



The
Federal Government

G7 Presidency 2015

Final Report by the Federal Government
on the G7 Presidency 2015



G7 GERMANY
2015 | Schloss Elmau

Think Ahead. Act Together.

Foreword



The global community is facing enormous challenges. To master them upholding shared values and taking on responsibility at the international level is necessary. This is precisely the claim of the G7.

Combating international terrorism and its causes requires decisive action and a long-term strategy. It takes the same approach to protect our natural environment, tackle epidemics, and introduce the necessary regulation of the international financial markets. The situation in Ukraine, too, demands steady, consistent action by the G7 partners.

At our meeting in Elmau, under the motto “Think Ahead. Act Together.”, we faced these challenges. As a community founded on shared responsibility, we wanted to find concrete solutions to make the lives of people all over the world better and safer.

In this respect 2015 has been a decisive year for global cooperation. With the 2030 Agenda, the international community adopted 17 concrete goals for global sustainable development and thereby it has set nothing less than new benchmarks for the cooperation of mankind. At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in December in Paris, all states agreed on a new, ambitious, fair and binding climate agreement.

For this purpose the G7 Summit provided a strong momentum. Elmau delivered clear commitments and guidance, whether in relation to the decarbonisation of the global economy or against littering the world’s oceans or in relation to strengthening health-care systems, to combating hunger and malnutrition and promoting women’s entrepreneurship and economic empowerment. With the aim of enhancing the economic perspectives for all people, the G7 intends to shape a sustainable world economy – e.g. through increased resource efficiency and improved implementation of social and ecological standards in supply chains.

Numerous decisions made in Elmau have been set in motion. We will continue to pursue the implementation of our agenda with firm resolve, whether within governments and civil society, the G7 itself, in the G20, in the EU or the United Nations. Because global challenges require global answers.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Angela Merkel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Angela Merkel, Chancellor

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Key Points

- 1 The G7 is a community founded on shared responsibility and common values such as freedom, democracy and human rights. Our actions are guided by the principles of the rule of law, including strengthening international law and upholding territorial integrity.*
- 2 The G7 is committed to a values and rules-based economic system and to shaping globalisation in keeping with our shared values. The aim is to sustainably strengthen growth and employment through structural reform. In addition, the G7 seeks to implement further reform of the financial markets and to continue to expand cooperation on tax matters. We will strive to boost women's entrepreneurship.*
- 3 Growth and employment need free trade, worldwide. With this in mind, we aim to strengthen the World Trade Organization and its multilateral trading system. Bilateral and regional free trade agreements are able to support this trading system and can act as building blocks for future multilateral agreements.*
- 4 The G7 will strive for sustainable global supply chains and for better application of labour, social and environmental standards in producer countries.*
- 5 The G7 condemns the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. In view of the ongoing destabilisation of Eastern Ukraine, it will continue to work towards a political solution based on the agreements reached in Minsk. At the same time, the G7 encourages the Ukrainian government to continue its process of reform.*
- 6 The G7 intends to strengthen and coordinate more effectively its joint efforts to combat terrorism.*
- 7. Deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required in order to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C. This will require a decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of this century. The G7 is striving for a transformation of the energy sector by 2050 and is committed to improving the protection of the marine environment, as well as to resource efficiency.*
- 8 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015 aims to end extreme poverty by 2030 and achieve sustainable development. As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries and international actors, the G7 aims to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and to increase the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries by one third by 2030.*
- 9 The G7 wants to tackle future outbreaks of epidemics such as Ebola more quickly and more effectively. To this end, the G7 will strengthen the necessary instruments and structures and, over the next five years, offer to assist 60 countries to implement the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations. The G7 supports the One Health approach to combating antimicrobial resistance and aims to coordinate research activities in the field of neglected tropical diseases more effectively.*

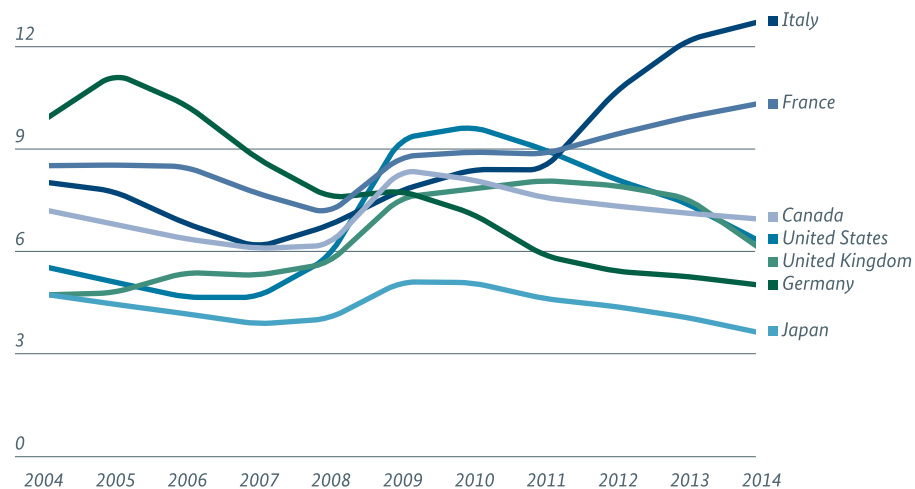
Global Economy/ Women's Entrepreneurship

Commitments

- The G7 is committed to a values and rules-based economic system and to **shaping globalisation** in keeping with our shared values. It seeks to sustainably strengthen growth and employment through structural reform.
- G7 economies are still operating below their full potential. Overall unemployment is still too high, although it has decreased substantially in recent years.

Unemployment rate

Percent of labour force/G7 states



Source: OECD

- The G7 commits to continuing its efforts to achieve **growth and employment** for all. It therefore intends to promote education and innovation, to further improve conditions for investment, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, to increase productivity by implementing structural reforms, to resolutely continue with **financial market reform** and to expand international cooperation on tax matters.
- The G7 agreed to do more in future to boost **women's entrepreneurship**. To this end, we established common principles (including making girls and women aware early on of the possibility of becoming entrepreneurs, raising the visibility of successful female entrepreneurs as role models, addressing the specific needs of women entrepreneurs regarding mentoring/coaching and networking, improving access to finance and improving the framework conditions for balancing family life and employment).
- The G7 asked the OECD to monitor progress on promoting women's entrepreneurship.

Progress

- The long-term potential for growth in most industrial countries and newly emerging market economies is lower than assumed. Germany will therefore seek to ensure that structural improvements to the G7 members' economic performance remain at the top of the agenda even after Elmau. Similarly, efforts to ensure strong, sustainable, balanced economic growth will remain a long-term task for the G20 as well.
- On 16 and 17 September 2015, Federal Chancellor Merkel hosted a G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women.



Schloss Elmau – venue of the 2015 G7 Summit

Financial Market Regulation/ Tax

Commitments

- The G7 supports the **implementation of further financial market reforms**. The focus of discussions for the G20 and the Financial Stability Board this year lay on addressing the “too big to fail” problem. The aim is to **protect taxpayers from bearing losses** generated by the failure of global systemically important financial institutions. This will require agreement on a common international standard on Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) for global systemically important banks.
- The G7 is also committed to the timely and comprehensive implementation of the agreed G20 **shadow banking roadmap**.
- In addition, the G7 will monitor and address any newly evolving systemic risks from market-based finance, while at the same time working to ensure that this type of financing is able to fulfil its role in supporting the real economy.
- The G7 aims to expand **cooperation on tax matters**. It supports the conclusion of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan by the end of 2015. The G7 supports monitoring national implementation of the Action Plan by the G20 and OECD. A key element in this context is the compulsory spontaneous exchange of information on cross-border tax rulings.
- The G7 further commits to introducing binding mandatory arbitration in order to improve cross-border cooperation on tax matters. It will assist developing countries in building their tax administration capacities.

