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2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report

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Feedback, as always, is welcome and is kept anonymous.

We encourage readers to send comments to

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Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at their first summit in 2008 in Washington, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), and formerly with the International Organizations Research Institute at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), in Moscow have produced reports on their progress in implementing the priority commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts to implement a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments produced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G20 more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the causes of compliance, including those that leaders can change to improve compliance and the impact of this important informal international institution. Previous reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group has been working with Marina Larionova's team at RANEPA and previously at HSE since initiating this G20 compliance research in 2009, after the Washington Summit in November 2008. The initial report, covering only one commitment made at that summit, tested the compliance methodology developed by the G8 Research Group and adapted it to the G20.

To make its assessments, the G20 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from stakeholders. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for the contents of this report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group.

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Introduction and Summary

The G20 2021 Rome Interim Compliance Report is prepared by the G20 Research Group based at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutional Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA). The report analyzes compliance by G20 members with 21 priority commitments carefully selected from the total of 225 commitments made at the Rome Summit hosted by Italy on 30–31 October 2021. This interim report covers relevant actions taken by the G20 members between 1 November 2021 to 22 June 2022.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report draws on the methodology developed by the G7 Research Group, which has been monitoring G7/8 compliance since 1996. The International Organisations Research Institute at the Higher School of Economics joined this multi-year project in 2005, followed by RANEPA. The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions.

The methodology uses a scale from –1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, –1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated instruments or goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose full results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of –1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scores in the tables have been converted to percentages, where –1 equals 0 per cent and +1 equals 100 per cent.¹

A compliance score of –1 does not necessarily imply an unwillingness to comply on the part of G20 members. In some cases, policy actions can take multiple compliance cycles to implement and measure. As the G20 Research Group and RANEPA continue to monitor developments, progress made by members can be recorded in future compliance reports.

The Compliance Coding Manual that describes the methodology in detail is available on the G20 Information Centre website at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/index.html#method>.

Commitment Breakdown

The G20 made a total of 225 commitments at the Rome Summit.² These commitments, as identified by the G20 Research Group and RANEPA, are drawn from the official Rome Leaders' Declaration.

Selection of Commitments

For each compliance cycle (that is, the period between summits), the research team selects commitments that reflect the breadth of the G20 agenda and also reflect the priorities of the summit's host, while balancing the selection to allow for comparison with past and future summits, following the methodology developed by the G7 Research Group. The selection also replicates the breakdown of issue areas and the proportion of commitments in each one. Primary criteria for priority commitment selection are the comprehensiveness and relevance to the summit, the G20 and the world, as well as individual and collective pledges. Selected commitments must also meet secondary criteria

¹ The formula to convert a score into a percentage is $P = 50 \times (S + 1)$, where P is the percentage and S is the score.

² A commitment is defined as a discrete, specific, publicly expressed, collectively agreed statement of intent; a promise by summit members that they will undertake future action to move toward, meet or adjust to an identified target. More details are contained in the Reference Manual for Summit Commitment and Compliance Coding).

of performance measurability and ability to comply to some degree within a year, as well as the tertiary criterion of significance as identified by scientific teams and relevant stakeholders in the host country.

For the 2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report, 21 priority commitments were selected for assessment by the University of Toronto and the RANEPAs teams (see Table 1).

Interim Compliance Scores

This assessment is based on relevant, publicly available information relating to actions taken from 1 November 2021 to 22 June 2022. The interim compliance scores by commitment are contained in Table 2. Country rankings are listed in Table 3 and commitment rankings are listed in Table 4.

For the interim compliance period, including all 21 commitments, G20 members achieved average compliance of +0.37 (68%).

Interim Compliance by Member

For interim compliance with the Rome Summit's priority commitments, the United Kingdom had the highest compliance at +0.81 (90%), followed by Germany at +0.75 (88%), and Japan, the United States, and the European Union at +0.62 (81%). Indonesia, which hosts the 2022 summit, placed 18th for compliance at +0.10 (55%). Russia and South Africa had the lowest compliance at 0 (50%). The difference between the highest and lowest G20 member compliance scores is 0.81. All the scores by G20 members are listed in Table 3.

