The G20 Research Group at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy in the University of Toronto presents the

2017 G20 Hamburg Summit Final Compliance Report
8 July 2017 to 30 October 2018

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“The University of Toronto … produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit … I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit
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“We commit to further align our actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, domestically and internationally, including in support of developing countries and the provision of public goods.”

_G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Shaping an Interconnected World_

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Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 15 September 2015, and came into force on 1 January 2016.\(^{3727}\) The 2030 Agenda outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and establishes a 15-year timeline for UN member states to take action to fulfill the goals.\(^{3728}\) The SDGs are a “universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.”\(^{3729}\) The SDGs build on the successes of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), agreed to in September

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2000. In comparison to the MDGs, the SDGs also include new areas like climate change, innovation, economic inequality, sustainable consumption, peace and justice.\textsuperscript{3730} The SDGs are as follows:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
10. Reduce inequality with and among countries;
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable;
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
16. Promote peace and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.\textsuperscript{3731}

The G20 first mentioned the SDGs at the 2015 Antalya Summit. The Leaders’ Communiqué introduced the 2030 Agenda and committed to “develop an action plan in 2016 to further align our work with the 2030 Agenda.”\textsuperscript{3732} At the 2016 Hangzhou Summit, the G20 reaffirmed its commitment to align “its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” and released the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.\textsuperscript{3733} The Action Plan intends to contribute to “global efforts to implement the


2030 Agenda, including the SDGs” to ensure that “no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all.”

It stresses the G20’s “comparative advantage” in spearheading global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, given its ability to “add value as a global forum for economic cooperation” as well as its “convening power and its collective ability” to adopt initiatives at the global level.

The G20 Action Plan reflects ongoing, mid and long-term G20 commitments to be updated and adapted to reflect the priorities of successive G20 presidencies.

At the 2017 Hamburg Summit, G20 leaders endorsed the Hamburg Update as the first step in implementing the G20 Action Plan. The Hamburg Update reaffirms and strengthens the G20’s commitment to the 2030 Agenda and “reflects the priorities of the German presidency — resilience, sustainability, responsibility — and continues G20 efforts of leading by example to implement the 2030 Agenda.”

**Commitment Features**

The G20 commitment is “to further align our actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, domestically and internationally, including in support of developing countries and the provision of public goods.”

“Further align” refers to a continual effort to harmonize actions towards realizing the SDGs. This may include improving old policies, programs, legislation, and other relevant governance systems, as well as implementing new ones. While such efforts do not need to explicitly reference the SDGs, “align” implies that these actions are nevertheless complementary to and in accordance with the SDGs’ implementation. Efforts that advance the achievement of one or multiple SDGs may count towards compliance. This includes both the targeted accomplishment of a particular SDG as well as actions that are in line with towards the SDG framework but do not directly cite the SDGs as its guiding principle. Furthermore, “actions” implies a tangible, physical initiative to do something. Such actions must be conducted both at the domestic and international level.

The purpose of conducting such actions must include supporting developing countries and contributing to the provision of public goods. While “supporting developing countries” and “provision of public goods” are both inherently international in nature, only the former is categorized as an international action. Given the nature of the SDGs, domestic efforts to implement them at the national level inevitably contribute to the provision of global public goods. Thus while the provision of public goods is implicit in any tangible effort to align actions with the SDGs,
providing support for developing countries must be a key aspect of international actions in order for the G20 member to achieve full compliance.

Part One: Domestic Actions

Domestic actions refer to concrete efforts at the national level (or in the case of the EU, supranational level) to further align G20 members’ policies and activities with the goals of the 2030 Agenda. While such efforts may also contribute to international public goods, they must be national in nature and focus on domestic priorities, needs, and capacities.3739 For example, domestic actions include, but are not limited to, the creation of new or improvement of old legislation, social welfare programs, policies, incentives and/or other governmental services with a view to implementing or promoting the realization of the SDGs.

Part Two: International Actions

International actions refer to concrete efforts at the international or global level to further align G20 members’ and other states’ policies and activities with the goals of the 2030 Agenda. They can include financially or otherwise supporting other states in their implementation of the SDGs, such as contributing to alleviating poverty and hunger in low income countries, or collaborating with other states through cooperative programs and agreements to voluntarily and mutually commit each other to achieving the SDGs.

To fulfill the second part of the commitment, international actions must entail the provision of support for developing countries. For developed economies, examples of this can include but are not exclusive to Aid for Trade programs, Foreign Direct Investment, and other domestic public goods provided on an international scale. Developing economies must demonstrate support for developing countries other than their own, for example, through programs of South-South cooperation and trade. While other international efforts to align actions with the SDGs that do not entail support for developing countries may be noted, they are insufficient alone to fulfill this part of the commitment.

To achieve full compliance, G20 members must take concrete actions at the domestic and international level to further align their actions with the 2030 Agenda. International efforts must include the provision of support for developing countries.

Scoring Guidelines

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<td>G20 member does not take action at the domestic OR international level INCLUDING supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.</td>
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<td>G20 member takes action at the domestic AND international level INCLUDING supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.</td>
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Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

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On 6-8 September 2017, Argentina hosted the United Nations Economic and Social Council Development Cooperation Forum and High-Level Symposium in Buenos Aires. As the President of the G20 and host of the second UN High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) scheduled to take place in March 2019, Argentina id hosting this conference to discuss the potential and contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

On 13 September 2017, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development announced the incorporation of 150,000 hectares of land into the Iberá National Park in the Corrientes Province. The biodiversity and surface territory of the park will make it one of Argentina’s largest protected areas.

On 8 November 2017, President Mauricio Macri passed a labor reform bill that will reduce severance payments by 40 per cent with the aim of lowering the cost of doing business. The bill will also eliminate some of the benefits offered to employees in case of dismissal under current labour law.

On 27 September 2017, the Inter-American Development Bank approved a USD200 million loan to the government-run ‘Plan Belgrano’ program. The loan will finance drinking water and sewerage system enhancement, improve environmental and hygiene conditions through wastewater treatment, and boost the management capacity of water and sanitation service providers in Argentina’s northwest and northeastern regions. The Argentine government has already committed a total budget for 2018 of USD350 million for the implementation of the project. The program “will provide sewerage services to 19,000 homes and wastewater treatment services to 130,000 homes.”

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On 11 December 2017, representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Production, Commerce, and Environment and Sustainable Development attended the 2017 Trade and Sustainable Development Symposium, held in the District of Buenos Aires.3750 The conference addressed the topic of “Global Economy and Agenda 2030: How can Trade Deliver Jobs and Sustainable Development?”3751 One of the main topics was the challenges faced by Latin America in the new global economy, and how to create fairer and more inclusive multilateral treaties for Sustainable Development.3752

On 19 December 2017, President Macri passed a pension reform bill shifting the retirement age from 65 to 70 for men, and from 60 to 63 for women.3753 The changes are also expected to lower the amounts paid to pensioners.3754

On 5 January 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development announced the creation of the Fund for the Protection of Native Forest Ecosystems.3755 This fund is part of the Argentine government’s general budget for 2018, and is meant to reinforce the Argentine government’s commitment to a sustainable environmental policy.3756

On 9 February 2018, the Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development and AgroIndustry reached a consensus with regards to sustainable policies for the forest industry.3757 The two ministries established a few priority areas including the prevention of forest fires, an early alert system, and the formulation of a public-private agreement.3758

On 28 February 2018, Minister of Interior Affairs Rogelio Frigerio announced the execution of 1,100 projects by the ministry for a value of over ARS5,600 million in the Northern Provinces of

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Argentina. These projects are part of the Argentine government’s bid to address entrenched issues of regional inequality and reaffirm its commitment to federalism.

On 19 March 2018, Argentina hosted the first meeting of Finance Ministers and Bank Governors, marking the beginning of its G20 presidency. Argentina set the agenda with a focus on key issues affecting the global economy, such as international financial architecture, the international tax system and financial regulations.

On 17 April 2018, Argentina hosted the G20 Sustainability Working Group’s (GSWG) first meeting of the year in Buenos Aires. During the meeting, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina Rabbi Sergio Bergman announced the launch of a program to build sources of renewable energy. The program intends to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the country’s total energy, by attracting foreign investment and creating partnerships.

On 23 May 2018, the New Competition Law, enacted on 15 May 2018, entered into force. The purpose of this new law is to bring the country’s antitrust regime in line with international best practices through substantial modifications including 1) the adoption of a pre-merger regime with higher notification thresholds and shorter review periods; and 2) the creation of a more independent competition authority and a court to review appeals on matters relating to competition law.

On 14 June 2018, the Lower House of Congress approved a bill liberalizing abortion laws. The new bill will allow women to access legal abortions after fourteen weeks if the pregnancy resulted from rape, if the woman’s health is at risk, or if the fetus suffers from severe malformations.
On 26 July 2018, in collaboration with the International Development Bank (IDB), Argentina launched a project to benefit small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency.\(^{3770}\) The Government of Argentina aims to encourage SMEs to invest in energy efficiency by providing greater access to financing and lowering the eligibility criteria for accessing loans.\(^{3771}\) In addition to this program, the IDB is supporting Argentina with USD3.6 million in technical cooperation grants geared towards promoting energy efficiency investments by SMEs.\(^{3772}\)

Argentina has made significant investments in renewable energy at the domestic level, especially through its investment in improving water-related infrastructure and engaging the private sector in the renewable energy transition by facilitating access to loans. Argentina has advanced gender equality by liberalizing abortion laws, and it has engaged with the international community by hosting international forums to coordinate financial policies.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of +1.

### Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 30 September 2017, the Australian government announced that it would be sending help to Vanuatu following a threat of volcanic eruption on Ambae Island.\(^{3773}\) To help with necessary evacuation, the Australian government sent HMAS Choules to the island to rescue the 11,000 residents.\(^{3774}\) In addition, it pledged AUD250,000 for supplies such as water and food, to “fund aerial surveillance of affected areas,” and to aid the Vanuatuan authorities in managing the displaced population.\(^{3775}\)

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On 14 October 2017, Australia increased humanitarian assistance to Vanuatu due to its need of evacuation, following the threat of volcanic eruption in September. Australia increased its humanitarian assistance to AUD3 million. Australia also sent a team of humanitarian and military personnel to assist the Vanuatu authorities.

On 1 November 2017, the Department of Health announced the expansion of the Better Access initiative (MBS). This initiative aims to increase patients’ access to mental health professionals. MBS is a telehealth service for psychological therapy, and it is delivered through a video conference between the patient and a health professional. The Australian government declared that it would fund this initiative with AUD9.1 million over four years.

On 20 November 2017, the Ministry for the Environment and Energy hosted the National Food Waste Summit at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre. The purpose of this summit was to bring in “stakeholders from industry, business, academia, government and the not-for-profit sector” to find ways to decrease the food waste in Australia. On the same day, the National Food Waste Strategy was launched by the Minister for the Environment and Energy, which outlined future efforts to decrease food waste in Australia.

On 6 March 2018, the Australian government pledged to provide AUD5.5 million to aid Somalia during its severe drought. This aid will be used to supply vulnerable communities in Somalia, which includes “emergency food, clean water and shelter.” Minister of Foreign Affairs Julie

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Bishop also mentioned in her press release that this aid will be carried out by the United Nations and other partners.\footnote{3788}

On 31 August 2018, Australia signed a free trade agreement with Indonesia.\footnote{3789} The Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement will eliminate tariffs on various Australian exports, including copper cathodes, car parts, and leather goods; while making Indonesian goods more accessible to Australian producers.\footnote{3790}

On 12 September 2018, the Australian government announced the National Forest Industries Plan, which will support the renewable timber and wood-fibre industry.\footnote{3791} Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources David Littleproud and Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources Senator Richard Colbeck announced in a joint media release that the Australian government has committed AUD20 million over four years to this plan.\footnote{3792} This contribution will aid in the forestry industry in its goal of planting one billion trees.\footnote{3793}

On 13 September 2018, the Australian government announced that it will aid Papua New Guinea (PNG) in fighting infectious diseases, following the recent outbreak of polio, measles and whooping cough.\footnote{3794} Australia will contribute AUD10 million to support PNG’s vaccination campaign and to increase regular immunisations, in order to ensure the prevention of future cases.\footnote{3795}

On 16 September 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marise Payne announced that Australia will be aiding the Philippines following Super Typhoon Mangkhut.\footnote{3796} The Australian government committed to providing AUD800,000 in supplies, which will include “sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene and shelter kits for up to 25,000 individuals in the most affected areas.”\footnote{3797} The relief effort

and supply distribution will be completed in collaboration with the Philippine Red Cross. The Australian government has stated that it will be open to additional contributions if requested.\footnote{Humanitarian assistance to the Philippines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 16 September 2018. Access Date: 18 September 2018. https://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2018/mp_mr_180916.aspx}

Through investments and improvements in the areas of food waste, forestry, accessibility of healthcare, and foreign aid, Australia has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Bianca Meta}

**Brazil: +1**

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.


On 21 October 2017, President Temer signed a decree authorizing the conversion of approximately BRL4 billion in fines into environmental investments during a visit to the Caiman farm in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.\footnote{Environmental fines may be converted into recovery actions for degraded areas, BrazilGovNews (Brasilia) 21 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. http://www.brazilgovnews.gov.br/news/2017/10/environmental-fines-may-be-converted-into-recovery-actions-for-degraded-areas} Deputy Sarney Filho said that this decree “transforms [the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)] from a monitoring body into an effective agent of recovery and sustainable development.”\footnote{Environmental fines may be converted into recovery actions for degraded areas, BrazilGovNews (Brasilia) 21 October 2017. Access Date: 17 November 2017. http://www.brazilgovnews.gov.br/news/2017/10/environmental-fines-may-be-converted-into-recovery-actions-for-degraded-areas}

working hours with the “12-36 shift system,” and ameliorates conditions for self-employed and part-time workers.\(^{3804}\)

On 27 November 2017, during the 2017 Global South-South Development Expo in Turkey, the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund released its latest report, highlighting current, completed and future projects.\(^{3805}\) In 2017, the IBSA Fund contributed USD33 million to 15 developing partner states in areas including poverty and hunger eradication, child and maternal health, and gender equality.\(^{3806}\) The fund also announced the inauguration of the cardiological wing of the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and the Atta-Habib Medical Center, which is located in the Gaza Strip.\(^{3807}\) The Atta-Habib Medical Center, destroyed in the 2014 Gaza conflict, is the only health institute at the eastern side of Gaza City.\(^{3808}\) With its reconstruction, the Fund hopes that the institute aids in Gaza’s recovery plans.\(^{3809}\) IBSA called for greater efforts to combat poverty and hunger across the global south during the Expo.\(^{3810}\)

On 30 November 2017, the Ministries of Environment and Tourism, the Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity (ICMBio), and the Brazilian Tourism Board signed a new agreement to cooperate in promoting ecotourism in Brazil’s protected areas.\(^{3811}\) The agreement is part of the Brazilian government’s effort to promote sustainable development and educate the population in regards to the importance of conservation.\(^{3812}\)

On 19 December 2017, Secretary-General of the Presidency Moreira Franco reaffirmed the Brazilian government’s commitment to invest BRL212.4 million in eleven regional airports.\(^{3813}\) The
investments are part of the Time to Move Forward programme, which aims to address infrastructural deficits.\textsuperscript{3814}

On 21 December 2017, Brazil hosted the 51st Mercosur trade bloc summit.\textsuperscript{3815} The meeting emphasized Brazil’s cooperation with the Pacific Alliance formed by Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, referencing this among other important South-South trade agreements.\textsuperscript{3816}