Progress

- At the suggestion of the Financial Stability Board, the G20 agreed on the final TLAC standard for global systemically important banks (G-SIBs). The TLAC standard will be applied in two stages by 2022 after its adoption by the G20 Heads of State and Government in November 2015.
- In November 2015 the G20 Heads of State and Government committed to pushing forward the monitoring and regulation of the shadow banking sector in order to ensure the resilience of market-based finance.
- The G20/OECD completed work on the recommendations for the BEPS Action Plan on schedule in October 2015. At their summit in Antalya, the G20 Heads of State and Government approved the results of the BEPS project and agreed to establish a monitoring process to monitor implementation of the agreed measures.
- On 6 October 2015 the EU Finance Ministers reached political agreement on a proposal to amend the EU directive to require member states to exchange information automatically on tax rulings as of 2017. The EU’s aim now is to establish a similar degree of transparency in relation to non-EU states.



President of the European Council, Heads of State and Government, President of the European Commission (left to right)

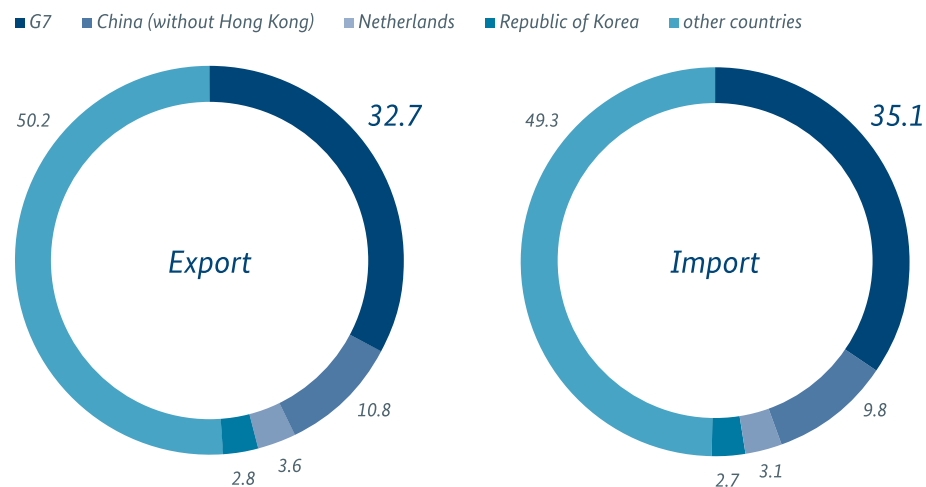
Trade

Commitments

- The G7 reaffirms its commitment to keep markets open and **fight** all forms of **protectionism**. The G7 supports an extension of the G20 standstill commitment. The G7 also seeks to protect investment and promote a level playing field for all investors.
- The G7 is committed to dismantling barriers to trade and to improving competitiveness – including by taking unilateral steps to liberalise its economies. However, the priority is to **strengthen the multilateral trading system of the WTO**.
- The G7 called for the prompt conclusion of the Doha Round and the earliest possible implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. It stands

Global foreign trade in merchandise and services 2014

Share of G7 states and the three largest non-G7 trade partners/in percent



Source: World Trade Organization

ready to continue its support to developing countries to help implement the measures agreed in the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

- In addition, the G7 called for swift progress on plurilateral agreements such as the Information Technology Agreement and the Environmental Goods Agreement.
- At the same time, it aims for the rapid conclusion of **bilateral** and **regional free trade agreements** and the rapid dismantling of barriers to trade, thus generating a positive impact on growth and employment. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the EU-Japan FTA/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) are key in this context.
- The G7 also supports the timely entry into force of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the EU.

Progress

- The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership have completed their domestic ratification process. To date, more than 50 WTO members have ratified the TFA.
- In the summer of 2015, 54 WTO member states concluded in principle the negotiations on product coverage of the expanded Information Technology Agreement (ITA). They adopted an expanded list of IT products for which tariffs are not to apply. The first tariff reductions can be expected as of mid-2016.
- On 5 October 2015, twelve states (incl. the G7 members USA, Canada and Japan) reached agreement in principle on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) regional free trade agreement. The TPP agreement still has to be ratified by all participating states.
- The G20 reaffirmed its longstanding commitment to the standstill and rollback on protectionist measures, and to monitoring progress.



Flags of the EU and G7 countries

Responsible Supply Chains

Commitments

- The G7 will support SMEs in developing a common understanding of due diligence and **responsible supply chain management**.
- It will enable consumers to compare information on the validity and credibility of product labels.
- The G7 will strengthen multi-stakeholder alliances for the voluntary implementation of standards.
- The G7 supports developing countries pursuing sustainable export strategies.
- It will establish a **“Vision Zero Fund” (international prevention fund)** in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to support improved health and safety practices in poorer producer countries.
- The G7 will strengthen the National Contact Points (NCPs) for the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and to further consolidate their work as non-judicial complaint mechanisms.

Progress

Concrete steps towards implementation were presented at the meeting of G7 Labour and Development Ministers (“Action for Fair Production”):

- Strengthening responsible supply chain management, particularly in SMEs. Support is to be given to small and medium-sized enterprises in developing a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management. To this end, relevant OECD and International Labour Conference projects are to be supported and brought to a successful conclusion in 2016.
- Support for transparency initiatives for consumers and public procurement agencies. The G7 will identify suitable partners and existing initiatives in order to provide transparent, credible information about environmental and

social standards. A meeting of G7 experts and other stakeholders is planned for May 2016.

- Promote multi-stakeholder initiatives, particularly in the textile sector. France, Italy, the UK and Germany agreed to strengthen the European Union’s commitment to responsible supply chain management, and especially the planned activities in the textile sector. The G7 has asked the OECD to report on G7 activities relating to multi-stakeholder initiatives and to make available a platform for exchange.
- Capacity-building in developing countries. The G7 decided to improve the coordination of existing approaches in the G7, both in relation to bilateral activities in the textile sector on the one hand and to the promotion of sustainability standards in the cotton sector (e.g. Fairtrade, Cotton made in Africa, Better Cotton Initiative and organic cotton) on the other. It has asked the World Bank Group to draw up analyses and to make policy recommendations on capacity-building and related financing instruments for developing countries. An initial report is expected in 2016.
- Establishment of the Vision Zero Fund at the ILO in 2016. Ministers agreed on concrete steps designed to ensure that the Vision Zero Fund can begin work in 2016. Germany, the United States and the EU Commission announced that they would provide start-up funding totalling EUR 7 million for 2016. Other countries will provide contributions in kind in the form of expert teams and know-how for the fund. Furthermore, initial talks have taken place with the private sector about participation in the fund. The international social partners have expressed their support for the project.
- Strengthening the OECD NCP dispute resolution system. In order to strengthen non-judicial complaint and conciliation procedures following infringement of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the G7 agreed to support NCP peer learning, outreach to stakeholders and non-member countries, and to lead by example so that peer reviews of the G7 states’ NCPs should take place by 2018 if possible.



On the way to the G7 group photo

Health

Ebola

Commitments

- The G7 wants to **strengthen health systems** through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures.
- Over the next five years it will offer to assist 60 countries to implement the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations (IHR). The G7 encourages other development partners and countries to join this collective effort.
- G7 is committed to get the number of **Ebola cases down to zero**. The G7 has reaffirmed its ongoing support to those countries most affected by the outbreak.
- The G7 will support the ongoing process to reform and strengthen the WHO's capacity to prepare for and respond to complex health crises. The G7 also reaffirms the **central role of the WHO** for international health security.
- The G7 supports the provision of financial resources, including through proposed mechanisms such as the World Bank's initiative to develop a Pandemic Emergency Facility, in the event of a crisis. It calls on the WHO, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to strongly coordinate their work.
- The G7 strengthens mechanisms for rapid deployment of multidisciplinary teams of experts.