Interim Compliance by Commitment

At +0.85 (93%), the development commitment on an inclusive recovery had the highest interim compliance. Next came three commitments with +0.80 (90%): the climate change commitment on national contributions, the food and agriculture commitment on malnutrition, and the health commitment on One Health. These commitments were followed by the infrastructure commitment on public-private partnerships at +0.75 (88%) and the two macroeconomics commitments on local currency markets and inclusive growth at +0.65 (83%). The energy commitment on unabated coal power had the lowest compliance at -0.40 (30%). All the scores by commitment are listed in Table 4.

Table 1: 2021 G20 Rome Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring

1	Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth	We reiterate our commitment to strengthening long-term financial resilience and supporting inclusive growth, including through promoting sustainable capital flows.
2	Macroeconomics: Local Currency Capital Markets	[We reiterate our commitment to strengthening long-term financial resilience and supporting inclusive growth, including through]...developing local currency capital markets.
3	Trade: Fair Competition	We underscore the importance of fair competition and] we will continue to work to ensure a level playing field to foster a favourable trade and investment environment.
4	Digital Economy: Challenges	We will continue to work on addressing challenges such as those related to privacy, data protection, security and intellectual property rights, in accordance with the relevant applicable legal frameworks.
5	Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence	Well aware of the benefits stemming from the responsible use and development of trustworthy human-centered Artificial Intelligence (AI), we will advance the implementation of the G20 AI Principles, while considering the specific needs of MSMEs and start-ups to encourage competition and innovation.
6	International Taxation: BEPS	We call on the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS to swiftly develop the model rules and multilateral instruments as agreed in the Detailed Implementation Plan, with a view to ensure that the new rules will come into effect at global level in 2023.
7	Crime and Corruption: FATF	We will also provide competent authorities with adequate, accurate and up-to-date information by adopting legally appropriate measures to improve international and domestic beneficial ownership transparency of legal persons and arrangements and real estate, especially trans-national flows, in line with the Financial Action Task Force recommendations.
8	Labour and Employment: Social Inclusion	[we will]...strive to adapt our regulatory frameworks to new forms of work, ensuring that these are fair and inclusive, leaving no one behind, while paying special attention to addressing the digital gender divide and intergenerational inequalities.
9	Infrastructure: Public- Private Partnerships	In line with the G20 Roadmap for Infrastructure as an Asset Class, and building on the G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue, we will continue, in a flexible manner, to develop further the collaboration between the public and private investors to mobilise private capital.
10	Gender: SDGs	[we reaffirm our commitment to...support a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery across the world, able to promote equity and accelerate progress on all SDGs, recognizing the importance of]...women empowerment.
11	Development: Inclusive Recovery	[we reaffirm our commitment to]...support a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery across the world, able to promote equity and accelerate progress on all SDGs, recognizing the importance of nationally owned strategies.
12	Food and Agriculture: Malnutrition	We will foster sustainable and resilient food systems and agriculture innovation, which are vital to end hunger and malnutrition, eradicate poverty and ensure sustainability, also by increasing access to finance through responsible investment.

13	Health: Vaccines	To help advance toward the global goals of vaccinating at least 40 percent of the population in all countries by the end of 2021 and 70 percent by mid-2022, as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO)'s global vaccination strategy, we will take steps to help boost the supply of vaccines and essential medical products and inputs in developing countries and remove relevant supply and financing constraints.
14	Health: One Health	We will integrate the implementation of a One Health approach in relevant policies and decision-making processes.
15	Health: Personal Health Data	We will pursue our efforts to enhance innovation in digital and other health-related technologies, taking into account the need to protect personal health data.
16	Energy: Unabated Coal Power	We will put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.
17	Environment: Land Degradation	Acknowledging the urgency of combating land degradation and creating new carbon sinks, we share the aspirational goal to collectively plant 1 trillion trees, focusing on the most degraded ecosystems in the planet.
18	Environment: Natural Resources	We will pursue our efforts to ensure the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural resources.
19	Climate Change: Paris Agreement	In this endeavour, informed by the IPCC assessments, we will accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.
20	Climate Change: Developing Countries	We recall and reaffirm the commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.
21	Climate Change: National Plans	We will deliver national recovery and resilience plans that allocate, according to national circumstances, an ambitious share of the financial resources to mitigating and adapting to climate change and avoid harm to the climate and environment.

