



www.g7.utoronto.ca

2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Final Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 15 May 2024

Prepared by
Samraggi Hazra and Ambra Bisagni
and the G7 Research Group
www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

5 June 2024

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Summary.....	5
Final Compliance Score.....	5
Compliance by Member.....	5
Compliance by Commitment.....	5
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	6
Table A: 2023 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*.....	7
Table B: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores.....	9
Table C: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores by Member.....	10
Table D: 2023 G7 Hiroshima Final Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	11
1. Regional Security: Sanctions.....	12
2. Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine.....	45
3. Non-Proliferation: Responsible Nuclear Supply Chain.....	72
4. Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures.....	103
5. Climate Change: Emission Reduction Policies.....	127
6. Energy: Clean Energy Technologies.....	159
7. Energy: Low Carbon and Renewable Hydrogen Markets.....	223
8. Environment: Conservation Measures.....	298
9. Food and Agriculture: Healthy and Safe Diets.....	331
10. Food and Agriculture: Food Safety and Sustainable Production.....	358
11. Health: Life Expectancy.....	404
12. Human Rights: Forced Labour.....	480
13. Education: Inclusivity and Equity.....	499
14. Gender: Labour Markets.....	528
15. Labour and Employment: Job Creation.....	551
16. Digital Economy: Digital Ecosystem with Trust.....	578
17. Macroeconomics: Fiscal Sustainability and Price Stability.....	605
18. Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs.....	643
19. Development: Official Development Assistance.....	662
20. Trade: Resilient Supply Chains.....	705

4. Climate Change: Domestic Mitigation Measures

“We reiterate our commitment made in Elmau last year to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.”

G7 Hiroshima G7 Leaders’ Communique

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

On 21 May 2023, at the Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders “[reiterated their] commitment made in Elmau in 2015 to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving [their] Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets. Although G7 concerns regarding global climate change date back as early as the 1985 Bonn Summit, the specific focus on domestic mitigation efforts has been shaped by the adoption of more recent frameworks bringing together political, economic, and legal efforts to strengthen collective action.⁵²³ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines “mitigation” in terms of “human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases,” and serves a dual role alongside adaptation to climate change in contributing to the objectives of Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁵²⁴ The watershed development for focus on domestic mitigation measures has come in countries integrating them into their NDCs, short-to-medium term targets for greenhouse gas emissions required to be submitted by parties to the Paris Agreement every five years.⁵²⁵

At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the United Nations adopted the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, committing to knowledge development on greenhouse gas reduction to control global emission levels.⁵²⁶

At the 1997 G8 Denver Summit, G8 leaders announced their support for a strong agreement that is consistent with the Berlin Mandate at the Third Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in Kyoto.⁵²⁷ The leaders committed to achieving meaningful and equitable targets that will result in emissions reductions by 2010.

⁵²³ The Bonn Economic Declaration: Towards Sustained Growth and Higher Employment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 4 May 1985. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1985bonn/communique.html>

⁵²⁴ Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva), 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ipcc_wg3_ar5_summary-for-policymakers.pdf

⁵²⁵ What are NDCs and how do they drive climate action?, United Nations Development Program, 31 May 2023. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/NDCs-nationally-determined-contributions-climate-change-what-you-need-to-know>.

⁵²⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro) 14 June 1992. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N92/836/55/PDF/N9283655.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵²⁷ G8 Denver Summit Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 22 June 1997. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm>

At the 1997 Third COP, the Parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol to require industrialized economies and transitioning economies to reduce dependency on greenhouse gases on the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.”⁵²⁸ The Protocol required individual emissions reduction targets for countries in accordance with their national capabilities.

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the United Nations adopted a Political Declaration and Implementation Plan, which included provisions to reduce emissions through technological development and implement the Kyoto Protocol.⁵²⁹

At the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized that the global accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) mandated by the Montreal Protocol was leading to a corresponding increase in hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), themselves a damaging greenhouse gas. As such, the leaders committed to working with partners to achieve HFC emissions reductions.⁵³⁰

At the 2009 COP15, Parties agreed to the Copenhagen Accord, which endorsed the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol and recognized the scientific need to reduce emissions, including through setting mitigation targets on developed economies.⁵³¹

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders agreed to join the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants. This initiative requires parties to develop strategies to reduce short term pollutants, such as methane, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons, to reduce global warming and improve health.⁵³²

At the 2014 G7 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders committed to communicating their intentions for NDCs in advance of COP21 in the first quarter of 2015 in Paris. The leaders also welcomed the Green Climate Fund’s operating rules and incoming commencement of initial resource mobilization.⁵³³

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their determination to adopt a strong protocol at COP21 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, decarbonize the global economy, and reduce global temperature levels.⁵³⁴

At the 2015 COP21, Parties adopted the Paris Agreement to commit towards nationally determined contributions to reduce emissions in order to limit global temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.⁵³⁵

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the recently signed Paris Agreement, and welcomed the fact that all G7 members were signatories to the treaty. Recognizing the importance of mitigating short-lived pollutant emissions such as black carbon, HFCs, and methane, the G7

⁵²⁸ What is the Kyoto Protocol?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol

⁵²⁹ Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, United Nations (Johannesburg) 4 September 2002. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/636/93/PDF/N0263693.pdf?OpenElement>

⁵³⁰ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2009. Access Date: December 18, 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/>

⁵³¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session, held in Copenhagen from 7 to 19 December 2009, United Nations (Copenhagen) 30 March 2010. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://unfccc.int/documents/6103#beg>

⁵³² Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 19 May 2012. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/index.html>

⁵³³ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

⁵³⁴ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 June 2015. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁵³⁵ The Paris Agreement, United Nations (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

leaders resolved to drive down their emissions, and supported the adoption of a Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down amendment in 2016.⁵³⁶

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders committed to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, including by decreasing collective emissions by half by 2030 and improving climate finance by 2025.⁵³⁷

At the 2021 COP26, the Parties adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, which aimed to reduce the use of excessive coal energy in order to move towards net-zero emissions.⁵³⁸

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 leaders committed to stepping up their implementation of the Nature-based Solutions framework advanced by the United Nations Environment Assembly address the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution. Nature-based solutions would be incorporated into NDCs going forward.⁵³⁹

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to “[reiterate their commitment made in Elmau last year to] rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving [their] Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.” This commitment therefore has one goal: to implement country-level NDCs, focusing on mitigation goals. It is therefore beyond the scope of this report to monitor implementation around adaptation or conservation; this report focuses on mitigation efforts and their rapid implementation.

Definitions and Concepts

“Rapidly” is understood to mean doing something very quickly.⁵⁴⁰

“Implement” is understood to mean to give practical effect to and ensure actual fulfillment by concrete measures.⁵⁴¹

“Domestic” is understood to mean of, relating to, or originating within a country and especially one’s own country.⁵⁴²

“Mitigation” is understood to mean the process or result of reducing harmful emissions and ensuring that there is a continuous plan in place for these goals.⁵⁴³

“Measures” is understood to mean an action taken.⁵⁴⁴

⁵³⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 24 May 2018. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

⁵³⁷ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 13 June 2021. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communication.html>

⁵³⁸ The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26, United Nations (Glasgow) 13 December 2021. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-glasgow-climate-pact-key-outcomes-from-cop26>

⁵³⁹ G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May 2022. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communication.html>

⁵⁴⁰ Rapidly, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rapidly>

⁵⁴¹ Implement, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/implement>

⁵⁴² Domestic, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/domestic>

⁵⁴³ Mitigation, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mitigation>

⁵⁴⁴ Measure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/measure>

“Nationally Determined Contribution Targets” is understood to mean the objectives and goals set out by each member government to manage the effects of climate change, such as emission targets. Each signatory for the Paris Agreement outlined their NDCs that would allow them to pursue a 1.5°C emissions cap.

General Interpretive Guidelines

This commitment examines actions taken by G7 members domestically, meaning within their own jurisdictions. As such, any actions that take place internationally, such as treaties, agreements, foreign aid, does not count towards compliance. Further, actions solely focused on adaptation or conservation, or any action not explicitly for mitigation, also does not count towards compliance.

This report applies a depth analysis whereby member action is monitored on a strong to weak scale. Strong actions may include actions with a clear and short-term timetable, legislative bills that are tabled in parliament, policy mixes, or funding. Weaker, or less than strong, action can include would be a statement that outlines a plan to do something but contains no tangible action, verbal reiterations of support, or attending meetings.