On 4 January 2018, the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) committed BRL54 billion in renewable energy related infrastructure to be implemented this year.\textsuperscript{3817} According to BNDES, 60 per cent of this amount will be invested in wind and solar power.\textsuperscript{3818}

On 23 February 2018, Brazil participated in the first session of intergovernmental negotiations on the draft Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration held in New York.\textsuperscript{3819} Brazil emphasized that the principle of non-criminalization of migration needs to be a guiding concept in the elaboration of the Compact.\textsuperscript{3820} It also held the view that it is necessary to broaden the options to legalize the status of illegal immigrants.\textsuperscript{3821}

On 1 March 2018, Minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil presented the work promoted by the Brazilian National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a ceremony in Brasilia.\textsuperscript{3822} The minister used the occasion to promote the 2017-2019 Action Plan of the National Commission for the SDGs, which aims to strengthen institutional mechanisms and improve the implementation of the SDGs across ministries and different levels of government.\textsuperscript{3823} The plan is comprised of five strategic axes: Management and Governance of the

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Commission, Dissemination of the 2030 Agenda, The Brazilian 2030 Agenda, Territorialization and Tracking and Monitoring.\textsuperscript{3824}

On 18 March 2018, Brazil hosted the 8th World Water Forum. The goal of the forum is to enhance dialogue of the decision-making processes of water management at the global level.\textsuperscript{3825} The forum discussed moving towards implementation, bridging the platform of science and technology to water issues and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals.\textsuperscript{3826} In anticipation of this event, the regional government of Bahia signed a letter of compromise titled “Pact for Water Security in the State of Bahia.”\textsuperscript{3827}

On 4 April 2018, the Brazilian government held an energy auction led by the National Energy Agency (EPE).\textsuperscript{3828} Luis Augusto Barroso, head of EPE, explained that the auction targets distribution companies that allocate shares of the total energy demand to renewable technologies including wind and solar energy. The goal of the auction is to make national energy demand compatible with the future of energy security.\textsuperscript{3829} By adopting this strategy, Brazil aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 37 per cent below 2005 levels by 2025, with a subsequent indicative contribution of reducing GHG emissions by 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.\textsuperscript{3830}

On 27 July 2018, Prime Minister Temer, along with the other leaders of BRICS, issued the ‘Johannesburg Declaration,’ underlining their commitment to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.\textsuperscript{3831} In the statement, leaders pledged their support to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for its role in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 agenda, and called upon developed countries to honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments.\textsuperscript{3832} The Declaration further reaffirms cooperation

\textsuperscript{3824}Brazil Steps up its Efforts to Implement the 2030 Agenda. Localizing the SDGs. 14 March 2018. Access Date: 19 September 2018. http://localizingthesdgs.org/story/view/184
and collaboration on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access and benefit sharing of biological resources.\textsuperscript{3833}

On 16 August 2018, the Ministry of Mines and Energy released the Electric System Monitoring Report, which demonstrated that renewable energy sources accounted for 81.9 per cent of Brazil’s installed capacity for energy generation.\textsuperscript{3834}

On 30 August 2018, the Ministry of Health contributed an estimated USD3 million to boosting infrastructure and providing ambulatory equipment in the States of Goiás, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Pará, Pernambuco e Rio Grande do Sul.\textsuperscript{3835} This action is a response to constitutional amendments that greatly reduced the percentage of the national budget allocated to the provision of Health Care services, affecting the ability of vulnerable populations to access basic health services.\textsuperscript{3836}

On 10 September 2018, jointly with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Brazilian government launched a program to facilitate the integration of Venezuelan refugees.\textsuperscript{3837} As of late August 2018, 1099 Venezuelan refugees have been relocated from Roraima to other States.\textsuperscript{3838} The resettlement process is accompanied by a program to reduce cultural and linguistic differences, connect refugees with potential employers and provide them with the necessary credentials to work legally in Brazil.\textsuperscript{3839}

On 12 September 2018, the Ministry of Defense committed 26,000 military troops to soliciting regional tribunals leading up to the 2018 presidential elections.\textsuperscript{3840} The presence of troops is intended


to facilitate the voting process and secure democratic principles of universal suffrage throughout localities.\textsuperscript{3841}

Brazil has undertaken concrete efforts at the national level to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, through actions including social welfare programs, the improvement of legislation, and infrastructure investment. Brazil has also taken actions at the international level through collaborative programs to commit to achieving the 2030 Agenda, especially through South-South cooperation and trade with other developing economies.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sofia Kavlin}

\textbf{Canada: +1}

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 1 November 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland announced Canada’s National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.\textsuperscript{3842} The plan, set to be implemented over the next five years, aims to address social, economic, and political gender inequalities against women and is a part of Canada’s ‘feminist foreign policy’ platform.\textsuperscript{3843,3844} The plan, amongst other goals, will invest CAD450 million in the United Nations Women, Peace, and Security Agenda projects, CAD150 million to support local women’s organizations and movements that fight against gender inequality, and CAD650 million into global efforts for women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights.\textsuperscript{3845} By 2022, the plan aims to ensure that 95 per cent of Global Affairs Canada’s investments will “specifically target or integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.”\textsuperscript{3846}

\begin{itemize}
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On 16 November 2017, Canada and the United Kingdom jointly announced the formation of the Global Alliance to Power Past Coal. The Alliance aims to phase out traditional forms of coal power in favor of new, clean power, to implement policies that will help in doing so, and to cut funding from policies and regulations that promote coal as a source of power. By November 2018, the Alliance aims to have 50 partners in total.

On 20 November 2017, Minister of Natural Resources James Carr announced the Clean Growth Project (CGP), which will provide CAD155 million in funding towards projects and research for “clean technology projects in the areas of energy, mining, and forestry.” CGP aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste, reduce water waste, maintain the safety of water ecosystems, and increase natural energy production.

On 20 November 2017, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna and Rwanda’s Minister of Environment Vincent Biruta signed a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding pledging to cooperate on environmental issues. The two countries pledged to work together on “climate change, the green economy, environmental compliance and enforcement, [and] sustainable urban wetland management,” amongst other environmental commitments. Furthermore, the Memorandum of Understanding also includes a commitment to promoting gender equality and the rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as innovative growth.

On 22 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada’s new National Housing Strategy. The strategy, which aims to “strengthen the middle class, promote sustainable growth for...
Canadians, and lift more Canadians out of poverty,” will provide CAD15.9 billion in funding to repair up to 240,000 community homes and develop up to 60,000 new homes.\textsuperscript{3857} The strategy also aims to cut homelessness by up to 50 per cent.\textsuperscript{3858}

On 27 November 2017, Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada announced that it would be creating 10,000 paid student internships by 2021.\textsuperscript{3859} The Canadian government will be investing CAD221 million to create these positions.\textsuperscript{3860} The paid internships are intended to prepare students and graduates for jobs in the middle-class workforce and growing the economy.\textsuperscript{3861}

On 17 January 2018, Minister of International Trade Diversification Jim Carr announced that the Government of Canada will invest CAD6.45 million into six forestry projects in the province of British Columbia.\textsuperscript{3862} The funding will foster innovation in the forestry sector.\textsuperscript{3863} It will also help to “combat the effects of climate change, create new markets for Canadian forest companies and sustain good, middle-class jobs for Canadians.”\textsuperscript{3864}

On 18 January 2018, Minister of Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Navdeep Bains and Minister of Environment and Climate Change Catherine McKenna announced that the Canadian government will divert CAD700 million over five years to the Business Development of Bank of


Canada, in order to aid the innovation of clean technology.3865 This initiative aims “to grow Canada’s clean technology industry, protect the environment, and create jobs.”3866

On 18 January 2018, Minister Bains and Minister Carr announced the launch of the Clean Growth Hub, which “will focus on supporting companies and projects that produce clean technology, as well as coordinate existing programs and track results.”3867

On 24 January 2018, Minister of International Development Marie-Claude Bibeau announced that the Government of Canada will invest CAD1.2 million in Dundee Sustainable Technologies, in order to aid the development of cleaner mining practices.3868 The funding will go towards the formation of a process that will separate toxic by-products from mining.3869

On 21 August 2018, Employment and Social Development Canada announced the launch of Opportunity for All, in which the Canadian government will be investing CAD22 billion to reduce poverty levels by 20 per cent by 2020, with an overall 50 per cent reduction by 2030.3870

On 4 September 2018, the Canadian government approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing.3871 The aim of the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources.3872 Denmark, Russia, Norway, the United States, China, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the European Union approved the draft agreement.3873

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Through investment in clean energy, gender equality, and economic reforms, as well as cooperation with international agencies and developing countries, Canada has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.


On 28 August 2017, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) signed a letter of intent in cooperation with Ministry of Science of Technology of China. In the agreement, UNDP promised to assist China’s sustainable development commitment, enabling China to continue its building of 10 national demonstration zones to reduce poverty and improve health, education, and environmental protection. China will seek operable policies and experiences that could be implemented through tests in demonstration zones.

On 4 September 2017, the Chinese delegation at the 9th BRICS Summit signed four multilateral documents to increase intra-BRICS trade and cooperation between developing countries. The documents were the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020), BRICS Action Plan on Economic and Trade Cooperation, Memorandum of Understanding between the BRICS Business Council and New Development Bank on Strategic Cooperation, and BRICS Strategy for Customs Cooperation.

On 22 September 2017, the National Development and Reform Commission released a report on China’s progress on promoting the use of sustainable energy sources. From January 2017 to August 2017, the total investment towards hydropower, nuclear power, and wind power accounted for 71 per cent of the annual national total investment on electricity. Compared to the same period of 2016, the investment increased by 3.4 per cent.

On 23 October 2017, the 19th National Congress laid out China’s plan to transform its economy from rapid growth to “high-quality development,” meaning that the Chinese government is seeking to switch its priority from economic growth to sustainable development. China committed to

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3883 State Council (Beijing) 3 December 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2016-12/13/content_5147412.htm
strengthening regulations and monitoring “ecological protection and environmental governance,” in order to improve China’s environmental conditions and contribute reducing the impacts of climate change.\footnote{Secure a Decisive Victory in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and Strive for the Great Success of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, Xi Jinping (Beijing) 18 October 2017. Access Date: 10 March 2018. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/download/Xi_Jinping’s_report_at_19th_CPC_National_Congress.pdf}


On 13 February 2018, the State Council ratified the designation of Shenzhen as a demonstration zone for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.\textsuperscript{3901} China will explore policies and systems focusing on environmental recovery, sewage treatment, and comprehensive utilization of waste to identify the most effective policies in each area.\textsuperscript{3902}

On 7 June 2018, the Chinese government completed the “Look Back” inspection project, which monitored the implementation of environmental protection policies in ten provinces of the country. This campaign uncovered 29,245 reports of environmental protection law violations. In the People’s Political Consultative Conference, the Chinese government also issued institutional reforms targeting environmental protection laws for sustainable development.\textsuperscript{3903}

On 10 July 2018, the National People’s Congress Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of China published a statement on the national determination on “Organic Civilization Construction.” The paper promised to strictly implement under the direct orders of President Xi Jinping and enforce anti-pollution laws and environmental protection.\textsuperscript{3904}

On 27 July 2018, President Xi Jinping, along with the other leaders of BRICS, issued the 'Johannesburg Declaration,' underlining their commitment to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.\textsuperscript{3905} In the statement, leaders pledged their support to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for its role in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 agenda, and called upon developed countries to honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments.\textsuperscript{3906} The Declaration further reafirms cooperation and collaboration on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access and benefit sharing of biological resources.\textsuperscript{3907}

On 3 September 2018, the Chinese government hosted the China-Africa Cooperation Summit. China and 53 African countries published the declaration on the shared goals of China and Africa, expressing intentions to cooperate and willingness to bring the “One Belt One Road” project to Africa for development, while maintaining respect for the national interests and sovereignty of African countries. The parties signed the Beijing Action Plan 2019-2021, which outlined a blueprint


for future political, economic and social cooperation in areas such as development and cultural exchange.\textsuperscript{3908-3909}

On 4 September 2018, the Chinese government approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing.\textsuperscript{3910} The aim of the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources.\textsuperscript{3911} Denmark, Canada, Norway, the United States, Russia, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the European Union approved the draft agreement.\textsuperscript{3912}

Through investment in sustainable development projects and innovation, as well as international cooperation and aid provided to developing countries, China has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.

Thus, China receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Leiwen He}

\textbf{France: +1}

France has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 30 June 2017, the Agence du développement française began its project in India to assist the local government in increasing renewable energy resources.\textsuperscript{3913} The objective is to take advantage of India’s large hydropower potential.\textsuperscript{3914} EUR100 million has been committed to this project, and it is expected to be finished by 30 June 2018.\textsuperscript{3915}

On 6 July 2017, Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Nicolas Hulot presented the Climate Plan.\textsuperscript{3916} Drawn up at the request of the president and prime minister, the Plan calls on all government departments across the board to step up the pace of the energy and climate transition

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and of the Paris Agreement’s implementation, throughout the five-year term.\textsuperscript{3917} The plan also includes the following these goals: 1) developing and subsidizing accessible clean transportation, 2) achieving 100 per cent plastic recycling by 2025, 3) generating carbon-free electricity and eliminating fossil fuel production by 2040, 4) halting imports on products that contribute to deforestation, 5) supporting non-governmental climate advocates, and 6) assist developing countries in the fight against climate change.\textsuperscript{3918}

On 4 September 2017, the Ministry of Education stated that the education system in France has recently started to go through several changes implemented after President Emmanuel Macron came into office.\textsuperscript{3919} One of many changes was the introduction of smaller class sizes at the younger ages of schooling, which, according to studies done, has shown children are more likely to become encouraged to do well in school from the one-on-one interactions they do with their teachers.\textsuperscript{3920} Primary schools across the country have also lowered the amount of days children are in school for, from 4.5 days to four.\textsuperscript{3921}

On 27 October 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food published a press release on its latest actions demonstrating its interest in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.\textsuperscript{3922} The release discussed the Ministry’s call for projects, announced in September 2017, with a budget of EUR300,000 to increase and conserve genetic diversity in agricultural plants.\textsuperscript{3923}

On 14 November 2017, President Macron outlined a plan to reduce poverty and unemployment in France’s poorest cities, by implementing a revised version of a failed employment plan implemented by prior administrations.\textsuperscript{3924} The revised plan removes certain application restrictions that previously made it more difficult for impoverished citizens to take part in the plan.\textsuperscript{3925}

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\item \textsuperscript{3918} France plans to end oil and gas production by 2040, Reuters (Paris) 6 September 2017. Access Date: 23 December 2017. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-hydrocarbons/france-plans-to-end-oil-and-gas-production-by-2040-idUSKCN1BH1AQ
\end{itemize}
On 20 December 2017, Parliament passed a law to end the production of fossil fuels in France by 2040. The law reiterates President Macron’s earlier commitment to shift to an exclusively green energy sector by 2040.

On 24 January 2018, the Public Treasury launched the first French sovereign green bond with a maturity period of 22 years. The Green Obligations Assimilables du Trésor (OAT) was issued at EUR7 billion, and is the largest and longest-dated green bond ever issued. With regards to the commitments France made to implement the Paris Agreement under the terms of the Energy Transition and Green Growth Act, France’s Green OAT will fund central government budget expenditure under the “Invest for the Future” programme to fight climate change, adapt to climate change, protect biodiversity and fight pollution.

