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with the  
**International Organisation Research Institute**  
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow

present

## **2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Interim Compliance Report**

7 September 2013 to 16 June 2014

Prepared by  
Stacey Bocknek, Vera V. Gavrilova, Krystal Montpetit, Theodora Mladenova, Taylor Grott  
and Antonia Tsapralis  
G20 Research Group, Toronto,  
and  
Andrei Sakharov, Andrey Shelepov and Mark Rakhmangulov  
International Organisations Research Institute, Moscow

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[www.g20.utoronto.ca](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca)  
[g20@utoronto.ca](mailto:g20@utoronto.ca)

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## 6. Climate Change

“We support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).”

*G20 St. Petersburg Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia	-1		
Brazil	-1		
Canada	-1		
China	-1		
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa		0	
Turkey	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average		-0.20	

### Background

The G20 first addressed the issue of climate change at its inaugural summit in Washington DC in 2008.<sup>617</sup> The topic remains of enormous importance for all members moving forward. It is recognized that, “climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all [countries].”<sup>618</sup> Many commitments made at past G20 summits have either dealt directly with climate change, or have had climate change as an underlying theme. These include commitments relating to clean energy, food and agriculture, among others. At the London Summit in 2009, G20 members expressed their support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>619</sup>

<sup>617</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, 2008 Washington Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Access Date: 7 December 2012.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

<sup>618</sup> Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

<sup>619</sup> Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html>.

The UNFCCC is an international treaty joined by countries in 1992 in their effort to “cooperatively consider what they could do to limit average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and to cope with whatever impacts were, by then, inevitable.”<sup>620</sup> The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All countries that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. The COP is tasked with reviewing the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties to the Convention. Based on the information gathered, the COP evaluates the effects of measures taken by Parties as well as the progress made on the road to the ultimate goal of the Convention. The COP meets annually.<sup>621</sup>

During the 16th COP, from 20 November to 10 December 2010, in Cancun, Mexico, the Parties decided to establish the Green Climate Fund (GCF) — decision 1/CP.16.<sup>622</sup> The GCF was established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism under Article 11. The objective of the GCF is to “support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties.”<sup>623</sup> The GCF is governed by the GCF board; however, its assets will be administered by a trustee only for the purposes of, and in accordance with, the relevant decisions of the board. The COP invited the World Bank to serve as the interim trustee of the GCF, but is subject to review after three years of the GCF’s operationalization.<sup>624</sup> Furthermore, the COP decided that an independent secretariat will support the operations of the GCF and that it was to be designed by the Transitional Committee.

During the 17th COP from 20 November to 11 December 2011, in Durban, South Africa, the Parties adopted decision 3/CP.17, which approved the governing instrument for the GCF proposed by the TC.<sup>625</sup> Upon adopting the governing instrument of the GCF under decision 3/CP.17, the GCF was launched.<sup>626</sup> The GCF’s board estimates that it will begin operations in September 2014.<sup>627</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment requires G20 members to support the operationalization of the GCF.

For G20 members (as defined by the Frame Convention) “support” will refer to preparing for the initial resource mobilization phase of the GCF. This requires that all “contributing countries need to reassure all stakeholders that they will indeed be ready to mobilize resources so that they can play a key role in

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<sup>620</sup> Background on the UNFCCC: The international response to climate change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2012. Access Date: 8 December 2012. [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/items/6031.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php).

<sup>621</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP): What is the COP?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Access Date: 8 December 2012. <http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php>.

