⁵³⁴ Ensuring, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ensuring>

²⁵³⁵ Toolkit, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/toolkit>

²⁵³⁶ Fit for purpose, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/fit-for-purpose>

²⁵³⁷ Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 15 June 2024. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communication.html>

²⁵³⁸ Safeguard, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/safeguard>

²⁵³⁹ CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES LIST UPDATE, The White House (Washington D.C.) February 2024. Access Date: 18 September 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Critical-and-Emerging-Technologies-List-2024-Update.pdf>

Manufacturing, Artificial Intelligence, Biotechnologies, Clean Energy Generation and Storage, Data Privacy, Data Security, and Cybersecurity Technologies, Directed Energy, Highly Automated, Autonomous, and Uncrewed Systems, Robotics, Human-Machine Interfaces, Hypersonics, Integrated Communication and Networking Technologies, Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Technologies, Quantum Information and Enabling Technologies, Semiconductors and Microelectronics, and Space Technologies and Systems.”

“International peace and security” refers to the legally binding term and first purpose of the United Nations (UN) as stated in the UN Charter.²⁵⁴⁰ Promoting international peace and security includes “prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.”

“Threaten” is understood to mean “to be likely to cause harm or damage to something.”²⁵⁴¹

General Interpretive Guidelines

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that advance strong action towards all three commitment dimensions: 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose and 3) safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security. Strong actions to ensure toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose include but are not limited to: legislation that empowers governments to better combat harmful practices from the creation of tools and entities to better resourcing trade remedy bodies, ameliorating harmful trade practices through diplomatic channels, pursuing action or arbitration through the World Trade Organization or other relevant international bodies, expanding the definition of SOEs, signing free trade agreements that prevent forms of harmful practices, and cooperating to combat duty evasion including through sharing customs information. Strong actions to safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security include but are not limited to: legislation and funding that empowers intellectual property bodies and enforcement from those bodies, incentives or procurement strategies that reduce critical dependencies and limit supply-chain risk in critical and emerging areas, strengthening research security, export controls, actions that secure supply chains, policies that promotes data free flow with trust and that support the efficacy of investment screenings, and regulations relating to critical and emerging technologies. As the largest category, the above examples also constitute strong actions to build resilient economies and supply chains. In addition, strong actions exclusively related to building resilient economies and supply chains include but are not limited to: policies that increases the stability of the domestic economy of a member, or foreign policy that supports the economic resilience of other countries from macro-economic policies to diversification, policies intended to counteract overcapacity, formal agreements between members, states, international bodies or with private entities centered around enhancing resilience, legislation aimed at resilience and shock-impact reduction, and initiatives supporting the participation of low- and middle-income countries in global supply chains.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong action towards one or two of 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose and 3) safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security or members that take action in all three dimensions. Weak actions include but are not limited to relevant speeches that do not announce strong actions, participation in relevant dialogues, and legislation introduced but not yet passed.

²⁵⁴⁰ United Nations Charter (full text), United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024.
<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>

²⁵⁴¹ Threaten, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 18 September 2024.
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/threaten>

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned to G7 members that advance only weak action towards less than three commitment dimensions. Members that participate in practices or policies adversely impacting economic stability and supply chain functioning will negatively impact compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has taken only weak action towards fewer than three of 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose or 3) safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.
0	The G7 member has taken strong action towards one to two of 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose or 3) safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security or has taken action in all three dimensions.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action towards all three of 1) building resilient economies and supply chains, 2) ensuring toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose and 3) safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

*Compliance Director: Rachel Strathdee
Lead Analyst: Parami Epaarachchi*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 20 June 2024, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced Canada’s allocation of CAD85 million to the African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator (AVMA).²⁵⁴² This initiative aims to enhance health security and equitable vaccine access across Africa and will provide financial incentives to boost production capacity and sustainability among African manufacturers.

On 1 July 2024, Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade, and Economic Development Mary Ng announced the official entry into force of the modernized Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA).²⁵⁴³ The updated Agreement strengthens the Canada-Ukraine bilateral relationship by enhancing trade, increasing economic cooperation, and supporting Ukraine’s financial reforms amid recovery efforts following Russia’s invasion.

On 2 July 2024, the Department of Finance announced a 30-day consultation period aimed at addressing unfair competition faced by the auto sector, particularly in the electric vehicle (EV) industry.²⁵⁴⁴ The consultation is intended to produce policy responses to China’s state-directed overcapacity and lax labor and environmental standards, and to promote supply chain resilience by combating unfair competitive practices.

²⁵⁴² Canada announces support for vaccine manufacturing in Africa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 20 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/06/canada-announces-support-for-vaccine-manufacturing-in-africa.html>

²⁵⁴³ Modernized Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement enters into force, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 1 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/modernized-canada-ukraine-free-trade-agreement-enters-into-force.html>

²⁵⁴⁴ Canada launches consultation to protect Canadian workers and electric vehicle supply chains from unfair Chinese trade practices, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 2 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2024/07/canada-launches-consultation-to-protect-canadian-workers-and-electric-vehicle-supply-chains-from-unfair-chinese-trade-practices.html>

On 4 July 2024, the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne announced a CAD120 million investment in CMC Microsystems to establish a pan-Canadian semiconductor network.²⁵⁴⁵ This initiative, part of a CAD220 million project funded through the Strategic Innovation Fund, aims to enhance Canada's position as a global semiconductor supplier. The investment and subsequent initiatives are intended to strengthen domestic production of a critical technology and improve supply chain resilience.

On 4 July 2024, the Ministry of Innovation, Science and Industry released a statement emphasizing the need for clarity regarding foreign investment in the Canadian mining sector, especially concerning major firms involved in critical minerals operations.²⁵⁴⁶ The statement acknowledged the geopolitical competition surrounding critical minerals, and the Ministry responsible for the announced that Net Benefit reviews for significant transactions involving critical minerals will now face a high threshold for approval, reflecting the sector's strategic importance and the necessity for decisive protective measures and careful management.

On 17 July 2024, Minister Ng met with the United Kingdom's Secretary of State for Business and Trade and President of the Board of Trade, Jonathan Reynolds, at the G7 Ministerial meeting.²⁵⁴⁷ Minister Ng expressed bilateral preparations to cooperate on the safeguarding of supply chains against discriminatory trade practice.

On 17 July 2024, Minister Ng met with Italy's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Antonio Tajani, during the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Trade.²⁵⁴⁸ The ministers discussed the Italy-Canada Road Map for enhanced cooperation which called for the exploration of trade and increased bilateral investment.

On 18 July 2024, Minister Ng met with Germany's Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck during the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting.²⁵⁴⁹ Minister Ng and Minister Habeck recommitted to bilateral cooperation regarding supply chain resilience, economic security issues and multilateral Trading Systems.

On 18 July 2024, Minister Ng met with Japan's minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ken Saito, at the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting.²⁵⁵⁰ The Ministers engaged in bilateral dialogue on the importance of protecting supply chains from unfair trade practices and reiterated bilateral economic cooperative potential due to Japanese investments in Canadian critical minerals.