On 4 July 2018, the Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition presented the biodiversity plan created by the French government, announcing that EUR600 million will be dedicated to scale down the environmental changes across territories throughout the next 4 years. This plan will also provide aid in the form of indicators and maps, which will enable the close monitoring of biodiversity. The six focuses of the plan intend to have a 100 per cent sustainable recycling system by 2025.

On 19 July 2018, in celebration of the Armistice of 1918, the French government announced its commitment to the launch of the Paris Peace Forum, which aims to become an annual exchange of ideas and initiatives regarding global governments, encompassing themes of peace and security, environment, development, new technologies and promoting inclusive economies.

On 22 August 2018, the Prime Minister’s office shared information on the New Digital Regulations convention that was launched in July 2018. The goal of the convention is to adapt the digital strategy and provide a framework for contributions to international discussions. This is to be done by promoting free, open, interoperable and innovative digital technology, in order to ensure human advancement such that men and women alike will be empowered through education while working and being able to exercise their fundamental freedoms.

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On 1 September 2018, the French government banned the use of five neonicotinoid (NNI) insecticide substances, which have extremely harmful effects on the environment. NNI specifically harms pollinators, including bees, and thus poses a threat to ecosystems across France.  

On 3 September 2018, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian unveiled the new plan which includes increasing development aid by EUR1 Billion in 2019. Minister Le Drian stated that it is necessary for those in a higher tier of the power dynamic to aid those in need. The continent of Africa and the least developed countries will be the priority receivers of the funding.

Through transformative efforts in education, food security and sustainability, protection of biodiversity and investing in developing countries, France has committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals both domestically and internationally.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sila Naz Elgin

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international level including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 24 July 2017, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture committed EUR537,000 to improve the sustainability of German agriculture, by expanding the availability of pesticides for small crops and agriculture.

On 8 August 2017, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture published a brochure to educate the agricultural and forestry sectors in the best practices for the prevention and settlement of infrastructure damage due to extreme weather.

On 11 September 2017, Minister of Development Gerd Müller signed an agreement with the Weihenstephan-Triesdorf University of Applied Sciences to train 25 African students in postgraduate agricultural programs on sustainable farming techniques.

On 21 September 2017, Minister Müller committed EUR1.8 million in funding to assist Bangladesh in infrastructure and agricultural reconstruction after an unusually strong monsoon.

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On 27 September 2017, the Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation committed USD19 million to assist the Dominican Republic rebuild resilient infrastructure in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.\textsuperscript{3939}

On 5 October 2017, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development signed a joint declaration with the Union for the Mediterranean, committing EUR2 million to develop employment opportunities for young women and men in the Mediterranean region.\textsuperscript{3940}

On 10 October 2017, Minister Müller signed agreements with Egyptian Investment Minister Sahar Nasr committing EUR320 million to assist Egyptian employment, energy, and education projects.\textsuperscript{3941}

On 15 October 2017, Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid Bärbel Kofler reiterated Germany’s commitment to continue fighting global hunger and pointed to EUR633 million spent by Germany in 2017 so far.\textsuperscript{3942}

On 18 October 2017, Minister Müller announced to the World Health Summit of the African Association of German Industry that Germany will continue to support improvements in African health care, including through 51 German hospital partnerships in Africa established in the past year.\textsuperscript{3943}

On 1 November 2017, Minister of the Economy and Energy Brigitte Zypries committed EUR5.2 million to the construction of the “Mittelstand 4.0 Competence Center for Planning and Building,” one of twenty such centers designed to support medium-sized businesses in digital innovation.\textsuperscript{3944}


\textsuperscript{3941} Egypt, Germany sign deals worth 320 million euros to support Cairo’s economic reforms, Ahram Online (Cairo) 10 October 2017. Access Date: 6 November 2017. http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/3/12/278571/Business/Economy/Egypt,-Germany-sign-deals-worth--million-euros-to--aspx.


On 3 November 2017, the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development committed to assisting Ethiopia in increasing employment through vocational training, and in becoming resistant to drought through resilient infrastructure and agricultural practices.\textsuperscript{3945}

On 6 November 2017, Minister for the Environment Barbara Hendricks opened the 23\textsuperscript{rd} World Climate Conference in Bonn and recommitted to the Paris Agreement and its 1.5 °C global warming target.\textsuperscript{3946} Minister Hendricks also committed EUR50 million in funding for the Adaptation Fund.\textsuperscript{3947} The Adaptation Fund assists developing countries in financing climate adaptation and resilience projects.\textsuperscript{3948}

On 6 November 2017, Minister Müller committed EUR50 million in funding for the Least Developed Countries Fund.\textsuperscript{3949} The Least Developed Countries Fund assists developing countries vulnerable to climate change fund resilience projects.\textsuperscript{3950}

On 10 November 2017, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture Peter Bleser committed EUR500,000 to facilitate international cooperation in the adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change in the agricultural sector.\textsuperscript{3951}

On 14 November 2017, Minister Müller committed EUR31 million to the Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership.\textsuperscript{3952} The Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership provides financial support for developing countries in meeting the targets of the Paris Agreement.\textsuperscript{3953}
On 15 November 2017, Minister Müller committed EUR12 million to the Blue Action Fund.\textsuperscript{3954} The Blue Action Fund is a German governmental organization which works to protect oceans and coastlines in developing countries through financial assistance to national and international non-governmental organizations.\textsuperscript{3955}

On 23 November 2017, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development committed EUR10 million to fighting violence against women and girls in the countries of South Africa, Lesotho, and Zambia.\textsuperscript{3956}

On 25 November 2017, Minister Müller committed EUR45 million to assist developing countries train technicians in sustainable refrigeration, so as to reach their ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbon reduction targets under the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances.\textsuperscript{3957}

On 28 November 2017, Germany committed EUR300 thousand to the International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Victims, an organization dedicated to assisting victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.\textsuperscript{3958} This act demonstrates Germany’s commitment to global access to justice.\textsuperscript{3959}

On 12 December 2017, Permanent State Secretary of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Dr. Freidrich Kitschelt committed EUR100 million to assist Ghana in the creation of private-sector employment and renewable energy production.\textsuperscript{3960}

On 13 December 2017, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development opened a migration advisory center in Accra, Ghana, and committed EUR5 million to the project.\textsuperscript{3961}


\textsuperscript{3955} About, Blue Action Fund (Frankfurt Am Main). Access Date: 31 December 2017. http://www.blueactionfund.org/about/.


Migration advisory centers work to create economic opportunities, discourage illegal migration, and assist economic reintegration of returnees.\textsuperscript{3962}

On 23 January 2018, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development opened a migration advisory center in Dakar, Senegal, and committed EUR5.6 million to the project.\textsuperscript{3963}

On 7 February 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy committed EUR4.4 million for the construction of a “Mittelstand 4.0 Competence center” in Siegen.\textsuperscript{3964} The center is designed to assist small and medium-sized enterprises in South Westphalia digitalize.\textsuperscript{3965}

On 7 February 2018, the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democrat Union jointly approved an agreement to form a coalition government, pending approval of the Social Democratic Party membership.\textsuperscript{3966} The agreement included commitments to EUR5.95 billion in education, EUR12 billion in family, child, and social measures, EUR4 billion in social housing, cancelling arms deals to countries involved in the Yemen conflict, phasing out coal-fired power generation, and maintaining a balanced budget.\textsuperscript{3967} On 4 March 2018, the Social Democratic Party membership formally endorsed the agreement.\textsuperscript{3968}

On 14 February 2018, Minister Müller committed to opening migration advisory centers in Baghdad and Erbil, Iraq.\textsuperscript{3969} These centers will assist Iraqi refugees in Germany return to Iraq.\textsuperscript{3970}


\textsuperscript{3966} Germany’s parties reach grand coalition deal, Financial Times (London) 7 February 2018. Access Date: 21 August 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/7469ad50-0be3-11e8-8eb7-42f857ea9f09.

\textsuperscript{3967} Factbox: Main points of German coalition agreement, Reuters (London) 4 March 2018. Access Date: 21 August 2018. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-politics-pact/factbox-main-points-of-german-coalition-agreement-idUSKBN1GG0Y.


On 5 April 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development opened “Siegelklarheit.de,” an online portal to help consumers identify legitimate environmental and social accreditation labels.3971

On 9 April 2018, Parliamentary State Secretary for Economic Cooperation and Development Dr. Maria Flachsbarth committed EUR5 million in scholarships for qualified African women with financial need to pursue master’s degrees in STEM fields.3972

On 12 April 2018, Parliamentary State Secretary for Economic Cooperation and Development Norbert Barthle committed EUR12,000 to assist the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance research best sanitation practices for emergency and refugee situations.3973

On 25 April 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development committed EUR420 million over four years to the Global Environment Facility.3974

The Global Environment Facility promotes marine and forest conservation, food security, and climate-friendly urban development.3975

On 27 June 2018, Minister Müller called upon the European Union to double its investment in Africa, funded by a financial transaction tax, in order to tackle the core causes of African refugee crises.3976

On 28 June 2018, Minister Müller announced that Germany, in partnership with Norway, will financially compensate Ecuador for proven reductions in domestic deforestation.3977

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On 13 August 2018, Minister for Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas committed EUR250 million to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees for regional programs, including EUR140 million earmarked for Syria and its neighbouring countries.3978

On 14 August 2018, Minister of Transport Andreas Scheuer committed EUR130 million to assist German municipalities improve their public transportation and combat air pollution.3979

On 14 August 2018, Minister of Food and Agriculture Julia Klöckner committed EUR3 million to improve healthy, nutritional programs for senior citizens.3980

On 5 September 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economics Development and Cooperation committed EUR10 million to restore access to jobs and social services for victims of flooding in southern Laos.3981

On 7 September 2018, Minister Müller committed EUR13.5 million to assist the UN Children’s Fund in providing education programs in Jordan, and called on other countries to commit funds to fill the EUR9 million gap in UNICEF funding.3982

Through international investments in the fields of agricultural innovation, economic development, climate change, disaster preparedness, gender equality, among other areas; and through domestic investments in renewable energy production, economic growth, and agricultural innovation, Germany has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally. Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Sterling Mancuso

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 17 July 2017, India launched its first solar-powered diesel-electric multiple unit train as part of its initiative to replace diesel with solar panels in powering train systems and components such as air

conditioning and lights. The trains are estimated to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by nine tonnes per coach each year.

On 4 September 2017, the Indian Delegation to BRICS signed four multilateral documents at the 9th BRICS Summit to increase intra-BRICS trade and cooperation between developing countries. The documents signed include the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020), BRICS Action Plan on Economic and Trade Cooperation, Memorandum of Understanding between the BRICS Business Council and New Development Bank on Strategic Cooperation, and BRICS Strategy for Customs Cooperation.

On 6 October 2017, India and the European Union issued a joint statement on clean energy, pledging to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This coalition targets a range of issues, including increased energy efficiency, the integration of renewable energy in the electricity system, and the deployment of offshore wind with an aim to develop an electricity system which can integrate renewable energy.

On 30 October 2017, India signed six agreements to increase trade with Italy. Prime Minister Narendra Modi met with Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni to discuss the trade deals to improve cooperation in sectors such as energy and anti-terrorism. Both sides expressed interest in cooperating in the science and technology sectors, along with other ongoing trade initiatives.

On 6 November 2017, during the 2017 Pledging Conference for Development Activities, India announced a multi-year contribution of USD100 million to the India-United Nations Development

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Partnership Fund to help developing countries increase the quality of life and diminish poverty. It focuses on the developing countries and small island states. This contribution comes in addition to the USD10 million that India is contributing to other UN programs in areas of development and food security.

On 10 November 2017, the Cabinet agreed on the restructuring of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and approved the provision of INR230 billion to the programme until 2019-2020. The updated programme will cover all the rural population across the country and be more flexible, result-oriented, and competitive, enabling the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to reach the goal of increasing the coverage of sustainable piped water supply.

On 27 November 2017, during the Global South Development Expo in Turkey, the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund released its latest report, highlighting current, completed and future projects. In 2017, the IBSA Fund contributed USD33 million to 15 developing partner states in areas including poverty and hunger eradication, child and maternal health, and gender equality. The fund also announced the inauguration of the cardiological wing of the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and the Atta-Habib Medical Center, which is located in the Gaza Strip. The Atta-Habib Medical Center, destroyed in the 2014 Gaza conflict, is the only health institute at the eastern side of Gaza City. With its reconstruction, the Fund hopes that the institute aids in Gaza’s recovery plans.

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During the Expo, IBSA called for greater efforts to combat poverty and hunger across the global south.4003

On 1 December 2017, India launched a National Strategic Plan 2017-24 to eradicate HIV/AIDS by 2030.4004 India is particularly committed to fighting AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).4005 The Indian government’s current focus is preventing the transmission of HIV and syphilis from mother to child.4006

On 15-16 January 2018, the International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure took place in New Delhi, India.4007 The workshop is a collaborative effort between the National Disaster Management Authority and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.4008 During the workshop, Minister of Home Rajnath Singh expressed India’s desire to lead a global coalition on reducing damage to critical infrastructure.4009 India is currently investing in efforts to meet the SDGs by 2030, when a projected 40 per cent of the population will be living in cities.4010

On 1 February 2018, Minister of Finance Arun Jaitley released the national budget, which allocates INR12 billion to implementing a health protection scheme targeted at 100 million poor and vulnerable families.4011 The program offers reimbursements of up to INR500,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary care, for up to 500 million beneficiaries.4012 However, the annual spending on children has decreased in comparison to previous years.4013 Children are allocated to receive 3.24 per cent of the financial resources of the 2018 budget, which is 0.08 per cent less than in 2017.4014

On 19 March 2018, the International Solar Alliance (ISA), an organization launched by Prime Minister Modi and the former French President François Hollande, held its inaugural conference in

New Delhi. The ISA’s Interim Director-General Upendra Tripathy signed joint declarations with the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), furthering the organization’s commitment to accelerate the deployment and reduction of solar costs in developing countries.

On 14 April 2018, Prime Minister Modi inaugurated the first healthcare and wellness center under Ayushman Bharat Yojna, also known as the National Health Protection Scheme. The scheme aims to create a network of health and wellness centers that will provide primary health care services to communities and provide coverage up to 40 per cent of India’s populations.

On 19 April 2018, Prime Minister Modi pledged an additional USD50 million to projects in Commonwealth countries under the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. The fund aims to catalyze the implementation of the SDGs in developing countries in the Commonwealth.

On 5 June 2018, India announced a plan to phase out single-use plastics in the country by 2022. The Indian government plans to establish a national and regional marine litter action campaign, as well as a program to measure marine plastic in coastal waters.

On 8 June 2018, UN announced that the India-UN Development Partnership Fund has supported 22 SDG-related projects in its first year of operation. Its contributions include early climate warning systems in Pacific countries and governance projects in Africa and Latin America.

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On 27 July 2018, Prime Minister Modi, along with the other leaders of BRICS, issued the 'Johannesburg Declaration,' underlining their commitment to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change. In the statement, leaders pledged their support to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for its role in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 agenda, and called upon developed countries to honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments. The Declaration further reaffirms cooperation and collaboration on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access and benefit sharing of biological resources.

On 14 August 2018, India published the first-ever progress report under the Bonn Challenge, an international initiative aiming to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. Co-published by the India Country Office of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, the report titled 'Bonn Challenge and India: Progress on Restoration Efforts across States and Landscapes' highlights the country's current progress and notes that additional efforts are needed. The report states that India restored approximately 9.8 million hectares of degraded land between 2011 and 2017, of which nearly 95 per cent of the restoration activities were led by government agencies. The report concludes that the country is appropriately positioned to achieve its commitment pledge of restoring 13 million hectares of degraded land by 2020, and an additional 8 million hectares by 2030.

