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present

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

7 September 2013 to 16 June 2014

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## 15. Development: Green Growth

“Building on the Los Cabos Leaders’ Declaration we will continue to support developing countries in sustaining and strengthening their development through appropriate measures, including those that encourage inclusive green growth in the context of sustainable development.”

*St. Petersburg Development Outlook*

### Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia		0	
Brazil	-1		
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea		0	
Mexico		0	
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa	-1		
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.15	

### Background

The foundation of the G20 development agenda was presented at the Seoul Summit in November 2010. The issue of green growth was not on the G20 agenda at that time, however the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth emphasized promotion of sustainable environmental as well as economic and social development as key elements of its overarching objective to “improve and maintain the levels and quality of growth” in low-income countries (LICs).<sup>1725</sup> In order to implement it the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (MYAP) was provided introducing such measures as environmental safeguards integration into infrastructure development and promotion of the best existing environmental standards for responsible investment in value chains.<sup>1726</sup> However, neither green growth nor environmental protection were included as a separate MYAP pillar.

<sup>1725</sup> Annex I: Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-consensus.html>.

<sup>1726</sup> Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

In 2012 under the Mexican presidency of the G20, green growth was introduced as a cross-cutting issue on the agenda of the G20 Development Working Group (DWG). This came from an initiative of the informal co-facilitators group on inclusive green growth, which included Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, Mexico and Korea with contributions from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the African Development Bank, the United Nations and World Bank. Commitments on inclusive green growth were also included in the first G20 accountability exercise on development commitments. However, the St. Petersburg Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments emphasized that as the work on inclusive green growth was only initiated in 2012, “its work items have yet to be finalized and show concrete results.”<sup>1727</sup>

The DWG emphasized that “embarking on inclusive green growth must not become a prescriptive conditionality for developing countries and G20 countries alike to access international assistance and resources. Instead, the international community must come together to support developing countries seeking to put in place country-driven and nationally appropriate tools that foster economic growth which is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.”<sup>1728</sup>

One of the main deliverables of the DWG’s work was the development of a non-prescriptive policy toolkit for inclusive green growth developed by the African Development Bank, OECD, World Bank and UN, which contains policy options for inclusive green growth in developing countries, and particularly LICs.<sup>1729</sup> Another deliverable was a G20 leaders’ agreement to “identify mechanisms for mobilizing public and private funds for green growth investments” through a public-private Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investments.<sup>1730</sup>

At the St. Petersburg Summit the G20 identified five core priorities for its development agenda to guide future work (food security, financial inclusion and remittances, infrastructure, human resource development, domestic resource mobilization) and committed to continue to support developing countries in sustaining and strengthening their development through appropriate measures, including those that encourage inclusive green growth in the context of sustainable development.<sup>1731</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) report to G20 in September 2013 points out that “the absence of an agreed definition in discussing “inclusive green growth,” which incorporates a wide range of sectors with very diverse characteristics and challenges, is a major challenge to identifying, evaluating, and learning from existing IGG [inclusive green growth] investments.”<sup>1732</sup>

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<sup>1727</sup> St. Petersburg Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments, G20 Information Centre 2013.

[http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint\\_Petersburg\\_Accountability\\_Report\\_on\\_G20\\_Development\\_Commitments.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint_Petersburg_Accountability_Report_on_G20_Development_Commitments.pdf).

<sup>1728</sup> A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth. Submission to the G20 Development Working Group by the AfDB, the OECD, the UN and the World Bank, G20 Development Working Group Information Exchange Facility 2012.

<http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/download/241/>.

<sup>1729</sup> A Toolkit of Policy Options to Support Inclusive Green Growth. Submission to the G20 Development Working Group by the AfDB, the OECD, the UN and the World Bank, G20 Development Working Group Information Exchange Facility 2012.

<http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/download/241/>.

<sup>1730</sup> St. Petersburg Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments, G20 Information Centre 2013.

[http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint\\_Petersburg\\_Accountability\\_Report\\_on\\_G20\\_Development\\_Commitments.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint_Petersburg_Accountability_Report_on_G20_Development_Commitments.pdf).

<sup>1731</sup> St. Petersburg Development Outlook, 5 September 2013.

[http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint\\_Petersburg\\_Development\\_Outlook.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint_Petersburg_Development_Outlook.pdf).

<sup>1732</sup> Mobilizing Public and Private Funds for Inclusive Green Growth Investment in Developing Countries: A Stocktaking Report Prepared for the G20 Development Working Group, IFC, 2013.

[http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics\\_ext\\_content/ifc\\_external\\_corporate\\_site/cb\\_home/publications/publication\\_mobilizinggreeninvestments/](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/cb_home/publications/publication_mobilizinggreeninvestments/).

The OECD gives the following definition: “green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. It is also about fostering investment and innovation which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities.”<sup>1733</sup> IFC points out that the word “inclusive” makes “clear the need to address social justice and distributional concerns in growth.”<sup>1734</sup>

Given that the commitment calls on the G20 to support developing countries, actions to promote inclusive green growth at home do not constitute compliance.

The OECD defines three main pillars of “an agenda for international cooperation to support green growth in developing countries”:<sup>1735</sup>

- 1) Strengthening green finance and investment, including through better targeting use of official development assistance (ODA), other types of official development finance and private investment.
- 2) Promoting green technology innovation through cooperation and building capacity for endogenous green innovation and adoption, as well as to protect intellectual property rights and enabling conditions for successful technology transfer.
- 3) Facilitating trade in green goods and services through fostering international markets, removing tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, and building capacity in developing countries to allow more producers to participate and benefit from growing international markets.