<sup>622</sup> Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014 Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

<sup>623</sup> Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>624</sup> Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>625</sup> Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>626</sup> Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014 Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

<sup>627</sup> Press Release: Green Climate Fund moves towards full operations and rallies support at COP 19, Green Climate Fund (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_Press\\_release\\_fin\\_20131119.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_release_fin_20131119.pdf).

channeling new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries to act on climate change” once the resource mobilization phase begins.<sup>628</sup>

During its meeting on 11 October 2013, the board decided that “an initial resource mobilizing will start within three months of the adoption of a set of key policies and procedures that enable the GCF to receive, manage and disburse fund.”<sup>629</sup> Furthermore, the board decided that the fund will be open to receiving financial support in the form of grants from public and private sources, and capital contributions and concessional loans from public sources when it starts its initial resource mobilization process.<sup>630</sup>

According to the GCF’s governing instruments, under section IV, Financial Inputs, paragraphs 29-30, “The Fund will receive Financial inputs from developed country Parties to the Convention” and “The Fund may also receive financial inputs from a variety of other sources, public and private, including alternatives sources.”<sup>631</sup>

Therefore in order to receive full compliance, G20 members must provide reassurance to stakeholders that they are prepared to contribute to the initial mobilization phase by either providing public grants, or capital contributions and concessional loans from public sources, or by encouraging grants and contributions from private sources within their countries.<sup>632</sup>

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	Member does not pledge any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.
0	Member pledges to financially contribute to the Green Climate Fund, but it does not make any specific pledge.
+1	Member pledges specific financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

*Lead Analyst: Jelena Djuric*

**Argentina: -1**

Argentina has not complied with its commitment to pledge specific financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

On 3 October 2013, various Argentina-registered and based non-governmental organizations, amongst a larger number of Latin American organizations, enjoined the Green Climate Fund to adopt the most robust environmental and social protections. These Argentina-registered nongovernmental

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<sup>628</sup> Press Release: Green Climate Fund moves towards full operations and rallies support at COP 19, Green Climate Fund (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_Press\\_release\\_fin\\_20131119.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_release_fin_20131119.pdf).

<sup>629</sup> Press Release: Green Climate Board sets out roadmap to mobilize resources, Green Climate Fund (Paris) 11 October 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_Press\\_Release\\_11\\_Oct\\_2013.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_Release_11_Oct_2013.pdf).

<sup>630</sup> Press Release: Green Climate Board sets out roadmap to mobilize resources, Green Climate Fund (Paris) 11 October 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_Press\\_Release\\_11\\_Oct\\_2013.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_Release_11_Oct_2013.pdf).

<sup>631</sup> Annex: Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session (Durban) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>

<sup>632</sup> Annex: Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session (Durban) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>

organizations include Eco Sitio; M´Biguá, Ciudadanía y Justicia Ambiental, Entre Ríos; FUNAM, Fundación para la defensa del ambiente; and Taller Ecologista.<sup>633</sup>

Their requests to the GCF board were the following: (1) an utmost respect for the sovereignty and the self-determination of developing countries and their peoples; and (2) the implementation of a “do no harm” principle by which GCF activities should not have harmful impacts, whether social, gender, economy or environmental.<sup>634</sup>

Having more direct bearing to this report, these organizations are opposed to the use of international financial intermediaries by the GCF and formally requested that the GCF upholds financial integrity and anti-corruption standards. They further requested that the GCF carries out regular public consultations about its operations, programs and projects in a manner that is responsive and appropriate to the needs and concerns of affected groups and communities.<sup>635</sup>

They demanded that the GCF develops principles, criteria and a clear system and indices for equitable and fair allocation of climate finance across countries, founded on consensus and agreement by developing countries with full input by civil society groups from developing countries. They finally appealed to the GCF to operate in compliance with international law and binding obligations pertaining to human rights (including economic, social, cultural, gender, indigenous, and labour rights, among others), and the environment.<sup>636</sup>

Despite Argentina-based organizations and civil societies appealing to the GCF board to uphold financial integrity and a fair allocation of climate finance across countries, thus de facto preparing for the operationalization of the fund, the Government of Argentina has not itself taken concrete action by pledging financial contribution to the fund.

