



THE 2021
UK G7
PRESIDENCY
REPORT

G7
United Kingdom 2021



PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BORIS JOHNSON

The guiding principle of the UK's presidency of the G7 in 2021 was that humanity's fate is bound together as never before. Both the Covid pandemic and the gathering pace of climate change – the two greatest challenges we face – are quintessential examples of common threats that can only be overcome by global cooperation.

So I was delighted to bring the Presidents and Prime Ministers of the world's leading democracies to Carbis Bay in Cornwall for the G7's first in-person summit for almost two years. And it was a privilege to host India, the Republic of Korea, Australia and South Africa, fellow democracies who share our values of freedom and openness.

Together, we resolved to do everything in our power to end the pandemic. At Carbis Bay the G7 promised to provide for 1 billion doses of vaccines to help countries across the world protect their peoples – and deliver half by the end of 2021. I can report that the G7 will have donated 770 million doses by that deadline, whether directly to nations most in need or via COVAX, the global vaccine alliance.

But even as we strive to defeat this pandemic, we have to minimise the risk of such a catastrophe happening again. So the G7 supported establishing an international pathogen surveillance network – a Global Pandemic Radar – to identify future threats. A group of experts is now working with the World Health Organisation to put this into effect. The G7 also agreed to support science on a new mission to accelerate the time needed to develop vaccines against a future virus from 300 to 100 days.

Turning to the struggle against climate change, the G7 promised at Carbis Bay to achieve net zero by 2050 at the latest. I am proud to say that action has followed words. By the time the UK hosted COP26 in Glasgow in November, all members of the G7 had submitted improved 2030 targets to meet this goal. All are committed to phasing out government support for coal power overseas – and at COP26 many other countries followed our lead to end support for the international fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022.

The G7 also agreed to support developing countries to build back better and greener after the pandemic with our new Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment. We jointly pledged \$2.75 billion for the Global Partnership for Education in order to achieve a new global target, set this year, to get another 40 million girls into school by 2026. In July, the UK and Kenya co-hosted the Global Education Summit which brought the total promised for this cause to over \$4 billion, the single largest boost to investment in girls' education.

To make the world fairer and avoid a race to the bottom, the G7 also agreed to impose a minimum corporation tax of 15 percent. Another 130 countries and territories have since decided to do the same, coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

All this demonstrates that global cooperation is not merely vital and necessary but achievable whenever the will exists. I hope the UK has helped to show what can be done when countries work side-by-side. I look forward to continuing this task with our G7 friends under Germany's Presidency in 2022.

A T A G L A N C E

THE UK'S 2021 G7 PRESIDENCY

Under the UK's Presidency in 2021, the G7 has come together, united in our core purpose that our shared beliefs and responsibility are the bedrock of leadership and prosperity.

The G7 addressed the major global issues we face today, uniting to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic and support a fairer, greener, and more prosperous global future through a shared agenda for global action that sets the stage for years to come, including:

- **ending the pandemic and preparing for the future** by driving an intensified international effort to vaccinate the world and by strengthening our defences against threats to global health;
- **reinvigorating our economies** by championing freer, fairer trade, a more resilient global economy, a fairer global tax system, and through collaboration on future frontiers;
- **protecting our planet** by supporting a green revolution that creates jobs, cuts emissions, and seeks to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees; and
- **strengthening our partnerships and embracing our values** to build back better and to harness the power of democracy, freedom, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights.



18

Global issues addressed by
G7 Leaders' commitments

7

Ministerial policy tracks

3

G7 Leaders' Meetings

137

OECD members backing our
historic 15% global minimum
tax rate for corporations

770m
doses

COVID-19 vaccines donated
this year

\$100bn

Ambition to support low-
income countries following
IMF SDR allocation

£50m

Estimated economic benefit
for Cornwall

0

New direct government sup-
port for international un-
abated thermal coal power
generation by the end of 2021

\$2.75bn

Pledged for girls' education
over the next 5 years

\$12trn

Economic support for citizens
and busines

>30%

Of land and ocean conserved
or protected by 2030

1/2

Our collective emissions by
2030

Presidency in Numbers

Presidency in Numbers

AN OPEN G7

THE G7 HAS STRENGTHENED ITS FOCUS ON OUR SHARED VALUES AS OPEN ECONOMIES AND SOCIETIES AS THE BASIS FOR OUR JOINT AGENDA



The Carbis Bay Summit in June was the first major in-person meeting of world leaders since the start of the pandemic. During the year, over 80 Ministerial meetings, official working groups and Engagement Group summits were held to prepare a reinvigorated G7 agenda. Reflecting its outward-looking approach, the G7 has cooperated closely throughout the year with the G20 and in other international arenas to advance multilateral agreements.