This report also applies a breadth analysis, where members must take several strong actions for full compliance, a few strong or several less than strong for partial compliance, or only one or two actions for non-compliance.

All actions must be aligned with each G7 members’ most recent NDC and its component part on mitigation, as documented on the UNFCCC NDC registry.⁵⁴⁵

Thus, full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that implement several, strong measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs that are able to be implemented within a short-term period, namely one year. Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that implement some less than strong measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs, or that will take longer than a year to implement.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member does not implement measures on mitigation in accordance with their NDCs. This would mean that a member has not taken action to tackle emissions, and with that, has also not done so rapidly.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if G7 members do not implement even some mitigation measures in accordance with their nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
0	Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that implement some less than strong mitigation measures in accordance with their NDCs.
+1	Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that implement several strong mitigation measures in accordance with their NDCs.

*Compliance Director: Armaan Ahmad
Lead Analysts: Tyler Fu and Ysabel Atienza*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard Joyce Murray and Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson announced the formal creation of the Task Force on Sustainable Tidal Energy Development in the Bay of Fundy.⁵⁴⁶ This Task Force will inquire into the efficacy of instituting tidal

⁵⁴⁵ NDC Registry (New York) n.d. Access Date: 28 November 2023. <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

⁵⁴⁶ Task Force on Sustainable Tidal Energy Development in the Bay of Fundy Interim Report, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Ottawa) 20 June 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/ffhpp-ppph/publications/bay-fundy-tidal-interim-report-baie-fundy-marees-rapport-provisoire-eng.html>

energy collection sources in Nova Scotia to reduce reliance on greenhouse gas emissions. This contributes to Canada's domestic emissions mitigations by exploring alternatives to traditional sources of climate pollution.

On 27 June 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault released the National Adaptation Strategy to the public, which outlines the steps towards climate resilience that Canada is endeavoring to fulfill.⁵⁴⁷ The Strategy employs five key themes to structure its calls to action, including disaster resilience, health and wellbeing, nature and biodiversity, infrastructure and economy and workers. This strategy also aims to accelerate the use of nature-based solutions towards climate change mitigation, and to support the integration of mitigation with adaptation methodologies.

On 29 June 2023, Minister of Public Safety Marco Mendicino and Minister of Emergency Preparedness Bill Blair released the Public Safety Canada Departmental Plan 2023-24, which reaffirmed Public Safety Canada's commitment to the National Adaptation Strategy on Climate Change.⁵⁴⁸ The National Adaptation Strategy calls for disaster resilience programs to be enacted at a federal level for domestic security purposes, using the Emergency Management Framework. Public Safety Canada is also undertaking a review of its disaster recovery programs in line with the completion of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements Advisory Panel.

On 13 July 2023, the Government of Canada declared a CAD9 million investment towards three Ontario universities for the purpose of reducing localized carbon emissions.⁵⁴⁹ This investment was collected by federal pollution pricing, and it is now being used to endow Canadian institutions with the ability to develop emissions reduction capabilities. The projects being undertaken at these universities have an intended goal of reducing emissions by 35,000 tonnes by 2030.

On 24 July 2023, the Government of Canada published a report on its compliance with a G20 commitment to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.⁵⁵⁰ This report clarified the terms of this agreement in 2009 and the scope and application of these guidelines. This demonstrates Canada's adherence to emissions reductions measures in the medium term.

On 8 August 2023, Minister Guilbeault and Minister Wilkinson released "Powering Canada Forward: Building a Clean, Affordable, and Reliable Electricity System for Every Region in Canada."⁵⁵¹ This plan announced the dedication of CAD40 billion to clean electricity and emissions mitigation measures. Additionally, CAD1.5 billion is being provided to the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program which supports clean energy infrastructure. Clean Energy for Indigenous, Rural and Remote Communities program will receive an additional CAD500 million to reduce diesel pollution.

⁵⁴⁷ Canada's National Adaptation Strategy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/national-adaptation-strategy/full-strategy.html>

⁵⁴⁸ Public Safety Canada Departmental Plan 2023-24, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 29 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/dprtmntl-pln-2023-24/index-en.aspx>

⁵⁴⁹ Government of Canada supporting Ontario universities with funding to reduce pollution to achieve environmental success, Government of Canada (Hamilton) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2023/07/government-of-canada-supporting-ontario-universities-with-funding-to-reduce-pollution-to-achieve-environmental-success.html>

⁵⁵⁰ Inefficient Fossil Fuel Subsidies Government of Canada – Guidelines, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 July 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/inefficient-fossil-fuel-subsidies/guidelines.html>

⁵⁵¹ Powering Canada Forward: Building a Clean, Affordable, and Reliable Electricity System for Every Region in Canada', Government of Canada (Ottawa) 8 August 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/energy-sources-distribution/electricity-infrastructure/powering-canada-forward-building-clean-affordable-and-reliable-electricity-system-for/25259>

On 24 August 2023, the Government of Canada began to provide funding to Indigenous communities for self-determined climate action, which reaffirmed its 2022 Budget for the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.⁵⁵² Over the span of three years, the Government will distribute CAD29.6 million to First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities.

On 21 September 2023, Natural Resources Canada announced the Greener Homes Grant, which seeks to cover the costs associated with retrofitting Canadian homes with climate-resilient technology.⁵⁵³ Such technologies include home insulation, heat pumps and solar panels, all of which help Canadian homes achieve greater climate efficiency, thus reducing the carbon emissions of households incorporated in the program.

On 27 September 2023, Natural Resources Canada released “Canada’s Carbon Management Strategy,” which details different strategies, including decarbonizing heavy industry, low-carbon hydrogen production and carbon removal, for Canada to reduce its carbon emissions.⁵⁵⁴ This plan demonstrates Canada’s commitment to advancing federal carbon management technologies. Natural Resources Canada also announced its intention to continue investing in the development of new climate technologies, such as through the Canada Growth Fund which has CAD15 billion at its disposal.

On 1 November 2023, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) released its Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy 2023 to 2027 in which it announced its intention to adhere to the Government’s climate change reduction targets of diverting 75 per cent of non-hazardous operational waste from landfills, transitioning to a net zero economy and meeting climate-resilient operations by 2050.⁵⁵⁵ The CFIA reported it has achieved 73 per cent of its target of 75 per cent waste diversion in laboratory operations. In line with its desire to reach climate-resilient operations, the CFIA is working towards 100 per cent clean electricity use on its premises, on which it has achieved 74 per cent fulfillment.

On 14 November 2023, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Francis Drouin launched the new Agricultural Methane Reduction Challenge, which provides CAD12 million in funding to projects dealing with procedures and technologies from innovators that will reduce methane emissions from cattle.⁵⁵⁶

On 26 January 2024, Minister Guilbeault introduced a CAD12.8 million investment into 27 Indigenous climate change initiatives domestically to support “biodiversity, climate resilience, and human well-being.”⁵⁵⁷ These initiatives are positioned to reduce domestic climate change emissions and provide Indigenous communities with an opportunity to engage in a “holistic and sustainable approach to conservation.”

⁵⁵² Canada’s Partnership with Indigenous Peoples on Climate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/indigenous-partnership.html>

⁵⁵³ Canada Greener Homes Grant, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 21 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/energy-efficiency/homes/canada-greener-homes-initiative/canada-greener-homes-grant/canada-greener-homes-grant/23441>

⁵⁵⁴ Canada’s Carbon Management Strategy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/climate-change/canadas-green-future/capturing-the-opportunity-carbon-management-strategy-for-canada/canadas-carbon-management-strategy/25337#a3>

⁵⁵⁵ Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy 2023 to 2027, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (Ottawa) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://inspection.canada.ca/about-cfia/transparency/corporate-management-reporting/fsds/dsds-2023-2027/eng/1694612250645/1694612251426>

⁵⁵⁶ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada launches new Agricultural Methane Reduction Challenge, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Sainte-Clotilde) 14 November 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2023/11/agriculture-and-agri-food-canada-launches-new-agricultural-methane-reduction-challenge.html>

⁵⁵⁷ Canada boosts conservation and restoration efforts with investment in 27 new Indigenous-Led Natural Climate Solutions (Gatineau) 26 January 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2024/01/canada-boosts-conservation-and-restoration-efforts-with-investments-in-27-new-indigenous-led-natural-climate-solutions.html>

On 14 February 2024, the Department of Finance announced the annual rebate amount from Canada's Carbon Rebate program for 2024-25.⁵⁵⁸ This program provides every Canadian household a government carbon rebate, with lower-income households intended to benefit the most. Rebates will be provided to households in provinces subject to the federal carbon pricing scheme.