²⁵⁴⁵ Government of Canada supporting manufacturing and commercialization of semiconductors, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa), 4 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2024/07/government-of-canada-supporting-manufacturing-and-commercialization-of-semiconductors.html>

²⁵⁴⁶ Ministerial Statement on Net Benefit Reviews of Canadian Critical Minerals Companies, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa), 4 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2024/07/ministerial-statement-on-net-benefit-reviews-of-canadian-critical-minerals-companies.html>

²⁵⁴⁷ Minister Ng meets Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry at G7 trade minister's meeting, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 18 July 2024. Access Date: October 29 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-japans-minister-of-economy-trade-and-industry-at-g7-trade-ministers-meeting.html>

²⁵⁴⁸ Minister Ng meets Italy's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 17 July 2024. Access Date: October 28 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-italys-deputy-prime-minister-and-minister-of-foreign-affairs-and-international-cooperation.html>

²⁵⁴⁹ Minister Ng meets with Germany's Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action. Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa) July 18 2024. Access Date: October 31 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-with-germanys-vice-chancellor-and-federal-minister-for-economic-affairs-and-climate-action.html>

²⁵⁵⁰ Minister Ng meets Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry at G7 trade ministers' meeting, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 18 July 2024. Access Date: October 30 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-japans-minister-of-economy-trade-and-industry-at-g7-trade-ministers-meeting.html>

On 29 August 2024, Minister Ng met with the United States' Trade Representative, Katherine Tai. The ministers engaged in bilateral dialogue regarding bilateral collaboration for enhanced supply chain resilience.²⁵⁵¹ Minister Ng reiterated the impact of American duties on Canadian lumber products for supply chain resilience.

On 31 October 2024, the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) hosted the annual CIPO-WIPO Executive Program and introduced a roundtable on IP Offices as catalysts for Innovation.²⁵⁵² The program aims to support emerging economies maintain supply chain resilience.

On 12 November 2024, Minister Champagne announced the launch of the Canadian Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute (CAISI) to support Canada's global capacity to lead safe and responsible development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies.²⁵⁵³ The Institute will advance research and understanding of the risks of AI through an investment of CAD2.4 billion to secure AI development technology.

On 15 November 2024, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau participated in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders' Meeting.²⁵⁵⁴ This multilateral meeting aimed to deepen opportunities for co-operation regarding Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy to strengthen supply chain resilience.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit-for-purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security. Canada has prioritized the safeguarding of critical and emerging technologies, with a focus on strengthening multilateral efforts through investment in supply chains and infrastructure.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ava Reitmaier Stone

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 10 July 2024, President Emmanuel Macron attended the Washington Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.²⁵⁵⁵ This multilateral engagement concluded with recommitment to protective strategies to fortify global supply chains. This included the development of capabilities to respond to malicious activities that threaten integrity of supply chains.

On 16 July 2024, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and La Banque Postale renewed a EUR600 million partnership to support energy transition and sustainable mobility projects, allocating EUR400 million to wind

²⁵⁵¹ Minister Ng meets with United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai in Washington D.C., Global Affairs Canada (Washington). August 29, 2024. Access Date: October 31 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/08/minister-ng-meets-with-united-states-trade-representative-katherine-tai-in-washington-dc.html>

²⁵⁵² CIPO Hosts 26th Annual CIPO-WIPO Executive Program, Canadian Intellectual Property Office (Quebec) October 31 2024. Access Date: October 31 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/intellectual-property-office/news/2024/10/cipo-hosts-26th-annual-cipo-wipo-executive-program.html>

²⁵⁵³ Canada launches Canadian Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (Montréal) 12 November 2024. Access Date: 28 November 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2024/11/canada-launches-canadian-artificial-intelligence-safety-institute.html>

²⁵⁵⁴ Prime Minister to participate in the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and the G20 Leaders' Summit, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (Ottawa) 10 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2024/11/10/prime-minister-participate-apec-economic-leaders-meeting-and-g20>

²⁵⁵⁵ Washington Summit Declaration, Élysée (Paris). 10 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/2024/07/10/washington-summit-declaration>

and solar projects and EUR200 million to rail and urban mobility.²⁵⁵⁶ The projects funded under this partnership aim to diversify energy sources and reduce carbon emissions by fostering renewable energy supply chains.

On 24 October 2024, the Agence Française de Développement joined the G7's Collaborative on Sustainable Food Systems initiative, led by Italy's Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo.²⁵⁵⁷ This project aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal of "Zero Hunger," and supports multilateral cooperation on supply chain resilience for sustainable agriculture.

On 15 November 2024, the Banque de France facilitated the issuance of a EUR100 million digital bond by the European Investment Bank.²⁵⁵⁸ This initiative utilizes distributed ledger technology to enhance security in financial transactions by supporting modernization of capital markets.

France has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains while ensuring mechanisms are in place to respond to harmful practices and safeguard critical and emerging technology. France has taken significant action across various sectors, implementing initiatives to enhance supply chain resilience in energy, manufacturing, and market modernization. France has invested in technologies to enhance its toolkit to ensure security in financial transactions. Through partnerships and financing packages, France has demonstrated a consistent focus on strengthening and modernizing its supply chains in alignment with global and national sustainability goals.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Iva Zivaljevic

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 7 June 2024, the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency published the plan for an offshore wind energy project.²⁵⁵⁹ This project aimed to contribute to the energy system and develop sustainable supply chains as a part of the European Union Renewable Energy Directive.

On 26 June 2024, Minister for Digital and Transport Volker Wissing and State Secretary Stefan Schnorr attended the trade fair Transport Logistic China.²⁵⁶⁰ This visit intended to consolidate public-private partnerships and ideas on supply chain management through increased bilateral mobility and information technology.

²⁵⁵⁶ EIB and La Banque Postale sign new partnership including a €600 million refinancing package 16 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024 <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-282-france-eib-and-la-banque-postale-sign-new-partnership-including-a-eur600-million-refinancing-package>

²⁵⁵⁷ G7 financial institutions team up for sustainable food systems, European Investment Bank 24 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-390-g7-financial-institutions-team-up-for-sustainable-food-systems>

²⁵⁵⁸ EIB launches new digital bond as part of the Eurosystem Exploratory Work, European Investment Bank (Kirchberg) 15 November 2024. Access Date: 26 November 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/investor-relations/press/all/fi-2024-13-eib-digital-bond-eurosystem-explanatory-work>

²⁵⁵⁹ 60 Gigawatt Offshore-Windenergie bis 2037, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin). 7 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024.

<https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/06/20240607-60-gigawatt-offshore-windenergie-bis-2037.html>

²⁵⁶⁰ Wissing und Schnorr in China, Bundesministerium für Digitales und Verkehr (Berlin). 26 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://bmdv.bund.de/SharedDocs/DE/Artikel/K/wissing-und-schnorr-in-china.html>

On 2 July 2024, Chancellor Olaf Scholz attended the 16th German-Polish intergovernmental consultations.²⁵⁶¹ This bilateral engagement included dialogue on enhancement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization fuel supply chains to fortify European strategic partnerships.

On 12 July 2024, Chancellor Scholz met with Japan's Prime Minister, Fumio Kishida.²⁵⁶² This bilateral engagement included dialogue on mineral and semiconductor supply chain resilience utilizing emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence.

On 16 July 2024, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck attended the meeting of trade ministers of the G7 countries.²⁵⁶³ This multilateral dialogue included discussions regarding supply chain resilience and economic security.

On 18 July 2024, Vice-Chancellor Habeck met with Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng during the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting.²⁵⁶⁴ Minister Ng and Vice-Chancellor Habeck recommitted to bilateral cooperation regarding supply chain resilience, economic security issues and multilateral Trading Systems.