Through extensive investment and commitments to improving clean energy and the quality of life, as well as international cooperation to assist developing countries, India has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally. Thus, India receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Nammal Khan**

**Indonesia: +1**

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 18 July 2017, during the High-Level Political Forum in New York, the Ministry of National Development Planning published a report in partnership with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF):

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the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia. The report showcased Indonesia’s progress in developing a sustainable future for children, specifically through establishing a baseline to monitor the progress on key SDGs. In its commitment to reduce child poverty and all forms of violence against children, the Indonesian government stated that “in 2018, several districts will introduce universal child grants for young children, [in] a new approach to provide social protection for children.”

On 19 July 2017, the National Board of Zakat, responsible for disbursing funds to the poor in Indonesia, agreed to extend its contribution to supporting the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia. Through the collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the implementation of Islamic Finance, the Indonesian government can apply Zakat, a form of almsgiving, towards local SDG plans in underdeveloped communities. The first contribution will be assisting the development of a micro hydropower plant in Sumatra island’s Jambi province.

On 1 July 2017, the Ministry of Health launched a mobile health initiative called Hibiscus, in an effort to increase access to health care to residents. Hibiscus “aims to deliver quality services, such as antenatal care, HIV testing, mammograms, immunization, blood pressure screenings and health education, directly to the more than 120,000 local residents.”

On 5-8 September 2017, the 48th Pacific Islands Forum leaders’ summit was held in Apia, Samoa. At this summit, Indonesia restated its commitment to assisting the development of other Pacific island nations. Director of Technical Cooperation for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs...
Syarif Alatas stated that Indonesia will renew its technical assistance to Samoa in the form of training, apprenticeships, and scholarships.\(^{4041}\)

On 12 September 2017, President Joko Widodo called for an immediate end to the violence taking place in Myanmar’s Rakhine state, and sent 34 tons of aid to Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh.\(^{4042}\) The President noted that this was the first batch of aid resulting from discussions with the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh.\(^{4043}\)

On 25 October 2017, Minister of National Development Planning Bambang Brodjonegoro announced the creation of a regulation to accommodate blended financing in support of SDG programs.\(^{4044}\) Through the combined support from donor countries and the World Bank, blended financing will create low-cost infrastructure in Indonesia.\(^{4045}\)

In December 2017, the Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF), launched in Jakarta in October 2016, “finalized its first investment to help reduce poverty while preserving the habitat of three critically endangered species.”\(^{4046}\) The project is designed to provide a sustainable environment with fair wages for 18,000 marginalized farmers in the provinces of Sumatra and Kalimantan.\(^{4047}\)

In December 2017, in collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, the Ministry of Industry implemented the Project of Small and Medium Industry Development Based on Improved Service Delivery.\(^{4048}\) The project is being launched in five provinces: North Sumatra,
Central Java, Central Sulawesi, East, and West Kalimantan. It is being supported by several sources including state budget availability or the synchronization of a deconcentrated budget.

In January 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its plan to establish Indonesian Aid, a single governmental agency for all of Indonesia’s international aid programs, with an initial budget of IDR1 trillion. The agency aims to increase the coordination and synergies among Indonesia’s aid programmes globally, mainly under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework.

In January 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi led an Indonesian delegation of non-governmental organizations to the Rakhine state in Myanmar, delivering relief supplies such as food, cloth, and baby supplies. The Indonesian Ambassador to Myanmar also formed the Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance for Myanmar with the help of 14 aid organizations within Indonesia, pledging USD2 million in humanitarian aid.

On 26 January 2018, during the 48th World Economic Forum, leaders from Alphabet, the Coca-Cola Company, Royal Philips, and Unilever announced the formation of the Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy (PACE) in partnership with the Governments of China, Indonesia, Rwanda, and Nigeria. PACE aims to go beyond the 9 per cent of waste that is currently recycled back into the economy by tackling plastics pollution and electronic waste.

On 5 February 2018, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed Practical Arrangements on enhancing South-

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South cooperation and technical collaboration between developing states.\textsuperscript{4057} The Arrangement covers a three-year period from 2018 to 2021, and provides a framework for the relationship between Indonesia and the IAEA and identifies areas of cooperation.\textsuperscript{4058}

On 26 February 2018, TLFF announced its inaugural transaction of USD95 million to help finance a sustainable natural rubber plantation in two Indonesian provinces.\textsuperscript{4059} The planted areas will serve as a buffer zone to protect a threatened national park from encroachment.\textsuperscript{4060} This transaction is the first corporate sustainability bond in Asia and the first sustainability bond in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.\textsuperscript{4061}

On 6 June 2018, Indonesia received a loan of USD100 million from the World Bank for its National Urban Water Supply Project.\textsuperscript{4062} The loan will go towards providing 6 million Indonesians with access to water and sanitation, by improving the performance of water service providers in underserved urban areas.\textsuperscript{4063} The project will support the national government’s efforts to invest in at least 40 local government water supply enterprises.\textsuperscript{4064}

On 31 August 2018, Indonesia signed a free trade agreement with Australia.\textsuperscript{4065} The Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement will eliminate tariffs on Australian exports such as copper cathodes, car parts, and leather goods, while making Indonesian goods more


accessible to Australian producers. Additionally, Australian hospitals and clinics will also be able to provide services in Indonesia.

On 4 September 2018, Indonesia and South Korea reaffirmed their collaboration to continue developing the eco-innovation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in an effort to encourage sustainable economic growth. Both countries will collaborate on three programs relating to the development of SMEs: global innovation forum, technology exchanges, and business matching.

Indonesia has taken concrete actions at the domestic level by addressing issues of child security, health care and land and ocean protection. It has also participated in international collaborations for the implementation of the SDGs. Indonesia has taken actions in support of developing countries by providing humanitarian relief to its neighboring refugee crises and offering developmental aid to support South-South cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nammal Khan

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 28 September 2017, Gian Luca Galletti, Minister of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea opened an international water conference hosted in Milan with the theme of “Rules for Water, Rules for Life” and issued the “Declaration of Milan.” This declaration was meant to call attention to human rights regarding access to water and sanitation, specifically mentioning the role of women in achieving these rights as a way to bring about gender equality.

On 23 October 2017, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Angelino Alfano announced EUR7 million in humanitarian aid to the Rohingya conflict, primarily for food and

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healthcare distribution projects carried out by the United Nations and International Committee of the Red Cross.\textsuperscript{4072}

On 30 October 2017, Italy signed six agreements to increase trade with India.\textsuperscript{4073} Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi discussed trade deals aiming to improve cooperation in sectors such as energy and anti-terrorism.\textsuperscript{4074} Both sides expressed interest in cooperating in the science and technology sectors, along with other ongoing trade initiatives.\textsuperscript{4075}

On 16 November 2017, the Italian government and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to resolve issues surrounding climate change.\textsuperscript{4076} Specifically, the MOU aims to help Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries, who are most likely to be threatened by climate change.\textsuperscript{4077} The MOU also launches the Capacity Award Programme to Advance Capabilities and Institutional Training in one Year (CAPACITY), which will work to achieve progress in terms of climate change research and leadership.\textsuperscript{4078} Italy will provide EUR2.5 million to CAPACITY over the next five years.\textsuperscript{4079}

On 30 November 2017, the Italian government published “Italy’s National Energy Strategy 2017.” The strategy highlights Italy’s emphasis on energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy and details the global and European standards and targets that Italy is working to comply with.\textsuperscript{4080}

On 7 February 2018, the Ministry of Economic Development published the triennial 2018/2020 Corruption Prevention Plan.\textsuperscript{4081} The document outlines a three-year plan to reduce corruption in various government bodies, including actions to introduce new transparency laws.\textsuperscript{4082}

On 19 February 2018, Minister for Economic Development Carlo Calenda signed three agreements with the President of Tuscany Enrico Rossi, focusing on efforts to boost research and development in the transport and therapeutic industries.\textsuperscript{4083}

On 5 March 2018, the Italian government donated EUR1 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to support emergency education for Palestinian refugee children in Syria.\textsuperscript{4084} The EUR1 million will fund the operations of fourteen safe learning spaces that provide both academic and psychosocial support to children, most of whom have been displaced numerous times and suffer from conflict and trauma.\textsuperscript{4085}

On 7 March 2018, the Ministry of Economic Development published a decree implementing the National Energy Efficiency Fund, which will be conducted by the private sector and public administration.\textsuperscript{4086} The fund supports efforts to reduce industrial energy consumption and improve energy efficiency of public services and infrastructures.\textsuperscript{4087} The ministry will allocate EUR150 million at the start of the operational phase.\textsuperscript{4088}

On 10 June 2018, the Italian government turned away a rescue boat carrying hundreds of African migrants seeking asylum in Europe.\textsuperscript{4089} Interior Minister Matteo Salvini made the decision to turn away the migrant boats as a way to keep his promise to expel and prevent migrants from staying and coming into Italy.\textsuperscript{4090}

On 20 September 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that it has loaned EUR3 million to the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). This loan will be allocated under the African Fund, which will support the reception of the refugees and protect those hosted in Niger.

Through investing and cooperating with international organizations, as well as providing aid to developing countries, Italy has committed to implementing the SDGs at the international level. Italy has also addressed advancements of SDGs at the domestic level, specifically with regards to the energy sector and environmental standards. However, Italy has also turned away migrants seeking asylum, contradicting paragraph 23 of the Agenda 2030 Declaration regarding the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. Therefore, this negative action detracts from Italy’s efforts to achieve the latter component of this commitment, which requires G20 members to further align its actions with the SDGs on an international level.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Bianca Meta**

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 17 July 2017, Japan participated in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held by the United Nations, where it presented the Voluntary National Review, a report on Japan’s implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Japan promised to continue its assistance plan for women in developing countries with contributions of USD3 billion from 2016 to 2017.

On 4 October 2017, the International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a grant agreement with the Government of Guinea. The agreement stipulated Japan’s grant aid of up to JPY1.913 billion for the Construction of Primary and Secondary Schools in Urban Areas Phase II. The project will

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provide constructions of primary and secondary schools, as well as schoolroom furniture and other furnishings in Conakry, Guinea.\(^{4098}\)

On 10 November 2017, the Governments of Japan and Vietnam agreed to sign an exchange of notes concerning Japan’s future loan of JPY29,973 for the Ha Nam Investment Climate Improvement Project.\(^{4099}\) Japan plans to finance Vietnam for its development of roads and drainage facility systems in industrial parks located in Hanoi.\(^{4100}\) It will also provide funds to develop a drainage system in Ha Long City.\(^{4101}\)

On 14 December, Japan hosted an international conference on universal health coverage (UHC) in Tokyo, jointly with the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), and UN Children’s Fund.\(^{4102}\) At the conference, Japan pledged to provide UHC with financial assistance of USD2.9 billion.\(^{4103}\)

On 26 December 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the implementation of the Basic Strategy and Fukushima Plan for a New Energy Society.\(^{4104}\) Japan will commence a hydration production project of the world’s largest scale in Namie Town, and later, use clean hydrogen energy made in Fukushima for the Tokyo Olympics in 2020.\(^{4105}\)

In December 2017, JICA worked with the Indonesian Ministry of Industry to implement the Project of Small and Medium Industry Development Based on Improved Service Delivery.\(^{4106}\) The program is being launched in five provinces in Indonesia: North Sumatra, Central Java, Central Sulawesi, East, and West Kalimantan. Sources of support include state budget availability or the synchronization of a deconcentrated budget.\(^{4107}\)

On 7 February 2018, JICA signed a loan agreement with the African Development Fund to provide JPY73.601 billion in Official Development Assistance in support of economic growth and poverty


On 2 August 2018, the Japanese government and ASEAN reached an agreement on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement. The Japanese government promised to dispatch experts to the ASEAN Secretary to create a linkage and coordinate specific measures of the cooperation. The Japanese government also promised to provide equipment to ASEAN facilities on matters of humanitarian assistance or disaster management.\footnote{Agreement in Principle on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan (Tokyo) 2 August 2018. Access Date: 21 September 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000078.html}


Through investments and advancements in health care, clean energy, and aid to developing countries, Japan has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.
Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Leiwen He

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 19 July 2017, President Moon Jae-in’s administration announced several new energy goals. The goals include a target of generating “20 per cent of [Korea’s] electricity with clean renewable energy by 2030, while reducing fossil fuel and nuclear power plants.” The State Affairs Planning Advisory Committee will also offer incentives to businesses to encourage the use of renewable energy sources.

On 10 August 2017, the Committee on Public Diplomacy, chaired by Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Kyung-wha, held its first meeting. The committee brought the private sector and government officials together to discuss effective public-private partnerships and finalized Japan’s first 2017-2021 Basic Plan on Public Diplomacy, which will be used as a framework for the Moon administration. This action is in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to develop effective institutions at all levels.

On 20 September 2017, Minister Kang announced that Korea will join Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 (P4G). P4G is a new alliance between states, business, and civil society to promote implementation of a range of SDGs in developing countries.

On 27 October 2017, Minister of Trade, Industry, and Energy Paik Un-Gyu and Saudi Minister of Economy and Planning Adel Fakeih signed a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a “ministerial level committee to boost cooperation, enhance business networking and ensure sustainable support for the Kingdom’s Vision 2030 economic reforms.” Vision 2030 is a national...
development plan aligning Saudi Arabia’s economic policies with the SDGs. Both Saudi Arabia and Japan have agreed on 40 investment projects in a variety of industries to continue advancing SDG implementation.

On 31 January 2018, Korea became party to the Food Assistance Convention, which provides aid to countries facing food shortages. The Korean government first announced its intentions to become a member in August 2017. It has committed an annual minimum of KRW46 billion in assistance in the form of 50,000 tonnes of rice.

On 26 February 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs announced that it will sign a memorandum of understanding with FAC to provide aid to Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Yemen, and Syria.

On 27 April 2018, President Moon and North Korean Chairman Kim Jong Un signed the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula. The joint declaration intends to “establish a permanent and solid peace regime on the Korean Peninsula” via disarmament and ceasing “all hostile acts against each other in every domain.”

On 4 June 2018, President Moon began a three-day summit with Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte “to expand bilateral exchanges and to cooperate on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.” They signed five memoranda of understanding on trade, energy, and infrastructure development in support of Duterte’s national development plan, Ambisyon Natin 2040.

On 23 July 2018, President Moon announced plans to promote economic vitality in reference to planned economic measures, by holding monthly meetings on regulatory reform, accelerating

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4127 ROK Seeking to Become Party to Food Assistance Convention, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Seoul) 7 September 2017. Access Date: 1 March 2018. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/ford/m_5676/view.do?seq=319079&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=food&nbsppassistance&srchTp=0&multi_itm_seq=0&itm_seq_1=0&itm_seq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&page=1&titleNm=
4130 Panmunjom Declaration shows will for complete denuclearization, end of war, Office of the President (Seoul) 27 April 2018. Access Date: 12 May 2018. http://english1.president.go.kr/President/News/327
4132 Leaders of Korea, Philippines expand exchanges, work for denuclearization, Office of the President (Seoul) 5 June 2018. Access Date: 20 June 2018. http://english1.president.go.kr/President/News/364
4133 Leaders of Korea, Philippines expand exchanges, work for denuclearization, Office of the President (Seoul) 5 June 2018. Access Date: 20 June 2018. http://english1.president.go.kr/President/News/364
innovative growth, and “creating anew a secretary in charge of self-employed affairs and listening directly to voices on the ground.”