On 15 February 2024, Minister Wilkinson announced the injection of a CAD5 million investment in the Saskatchewan Research Council from the Critical Minerals Research, Development and Demonstration program.⁵⁵⁹ This investment in part aims to support the mining of minerals needed for the development of electric vehicles in Canada. Increased electric vehicle supply will correspond with domestic climate change mitigation measures.

On 11 April 2024, Canada alongside France announced a partnership from 2024-2027 that would enable them to jointly address the issue of climate change.⁵⁶⁰ Both countries acknowledged and reaffirmed their commitment towards their NDCs and laid out a nine-point plan to address the issue across various dimensions.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁵⁶¹ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. It has instituted federal funding measures and strategies to reduce carbon emissions, most of which have been enacted immediately. term.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lauren Thomas

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 23 May 2023, Minister for Transport Clément Beaune decreed a ban on short-haul flights through specific routes of air traffic, banning flight connections between the cities of Nantes, Bordeaux, Lyon, and Paris-Orly.⁵⁶²

On 23 June 2023, the French government released their plans for their Carbon Capture Storage and Use Strategy with the following chronological goals: by 2030, 4 to 8.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide will be

⁵⁵⁸ Government announces Canada Carbon Rebate amounts for 2024-25, Department of Finance (Ottawa) 14 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2024/02/government-announces-canada-carbon-rebate-amounts-for-2024-25.html>

⁵⁵⁹ Canada to Boost Supply of Critical Minerals and Strengthen Value Chains With Investment in the Saskatchewan Research Council, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 15 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2024/02/canada-to-boost-supply-of-critical-minerals-and-strengthen-value-chains-with-investment-in-the-saskatchewan-research-council.html>

⁵⁶⁰ Partnership between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Canada for the climate and the environment – 2024-2027, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Toronto) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/corporate/international-affairs/partnerships-countries-regions/europe/canada-france-agreement.html>

⁵⁶¹ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communiqué_Final.pdf

⁵⁶² Clément Beaune salue la publication du décret qui rend effective l'interdiction des lignes aériennes en cas d'alternative de moins de 2h30 en train, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires (Paris) 23 May 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 13 November 2023. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/clement-beaune-salue-publication-du-decret-qui-rend-effective-linterdiction-des-lignes-aeriennes-en>

captured; by 2050, 15 to 20 million tonnes will be captured; and by 2050, a surplus of 10 million tonnes will be captured from non-industrial sectors.⁵⁶³

On 1 October 2023, the recently established Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) engaged with the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, aiming to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 55 per cent, with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.⁵⁶⁴

On 23 November 2023, Minister of Agriculture Marc Fesneau chaired the High Council for Forest and Wood, along with Minister for Ecological Transition and Cohesion of the Territories Christophe Béchu and Minister Delegate for Industry Roland Lescure.⁵⁶⁵ The actions agreed upon at the meeting include knowledge development about forests, investments in processing companies, support for forest renewal, facilitation of contractual agreements between upstream and downstream actors and engagement in consultative efforts in territories concerning forestry issues. The ministers confirmed over EUR500 million in mobilization for 2024 for the forest-wood sector within ecological planning. These initiatives will be directed towards counteracting the weakening of carbon sinks.

On 12 February 2024, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty jointly announced a new subsidy program for green vehicles.⁵⁶⁶ This program will implement a conversion and ecological bonus to incentivize the French to buy green cars.

On 28 February 2024, Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion Christoph Béchu announced a low carbon label for the agriculture sector.⁵⁶⁷ The agriculture sector accounts for 18 per cent of all emissions, and this new promotion aims to incentivize decarbonization.

On 3 April 2024, the “COP de la région Île-de-France” was launched.⁵⁶⁸ This launch allows France and Île-de-France to work together and take the necessary actions to achieve a successful ecological transition. As such, COP of the Île-de-France region aims to address the major challenges of ecological transitions, mainly “reducing greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the effects of climate change”.

⁵⁶³ Lancement d’une consultation sur la stratégie CCUS, Conseil national de l’industrie (Paris) 23 June 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 13 November 2023. <https://www.conseil-national-industrie.gouv.fr/actualites/consultation-sur-la-strategie-nationale-ccus>

⁵⁶⁴ Mise en œuvre du Mécanisme d’ajustement carbone aux frontières (MACF) au 1er octobre 2023, Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires (Paris) 1 October 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/mise-en-oeuvre-du-mecanisme-dajustement-carbone-aux-frontieres-macf-au-1er-octobre-2023>

⁵⁶⁵ Réunion du Conseil supérieur de la forêt et du bois : un bilan très positif des assises de 2022, et un nouveau cap ambitieux fixé par le Gouvernement dans le cadre de la planification écologique, Ministère de l’Agriculture et de la Souveraineté alimentaire (Paris). 24 November 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 7 December 2023. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/reunion-du-conseil-superieur-de-la-foret-et-du-bois-un-bilan-tres-positif-des-assises-de-2022-et-un>

⁵⁶⁶ Brief presse : Bonus écologique et prime à la conversion - - Mardi 13 février à 10h00, Ministère de la Transition Écologique et de la Cohésion des Territoires (Paris) 12 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/brief-presse-bonus-ecologique-et-prime-conversion-mardi-13-fevrier-10h00>

⁵⁶⁷ Salon international de l’agriculture: Participation de Christophe Béchu et d’Agnès Pannier-Runacher à la conférence « Atténuation et Diagnostics Climat » organisée par l’Ademe, Ministère de la Transition Écologique et de la Cohésion des Territoires (Paris) 28 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/salon-international-lagriculture-participation-christophe-bechu-et-dagnes-pannier-runacher>

⁵⁶⁸ Lancement de la COP de la région Île-de-France, Gouvernement de la République française (Paris) 3 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.prefectures-regions.gouv.fr/ile-de-france/Region-et-institutions/L-action-de-l-Etat/Amenagement-du-territoire-transport-et-environnement/Environnement/Lancement-de-la-COP-de-la-region-Ile-de-France>

On 11 April 2024, France alongside Canada announced a partnership from 2024-2027 that would enable them to jointly address the issue of climate change.⁵⁶⁹ Both countries acknowledged and reaffirmed their commitment towards their NDCs and laid out a nine-point plan to address the issue across various dimensions. This partnership will enhance both countries' efforts to meet their NDCs.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁵⁷⁰ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

On 2 May 2024, the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion announced France's goals to develop carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement clauses.⁵⁷¹

France has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. This is demonstrated through the implementation of a ban on short-haul flights and the adoption of an ambitious Carbon Capture Storage and Use Strategy. The active engagement with the CBAM underscores a commitment to achieving broader climate objectives. These constitute strong actions towards mitigation.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Asena Firouzi

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Chancellor Olaf Scholz, along with several federal ministers, met with Chinese Premier Li Qiang at a press briefing to discuss, among other topics, the responsibility the two countries share as major producers of carbon, leading to their agreement on their shared goals to implement environmentally conscious industrial processes, to accelerate the transition to clean energy and to boost the circular economy.⁵⁷² Chancellor Scholz noted at the press briefing that the leaders had discussed expanding wind and solar energy, as well as increasing the use of renewable energy and gradually reducing the dependency on coal power to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 26 July 2023, the German Government announced an update to its National Hydrogen Strategy in order to increase hydrogen production in the country to meet its 2045 target for carbon neutrality.⁵⁷³ Overall, the updated strategy will aim, among other objectives, to accelerate the expansion of the hydrogen market in Germany, ensuring that hydrogen is available to the general population and applying hydrogen use to industrial

⁵⁶⁹ Partnership between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Canada for the climate and the environment – 2024-2027, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Toronto) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/corporate/international-affairs/partnerships-countries-regions/europe/canada-france-agreement.html>

⁵⁷⁰ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

⁵⁷¹ Capture, utilisation et stockage du carbone (Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage – CCUS), Ministère de la Transition Écologique et de la Cohésion des Territoires (Paris) 2 May 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/capture-utilisation-et-stockage-du-carbone-carbon-capture-utilization-and-storage-ccus>

⁵⁷² Meeting global challenges together, Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 20 June 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/german-chinese-intergovernmental-consultations-2197554>

⁵⁷³ Germany Updates its National Hydrogen Strategy, Global CCS Institute (Melbourne) 7 August 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/news-media/latest-news/germany-updates-its-national-hydrogen-strategy/>

sectors.⁵⁷⁴ This strategy will help Germany move towards its goal of becoming the largest supplier of hydrogen technologies by 2030.