The following are examples of G20 members helping developing countries in promoting inclusive green growth:<sup>1736</sup>

- Using ODA to boost energy access through renewable energy technologies: Through the ACP-EU Energy Facility the EU has been involved in more than 130 projects in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. With resources of about EUR 340 million committed, this facility has attracted co-financing of about the same amount from other public and private sources. Overall, the countries involved have been able to bring modern energy services to between 12 and 13 million people.
- Climate Public Private Partnership for developing countries: The United Kingdom government, in collaboration with the International Finance Cooperation and Asian Development Bank, launched the Climate Public Private Partnership in January 2012. The partnership will support projects to deliver clean, renewable and efficient energy, new technology and protect natural resources in emerging and developing countries.
- Technology co-operation for building a low-carbon society: The government of Japan carries out technological collaboration with developing countries through its Science and Technology Agency. For example, it is working with the government of Malaysia to develop a policy roadmap for a low carbon society through its program on Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions.

The commitment explicitly states that the work on promoting inclusive green growth will be based on the relevant decisions made at the Los Cabos Summit. It is mentioned in the G20 Accountability Report that ‘Los Cabos Leaders’ Declaration mandated the DWG to explore ways to scale up private finance

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<sup>1733</sup> Towards Green Growth, OECD 2011. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/download/240/>.

<sup>1734</sup> Private Investment in Inclusive Green Growth and Climate-related Activities: Key Messages from the Literature and Bibliography, G20 Development Working Group Information Exchange Facility 4 June 2012. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/download/245/>.

<sup>1735</sup> Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development. Summary for Policymakers, OECD 5 June 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/greengrowthanddevelopment.htm>.

<sup>1736</sup> Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development. Summary for Policymakers, OECD 5 June 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/greengrowthanddevelopment.htm>.

for IGG investments in developing countries.”<sup>1737</sup> In particular the leaders encouraged further exploration of effective mechanisms to mobilize public and private funds for investment in inclusive green growth through the Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investments and B20’s Green Growth Action Alliance.<sup>1738</sup> Given the importance of mobilizing private financing for supporting inclusive green growth, full compliance will be awarded to members whose actions help encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries by attracting financing from both public and private sources.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has not taken actions to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries NEITHER on its own NOR in partnership with the private sector.
0	Member has taken actions to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries on its own OR in partnership with the private sector.
+1	Member has taken actions to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries on its own AND in partnership with the private sector.

#### Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with the commitment on encouraging inclusive green growth in developing countries.

No could be found of any action taken by Argentina to promote inclusive green growth in developing countries during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Yana Nursubina*

#### Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 19 February 2014, the new Five-Year Strategic Plan of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research was launched.<sup>1739</sup> The program focuses on creating opportunities for smallholder farmers to transition into sustainable, market-oriented production, in line with the broader Australian aid program strategy of promoting economic growth in the Indo-Pacific region, while assessing both economic and environmental impacts.<sup>1740</sup> It aims at deepening existing partnerships and creating new ones, with an emphasis on private sector and emerging economies.<sup>1741</sup>

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<sup>1737</sup> St. Petersburg Accountability Report on G20 Development Commitments, G20 Information Centre 2013. [http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint\\_Petersburg\\_Accountability\\_Report\\_on\\_G20\\_Development\\_Commitments.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/Saint_Petersburg_Accountability_Report_on_G20_Development_Commitments.pdf).

<sup>1738</sup> G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Centre 19 June 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>.

<sup>1739</sup> Building economic prosperity through agricultural research, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs 19 February 2014. Access Date: 23 February 2014. [http://ministers.dfat.gov.au/mason/releases/2014/bm\\_mr\\_140219.html](http://ministers.dfat.gov.au/mason/releases/2014/bm_mr_140219.html)

<sup>1740</sup> ACIAR Strategic Plan 2014–18, Australia Centre for International Agricultural Research 17 February 2014. Access Date: 23 February 2014. <http://aciarc.gov.au/publication/cp027>

<sup>1741</sup> ACIAR STRATEGIC PLAN 2014–18, Australian Government. Date of Access: 13 August 2014. [http://aciarc.gov.au/files/strategic\\_plan\\_2014-18\\_accesspdf.pdf](http://aciarc.gov.au/files/strategic_plan_2014-18_accesspdf.pdf).

On 18 January 2014, Foreign Minister Julie Bishop confirmed that the Australian government's annual aid budget for 2013/14 would be AUD5.042 billion, refocused on reducing poverty and supporting sustainable development in the Indo-Pacific region.<sup>1742</sup>

On 11 December 2013, Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) held the ministerial forum and agreed to expand the relationship to one of economic and strategic partnership with a focus, inter alia, on development cooperation. Australia committed to undertake an assessment of its aid investment to position its aid program to address the key constraints to sustainable economic growth in PNG.<sup>1743</sup>

At the World Economic Forum on 25 January 2014 Australia was a founding participant of the new initiative to eliminate of tariffs on environmental goods.<sup>1744</sup>

Australia has taken actions to mobilize encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries. However, there were no concrete funding actions aimed directly at fulfilling environmental objectives during the monitoring period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya*

### **Brazil: -1**

Brazil has failed to comply with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries, although it has continued to finance existing projects.