Table 2: 2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Scores

	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	France	Germany	India	Indonesia	Italy	Japan	Korea	Mexico	Russia	Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	European Union	Average		
1	Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.65	83%	
2	Macroeconomics: Local Currency Capital Markets	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	0	+0.65	83%	
3	Trade: Fair Competition	0	-1	0	-1	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.18	41%	
4	Digital Economy: Challenges	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.60	80%	
5	Digital Economy: AI	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.30	65%	
6	International Taxation: BEPS	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25	38%	
7	Crime and Corruption: FATF	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	+1	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	+1	0	0	-0.35	33%	
8	Labour and Employment: Social Inclusion	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	+1	-1	+1	0	0	-0.25	38%
9	Infrastructure: Public-Private Partnerships	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.75	88%
10	Gender: SDGs	0	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	+1	+1	0	0	+0.05	53%	
11	Development: Inclusive Recovery	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.85	93%
12	Food and Agriculture: Malnutrition	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
13	Health: Vaccines	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.50	75%
14	Health: One Health	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
15	Health: Health Data	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.45	73%
16	Energy: Coal Power	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	+1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1	0	+1	0	-0.40	30%
17	Environment: Land Degradation	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
18	Environment: Natural Resources	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
19	Climate: Paris Agreement	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
20	Climate: Developing Countries	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	50%
21	Climate: National Plans	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
	Final Score	+0.43	+0.33	+0.19	+0.57	+0.48	+0.50	+0.75	+0.24	+0.10	+0.35	+0.62	+0.24	+0.19	0	+0.14	0	+0.14	+0.81	+0.62	+0.62	+0.37	68%
		71%	67%	60%	79%	74%	75%	88%	62%	55%	68%	81%	62%	60%	50%	57%	50%	57%	90%	81%	81%	68%	

Table 3: 2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance by Member

Rank	Member	Average	
1	United Kingdom	+0.81	90%
2	Germany	+0.75	88%
3	European Union	+0.62	81%
	Japan		
	United States		
6	Canada	+0.57	79%
7	France	+0.50	75%
8	China	+0.48	74%
9	Argentina	+0.43	71%
10	Italy	+0.35	68%
11	Australia	+0.33	67%
12	India	+0.24	62%
	Korea		
14	Brazil	+0.19	60%
	Mexico		
16	Turkey	+0.14	57%
	Saudi Arabia		
18	Indonesia	+0.10	55%
19	Russia	0	50%
	South Africa		

Table 4: 2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance by Commitment

Rank	Commitment	Average	
1	Development: Inclusive Recovery	+0.85	93%
2	Climate Change: National Contributions	+0.80	90%
	Food and Agriculture: Malnutrition		
	Health: One Health		
5	Infrastructure: Public-Private Partnerships	+0.75	88%
6	Macroeconomics: Local Currency Capital Markets	+0.65	83%
	Macroeconomics: Inclusive Growth		
8	Climate Change: Paris Agreement	+0.60	80%
	Digital Economy: Challenges		
	Environment: Land Degradation		
	Environment: Natural Resources		
12	Health: Vaccines	+0.50	75%
13	Health: Personal Health Data	+0.45	73%
14	Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence	+0.30	65%
15	Gender: Sustainable Development Goals	+0.05	53%
16	Climate Change: Developing Countries	0	50%
17	Trade: Fair Competition	-0.18	41%
18	International Taxation: Base Erosion and Profit Shifting	-0.25	38%
	Labour and Employment: Social Inclusion		
20	Crime and Corruption: Financial Action Task Force	-0.35	33%
21	Energy: Unabated Coal Power	-0.40	30%