On 10 August 2023, Germany received EUR6.5 billion in aid from the European Commission for its scheme to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.⁵⁷⁵

On 20 October 2023, the Bundestag adopted new toll regulations on trucks using federal highways to include carbon pricing.⁵⁷⁶ This regulation will be implemented from 1 December 2023, as an amendment to the Federal Highways Toll Act.⁵⁷⁷ The toll will charge EUR200 for every tonne of carbon surcharge.

On 23 October 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment.⁵⁷⁸ This meeting was intended to discuss the adoption of carbon markets in order to reduce carbon emissions.

On 1 December 2023, Chancellor Scholz, along with Chilean Foreign Minister Alberto van Klaveren, co-hosted the launch of the Climate Club at 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai. The Climate Club will work towards implementing a carbon-free industrial sector and was established under Germany's 2022 G7 Presidency.⁵⁷⁹ On 20 December 2023, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck announced that Germany was the first EU member state to join the Auctions as a Service scheme through the European Hydrogen Bank.⁵⁸⁰ Participation in the scheme is also accompanied by another EUR350 million for electrolyzer projects in Germany.

On 22 January 2024, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection and the Federal Ministry for Development Cooperation jointly launched an initiative called Partners for Review which is an interdisciplinary group of actors meant to share their expertise and insights regarding the implementation of sustainable development goals in Germany.⁵⁸¹ By engaging in this important dialogue, Germany can pre-emptively overcome potential challenges towards adapting their mitigation policies.

⁵⁷⁴ National Hydrogen Strategy Update The Federal Government (Berlin) 26 July 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/Energie/national-hydrogen-strategy-update.pdf>

⁵⁷⁵ State aid: Commission approves €6.5 billion German scheme to address carbon leakage risk for energy-intensive companies resulting from national fuel emission trading system, European Commission (Brussels) 10 August 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4105

⁵⁷⁶ Bundestag beschließt Ausweitung der Mautpflicht für Lkw, Bundestag (Berlin) 20 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2023/kw42-de-maut-971416>

⁵⁷⁷ For better climate protection in freight transport, Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 14 June 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/lorry-toll-co2-2196348>

⁵⁷⁸ Results of Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_02084.html

⁵⁷⁹ The beginning of the end of the fossil fuel era, Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 13 December 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/cop-28-2247402>

⁵⁸⁰ Today, the European Commission and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action are announcing a new milestone in boosting sustainable and clean energy funding for the hydrogen ramp-up across Europe, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (Berlin) 20 December 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2023/12/20231220-boosting-sustainable-and-clean-energy-across-europe.html>

⁵⁸¹ Implementation of the SDGs in Germany, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 22 January 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/topics/sustainability/overview-sustainability/2030-agenda/implementation-of-the-sdgs-in-germany>

On 26 February 2024, Minister Habeck presented draft legislation to implement Carbon Capture Storage devices in Germany.⁵⁸² This would allow the government to capture carbon dioxide and transport it offshore.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁵⁸³ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective NDC targets. Germany has enacted legislation that will help reduce emissions in the near future. These constitute strong actions towards mitigation.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

In June 2023, Italy proposed the National Integrated Plan for Energy and Climate to the European Commission, with plans to achieve varying climate targets, including support for green investments and renewable energies for small- and medium-sized enterprises, support for transitioning supply chains to net-zero technologies and developing low-emission infrastructure.⁵⁸⁴

On 14 June 2023, Italy passed a new law that allows speed limits on highways and motorways in urban areas with high levels of air pollution to be reduced either temporarily or permanently to allow for reductions in emissions from traffic.⁵⁸⁵

On 3 July 2023, Italy sent a new energy and climate plan to the European Commission indicating its willingness to increase investments and other actions towards meeting the European Union's 2030 target to reduce carbon emissions.⁵⁸⁶ Among the steps outlined in this plan is the proposal to close down all coal-fired power plants in most of the country, except in Sardinia, where the move will be delayed for three years for infrastructural preparations. Italy also increased its goal for renewable energy usage from 55 per cent to 65 per cent of total electricity production, as well as from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of total energy consumption.

⁵⁸² Minister Habeck intends to make it possible to use CCS: "Without CCS, there is no way we can reach our climate targets.", Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (Berlin) 26 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2024/02/20240226-minister-habeck-intends-to-make-it-possible-to-use-ccs.html>

⁵⁸³ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

⁵⁸⁴ PIANO NAZIONALE INTEGRATO PER L'ENERGIA E IL CLIMA, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) June 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/PNIEC_2023.pdf

⁵⁸⁵ Italian regions allowed to lower speed limits to reduce pollution, Reuters (Rome) 14 June 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/italian-regions-allowed-lower-speed-limits-reduce-pollution-2023-06-14/>

⁵⁸⁶ Italy sends Brussels new energy, climate goals for 2030, Reuters (London) 3 July 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/italy-sends-brussels-new-energy-climate-goals-2030-2023-07-03/>

On 14 July 2023, the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy signed an agreement with De Nora Italy Hydrogen Technologies to provide EUR32.25 million in support of the organization's proposed gigafactory, which would lead to increased low-emissions technology.⁵⁸⁷

On 15 November 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and the Energy Department or General Directorate for Infrastructure and Security cooperated in establishing the measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification framework as a regulatory identification for the country's reduction of methane gas emissions.⁵⁸⁸

On 19 December 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security announced funding will be catered to the development of district heating networks which will contribute to emission reduction targets.⁵⁸⁹ This funding affirms the Ministry's commitment to "promoting efficient district heating as an important technology for decarbonising and reducing atmospheric emissions."

On 23 January 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security issued the Renewable Energy Community decree.⁵⁹⁰ Minister of Environment and Security Gilberto Pichetto aims to strengthen Italy's energy security while reaching its climate objectives.

On 26 February 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security launched a consultation to receive feedback on the national integrated energy and climate plan that was presented in June 2023.⁵⁹¹ Feedback will be integrated into the final plan. Minister Pichetto stated that active contribution allows for the development of an efficient national plan to reduce emissions.

On 20 March 2024, Minister Pichetto stated that the Ministry is "working on the drafting of a Consolidated Law on procedural simplifications for renewables."⁵⁹² The Consolidated Law will include all regulations relating to the use of renewables.

On 11 April 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security held a meeting to discuss new measures that are capable of complying with European targets.⁵⁹³ Minister Pichetto stated that a roadmap will be

⁵⁸⁷ De Nora signs with the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy the decree granting, within the framework of the IPCEI scheme, a public funding of Euro 32,250,000 to finance the Gigafactory Project, in the form of reimbursement of expenses incurred., De Nora (Milan) 14 July 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.denora.com/media/press-release/2023/De-Nora-signs-with-the-Ministry-of-Enterprises-and-Made-in-Italy-the-decree-granting--within-the-framework-of-the-IPCEI-scheme--a-public-funding-of-Euro-32-250-000-to-finance-the-Gigafactory-Project--in-the-form-of-reimbursement-of-expenses-incurred..html>

⁵⁸⁸ Pubblicata la dichiarazione dei 14 partecipanti del gruppo di lavoro sul "Framework" per la riduzione delle emissioni di metano, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 15 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access date: 15 November 2023. <https://www.mase.gov.it/notizie/pubblicata-la-dichiarazione-dei-14-partecipanti-del-gruppo-di-lavoro-sul-framework-la>

⁵⁸⁹ PNRR: Mase, Finanziati 26 progetti per lo sviluppo delle reti di teleriscaldamento, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 19 December 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/pnrr-mase-finanziati-26-progetti-lo-sviluppo-delle-reti-di-teleriscaldamento>

⁵⁹⁰ Energia: MASE, pubblicato decreto CER, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 25 January 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/energia-mase-pubblicato-decreto-cer>

⁵⁹¹ Clima-Energia: il MASE avvia la consultazione sulla proposta di PNIEC, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 26 February 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/clima-energia-il-mase-avvia-la-consultazione-sulla-proposta-di-pniec>

⁵⁹² Energia, Pichetto: "lavoriamo su testo unico per le rinnovabili", Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 20 March 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/energia-pichetto-lavoriamo-su-testo-unico-le-rinnovabili>

⁵⁹³ Qualità dell'aria: Pichetto, "individuare set di misure nazionali aggiuntive rispetto ai piani regionali", Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 11 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/qualita-dellaria-pichetto-individuare-set-di-misure-nazionali-aggiuntive-rispetto-ai>

developed “to incentivize the possible resumption of the use of nuclear energy in Italy through new technologies.”