Progress

- The G7 is collectively supporting or has consulted with or agreed plans to support the following countries: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, CARICOM (regional), Central African Republic, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East African Community (regional), ECOWAS (regional), Ethiopia, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada,

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. This is also an important contribution towards strengthening the health systems.

- The Elmau conclusions with respect to Ebola were supplemented by findings of the G7 Health Ministers who met on 8 and 9 October in Berlin: They decided to strengthen the WHO so that it can better fulfil its role of lead coordinator on global health issues and health management. It supports the WHO's initiative on the global health emergency workforce and the establishment of a WHO Contingency Fund.
- Germany is planning the continuation of the "Health in Africa" special programme with EUR 600 million (EUR 150 million in each of the next four years). Targeted investment is intended to durably strengthen weak health systems in Africa (particularly in countries affected by Ebola), support for the establishment of the new WHO Contingency Fund and help reach the target volume of USD 100 million. The rapid-response Global Health Emergency Workforce is currently being set up.
- Germany is currently conducting intensive discussions with the World Bank and other potential donors on the establishment of the Pandemic Emergency Facility, a financing mechanism designed for the rapid provision of funding to tackle health crises.
- The G7 supports the WHO in its reforms and will advance them together.
- The G7 looks forward to the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises expected in December.

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Commitments

- The G7 is strongly committed to the **One Health approach**, encompassing all areas of human and animal health, as well as agriculture and the environment. National action plans will be developed or reviewed on the basis of this concept.
- It supports the **WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance**.
- It commits to improve prevention of infectious diseases and the prudent use of antibiotics.
- It commits to the use of antibiotics with an impact on human health for therapeutic reasons under supervision in compliance with national and/or jurisdictional legislation and after appropriate individual diagnosis, and is increasing awareness and knowledge of the causes, prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance.
- It highlights the **importance of antibiotics** in human and veterinary medicine **being available through prescription** or the veterinary equivalent only and the need to phase out the use of antibiotics to boost growth in animal husbandry in the absence of risk analysis.
- It is strengthening the monitoring of current and newly developing antimicrobial resistance.
- It is strengthening basic research, research on epidemiology, and the development of and access to new antimicrobials, alternative therapies, vaccines and rapid point-of-care diagnostics.
- It is intensifying the dialogue with the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and food industries in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Progress

- The G7 Health Ministers agreed in the Berlin Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance on a global initiative to promote antimicrobial research and development. Implementing the One Health approach: The G7 is pooling national endeavours for an exchange of best practices in order to foster the responsible use of antimicrobials (Publication: “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance – Examples of Best-Practices of the G7 Countries”).
- The European Commission is currently evaluating its 2011–2016 Action Plan in AMR with a view to taking further action to help EU member states address the challenge of antimicrobial resistance and contribute to global efforts to tackle their threat.
- Fostering innovation through research and development of new antibiotics: The G7 supports better networks between scientists and practitioners. Germany will take this forward and organise a first network meeting as early as 2016.
- The G7 continues to monitor the implementation of its commitments on antimicrobial resistance and to support the WHO in the implementation of its Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
- The G7 has successfully called for the topic of antimicrobial resistance to be further addressed within the framework of the G20 by the Chinese Presidency. In addition, it calls for a high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance to be convened at the United Nations General Assembly in 2016.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

Commitments

- The G7 emphasises the vital role of research in the development and introduction of new means of tackling these diseases.
- It wants to collaborate with all key partners, including the WHO Global Observatory on Health Research and Development, particularly as regards improving the coordination of global research and development efforts.
- It supports **NTD-related research** focused on areas of most urgent need. It acknowledges the role of the G7 Academies of Science in identifying such areas.
- It is strengthening both basic research on prevention, control and treatment, and research focused on faster and targeted development of easily usable and affordable drugs, vaccines and rapid point-of-care diagnostics.
- It supports community-based response mechanisms as part of health-service enhancement measures to make appropriate therapies and drugs available, with the aim of **controlling or eliminating NTDs by 2020**.

Progress

- At their meeting in Berlin on 8 and 9 October 2015, the G7 Science Ministers agreed to expand the scope of future actions to include poverty-related infectious diseases (PRDs). In addition to NTDs, the focus is on diseases that create a high disease burden in poorer countries, specifically on malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, but also on diarrhoeal diseases.
- In 2016, Germany will hold a G7 workshop, to which all relevant actors will be invited, on possibilities for improving the coordination of global research activities on PRDs/NTDs, with the aim of defining further steps in this direction.
- The G7 is strengthening coordination of research and development in the field of PRDs. The possibility of a joint initiative on PRD research and development projects will be discussed in 2016. The G7 intends to increase relevant R&D efforts aimed at developing drugs, vaccines and diagnostics for both PRDs and NTDs according to the national research agendas of the G7 countries and the needs of developing countries.



G7 working session at Schloss Elmau

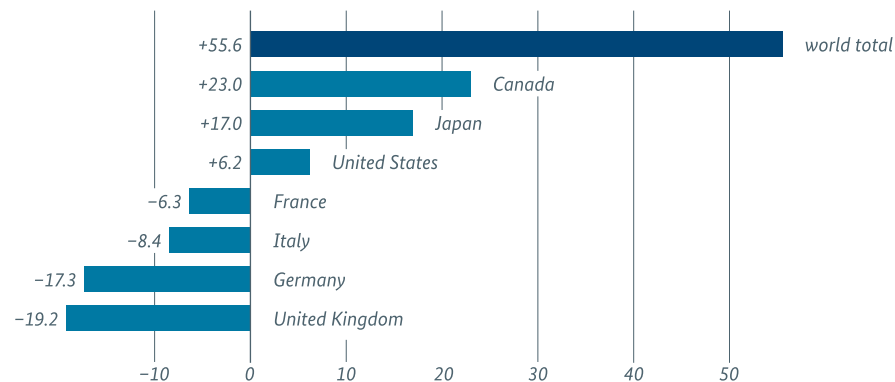
Climate Change

Commitments

- The G7 wants to **keep the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C** and intends to achieve a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at COP21 in Paris.
- The G7 wants the agreement to **enhance transparency and accountability**. The agreement should include binding rules at its core to track progress towards achieving targets in order to promote increased ambition over time. This should enable all countries to follow a low-carbon and resilient development pathway in line with the global goal to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C.

Carbon dioxide emissions 2013

Percentage change since 1990/G7 states and world total



Source: EDGAR/JRC, European Commission

- The G7 supports a common vision of a **global goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions**. It supports sharing with all parties to the UNFCCC, the upper end of the latest IPCC recommendation of 40 to 70% reductions by 2050 compared to 2010 and to pursue a resilient development pathway.

- Deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions, including a **decarbonisation of the global economy** over the course of this century, are required, considering the latest IPCC findings.
- The G7 commits to doing its part to achieve a low-carbon global economy in the long term, including by developing and deploying innovative technologies, and **aims to transform the energy sector by 2050**; it invites all countries to join it in this endeavour and commits to developing long-term national low-carbon strategies.
- The G7 will continue to **provide and mobilise increased finance from public and private sources**, and to show that the G7 states and other countries are well on their way to meeting the goal of jointly mobilising USD 100 billion a year by 2020 for climate finance.
- The G7 emphasises the **role of multilateral development banks (MDBs)** in providing and mobilising climate finance for the transition to a low-carbon economy. It calls on MDBs to use to the fullest extent possible their financial potential and capacity to mobilise other partners to support country-led programmes to meet this goal.
- The G7 aims to increase the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who have access to direct or indirect **insurance coverage against the negative impact of climate change-related hazards** by up to 400 million by 2020.
- The G7 supports the development of early warning systems in the countries most vulnerable to climate change.
- The G7 will accelerate **access to renewable energy in Africa and developing countries, including through alignment with the proposed Africa Renewable Energy Initiative**. The aim is to reduce energy poverty by installing up to 10 GW of additional installed renewable energy capacity by 2020, building on existing and new multilateral and bilateral programmes and initiatives.