Table 5: G20 Compliance by Member, 2008-2021

Member	Final Washington 2008		Final London 2009		Final Pittsburgh 2009		Final Toronto 2010		Final Seoul 2010		Final Cannes 2011		Final Los Cabos 2012	
	Argentina	0	50%	-0.60	20%	-0.13	44%	0	50%	-0.08	46%	0	50%	+0.31
Australia	n/a	-	+0.60	80%	+0.50	75%	+0.56	78%	+0.85	93%	+0.67	84%	+0.94	97%
Brazil	+1.00	100%	+0.20	60%	-0.63	19%	+0.29	65%	+0.42	71%	+0.60	80%	+0.56	78%
Canada	+1.00	100%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%	+0.78	89%	+0.69	85%	+0.73	87%	+0.75	88%
China	0	50%	-0.40	30%	+0.13	57%	+0.38	69%	+0.42	71%	+0.53	77%	+0.38	69%
France	+1.00	100%	+0.80	90%	+0.63	82%	+0.56	78%	+0.77	89%	+0.60	80%	+0.69	85%
Germany	+1.00	100%	+0.80	90%	+0.63	82%	+0.56	78%	+0.54	77%	+0.67	84%	+0.56	78%
India	0	50%	-0.40	30%	-0.38	31%	-0.29	36%	+0.42	71%	+0.60	80%	+0.50	75%
Indonesia	n/a	-	-0.40	30%	-0.63	19%	-0.13	44%	+0.36	68%	+0.14	57%	+0.47	74%
Italy	+1.00	100%	0	50%	+0.13	57%	+0.56	78%	+0.77	89%	+0.80	90%	+0.19	60%
Japan	+1.00	100%	+0.20	60%	+0.50	75%	+0.56	78%	+0.62	81%	+0.47	74%	+0.50	75%
Korea	n/a	-	0	50%	+0.75	88%	+0.56	78%	+0.46	73%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%
Mexico	+1.00	100%	0	50%	+0.25	63%	-0.14	43%	+0.58	79%	+0.67	84%	+0.69	85%
Russia	0	50%	+0.40	70%	+0.38	69%	+0.13	57%	+0.59	80%	+0.60	80%	+0.63	82%
Saudi Arabia	n/a	-	+0.20	60%	-0.13	44%	-0.13	44%	+0.08	54%	+0.21	61%	+0.50	75%
South Africa	+1.00	100%	+0.40	70%	+0.63	82%	-0.14	43%	+0.33	67%	+0.47	74%	+0.47	74%
Turkey	n/a	-	+0.20	60%	-0.25	38%	-0.14	43%	+0.17	59%	+0.20	60%	+0.25	63%
United Kingdom	+1.00	100%	+1.00	100%	+0.50	75%	+0.78	89%	+0.77	89%	+0.87	94%	+0.81	91%
United States	0	50%	+0.40	70%	+1.00	100%	+0.33	67%	+0.38	69%	+0.53	77%	+0.81	91%
European Union	+1.00	100%	+0.60	80%	+0.38	69%	+0.57	79%	+0.82	91%	+0.85	93%	+0.75	88%
Average	+0.67	83%	+0.23	62%	+0.24	62%	+0.28	64%	+0.50	75%	+0.54	77%	+0.57	79%