On 13 September 2024, Chancellor Scholz met with Kenya's President, William Samoei Ruto.²⁵⁶⁵ The bilateral meeting concluded with the signing of an agreement with the Government of Kenya which affirmed the "integrating [of] Kenyan Businesses into fair and sustainable supply chains."²⁵⁶⁶

On 13 September, 2024, State Secretary for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Anja Hajduk and Australia's Minister for Climate and Energy, Chris Bowen, signed an agreement to enhance supply chain resilience, as part of the shared Energy and Climate Partnership.²⁵⁶⁷ This bilateral agreement affirmed the intent of investing EUR400 million through H2Global, a German initiative to strengthen green hydrogen supply chains by the procurement by European buyers of Australian renewable hydrogen producers.

On 17 September 2024, Chancellor Scholz met with Kazakhstan's President, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, Kyrgyzstan's President, Sadyr Zhaparov, Tajikistan's President, Emomali Rahmon, Turkmenistan's President, Serdar Berdimuhamedov and Uzbekistan's President, Shavkat Mirziyoyev for the second meeting of the Heads of State of Central Asia and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.²⁵⁶⁸ This multilateral dialogue

²⁵⁶¹ "Good neighbours, close partners and reliable friends", Die Bundesregierung (Berlin). 2 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/german-polish-intergovernmental-consultations-2024-2295552>

²⁵⁶² Japan-Germany Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 12 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/c_see/de/pageite_000001_00455.html

²⁵⁶³ Bundesminister Habeck nimmt am G7-Treffen der Handelsminister in Italien teil, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin). 16 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/07/20240716-g7-treffen-handelsminister-italien.html>

²⁵⁶⁴ Minister Ng meets with Germany's Vice chancellor and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action. Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa) July 18 2024. Access Date: October 31 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-with-germanys-vice-chancellor-and-federal-minister-for-economic-affairs-and-climate-action.html>

²⁵⁶⁵ Closer cooperation in the area of migration, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/scholz-meets-ruto-2308664>

²⁵⁶⁶ Closer cooperation in the area of migration, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/scholz-meets-ruto-2308664>

²⁵⁶⁷ Zusammenarbeit zwischen Australien und Deutschland in den Bereichen Energie und Klima wird ausgebaut, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 13 September 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/09/20240913-zusammenarbeit-australien-deutschland-energie-und-klima.html>

²⁵⁶⁸ Joint Declaration by the Heads of State of Central Asia and the Federal Chancellor of Germany, Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung (Berlin) 17 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/resource/blob/992814/2308804/614220cef74643ffb42df3d675e9a252/2024-09-17-joint-statement-deu-z5-data.pdf>

aimed to strengthen strategies regarding supply chain resilience, including increased energy cooperation and fortifying the security of supply chain systems.

On 8 October 2024, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) partnered with the United Nations Development Programme and the Michael Otto Foundation to host the first Hamburg Sustainability Conference (HSC).²⁵⁶⁹ The HSC aimed to forge public-private partnerships to enhance global supply chain resilience. The HSC concluded a multilateral agreement under the Global Battery Alliance to secure sustainable battery supply chains which included the BMZ, the Serbian Ministry of Economy, Zambian government and companies Volkswagen, BMW, Baden Aniline and Soda Factory, and Henkel and Siemens.

On 22 October 2024, Head of the Directorate-General for Equipment within the Federal Ministry of Defence Vice Admiral Carsten Stawitzki met with the United States' Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment William LaPlante.²⁵⁷⁰ This bilateral meeting concluded the signing of a joint defence agreement titled the Security of Supply Arrangement (SOSA). SOSA aims to enable the procurement industrial resources for the strengthening of the defence capacities of supply chains and fortified global supply chains

On 25 October 2024, Chancellor Scholz met the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi to co-chair the seventh round of the India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations.²⁵⁷¹ The conference reaffirmed both countries' commitment to diversification of international supply chains through joint initiative, RE-INVEST. This platform aims to increase green financing and technology opportunities for supply chain resilience.

On 11 November 2024, the BMZ and Serbia's Ministry of Economy attended the Hamburg Sustainability Conference and pledged to join the Global Battery Alliance.²⁵⁷² This alliance seeks to create a more sustainable battery supply chain.

On 11 November 2024, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Udo Philipp met with Taiwan's Bureau of Foreign Trade, Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the German Economy for the German-Taiwanese Joint Business Council to discuss economic cooperation in the semiconductor industry.²⁵⁷³ Secretary Philipp pledged to strengthen both nations' supply chain resilience through this increased economic cooperation.

On 21 November 2024, the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action and the Federal Foreign Office joined Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry at the first meeting of the Japan-Germany Economic Security Consultations.²⁵⁷⁴ This bilateral dialogue aimed to establish increased cooperation regarding

²⁵⁶⁹ First Hamburg Sustainability Conference: More than 15 agreements for a sustainable future, Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Berlin) 8 October 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024.

²⁵⁷⁰ DOD, Germany Ministry of Defence Enter into Security of Supply Arrangement, United States Department of Defense (Washington) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3942126/dod-german-ministry-of-defence-enter-into-security-of-supply-arrangement/>

²⁵⁷¹ Joint Statement: 7th India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations (IGC), Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 25 October 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2681720>

²⁵⁷² Selected outcomes of the Hamburg Sustainability Conference (HSC) 2024, Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Berlin) 11 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/234520/bmz-info-hsc-2024-outcomes.pdf>

²⁵⁷³ Staatssekretär Udo Philipp am 11. und 12. November 2024 zu wirtschaftspolitischem Austausch in Taiwan, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 11 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/11/20241111-staatssekretaer-udo-philipp-zu-wirtschaftspolitischem-austausch-in-taiwan.html> <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/11/20241111-staatssekretaer-udo-philipp-zu-wirtschaftspolitischem-austausch-in-taiwan.html>

²⁵⁷⁴ The First Meeting of the Japan-Germany Economic Security Consultations, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 22 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1122_001.html

advanced technological capacities to strengthen supply chain resilience, strategizing for non-market policies and secure critical and emerging technology.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring their toolkits that respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose, and safeguarding critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security. Germany has demonstrated this through engagement in bilateral and multilateral dialogue and action including entering agreements and supporting projects to that end.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kevin Wang

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 24 June 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation hosted a first coordination meeting as part of the Latin America and Caribbean Conference.²⁵⁷⁵ Strategies for technological innovation, sustainable development and organized crime were discussed to enhance supply chain resilience.

On 26 June 2024, the Italian Presidency hosted the G7 Anti-Corruption Working Group.²⁵⁷⁶ Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani was in attendance. This multilateral dialogue opened discussion on anti-corruption technical assistance, critical to the fortification of global supply chains.

On 17 July 2024, Deputy Prime Minister Tajani met with Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development, Mary Ng, during the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Trade.²⁵⁷⁷ The ministers discussed the Italy-Canada Road Map for enhanced cooperation which called for the exploration of trade and increased bilateral investment.

On 25 July 2024, Minister of Economy Giancarlo Giorgetti and Governor of Bank of Italy Fabio Panetta co- led a meeting with G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.²⁵⁷⁸ The multilateral meeting concluded an agreement to analyze the risks for and influences on financial stability of AI in macroeconomics.