On 18 April 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security noted that they will be receiving declarations of interests on behalf of the port of authorities to develop port infrastructure for the purposes of creating offshore wind energy.⁵⁹⁴ This fulfils Energy Decree 181 of 2023 which encourages the production of energy from offshore wind power plants to assist decarbonization and energy transition.

On 18 April 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security announced that EUR150 million will be catered towards the funding of the production of hydrogen in abandoned industrial areas.⁵⁹⁵

On 19 April 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security attended the Ecomed 2024 event in Catania.⁵⁹⁶ The Ministry discussed the development of LIFE projects and “green jobs.”

On 27 April 2024, Minister Pichetto, alongside the National Platform for Sustainable Nuclear Power, announced the creation of a high-level group to “redesign the legislative, regulatory and governance scope of the Italian regulatory system, to accommodate a possible program for the resumption of nuclear production in Italy.”⁵⁹⁷ The creation of the high-level group will help create a plan to accelerate nuclear production and thus, reducing emissions.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁵⁹⁸ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective NDC targets. Italy has implemented a wide range of new reforms and innovative legislation which will help advance their goal of meeting their NDC targets. Along with these actions, Italy has continued to invest in a green transition, reaffirm their commitment, and take an active leadership role ahead of the Apulia Summit.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Asena Firouzi

Japan: 0

Japan partially complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

⁵⁹⁴ Energia: MASE, al via manifestazione di interesse per eolico off-shore nei porti, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 18 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/energia-mase-al-manifestazione-di-interesse-eolico-shore-nei-porti>

⁵⁹⁵ Hydrogen Valleys: il MASE finanzia nuovi progetti per la produzione di idrogeno in aree industriali dismesse, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 18 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/hydrogen-valleys-il-mase-finanzia-nuovi-progetti-la-produzione-di-idrogeno-aree>

⁵⁹⁶ Il MASE a Ecomed, tra i temi CER, progetti LIFE e lavori verdi, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 19 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/notizie/il-mase-ecom-ed-tra-i-temi-cer-progetti-life-e-lavori-verdi>

⁵⁹⁷ Energia: Pichetto, in PNIEC analisi di scenario su quota prodotta da fonte nucleare, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 27 April 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Date Accessed: 5 May 2024.

<https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/energia-pichetto-pniec-analisi-di-scenario-su-quota-prodotta-da-fonte-nucleare>

⁵⁹⁸ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

On 28 September 2023, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry held the Asia Zero Emissions Community International Conference in order to promote Japan's Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and the creation of carbon markets.⁵⁹⁹ The JCM is intended to help achieve targets for emissions reductions by promoting decarbonization through Japanese technologies and infrastructures.⁶⁰⁰

On 2 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment announced a new financial framework to help businesses and industries successfully decarbonize their practice.⁶⁰¹

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced new Climate Transition Bonds which aims to incentivize and support industries to switch to renewable energy sources.⁶⁰² Further it aims to help the private sector conduct new research on renewable energy sources.

On 23 October 2023, the Ministry of the Environment co-hosted the Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.⁶⁰³ This meeting was intended to discuss the adoption of carbon markets in order to reduce carbon emissions.

On 1 December 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai where he outlined several new initiatives that Japan will implement in the near future.⁶⁰⁴ These include a carbon pricing scheme, a comprehensive switch to renewable energy, and ending the new construction of coal power plants.

On 7 December 2023, Prime Minister Kishida and Norwegian Prime Minister Jonas Gahr held a bilateral meeting where Prime Minister Kishida reiterated the urgency to address the climate crisis.⁶⁰⁵ They discussed implementing a decarbonization pathway for shipping, aiding an industrial green transition, alongside their existing Asia Zero Emission Community Platform.

On 1 February 2024, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) announced that the period between February 26-March 1 will be known as Climate Change and Zero Carbon City Week. This new initiative by the Ministry of the Environment aims to hold three events to discuss policy and new initiatives related to the decarbonization of cities.⁶⁰⁶

On 14 February 2024, the Government of Japan auctioned off a new class of bonds known as Climate Transition Bonds. Climate Transition Bonds aim to support companies and governments in reducing emissions

⁵⁹⁹ AZEC International Conference to Promote the JCM and Develop Carbon Markets, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 29 September 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_02018.html

⁶⁰⁰ Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 July 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page1we_000105.html

⁶⁰¹ Compilation of the Paper Titled "Addressing the Challenges of Financed Emissions", Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 October 2023. Access Date: 18 November 2023. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_02016.html

⁶⁰² Statement by Prime Minister Kishida at PRI in Person 2023, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 3 October 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202310/03pri.html

⁶⁰³ Results of Eighth Strategic Dialogue of the Carbon Market Platform, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_02084.html

⁶⁰⁴ Statement by Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio at COP28 World Climate Action Summit, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Dubai) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/101_kishida/statement/202312/01statement.html

⁶⁰⁵ Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 7 December 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023.

⁶⁰⁶ Announcement of Climate Change and Zero Carbon City Week, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 18 February 2024. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_02423.html

and harm to the environment.⁶⁰⁷ Originally announced in October of 2023 the introduction of these bonds these bonds intend to incentivize or encourage companies to buy bonds and reduce emissions..

On 1 March 2024, the 22nd Informal Meeting on Further Actions against Climate Change concluded in Tokyo.⁶⁰⁸ This summit brought together government representatives from around the world to discuss actions to fight climate change.

On 11 April 2024, Japan announced a new partnership with the United States to lower the costs of windfarms.⁶⁰⁹ Under this agreement, both nations will work to accelerate the development of wind farms to meet the United States' goal of installing 15GW of offshore wind capacity by 2035.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁶¹⁰ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. Japan took some strong action, such as advancing climate bonds, supporting business' efforts to mitigate emissions, and partnerships, and took some less than strong action, such as holding meetings and conferences reaffirming its climate commitments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Zach Lidder and Armaan Ahmad

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 20 June 2023, Industry Minister Nusrat Ghani declared that GBP218 million would be directed towards developing sophisticated green aviation technologies.⁶¹¹ Greener air travel will allow the UK to make progress on its commitment of achieving net zero aviation by 2050 and develop greener innovations in the air travel industry. Air travel is a significant contributor to domestic carbon emissions. This new investment will provide the UK with the ability to make progress on its long-term carbon emissions commitments.

On 14 September 2023, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Claire Coutinho publicly announced that the Great British Insulation Scheme would allow 300,000 families across the UK to upgrade critical insulation technologies at home.⁶¹² This energy efficiency will result in diminishing demand for fossil

⁶⁰⁷ In Tokyo, Worlds First Sovereign Transition Bonds Make Their Debut, Reuters (London) 14 February 2024. Access Date: 21 February 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/tokyo-worlds-first-sovereign-transition-bonds-make-their-debut-2024-02-14/>

⁶⁰⁸ 22nd Informal Meeting on Further Actions Against Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 1 March 2024. Access Date: 18 April 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page23e_000644_00001.html

⁶⁰⁹ Japan to Collaborate with U.S. on Cutting Floating Offshore Wind Costs, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 16 April 2024. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/article-japan-to-collaborate-with-us-on-cutting-floating-offshore-wind-costs/>

⁶¹⁰ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

⁶¹¹ Over £200 million to help UK lead the way on greener air travel, Department for Business and Trade (London) 20 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/over-200-million-to-help-uk-lead-the-way-on-greener-air-travel>

⁶¹² Families to save hundreds through £1 billion insulation scheme, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 14 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/families-to-save-hundreds-through-1-billion-insulation-scheme>

fuels and increased savings on energy bills. This mitigates domestic reliance on fossil fuels, which has deleterious impacts on the UK's per capita carbon consumption.