Thus, Argentina is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Alicia Robinson*

### **Australia: -1**

Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

On 15-17 November 2013, Australia attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In the final communiqué of this meeting, it was revealed that Australia and Canada could not support a Green Climate Fund at this time.<sup>637</sup>

The document also stated Australia had reservations about the language of Paragraph 21 of the Communique, which states: “Heads recognised the importance attached to both the operationalization

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<sup>633</sup> Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-american Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

<sup>634</sup> Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-american Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

<sup>635</sup> Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-american Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

<sup>636</sup> Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-american Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

<sup>637</sup> CHOGM 2013 Communique, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Date Accessed: March 6 2014. [http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique\\_0.pdf](http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique_0.pdf)

and the capitalization of the Green Climate Fund. Heads looked forward to progress at COP [Conference of the Parties] 19/CMP [Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol] 9. Heads agreed to continue to take steps to help build national capacities for improved access to and use of climate financing, and to ensure the transparency of these flows.”<sup>638</sup>

On 7 November 2013, when interviewed about Australia’s views toward the fund, the Australian Foreign Affairs Minister said: “The Australian government is currently considering budget and funding priorities, including for its foreign aid program. The government will consider any future climate finance contributions in due course.”<sup>639</sup>

Thus, Australia is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Tracy Wang*

### **Brazil: -1**

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

Despite the Brazilian government implementing new green energy schemes as well as scaling up existing initiatives which ought to be considered ideal recipients of the GCF’s targeted investment, the Brazilian Government has however not made any specific financial pledge to the CGF. While the Brazilian has laid out a highly conducive ground to investment by the fund, it has not made any specific financial pledge to it.

A International Energy Agency (IEA) report released in December 2013 featured Brazil as a world leader in renewable energy.<sup>640</sup> Brazil’s renewable energy sector offers more opportunity for private investment. However, the already significant public and private investment in wind, solar, hydro, and biofuel projects suggests that Brazil’s green energy industry will be able to take advantage of Latin America’s growing economy.<sup>641</sup>

By far, the biggest increase in contributions has come from wind power, which currently supplies around 1 per cent of Brazil’s electricity, but would supply up to 7 per cent by 2020 under the current plans. Despite its 9,650 kilometres of Atlantic coastline and its northeast coast having some of the strongest and most consistent winds in the world, Brazil only currently reaches one gigawatt of wind power.

As of April 2014, Brazil has fifty one wind farms and thirty more under construction. However, this number is projected to significantly rise with an estimated BRL25 billion which was invested on wind projects throughout 2013. “The solar potential for Brazil is huge,” said Fuiza of the EPE — El Paso

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<sup>638</sup> CHOGM 2013 Communique, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Date Accessed: March 6 2014.

[http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique\\_0.pdf](http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique_0.pdf)

<sup>639</sup> Cabinet rethinks Australia’s backing of global Green Climate Fund, The Guardian UK edition (London) 8 November 2013. Date Accessed: 6 March 2014. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/08/australian-ministers-rethink-green-climate-fund-commitment>

<sup>640</sup> “IEA Executive Director Launches WEO Special Focus on Brazil,” International Energy Agency, 13 December 2013. <http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/agencyannouncements/ieaexecutivedirectorlaunchesweospecialfocusonbrazil.html>. Date Accessed: 23 June 2013.

<sup>641</sup> “Despite Reforms, Brazil and Mexico Lack Energy Investment,” Evan Abrams, Financial Post. 4 December 2013. [http://business.financialpost.com/2013/12/04/despite-reforms-brazil-and-mexico-lack-energy-investment/?\\_\\_lsa=1389-82c9](http://business.financialpost.com/2013/12/04/despite-reforms-brazil-and-mexico-lack-energy-investment/?__lsa=1389-82c9). Date Accessed: 23 June 2014.

Electric. “We have to explore wind sources that are cheaper in the first instance and think about solar in four or five years.” Tolmasquim of the EPE agrees: “We are probably not going to use all the hydro potential in the Amazon because we have to balance the potential with the environment.”<sup>642</sup>

Although the Brazilian government has laid out a highly conducive ground to green investment by the Fund, especially in the wind energy sector, it has not made any specific financial pledge to the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly*

### **Canada: -1**

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

On 15-17 November 2013, Canada attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In the Final Communiqué of this meeting, it was revealed that Canada, alongside Australia, could not support a Green Climate Fund at this time.<sup>643</sup>

What is more, during the Conference of the Parties (COP) 19 held on 20 November 2013, the Canadian delegation noted that current global efforts to keep climate below two degrees Celsius were “aspirational” and refused to address compensation for countries who are victims of climate change.