Since 2007, Brazil has been involved in trilateral cooperation with the United States and beneficiary countries El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Senegal to support biofuel development and implementation. Brazil contributed by developing detailed feasibility studies for biofuel implementation in the abovementioned states.<sup>1745</sup>

In 2010 Brazil entered into trilateral cooperation with Germany and Peru to develop a Centre for Environmental Technology in Peru. The centre will provide environmental technology companies with market-oriented training and professional skills development services. The project is to be finalized in 2014.<sup>1746</sup>

Brazil is involved in a project called "Tropical Savannah Agriculture Development Program" with Japan and Mozambique. The program, launched in 2011 and expected to be finalized by 2015, is implementing environmentally and socially sustainable and competitive agricultural and rural development model in Mozambique's tropical savannah. It provides for the utilization of both public and private finance while drawing on Brazilian knowledge and experience in tropical agriculture in order to trigger sustainable growth more in Mozambique's rural areas.<sup>1747</sup>

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<sup>1742</sup> Five billion dollar aid budget to focus on the region, Minister for Foreign Affairs 18 January 2014. Access Date: 23 February 2014. [http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2014/jb\\_mr\\_140118.html](http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2014/jb_mr_140118.html)

<sup>1743</sup> The 22nd Papua New Guinea–Australia Ministerial Forum (Communiqué), Minister for Foreign Affairs 11 December 2013. Access Date: 23 February 2014. [http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2013/jb\\_mr\\_131211b.html](http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/2013/jb_mr_131211b.html)

<sup>1744</sup> Australia joins push for free trade in environmental goods, Minister for Trade and Investment 25 January 2014. Access Date: 23 February 2014. [http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/2014/ar\\_mr\\_140125.html](http://trademinister.gov.au/releases/2014/ar_mr_140125.html)

<sup>1745</sup> The United States and Brazil: Trilateral Cooperation, US Department of State 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 11 August 2014. <http://www.state.gov/p/wha/rls/fs/2012/187613.htm>.

<sup>1746</sup> Triangular Cooperation between Brazil, Peru and Germany: Centre for Environmental Technology. Date of Access: 11 August 2014. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/12952.html>.

<sup>1747</sup> Tropical Savannah Agriculture Development Program, Agropolis International. Date of access: 11 August 2014. <http://www.agropolis.org/pdf/g20/session2/Triangular-Cooperation-ABC-JICA.pdf>.

While Brazil has been engaged in trilateral projects to promote green growth in developing countries including through attracting financing from both public and private sources, it has not taken any new action to mobilize public or private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries during the monitoring period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 29 January 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development proposed a project in order to promote socially and ecologically responsible mining practices in less-developed countries. The Canadian International Institute for Extractive Industries and Development launched a pilot project with CAD25 million of federal funding to train small-scale miners in better techniques.<sup>1748</sup> Canada established the institute to strengthen natural resource governance and management in developing countries. The coalition members along with industry mining companies such as Stantec, Asanko Gold, and Goldcorp committed to CAD15 million.<sup>1749</sup>

On 28 October 2013, Joe Oliver, Canada's Minister of Natural Resources, and Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chair of the Indian Planning Commission, met in the Ministerial Energy Dialogue. Canada and India agreed on the terms of reference for priority areas of cooperation, as well as renewable and green energy technology, and signed a memorandum of understanding on petroleum and natural gas cooperation.<sup>1750</sup>

On 13 November 2013, Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird met with Erlan Idrissov, Kazakhstan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Astana. The two ministers reaffirmed their countries' commitment to support and contribute to the development and deployment of clean energy technologies, the promotion of energy efficiency and energy security. The ministers welcomed initiatives to promote sustainable growth including the Kazakhstan-sponsored Green Bridge Partnership Program.<sup>1751</sup>

On 24 January 2014, Ed Fast, Minister of International Trade, announced that Canada will join 13 World Trade Organization (WTO) members in negotiations toward a new WTO plurilateral agreement on environmental goods. An ambitious agreement will significantly facilitate the achievement of the green growth and sustainable development objectives of WTO economies by creating a win-win situation for trade and the environment.<sup>1752</sup>

On 26 February 2014, Lynne Yelich, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Consular, meets with representatives of the China General Nuclear Power Group while in Guangzhou and with Cao Shudong,

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<sup>1748</sup> New institute promotes sustainable mining in developing countries. Access Date: 10 February 2014. <http://www.ciieid.org/new-institute-promotes-sustainable-mining-in-developing-countries/>

<sup>1749</sup> New institute promotes global sustainable mining. Access Date: 17 February 2014. [http://www.the-peak.ca/2014/02/new-institute-promotes-global-sustainable-mining/?doing\\_wp\\_cron=1392745627.8527719974517822265625](http://www.the-peak.ca/2014/02/new-institute-promotes-global-sustainable-mining/?doing_wp_cron=1392745627.8527719974517822265625)

<sup>1750</sup> Minister Yelich Promotes Nuclear Energy Cooperation with China, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, 26 February 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/photos/2014/02/26b.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>1751</sup> Minister Oliver and Deputy Chairman Ahluwalia Conclude a Successful First Meeting Under the Canada-India Ministerial Energy Dialogue, Natural Resources Canada, 28 October 2013. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2013/11544>

<sup>1752</sup> Joint Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird and Kazakhstan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Erlan Idrissov, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Dev Canada, 14 November 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2013/11/14a.aspx?lang=eng>



Vice-President of the China National Nuclear Corporation, while in Beijing to support and advance Canadian industry's interests in the nuclear sector in China. Canada and China share an interest in promoting and facilitating mutually beneficial bilateral nuclear energy cooperation while creating jobs in Canada and clean, reliable energy in China.<sup>1753</sup>

Canada has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

## **China: 0**

China has partially complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 28 September 2013, the governments of Nigeria and China signed USD1.293 billion agreement for the Zungeru Hydroelectric Power construction. It is a major power project in the West African country, which will create thousands of jobs, a lot of Nigerian technicians, engineers and artisans and others will be employed during the construction phase.<sup>1754</sup>

On 8 November 2013, Chinese Vice Premier Wang Yang announced at the second China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum in Guangzhou that China will provide a concessional loan of up to USD1 billion to Pacific island nations to support major project construction and the island countries' efforts on environmental protection and build them an array of green energy projects, including solar, hydropower and methane.<sup>1755</sup>

On 26 November 2013, the Export and Import Bank of China agreed to offer soft and commercial loans to Nepal worth USD1.6 billion for the construction of mega hydropower project.<sup>1756</sup>