On 4 September 2018, the Korean government approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing. The aim of the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources. Denmark, Canada, Norway, the United States, China, Iceland, Japan, Russia and the European Union approved the draft agreement.

On 6 September 2018, President Moon’s administration held its first strategic conference, introducing nine strategies to promote social unity, sustainability, and innovation. The strategies, covering areas such as income security, medical expenses, and education, will be used to develop a “three-year plan to guarantee a basic life to the people.”

Korea has taken action at the domestic level by focusing efforts on economic and social development. It has taken action at the international level by working to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula. It has supported developing countries by helping the Philippines align its development plan with Ambisyon Natin 2040.

Thus, the Republic of Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ashley Lall

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 19 July 2017, Secretary of Social Development Luis Enrique Miranda announced the incorporation of 600,000 families into the Programa Prospera. The Prospera program consists of

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4134 Gov’t to boost economic vitality: president, Office of the President (Seoul) 23 July 2018. Access Date: 1 August 2018. http://english1.president.go.kr/President/News/410
delivering economic support based on the number of children per family, on the condition of smart reinvestment on education, health, and nutrition.\textsuperscript{4141}

On September 2017, the Department of Energy announced its commitment to the financing of 964 megawatts of wind and solar capacity across Mexico.\textsuperscript{4142} The state-owned development bank Banobras will allocate public funds to finance three projects, including the 424 megawatt Reynosa Wind Farm in Tamaulipas, set to be the largest wind facility in Latin America.\textsuperscript{4143} The other two projects are the 250 megawatt El Mezquite Wind Park in Nuevo Leon and the 290 megawatt Solar Farms in Aguascalientes.\textsuperscript{4144}

On 9 November 2017, the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL) took measures to increase transparency and accountability in the electoral process by creating the Program for Electoral Shielding.\textsuperscript{4145} The program aims to prevent the use of public funds for campaigning, suspend government propaganda, and enforce penal, administrative, and enforcement norms with regards to elections.\textsuperscript{4146}

On 10 November 2017, Mexico assumed the presidency of the Inter-American Commission on Social Development of the Organization of American States (OAS).\textsuperscript{4147} Sub-Secretary of Regional Planning, Evaluation and Development of SEDESOL Javier García Berros announced Mexico’s main objectives during its presidency, which include the importance of strengthening of the Inter-


\textsuperscript{4145} Instala la Sedesol Comité Central de Legalidad y Transparencia de Blindaje Electoral de cara a las elecciones de 2018, Ministry of Social Development (Mexico City) 9 November 2017. Access Date: November 17 2017. https://www.gob.mx/sedesol/es/prensa/instala-la-sedesol-comite-central-de-legalidad-y-transparencia-de-blindaje-electoral-de-cara-a-las-elecciones-de-2018?idiom=es


American Network for Social Protection and the regional adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index to improve the level of precision during public interventions.\textsuperscript{4148}

On 21 November 2017, the National Commission of Minimum Salary agreed to increase the minimum salary to a daily amount of MXN88.36, equivalent to a 10.4 per cent increase from the previous rate.\textsuperscript{4149} The increase will take effect as of 1 December 2017.\textsuperscript{4150}

On 4 December 2017, the Mexican government has hosted a Migration Stocktaking Meeting in Puerto Vallarta with the goal of addressing the local and global dimensions of developing a Global Compact on Migration.\textsuperscript{4151} The meeting also emphasized the need to protect displaced children as a key element of global migration policies.\textsuperscript{4152}

On 15 December 2017, Mexico and Guatemala held a meeting to present their respective national social development programs and agreed to enhance regional cooperation in these areas.\textsuperscript{4153} Sub-Secretary Berros emphasized the need to develop regional integration through social infrastructure and labour inclusion projects.\textsuperscript{4154}

On 21 December 2017, Mexico attended the 51st Mercosur trade bloc summit hosted in Brazil.\textsuperscript{4155} The meeting emphasized Brazil’s cooperation with the Pacific Alliance, which is comprised of Mexico, Chile, Colombia, and Peru, among other important South-South trade agreements.\textsuperscript{4156}

On 27 February 2018, SEDESOL committed MXN767 million to the development of Morelos in 2018.\textsuperscript{4157} This sum represents a 14 per cent increase from last year’s investment, and is intended to improve public infrastructure and services for 621,000 beneficiaries.\textsuperscript{4158}


On 27 February 2018, President Enrique Peña Nieto delivered four infrastructural projects in Michoacán. The investment amounted to MXN2.7 million, and consists of three highways and one port intended to improve the state’s overall productivity and contribute to the creation of new jobs in the region.

On 6 March 2018, the Mexican government presented the results of its implementation of the Guide to Open Anti-Corruption. Through this program, Mexico identified 72 strategic databases generated under the guide. In addition, seven new database platforms have been published in collaboration with several government bodies, and another eight will be made available to the public in the coming months. This effort is part of Mexico’s wider anti-corruption strategy, which aims to reduce corruption in government by making official data available to civil society and non-government organizations.

On 15 July 2018, during the presentation of Mexico’s voluntary national review at the High Level Political Forum in the UN Headquarters, Mexico launched a new online platform to track its progress of implementation with regards to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The platform is titled Information System of Sustainable Development Goals (SIODS), and it reports on 66 indicators corresponding to 16 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provides a centralized data set from various ministries and government bodies, as well as user-friendly data analysis tools.

4157 Sedesol Impulsa el Desarrollo del Estado de Morelos, Ministry of Social Development (Mexico City) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 4 March 2018. https://www.gob.mx/sedesol/articulos/sedesol-impulsa-el-desarrollo-del-estado-de-morelos
4158 Sedesol Impulsa el Desarrollo del Estado de Morelos, Ministry of Social Development (Mexico City) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 4 March 2018. https://www.gob.mx/sedesol/articulos/sedesol-impulsa-el-desarrollo-del-estado-de-morelos
On 12 August 2018, President-elect Manuel Lopez Obrador pledged to invest more than USD11 million to boosting domestic refining capacity, a major setback from the previous administration's commitment to decreasing dependency on fossil fuels as stated in Mexico's 2016 Voluntary National Review of the 2030 Agenda.4168 Lopez Obrador will allocate USD2.6 billion to modernize existing refineries, alongside an additional USD8.4 billion to build a new one in the next three years.4170

On 17 September 2018, the Mexican government announced the achievement of the 2016 presidential decrees issued during COP13.4171 During COP13, Mexico committed to expanding protected marine areas in Galapagos, Quintana Roo, and the areas covering the Mexican pacific coast - Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas.4172 The Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources declared that as of 2018, marine protected areas have been extended by approximately 7 million hectares.4173

At the international level, Mexico has engaged in south-to-south cooperation by assuming the leadership of the OAS this year, in view of strengthening the Inter-American Network for Social Protection. Mexico has also made concrete efforts at the national level to accomplish the 2030 agenda through improving welfare programs, investing in infrastructure, strengthening data collection and analysis structures and advancing environmental priorities. However, Mexico’s investments in refining capacity contravenes its domestic goal to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. This negative action also contradicts SDG 7, affordable and clean energy; and SDG 13, climate action. Therefore, this negative action detracts from Mexico’s efforts to achieve the first half of this commitment, which requires G20 members to further align its actions with the SDGs on a domestic level.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sofia Kavlin

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

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https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20122VOLUNTARY_NATIONAL_REPORT_060718.pdf
https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/ecosistemas-marinossuman-casi70-millones-de-hectareas
https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/ecosistemas-marinossuman-casi70-millones-de-hectareas
https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/ecosistemas-marinossuman-casi70-millones-de-hectareas
On 29 July 2017, the Russian government signed a resolution to apply temporary quantitative restrictions on the import of ozone-depleting substances to Russia. These measures contribute to the preservation of the ozone layer of the atmosphere and comply with the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

On 2 August 2017, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture submitted a draft law to the State Duma on Russia’s accession to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled. The Marrakesh Treaty aims to make works accessible to blind, visually impaired, or print-disabled individuals. Russia’s draft law aims to broaden individuals’ access to books, magazines, teaching aids, and textbooks that have been created under special formats and to facilitate international exchanges of these resources.

On 24 August 2017, the Russian government announced the allocation of RUB535 million to the implementation of the next phase of a joint project with the World Food Programme (WFP). The program aims to replace trucks used for transporting humanitarian aid with Russian-made vehicles. Russia will also contribute USD1.5 million to the WFP to develop logistical capacity, such as the integration of Russian KAMAZ trucks into the regional fleets of the WFP trucks.

On 4 September 2017, the Russian delegation to BRICS signed four multilateral documents at the 9th BRICS Summit in order to increase intra-BRICS trade and cooperation between developing countries. The signed documents include the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020), BRICS Action Plan on Economic and Trade Cooperation, Memorandum of Understanding between the BRICS Business Council and the New Development Bank on Strategic Cooperation, and BRICS Strategy for Customs Cooperation.

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On 7 September 2017, the Russian government unveiled a signed resolution approving a new version of a programme on the Socioeconomic Development of the Arctic Zone.\textsuperscript{4183} The programme aims to create favourable conditions for the socioeconomic development of the Arctic Zone to ensure Russia’s strategic interests and national security in the Arctic.\textsuperscript{4184} The new version extends the initiative’s implementation deadlines to 2025, names the Ministry of Industry and Trade as the initiative’s implementer, and expands the list of participants.\textsuperscript{4185} From 2018 to 2020, it aims to execute pilot projects to establish core development zones and to commission the North Pole ice-resistant self-propelled platform, to establish a modern high-tech shipyard.\textsuperscript{4186} From 2020 to 2025, the new version also plans to establish and finance core development zones and to create scientific and technical capability to develop technology for manufacturing hi-tech equipment.\textsuperscript{4187} The programme also intends to determine the long-term management of dangerous nuclear and radioactive objects as well as radioactive waste that has been released onto the seabed.\textsuperscript{4188} It will develop radio-electronic equipment for accomplishing tasks for the Arctic Zone’s socioeconomic development, and provide technological support using specialized vessels of the state marine environmental oversight agency.\textsuperscript{4189} The programme will also launch the production of high-tech goods for geological prospecting operations and minerals’ production and processing in the Arctic Zone.\textsuperscript{4190}

On 3 October 2017, the Russian government announced the approval of the 2030 Strategy to Prevent the Spread of Antimicrobial Resistance.\textsuperscript{4191} The strategy aims to improve the prevention and treatment of infectious and parasitic diseases of humans, animals, and plants and to reduce the severity and duration of illnesses.\textsuperscript{4192} The first stage of the strategy, which will be implemented until 2020, focuses on educating the Russian public on how to appropriately use antimicrobial

medications, the impermissibility of self-treatment, and raising awareness on disease prevention and healthy lifestyles. It will establish key indicators regarding the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

On 17 October 2017, the Russian government announced the creation of a university campus for the St. Petersburg National Research University of Information Technology, Engineering and Optical Design. The campus will be composed of research centres, laboratories, classrooms, and housing. It will also welcome 3,600 students, 50 international laboratories, and at least five innovation-driven production facilities that will create 6,000 new jobs.

On 9 November 2017, the Russian government approved the implementation of a joint project with the World Health Organization (WHO) to intensify multisectional anti-tuberculosis measures. Russia will contribute USD14.8 million to WHO from 2018 to 2020 to support these measures, which are to be implemented in 25 countries with high rates of tuberculosis, morbidity, and mortality. Russian phthisiology research institutes and Russian experts will work alongside WHO specialists to implement the joint project.

On 26 December 2017, the Russian government announced the creation of the Vostok Finskogo Zaliva State Nature Reserve. The creation of the reserve aims to preserve the islands of the Eastern Baltic while the region is being explored and maintain biodiversity on the islands. Special measures to protect the islands will provide for the conservation of ringed seals.
On 4 January 2018, the Russian government announced the creation of the Ladoga Skerries National Park. The park will preserve Ladoga Lake’s skerries and maintain biodiversity. In addition to protecting plants, lichens, seaweeds and mushrooms, the park will also protect ringed seals.

On 14 February 2018, Minister of Energy Alexander Novak signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Saudi Minister of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al-Falih, pledging bilateral cooperation in the energy field. The memorandum aims to enhance cooperation between Russia and Saudi Arabia on aspects in the field of energy including “the development of technologies, technical assistance, and sharing and analyzing information relating to global energy market,” as well as further exploration of “the potential of clean energies.”

On 19 February 2018, the Russian government announced the creation of the Khibiny National Park. The purpose of the national park is to preserve mountain tundra and northern taiga biomes of the Khibiny and Lovozero mountain ranges.

On 28 February 2018, the Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster signed an agreement with the Saudi Advisor to the Royal Court Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah, pledging cooperation in humanitarian assistance between Saudi Arabia and Russia. The two countries “agreed to cooperate and coordinate in the joint actions such as developing and implementing programs and projects in the field of international development aid in other countries, and exchange information on humanitarian operations and programs.”

On 3 March 2018, the Russian government announced its decision to host an annual Abilympics national skills competition for persons with disabilities. Beginning in 2018, the competition includes tournaments for applied and professional competencies in demand in the job market.
The competition also includes workshops, seminars, job fairs and skills training sessions.\textsuperscript{4216} The competition helps disabled persons expand their range of professional activities, acquire professional education, and obtain employment.\textsuperscript{4217}

On 7 March 2018, the Russian government announced the creation of the Novosibirsk Islands Federal Nature Sanctuary.\textsuperscript{4218} The sanctuary aims to preserve the island ecosystems of the Russian Arctic.\textsuperscript{4219} The sanctuary will also protect the habitats and breeding grounds of polar bears, the Laptev subspecies of walrus, rose gulls and other wildlife.\textsuperscript{4220}

On 27 July 2018, President Putin, along with the other leaders of BRICS, issued the “Johannesburg Declaration,” underlining their commitment to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.\textsuperscript{4221} In the statement, leaders pledged their support to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for its role in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 agenda, and called upon developed countries to honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments.\textsuperscript{4222} The Declaration further reaffirms cooperation and collaboration on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access and benefit sharing of biological resources.\textsuperscript{4223}

On 6 August 2018, the Russian government announced the creation of the Lenskiye Stolby National Park.\textsuperscript{4224} The park aims to support the conservation of the Lena and Buotama Pillars, which are natural landmarks and geological formations of significant importance for environmental protection, research and recreation.\textsuperscript{4225}

On 4 September 2018, the Russian government approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing.\textsuperscript{4226} The aim of

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\textsuperscript{4224} On the establishment of Lenskiye Stolby National Park (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Government of Russia (Moscow) 6 August 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2018. http://government.ru/en/docs/33557/
\textsuperscript{4225} On the establishment of Lenskiye Stolby National Park (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Government of Russia (Moscow) 6 August 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2018. http://government.ru/en/docs/33557/
the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources.\(^{4227}\) Denmark, Canada, Norway, the United States, China, Iceland, Japan, Korea and the European Union approved the draft agreement.\(^{4228}\)

Russia has committed to further aligning its actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by taking domestic and international actions, including the creation of protected zones for natural habitats and participation in international cooperation on the sustainable use of marine resources.