On 2 October 2024, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni met with Microsoft President Brad Smith and discussed Microsoft's planned EUR4.8 billion investment over two years to meet the growing demand for data centers

²⁵⁷⁵ Incontro alla Farnesina con Grulac Italia e IILA in vista della XII Edizione della Conferenza Italia – America Latina e Caraibi, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome). 24 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/06/incontro-alla-farnesina-con-grulac-italia-e-iila-in-vista-della-xii-edizione-della-conferenza-italia-america-latina-e-caraibi/

²⁵⁷⁶ Riunione del Gruppo di lavoro G7 anticorruzione alla Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome). 26 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024.

https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/06/riunione-del-gruppo-di-lavoro-g7-anticorruzione-alla-farnesina/
²⁵⁷⁷ Minister Ng meets Italy's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 17 July 2024. Access Date: October 28 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-italys-deputy-prime-minister-and-minister-of-foreign-affairs-and-international-cooperation.html>

²⁵⁷⁸ G7, Giorgetti e Panetta presiedono la riunione, Ministeri dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Roma) 10 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/G7-Giorgetti-e-Panetta-presiedono-la-riunione/>

needed to support Artificial Intelligence services.²⁵⁷⁹ This included dialogue regarding safeguarding of technological risk.

On 30 October 2024, Prime Minister Meloni Attended the Italy-China Business Forum.²⁵⁸⁰ At this meeting, she reaffirmed Italy's commitment to improve bilateral trade relations and foster shock resistant supply chains.

On 18 November 2024, Prime Minister Meloni and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi reasserted their commitment to advancing the India-Italy Strategic Partnership.²⁵⁸¹ They announced a Joint Strategic Action Plan following a bilateral meeting at the G20 Summit, which aimed to strengthen collaborative industrial and economic initiatives to enhance bilateral supply chains.

On 18 November 2024, Prime Minister Meloni met with the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi Khaled bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan at the G20 Summit.²⁵⁸² Prime Minister Meloni and Crown Prince bin Zayed Al Nahyan discussed opportunities for increased bilateral cooperation in energy, connection infrastructure, and artificial intelligence to strengthen supply chains.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit-for-purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technologies that could be used to threaten peace and security. Italy has consistently prioritized the development of African economies through the Mattei Plan. Italy has engaged in international discussions regarding safeguarding critical defense technology, demonstrating relevant export policy.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ava Reitmaier Stone

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 26 June 2024, Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Saito Ken met with the Republic of Korea Minister of Industry, Trade, and Resources Ahn Duk-Geun and the United States Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, participating in the Japan-ROK-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting in Washington, D.C.²⁵⁸³ The leaders affirmed their commitment to collaboratively manage critical and emerging technologies and promote supply chain resilience, and issued a joint statement regarding cooperation on specific technologies including semiconductors, AI, critical minerals, and clean energy.

²⁵⁷⁹ Incontro del Presidente Meloni con Brad Smith, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Roma) 2 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/incontro-del-presidente-meloni-con-brad-smith/26711>

²⁵⁸⁰ Intervento del Presidente Meloni al Business Forum Italia-Cina, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Roma) 30 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/intervento-del-presidente-meloni-al-business-forum-italia-cina/26315>

²⁵⁸¹ Incontro Meloni-Modi, il comunicato stampa congiunto, Governo Italiano (Rio de Janeiro) 18 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 November 2024. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/incontro-meloni-modi-il-comunicato-stampa-congiunto/27072>

²⁵⁸² Vertice G20, il Presidente Meloni incontra il Principe Ereditario dell'Emirato di Abu Dhabi, Governo Italiano (Rio de Janeiro) 18 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 November 2024. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/g20-il-presidente-meloni-incontra-il-principe-ereditario-dell-emirato-di-abu-dhabi/27068>

²⁵⁸³ 齋藤経済産業大臣が初の日米韓商務・産業大臣会合に出席しました。経済産業省 (Tokyo), 27 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/06/20240627005/20240627005.html>

On 26 June 2024, Minister Ken met with United States Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo in Washington D.C. in the fourth Japan-United States Commercial and Industrial Partnership Ministerial Meeting.²⁵⁸⁴ They discussed the problems of strategic dependencies and overcapacity, and agreed to take joint efforts to increase supply chain resilience in line with the Principles on Resilient and Reliable Supply Chains.

On 10 July 2024 and 11 July 2024, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the League of Arab States met in Tokyo for the 5th Japan-Arab Economic Forum.²⁵⁸⁵ Minister Ken emphasized Japan's commitment to enhance domestic stability and support low- and middle-income countries. The Public-Private Business and Economic Conference included discussions on diversifying economic relationships and responding to climate change, and the following day's Ministerial Conference featured talks on policies for digital technologies and enhancing trade frameworks to ensure economic resilience.

On 16 July 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoko Kamikawa spoke at the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting.²⁵⁸⁶ Minister Kamikawa discussed vulnerabilities in supply chains for critical resources and the promotion of environmental, social and governance standards in mineral supply chains. Participants agreed to promote public-private partnerships through various international efforts to support supply chain resilience.

On 18 July 2024, Minister Saito met with Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development, Mary Ng at the G7 Trade Ministers' Meeting.²⁵⁸⁷ The ministers engaged in bilateral dialogue on the importance of protecting supply chains from unfair trade practices and reiterated bilateral economic cooperative potential due to Japanese investments in Canadian critical minerals.

On 5 August 2024, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Ryosuke Kozuki and Minister of Information and Communications of Vietnam Nguyen Manh Hung met and discussed bilateral cooperation related to semiconductors.²⁵⁸⁸ The discussion focused on bilateral efforts to secure the semiconductor supply chain.

On 22 August 2024, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Taku Ishii met with the Indian Minister of State for Ministry of Commerce and Industry Jitin Prasada, discussing the Japan-India Semiconductor Supply Chain Partnership.²⁵⁸⁹ The meeting reaffirmed commitments to build stable semiconductor supply chains within the two countries.

²⁵⁸⁴ 齋藤経済産業大臣がジーナ・レモンド米国商務長官と第4回日米商務・産業パートナーシップ(JUCIP)閣僚会合を開催しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo), 27 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/06/20240627004/20240627004.html>

²⁵⁸⁵ 第5回日本・アラブ経済フォーラムを開催しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo), 11 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 September 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/07/20240711002/20240711002.html>.

²⁵⁸⁶ 上川陽子外務大臣のG7貿易大臣会合への出席「B7代表との意見交換」及び「サプライチェーン強靱化アウトリーチ・セッション」, 外務省 (Tokyo) 17 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ecm/it/pageit_000001_00869.html

²⁵⁸⁷ Minister Ng meets Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry at G7 trade ministers' meeting, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 18 July 2024. Access Date: October 30 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-japans-minister-of-economy-trade-and-industry-at-g7-trade-ministers-meeting.html>

²⁵⁸⁸ 上月経済産業副大臣がベトナム社会主義共和国のグエン・ミン・フン情報通信大臣と会談を行いました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 5 August 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/08/20240805003/20240805003.html>

²⁵⁸⁹ 石井経済産業大臣政務官はインドのジティン・ブラサダ商工/電子・IT閣外大臣と会談しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 22 August 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/08/20240822001/20240822001.html>

On 27 August 2024, Minister Saito met with multiple United States Congress members, discussing issues related to supply chains and critical and emerging technologies.²⁵⁹⁰ The discussion emphasized the importance of continued Japan-United States cooperation in these areas.

On 9 October 2024, Director-General of the Commerce and Information Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Economy Satoshi Nohara and Canada's Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Associate Assistant Deputy Minister Mary Gregory discussed cooperation between Japan and Canada.²⁵⁹¹ The ministers discussed battery supply chain issues and reaffirmed commitment to building global battery supply chains.

On 25 October 2024, Japan attended the 110th Development Committee Meeting of the World Bank.²⁵⁹² Representatives engaged in multilateral dialogue regarding Japan's continuing support of the International Development Association, which aims to increase global supply chain participation, focused on low- and middle-income countries.