However, Canada has taken climate change action outside the purview of the Green Climate Fund. In the May 2013 Fast-Start Financing Commitment Report, the Canadian Government has explicitly declared its continued commitment to provide financial aid towards climate change to developing countries through CAD100 billion joint funding by 2020 to developing countries in areas such as mitigation, transparency and implementation, in this regard.<sup>644</sup>

While Canada has taken action outside the purview of the GCF, it has failed to uphold its commitment to the fund, explicitly declaring that it could not support it as of 15-17 November 2013.

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Nikhil Pandey*

### **China: -1**

China has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

As of 13 April 2014, no concrete financial pledge to the GCF has been made by the government of China.

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<sup>642</sup> Yapp, Robin. Renewable Energy World. 28 September 2011. <http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2011/09/brazil-sets-the-pace-in-clean-energy?page=2>. 7 March 2014

<sup>643</sup> CHOGM 2013 Communiqué, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Date Accessed: March 6 2014.

[http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique\\_0.pdf](http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique_0.pdf)

<sup>644</sup> Canada’s Fast Start Financing, Government of Canada (Ottawa) May 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014.

[http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/fast\\_start\\_finance/application/pdf/1190\\_canada\\_fast-start\\_financing\\_e.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/1190_canada_fast-start_financing_e.pdf)

Thus, China is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Phil Hui Chen*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution.

On 14 February 2014, the Green Climate Fund Meeting of the board released a financial report prepared by the World Bank, which is the interim trustee of the board. The report states that as of 31 December 2013 France has contributed EUR250,000 of its total financial pledge to the GCF.<sup>645</sup>

France has shown its support through capital contribution to the initial mobilization phase of the GCF.

Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alicia Robinson*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to. Specifically, Germany has thus far made the largest pledge and contribution to the Green Climate Fund.<sup>646</sup>

On 20 January 2014, the German Ministry of Environment announced the amount of EUR30 million to be made available through the GCF for developing countries that require start-up funds for “project standards.”<sup>647</sup> Furthermore, German Minister of Environment Hendricks reiterated Germany’s support for the initial mobilization stage of the GCF by formally declaring that “the money will help them prepare for appropriate climate change mitigation projects and hopefully with this start-up funding, the Green Climate Fund can take up operation soon.”<sup>648</sup>

On 2 and 3 December 2013, representatives from the GCF and the German government participated in the Global Forum on Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance in Incheon, Korea.<sup>649</sup> The GCF executive director stressed “formal support to develop and strengthen country readiness to absorb climate finance through country systems, including support for co-ordination and public

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<sup>645</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Financial Report: Green Climate Fund (Bali, Indonesia) February 2014. Access Date 7 March 2014. <http://gcfund.org/documents/board-meeting-documents.html>

<sup>646</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 5 March 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_B06\\_Inf\\_04\\_GCFT\\_Financial\\_Report\\_as\\_of\\_31Dec2013-Interim\\_Trustee\\_fin...pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin...pdf)

<sup>647</sup> Federal Environment Ministry contributes to start-up finance for Green Climate Fund. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 January 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014. [http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/bundesumweltministerium-finanziert-starthilfe-fuer-den-gruenen-klimafonds/?tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=113](http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/bundesumweltministerium-finanziert-starthilfe-fuer-den-gruenen-klimafonds/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=113)

<sup>648</sup> Federal Environment Ministry contributes to start-up finance for Green Climate Fund. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 January 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014. [http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/bundesumweltministerium-finanziert-starthilfe-fuer-den-gruenen-klimafonds/?tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=113](http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/bundesumweltministerium-finanziert-starthilfe-fuer-den-gruenen-klimafonds/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=113)

<sup>649</sup> Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance, Global Forum Summary (Incheon) 2-3 December 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/images/events/globalforum2013/korea-global-forum-on-use-of-country-systems-to-manage-climate-finance-summary-final.pdf>

financial management.”<sup>650</sup>The director also emphasized the need to “create an enabling environment for the private sector, including through changes in government policies and incentives,” in line with the requirements of the initial mobilization phase. Germany co-financed the Global Forum.<sup>651</sup>

As of 31 December 2013, Germany has contributed EUR17 million to the GCF Trust Fund, fulfilling its commitment to support the initial mobilization phase of the GCF.<sup>652</sup>

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Akshay Sharma*

#### **India: -1**

India has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

As of 13 April 2014, India made no concrete financial pledges to the GCF. Thus, India is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Nikhil Pandey*

#### **Indonesia: +1**

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution.