- The G7 commits to **eliminating inefficient fossil fuel subsidies**.
- The G7 is committed to the long-term objective of applying effective policies and actions throughout the global economy, including **carbon market-based and regulatory instruments**, and is establishing a platform for a strategic dialogue based on voluntary participation.
- The G7 will continue efforts to phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and call on parties to the Montreal Protocol to negotiate an amendment this year to phase down HFCs and on donors to assist developing countries in its implementation.

Progress

- At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in December in Paris, all states agreed on a new, ambitious, fair and binding climate agreement. This is a historic success. All parties have committed themselves to make contributions in order to keep the increase in the global average temperature well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C. To achieve the long-term temperature goal parties aim to balance emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, i.e. to reach greenhouse gas emissions neutrality. This takes up the G7 outcome to decarbonise the global economy in the course of this century, as agreed in Elmau.
- The call on all countries to submit intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) “well in advance of COP21” has helped to ensure that more than 90% of global emissions have been covered by INDCs.
- Ambitious climate protection must remain on the G7 agenda after COP21, which can merely be the first step on a climate-friendly development pathway. The key challenge for the G7 will be to achieve a low-carbon economy in the course of this century and to transform energy systems by 2050, e.g. by developing and deploying innovative and clean technologies.

- Elmau also provided important impetus on the climate finance issue. Since the summit, the individual G7 countries have continued to reaffirm their strong commitment to the Copenhagen Accord.
- In addition to Germany (which aims to double its climate finance by 2020 compared to 2014), France (which will raise climate finance to EUR 5 billion in 2020), the United Kingdom (GBP 5.8 billion from 2016 to 2021), Canada (CAD 2.65 billion from 2016 to 2021), Japan (which will raise climate finance to JPY 1.3 trillion in 2020) and Italy (which will raise climate finance to USD 4 billion from 2016 to 2020) have announced significant climate finance increases by 2021.
- Furthermore, agreement has been reached in a process involving the main donor countries on a methodological framework for defining individual shares of the targeted USD 100 billion for climate finance. Accordingly, climate finance totalled USD 62 billion in 2014, of which USD 43.5 billion came from public sector climate finance. This shows that the industrialised countries are well on their way to meeting their finance commitments.
- By publishing the “Background Report on Long-term Climate Finance”, and through the language achieved in the communiqué, the German G7 Presidency has facilitated a debate and provided crucial impetus as regards firming up the USD 100 billion pledge before COP21.
- At the summit in Elmau, the G7 called on MDBs to fully exploit their potential, thus encouraging them to announce increases in their climate finance ahead of COP21.
- The initiative launched by the German G7 Presidency on developing criteria for basing investments on the 2 °C upper level is working with investors from both the public and private sectors. The report is due to be completed by December 2015, and will be published and presented on the margins of the climate talks in Paris. This will enable MDBs and other investors to ensure that their investments are compatible with the 2 °C upper limit, thus safeguarding themselves against climate risks.

Protection of the Marine Environment and Resource Efficiency

Commitments

- With regard to the G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative (InsuResilience), the ambitious target of increasing by up to 400 million the number of people insured is to be reached primarily by expanding indirect risk insurance facilities. These include the African Risk Capacity (ARC) and the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). Before the end of the year, the first concrete implementation measures are due to be signed by the G7 and possibly other partner countries (“rapid action”). These measures will mainly include the expansion of existing risk facilities.
- The G7 Africa Renewable Energy Initiative agreed in Elmau has led to the establishment of a technical working group chaired by the current Egyptian AMGEN President. This group will draft a programme of work and a background document, which will be adopted at the start of 2016. The G7, Sweden and the Netherlands pledged USD 10 billion in grants and loans to support the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative of which Germany pledged USD 3 billion until 2020.
- The global carbon market must be further developed. A political platform has been set up as a result of the summit in Elmau. In order to implement this decision, the first meeting of the Carbon Market Platform – Strategic Dialogue on Carbon Markets and the Regulatory Environment was held at the start of October 2015. Representatives of the G7 countries, UNFCCC, the World Bank, the OECD and the ICAP attended this meeting, at which subject matter and structural issues were clarified. A second meeting is scheduled to take place in spring 2016.
- At the Montreal Protocol meeting in Dubai in November, parties agreed to work towards an amendment in 2016 to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs.
- At the OECD export credit group meeting in Paris in November, the OECD agreed on the first ever multilateral restrictions for financing coal-fired power plants.
- The G7 commits to an **action plan to combat marine litter**, in particular actions to combat land and sea-based plastic litter pollution, as well as removal actions and the need for education, research and outreach to other countries and stakeholders on this issue.
- The G7 calls on the International Seabed Authority (ISA) to continue its work on a **code on future mining regulations for sustainable deep-sea mining**; this should involve all relevant stakeholders and take the interests of developing countries into account.
- The G7 is committed to taking a **precautionary approach in deep-sea mining** activities and to conducting environmental impact assessments and scientific research.
- The G7 commits to ambitious measures to **protect natural resources** and **improve resource efficiency**, building on the Kobe 3R Action Plan and existing national initiatives. It is establishing a G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency to share knowledge on a voluntary basis and create networks.
- The G7 tasks UNEP International Resource Panel with preparing a synthesis report highlighting the most promising sources of potential and solutions for resource efficiency, and requests the OECD to develop policy guidance.

Progress – Marine Environmental Protection

- Following the decisions made in Elmau, the G7 countries, in cooperation with stakeholders (NGOs, industry and science), have compiled a comprehensive set of measures that define more precisely the priority actions of the action plan agreed in Elmau. This process was continued with a G7 workshop that took place in November 2015 where further concrete work steps were described and timelines were drafted.

- Furthermore, there are plans to establish a joint interdisciplinary research, education and information programme to enhance understanding of the impact of marine plastic litter and to identify effective means of reducing such pollution.
- Under the auspices of its G7 Presidency, Germany has commissioned a report on the socio-economic aspects of marine litter pollution from UNEP. The topic of this report, which is due to be presented at the end of Germany's G7 Presidency, is an economic cost-benefit analysis of the prevention and removal of marine litter. The report will also identify the most urgent fields of action with regards to reducing marine litter.
- The talks in the ISA on mining regulations for sustainable deep-sea mining are making headway. They were the main topic at the ISA's annual meeting in July, at which an action plan with priority targets for the next 12 to 18 months was adopted. This plan will now be implemented.
- At the Science Ministers Meeting in October, the G7 committed to developing a proposal for how the G7 can most effectively enhance international cooperation on research for the preservation and sustainable use of the marine environment. The aim is to improve the ability to predict, manage and mitigate changes in the seas and oceans and their effects on the environment and society.
- Following the decisions made in Elmau, the G7 Science Ministers addressed the topic of ecological research on deep-sea mining. They called for research on deep-sea ecosystems and the possible impact of marine mining on these systems.