On 4 December 2013, Zambian President Michael Sata announced that the Export and Import Bank of China has contributed about USD315 million toward construction of the second hydro power station which will be completed by March 2014 and add another 180 megawatts of electricity in the country.<sup>1757</sup>

On 22 December 2013, the Ghanaian President John Dramani Mahama announced that construction of the Bui hydroelectric power project at Bui in the northwestern part of Ghana is in the final phase. The China Export-Import Bank was the main financier of the project, which was constructed at a cost of USD622 million and will boost Ghana's current energy capacity by 20 per cent and enhance reliability and quality of electricity supply nationwide.<sup>1758</sup> A total of 6,000 employees of local workers were trained

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<sup>1753</sup> Canada to Join WTO Talks Toward Global Free Trade in Environmental Goods, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Dev Canada, 24 January 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/01/24a.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>1754</sup> Nigeria, China ink agreement to fund major power project, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the People's Republic of China 30 September 2013. Access Date: 16 February 2014. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zflt/eng/zfgx/jmhz/t1083399.htm>

<sup>1755</sup> Wang Chao Attended the Ministerial Session of the 2nd China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum, Ministry of Commerce of People's Republic of China 8 November 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201311/20131100388707.shtml>

<sup>1756</sup> Nepal lays groundwork for China-assisted mega hydropower project, Xinhua News Agency 26 November 2013. Access Date: 16 February 2014. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-11/26/c\\_132920350.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-11/26/c_132920350.htm)

<sup>1757</sup> Zambian leader urges power utility to expand access with help of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 5 December 2013. Access Date: 16 February 2014. <http://wcm.fmprc.gov.cn/pub/zflt/eng/jlydh/mtsy/t1105830.htm>

<sup>1758</sup> China-built hydroelectric power project inaugurated in Ghana, the Economic and Commercial Counsellor's Office of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Cameroun 26 December 2013. Access Date: 15 February 2014. <http://cm2.mofcom.gov.cn/article/chinanews/201312/20131200439936.shtml>

by Chinese specialists. Thus this project greatly promoted the development of Ghana's human resource for future construction projects.<sup>1759</sup>

On 9 January 2014, the Chinese Government donated solar energy kit systems to the Rwanda in a bid to enhance the East African nation's energy sector. The 416 pieces of solar equipment worth USD642,304 will be installed in the country's rural areas of the southern, northern and eastern provinces, where there is no access to the state power grid. The kits will boost rural energy accessibility and ultimately improve the well-being of the rural population.<sup>1760</sup>

On 20 January 2014, Keshav Dhoj Adhikary, Joint Secretary at Nepal's Energy Ministry said that a team of Chinese experts begun feasibility study to install solar power station in Nepal's administrative center Singha durbar to promote development of alternative green energy.<sup>1761</sup>

China has taken actions to mobilize public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries, but failed to take actions to mobilize private finance to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 5 December 2013, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the initiative: African Forum — 100 innovations for sustainable development, under the impetus of the Minister Delegate for Development, Pascal Canfin, and in partnership with Agence française de développement (AFD). The forum was focused on supporting and promoting the dissemination of innovations for sustainable development led by African innovators.<sup>1762</sup>

On 16 January 2014 AFD and Indonesia's Bank Mandiri collaborated to stage a green banking seminar to encourage the development of an environmentally friendly banking industry. On 8 November 2013, AFD signed a USD100 million financial commitment with Bank Mandiri to finance clean and renewable energies in Indonesia.<sup>1763</sup>

On the 17 January 2014, AFD and the Government of Kenya signed a loan of EUR100 million to expand Nairobi's water system. This project will contribute to a more efficient and greener regional power market in East Africa.<sup>1764</sup>

France has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

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<sup>1759</sup> Feature: Ghanaians acquire more skills from Chinese expatriates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 20 December 2013. Access Date: 15 February 2014. <http://wcm.fmprc.gov.cn/pub/zflt/eng/zxxx/t1110649.htm>

<sup>1760</sup> China donates solar energy kit systems to Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 18 January 2014. Access Date: 15 February 2014. <http://wcm.fmprc.gov.cn/pub/zflt/eng/zfgx/jmhzt1120281.htm>

<sup>1761</sup> China to set up solar power station in Nepal's administrative centre, Hunan Provincial People's Government 25 January 2014. Access Date: 18 February 2014. [http://enghunan.gov.cn/Text\\_News/201401/t20140124\\_1025904.htm](http://enghunan.gov.cn/Text_News/201401/t20140124_1025904.htm)

<sup>1762</sup> Forum Afrique – 100 innovations pour un développement durable. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/aide-au-developpement-1060/evenements-et-actualites-sur-le/forum-afrique-100-innovations-pour/>

<sup>1763</sup> Nouveau soutien à la banque Mandiri pour le financement de projets d'énergies renouvelables. [http://www.afd.fr/home/projets\\_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement\\_climatique](http://www.afd.fr/home/projets_afd/AFD-et-environnement/changement_climatique)

<sup>1764</sup> Plus d'eau pour la capitale Nairobi / Une énergie moins chère et plus verte pour le Kenya. [http://www.afd.fr/home/projets\\_afd/infrastructures\\_energie/Energie](http://www.afd.fr/home/projets_afd/infrastructures_energie/Energie)

## Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 12 November 2013, German Environment Minister Peter Altmaier announced that the country would provide an additional EUR12 million for a program to support regions that had taken actions toward developing “sustainable land use plans and tropical forest protection plans.”<sup>1765</sup>

On 20 January 2014, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety announced the provision of EUR30 million as a start-up finance for the Green Climate Fund. The funds will be used to help developing countries prepare for climate change mitigation projects and accelerate the operation of the Green Climate Fund.<sup>1766</sup>