n/a = not available

Member	Final St. Petersburg 2013		Final Brisbane 2014		Final Antalya 2015		Final Hangzhou 2016		Final Hamburg 2017		Final Buenos Aires 2018		Final Osaka 2019	
	Argentina	+0.06	53%	+0.06	53%	+0.53	76%	+0.63	+0.06	53%	+0.06	53%	+0.53	76%
Australia	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.65	82%	+0.79	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.65	82%	+0.79
Brazil	+0.31	66%	+0.12	56%	+0.53	76%	+0.58	+0.31	66%	+0.12	56%	+0.53	76%	+0.58
Canada	+0.44	72%	+0.71	85%	+0.65	82%	+0.84	+0.44	72%	+0.71	85%	+0.65	82%	+0.84
China	+0.19	59%	+0.59	79%	+0.59	79%	+0.74	+0.19	59%	+0.59	79%	+0.59	79%	+0.74
France	+0.69	84%	+0.63	81%	+0.71	85%	+0.63	+0.69	84%	+0.63	81%	+0.71	85%	+0.63
Germany	+0.75	88%	+0.69	84%	+0.71	85%	+0.79	+0.75	88%	+0.69	84%	+0.71	85%	+0.79
India	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.65	82%	+0.63	+0.63	81%	+0.59	79%	+0.65	82%	+0.63
Indonesia	+0.50	75%	+0.12	56%	+0.18	59%	+0.53	+0.50	75%	+0.12	56%	+0.18	59%	+0.53
Italy	+0.44	72%	+0.13	56%	+0.71	85%	+0.32	+0.44	72%	+0.13	56%	+0.71	85%	+0.32
Japan	+0.31	66%	+0.65	82%	+0.35	68%	+0.68	+0.31	66%	+0.65	82%	+0.35	68%	+0.68
Korea	+0.38	69%	+0.65	82%	+0.53	76%	+0.68	+0.38	69%	+0.65	82%	+0.53	76%	+0.68
Mexico	+0.38	69%	+0.47	74%	+0.53	76%	+0.53	+0.38	69%	+0.47	74%	+0.53	76%	+0.53
Russia	+0.44	72%	+0.47	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.68	+0.44	72%	+0.47	74%	+0.47	74%	+0.68
Saudi Arabia	+0.06	53%	-0.24	38%	+0.35	68%	+0.42	+0.06	53%	-0.24	38%	+0.35	68%	+0.42
South Africa	+0.25	63%	-0.12	44%	+0.24	62%	+0.37	+0.25	63%	-0.12	44%	+0.24	62%	+0.37
Turkey	+0.25	63%	0	50%	+0.41	71%	+0.37	+0.25	63%	0	50%	+0.41	71%	+0.37
United Kingdom	+0.75	88%	+0.76	88%	+0.71	85%	+0.47	+0.75	88%	+0.76	88%	+0.71	85%	+0.47
United States	+0.69	84%	+0.76	88%	+0.71	85%	+0.42	+0.69	84%	+0.76	88%	+0.71	85%	+0.42
European Union	+0.63	81%	+0.75	88%	+0.81	91%	+0.84	+0.63	81%	+0.75	88%	+0.81	91%	+0.84
Average	+0.44	72%	+0.42	71%	+0.55	77%	+0.60	+0.44	72%	+0.42	71%	+0.55	77%	+0.60

2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report

Member	Interim Riyadh 2020		Final Riyadh 2020		Interim Rome 2021	
	Argentina	+0.40	70%	+0.60	80%	+0.43
Australia	+0.40	70%	+0.90	95%	+0.33	67%
Brazil	+0.50	75%	+0.65	83%	+0.19	60%
Canada	+0.70	85%	+0.85	93%	+0.57	79%
China	+0.35	68%	+0.70	85%	+0.48	74%
France	+0.79	78%	+0.90	95%	+0.50	75%
Germany	+0.95	97%	+1.00	100%	+0.75	88%
India	+0.05	53%	+0.35	68%	+0.24	62%
Indonesia	+0.50	75%	+0.55	78%	+0.10	55%
Italy	+0.53	76%	+0.63	82%	+0.35	68%
Japan	+0.60	80%	+0.75	88%	+0.62	81%
Korea	+0.65	83%	+0.95	98%	+0.24	62%
Mexico	+0.20	60%	+0.40	70%	+0.19	60%
Russia	+0.35	68%	+0.55	78%	0.00	50%
Saudi Arabia	+0.35	68%	+0.65	83%	+0.14	57%
South Africa	+0.05	53%	+0.45	73%	0.00	50%
Turkey	+0.40	70%	+0.70	85%	+0.14	57%
United Kingdom	+0.85	93%	+0.95	98%	+0.81	90%
United States	+0.50	75%	+0.85	93%	+0.62	81%
European Union	+0.85	93%	+0.95	98%	+0.62	81%
Average	+0.50	75%	+0.72	86%	+0.37	68%