Not only has the Government of Indonesia pledged and mobilized funds for the operationalization of the GCF, it has also laid solid foundations for future investments in the Indonesian renewable energy sector.

Indonesia has pledged USD250,000 to the GCF. With this pledge, Indonesia became second emerging country to contribute money to the Fund after Korea pledged USD40 million in 2013.<sup>653</sup>

Rising coal and oil prices and the commitment to green technology are driving the government’s national energy policy to increase the use of natural gas and renewable energy recourses. With 55 per cent of new production slated toward renewable power generation, total private sector investments by Independent Power Producers are expected to reach USD11.11 billion by the end of 2014.

The government of Indonesia is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 26 per cent by 2020. In addition, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Investment Plan for Indonesia proposes co-financing of USD400 million to support Indonesia’s goals of providing 17 per cent of total energy use

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<sup>650</sup> Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance, Global Forum Summary (Incheon) 2-3 December 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/images/events/globalforum2013/korea-global-forum-on-use-of-country-systems-to-manage-climate-finance-summary-final.pdf>

<sup>651</sup> Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance, Global Forum Summary (Incheon) 2-3 December 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/images/events/globalforum2013/korea-global-forum-on-use-of-country-systems-to-manage-climate-finance-summary-final.pdf>

<sup>652</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 5 March 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_B06\\_Inf\\_04\\_GCFT\\_Financial\\_Report\\_as\\_of\\_31Dec2013-Interim\\_Trustee\\_fin....pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin....pdf)

<sup>653</sup> Yeo, Sophie. RTCC - Responding to Climate Change. 20 February 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2014/02/20/indonesia-pledges-250000-to-green-climate-fund/>. 9 March 2014.

from renewable energy by 2025.<sup>654</sup> Specifically, the Investment Plan proposes CTF financing for two areas: the scale-up of large-scale geothermal power, and the acceleration of initiatives to promote renewable energy (especially from biomass) and energy efficiency. CTF investments will mobilize financing of up to USD2.7 billion from multilateral financiers, state-owned enterprises, and the private sector. It is estimated that Indonesia will accelerate the use of renewable energy by establishing its first geothermal exploration risk reduction fund and developing technical capacity through exchanges with other large geothermal power-producing countries.<sup>655</sup>

The government of Indonesia is committed to mitigating climate change and has announced that the country will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 per cent by 2020, predominantly with the use of renewable energy.<sup>656</sup>

The Government of Indonesia has fully complied with this commitment as per its pledge and mobilization of funds for the operationalization of the GCF, in addition to laying solid foundations for future GCF investments in the Indonesian renewable energy sector.

Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution.

On 21 February 2014, Italy complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the GCF by pledging to contribute EUR500,000 to the Green Climate Fund.<sup>657</sup>

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Phil Hui Chen*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution.

As of 31 December 2013, Japan has pledged and contributed USD500,000 to the GCF.<sup>658</sup>

On 16 November 2013, Japan welcomed and encouraged “significant progress towards the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund.”<sup>659</sup> Japan reassured stakeholders by formally encouraging

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<sup>654</sup> Pamerindo Indonesia. n.d. <http://www.pamerindo.com/events/4>. 9 March 2014.

<sup>655</sup> Indonesia aims to boost electricity capacity, renewable energy, the Jakarta Source (Jakarta) 28 November 2013. <http://www.eco-business.com/news/indonesia-aims-boost-electricity-capacity-renewable-energy/>

<sup>656</sup> Climate Investment Funds - World Bank Group (US). 2014. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/3344>. 9 March 2014.