Resource Efficiency

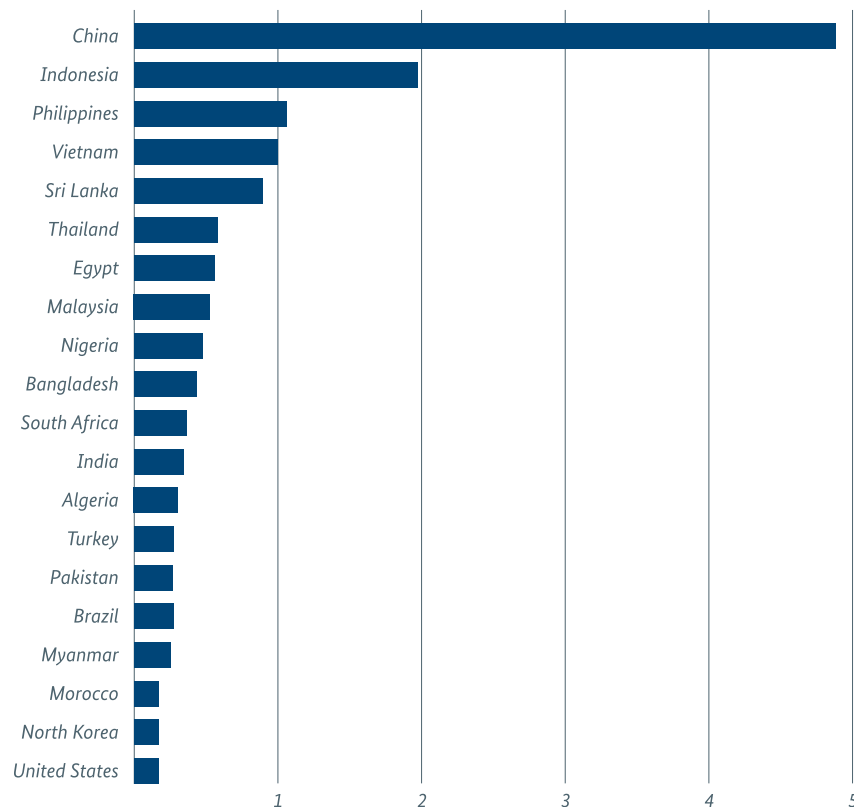
- The G7 has already launched a comprehensive and wide-ranging exchange of best practices between the G7 partners and stakeholders from business, research and civil society. This shows the wide-ranging potential of resource efficiency. Such potential reduces environmental impact, while enhancing economic sustainability, competitiveness and growth.
- The G7's dialogue includes a wide-ranging debate with representatives of international organisations (including ILO, UNEP and WTO) on issues such as how global cooperation on resource efficiency can be further enhanced.
- A conference of the G7 partners, international organisations and representatives of business and civil society was held in October 2015 to mark the launch of the newly established G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency, which is aimed at serving as a permanent, voluntary forum for the exchange of best practices between the G7 partners and relevant stakeholders. Other specialised events were held under the auspices of the G7 Alliance, including an event on industrial symbioses, whereby companies work together to make better use of primary and secondary raw materials, and on the substitution of non-renewable resources by sustainable renewable resources.
- Japan has indicated that it will also continue to focus on resource efficiency during its G7 Presidency in 2016 and continue the G7 Alliance.

Development Policy

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Post-2015 Agenda)

Worst Plastic Offenders

Plastic debris contributed to the ocean in 2010/in billion pounds



Source: Jambeck et al, Science, 2015

Commitments

- The G7 supports the drawing up and implementation of a **universally applicable 2030 Agenda** via financial and non-financial measures. It is committed to **ending extreme poverty by 2030** and achieving **sustainable development**.
- To this end the G7 has committed to significant measures on global health, food security, climate and marine protection, sustainable global supply chains and women's economic empowerment.
- The G7 commits to furthering financial and non-financial means of implementation, including through domestic resource mobilisation, innovative financing, private finance, official development and other assistance, and an ambitious policy framework.
- The G7 reaffirms the essential role of official development assistance (ODA) and other international public finance as a catalyst for, and complement to, other sources of financing for development. It also **reaffirms the respective ODA commitments** and the commitment to reversing the declining trend of ODA to the least developed countries and to focusing it on countries where the needs are greatest. It commits to encouraging private capital flows.

Progress

- The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by member states of the United Nations in New York in September 2015 is a key success. The Agenda provides the first ever globally applicable set of goals for sustainable development worldwide. It addresses the eradication of poverty and hunger along with resource and environmental protection in the context of sustainable economic development and the strengthening of human rights and social cohesion. The Agenda takes all three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) equally into account.

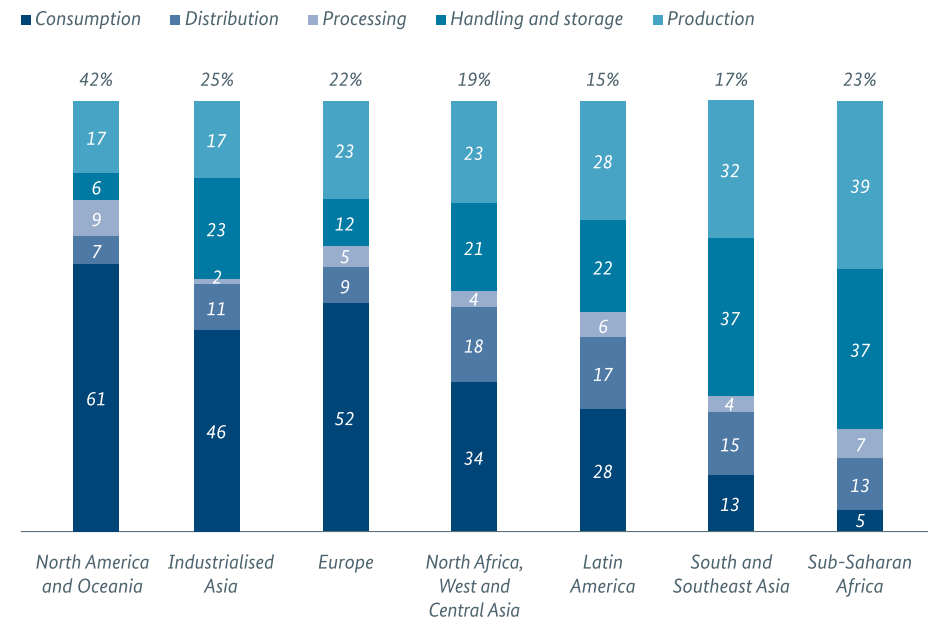
Food Security

Commitments

- All countries, including members of the G7, have committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda ambitiously, taking into account the various national circumstances, capacities and development levels, as well as national policy approaches and priorities. The G7 will play an active and leading role in this.
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an integral part of the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, is a key element.
- In line with its role as a pioneer and innovator, the German government will work on drafting and implementing ambitious national goals.
- Germany will review and, if necessary, revise all key elements of its National Sustainable Development Strategy to make it compatible with the 2030 Agenda. It will then further develop these points in the form of a progress report with broad public involvement by autumn 2016. In further developing these points, Germany's aim is that its National Sustainable Development Strategy will focus more closely on the international impact of the country's national activities and help to solve global problems through sustainable development.
- The EU is committed to implementing the Agenda in its internal and external policies. The EU Commission Work Plan includes an initiative for 2016 to present a new approach to ensuring economic growth and social and environmental sustainability beyond the 2020 timeframe.
- The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) will play a crucial role in overseeing the follow-up and review at the global level. The G7 will encourage countries to present and take a critical look at their achievements and challenges in the HLPF. Germany will present its implementation endeavours internationally as early as next year.

- The G7's shared goal is to work with its partners to **lift 500 million people** in developing countries **out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030**.
- To this end, the G7 adopted a Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach. It emphasises the need for various measures in the agricultural and food production sectors to ensure better food security and nutrition.