Conclusions

Many of the commitments assessed in this report have timelines that extend beyond the next summit or reflect medium- and long-term priorities. A unique feature of this report is the incorporation of deadlines for commitments monitored over multiple compliance cycles. The convergence of medium- and long-term commitments and those with deadlines in the near future reflects the nature of G20 decisions as a crisis management forum and a global governance steering institution. It also illustrates the multifaceted nature of compliance assessment. As the relationship among short, medium, and long-term commitments becomes clearer, the compliance landscape for many of these priority commitments may change over the course of future compliance periods.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained in this report provides G20 members and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance in period immediately following the Riyadh Summit. This report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on compliance during the period under study. Feedback should be sent to g20@utoronto.ca.

Considerations and Limitations

Several elements affect the findings contained in this report. While the purpose of the report is to monitor compliance with G20 commitments, it is necessary to ensure that the monitoring mechanism is realistic and considers the context within which the commitments are made. With new commitments, more attention must be paid to the initial implementation constraints faced by members. One way to accommodate these constraints is to regard the intent to implement policy measures as an illustration of compliance or being “on track” towards compliance. This initial leeway should only be granted for new commitments; intent is not a suitable indicator of compliance for medium-term or longstanding commitments. Over time as commitments become integrated in the G20 compliance mechanism, compliance guidelines should become more stringent (as members become more accustomed to the nature of the issue and the requirements for compliance).

See also Appendix: General Considerations.

Appendix: General Considerations

In evaluating the results of this report, the following considerations should be kept in mind.

Assessments contained in this report apply to commitment-related actions taken by G20 members only since the commitments were declared publicly at the last summit.

Compliance has been assessed against a selected set of priority commitments, rather than all commitments contained in the summit documents. The selection is intended to produce a representative subset of the total body of commitments. An ideal set of priority commitments represents proportionally the amount of attention paid to each policy area in summit documents, reflects the relative ambition of summit commitments, and holds as many G20 members to account for compliance as possible.

In addition to producing commitments, summits provide value by establishing new principles and norms, creating and highlighting issues and issue areas and altering the traditional discourse used to discuss priorities. Some of the most important decisions reached at summits may be done in private and not encoded in the public record of the summit documents.

Some commitments cover several years and thus compliance takes longer than the summit-to-summit timeframe applied in this report. For this reason, full compliance (denoted by a +1 score) might not require that G20 members carry out a given commitment completely, but might instead demand clear, visible progress commensurate with the overall timetable as well as public statements of support of commitment objectives.

In some cases, a G20 member might choose not to comply with a particular summit commitment for good reason, for example if global conditions have changed dramatically since the commitment was made or if new knowledge has become available about how a particular problem can best be solved.

As each G20 member has its own constitutional, legal and institutional processes for undertaking action at the national level (and in the case of the European Union at the supranational level), each member is free to act according to its own legislative schedule. Of particular importance here is the annual schedule for creating budgets, seeking legislative approval and appropriating funds.

Commitments in G20 summit documents might also be included, in whole or in part, in documents released by other international forums, as the decisions of other international organizations or even national statements such as the State of the Union Address in the US, the Queen's Speech in the UK and the Speech from the Throne in Canada. Merely repeating a G20 commitment in another forum does not count fully as compliant behaviour.

This report assesses G20 members' action in accordance with the text of actual, specific commitments made in G20 summit documents. Because commitments demand that policymakers and regulators act specifically to meet the identified objectives, this report holds policymakers accountable for pushing and passing recommended policies. Furthermore, compliance is assessed against the precise, particular commitment, rather than what might be regarded as a necessary or appropriate action to solve the problem being addressed.

As individual members can often take different actions to comply with the same commitment, no standardized cross-national evaluative criterion produced by external parties can be universally applied. The interpretive guidelines attempt to provide a clear, consistent, equitable method for assessing compliance.

Because the evaluative scale used in this compliance report runs from -1 to +1, any score in the positive range represents at least some degree of compliance.