On 18 November 2024, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yoji Muto attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting.²⁵⁹³ The meeting established dialogue about Japan's strategies for strengthening the World Trade Organization through supply chain resilience, by the digitalization of trade procedures. The APEC Ministerial Joint Statement was adopted, which emphasized continued work on the APEC Alliance for Supply Chain Connectivity to improve supply chain connectivity and promote trade.

On 21 November 2024, representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry co-chaired the German-Japanese Economic Security Consultation alongside representatives from Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Protection and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.²⁵⁹⁴ The meeting opened bilateral dialogue for increased cooperation on strengthening supply chains and responding to economic coercion.

On 27 November 2024, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Masataka Okano and India's Minister of External Affairs Vikram Misri attended the Japan-India Economic Security Dialogue.²⁵⁹⁵ The bilateral meeting included dialogue on supply chain resilience and strategized on addressing economic coercion.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguarding critical and emerging technologies. Japan has taken both strong and weak actions towards its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains and safeguarding critical and emerging technologies, including adopting joint statements and participating in bilateral and multilateral dialogues. However, Japan has not taken any action towards ensuring fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices.

²⁵⁹⁰ 齋藤経済産業大臣は米国の下院中国特別委員会委員長一行による表敬を受けました, 財務省 (Tokyo) 27 August 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024.

<https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/08/20240827004/20240827004.html>

²⁵⁹¹ 日加バッテリーサプライチェーンに関する協力覚書に基づく対話 第1回会合の開催(結果), 外務省 (Tokyo) 10 October 2024.

Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01252.html

²⁵⁹² 第110回世銀・IMF合同開発委員会における日本国ステートメント(2024年10月25日 於:ワシントンD.C.), 財務省 (Tokyo) 25 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 October 2024.

https://www.mof.go.jp/policy/international_policy/imf/dc/20241025180048.html

²⁵⁹³ 武藤経済産業大臣がペルー共和国・リマに出張しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 18 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/11/20241118001/20241118001.html>

²⁵⁹⁴ 第一回日独経済安全保障協議の開催, 外務省 (Tokyo) 21 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/erp/c_see/de/pageit_000001_01283.html

²⁵⁹⁵ 日印経済安全保障対話及び外務次官対話の開催(結果), 外務省 (Tokyo) 27 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 November 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/s_sa/sw/in/pageit_000001_01302.html

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Victoria ZhangLiu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 2 July 2024, the United Kingdom Mission to the World Trade Organization made a statement on emerging technologies at the 56th assembly of the United Nations Human Rights Council.²⁵⁹⁶ The statement emphasized the importance of protecting and promoting human rights in the context of new and emerging technologies.

On 17 July 2024, Secretary of State for Business and Trade and President of the Board of Trade Jonathan Reynolds met with Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development, Mary Ng at the G7 ministerial meeting.²⁵⁹⁷ Secretary Reynolds and Minister Ng and noted bilateral preparations to cooperate on the safeguarding of supply chains against discriminatory trade practice.

On 27 August 2024, Prime Minister Keir Starmer met with Germany's Chancellor Olaf Scholz.²⁵⁹⁸ This meeting consisted of dialogues aimed to initiate negotiations on a bilateral treaty cooperation on defence and security cooperation to bolster supply chain resilience.

On 3 September 2024, Secretary of State for Defence John Healey met with Ukraine's Defence Minister Rustem Umerov.²⁵⁹⁹ This meeting aimed to solidify the International Fund for Ukraine, which stimulates the industrial capacity of Europe to secure defense supply chains.

On 9 September 2024 the Department of Business and Trade signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United States and Australian governments.²⁶⁰⁰ The MoU aimed to establish a new Supply Chain Resilience Cooperation Group. This group would intend to limit supply chain risk by developing an early warning pilot program to detect and monitor risks.

On 19 September 2024, Minister of State for the Department for Business and Trade Douglas Alexander met with Laos' Minister of Industry and Commerce Malaithong Kommasith to co-chair the Fourth Association of Southeast Asian Nations Economic Ministers Consultation.²⁶⁰¹ The multilateral meeting aimed to strategize cooperation for supply chain resilience including against threats such as climate change and economic challenges.

²⁵⁹⁶ UN Human Rights Council 56: UK Statement on New and Emerging Technologies, GOV.UK (London), 2 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/un-human-rights-council-56-uk-statement-on-new-and-emerging-technologies>

²⁵⁹⁷ Minister Ng meets Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry at G7 trade minister's meeting, Global Affairs Canada. (Ottawa). 18 July 2024. Access Date: October 29 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/07/minister-ng-meets-japans-minister-of-economy-trade-and-industry-at-g7-trade-ministers-meeting.html>

²⁵⁹⁸ Prime Minister to drive UK growth on European visits as he launches major German partnership, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 27 August 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-to-drive-uk-growth-on-european-visits-as-he-launches-major-german-partnership>

²⁵⁹⁹ Defence Secretary welcomes Ukrainian counterpart to UK and confirms £1bn milestone in UK-administered fund, Ministry of Defence (London) 3 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/defence-secretary-welcomes-ukrainian-counterpart-to-uk-and-confirms-1bn-milestone-in-uk-administered-fund>

²⁶⁰⁰ UK, US and Australia sign supply chain resilience pact, Department of Business and Trade (London) 11 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-us-and-australia-sign-supply-chain-resilience-pact>

²⁶⁰¹ The Fourth AEM-UK Consultation, Department for Business and Trade (London) 19 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-fourth-aem-uk-consultation>

On 26 September, 2024, Secretary Healey met Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Richard Marles and the United States' Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin to reaffirm the Australia-United Kingdom-United States partnership.²⁶⁰² The trilateral dialogue aimed to strategize increased cooperation for supply chain resilience, including public-private partnerships for investment in greater supply chain defence capacity and greater integration in global supply chains.

On 25 November 2024, the G7 Foreign Ministers meeting included strategizing on the diversification of supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region and further cooperation to secure supply chains to enhance resilience.²⁶⁰³

On 27 November 2024, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), along with the Home Office, announced new measures to address "business-related human rights abuses" in global supply chains through conducting a National Baseline Assessment.²⁶⁰⁴ This action ensures a response to harmful supply chain practices.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring their toolkits that respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security. Through multilateral engagement, implementation of multilateral policies and commitment to investment in defence capacity, the United Kingdom has demonstrated full compliance.

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

Analyst: Kevin Wang

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 26 June 2024, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo met with the Republic of Korea Minister of Industry, Trade, and Resources Ahn Duk-Geun, European Commission Executive Vice President Margrethe Vestager, and the Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry Saito Ken during the Japan-European Union-Korea-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting in Washington, D.C.²⁶⁰⁵ The m discussed the importance of resilient supply chains and the issues posed by non-market policies, and committed to diversifying supply chains where possible and necessary.