Food loss and waste by region and stage in value chain

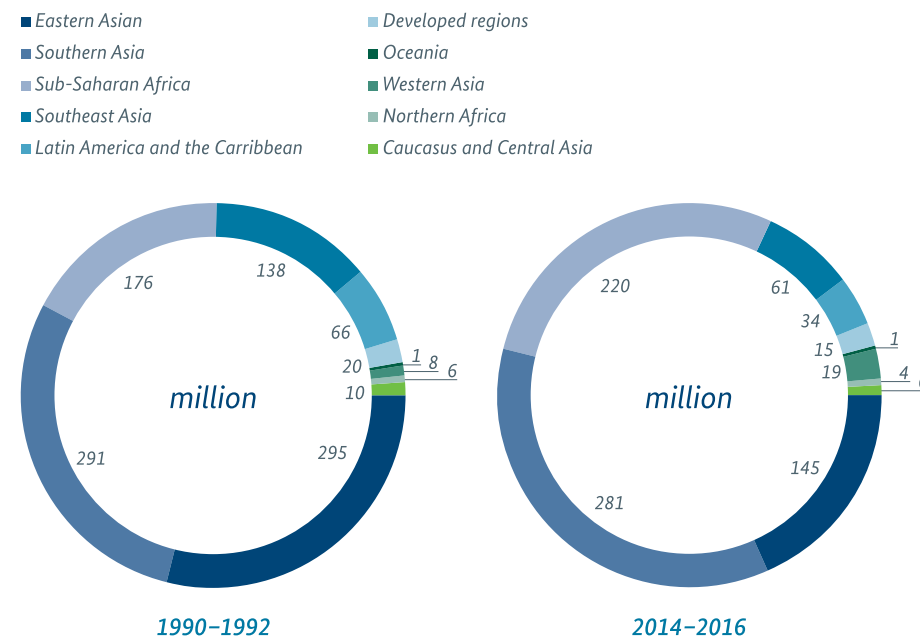


Source: FAO 2011/ WRI 2013

Progress

- The G7 adopted the Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach to take this process forward. It maps out ways of achieving this objective. The focus of the approach will be on rural development through
 - the promotion of responsible investment;
 - sustainable agriculture;
 - targeted support for malnourished women and children;
 - targeted help for those suffering hunger due to crises or conflicts;
 - nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- The G7 approach to improved food security and nutrition thus goes beyond agriculture and includes other economic and social spheres. It focuses in particular on women, smallholders and family farms and is intended to support the progressive realisation of rural development and sustainable agriculture.
- Since the summit in Elmau, Germany has begun to shape the substantive and financial framework in order to ensure that Germany can make its contribution towards achieving these goals. Germany has provided around EUR 1.5 billion for rural development and food security within the framework of Germany's development cooperation in 2015. This is double the amount made available in 2010.
- The G7 will continue its cooperation in its Food Security Working Group, where it will discuss the progress made and the obstacles encountered on the road to attaining the 500 million goal.
- To increase food security and balanced diets the reduction of global food loss and waste is important. This issue has now been taken up by the G20 in a joint Action Plan.

The changing distribution of hunger in the world: Numbers and shares of undernourished people by region



Source: FAO Report 2015

Women's Empowerment

Commitments

- The G7 has undertaken to support its partners in developing countries and within its own countries **to overcome discrimination, sexual harassment, violence against women and girls**, and other cultural, social, economic and legal barriers to women's economic participation.
- The G7 is committed to increasing the number of **women and girls** in developing countries **receiving vocational training and skills development** through G7 measures by one third by 2030.
- The G7 intends to take steps in its own countries to foster **access to quality jobs for women** by
 - reducing the gender gap in workforce participation within the G7 by 25% by 2025, taking into account national circumstances;
 - improving the framework conditions to enable women and men to balance family life and employment, inter alia through access to parental leave and childcare.
- Germany is also the first bilateral donor to provide financial support (EUR 275,000) to the WEP Secretariat, which is based within the UN Global Compact.
- Measures have been initiated in Germany in the course of 2015, for example the Act on the Equal Participation of Women and Men in Executive Positions in the Private and the Public Sector. For instance, a quota of 30% female membership on supervisory boards will be introduced as of 2016. What is more, financial incentives to re-enter the workforce have been provided, thus increasing the economic security of mothers in particular and ensuring that they receive a higher pension.
- The G7's quantitative commitment to make it possible for one third more women to receive vocational training will have an impact on the programming of development measures. They are to be focused more on promoting women and girls.

Progress

- On 9 November 2015, the first meeting of the new G7 Working Group on Gender Equality and Womens' empowerment took place ahead of the international conference "Economic Empowerment of Women – Unlock the Potential". The aim is to contribute to fostering women's and girl's empowerment, equal rights and access to economic participation, including entrepreneurship, and to overcoming violence and discrimination.
- Germany has urged the private sector to sign the Women's Empowerment Principles. Major German companies such as Deutsche Bahn and KfW have responded to this appeal, as have companies from developing countries, e.g. Jetwing (Sri Lanka).

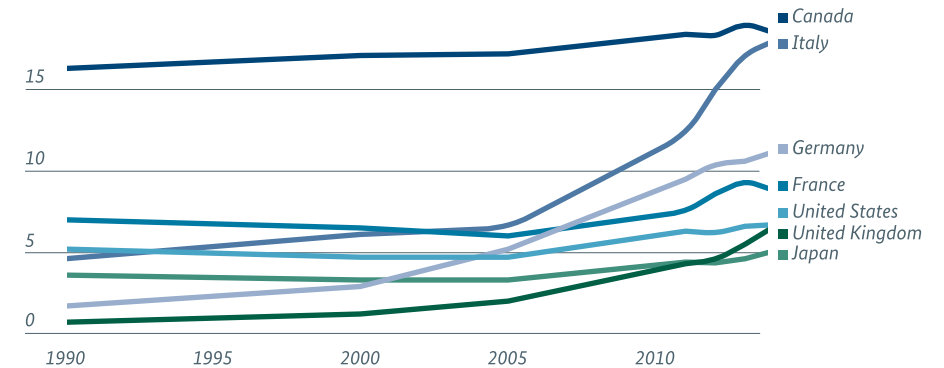
Other Key Areas

Energy

- After the summit at Schloss Elmau, the implementation of the G7 Hamburg Initiative for Sustainable Energy Security was initiated. The IEA, the European Commission and Japan, the holder of the next G7 Presidency, worked together to draft an initial structure for the IEA's new gas supply study on the resilience and flexibility of the gas market. The study with its recommendations is currently being drawn up and is due to be completed in spring 2016.
- Germany has organised several international panels in Berlin on energy efficiency, an analysis of the weak points in the energy system, especially in the electricity sector, as well as cyber security in the energy sector.
- The G7 states are continuing to support Ukraine as it reforms its energy system. For example, the blueprint on establishing a revolving investment fund to improve the energy efficiency of the municipal heat supply, developed by Germany in collaboration with the Ukrainian government, is to be implemented. Canada-EU-US collaboration continues to support the government of Ukraine in bolstering its energy security through development and implementation of a Winter Action Plan in preparation for winter 2015/2016.
- In addition, the G7 has agreed to work more closely together as well as with other interested states to raise the overall coordination and transparency of clean energy research, development and demonstration. This should encompass the better integration of the IEA Energy Technology Network, which includes some 6000 experts around the world.
- The future Japanese G7 Presidency has already announced that it will put gas markets and security, energy infrastructure and resilience, inter alia, cyber security, sustainable energy security (Hamburg Initiative) and energy technologies on its presidency agenda.

Renewable energy

Percent of total primary energy supply/G7 states



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

Foreign and Security Policy

Maritime Security

- As a contribution towards implementing the G7 Foreign Minister's Lübeck Declaration on Maritime Security and creating cross-sectoral and interregional cooperation networks in the maritime domain, a G7 conference on maritime security has been scheduled to take place before the end of 2015. Maritime domain awareness and surveillance, peaceful dispute settlement in the maritime domain, combating illegal fishing as well as strengthening maritime security networks and interregional cooperation are to be examined more closely.
- Japan has agreed to continue focusing on rules-based maritime order and security during its G7 Presidency in 2016.

Deauville Partnership

- The Deauville Partnership will be advanced by, inter alia, a Compact on Economic Governance which was adopted in May 2015 in Paris. It obliges Arab countries in transition to make greater reform efforts, while G7 states and Deauville partner countries will undertake to carry out the appropriate support measures. Furthermore a reflection paper on regional economic integration was approved in October 2015 in Rabat. In November 2015 in Berlin, civil society participants from the Arab countries in transition addressed recommendations on issues of economic governance and social justice to their governments and the G7 as well as to the international financial institutions.
- An exchange on promoting employment in the MENA region took place in September 2015. It looked, amongst other things, at how alliances can be built to promote more and better employment. The discussions focused on issues relating to the greater promotion of small and medium-sized companies, the necessary structural changes in, amongst others, the education and vocational training spheres, as well as approaches to large-scale options for promoting employment which will be effective in the short term. Follow-up activities on implementing the Action Plan for Financial Inclusion adopted in April 2015 include a high-level dialogue event on financial inclusion in Jordan in November 2015 and a study trip for representatives from the region scheduled for 2016.
- The Transition Fund remains the right instrument for furthering medium and long-term structural change in the Deauville Partnership countries. The Deauville Partnership extended the fund for another two years. Payments into the fund are now possible until the end of 2017. Germany has announced a further contribution of up to EUR 10 million for 2016. In December 2015, the Steering Committee of the Transition Fund in Cairo is expected to adopt further new measures to the tune of up to USD 20 million.