On 24 March 2014, KfW Development Bank (German development bank acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) announced that in 2013 more than a half of its new financial commitments, or around EUR2.8 billion, were aimed at implementing green initiatives. According to KfW’s estimations, these allocations will save more than 9 million tones of greenhouse gas emissions annually over the coming years.<sup>1767</sup>

On 7 April 2014, Germany and the United Kingdom committed to continue the implementation of projects in the framework of their Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Facility. The facility was established in 2012 and provided support for climate change projects in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia and Mexico. During the second stage of the project, around EUR50 million will be made available.<sup>1768</sup>

On 31 October 2013, the winners of the annual SEED Awards were announced. SEED Awards are supported by the German Federal Environment Ministry through its International Climate Initiative. The winners, representing developing countries, “receive a support package ... tailored to each company’s individual needs,” including access to relevant institutions, technical advice and funding of up to USD5000. This year, 34 winners were announced, and 10 of them received a special award for “particularly innovative” projects in climate action and adaptation to climate change.<sup>1769</sup>

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<sup>1765</sup> Germany increases support for forest protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 20 November 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. [http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/deutschland-baut-engagement-im-waldschutz-aus/?tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=846&cHash=fe9673fa300d94bec9bb0a0e453548f0](http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/deutschland-baut-engagement-im-waldschutz-aus/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=846&cHash=fe9673fa300d94bec9bb0a0e453548f0).

<sup>1766</sup> Federal Environment Ministry contributes to start-up finance for Green Climate Fund, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 20 January 2014. Access Date: 19 April 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=1892&cHash=4a75f6dd80b80524170e3a861eeee674](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=1892&cHash=4a75f6dd80b80524170e3a861eeee674).

<sup>1767</sup> Towards a low-carbon route to development, KfW Development Bank 24 March 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. [https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/About-us/News/News-Details\\_193728.html](https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/About-us/News/News-Details_193728.html).

<sup>1768</sup> More climate protection in developing countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 7 April 2014. Access Date: 19 April 2014. [http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/mehr-klimaschutz-in-entwicklungslaendern/?tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=846&cHash=84055b8e4497ce711e053d026bdab344](http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/mehr-klimaschutz-in-entwicklungslaendern/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=846&cHash=84055b8e4497ce711e053d026bdab344).

<sup>1769</sup> SEED Awards 2013 presented, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety 6 November 2013. Access Date: 19 April 2014. <http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/topics/europe-international/international-environmental-policy/seed-initiative-incentives-for-investments-in-environmental-protection/>.

Germany has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

### **India: 0**

India has partially with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 18 January 2014, the Indian Ministry of New and Renewable Energy signed a memorandum of understanding on renewable energy cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates. The objective of this agreement is to “establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy in the exchange and training of scientific and technical personnel; available scientific and technical information and data; know-how and technology transfer in non-commercial terms, and for organization of workshops, seminars and working groups.”<sup>1770</sup>

India has taken actions to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries during the compliance period, but has failed to cooperate with the private sector to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Alisa Prokhorova*

### **Indonesia: 0**

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 7 September 2013, the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Indonesian government plan to help the island nations in the Pacific address the problem of climate change through building capacities for climate change adaptation. It will include training in the fields of fisheries, women’s empowerment, agriculture, education and health adapted to the needs of partner countries in the Pacific.<sup>1771</sup>

On 31 October 2013, the Executive Secretary of Indonesian Geospatial Information Agency revealed plans to provide the exchange of research findings and geospatial data with the countries of this region, including Thailand, Malaysia and China, to address sea-level rise and coastal ecosystem changes in the South China Sea and better manage coastal resources.<sup>1772</sup>

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<sup>1770</sup> Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DECC of the United Arab Emirates (DECC), Government of India 18 January 2014. Date of Access: 17 July 2014. <http://mnre.gov.in/mous/mou-uae.pdf>.

<sup>1771</sup> Indonesia’s Commitment to Archipelago Countries in the Pacific, Embassy of Republic of Indonesia Nairobi 8 September 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. <http://www.kemlu.go.id/nairobi/Pages/News.aspx?IDP=6428&l=en>.

<sup>1772</sup> Creating Positive Synergy in the South China Sea through Research and Collaboration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia 31 October 2013. Access Date: 27 February 2014. [http://www.kemlu.go.id/\\_layouts/mobile/PortalDetail-NewsLike.aspx?l=en&ItemID=5c0c6e14-167b-476c-a68f-487b70935f04](http://www.kemlu.go.id/_layouts/mobile/PortalDetail-NewsLike.aspx?l=en&ItemID=5c0c6e14-167b-476c-a68f-487b70935f04).

In the first quarter of 2014, Indonesia contributed USD250,000 to the Green Climate Fund. The fund, set up by the United Nations in 2010, channels the contributions towards tackling climate change issues in developing countries.<sup>1773</sup>

No facts of Indonesian actions to mobilize private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries have been registered during the compliance period.

Indonesia has taken actions to mobilize public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries, however it failed to take actions to mobilize private finance to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with the commitment on green growth.

On 17 December 2013, a technical assistance program for the Lebanon Pollution Abatement Project was launched. It is a joint initiative of Lebanese Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Bank of Lebanon, World Bank and the Italian cooperation agency, which provide EUR2.3 million for the project. It will strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese Ministry of Environment and other national stakeholders to assess environmental situation. It will also provide technical assistance to the polluting enterprises for environmental audits and formulating compliance action plans.<sup>1774</sup> Another goal is to raise environmental awareness through communication campaigns.<sup>1775</sup>

Italy has taken actions to mobilize public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries, but failed to mobilize private finance to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with the commitment on green growth.