On 26 June 2024, Secretary Raimondo met with Japan's Minister Ken in Washington, D.C. during the Japan-United States Commercial and Industrial Partnership Ministerial Meeting.²⁶⁰⁶ The ministers stated their concern with strategic dependencies, non-market policies, and overcapacity, and agreed to take joint efforts to increase

²⁶⁰² AUKUS Statement: 26 September 2024, Ministry of Defence (London) 26 September 2024. Access Date: 8 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/aukus-statement-26-september-2024>

²⁶⁰³ Team-based crisis diplomacy: Foreign Minister Baerbock is travelling to Fiuggi for the G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/2686232-2686232>

²⁶⁰⁴ OSCE report on combating trafficking in human beings: UK response, November 2024, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 27 November 2024. Access Date: 27 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/osce-report-on-combating-trafficking-in-human-beings-uk-response-november-2024>

²⁶⁰⁵ Readout of the U.S.-E.U.-Japan-Republic of Korea Ministerial Meeting, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.), 26 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/readout-us-eu-japan-republic-korea-ministerial-meeting>

²⁶⁰⁶ Joint Readout of the Ministerial Meeting of the Japan-United States Commercial and Industrial Partnership, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.), 26 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-readout-ministerial-meeting-japan-united-states-commercial-and>

supply chain resilience by both strengthening supply and creating demand in line with the Principles on Resilient and Reliable Supply Chains.

On 26 June 2024, Secretary met with Korea's Minister Ahn and Japan's Minister Ken, participating in the Japan-ROK-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting in Washington, D.C.²⁶⁰⁷ The ministers released a joint statement of their intent to leverage their trilateral collaboration to promote the development of critical and emerging technologies, remedy supply chain vulnerabilities, and strengthen economic security and resilience. The leaders made specific reference to technologies including semiconductors, AI, critical minerals, and clean energy as critical and emerging technologies that they plan to manage securely.

On 26 June 2024, Assistant Secretary at the Bureau of Energy Resources Geoffrey Pyatt made remarks at the United States Chamber of Commerce's Critical Minerals Summit.²⁶⁰⁸ Assistant Secretary Pyatt noted the growing demand for critical minerals essential to national security and energy transition and emphasized the partnership between American industry and foreign affairs. Assistant Secretary Pyatt discussed the complexities of the critical minerals supply chain, highlighting the risks of over-reliance on China and stated the important role of the Mineral Security Partnership in diversifying supply chains and mobilizing investments in critical minerals.

On 27 June 2024, Secretary Raimondo met with Korea's Minister Ahn in the second United States-Korea Supply Chain and Commercial Dialogue Ministerial Meeting.²⁶⁰⁹ They emphasized deepening semiconductor investment cooperation and underscored collaboration in supply chain, workforce development, and research and development, and committed to safeguarding critical technologies through Dual-Use Export Controls. The leaders also agreed to explore collaborative opportunities in third countries to enhance global investment access and economic growth.

On 10 July 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce issued a Notice of Intent to open a competition for research and development in semiconductor advanced packaging.²⁶¹⁰ Up to USD1.6 billion in funding will be provided across five key areas, including power delivery and chiplets ecosystems, as part of the CHIPS for America program. Secretary Raimondo highlighted the importance of advanced packaging in building a robust domestic semiconductor ecosystem, which will in turn enhance domestic manufacturing capabilities and supply chain resilience.

On 25 July 2024, Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm attended a meeting of the Partnership for Transatlantic Energy and Climate Cooperation.²⁶¹¹ This multilateral meeting included dialogue about the establishment of clean energy supply chains and promoting supply chain resilience.

On 25 July 2024, Secretary Raimondo and Nigeria's Minister of Investment, Trade, and Industry Doris Nkiruka Uzoka-Anite signed a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding related to data protection, cross-border data

²⁶⁰⁷ Joint Statement: Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.), 26 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-statement-japan-republic-korea-united-states-commerce-and>

²⁶⁰⁸ Remarks at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Critical Minerals Summit, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.), 26 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.state.gov/remarks-at-the-u-s-chamber-of-commerces-critical-minerals-summit/>

²⁶⁰⁹ Joint Readout: United States-Korea Supply Chain and Commercial Dialogue Ministerial Meeting, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.), 27 June 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-readout-united-states-korea-supply-chain-and-commercial-dialogue>

²⁶¹⁰ Biden-Harris Administration to Invest up to \$1.6 Billion to Establish and Accelerate Domestic Capacity Advanced Packaging, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.), 9 July 2024. Access Date: 27 September 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/07/biden-harris-administration-invest-16-billion-establish-and-accelerate>

²⁶¹¹The Partnership for Transatlantic Energy and Climate Cooperation (P-TECC) Statement of Principles – 2024, Department of Energy (Washington) 25 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/partnership-transatlantic-energy-and-climate-cooperation-p-tecc-statement-principles-2024>

transfers, and artificial intelligence.²⁶¹² Commitments were reaffirmed to strengthen cooperation in cloud security and applications to protect the Information and Communications Technology and Services supply chain.

On 30 July 2024, the Department of Commerce concluded the first meetings of supply chain bodies established under the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity Agreement Relating to Supply Chain Resilience.²⁶¹³ Multilateral discussions were centered on strengthening resilience and competitiveness of supply chains and coordinating regional responses to disruptions.

On 5 August 2024, Secretary Raimondo convened a roundtable discussion with investors related to non-market actions by China and potential distortions on the market for mature node semiconductors.²⁶¹⁴ Dialogue surrounded how companies addressed oversupply risks, and how government actions could support the construction of resilient semiconductor supply chains.

On 8 August 2024, Secretary of Transportation Pete Buttigieg met with retailers, manufacturers, and other businesses to discuss the protection of supply chains related to ocean shipping challenges and impacts.²⁶¹⁵ During the meeting, industry leaders discussed strategies for mitigating the impacts of disruptive events, as well as the Freight Logistics Optimization Works initiative to secure data-sharing for the coordination of global supply chains.

On 29 August 2024, Trade Representative Katherine Tai met with Canadian Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng.²⁶¹⁶ They discussed bilateral collaboration for enhanced supply chain resilience.

On 10 September 2024, Deputy Secretary of Commerce Don Graves met with the Republic of Korea's Minister of Trade Cheong In-Kyo on trade and investment.²⁶¹⁷ Discussion occurred on bilateral collaboration through the United States-Korea Supply Chain and Commercial Dialogue to increase trade and investment in advanced manufacturing.

On 13 September 2024, President Joe Biden and Vice-President Kamala Harris announced action to combat harmful trade practices, specifically the usage of de minimis shipments to conceal illegal or dangerous

²⁶¹² Joint Statement on Harnessing Artificial Intelligence, Facilitating Data Flows and Empowering Digital Upskilling Between the United States Department of Commerce and the Nigerian Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy, Department of Commerce (Washington) 25 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/07/joint-statement-harnessing-artificial-intelligence-facilitating-data>

²⁶¹³ U.S. and IPEF Partners Establish Supply Chain Bodies and Convene First Virtual Meetings Under Landmark Supply Chain Agreement, Department of Commerce (Washington) 30 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/07/us-and-ipef-partners-establish-supply-chain-bodies-and-convene-first>

²⁶¹⁴ Readout of Secretary Raimondo's Convening on Legacy Semiconductors, Department of Commerce (Washington) 5 August 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/08/readout-secretary-raimondos-convening-legacy-semiconductors>

²⁶¹⁵ Readout of Secretary Buttigieg's Meeting with Ocean Shippers, U.S. Department of Transportation (Washington) 8 August 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/readout-secretary-buttigieg-meeting-ocean-shippers>

²⁶¹⁶ Minister Ng meets with United States Trade Representative Katherine Tai in Washington D.C., Global Affairs Canada (Washington). August 29, 2024. Access Date: October 31 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/08/minister-ng-meets-with-united-states-trade-representative-katherine-tai-in-washington-dc.html>

²⁶¹⁷ Readout of Deputy Secretary Graves' Meeting with Republic of Korea Minister of Trade Cheong In-kyo, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 10 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/09/readout-deputy-secretary-graves-meeting-republic-korea-minister-trade>

products.²⁶¹⁸ The Government of the United States indicated its intention to amend regulations to exclude goods with tariffs from the de minimis exception, as well as requiring more detailed information for de minimis shipments.