On 20 September 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced the UK's success on its achievement of its historical climate change targets, with reference to its ambitious goal of reducing carbon emissions by 68 per cent by 2030.⁶¹³

On 28 September 2023, the UK Government announced its new guidelines to achieve zero emissions vehicles by 2035, thus including the target of 80 per cent of new cars to be zero emission by 2030.⁶¹⁴ A GBP 2 billion government investment will be dedicated to promoting green jobs in the process. Other internal statistics demonstrated that in August 2023, 20 per cent of new cars were zero emissions.

On 9 October 2023, Minister Ghani unveiled a GBP89 million investment directed towards funding net zero vehicle advancement and innovation.⁶¹⁵ There will be 20 projects supported by this investment, including ones seeking to improve net zero tractors, electric vehicle battery systems and offroad vehicles.

On 19 October 2023, Under Secretary of State for Roads and Local Transport Richard Holden announced a GBP200 million investment into a fleet of dozens of zero emission trucks.⁶¹⁶ Heavy goods vehicles are responsible for a 20 per cent proportion of domestic transport emissions. This will factor into the "percentage of new zero-emission cars and vans that manufacturers will be required to produce each year up to 2030 as part of a new pragmatic and realistic pathway to 100 [per cent] zero-emission vehicle sales from 2035."

On 26 October 2023, the Government published its response to the Climate Change Committee's 'Annual Progress Report to Parliament, which was released in June 2023.⁶¹⁷ The response noted the UK's commitment to a target of 1.5°C, as well as its ratification of the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework.

On 31 October 2023, the Environment Agency released the Climate Change Agreements Biennial Progress Report for 2021 and 2022.⁶¹⁸ This report tracked the progress made on voluntary commitments during the target period of 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022. Ultimately, the report found that "the net over-performance against targets was 1.6 million tonnes" of carbon dioxide equivalent. Further, half of the sectors and sub-sectors in the economy met their targets for the period in question. While this demonstrates compliance to domestic climate change mitigation, half of the active sectors and sub-sectors abrogated their duty to comply with commitments they had brokered. This report was released, and therefore was being researched, within the relevant compliance period for this commitment, but it reports on actions prior to the start of this compliance period. Taken together this action therefore counts towards partial compliance.

⁶¹³ PM re-commits UK to Net Zero by 2050 and pledges a 'fairer' path to achieving target to ease the financial burden on British families, Prime Minister's Office (London), 20 September 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-recommits-uk-to-net-zero-by-2050-and-pledges-a-fairer-path-to-achieving-target-to-ease-the-financial-burden-on-british-families>

⁶¹⁴ Government sets out path to zero emission vehicles by 2035, Department for Transport (London), 28 September 2023. Access Date: 2 November. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-path-to-zero-emission-vehicles-by-2035>

⁶¹⁵ £89 million of funding to develop cutting edge new electric vehicle technology, Department for Business and Trade (London) 9 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/89-million-of-funding-to-develop-cutting-edge-new-electric-vehicle-technology>

⁶¹⁶ Government invests £200 million to drive innovation and get more zero emission trucks on our roads, Department for Transport (London) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-invests-200-million-to-drive-innovation-and-get-more-zero-emission-trucks-on-our-roads>

⁶¹⁷ Responding to the Climate Change Committee's (CCC) 2023 Annual Progress Report to Parliament, His Majesty's Government (London) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65393f4ae6c968000daa9b0e/cce-annual-progress-report-2023-government-response.pdf>

⁶¹⁸ Climate change agreements: biennial progress report for 2021 and 2022, Environment Agency (Bristol) 31 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-agreements-cca-biennial-report/climate-change-agreements-biennial-progress-report-for-2021-and-2022>

On 18 December 2023, Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt announced the creation of a new carbon pricing mechanism to be instituted domestically in 2027 against imported goods that face no comparable tax.⁶¹⁹ Foreign carbon intensive products will be subject to this tax to support domestic decarbonization measures and negate “carbon leakage.”

On 18 December 2023, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero published a report entitled “The Long-term Pathway for the UK Emissions Trading Scheme.”⁶²⁰ This brought about the expansion of the Emissions Trading Scheme until 2050 and the development of new carbon pricing initiatives to address carbon leakage.

On 3 January 2024, Technology and Decarbonization Minister Anthony Browne announced the enactment of the “zero emission vehicle mandate,” which pertains to the percentage of carbon intensive automobiles permitted to be sold.⁶²¹ The goal of the mandate is to ensure that 80 per cent of cars sold in 2030 are zero emissions car, a figure which would raise to 100 per cent by 2035. Increased electric charging infrastructure will accompany this plan, notwithstanding the fact that this goal was less ambitious than the prior one.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁶²² This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. By implementing several measures, along with developing new plans, the United Kingdom is on track to meet its NDC targets in a rapid fashion.

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

Analyst: Lauren Thomas

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its respective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 30 June 2023, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Energy announced USD1 billion in funding from the Investing in America Agenda to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas industry.⁶²³

⁶¹⁹ New UK levy to level carbon pricing, HM Treasury (London) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-levy-to-level-carbon-pricing>

⁶²⁰ The long-term pathway for the UK Emissions Trading Scheme, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-emissions-trading-scheme-long-term-pathway/the-long-term-pathway-for-the-uk-emissions-trading-scheme#contents>

⁶²¹ Pathway for zero emission vehicle transition by 2035 becomes law, Department for Transport (London) 3 January 2024. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pathway-for-zero-emission-vehicle-transition-by-2035-becomes-law>

⁶²² Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

⁶²³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Energy Announce Partnership to Provide More than \$1 Billion to Reduce Methane Emissions from Oil and Gas Sector, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 30 June 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/us-environmental-protection-agency-and-us-department-energy-announce-partnership>

On 6 July 2023, the EPA proposed amendments to reporting requirements for petroleum and natural gas systems under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting System, requiring greater accuracy in reports, especially regarding methane emissions.⁶²⁴

On 26 July 2023, the Biden administration hosted the first White House Methane Summit to address climate pollution and create a proper climate infrastructure.⁶²⁵ These efforts outline a path forward to tackle the climate crisis, while also signaling its importance.

On 2 August 2023, the EPA announced USD115 million in grant funding to be available for projects that will reduce emissions from the current national fleet of older diesel engines.⁶²⁶

On 21 September 2023, President Joe Biden directed agencies to consider the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gas (SC–GHG) protocol (a global standard framework to measure greenhouse emissions) in their budgets going forward.⁶²⁷ President Biden also requires them to consider the SC–GHG during the federal procurement processes. Integrating this metric into the procurement process can reduce emissions while saving short- and long-term money with reduced consumption.

On 28 September 2023, the EPA announced at least USD500 million in available funding from the Clean School Bus rebate competition to improve national bus fleets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.⁶²⁸

On 10 October 2023, the EPA announced a loan of USD330 million from the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act to the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District in Missouri to help reduce air emissions from wastewater treatment by 90 per cent.⁶²⁹ The funding will be directed towards energy-efficient, upgraded equipment that will help reduce pollutants and emissions.

On 19 October 2023, the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced USD 103.4 million in loans to help households decarbonize and transition to renewable energy.⁶³⁰ These loans are aligned with the Biden administration’s goal of making this transition feasible for Americans.

⁶²⁴ EPA Proposes Updates to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Requirements for the Oil and Gas Sector, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 6 July 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-updates-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reporting-requirements-oil-and-gas>

⁶²⁵ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Hosts White House Methane Summit to Tackle Dangerous Climate Pollution, while Creating Good-Paying Jobs and Protecting Community Health, The White House (Washington D.C.), 26 July 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/07/26/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-hosts-white-house-methane-summit-to-tackle-dangerous-climate-pollution-while-creating-good-paying-jobs-and-protecting-community-health/>

⁶²⁶ Biden-Harris Administration Announces Availability of \$115 Million in Grants to Cut Harmful Diesel Engine Emissions, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 2 August 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-availability-115-million-grants-cut-harmful>

⁶²⁷ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Combat the Climate Crisis, White House (Washington DC), The White House 21, September 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/09/21/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-announces-new-actions-to-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-combat-the-climate-crisis/#>

⁶²⁸ Biden-Harris Administration Makes \$500 Million Available to Fund School Buses that Reduce Pollution, Save Money, and Protect Health, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 28 September 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-makes-500-million-available-fund-school-buses-reduce>

⁶²⁹ EPA Announces \$330M WIFIA Loan to Reduce Air Emissions from Wastewater Treatment Plants in Missouri, Environmental Protection Agency (Lenexa) 10 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-330m-wifia-loan-reduce-air-emissions-wastewater-treatment-plants>

⁶³⁰ Biden-Harris Administration Announces More Than \$100 Million for Energy Efficiency and Climate Resilience Upgrades in 1,500 Low-Income Households, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Washington D.C.) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023. https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_23_239

On 14 November 2023, the EPA announced USD4 million in climate pollution reduction grants to eleven Indigenous tribes in the Mountains and Plains states in order to help their plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.⁶³¹

On 17 November 2023, the EPA announced USD15 million in available grant funding through the Investing in America agenda for projects that promote the reclamation and destruction of hydrofluorocarbons.⁶³²

On 2 December 2023, the EPA announced a new standard to reduce methane and other air pollutants from the oil and natural gas industry, leveraging cost-effective technologies and other proven solutions to prevent approximately 58 tonnes of methane emissions from 2024 to 2038.⁶³³

On 8 December 2023, Brenda Mallory, chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, attended the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai and shared American progress towards accomplishing its NDCs.⁶³⁴ This includes 100 per cent zero-emission vehicle acquisitions, carbon-free electricity use and a target of 50 per cent emissions reduction by 2032.