<sup>657</sup> Green Climate Fund to ring-fence 25% of cash for ‘vulnerable,’ Responding to Climate Change (London) 21 February 2014. Access Date: 5 March 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2014/02/21/green-climate-fund-to-ring-fence-25-of-cash-for-vulnerable-nations/>

<sup>658</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_B06\\_Inf\\_04\\_GCFT\\_Financial\\_Report\\_as\\_of\\_31Dec2013-Interim\\_Trustee\\_fin...pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin...pdf)

financial support for the GCF “in order to commence an initial resource mobilization process as soon as possible and transition subsequently to a formal replenishment process.”<sup>660</sup>

On 23 November 2013 at the United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP) in Warsaw, a press release stated: “the Warsaw meeting also resulted in concrete announcements of forthcoming contributions of public climate finance to support developing nation action, including ... Japan ... meanwhile, the Green Climate Fund Board is to commence its initial resource mobilization process as soon as possible.”<sup>661</sup>

At the same conference, Japan pledged USD16 million to the GCF “to help developing countries reduce emissions over the next three years,” once the fund becomes operational.<sup>662</sup> The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated: “On financing, the following decisions were adopted: the acknowledgment of financial pledges and announcements ... the holding of a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance from 2014 to 2020, the convening of in-session workshops on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance, and an agreement on arrangements between COP and the Green Climate Fund.”<sup>663</sup>

Japan has thus complied with its commitment to the GCF by contributing funds to its mobilization phase and by pledging future funds for a specific time period.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Akshay Sharma*

#### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution.

On 10 September 2013, Korean vice president of strategy and finance Kyung-Ho Choo pledged to contribute USD40 million to the GCF at a United Nation long term finance event in Icheon.<sup>664</sup>

Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Phil Hui Chen*

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<sup>659</sup> Agenda item 11c – Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund Submission on behalf of Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States (Warsaw) 16 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014.

[http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_parties/application/pdf/submission\\_gcf\\_guidance\\_ug.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/submission_gcf_guidance_ug.pdf)

<sup>660</sup> Agenda item 11c – Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund Submission on behalf of Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States (Warsaw) 16 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014.

[http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_parties/application/pdf/submission\\_gcf\\_guidance\\_ug.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/submission_gcf_guidance_ug.pdf)

<sup>661</sup> UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw keeps governments on a track towards 2015 climate agreement (Warsaw) 23 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://www.un.org/climatechange/blog/2013/11/25/un-climate-change-conference-in-warsaw-keeps-governments-on-a-track-towards-2015-climate-agreement/>

<sup>662</sup> Climate Change Negotiations in Warsaw Result in a Timeline for Agreement in 2015 (Warsaw) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/11/27-climate-change-warsaw-cop19-timeline-hultman>

<sup>663</sup> Summary and Evaluation of COP 19 / CMP 9 (the 19th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and the 9th Session of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) (Tokyo) 23 November 2013. Dates of Access: 10 March 2014. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e\\_000130.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000130.html)

<sup>664</sup> South Korea pledges \$40 million to Green Climate Fund (London) 10 September 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2013/09/10/south-korea-pledges-40-million-to-green-climate-fund/#sthash.b74QRgth.dpuf>

## **Mexico: -1**

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

However, Mexico has laid down the ground for future CGF investments.

Mexico plans to invest in sustainable modes of transportation from funding given by the GCF. On 1 October 2013, at the fourth International Congress of Sustainable Transportation in Mexico, Director Holger Dalkmann of EMBARQ gave a presentation on the proposed use of climate finance for sustainable transportation. Funding received from the total expected GCF budget of USD100 billion dollars will be injected into both private and public sectors to assist in the shift towards more sustainable modes of transportation.<sup>665</sup>

On 3 October 2013, Mexico-registered and based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including Fronteras Comunes, Equidad, Instituto de Políticas para el Transporte y el Desarrollo and Centro Mexican de Derecho Ambiental, amongst a larger number of Latin American organizations, requested for the GCF Board to implement several principles. These include the preservation of sovereignty and self-determination of all countries, as well as the upholding of a “do no harm” principle.