The UK invited leaders from India, the Republic of Korea, Australia and South Africa to the Summit. Together, these countries represent over half of the world's population living in democracies, and they reaffirmed and encouraged others to embrace their shared values in the "[Open Societies Statement](#)".

The G7 was also joined in its discussions by international organisations, including the UN, IMF, World Bank, OECD, WHO, and WTO.¹

Through these strong global partnerships, we have worked to uphold our shared values and the rules-based international system, and to respond quickly to address international crises, including developments in Ethiopia, Belarus and Myanmar. G7 Leaders held a special meeting to coordinate their approach to Afghanistan.

The UK's G7 Presidency was underpinned by a strong commitment to consultation to support a representative agenda. As well as partner countries, the UK Presidency

engaged with the six G7 Engagement Groups: Business 7, Civil Society 7, Labour 7, Science 7, Women 7 and Youth 7. Together, these groups represent over 190,000 organisations, fellows and members across the world.

¹ United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Health Organization (WHO), World Trade Organization (WTO)."

GLOBAL HEALTH

THE G7 HAS FOCUSED ON BOTH TACKLING THE CURRENT PANDEMIC AND STRENGTHENING OUR DEFENCES AGAINST FUTURE HEALTH THREATS

ACCESS TO VACCINES

The G7 is helping countries in need to vaccinate their populations, committing in June to provide for 1 billion vaccine doses by mid-2022. This includes sharing 870 million direct doses, with at least half to be donated by the end of 2021.

The G7 has gone further since June, and will have donated² 770 million doses by the end of the year and committed to donate an additional 1.2 billion doses. Since the start of the pandemic, the G7 has committed over \$10.6 billion to increase access to vaccines globally.³

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

The G7 agreed a “[Carbis Bay Health Declaration](#)”, setting out its shared agenda to ensure the world is better equipped to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from health crises in the future. This included exploring the potential value of a new treaty, supporting the establishment of an international pathogen surveillance network to spot new variants and detect pathogens of pandemic potential, and acting to address the increasing threat of antimicrobial resistance. The G7 is working together with the WHO, G20 and other partners to take these and other measures forward to strengthen pandemic preparedness.

100 DAYS MISSION

G7 leaders welcomed the [100 Days Mission report's](#) ambition to shorten the time to develop and deploy safe and effective diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines (DTVs) from 300 to 100 days in future pandemics. Since June, progress has included: rapid advances in Vaccine Platform Technology for use against wider endemic diseases; breakthroughs in Artificial Intelligence which help to cut timelines for identifying future targets for DTVs; and steps towards setting up technology transfer hubs across the world to raise global vaccine manufacturing capacity.

The Global Pandemic Data Alliance⁴ is driving forward the recommendations of the 100 Days Mission and Science 7 to realise a better level of ‘data readiness’ for future health emergencies.

G7 Chief Scientists (or equivalents) published an [Implementation Report](#), outlining the steps to achieve the Mission’s goals by 2026.

² Doses delivered to recipient countries, or in the process of being allocated and delivered with COVAX.

³ Finance provided to vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), launched by the WHO and their partners.

⁴ [The Global Pandemic Data Alliance](#) was established by the UK G7 presidency in response to the [Science 7](#) statement

GLOBAL ECONOMY

THE G7 HAS FOCUSED ON ACTING TO PROTECT JOBS DURING THE PANDEMIC AND ON SECURING OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY

REINVIGORATING OUR ECONOMIES

The G7 committed to support its economies for as long as is necessary during the pandemic, shifting the focus of support from crisis response to promoting growth into the future, with plans that create jobs, invest in infrastructure, drive innovation, support people, and level up so that no place or person, irrespective of age, ethnicity or gender is left behind.