On 17 September 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed the Record of Discussion with Vietnamese officials on the Project on Strengthening the System and Operation on Standards and Conformance for Energy Efficiency. The Japanese government will supply Vietnam with necessary equipment, dispatch experts and help to improve the performance of the local energy-efficient label system.<sup>1776</sup>

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<sup>1773</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Financial Report – Status as at 31 March 2014, Green Climate Fund 1 May 2014. Date of Access: 11 August 2014. [http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/MOB201406-7th/GCF\\_B07\\_Inf\\_04\\_Trust\\_Fund\\_Financial\\_Report\\_fin\\_20140501.pdf](http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201406-7th/GCF_B07_Inf_04_Trust_Fund_Financial_Report_fin_20140501.pdf).

<sup>1774</sup> LIBANO - Programma di assistenza tecnica per il Lebanon Environmental Pollution Abatement Project – LEPAP, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo. Access Date 7 May 2014. [http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgs/italiano/iniziativa/SchedaIniziativaWorld.asp?id\\_temi=13&id\\_paese=101](http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgs/italiano/iniziativa/SchedaIniziativaWorld.asp?id_temi=13&id_paese=101).

<sup>1775</sup> Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the Lebanon Pollution Abatement Project (LEPAP), Government of Lebanon July 2013. [http://www.moe.gov.lb/getattachment/47ca40bc-c39e-4d2e-bb61-b76673700d42/Environmental-Social-Assessment-\(ESA\).aspx](http://www.moe.gov.lb/getattachment/47ca40bc-c39e-4d2e-bb61-b76673700d42/Environmental-Social-Assessment-(ESA).aspx).

<sup>1776</sup> Signing of Record of Discussion on Project on Strengthening the System and Operation on Standards and Conformance for Energy Efficiency in Viet Nam, Japan International Cooperation Agency 17 September 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20130917\\_01.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20130917_01.html).

On 9 October 2013, JICA signed a loan agreement for official development assistance (ODA) with Nicaragua. According to the agreement Japan is to provide a JPY1.496 billion loan for the National Sustainable Electrification and Renewable Energy Project. The project will increase the use of renewable sources of energy in remote villages across Nicaragua.<sup>1777</sup>

On 15 November 2013, an ODA agreement was signed between JICA and Mongolia. Japan will provide a loan of JPY4.201 billion for the Ulaanbaatar Thermal Power Plant No. 4 Optimization Project, that is going to improve the efficiency and power supply stability of the power plant.<sup>1778</sup>

On 20 November 2013, Japan and Costa Rica signed a cooperation agreement to help Costa Rica develop geothermal energy in Guanacaste Province. The agreement also includes a loan of up to JPY56.086 billion.<sup>1779</sup>

On 6 December 2013, a grant agreement was signed between JICA and Timor-Leste. The grant of up to JPY1.499 billion will be provided by Japan for the Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Buluto Irrigation Scheme, which will ensure a stable water supply for rice production in the region.<sup>1780</sup>

On 14 January 2014, an ODA agreement was signed between JICA and Mozambique. Japan will provide a loan of up to JPY17.269 billion for the Maputo Gas-Fired Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project, which is going to improve the stability of power supply along with lowering the environmental burden.<sup>1781</sup>

During the compliance period Japan has taken actions to mobilize only public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Evgeny Gushechin*

## **Korea: 0**

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on green growth.

On 3 June 2013, the government of Korea agreed to provide its official development assistance (ODA) of up to USD17,100,000 to Cambodia to contribute to the implementation of three projects.<sup>1782</sup>

On 4-6 November 2013, at the sixth IEA-ETSAP Workshop in Korea under the umbrella of the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, the World Bank launched a Climate-Smart Planning Platform, targeted at both tools, data, knowledge products and capacity support.<sup>1783</sup>

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<sup>1777</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Nicaragua, Japan International Cooperation Agency 6 October 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131009\\_01.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131009_01.html).

<sup>1778</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Mongolia, Japan International Cooperation Agency 15 November 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/131205\\_03.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/131205_03.html).

<sup>1779</sup> Signing of Cooperation Agreement for a Sector Loan with the Republic of Costa Rica, Japan International Cooperation Agency 20 November 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131120\\_01.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131120_01.html)

<sup>1780</sup> Signing of Grant Agreement with the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Japan International Cooperation Agency 6 December 2013. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131206\\_01.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20131206_01.html)

<sup>1781</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Mozambique, Japan International Cooperation Agency 14 January 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2014. [http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20140114\\_01.html](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2013/20140114_01.html).

<sup>1782</sup> South Korea to Provide US\$ 17.1 Million for Development of 3 Projects in Cambodia in 2013. <http://www.koicacambodia.org/south-korea-to-provide-us-17-1-million-for-development-of-3-projects-in-cambodia-in-2013/>

On 7 November 2013, the United Kingdom and Korea have agreed to collaborate on tackling climate change, united by a shared belief that nuclear should play a key role in the future energy mix. The countries released a joint statement declaring their mutual commitment to low carbon development, backed up by the latest findings of the climate science report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.<sup>1784</sup>

Korea has taken actions to mobilize public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries; however, it failed to take actions to mobilize private finance to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Anastasia Zhuravleva*

### **Mexico: 0**

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 9 September 2013, Mexico and Honduras signed a Program of Cooperation in Technologies and Science 2013-2015. It includes projects in three priority sectors: agriculture, environment and climate change, social development. Mexico would allocate to this program more than USD45,000.<sup>1785</sup>

Mexico has taken actions to mobilize public financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries, however it failed to take actions to mobilize private finance to that end. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina*

### **Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment on encouraging inclusive green growth in developing countries.