Ukraine

- At its summit in Elmau, the G7 unanimously condemned the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula. In view of the ongoing destabilisation of Eastern Ukraine, the G7 called for the full implementation of the Minsk agreements and reiterated that there can only be a political settlement of the conflict.
- In further meetings under the Normandy format at Head of State and Government as well as Foreign Minister level, it was possible to create a new impetus to implement the Minsk agreements within the context of the regular meetings of the Trilateral Contact Group in Minsk.
- Within the framework of a dual strategy of exerting pressure and showing a readiness to engage in dialogue, the G7 – just like the EU before it – linked the continuation of sectoral economic sanctions against Russia to the implementation in full of the Minsk agreements. The G7 is thus a key supporter of the Minsk Process.
- The G7 support group at the level of G7 ambassadors in Kiev has successfully started its work, as agreed in Elmau, providing coordinated advice and assistance to the Ukrainian government to advance Ukraine's economic reform process.

Chernobyl Shelter Project

- The G7 once more reaffirmed the overriding goal of achieving and maintaining a high level of nuclear safety and security worldwide. To this end, the G7 undertook to complete the Chernobyl Shelter Project. The aim is to make the plant stable and environmentally safe.
- It was possible to secure financing for the new shelter at an extraordinary donor conference on 29 April 2015, which was chaired by Germany. Together, the G7 states and the EU made available EUR 165 million. The EBRD pledged EUR 350 million and will provide an extra EUR 100 million should this latter amount not be provided – or not in full – by third countries. Around EUR 48 million have been pledged by third states to date.

- The completion of the new shelter for the damaged Block 4 is essential to enhance nuclear security and is making good progress despite the difficult political situation in Ukraine.

Fighting Terrorism

- The G7 partners decided to step up and coordinate their measures to support Tunisia, Nigeria and Iraq in fighting terrorism. The Nigerian and Tunisian governments subsequently submitted concrete requests for support to the G7. Support for Iraq will be continued in particular within the context of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL.
- Germany organised the establishment of coordination groups in Tunis and Abuja in which G7 representatives discuss possible measures. On the margins of the UN General Assembly in September 2015, the Africa and MENA Directors of the G7 states' Foreign Ministries met the partners to intensify cooperation.
- Following the attack in Sousse, the G7 partners initiated comprehensive bilateral support measures for Tunisia.
- The G7 has set itself the goal of stepping up and better coordinating its support in the fight against terrorism. Inter alia, this is about providing equipment for border monitoring and training security forces, as well as establishing the International Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism Clearing-House Mechanism under the auspices of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum. The last meeting of the Roma-Lyon Group during Germany's G7 Presidency took place in November 2015.

Iran

- Relations with Iran were also discussed at Schloss Elmau. The G7 welcomed the progress made in the E3/EU+3 negotiations with Iran on ensuring that Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful and called on the country to cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Furthermore, Iran was urged to respect human rights and to contribute constructively to regional stability.
- On 14 July 2015, the E3/EU+3 and Iran reached a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) to ensure that Iran's nuclear program will be exclusively peaceful. The UN Security Council unanimously endorsed the JCPOA on 20 July by adopting Resolution 2231. The JCPOA formally took effect on 18 October (Adoption Day) and participants began to make necessary preparations for implementation of their JCPOA commitments.

Iraq

- In their final declaration the G7 Heads of State and Government welcomed the continued efforts of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL. They reaffirmed their commitment to defeating this terrorist group and combating the spread of its ideology and, in this connection, emphasised their continued support for Iraq in the face of these challenges.
- As a result of its intensive military engagement, the international Global Coalition to Counter ISIL has managed to halt the advance of ISIL in Iraq. The G7 partners are helping the Iraqi army and regional security forces to carry out operations by providing training and equipment aid. ISIL is now weakened – financially, logistically and militarily.
- In addition to humanitarian assistance, civilian measures to stabilise the areas freed from ISIL are another focus of the support for Iraq.

Libya

- In the final declaration of Elmau, the G7 expressed its deep concern about the growing terrorist threat, arms proliferation, migrant smuggling, humanitarian suffering and the depletion of state assets. The G7 welcomed the UN-led negotiations and called on Libyans from all sides to seize this opportunity to put down their weapons and to create a democratic state.
- Since the summit in Elmau, various G7 states (Germany, US, France, UK, Italy) have supported the efforts of Libyans and the UN to reach a durable peaceful solution to the conflict in Libya at a series of high-level meetings. The process led to a framework text to create a Government of National Accord, including a proposed slate of names for the top positions in its Presidency Council, in early October. The leaders of the Libyan House of Representatives and General National Congress have not held votes to approve the package consisting of an agreement text, annexes and personnel of the Presidency Council, despite expressions of support from majorities in both bodies.
- The G7 states will also continue to work closely together and via ongoing communication with regional partners to bring their influence to bear on Libyan parties in order to foster the political transition process.

Syria

- In their final declaration, the G7 Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the UN-led process to find a lasting solution for peace and stability in Syria. They reiterated that a genuine transition based on the full implementation of the Geneva Communiqué is the only way to bring peace and stability to Syria and defeat terrorism.
- Since then, various G7 states have, together with others, engaged in forming the International Syria Support Group (the “Vienna process”) and continued to actively support the work of the UNSE for Syria.

- The G7 will continue to work closely together to support joint efforts towards a genuine, inclusive and non-sectarian political transition in Syria in accordance with the Geneva Communiqué.

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

- The G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, worked out under German chairmanship, published prior to the NPT Review Conference, called for strengthening of the non-proliferation regime and for further efforts to promote disarmament. The challenge of fighting illegal proliferation of small arms in many crisis regions worldwide, particularly in Africa, featured prominently in this context.
- Germany chaired three very successful meetings of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. With regard to the support of Ukraine, a donors coordination trip to Kiev helped to accelerate concrete cooperation on projects related, i. a., to the security of nuclear installations. The challenges in the field of biosecurity were another top priority of Germany's presidency.

North Korea

- In the final declaration of Elmau, the G7 expressed its strong condemnation of North Korea's continued development of nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, as well as its appalling human rights violations and its abductions of nationals from other countries.



Group photo with outreach guests

- The CONNEX Initiative (Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contract Negotiations) adopted by the G7 Summit in Brussels in June 2014 is aimed at providing multi-disciplinary expertise in developing countries for negotiating complex investment agreements, focusing initially on the extractives sector.
- The Code of Conduct for multi-disciplinary advisory services adopted at Schloss Elmau is the central aspect.
- Since decisions were made in Elmau, it has been possible to ensure further networking of and access to information via an online portal (www.negotiation-support.org). Background information and concrete assistance on the various phases of contract negotiations are outlined there. The G7 will provide financial and technical assistance to further develop this portal, inter alia to ensure that it functions better. Following the start-up and communication phase, CONNEX will thus enter into the implementation phase in 2016.
- Moreover, Germany is currently preparing training activities in partner countries, which will be carried out on a bilateral basis. The training curriculum has been drawn up and will be implemented in the form of further training measures in selected partner countries from early 2016 onwards.
- Measures are already being planned to strengthen the negotiating skills of developing countries and to improve oversight of the implementation of and compliance with agreements. For example, bilateral training activities are being planned in Mali, Madagascar, Tanzania and Mongolia.
- The aim of the Federal Government is to further develop CONNEX as an international initiative for fair and balanced investment agreements. In order to continue the CONNEX discussion process, the Federal Government – in coordination with its G7 partners – will also promote the development of a platform for exchanging experiences and know-how between states, service providers and the private sector on supporting agreement negotiations (Negotiation Support Forum).