Globally, the G7 set an ambition to magnify new IMF support⁵ aiming for \$100 billion worth of support for countries most in need, an ambition which the G20 has since endorsed.

PROMOTING OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY

The G7 agreed to cooperate to build back better from the pandemic and to put the global economy on a path to strong, sustainable, balanced, inclusive and resilient growth into the future. For example, the G7 agreed to:

- **create a fairer global tax system** that reverses the race to the bottom, now agreed by the G20 and the 137 countries in the OECD Inclusive Framework;

- **champion free and fairer trade** within a reformed multilateral trading system; and
- **collaborate on a new approach to economic resilience.** The UK convened, for the first time, a G7 Economic Resilience Panel of global experts.

FUTURE FRONTIERS

The G7 agreed to make it a sustained strategic priority to collaborate to ensure future frontiers of the global economy and society, from cyberspace to outer space, increase the prosperity and wellbeing of all people while upholding our values as open societies.

The UK convened the Future Tech Forum, bringing together like-minded democratic partners to discuss the role of technology in supporting open societies and tackling global challenges, and to facilitate coherence of our emerging technology ecosystems.

⁵ A new \$650 billion allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights (an international reserve asset created by the IMF) was approved in 2021, with the G7 supporting voluntary rechanneling of these to countries most in need, where possible.



CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

THE G7 FOCUSED ON SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS ON CLIMATE, RECOGNISING ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO DRIVE GLOBAL AMBITION AHEAD OF COP26 IN GLASGOW



AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TURNING THE TIDE

As hosts of both the G7 and COP26 this year, working with Italy as the UK's COP26 Presidency partner and the G20 President, the UK took an integrated approach to developing international agreement on making 2021 the year the tide was turned against the interdependent crises of climate change and biodiversity loss.

CUTTING EMISSIONS

Together in 2021, the G7 made its first commitment to economy-wide net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, and no later than 2050. Following G7 and G20 commitments, 90% of the global economy is now covered by Net Zero targets.

The G7 has also agreed to cut emissions by around half by 2030 (compared to 2010), aligning with the science around limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

The G7 agreement to end new direct government support for international

unabated coal power generation by the end of 2021 laid the foundation for the deal reached at COP26. The G7 also committed to accelerate the transition away from new sales of diesel and petrol cars and promote uptake of zero emission vehicles.

PROTECTING OUR LANDS AND OCEANS

The new G7 Nature Compact championed global targets to conserve or protect at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of the global ocean by 2030.

GREENER FINANCE

Green finance will be a crucial step to meeting net zero. The G7 prioritised increasing climate finance for developing countries, with each country increasing their contributions through to 2025.

The G7 agreed to move towards mandatory climate related financial disclosures and support the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation's work to develop a baseline global reporting standard for sustainability, also endorsed at COP26.



PARTNERSHIP FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT

THE G7 FOCUSED ON DELIVERING A STEP CHANGE IN OUR APPROACH TO FINANCING QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

NARROWING THE INFRASTRUCTURE GAP

The G7 agreed to adopt a common strategic approach to urgently narrow the infrastructure investment gap in developing countries, in order to ensure a strong recovery from the pandemic and rapid progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and international climate and environment commitments, including those made at COP26.

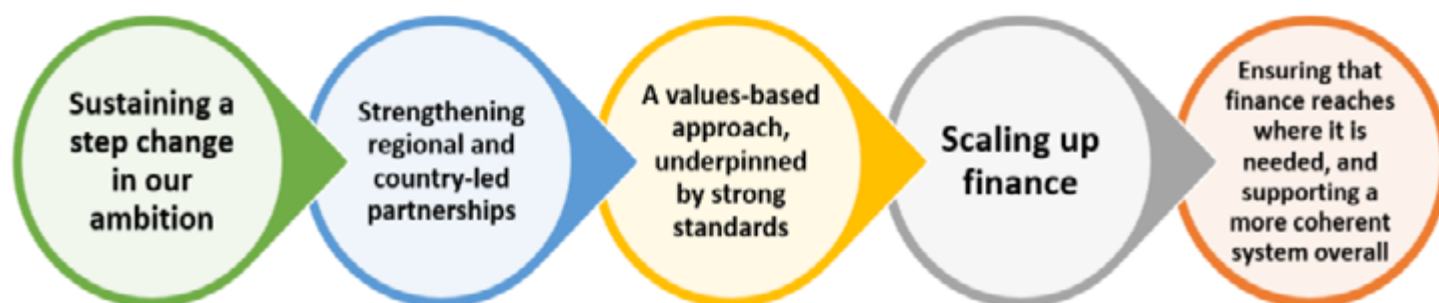
NEXT STEPS

The G7 set out next steps including:

- **drive a race to the top on standards** by championing a shared set of existing best-in-class social, gender-sensitive, environmental, resilience, transparent, open, economically efficient and financial standards, including debt sustainability, and support countries to implement them;

- **support our ambition to scale up from billions to trillions in finance from our economies** by cooperating with Multilateral Development Banks and other international financial institutions to set best conditions to mobilise private finance; and
- **reinforce our regional and country-led partnership approach** and promote coherence by enhancing support for existing frameworks and initiatives, participating in pilot platform projects, and strengthening technical assistance and capacity building.

This is a long-term agenda. As part of the UK Presidency's legacy, the G7 will continue to work together to oversee our cooperation, steer our international coordination, and identify opportunities for collaboration.



GENDER EQUALITY

THE G7 FOCUSED ON MAKING GENDER EQUALITY A PRIORITY THROUGHOUT ITS AGENDA



GENDER EQUALITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

The UK re-established the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council (GEAC) to bring fresh ideas and new voices to the heart of G7 discussions. The G7 committed to action on six key areas raised by GEAC:

- tackling conflict-related sexual violence;
- annual monitoring of G7 progress towards gender equality;
- addressing women's under-representation in STEM;

- addressing bias in algorithms;
- developing gender-responsive approaches to climate and nature financing; and
- ensuring our trade policy supports women's economic empowerment.

The G7 agreed the intention to convene the GEAC as a standing feature of all future G7 Presidencies.

GIRLS' EDUCATION

As host of the G7 and co-host of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) replenishment, the UK placed particular emphasis on girls' education. Out of a total of \$4 billion total pledges for the GPE, the G7 pledged at least \$2.75 billion funding over the next five years.

The G7 endorsed two new global girls' education targets and called on the international community to join forces to ensure that, by 2026, 40 million more girls

are in school, and 20 million more girls are reading by the age of 10 or by the end of primary school.

CORNWALL

THE UK CHOSE TO HOST THE G7 SUMMIT IN CORNWALL, WHICH FOCUSED THE EYES OF THE WORLD ON THIS BEAUTIFUL, HISTORIC AND INNOVATIVE REGION



LOCAL LEGACY

The Leaders’ Summit itself was held in the coastal town of Carbis Bay, supported by neighbouring St Ives and other towns across the region. As a powerhouse for green innovation, Cornwall provided an ideal setting for a Summit focused on building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The UK government worked with Cornish leaders and institutions to create a long-term legacy for the region, including investment into Cornwall airport and enabling projects such as Spaceport

Cornwall to realise the airport’s full economic value. Visit Cornwall has estimated that the total economic impact for the county will be £50 million. The Summit engaged over 100 local artisans and businesses to highlight the creativity of the region and give the Leaders a uniquely Cornish experience. The UK also supported an extensive youth engagement programme, including a poster and poetry competition and a mock G7 summit for local secondary school students, facilitated by the Youth 7 in the same venue as the Leaders’ Summit.

A SUSTAINABLE SUMMIT

The G7 Summit was independently recognised as sustainable and as the first carbon neutral G7 Summit.⁶ Planning was guided by our carbon management plan and our Sustainability Governing Principles of:

- Climate change and carbon;
- Responsible supplier and resource management;
- Equality, diversity and inclusivity;
- Environmental impact and benefits;
- Economic and socio-economic benefit; and
- Continual improvement and legacy.



⁶ The Summit was awarded both ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 20121 certification of sustainability and PAS 2060 certification, an internationally recognised specification for carbon neutrality verified by The British Standards Institution (BSI).





ANNEXES

[G7 Leaders Communique](#)

[Finance Track](#)

[Foreign and Development track](#)

[Health Track](#)

[Climate and Environment Track](#)

[Digital Track](#)

[Trade Track](#)

[Interior Track](#)

[International Travel](#)





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