There is no evidence of actions taken by Russia to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*

### **Saudi Arabia: 0**

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 22 January 2014, King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (K.A.CARE), a Saudi Arabian specialized scientific body working on developing alternative energy capacity in Saudi Arabia, and the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE (Germany) signed a collaboration framework agreement to cooperate in renewable energy research and development, testing and training. Both organizations seek to support and deploy renewable energy technologies locally, regionally and

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<sup>1783</sup> Climate-smart Planning Platform. World Bank & ETSAP Collaboration [http://www.iea-etsap.org/web/Workshop/Seoul\\_Nov2013/16\\_WB-CSPP\\_ETSAP-Collaboration\(v05toETSAP\).pdf](http://www.iea-etsap.org/web/Workshop/Seoul_Nov2013/16_WB-CSPP_ETSAP-Collaboration(v05toETSAP).pdf)

<sup>1784</sup> UK and South Korea agree to collaborate on tackling climate change. <http://www.rtcc.org/2013/11/07/uk-and-south-korea-agree-to-collaborate-on-tackling-climate-change/>

<sup>1785</sup> México y Honduras suscriben el Programa de Cooperación Técnica y Científica 2013-2015 9 September 2013. Access Date: 23 February 2014. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/en/press/press-releases/1875-mexico-y-honduras-suscriben-el-programa-de-cooperacion-tecnica-y-cientifica-2013-2015>.

around the globe, including Saudi Arabia and the region of the Middle East and North Africa. However, there was no mention of concrete action or plans to promote green growth in developing countries.<sup>1786</sup>

Saudi Arabia is a member of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and at 26.57 per cent is the largest contributor of the bank's 56 members.<sup>1787</sup> Key priorities of the bank include green energy projects and promoting of indigenous energy efficiency initiatives in member countries and Muslim communities.<sup>1788</sup> However, Saudi Arabia's role in IDB projects and initiatives is not specified.

Saudi Arabia is also a member of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), which finances economic and social development projects in Arab countries. Currently Saudi Arabia holds 23.99 per cent shares of AFESD and is second after Kuwait, which holds 25.59 per cent of shares.<sup>1789</sup> Among other projects, AFESD supports renewable energy capacity building in developing countries. However, no information on such projects has been found since 6 September 2013.<sup>1790</sup>

There is no evidence that Saudi Arabia is contributing to stand-alone projects or mobilizing private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries have been found. Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina*

### **South Africa: -1**

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment on encouraging inclusive green growth in developing countries.

There is no evidence of any actions taken by South Africa to encourage inclusive green growth in developing countries during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Lyudmila Tarasenko*

### **Turkey: +1**

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

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<sup>1786</sup> Fraunhofer ISE and K.A.CARE sign Collaboration Framework Agreement - Signing Ceremony at World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi, Fraunhofer ISE 22 January 2014. Access Date: 12 February 2014.

<http://www.ise.fraunhofer.de/de/presse-und-medien/presseinformationen/presseinformationen-2014/fraunhofer-ise-and-k.a.care-sign-collaboration-framework-agreement>.

<sup>1787</sup> Member Countries, Islamic Development Bank. Access Date: 12 February 2014.

[http://www.isdb.org/irj/servlet/prt/portal/prtpos/com!252esap!252eportall!252enavigation!252eportallauncher!252eanonymous!7b!3b2!7d/prttarget/pcd!253aportal\\_content!252fidb!252een!252elDBEnglish!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252elDBApplications!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252eFrameworkContents!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252eDesktop\\_Rules!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252elDBEnglish!252fframeworkPages!252fIDBInternetEnLightFrame.com!252esap!252eportall!252elightinnerpage.com!252esap!252eportall!252elightcontentarea.content.com!252eidb!252eenglish!252eMembercountries/prteventname/HtmlbEvent/prtroot/com.sap.portal.navigation.portallauncher.anonymous](http://www.isdb.org/irj/servlet/prt/portal/prtpos/com!252esap!252eportall!252enavigation!252eportallauncher!252eanonymous!7b!3b2!7d/prttarget/pcd!253aportal_content!252fidb!252een!252elDBEnglish!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252elDBApplications!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252eFrameworkContents!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252eDesktop_Rules!252fcom!252eidb!252eenglish!252elDBEnglish!252fframeworkPages!252fIDBInternetEnLightFrame.com!252esap!252eportall!252elightinnerpage.com!252esap!252eportall!252elightcontentarea.content.com!252eidb!252eenglish!252eMembercountries/prteventname/HtmlbEvent/prtroot/com.sap.portal.navigation.portallauncher.anonymous).

<sup>1788</sup> Annual Report 2012, Islamic Development Bank. Access Date: 12 February 2014.

[http://www.isdb.org/irj/go/km/docs/documents/IDBDevelopments/Internet/English/IDB/CM/Publications/Annual\\_Report\\_s/38th/AnnualReport38.pdf](http://www.isdb.org/irj/go/km/docs/documents/IDBDevelopments/Internet/English/IDB/CM/Publications/Annual_Report_s/38th/AnnualReport38.pdf).

<sup>1789</sup> The Agreement Establishing the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Access Date: 12 February 2014.

[http://www.arabfund.org/Data/site1/pdf/Agreement%20Establishing%20\(new\).pdf](http://www.arabfund.org/Data/site1/pdf/Agreement%20Establishing%20(new).pdf).

<sup>1790</sup> Activities during 2013, Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development. Access Date: 12 February 2014.

<http://www.arabfund.org/Default.aspx?pagelid=442>.