G7 GERMANY
2015 | Schloss Elmau

WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR ORGANIZATION

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Working session with outreach guests

G7 Accountability and Progress Report

- The G7 Elmau Progress Report 2015 “Biodiversity – A vital foundation for sustainable development” highlights the importance of biodiversity to humanity’s welfare, sustainable development and poverty reduction. It was presented to the public in May 2015. The progress report shows how the G7 is using political, financial and other measures to honour its commitment to biodiversity, that is to say stepping up its efforts so that the decline in biodiversity is slowed down. Furthermore, the report considers to what extent this progress is making a contribution towards other development-related G7 commitments, for example food security, health and climate change. The G7 Elmau Progress Report 2015 emphasises that the decrease in biological diversity is advancing at an alarming rate in many regions. At the same time, marked improvements have also been observed.
- The G7 remains committed to holding itself accountable for the pledges it has made in an open and transparent way. At present, the G7 Accountability Working Group (AWG) has updated the list of active G7 commitments as the basis for a comprehensive Progress Report 2016. Furthermore, the G7 has agreed to look at another 14 commitments made at the summit in Elmau once more and to include them in future progress reports.
- The next comprehensive report, which is drawn up every three years, will be published during the Japanese G7 Presidency in 2016. This comprehensive report will review all active G7 commitments. Supported by the AWG, currently chaired by Germany, Japan will begin preparations now for drawing up the comprehensive Progress Report 2016 so that it can be presented in May 2016 before the summit in Ise Shima.
- Reflecting the issues on the summit agenda, the German G7 Presidency held many dialogue fora with German and international NGOs, trade unions, academics, members of the business community, as well as with young people and women.
- In shaping the dialogue process, the German G7 Presidency was guided by the understanding that civil-society engagement cannot be steered by the government. Preparation of each event was therefore largely left to the groups concerned.
- **Overview of the fora:**
 - Dialogue forum with trade union representatives in Berlin on 23 March 2015
 - Dialogue forum with NGOs in Berlin on 20 April 2015
 - Dialogue forum with academics in Berlin on 29 April 2015
 - Youth summit in Berlin from 7 to 13 May 2015
 - Dialogue with business associations in Berlin on 20 May 2015
 - G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women in Berlin on 16 to 17 September 2015
 - Deauville Partnership conference – a civil society outreach from 17 to 19 November 2015
- **Website:**
www.g7germany.de

Dialogue with Civil Society

- The G7 has responded ever more positively to calls for the greater participation of a free, self-confident and well-organised civil society and developed different dialogue fora. Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel was keen to engage in a dialogue with civil society and to meet representatives of a wide range of civil society groups in person.

G7 Presidency Programme

March	April	May	June	September	October	November
<p>23 Berlin</p> <p>Dialogue forum with trade union representatives</p>	<p>14–15 Lübeck</p> <p>G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting</p> <p>20 Berlin</p> <p>Dialogue with Civil Society – NGOs</p> <p>29 Berlin</p> <p>Dialogue with Civil Society – Science</p>	<p>07–13 Berlin</p> <p>Dialogue with Civil Society – Youth</p> <p>11–12 Hamburg</p> <p>G7 Energy Ministers Meeting</p> <p>20 Berlin</p> <p>Dialogue with Civil Society – Business/Economy</p> <p>27–29 Dresden</p> <p>G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting</p>	<p>07–08 Schloss Elmau</p> <p>G7 Summit</p>	<p>16–17 Berlin</p> <p>G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women</p> <p>17–18 Frankfurt/Main</p> <p>G7 Ministers of Transport Meeting</p>	<p>08–09 Berlin</p> <p>G7 Science Ministers Meeting</p> <p>G7 Health Ministers Meeting</p> <p>12–13 Berlin</p> <p>G7 Conference (Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministers of Development)</p>	<p>09–10 Berlin</p> <p>G7 Conference on “Economic Empowerment of Women in Developing Countries”</p>

List of Abbreviations

AMCEN	<i>African Ministerial Conference on Environment</i>
AMR	<i>Antimicrobial Resistance</i>
ARC	<i>African Risk Capacity</i>
AWG	<i>Accountability Working Group</i>
BEPS	<i>Base Erosion and Profit Shifting</i>
CARICOM	<i>Caribbean Community and Common Market</i>
CCRIF	<i>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility</i>
CETA	<i>Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between Canada and the EU</i>
CONNEX	<i>Strengthening Assistance for Complex Contracts Negotiations</i>
COP21	<i>Conference of the Parties 21 – Conference on climate change in Paris</i>
EBRD	<i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>
ECOWAS	<i>Economic Community of West African States</i>
EU	<i>European Union</i>
E3+3	<i>China, Germany, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization – UN</i>
G7	<i>Group of Seven</i>
G20	<i>Group of Twenty</i>
G-SIBs	<i>Global Systemically Important Banks</i>
GW	<i>Gigawatt</i>
HFCs	<i>Hydrofluorocarbons</i>
HLPF	<i>High Level Political Forums on Sustainable Development</i>
IAEA	<i>International Atomic Energy Agency</i>
ICAP	<i>International Carbon Action Partnership</i>
IEA	<i>International Energy Agency</i>
IHR	<i>International Health Regulations</i>
ILO	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
INDCs	<i>Intended Nationally Determined Contributions</i>
IPCC	<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>
ISA	<i>International Seabed Authority</i>

ISIL	<i>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant</i>
ITA	<i>Information Technology Agreement</i>
JCPOA	<i>Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action</i>
KfW	<i>German Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>
MDBs	<i>Multilateral Development Banks</i>
MENA	<i>Middle East & North Africa</i>
NCPs	<i>National Contact Points</i>
NGOs	<i>Non-governmental organizations</i>
NPT	<i>Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons</i>
NTDs	<i>Neglected Tropical Diseases</i>
ODA	<i>Official Development Assistance</i>
OECD	<i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>
OIE	<i>World Organisation for Animal Health</i>
PRDs	<i>Poverty-Related Infectious Diseases</i>
R&D	<i>Research and development</i>
SDGs	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
SME	<i>Small and medium-sized enterprises</i>
TFA	<i>Trade Facilitation Agreement</i>
TLAC	<i>Total Loss Absorbing Capacity</i>
TPP	<i>Trans-Pacific Partnership</i>
TTIP	<i>Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership</i>
UN	<i>United Nations</i>
UNEP	<i>International Resource Panel</i>
UNFCCC	<i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
UNSE	<i>United Nations special envoy</i>
WEP	<i>Wired Equivalent Privacy</i>
WHO	<i>World Health Organization</i>
WTO	<i>World Trade Organization</i>
3R	<i>Reuse, Reduce, Recycle</i>

Imprint

Published by

*Press and Information Office of the Federal Government,
11044 Berlin, Germany*

Text and Editorial Services

G7/G20 Sherpa office of the Federal Chancellery

Date

This report generally reflects the state of play as of 15 December 2015.

Print

MKL Druck GmbH & Co. KG, 48346 Ostbevern

Layout

Scholz & Friends Berlin GmbH, 10178 Berlin

Photo credits

*Foreword: Bundesregierung/Gottschalk; P. 10–11: Bundesregierung/Gottschalk;
P. 14–15: Bundesregierung/Gottschalk; P. 18–19: photothek.net/Trutschel; P. 22–23:
Bundesregierung/Gottschalk; P. 30–31: Bundesregierung/Kugler; P. 56–57: Bundes-
regierung/Bergmann; P. 60–61: Bundesregierung/Bergmann*

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