On 23 September 2024, Deputy Secretary Graves met with the Netherlands' Minister of Economic Affairs Dirk Beljaarts to discuss transatlantic trade issues.²⁶¹⁹ The dialogue reaffirmed bilateral cooperation on critical emerging technologies such as semiconductors, and procurement. This action represents American objectives to engage with other nations on issues surrounding critical emerging technologies.

On 3 October 2024, Secretary Raimondo and Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal convened a meeting of the United States-India Commercial Dialogue and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).²⁶²⁰ Bilateral commitments were signified by the MoU for the diversification of critical minerals supply chains and best practices for commercial development of the sector.

On 4 October 2024, Secretary Granholm and Australia's Minister for Climate Change and Energy Chris Bowen met to discuss supporting and securing clean solar supply chains.²⁶²¹ The ministers acknowledged supply chain diversification objectives and expressed intent to conduct techno-economic market studies.

On 8 October 2024, Secretary Raimondo held a call with the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Wang Wentao, regarding overcapacity in various industrial sectors, as well as non-market policies and regulatory transparency.²⁶²² The discussion reaffirmed bilateral efforts to address overcapacity and harmful trade practices.

On 9 October 2024, United States Ambassador to the World Trade Organization (WTO) María Pagán announced the contribution of USD600,000 to the WTO Global Trust Fund program.²⁶²³ The program focuses on supporting government officials in developing countries to improve their ability to engage in WTO trade negotiations. These capacity-building activities are intended to increase global participation in trade and supply chains.

On 10 October 2024, Secretary Raimondo met with Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni.²⁶²⁴ Secretary Raimondo and Prime Minister Meloni discussed G7 efforts to promote resiliency within the global semiconductor ecosystem.

²⁶¹⁸ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Actions to Protect American Consumers, Workers, and Businesses by Cracking Down on De Minimis Shipments with Unsafe, Unfairly Traded Products, White House (Washington) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/09/13/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-new-actions-to-protect-american-consumers-workers-and-businesses-by-cracking-down-on-de-minimis-shipments-with-unsafe-unfairly-traded-products/>

²⁶¹⁹ Readout of Deputy Secretary Graves' Meeting with Minister of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands Dirk Beljaarts, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/09/readout-deputy-secretary-graves-meeting-minister-economic-affairs>

²⁶²⁰ Secretary Raimondo and Minister Goyal Convene 6th U.S.-India Commercial Dialogue Meeting, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 3 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/10/secretary-raimondo-and-minister-goyal-convene-6th-us-india-commercial>

²⁶²¹ Joint Statement Between the U.S. and Australia on the 2024 Ministerial Dialogue on Clean Energy, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 4 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/joint-statement-between-us-and-australia-2024-ministerial-dialogue-clean-energy>

²⁶²² Readout of Secretary Raimondo's Call with Minister of Commerce of China Wang Wentao, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 8 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/10/readout-secretary-raimondos-call-minister-commerce-china-wang-wentao>

²⁶²³ US gives USD 600,000 to strengthen trade expertise in developing economies and LDCs, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 9 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres24_e/pr965_e.htm

²⁶²⁴ Readout of Secretary Raimondo's Meeting with Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/10/readout-secretary-raimondos-meeting-italian-prime-minister-giorgia>

On 17 October 2024, the Department of Commerce announced the signing of a non-binding preliminary memorandum of terms to provide up to USD93 million in funding for Infinera to build a new fabrication plant and a new facility for advanced test and packaging.²⁶²⁵ This investment is focused on improving resilience of the semiconductor supply chain.

On 21 October 2024, the Department of Commerce announced the signing of a non-binding preliminary memorandum of terms to provide up to USD325 million in funding for Hemlock Semiconductor's construction of a new facility for producing and purifying hyper-pure semiconductor-grade polysilicon.²⁶²⁶ This investment is focused on improving resilience of the semiconductor supply chain.

On 11 November 2024, International Trade Administration Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Manufacturing Heather Evans attended the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 29th Conference of the Parties and participated in discussions with representatives from various countries, firms, and civil society groups about clean energy supply chains.²⁶²⁷ This represents a continuation of efforts to improve the stability of clean energy supply chains alongside global partners.

On 15 November 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Representative Tai attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders Meeting.²⁶²⁸ The meeting produced a Joint Ministerial Statement and multilateral endorsement on the Machu Picchu Declaration which reaffirmed commitments to enhancing global supply chain resilience.

On 15 November 2024, Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade Marisa Lago led a high-level delegation to Indonesia as part of the Innovative Technologies for Urban Infrastructure Development Trade Mission.²⁶²⁹ This bilateral engagement aimed to advance bilateral trade cooperation and strategized for supply chain resilience.

On 19 November 2024, President Joe Biden met with Brazil's President Luiz Inácio Lula de Silva at the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit.²⁶³⁰ The meeting strengthened bilateral efforts to expand clean energy supply chains and advance technological development for supply chain enhancement.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguarding critical and emerging

²⁶²⁵ Biden-Harris Administration Announces Preliminary Terms with Infinera to Support Development of Semiconductor Technology Important for Communications and National Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 17 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/10/biden-harris-administration-announces-preliminary-terms-infinera>

²⁶²⁶ Biden-Harris Administration Announces Preliminary Terms with Hemlock Semiconductor to Significantly Expand U.S. Production Capacity of Semiconductor-Grade Polysilicon, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington) 21 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/10/biden-harris-administration-announces-preliminary-terms-hemlock>

²⁶²⁷ U.S. Department of Commerce Senior Officials to Participate in United Nations COP 29 Climate Conference in Baku, United States Department of Commerce (Washington) 12 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/11/us-department-commerce-senior-officials-participate-united-nations-cop>

²⁶²⁸ U.S. 2024 APEC Outcomes, United States Department of State (Washington) 18 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-2024-apec-outcomes/>

²⁶²⁹ U.S. UNDER SECRETARY LAGO ADVANCES U.S.-INDONESIA BILATERAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT on Visit to Jakarta and Nusantara, United States Embassy and Consulates in Indonesia (Jakarta) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://id.usembassy.gov/u-s-under-secretary-lago-advances-u-s-indonesia-bilateral-trade-and-investment-on-visit-to-jakarta-and-nusantara/>

²⁶³⁰ FACT SHEET: New Brazil-U.S. Partnership for the Energy Transition, United States Embassy and Consulates in Brazil (Brasilia) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://br.usembassy.gov/fact-sheet-new-brazil-u-s-partnership-for-the-energy-transition/>

technologies. The United States has taken strong action towards addressing all components of the commitment through bilateral and multilateral dialogues, new policies and funding.

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

Analyst: Victoria ZhangLiu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to build resilient economies and supply chains, ensure fit for purpose toolkits to respond to harmful practices, and safeguard critical and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

On 19 July 2024, the European Union signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Serbia to enhance access to raw materials and strengthen partnerships in battery manufacturing and sustainable raw materials for electric vehicles.²⁶³¹ This agreement aimed to ensure resilient supply chains through diversification of critical materials needed for the electric mobility transition.

On 10 September 2024, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) updated its ongoing evaluation of Directive (European Union) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices in the agricultural and food supply chain.²⁶³² The aim of this directive is to enhance the position of farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises across Europe by banning unfair trading practices to strengthen food sector supply chains.