What is more, the Mexico-registered and based NGOs requested that financial intermediaries uphold financial integrity and anti-corruption, the conclusion of public consultations, full documented, free, prior, and informed consent, and grievance mechanisms, non-discrimination and inclusion, equity, transparency, compliance with international law and upward harmonization with the highest national and international standards.<sup>666</sup>

Despite Mexico-based organizations and civil societies appealing to the GCF board to uphold financial integrity and a fair allocation of climate finance across countries, thus de facto preparing for the operationalization of the fund, the Government of Mexico has not itself taken concrete action by pledging financial contribution to the Fund.

Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Alicia Robinson*

## **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment on climate change.

On 11 November 2013, Special Presidential Representative on Climate Issues Alexander Bedritsky speaking at the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) in Warsaw stated that Russia welcomed the progress achieved in establishing the mechanisms of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and intended to use its potential to provide multilateral and bilateral aid, notably in improving energy efficiency and developing alternative sources of energy,

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<sup>665</sup> IX Congreso Internacional de Transporte Sustentable, EMBARQ (Mexico) October 2013. Access Date 7 March 2014. [http://congresotransportesustentable.org/home/images/pdf/cits/martes01Oct/ClimateFinanceForSustainableTransport\\_HolgerDalkman.pdf](http://congresotransportesustentable.org/home/images/pdf/cits/martes01Oct/ClimateFinanceForSustainableTransport_HolgerDalkman.pdf)

<sup>666</sup> Letters to the GCF Board, Interamerican Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date 7 March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

adapting agriculture to changing climate, resolving cross-border environment issues, including through knowledge and experience sharing with the countries in distress.<sup>667</sup>

However, no facts of Russia's financial contribution GCF or its pledges to make such contribution have been registered.

Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1 for failing to comply with the commitment on climate change.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Saudi Arabia: -1**

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

However, Saudi Arabia has laid down the ground for future CGF investments. The Government of Saudi Arabia has introduced a variety of operations to promote sustainable growth and also mobilized capital to fund the proposed projects.

It has announced its goal to become solar-power efficient and capable by 2032. Most specifically, it has announced the installation of seventy stations that will measure the potential for solar, wind and geothermal energy production. Ten of these stations have thus far been installed. They will collect all weather and air data to show renewable energy sources in all parts of the country. Researchers will then be able to access the data through a website, relaying information such as solar radiation and wind speed. Saudi Arabia targets to install 23.9 gigawatts of renewable power capacity by 2020 and then 54.1 gigawatts by 2032.<sup>668</sup>

Despite Saudi Arabia laying down the ground for green projects that ought to be perfect recipients for future GCF investments, the Saudi Arabian government has not pledged any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Saudi Arabia is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly*

### **South Africa: 0**

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute, although it has not made a specific financial pledge.

South Africa has pledged support for the GCF in principle.

Financial contribution statistics from the sixth board meeting of the GCF indicate that South Africa has not pledged nor contributed any financial support for GCF Trust Fund as of 31 December 2013.<sup>669</sup>

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<sup>667</sup> Statement by Alexander Bedritsky at the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, President of Russia 11 November 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://state.kremlin.ru/administration/19598>.

<sup>668</sup> International Business Times - Australia. July 4, 2013. [http://au.ibtimes.com/articles/486391/20130704/saudi-arabia-renewable-energy-solar-power.htm#UxwC\\_YUvmta](http://au.ibtimes.com/articles/486391/20130704/saudi-arabia-renewable-energy-solar-power.htm#UxwC_YUvmta) (accessed March 7, 2014)

<sup>669</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 9 March 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/pdf/GCF\\_B06\\_Inf\\_04\\_GCFT\\_Financial\\_Report\\_as\\_of\\_31Dec2013-Interim\\_Trustee\\_fin....pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin....pdf)

However, on 16 November 2013, Chief Policy Advisor Zaheer Fakir of the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, along with other ministers participating in the Warsaw Climate Change Summit, emphasized the need for both developed and developing nations to finance both private and public sector sustainable projects in line with the GCF.<sup>670</sup>

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to contribute to the initial mobilization phase of the GCF, by pledging support in principle, but has not made any specific financial pledges.

Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Akshay Sharma*

### **Turkey: -1**

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

As of 13 April 2014, no concrete financial pledge to the GCF has been made by the Government of Turkey.

Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Jelena Djuric*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute, although it has not made a specific financial pledge.

On 6 November 2013, the UK's Department of Energy and Climate Change released an announcement of the UK-Korea joint statement on climate change.<sup>671</sup> In said joint statement, the UK announced that it will provide an additional GBP969 million to its national International Climate Fund (ICF) for 2015-2016 to support developing countries to adapt to climate change, take up low-carbon growth and tackle deforestation. The ICF was set up by the UK government to help low-income and emerging countries to adapt to climate change and to promote cleaner growth.<sup>672</sup>

In this document, the UK committed to making efforts for the successful early operation and resource mobilization of the GCF.<sup>673</sup> However, it did not indicate a specific financial contribution to the GCF.<sup>674</sup>

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<sup>670</sup> Warsaw Participants Discuss 'Developing Countries in the Driving Seat for Accelerating Green Finance' (Warsaw) 16 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/warsaw-participants-discuss-developing-countries-in-the-driving-seat-for-accelerating-green-finance/>

<sup>671</sup> United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

<sup>672</sup> United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

<sup>673</sup> United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

In light of its official pledge to contribute financially to the GCF, but failure to make a specific pledge, it is concluded that the UK has partially complied with this commitment. Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tracy Wang*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute, although it has not made a specific financial pledge.

On 24 October 2013, the US stated that it is “committed to the goal of mobilizing USD100 billion per year by 2020 from both public and private sources to support mitigation and adaptation in the context of meaningful and transparent action by developing countries,” as part of the GCF.<sup>675</sup> It confirmed that “it is working expeditiously to operationalize an ambitious Green Climate Fund.”<sup>676</sup>

Although the United States has yet to make a specific pledge to the GCF, it is working on bolstering its national climate changing financing capacity by providing grant-based technical assistance, viability gap financing, low-cost long-tenor debt financing and risk mitigation tools to a number of different domestic financial sectors, including development finance institutions, export credit agencies, multilateral development banks, public-private platform.<sup>677</sup>

It is also working towards supporting multilateral climate change and environment funds, including the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through an additional pledge of USD2 billion to the CIFs and an additional pledge of USD575 million to the GEF.<sup>678</sup>

By declaratively showing that it is committed to financing the GCF, but failing to make any specific pledge, the United States has partially complied with this commitment. Thus, the United States is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nikhil Pandey*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute, although it has not made a specific financial pledge.

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<sup>674</sup> United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

<sup>675</sup> United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

<sup>676</sup> Progress Report on Joint Efforts To Mobilize Climate Finance, US Department of State (Copenhagen) 24 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/other/2013/215831.htm>

<sup>677</sup> Strategies and Approaches for Scaling up Long-term Finance Submission by the United States, UNFCCC 7 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014.

[http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions\\_from\\_parties/application/pdf/cop\\_suf\\_usa\\_07102013.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_suf_usa_07102013.pdf)

<sup>678</sup> 2014 Climate Action Report, US Department of State (Washington DC) 24 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/214955.pdf>

On 17 September 2013, the European Commission for Climate Action released a speech held at the AMCE N Ministerial meeting in Tanzania, stating that the European Union must give the Green Climate Fund an opportunity to deliver and that it “remains committed to the Copenhagen target of mobilizing USD100 billion a year of public and private finance by 2020.”<sup>679</sup>

In light of its official pledge to financially contribute to the Green Climate Fund, but considering its failure to make a specific pledge, it is concluded that the European Union has partially complied with this commitment. Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tracy Wang*

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<sup>679</sup> Climate change: our common challenge, our common opportunity, Press releases database (Brussels) 17 September 2012. Access Date: 6 March 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-12-610\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-12-610_en.htm)