Thus, Russia receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Joy Lizette Aguilar}

\textbf{Saudi Arabia: 0}

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 26 September 2017, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud issued a royal decree granting women the permission to drive.\(^{4229}\) The issued decree mandated that a “high-level committee of ministers of (internal affairs, finance, labor and social development) to study the necessary arrangements for enforcement.”\(^{4230}\) The decree is expected to be fully implemented by June 2018.\(^{4231}\)

On 27 October 2017, Minister of Economy and Planning Adel Fakeih and Korean Minister of Trade, Industry, and Energy Paik Un-Gyu signed a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a “ministerial level committee to boost cooperation, enhance business networking and ensure sustainable support for the Kingdom’s Vision 2030 economic reforms.”\(^{4232}\) Vision 2030 is a national development plan aligning Saudi Arabia’s economy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).\(^{4233}\) The states have agreed on 40 investment projects in a variety of industries.\(^{4234}\)

\(^{4227}\) The Government approves the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, Government of Russia (Moscow) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2018. \url{http://government.ru/en/docs/33861/}

\(^{4228}\) The Government approves the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, Government of Russia (Moscow) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 8 September 2018. \url{http://government.ru/en/docs/33861/}


\(^{4232}\) Saudi-Korea Vision 2030 Committee launched with access to 400 companies, Arab News (Riyadh) 1 November 2017. Access Date: 2 January 2017. \url{http://www.arabnews.com/node/1186981/saudi-arabia}

\(^{4233}\) Vision 2030 (Riyadh) Access Date: 2 January 2017. \url{http://vision2030.gov.sa/en}
On 4 December 2017, Minister of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources Khalid Al-Falih signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States Secretary of Energy Rick Perry to “establish a framework for mutually beneficial cooperation in the area of clean fossil fuels and carbon management.” The two countries will maintain open communication and exchange “experts, engineers, and scientists.” Minister Al-Falih remarked that the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the US would help to ensure that Saudi Arabia would be able to meet the SDGs outlined in Vision 2030.

On 12 December 2017, the Council of Ministers finalized the Citizen’s Account, a new financial measure designed to help economically vulnerable households. The policy aims to “eases the direct and indirect impact on low and medium income households resulting from the ongoing economic reforms such as the gasoline price adjustment, the electricity tariffs adjustment, and the value-added tax on all food and beverage items.”

The Council of Ministers announced that the first round of payments will begin on 21 December 2017.

On 21 December 2017, the first payments of the Citizen’s Account were made to eligible households. The total of the payments was SAR2 billion. Saudi Arabia also announced that the second payments would be provided on 10 January 2018.

On 17 January 2018, King Al Saud announced a new directive ordering a deposit of USD2 billion into the Central Bank of Yemen.

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and to help them cope with the economic burdens resulting from the crimes and violations committed by Iranian-backed Houthi militias. The USD2 billion deposit will bring the amount of financial aid provided by Saudi Arabia to the Central Bank of Yemen to a total of USD3 billion.

On 22 January 2018, the Saudi-led Coalition to Restore Legitimacy in Yemen announced that it will be initiating the Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations (YCHO), a humanitarian aid program. Under the new YCHO program, the Saudi-led military coalition will provide USD1.5 billion in funding, USD40 million “to expand Yemeni ports’ capacity to accommodate additional shipments,” and USD30 million “to reduce the cost of land transportation through road upgrades.”

On 5 February 2018, Ambassador to Yemen Mohammed Al-Jabir announced that the YCHO will be delivering four cranes to the Yemeni ports of Mokha, Aden, and Mukalla to “help aid delivery across Yemen and its interior, as well as stimulate Yemen’s economy.” The port of Mokha will receive two cranes, while Aden and Mukalla will receive one crane each.

On 14 February 2018, Minister Al-Falih signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Russian Minister of Energy Alexander Novak, pledging bilateral cooperation in the energy field. The memorandum aims to enhance cooperation between Russia and Saudi Arabia on aspects in the field of energy including “the development of technologies, technical assistance, and sharing and analyzing.

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information relating to global energy market,” as well as further exploration of “the potential of clean energies.”

On 28 February 2018, Advisor to the Royal Court Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah signed an agreement with the Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster pledging further cooperation in humanitarian assistance between Saudi Arabia and Russia. The two countries “agreed to cooperate and coordinate in the joint actions such as developing and implementing programs and projects in the field of international development aid in other countries, [and] exchange information on humanitarian operations and programs.”

On 5 March 2018, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud and Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi signed an agreement to cooperate in combating climate change. The agreement “covered cooperation in the field of environmental protection and pollution reduction.”

On 9 March 2018, Minister Al-Falih signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Clean Energy with the United Kingdom’s Business Secretary Greg Clark. As part of the agreement, the UK and Saudi Arabian governments will exchange knowledge and expertise on clean energy, work together to create renewable energy technologies, and host an annual Energy and Industry Dialogue to identify further opportunities for collaboration.

On 9 August 2018, the Saudi-led military coalition in Yemen conducted an airstrike in Saada province, which killed at least 29 individuals under the age of 15. The UN released a statement on behalf of Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, which remarked that he “condemns the air strike today by the Coalition forces in Sa’ada” and “calls on all parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law.”
international humanitarian law.” Furthermore, the Secretary-General also requested that “an independent and prompt investigation into this incident” be conducted.

On 28 August 2018, the UN Human Rights Council Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen criticized the Saudi Arabian-led military coalition’s actions in the Yemeni conflict, stating that “the Group has reasonable grounds to believe that the Governments of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia are responsible for human rights violations.” Furthermore, the report also accused the three governments of violating international law, remarking that “as most of these violations appear to be conflict related, they may amount to the following war crimes: rape, degrading and cruel treatment, torture and outrages upon personal dignity.”

Saudi Arabia has continued to implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals agenda both domestically and internationally. Domestically, the Saudi Arabian government has demonstrated its commitment to abolishing poverty through initiatives such as that of the Citizens Account program, and improving gender equality by lifting long-standing bans on driving for women. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has signed memorandums of understanding with Russia and the United States to combat climate change, and made attempts to improve the ongoing humanitarian situation in Yemen by providing the region with necessary aid, thus accounting for Saudi Arabia’s actions to further the SDGs on an international level. However, its escalating actions in Yemen are not conducive to peace and justice in the region, and thus are not aligned with the sustainable development goals on an international level.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Nadin Ramadan**

**South Africa: +1**

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

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On 18 August 2017, the Ministry of Tourism approved the Coastal and Marine Tourism Implementation Plan. Minister of Tourism Tokozile Xasa stated that “the coastal and marine tourism sector will contribute about ZAR21.4 billion to the gross domestic product and create about 116,000 direct jobs by 2026, thus reducing poverty, inequality and unemployment, while contributing to sustainable livelihoods and developments.”

On 4 September 2017, the South African delegation to BRICS signed four multilateral documents at the 9th BRICS Summit to increase intra-BRICS trade and cooperation between developing countries. The signed documents include the BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020), BRICS Action Plan on Economic and Trade Cooperation, Memorandum of Understanding between the BRICS Business Council and New Development Bank on Strategic Cooperation, and BRICS Strategy for Customs Cooperation.

On 21 September 2017, Minister of Health Aaron Motsoaledi reached a pricing agreement on a new affordable generic single-pill HIV treatment with several international health organizations. This new price is expected to save ZAR11 billion over the next six years and increase the number of patients enrolled in the programme.

On 8 October 2017, Minister of Environmental Affairs Edna Molewa and Chad Minister of Environment and Fisheries Ahmat Mahamat signed two Memorandums of Understanding on cooperation in biodiversity conservation through the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and the sustainable protection of rhinos in Chad.

On 31 October 2017, Minister of Science and Technology Naledi Pandor announced the launch of the Wheat Breeding Platform. She stated that the platform “provides smallholder farmers access to seed technology to enhance yields, productivity, income and growth opportunities,” reducing

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inequality between farmers via equal access to the newest technology. Furthermore, transforming the agricultural sector with such new technology would be effective in reducing poverty and improving food security.

On 15 November 2017, the Department of Home Affairs launched a new Refugee Travel Document. UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Representative Sharon Cooper stated that travel documents “can enable access to basic services and rights, allowing refugees to pursue education or work abroad,” and strengthen “their ability to lead independent and stable lives.” The documents have new security features, including being machine-readable to prevent identity fraud and an additional page for parent names of refugee children to minimize risks of human trafficking.

On 27 November 2017, during the 2017 Global South-South Development Expo in Turkey, the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund released its latest report, highlighting current, completed and future projects. In 2017, the IBSA Fund contributed USD33 million to 15 developing partner states in areas including poverty and hunger eradication, child and maternal health, and gender equality. The fund also announced the inauguration of the cardiological wing of the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and the Atta-Habib Medical Center, which is located in the Gaza Strip. The Atta-Habib Medical Center, destroyed in the 2014 Gaza conflict, is the only health institute at the eastern side of Gaza City. With its reconstruction, the Fund hopes that the institute aids in Gaza’s reconstruction.

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559
recovery plans.\textsuperscript{4285} During the Expo, IBSA called for greater efforts to combat poverty and hunger across the global South.\textsuperscript{4286}

On 5 December 2017, the Department of Water and Sanitation hosted the Water Infrastructure and Investment Summit.\textsuperscript{4287} Minister of Water and Sanitation Nomvula Mokonyane announced that an Investment Stewardship initiative would follow the Summit.\textsuperscript{4288} She stated that “the investment project opportunities and needs identified in the Summit will be pulled into a series of focused, specific engagements,” noting the necessity of building infrastructure and engaging all sectors of government in response to these challenges.\textsuperscript{4289}

On 16 December 2017, the Presidency issued a response to Heher Commission of Inquiry into Higher Education and Training’s recommendations.\textsuperscript{4290} In 2018, the South African government will fully subsidize public technical and vocational education and training and university education to working class students.\textsuperscript{4291} These changes will affect “youth from well over 90 per cent of South African households,” including those from families facing unemployment or working minimum wage.\textsuperscript{4292}

On 27 February 2018, Parliament passed a motion seeking to legalize land expropriation without compensation, as part of a land reform policy to ensure equal ownership of land between white and black South Africans.\textsuperscript{4293}

On 27 March 2018, President Cyril Ramaphosa launched the Youth Employment Service (YES) initiative.\textsuperscript{4294} President Ramaphosa called YES a “pillar of a broad and comprehensive national effort

to create opportunities for young people” and a response to poverty and unemployment.4295 YES fosters the creation of one-year paid positions in the private sector to ensure youth “are included in [South Africa’s] economic growth story in a sustainable manner.”4296

On 29 March 2018, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Lindiwe Sisulu and her Sahrawi Republic (SADR) counterpart Bulahi Siid signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Assistance and Exchange of Notes on the Humanitarian Assistance.4297 South Africa will provide “emergency shelter, provision of nutrition, medical care, child protection and education in the refugee camps in Western Sahara” to support SADR’s right to self-determination as the last colony in Africa.4298

On 16 April 2018, the Presidency launched a new investment drive in line with the National Development Plan to boost total fixed investment to 30% of GDP by 2030.4299 President Ramaphosa appointed four Special Envoys on Investment to seek both intra-African and international investment.4300 This initiative will culminate in an Investment Conference designed to attract investment.4301

On 4 June 2018, Minister Sisulu and her counterparts in India and Brazil adopted the IBSA Declaration on South-South Cooperation.4302 IBSA pledged to “step up advocacy for reforms of global governance institutions in multilateral fora” and reaffirmed its commitment to responsibly finance SDGs in partner countries while respecting their sovereignty.4303 IBSA also reaffirmed its

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commitment to the South-South Cooperation framework of ‘developing partners’ over ‘donor and recipient’ relationships.\textsuperscript{4304}

On 21 July 2018, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) announced a project management unit to implement recommendations from the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Rural and Township Summit.\textsuperscript{4305} To ensure more inclusive economic participation, DTI Director-General Lionel October stated that “[South Africa] need a clear and concrete implementation mechanism if [it is] to succeed in transforming this economy.”\textsuperscript{4306}

On 27 July 2018, President Ramaphosa, along with the other leaders of BRICS, issued the ‘Johannesburg Declaration,’ underlining their commitment to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.\textsuperscript{4307} In the statement, leaders pledged their support to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) for its role in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 agenda, and called upon developed countries to honor their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments.\textsuperscript{4308} The Declaration further reaffirms cooperation and collaboration on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access and benefit sharing of biological resources.\textsuperscript{4309} The BRICS will also set up an Advisory Group to develop the Terms of Reference and a Work Plan for the Partnership on New Industrial Revolution, which “aims at deepening BRICS cooperation in digitalization, industrialization, innovation, inclusiveness and investment to maximise the opportunities and address the challenges arising from the 4th Industrial Revolution.”\textsuperscript{4310}

On 14 August 2018, President Ramaphosa announced the launch of the Sanitation Appropriate for Education initiative.\textsuperscript{4311} In partnership with the private sector, the initiative will develop safe water and sanitation facilities in schools, contributing to the Agenda 2030 goal of sanitation for all.\textsuperscript{4312} The

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item \textsuperscript{4304} IBSA Declaration on South-South Cooperation, Department of International Relations and Cooperation (Pretoria) 4 June 2018. Access Date: 20 June 2018. http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2018/ibsa0605.htm
\item \textsuperscript{4305} the dti to Establish Special Unit to Drive Rural and Township Economy – DG October, Department of Trade and Industry (East London) 21 July 2018. Access Date: 1 August 2018. http://www.thedti.gov.za/editmedia.jsp?id=5529
\item \textsuperscript{4306} the dti to Establish Special Unit to Drive Rural and Township Economy – DG October, Department of Trade and Industry (East London) 21 July 2018. Access Date: 1 August 2018. http://www.thedti.gov.za/editmedia.jsp?id=5529
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
Department of Basic Education reported that the initiative has raised ZAR45 million as of 15 August 2018.\footnote{ Millions raised for school sanitation, Department of Basic Education (Pretoria) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 15 September 2018. https://www.education.gov.za/Newsroom/MediaReleases/tabid/347/ctl/Details/mid/7002/ItemID/5609/Default.aspx}


South Africa has taken domestic action to develop the economy, sanitation and renewable sources of energy. It has taken international action by pledging support to SADR in its self-determination. It is supporting developing countries by committing to the IBSA Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ashley Lall*

**Turkey: +1**

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels; which includes supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 22 June 2017, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies announced that new social aid reforms involving insurance premiums has been set forth.\footnote{ Regulations Pertaining to Those receiving Social Aid in Event of Employment, Resmi Gazete (Ankara) 22 June 2017. Access Date: 2 February 2018. http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2017/06/20170622-1.htm} The premiums and incentives program encouraged those able to find and sustain employment to do so, and for those struggling to reach out to the relevant offices within the Ministry to discuss options available to them.\footnote{ Regulations Pertaining to Those receiving Social Aid in Event of Employment, Resmi Gazete (Ankara) 22 June 2017. Access Date: 2 February 2018. http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2017/06/20170622-1.htm}

On 30 June 2017, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources announced that they would begin offering a new premium to encourage developers and workplaces to switch to renewable solar panels to produce electricity.\footnote{ Solar Energy Regulations, Resmi Gazete (Ankara) 30 June 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2018. http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2017/06/20170630-10.htm}