On 18 September 2024, the EESC adopted an opinion emphasizing the need for secure supply chains to support the European Union's industrial policy and competitiveness.²⁶³³ The objective was to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of supply chains, ensuring that Europe could develop its industrial capabilities while fostering innovation and job creation.

On 23 September 2024, the European Union Council approved Luxembourg's amended recovery plan, including a new REPowerEU chapter to boost renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport.²⁶³⁴ This aimed to strengthen supply chains by advancing clean energy infrastructure and reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

On 26 September 2024, the EESC published a report from the Strategic Dialogue on the future of the European Union's agriculture sector, highlighting the need for a comprehensive food policy that ensures fair prices for producers.²⁶³⁵ The objective aimed to strengthen the food supply chain and enhance resilience by supporting sustainable agricultural practices in the European Union.

²⁶³¹ Serbia, EU and Germany sign battery supply chain deal, Reuters (Belgrade) 19 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/serbia-eu-germany-sign-battery-supply-chain-deal-2024-07-19/>

²⁶³² Evaluation of Directive E (EU) 2019/633 of 17 April 2019 on unfair trading practices in B2B relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain Incl. Mapping of national UTP legislation), The European Economic and Social Committee 10 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/information-reports/evaluation-directive-e-eu-2019633-17-april-2019-unfair-trading-practices-b2b-relationships-agricultural-and-food-supply>

²⁶³³ Sectoral initiatives and overall competitiveness of the EU, The European Economic and Social Committee 18 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/sectoral-initiatives-and-overall-competitiveness-eu>

²⁶³⁴ Recovery fund: Council greenlights Luxembourg's amended plan that includes a RepowerEU chapter, Council of the European Union Official Website On 23 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/09/23/recovery-fund-council-greenlights-luxembourg-s-amended-plan-that-includes-a-repowereu-chapter/>

²⁶³⁵ Report from the strategic dialogue on the future of EU agriculture, European Union Official Website 26 September 2024. Access Date: 23 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/news-media/news/report-strategic-dialogue-future-eu-agriculture>

On 27 September 2024, the European Union announced changes to its auction rules for hydrogen grants to reduce dependence on Chinese suppliers in the renewable energy supply chain.²⁶³⁶ This adjustment aims to enhance the resilience of the European Union's hydrogen production capabilities by limiting the share of parts sourced from China, thereby promoting local manufacturing and securing supply chains for sustainable energy.

On 10 October 2024, the European Union Council adopted the Cyber Resilience Act, setting cybersecurity requirements for digital products to ensure safety across the supply chain.²⁶³⁷ This enhances supply chain security by standardizing cybersecurity for digital components throughout their lifecycle.

On 14 October 2024, the EESC proposed the development of a European Liquid Fuels Strategy to facilitate the transition from fossil to renewable liquid fuels.²⁶³⁸ This strategy aimed to support the decarbonization of the economy while enhancing the resilience and competitiveness of the European Union's industrial value chain, thereby strengthening supply chains in the energy sector.

On 23 October 2024, the EESC adopted an initiative to foster sustainable and resilient food systems.²⁶³⁹ This initiative seeks to enhance food security and strategic autonomy by reducing dependence on imports and improving the transparency of the food supply chain, thereby strengthening the overall resilience of supply chains in the agricultural sector.

On 24 October 2024, the European Union Council approved a financial assistance package for Ukraine, including EUR35 billion loan and a loan cooperation mechanism.²⁶⁴⁰ This measure aids Ukraine's supply chains by supporting economic stability and facilitating infrastructure recovery amid ongoing conflict.

On 25 October 2024, the European Union initiated further technical negotiations with China regarding imports of battery electric vehicles.²⁶⁴¹ This effort aims to establish a fair playing field in the European Union market by ensuring price undertakings align with World Trade Organization rules, contributing to more balanced and sustainable supply chains.

On 25 October 2024, European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde stated that geopolitical tensions are leading to economic and financial fragmentation, which poses risks to global prosperity and supply chain resilience.²⁶⁴² This statement highlights the importance of maintaining multilateral cooperation to prevent protectionism and ensure stable supply chains.

²⁶³⁶ EU changes hydrogen project auction rules to limit Chinese presence, Reuters (Brussels) 27 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/business/autos-transportation/eu-changes-hydrogen-project-auction-rules-limit-chinese-presence-2024-09-27/>

²⁶³⁷ Cyber resilience act: Council adopts new law on security requirements for digital products, Council of the European Union Official Website 10 October 2024. Access Date: 28 October 2024 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/10/10/cyber-resilience-act-council-adopts-new-law-on-security-requirements-for-digital-products/>

²⁶³⁸ A European Liquid Fuels Strategy for a sustainable, affordable and resilient low-carbon transition, European Union Official Website 14 October 2024. Access Date: 23 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/european-liquid-fuels-strategy-sustainable-affordable-and-resilient-low-carbon-transition>

²⁶³⁹ Fostering sustainable and resilient food systems at times of growing crises, European Union Official Website 23 October 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/fostering-sustainable-and-resilient-food-systems-times-growing-crises>

²⁶⁴⁰ EU solidarity with Ukraine, Council of the European Union Official Website 24 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-solidarity-ukraine/>

²⁶⁴¹ Readout of video call between EVP Dombrovskis and Chinese Commerce Minister Wang, European Commission Official Website 25 October 2024. Access Date: 29 October 2024. https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/news/readout-video-call-between-evp-dombrovskis-and-chinese-commerce-minister-wang-2024-10-25_en

²⁶⁴² IMFC Statement, European Central Bank Official Website 25 October 2024. Access Date: 23 October 2024. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/key/date/2024/html/ecb.sp241025~edea121304.en.html>

On 31 October 2024, the EESC proposed recommendations for transforming the European Union's agriculture, fisheries, and food systems to enhance resilience and sustainability.²⁶⁴³ This initiative aims to strengthen supply chains by ensuring stable incomes for producers and implementing measures to protect against climate-related disasters, thus promoting food security and environmental sustainability.

On 15 November 2024, the European Investment Bank, the Banque de France and private firms collaborated to issue a EUR100 million note for investment.²⁶⁴⁴ This multilateral investment aimed to secure digital financial supply chains and enhance resilience.

On 22 November 2024, the European Commission initiated discussions on expanding the European Chips Act to include foundational and legacy semiconductors.²⁶⁴⁵ This project leveraged Europe's existing expertise in chipmaking technologies, such as microcontrollers and power semiconductor, to boost supply chain resilience and enhance Europe's competitiveness in the semiconductor industry.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to building resilient economies and supply chains, ensuring that mechanisms to counter harmful practices are effective, and safeguarding critical and emerging technologies. The EU has taken action across diverse sectors, signing international agreements, updating regulatory frameworks, and supporting financial initiatives to enhance resilience.

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

Analyst: Iva Zivaljevic

²⁶⁴³ EESC proposes concrete recommendations for building a resilient and sustainable food system for the future, European Economic and Social Committee Official Website 31 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/news-media/news/eesc-proposes-concrete-recommendations-building-resilient-and-sustainable-food-system-future>

²⁶⁴⁴ EIB launches new digital bond as part of the Eurosystem Exploratory Work, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 15 November 2024. Access Date: 6 December 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/investor-relations/press/all/fi-2024-13-eib-digital-bond-eurosystem-explanatory-work>

²⁶⁴⁵ Northvolt crisis may be make or break for Europe's EV battery ambitions, Reuters (London) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 26 November 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/northvolt-crisis-may-be-make-or-break-europes-ev-battery-ambitions-2024-11-22/>