On 20 February 2024, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology released a report outlining how the US should increase its efforts to tackle greenhouse gas emissions.⁶³⁵ The recommendations include better tracking of progress towards achieving their NDCs, tracking emissions from all sectors to inform policies, and establishing universal data systems for tracking.

On 28 February 2024, the EPA launched a USD3 billion Clean Ports Program under the Inflation Reduction Act to fund zero-emission port equipment and infrastructure, advancing environmental justice and reducing pollution.⁶³⁶ Port authorities, government agencies, air pollution agencies are all encouraged to apply.

On 29 February 2024, the EPA announced an award of a USD500,000 Climate Pollution Reduction Planning Grant to the U.S. Virgin Islands Energy Office (VIEO).⁶³⁷ VEIO hopes to use the grants to create climate action plans for the U.S. Virgin Islands to reduce emissions. The grant supports the design of a climate action plan for the US Virgin Islands, targeting sectors like electricity generation, industry, transportation, and waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

⁶³¹ Regional Tribes receive over \$4M in EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grants, Environmental Protection Agency (Denver) 14 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/regional-tribes-receive-over-4m-epa-climate-pollution-reduction-grants>

⁶³² Biden-Harris Administration Announces Availability of \$15 Million to Tackle the Climate Crisis by Cutting Hydrofluorocarbon Pollution as Part of the Investing in America Agenda, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 17 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-availability-15-million-tackle-climate-crisis>

⁶³³ Biden-Harris Administration Finalizes Standards to Slash Methane Pollution, Combat Climate Change, Protect Health, and Bolster American Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-finalizes-standards-slash-methane-pollution-combat-climate>

⁶³⁴ CEQ Announces New Net-Zero Government Initiative Countries Joining U.S. to Cut Climate Emissions from Government Operations, The White House (Dubai) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 15 December 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/news-updates/2023/12/08/ceq-announces-new-net-zero-government-initiative-countries-joining-u-s-to-cut-climate-emissions-from-government-operations/>

⁶³⁵ PCAST Releases Report on Accelerating Effective Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, The White House (Washington D.C.) 20 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/pcast/briefing-room/2024/02/20/pcast-releases-report-on-accelerating-effective-reduction-of-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>

⁶³⁶ Biden-Harris Administration invests \$3B into clean ports as part of President Biden's Investing in America agenda, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 28 February 2024. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-invests-3b-clean-ports-part-president-bidens-investing>

⁶³⁷ EPA Advances Climate Action in the Virgin Islands, Environmental Protection Agency (New York) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 2 March 2024 <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-advances-climate-action-virgin-islands>

On 11 April 2024, the United States announced a new partnership with Japan to lower the costs of windfarms.⁶³⁸ Under this agreement, both nations will work to accelerate the development of wind farms to meet the United States' goal of installing 15GW of offshore wind capacity by 2035.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁶³⁹ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. It has taken several measures to promote immediate efforts towards emissions reductions, including through funding and legislative standards. These constitute strong measures towards emissions reductions in the near future.

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

Analyst: Shonita Srinivasan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets.

On 28 July 2023, the European Commission approved EUR246 million in aid to the Netherlands to provide support for the country's production of renewable hydrogen in line with the goals of the EU Hydrogen Strategy.⁶⁴⁰

On 10 August 2023, the European Commission approved EUR6.5 billion in aid to Germany to provide partial compensation to energy-intensive companies in order to address carbon leakage from higher fuel prices as a result of the German fuel emission trading system.⁶⁴¹

On 13 September 2023, the European Parliament announced that 2 per cent of jet fuel at EU airports will have to be sustainable by 2025 and 70 per cent by 2050.⁶⁴² This announcement will help set a timeline to curb emissions from air travel and will significantly lower carbon emissions as airplanes are among the world's largest polluters.

On 5 October 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement on stronger rules to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fluorinated gases and ozone-depleting

⁶³⁸ Japan to Collaborate with U.S. on Cutting Floating Offshore Wind Costs, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 16 April 2024. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/article-japan-to-collaborate-with-us-on-cutting-floating-offshore-wind-costs/>

⁶³⁹ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

⁶⁴⁰ State aid: Commission approves €246 million Dutch scheme to support renewable hydrogen production, European Commission (Brussels) 28 July 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3967

⁶⁴¹ State aid: Commission approves €6.5 billion German scheme to address carbon leakage risk for energy-intensive companies resulting from national fuel emission trading system, European Commission (Brussels) 10 August 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4105

⁶⁴² 70 per cent of jet fuels at EU airports will have to be green by 2050, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 13 September 2023. Access Date: 11 April 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230911IPR04913/70-of-jet-fuels-at-eu-airports-will-have-to-be-green-by-2050>

substances, which will result in approximately 500 million tonnes of additional emissions reduced by 2050, helping to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050.⁶⁴³

On 6 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR2.5 billion in aid to Czechia to help the manufacturing industry decarbonize the production process and improve energy efficiency in order to promote net-zero economy in accordance with the Commission's Green Deal Industrial Plan.⁶⁴⁴

On 9 October 2023, the European Commission adopted the Renewable Energy Directive and ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, ensuring that there are legally binding climate targets that comprise every key sector of the economy.⁶⁴⁵ Some key features of this legislation include boosting natural carbon sinks, implementing prices on pollution, support for citizens and small businesses undergoing a green transition and ensuring that imported goods pay an equivalent carbon price in accordance with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.

On 16 October 2023, the European Union failed to pass a proposal to increase the EU's emission reduction target from 55 per cent to 57 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels after opposition from the Environment Ministers of Italy, Hungary and Poland.⁶⁴⁶

On 31 October 2023, the European Commission approved EUR2.4 billion in aid to Czechia to support the creation of new or converted sustainable biomethane production plants in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, specifically Russian fossil fuels.⁶⁴⁷

On 15 November 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement on a new EU Regulation to reduce methane emissions from the energy sector in Europe and its global supply chains.⁶⁴⁸ This includes requiring regular reports from operators and routine inspections on equipment to detect and repair methane leaks.

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission announced a record EUR4 billion budget for the Innovation Fund's 2023 call for proposals for innovative decarbonization technologies.⁶⁴⁹

On 28 November 2023, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union reached a provisional agreement towards an updated law to promote industrial investments towards a carbon-neutral economy by 2050.⁶⁵⁰ Upon adoption, this law will provide more effective limitations on emissions.

On 2 December 2023, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen launched the Global Pledge on Renewables and Energy Efficiency at the 28th Conference of the Parties meeting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, an initiative initially proposed by the EU at the

⁶⁴³ Commission welcomes agreement on new legislation to prevent 500 million tonnes of emissions from fluorinated gases and ozone depleting substances, European Commission (Brussels) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4781

⁶⁴⁴ State aid: Commission approves €2.5 billion Czech scheme to support the decarbonisation and energy efficiency of industrial processes to foster the transition to a net-zero economy, European Commission (Brussels) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4788

⁶⁴⁵ Commission welcomes completion of key 'Fit for 55' legislation, putting EU on track to exceed 2030 targets, European Commission (Brussels) 9 October 2023. Access Date: 12 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_4754

⁶⁴⁶ EU backtracks on pledge to increase emissions reduction target, Financial Times (Luxembourg) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. <https://www.ft.com/content/bee17b41-d178-4e3e-9479-6d3b4c55f6ad>

⁶⁴⁷ State aid: Commission approves €2.4 billion Czech scheme to support sustainable biomethane production, European Commission (Brussels) 31 October 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3383

⁶⁴⁸ Commission welcomes deal on first-ever EU law to curb methane emissions in the EU and globally, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_5776

⁶⁴⁹ Commission opens €4 billion call for proposals for net-zero technologies under the Innovation Fund, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_5948

⁶⁵⁰ Commission welcomes provisional agreement on modernising management of industrial emissions, European Commission (Brussels) 29 November 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_6109

Major Economies Forum in April 2023.⁶⁵¹ This initiative aims to decarbonize the energy system and eventually phase out fossil fuel usage.