On 1 July 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took over as Vice-Chair of the UN Advisory Commission of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and called to demand commitments from UN Member States and the G20 to decry the treatment of civilians within the conflict zone of Israel and Palestine.\footnote{ Members of the advisory commission, UNRWA (Gaza City) 1 July 2017. Access Date: 10 November 2017. https://www.unrwa.org/who-we-are/advisory-commission/members-advisory-commission}
On 10 July 2017, the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Ministry of Health, Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), Turkish Grain Board, and Turkish Red Crescent collaborated on a help campaign for people affected by the Yemen conflict.\footnote{Turkish Humanitarian Aid Ship Sets Sail For Yemen, AFAD (Ankara) 10 July 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2017. https://www.afad.gov.tr/en/19719/Turkish-Humanitarian-Aid-Ship-Set- Sail-For-Yemen} A Turkish humanitarian aid ship named #BeTheHope left the port of İskenderun carrying USD8.5 million worth of flour, medicine, relief supplies and mobile hospitals for the conflict-ridden Yemen.\footnote{Turkish Humanitarian Aid Ship Sets Sail For Yemen, AFAD (Ankara) 10 July 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2017. https://www.afad.gov.tr/en/19719/Turkish-Humanitarian-Aid-Ship-Set-Sail-For-Yemen}


On 22 November 2017, TIKA announced that they would build 5,000 additional prefabricated homes for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, totalling 25,000 homes serving 125,000 people.\footnote{Bangladesh’s Disaster and Relief Minister: “Turkey is there wherever people are having trouble”, AFAD (Ankara) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2018. https://www.afad.gov.tr/en/22788/Bangladesh’s-Disaster-and-Relief-Minister-Turkey-is-there-wherever-people-are-having-trouble} They also will build two field hospitals and ten medical centers in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazaar in 2017 and 2018.\footnote{Bangladesh’s Disaster and Relief Minister: “Turkey is there wherever people are having trouble”, AFAD (Ankara) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2018. https://www.afad.gov.tr/en/22788/Bangladesh’s-Disaster-and-Relief-Minister-Turkey-is-there-wherever-people-are-having-trouble}


On 19 December 2017, TIKA and the Turkish Red Crescent opened the Turkish Field Hospital in Aden, Yemen to provide health aid to those who have been impacted by the crises in the country.\footnote{Yemeni minister explained: We thank Erdogan and Turkish people, Milliyet (Ankara) 19 December 2017. Access Date: 3 February 2018. http://www.milliyet.com.tr/yemenli-bakan-acikladi-erdogan-ve-dunya-2575868/}
On 22 December 2017, First Secretary Responsible for Economic Development Mehmet Şimşek announced that the Turkish government has taken steps to mobilize a motion to President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on the non-repayment policy and increased credit for women working in cattle-breeding and farming to encourage more women to join the workforce and be able to sustain themselves.4330

On 22 December 2017, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock equipped local governments with materials and information for the training of women farmers on sustainable farming and furthering their individual capabilities as farmers, teaching them about beekeeping, vegetable farming, and industrial tools.4331

On 30 December 2017, the Ministry of Economy announced additional restrictions and controls on chemical imports, imposing tighter rules on chemicals deemed harmful by the Montreal Protocol.4332

On 18 January 2018, TİKA and the Vietnam Sustainable Development Agency provided clean water access to school children by equipping schools in Vietnam’s Ninh Thuan, Dak Nong, and Nghe An provinces with water filtration systems.4333

On 31 January 2018, TİKA completed the construction of the Kyrgyz Turk Friendship Hospital in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.4334 The hospital will provide advanced medical services to the people of Bishkek and of surrounding areas.4335

On 1 February 2018, the Women Men Equal Opportunity Commission of the Grand National Assembly (TBMM) announced that female candidates to the Assembly will be given political theory education and then an internship within TBMM in order to equalize their opportunities and career advancement with their male colleagues.4336

On 2 February 2018, the Ministry of Economy announced a new special tax exemption of up to TL10,000 on new cars for drivers who scrap their older and more heavily-polluting cars.4337

On 3 February 2018, Prime Minister Binali Yıldırım published a notice emphasising Turkey’s commitment to ending child labour and working with social aid services pertaining to family wellness, in order to ensure that alternatives are presented to families in need.4338

On 22 May 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning organized the Synthesis Report Closing Meeting to analyze information on how the Turkish government can support initiatives regarding climate change. Started in 2016 in conjunction with Partnership for Market Readiness Turkey Program, the meeting worked on determining prices and taking steps to deter carbon usage in favour of sustainable alternatives, while not aggrieving companies without the resources necessary to switch to sustainable alternatives.\textsuperscript{4339}

On 12 May 2018, TIKA obtained firefighting equipment and vehicles for the firefighters in the Tirana Municipality in Albania.\textsuperscript{4340}

On 13 June 2018, TIKA repaired twenty-three classrooms in the Dobruja region of southeastern Romania. It also provided new furniture, educational equipment and materials for the schools in the region.\textsuperscript{4341}

On 16 July 2018, TIKA guaranteed equipment to the Centre for Autism located in the Albanian city of Kukës. This aligns with the goals of aiding development in needing regions.\textsuperscript{4342}

On 11 September 2018, TIKA identified and renovated the homes of twenty disabled individuals living in Gaza by collaborating with the Palestinian Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the As-Salamu Association. The houses were in need of repair due to ongoing destruction caused by the war, and renovations were also needed to make the houses accessible for the disabled people living in them.\textsuperscript{4343}

On 11 September 2018, TIKA sent medical equipment and an anesthesia device to the Orthopedic Surgery department of the Bucharest St. Pantelimon Emergency Clinic Hospital in Romania, in order to ensure that surgeons can complete invasive surgeries in a safer manner.\textsuperscript{4344}

Through transformative efforts to ensure aid to developing countries, improve gender equality within the workforce, take steps toward encouraging sustainable economic development and aid to citizens escaping conflict, Turkey has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Sila Naz Elgin}

United Kingdom: +1
The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 8 July 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced a new package of measures to create wealth in Africa and reduce the continent’s reliance on aid.4345 The new package focuses on supporting African aspirations for trade, investment and growth; creating millions of jobs and partnering with others to stimulate investment of pounds and dollars into Africa.4346 The package includes the establishment of a new London Centre for Global Disaster Protection that will use expertise and innovation from the UK to aid developing countries improve disaster planning and use insurance to provide cost-effective and reliable finance in emergencies like the severe drought in East Africa.4347 The package will also provide GBP60 million to help Africa integrate into global financial markets by creating a robust and transparent financial sector that attracts more investment and financial innovation, assist the banking sector to become self-sufficient and direct finance where it is most needed.4348 This funding will also create more opportunities for London to act a finance hub for Africa.4349 GBP61 million will also be used to boost trade infrastructure in Tanzania, including working with the World Bank to nearly double the capacity of the Dar es Salaam port.4350 The package will dedicate GBP30 million to help Somalia’s state and economy recover from conflict by building a functioning civil service for economic management and for helping up to a million people benefit from better roads and water supply.4351 The package will also contribute GBP35 million to Ethiopia and GBP11.8 million to Rwanda to help attract private investment and decrease dependence on aid.4352

On 11 July 2017, International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced that the UK government would extend its contribution until 2022 to provide modern family planning to women

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in impoverished countries in Asia and Africa.\textsuperscript{4353} With the new increased support package, the UK government will contribute an average of GBP225 million per year until 2022 for family planning.\textsuperscript{4354} The support package will be dedicated to preventing maternal deaths of over 6,000 women, supporting approximately 20 million women to receive voluntary contraceptives, preventing 6 million unintended pregnancies, and averting the trauma of 75,000 stillbirths and nearly 44,000 new-born deaths.\textsuperscript{4355}

On 1 August 2017, the Department for Work and Pensions announced that GBP28 million would be directed towards funding employment initiatives supporting disadvantaged persons and long-term job seekers.\textsuperscript{4356} The funding will establish a Health and Care Sector Progression Academy to train social care workers, an early intervention initiative to prevent people from long-term unemployment, and a business-led training hub for modern work skills.\textsuperscript{4357}

On 4 August 2017, Secretary Patel announced an additional GBP100 million to end polio.\textsuperscript{4358} The funding will be dedicated to immunizing 45 million children against the disease each year until 2020.\textsuperscript{4359} The World Health Organization will be using the UK government’s funding to implement the programmes of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, a public-private partnership led by national governments, WHO, Rotary International, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, UN Children’s Fund, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.\textsuperscript{4360}

On 8 September 2017, Secretary Patel announced GBP5 million to provide humanitarian assistance for the Rohingya refugees who have fled into Bangladesh from military violence in Burma.\textsuperscript{4361} The funding will focus on providing food, shelter, water, and sanitation for the refugees.\textsuperscript{4362}

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On 14 September 2017, Secretary Patel announced an additional GBP25 million to meet the needs of the Rohingya.\textsuperscript{4363} The funding will be directed towards providing food, shelter, water and sanitation for the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.\textsuperscript{4364} The funding will also provide life-saving assistance for the Rohingya affected in the Rakhine State of Burma.\textsuperscript{4365}

On 28 October 2017, Prime Minister May announced a new initiative to improve workplace equality by calling on companies to report their gender pay gap and take action to close it.\textsuperscript{4366} As part of the initiative, the UK government has introduced a legal requirement for employers with more than 250 employees to publish their gender pay and bonuses by April 2018.\textsuperscript{4367} Prime Minister May called on companies to ensure female representation in senior roles and to make flexible working available for employees by advertising all jobs as flexible unless there are legitimate reasons for the jobs to be inflexible, and also called on companies with fewer than 250 employees to publish their gender pay gap data voluntarily.\textsuperscript{4368}

On 8 November 2017, Minister of State for Climate Change and Industry Claire Perry announced GBP84 million for funding of artificial intelligence and robotics research, and smart energy systems innovation.\textsuperscript{4369} GBP68 million of the funding will be dedicated to developing robots and artificial intelligence to complete jobs in the North Sea, facing extreme environments in the process of nuclear

energy production, the hostile vacuum of space, and the heat of deep mining.\textsuperscript{4370} GBP16 million of the funding will be focused on smart energy systems innovation.\textsuperscript{4371}

On 14 November 2017, the UK government ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which commits countries to reducing hydrofluorocarbon greenhouse gases by 85 per cent between 2019 and 2036.\textsuperscript{4372} Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Michael Grove commented that the UK’s commitment to the Kigali Amendment would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of approximately 70 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2050.\textsuperscript{4373}

On 16 November 2017, Minister Perry launched the Powering Past Coal Alliance at the 23rd session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change alongside Canada.\textsuperscript{4374} The alliance of countries aims to move away from using unabated coal power to using cleaner power sources by taking actions, such as setting coal phase out targets and committing to no increased investments in coal-fired electricity within their jurisdictions or elsewhere.\textsuperscript{4375} The UK government has committed to ending unabated coal power generation by 2025.\textsuperscript{4376}

On 25 November 2017, International Development Secretary Penny Mordaunt announced GBP12 million in funding for initiatives to protect women and girls facing violence in impoverished countries.\textsuperscript{4377} The funding will be allocated to the UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.\textsuperscript{4378} The funding will support local, national, regional, and cross-border


efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation, child marriage, and domestic and sexual violence.4379

On 29 November 2017, Prime Minister May announced a long-term commitment to collaborating with Jordan in transforming the country’s economy to a more inclusive and resilient one, providing opportunities to all Jordanians.4380 The UK government will initially contribute GBP94.5 million to create new jobs, provide apprenticeships and vocational skills training, and improve the quality of education for Jordanian children.4381

On 30 November 2017, the UK government announced plans to seek one million more disabled people in the workforce by 2027 through its “Improving lives: the future of work, health and disability” strategy.4382 The UK aims to work with employers, charities, healthcare providers, and local authorities to eliminate employment barriers for disabled people through in-work programmes, personalized financial and employment support, and specialist healthcare services.4383

On 11 December 2017, International Trade Secretary Liam Fox announced that the UK government would provide GBP18 million to support 51 impoverished countries in lifting their citizens out of poverty through trade.4384 The funding will assist these countries in producing products suitable for export, making trade more easily across borders, and allowing access new markets that can create new jobs.4385

On 12 December 2017, Prime Minister May announced that the UK would contribute GBP140 million to assist impoverished communities that have been affected by climate change, through deforestation or vulnerability to natural disasters.4386 The funding will assist vulnerable populations to better cope with climate shocks and build resilience to extreme weather conditions, in order to reduce the need for emergency humanitarian aid when natural disasters occur.4387 The funding will

4387 PM announces new measures to tackle effects and causes of climate change, Prime Minister’s Office (London) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018.
also fund reconstruction of damaged infrastructure as a result of extreme weather conditions associated with climate change. The funding will also be used to fund improved crisis and response operations.

On 10 January 2018, Prime Minister May launched a twenty-five year environment plan to eliminate avoidable plastic waste by 2042. Prime Minister May plans for the UK government to encourage supermarkets to introduce plastic-free aisles, and to examine how the taxation system can further reduce the amount of waste created.

On 22 January 2018, Secretary Mordaunt pledged GBP21 million for humanitarian aid in Somalia. The funding will be dedicated to the screening and treatment of children at risk of acute malnutrition, and maintaining access to water and improved sanitation. The aid will also provide nutrition support, vaccinations, food security and livelihoods.

On 24 January 2018, Secretary Mordaunt announced that the UK government and Humanity and Inclusion are collaborating to prototype a mobile phone application to benefit disabled workers. The application will assist employers in developing countries share information on how to adapt tools and working environments such that workplaces are accessible for employees and entrepreneurs with disabilities.
On 2 February 2018, Secretary Mordaunt pledged GBP225 million for the Global Partnership for Education. For the next three years, funding will be dedicated to supporting education in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The funding will be used to train teachers, build classrooms, distribute textbooks, and keep children in school each year.

On 8 February 2018, Minister of the Environment Therese Coffey stated that the UK will award approximately GBP40 million to local authorities to retrofit more than 2,700 buses. Through the Clean Bus Technology Fund, the funding will aim to reduce tailpipe emissions of nitrogen dioxide, in order to ensure that buses can contribute to improving air quality and meet minimum emission standards.

On 12 February 2018, the Department for Transport announced a GBP30 million investment in vehicle-to-grid technologies that would allow electric cars and other vehicles to deliver electricity back to the smart grid and provide power to homes and power businesses. Through its Industrial Strategy, the UK government will award funding to 21 V2G projects for research, design, and development.

On 19 February 2018, Secretary Mordaunt announced GBP5.5 million for the Humanitarian Grand Challenge. The Humanitarian Grand Challenge aims to support projects that focus on new ways to deliver water, sanitation, energy, health assistance and life-saving information in conflict zones. The funding will award grants of up to GBP150,000 to kick-start innovative projects and a further GBP600,000 for the expansion of successful projects. The US Agency for International


Development will also contribute GBP5.5 million to the Humanitarian Grand Challenge, which will be administered by Grand Challenges Canada.4406

On 27 February 2018, Secretary Mordaunt announced that the Department for International Development would contribute GBP4 million to Bond, a network of more than 400 international development organizations.4407 As part of the UK Aid Connect programme, the funding will provide grants until 2021 to address development challenges in areas such as disability, child labour and security.4408

On 9 March 2018, Business Secretary Greg Clark signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Clean Energy with Minister of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources Khalid A Al-Falih of Saudi Arabia.4409 As part of the agreement, the UK and Saudi Arabian governments will exchange knowledge and expertise on clean energy, work together to create renewable energy technologies, and host an annual Energy and Industry Dialogue to identify further opportunities for collaboration.4410

On 28 March 2018, Transport Minister Nusrat Ghani announced the Ultra-Low Emission Bus Scheme, a programme focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.4411 This will provide an opportunity for local authorities and operators in England and Wales to bid for a portion of a GBP48 million fund for the purchase of ultra-low emission buses and infrastructure to support the buses.4412

On 18 April 2018, Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson announced that the UK government will contribute GBP4 million to support the Inclusive and Accountable Democracy programme.4413 The programme aims to broaden political participation and strengthen democracy in eighteen Commonwealth countries in Africa, South Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific.4414 The funding will support democratic institutions such as national parliaments, in fostering transparency and

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developing stable, democratic societies.\textsuperscript{4415} The programme will also drive efforts to increase participation by women, minorities and other underrepresented groups within democratic institutions.\textsuperscript{4416}

On 19 April 2018, Foreign Secretary Johnson announced GBP9 million for the Commonwealth Marine Economies programme.\textsuperscript{4417} The funding will assist Commonwealth Small Island Developing States in using their marine resources for sustainable economic growth.\textsuperscript{4418} The funding also aims to protect seas and foster resilience against natural disasters.\textsuperscript{4419}

On 11 May 2018, Minister Perry announced the creation of the GBP20 million Hydrogen Supply programme.\textsuperscript{4420} Since hydrogen is a low-carbon alternative for energy that is expensive to produce, the programme will aim to reduce the high costs of developing large volumes of hydrogen, in order to create a cleaner energy supply.\textsuperscript{4421}

On 23 May 2018, Secretary Mordaunt announced that the Department for International Development will contribute GBP5 million to the World Health Organization’s (WHO) response plan to the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.\textsuperscript{4422} The funding will support surveillance, case management, laboratories, coordination, logistics and operational readiness.\textsuperscript{4423}

On 26 June 2018, Minister of State for the Middle East and North Africa Alistair Burt announced that the UK government will provide GBP2 million to UNICEF, in order to fund access to safe
drinking water for the two million Palestinians residing in Gaza.\textsuperscript{4424} The funding will support the installation of more than 1,000 roof water tanks and allow families to store clean water, provide more than 3,000 communal water drums for households to collect clean water, and provide chlorine for water treatment in 280 wells and 38 water treatment plants.\textsuperscript{4425}

On 23-24 July 2018, the UK government hosted the first Global Disability Summit.\textsuperscript{4426} Governments and organizations made 170 commitments to fight discrimination and stigma against disabled people at the summit, including pledges to pass laws protecting the rights of the disabled and to assist disabled people affected by humanitarian crises.\textsuperscript{4427}

On 28 August 2018, Prime Minister May announced that the UK will implement various initiatives to invest in business and infrastructure in Africa.\textsuperscript{4428} The UK government’s development finance institution, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, will aim to invest up to GBP3.5 billion in African businesses for a duration of four years.\textsuperscript{4429} The UK will invest up to GBP300 million through the Private Infrastructure Development Group to build essential infrastructure in Africa.\textsuperscript{4430} The UK is also aiming to mobilize GBP4 million in private investment, particularly from the city of London.\textsuperscript{4431} These initiatives are expected to generate up to GBP8 billion of investment for African countries between 2018 and 2021.\textsuperscript{4432}

On 13 September 2018, the UK government and the British Council launched the Connecting Classrooms through Global Learning programme, an initiative that connects students and teachers in the United Kingdom, Africa, Asia and the Middle East in long-term partnerships. The new programme will build on the previous Connecting Classrooms programme, which connected 5,000 schools and reached one million students between 2015 and 2018. The new programme aims to foster understanding of global issues and various cultures by reaching three million more students over the course of three years. In addition, the programme will train 60,000 teachers and school leaders to educate students on the skills necessary to thrive in a global economy. The Connecting Classrooms through Global Learning programme is part of an initiative that teaches the UN Sustainable Development Goals to students and teachers in the United Kingdom and other various countries.

Through extensive reforms to labour regulations at the domestic level, cooperation with other countries and international organizations, as well as the provision of aid to developing countries, the UK has committed to the implementation of the SDGs both domestically and internationally. Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

United States: −1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align their actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 8 July 2017, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) committed USD639 million in new humanitarian assistance for people affected by food insecurity and violence in South Sudan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen.

On 13 July 2017, USAID committed USD119 million in funding for humanitarian assistance to assist Iraq in improving sanitation, safe drinking water, food security, and medical assistance.

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On 14 September 2017, the House of Representatives Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs approved a bill appropriating USD47.4 billion for foreign development, a reduction of USD10 billion from the previous fiscal year.4440

On 4 August 2017, the State Department notified the United Nations of its intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.4441

On 31 August 2017, Administrator of USAID Mark Green announced USD91 million in new development aid to assist Ethiopia in coping with drought.4442

On 31 August 2017, USAID committed to assisting 12 developing countries reduce poverty, improve sustainable development, and reduce hunger through an expansion of the Feed the Future program.4443

On 7 September 2017, the United States Senate Appropriations Committee approved a bill authorizing USD51 billion in funding for foreign development and diplomacy.4444 The bill included USD6 billion for humanitarian assistance, and USD10 million for the United Nations to fight climate change.4445 The bill provided funding for the United Nations Population Fund and eliminated a restriction on funding international organizations which provide abortion services.4446

On 14 September 2017, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Ben Carson committed USD56 million towards community development and homelessness alleviation in Native American communities.4447


On 18 September 2017, Directory of the National Economic Council Gary Cohn reiterated the commitment of President Donald Trump to withdraw from the Paris Agreement unless its terms are made more favorable for the United States.4448

On 21 September 2017, USAID Administrator Green announced an expansion of the National Malaria Control Programs to cover 90 million people in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Burkina Faso.4449

On 21 September 2017, USAID committed approximately USD575 million in funding to assist people affected by food insecurity and violence in Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria, and Somalia.4450

On 28 September 2017, USAID committed USD5 million in funding for research in innovation in development in developing countries.4451-4452

On 28 September 2017, Secretary Carson committed USD2.1 million to assist public housing residents find education and job training opportunities.4453

On 1 October 2017, the US government halted federal funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program.4454 The Children’s Health Insurance Program provides subsidized medical assistance for more than 8 million low-income children in the United States.4455

On 10 October 2017, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt announced the imminent repeal of the Clean Power Plan.4456 The Clean Power Plan was expected to

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reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 32 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 but had not been implemented due to legal challenges before the Supreme Court.4457

On 25 October 2017, USAID committed USD6.3 million in assistance for off-grid energy generation in developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa.4458

On 29 November 2017, USAID committed USD2 million in assistance for female entrepreneurs in Africa.4459

On 4 December 2017, Secretary of Energy Rick Perry signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Saudi Arabian Minister of Energy Khalid Al-Falih, pledging to “establish a framework for mutually beneficial cooperation in the area of clean fuels and carbon management.”4460 Minister Al-Falih remarked that the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding would help Saudi Arabia meet the Sustainable Development Goals outlines by Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030.4461

On 12 December 2017, USAID committed USD130 million in emergency food assistance to Yemen.4462

On 21 December 2017, Congress passed a bill committing USD3 billion in funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program.4463 The money is expected to fund the program until March 2018.4464

On 21 December 2017, Congress passed a bill committing USD3 billion for the Children’s Health Insurance Program. The money is expected to fund the program through March of 2018.4465

On 22 December 2017, Secretary Carson committed USD37 million towards housing for low-income Americans with HIV/AIDS.\(^{4466}\)

On 22 December 2017, President Donald Trump signed into law the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017.\(^{4467}\) The Act reduces corporate tax rates, expands the child tax credit, reduces tax rates on most income brackets, and eliminates the healthcare insurance mandate.\(^{4468}\)

On 11 January 2018, Secretary Carson committed USD2 billion to homeless assistance programs across the United States.\(^{4469}\)

On 25 January 2018, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt announced the repeal of a regulation requiring major producers of hazardous air emissions to reduce their emissions levels.\(^{4470}\)

On 9 February 2018, Congress passed a bill funding the Children’s Health Insurance Program for ten years.\(^{4471}\)

On 19 February 2018, USAID committed GBP5.5 million to the Humanitarian Grand Challenge.\(^{4472}\) The Humanitarian Grand Challenge supports projects that deliver water, sanitation, energy, health assistance and life-saving innovative technologies in conflict zones.\(^{4473}\)

On 20 February 2018, Secretary Carson committed USD35 million to assist low-income residents achieve economic and housing independence.\(^{4474}\)

On 29 March 2018, President Trump signed into law a budget bill which included USD55.9 billion for international affairs and foreign aid, a cut of USD3.2 billion from the previous fiscal year.\(^{4475}\)

On 3 April 2018, USAID committed USD87 million in humanitarian assistance for Yemen.\(^{4476}\) The funding will go towards food assistance, water treatment, medical treatment, and shelter.\(^{4477}\)


On 6 April 2018, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced a new “zero-tolerance” policy for illegal border crossings.4476

On 7 May 2018, Attorney General Sessions announced that as part of the “zero-tolerance” policy, “if you’re smuggling a child… that child will be separated from you, probably, as required by law. If you don’t want your child separated, then don’t bring them across the border illegally.”4479

On 8 May 2018, USAID committed USD18.5 million to supporting Venezuelans in Colombia.4480 The funding will go towards school feeding programs, mobile health services, and a data registry system.4481

On 15 May 2018, USAID committed USD44 million to support Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Burma.4482

On 16 May 2018, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) committed USD10 million in grants to create 535 affordable homes for low-income individuals.4483

On 18 May 2018, USAID committed USD1 million to combat Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.4484


On 18 May 2018, HUD committed USD5 million in grants for economic development and housing organization in rural communities across the country.\textsuperscript{4485}

On 22 May 2018, HUD committed USD2.6 billion to housing authorities in all states and dependencies.\textsuperscript{4486}

On 7 June 2018 USAID committed USD112 million in humanitarian assistance for Nigeria and other countries in the Lake Chad region.\textsuperscript{4487} The funding will go towards nutrition treatment, health care, shelter, support for children separated from their families and services for survivors of sexual violence.\textsuperscript{4488}

On 15 June 2018, the Department of Homeland Security confirmed that at least 1,995 children have been separated from their parents between 19 April 2018 and 31 May 2018, as part of Attorney General Sessions’ “zero-tolerance” policy.\textsuperscript{4489}

On 20 June 2018, President Trump signed an executive order banning the policy of separating children of illegal immigrants from their parents at the border.\textsuperscript{4490}

On 13 July 2018, Secretary Carson committed USD43 million to assist 11 communities in ending youth homelessness.\textsuperscript{4491}

On 20 July 2018, USAID Administrator Green committed USD6.5 million in development assistance for Colombia and Nicaragua.\textsuperscript{4492} The funding includes employment programs for Venezuelan refugees in Colombia and human rights support in Nicaragua.\textsuperscript{4493}


On 24 July 2018, USAID committed USD170 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia.4494

On 21 August 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that it will be devolving federal emission reduction targets under the Clean Power Plan to the states.4495 EPA analysis estimated that the proposal will cause approximately 1,400 premature deaths due to increased air pollution.4496

On 23 August 2018, USAID committed USD14 million to assist Kansas State University in developing more resilient, sustainable agriculture practices as a part of the Feed the Future program.4497

On 4 September 2018, the US government approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing.4498 The aim of the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources.4499 Denmark, Russia, Canada, Norway, China, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the European Union approved the draft agreement.4500

On 4 September 2018, Secretary Carson committed USD98.5 million to providing affordable housing for non-elderly persons with disabilities.4501

On 11 September 2018, EPA announced a proposal to scale back regulations on methane leak prevention.4502 Under the proposal, energy companies will be required to conduct methane leak

inspections on drilling equipment half as frequently, and fix leaks half as quickly compared to the status-quo.\textsuperscript{4503}

The United States has taken action to align its actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on both domestic and international levels, while including specific provisions for developing countries. The United States has also taken action directly contrary to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on both domestic and international levels.

Thus, the United States has received a score of \textdagger.$1$. 

\textit{Analyst: Sterling Mancuso}

\textbf{European Union: +1}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to take action at the domestic and international levels including supporting developing countries to further align its actions with the 2030 Agenda.

On 20 September 2017, the EU began the Spotlight Initiative with the United Nations, a partnership that aims to eradicate violence targeting women and girls with an initial EUR500 million financial package.\textsuperscript{4504} The initiative addresses many issues including but not limited to domestic violence, sexual violence, gender-based violence, and human trafficking.\textsuperscript{4505} The EU and UN have outlined various stakeholders, blueprints for developing policies and laws accordingly, and providing special services to those affected by gender-based violence.\textsuperscript{4506}

On 28 September 2017, the European Commission began its External Investment Plan to invest in partner countries, with a particular focus on Africa.\textsuperscript{4507} According to Vice President Federica Mogherini, the purpose of the plan is to “become an engine of more inclusive and sustainable growth, to create green energy,” among other goals.\textsuperscript{4508} The EU is contributing EUR4.1 billion in order to leverage up to EUR44 billion more in private investments for the initiative.\textsuperscript{4509}

On 6 October 2017, the EU and India made a joint statement regarding “clean energy and climate change” in New Delhi. The main objective of the statement was to announce the implementation of the Paris Agreement in ways including but not limited to mitigation, finance, and capacity building. The goal of this statement is also to encourage others to implement the Paris Agreement, specifically to lower “greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to achieve climate-resilient and sustainable development.”

On 6 October 2017, the EU hosted the 2017 Our Ocean Conference in Malta. The conference focused on the protection of oceans. At the conference, the EU made 26 commitments, and committed EUR550 million to initiatives such as “the creation of a new [Marine Protected Area (MPA)] that is over half the size of the entire EU.” One key outcome of the conference was to collaborate with African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries to take “actions to strengthen ocean governance worldwide, reduce pressure on the oceans, improve ocean research and data; and to reinforce actions for sustainable inclusive growth of the blue economy.”

On 19 December 2017, a new political agreement was reached by the EU to continue an initiative that aims to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. The program is the proposed solution to EU Member States’ current need to improve the energy efficiency and performance of buildings. The goal is to progress “towards a low and zero emission building stock in the EU by 2050 underpinned by national roadmaps to decarbonise buildings.”

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On 15 February 2018, the EU announced its plans to donate EUR38.5 million to the Western Balkans Investment Framework, in an effort to assist in modernizing Kosovo’s railway line. This action follows a previous loan of EUR39.9 million by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

On 4 September 2018, the EU approved the draft Agreement on the Prevention of Unregulated High Seas Fishing in the Central Part of the Arctic Ocean, an international legal framework promoting the development of international cooperation in Arctic fishing. The aim of the agreement is to protect marine ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources. Denmark, Canada, Norway, the United States, China, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Russia approved the draft agreement.

On 11 September 2018, through the EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF), the EU pledged to provide EUR34 million to Bulgaria, Lithuania, Greece and Poland following natural disasters in the aforementioned countries. Bulgaria will receive EUR2.25 million in relief after storms and floods in Burgas; Lithuania will receive EUR16.9 million for post-flood repairs in 2017; Greece will receive EUR2.54 million for post-earthquake repairs following an earthquake in Kos in 2017; and Poland will receive EUR12.23 million to repair the widespread destruction following severe storms in numerous areas.

On 18 September 2018, EU Member States’ energy ministers announced that they have agreed to increase their efforts in utilizing hydrogen as an energy source. The goal is to use renewable energy like hydrogen, instead of fossil fuels, to achieve the goal of cutting “carbon emissions by 40

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per cent by 2030.” The agreement is non-binding. However, it has been endorsed by 25 EU countries, and it is aimed at encouraging cooperation on research on the uses of hydrogen.

Through its contribution across issue areas such as climate change, violence against women, and oceanic protection, the EU has committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals both domestically and internationally.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Bianca Meta

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