On 1 January 2024, the European Union expanded its Emission Trading System (ETS) to include the maritime sector.⁶⁵² This extension now includes all ships in EU ports as part of the ETS system in which companies are required to monitor emissions and acquire allowances for each ton of carbon they emit.

On 1 January 2024, the European Union adopted the EU Solar Energy Strategy.⁶⁵³ The EU Solar Energy Strategy aims to phase out Russian fossil fuels setting a target of 320 GW of newly installed solar capacity by 2025 and 600 GW by 2030. This new initiative is key to increasing the use of renewables which will help the European Union in reducing the use of fossil fuels and decrease emissions from fuel consumption.

On 29 January 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted new regulations to curtail fluorinated gases and other substances that contribute to global warming.⁶⁵⁴

On 6 February 2024, the European Union published an impact assessment recommending a target of a 90 per cent net greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 2040.⁶⁵⁵ This newly proposed target aims to set a higher goal of carbon reduction and reduce the European Union's dependency on fossil fuel imports.

On 6 February 2024, the European Commission recommended a new goal to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 90 per cent by 2040.⁶⁵⁶ This target will now be debated until June 2024, when a new law will be passed.

On 9 February 2024, the European Union announced the creation of the European Industrial Alliance which aims to accelerate the development and deployment of Small Modular Reactors across the European Union in the 2030s.⁶⁵⁷ The European Industrial Alliance wants to attract partners such as those working in financial institutions or civil society, and nuclear companies to help strengthen nuclear energy in the European Union and replace fossil fuels. Increasing the use of nuclear energy can help the European Union reduce the use of fossil fuels for energy and decarbonize while meeting a growing demand for energy.

On 9 February 2024, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament reached a deal to reduce emissions in road transportation and set new targets for 2030, 2035, and 2040.⁶⁵⁸ The Council and Parliament maintained existing targets of 2030 (45 per cent), 2035 (65 per cent), and 2040 (90 per cent), in addition to a

⁶⁵¹ EU leads global initiative at COP28 to triple renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency measures by 2030, European Commission (Dubai) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 18 December 2023.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_6053

⁶⁵² EU extends its ETS to the maritime sector, International Carbon Action Partnership (Berlin) 1 January 2024. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://icapcarbonaction.com/en/news/eu-extends-its-ets-maritime-sector>

⁶⁵³ Legislative Train 01.24 1 A European Green Deal, European Parliament (Brussels) 9 February 2024. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/carriage/eu-solar-strategy/report?sid=7701>

⁶⁵⁴ Fluorinated gases and ozone-depleting substances: Council greenlights new rules to reduce harmful emissions, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/01/29/fluorinated-gases-and-ozone-depleting-substances-council-greenlights-new-rules-to-reduce-harmful-emissions/>

⁶⁵⁵ Commission Presents Recommendation for the 2040 Emissions reduction targets, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2024. Access Date: 12 February 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_588

⁶⁵⁶ EU Recommends Ambitious 2040 Climate Target, Goes Light on Farming, Reuters (London) 6 February 2024. Access Date: 16 February 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/eu-set-recommend-deep-co2-cuts-2040-climate-target-2024-02-06/>

⁶⁵⁷ Commission to ally with industry on Small Modular Reactors, European Commission (Brussels) 9 February 2024. Access Date: 15 February 2024. https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-ally-industry-small-modular-reactors-2024-02-09_en

⁶⁵⁸ Heavy-Duty Vehicles: Council and Parliament reach a deal to lower CO2 Emissions from Trucks, Buses, and Trailers, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 February 2024. Access Date 15 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/01/18/heavy-duty-vehicles-council-and-parliament-reach-a-deal-to-lower-co2-emissions-from-trucks-buses-and-trailers/>

new 100 per cent zero-emission target for urban buses by 2035. This is a significant move as the heavy vehicle sector HVS is responsible for 25 per cent of the European Union road emissions.

On 20 February 2024, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament agreed to create a carbon removal framework.⁶⁵⁹ This framework will enable the EU to tackle emissions through removing carbon generated by different activities from the atmosphere. This will help to ensure that the EU and its members meet their NDCs.

On 27 February 2024, the European Parliament passed a flagship nature law to restore natural habitats.⁶⁶⁰ 30 per cent of habitats in poor condition must be restored in EU countries by 2030, “60 per cent by 2040 and 90 per cent by 2050”. This law will help restore damaged ecosystems which will be helpful in improving climate resiliency and can lower emissions..

On 5 March 2024, members of the European Climate Pact held a meeting in Brussels. The purpose of this meeting was to facilitate discussion on new climate action efforts in the EU.⁶⁶¹ This meeting provided an opportunity for delegates to discuss upcoming climate actions in the EU to ensure that all new actions can strongly support meeting the EU’s climate targets.

On 18 April 2024, the European Climate Summit, where European leaders met to discuss efforts related to climate change, concluded.⁶⁶² This event brought together policy makers to discuss the future of the European carbon markets.

On 18 April 2024, the European Commission announced the LIFE Calls for proposals 2024.⁶⁶³ This initiative aims to give citizens of the EU the opportunity to create projects to reduce emissions, support the clean energy transition, and fight biodiversity loss.

On 26 April 2024, the European Commission published new recommendations on drafts of the National Energy and Climate plans of Bulgaria and Poland. The Commission recommended that both Bulgaria and Poland need to increase their ambitions to align with the agreed-upon EU targets for 2030. The Commission also reiterated that all EU nations should enhance their carbon reduction efforts, increase the use of renewable energy sources, and improve energy security.

On 29-30 April 2024, the G7 Environment Ministers issued a joint statement ahead of the G7 Apulia Summit reaffirming their commitment towards achieving their respective NDCs.⁶⁶⁴ This would mean that each member must continue in their aim to keep a limit of a 1.5°C increase in the global temperature. The members will all each evaluate their individual accomplishments and may adjust their plans to accomplish this.

⁶⁵⁹ Climate action: Council and Parliament agree to establish an EU carbon removals certification framework, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 20 February 2024. Access Date 17 March 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/02/20/climate-action-council-and-parliament-agree-to-establish-an-eu-carbon-removals-certification-framework/s>

⁶⁶⁰ Nature restoration: Parliament adopts law to restore 20% of EU’s land and sea, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 27 February 2024. Access Date: 12 April 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20240223IPR18078/nature-restoration-parliament-adopts-law-to-restore-20-of-eu-s-land-and-sea>

⁶⁶¹ European Climate Pact: Community Driving the Change, European Union (Brussels) 5 March 2024. Access Date: 11 April 2024. https://climate-pact.europa.eu/news-and-events/events/european-climate-pact-community-driving-change-2024-03-05_en

⁶⁶² European Climate Summit, IETA (Geneva) 18 April 2024. Access Date: 18 April 2024. <https://europeanclimatesummit.com/>

⁶⁶³ LIFE Calls for proposals 2024: bring your green dream to life with a share of €571 million funding!, European Commission (Brussels) 18 April 2024. Access Date: 19 April 2024. https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/news-events/news/life-calls-proposals-2024-bring-your-green-dream-life-share-eu571-million-funding-2024-04-18_en

⁶⁶⁴ Climate, Energy, and Environment Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Turin) 29-30 April 2024. Access Date 5 May 2024. https://www.g7italy.it/wp-content/uploads/G7-Climate-Energy-Environment-Ministerial-Communique_Final.pdf

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to rapidly implement domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving its NDC targets. The European Union has provided funding and approved and proposed legislation to bring about reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in the near future.

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

Analysts: Zach Lidder and Armaan Ahmad