On 1 October 2013, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) distributed 100 tons of 25 different plant seeds and agricultural equipment to farmers in the Darfur region of Sudan. This initiative provides farmers' families with food and enables them to earn their living by selling crops in the market, while also helping achieve an increase in planted land.<sup>1791</sup>

On 9-13 December 2013, in partnership with ISESCO and UNESCO, TIKA organized the Fourth African Solar Energy School. The school addresses French-speaking African people who have an academic background or are professionally involved in renewable energy. It will strengthen the capacities and human resources for renewable energy development.<sup>1792</sup>

On 3 February 2014, TIKA signed an agreement with the Government of Jordan, regulating Turkish development assistance provided to it. The agreement identified main cooperation areas where Turkey will act as a donor, with an emphasis on renewable energy development.<sup>1793</sup>

On 17 September 2013, officials from Turkey and Pakistan signed a joint declaration on strategic cooperation on different aspects of sustainable growth such as "agricultural infrastructure development, modern irrigation techniques and land improvement" and promoting geothermal and renewable energy resources, including wind and solar power. It also emphasizes that cooperation should be enhanced by encouraging private sector investment.<sup>1794</sup>

On 9-14 December 2013, the Turkish government hosted the second session of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The meeting was attended by government officials, representatives of science organizations, civil society, business and industry, as well as people from local communities. It considered the work program for 2014-2018 in such areas as pollination and food production, land degradation and restoration and invasive alien species.<sup>1795</sup>

Turkey has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

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<sup>1791</sup> Seed and Equipment Support for Sudanese Farmers, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency 1 October 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.tika.gov.tr/en/haber/seed-and-equipment-support-for-sudanese-farmers/675>.

<sup>1792</sup> Fourth African Solar Energy School, UNESCO 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. [http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/events/natural-sciences-events/?tx\\_browser\\_pi1%5BshowUid%5D=27627&cHash=3cf6c0f3cb](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/events/natural-sciences-events/?tx_browser_pi1%5BshowUid%5D=27627&cHash=3cf6c0f3cb).

<sup>1793</sup> Jordan, Turkey sign technical assistance agreement, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jordan 3 February 2014. Access Date: 25 February 2014. [http://www.mop.gov.jo/pages.php?menu\\_id=115&local\\_type=1&local\\_id=628&local\\_details=1&local\\_details1=](http://www.mop.gov.jo/pages.php?menu_id=115&local_type=1&local_id=628&local_details=1&local_details1=).

<sup>1794</sup> Joint declaration on Pak-Turkey strategic cooperation, The Nation 18 September 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.nation.com.pk/national/18-Sep-2013/joint-declaration-on-pak-turkey-strategic-cooperation>.

<sup>1795</sup> The second session of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to be held in Antalya, UNDP in Turkey 6 December 2013. Access Date: 25 February 2014. <http://www.ge.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2013/12/06/the-second-session-of-the-intergovernmental-science-policy-platform-on-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-to-be-held-in-antalya/>.

On 27 September 2013, Energy and Climate Change Minister Greg Barker and the Governor of Guangdong Zhu Xiaodan signed a joint statement in which they pledged to continue cooperation between the UK and China to promote low-carbon development and energy efficiency technologies.<sup>1796</sup>

On 27 November 2013, the Department for International Development (DFID) pledged to fund new research that will provide girls and women with clean sources of energy in developing countries. DFID will provide GBP4.5 million to the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, for research on clean energy access for girls and women, and GBP7 million to the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to help them meet the target of 100 million clean cookstoves by 2020.<sup>1797</sup>

On 22 November 2013, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced a global investment index, Climatescope, backed by Britain, the United States and the Multilateral Investment Fund, which will measure and rank the investment climate for clean energy in 55 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. The index is designed to both encourage governments to reform outdated regulation and boost investment from the private sector.<sup>1798</sup>

The United Kingdom has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Natalia Churkina*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 20 November 2013, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the U.S. government's development finance institution, allocated a USD62.9 million loan to SunEdison, a solar energy services provider. This loan will help to begin the construction of a 50.7 megawatt-peak solar power plant in Chile in the first quarter of 2014.<sup>1799</sup>

In December 2013, OPIC allocated a USD245 million loan to Alto Maipo SpA for the construction of a hydroelectric power plant east of Santiago, Chile. This project will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve system energy efficiency in Chile.<sup>1800</sup>

On 24 January 2014, the U.S. announced plans to eliminate tariffs on environmental goods in the World Trade Organization, together with 13 other countries including China.<sup>1801</sup>

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<sup>1796</sup> UK Pledges Low Carbon Co-operation with China, Department of Energy & Climate Change 27 September 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-low-carbon-co-operation-with-china>

<sup>1797</sup> UK to help girls and women access clean energy, Department for International Development 27 November 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-help-girls-and-women-access-clean-energy>

<sup>1798</sup> Global index set to boost energy investment in developing world, Department for International Development 22 November 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/global-index-set-to-boost-energy-investment-in-developing-world>

<sup>1799</sup> SunEdison, IFC and OPIC close US\$100.4MM Project Financing Arrangement for the Largest Merchant Solar Plant in Latin America, OPIC 20 November 2013. Access Date: 20 February. <http://www.opic.gov/press-releases/2013/sunedison-ifc-and-opic-close-us1004mm-project-financing-arrangement-largest-merchant-solar-plant-latin-ameri>

<sup>1800</sup> Financing Closes for OPIC-Supported Chilean Hydroelectric Power Plant, OPIC 13 December 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. <http://www.opic.gov/press-releases/2013/financing-closes-opic-supported-chilean-hydroelectric-power-plant>

<sup>1801</sup> Promoting Green Goods Trade to Address Climate Change, White House 24 January 2014. Access Date: 19 February 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/01/24/promoting-green-goods-trade-address-climate-change>

On 15 February 2014, the United States and China reaffirmed their commitment to meet the challenges of climate change and air pollution from burning fossil fuels. The countries agreed to work together within the vehicle of the U.S.-China Climate Change Working Group launched in 2013.<sup>1802</sup> However, it is not clear whether the U.S. and China intend to cooperate on the issue of climate change.

Just before the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, on 3 September 2013, USAID, the U.S. government agency for international development, and Coca-Cola Company agreed to support new projects under their Water and Development Alliance, established in 2005 and working under a refreshed investment strategy. New projects will provide access to clean water and sanitation as well as training in the maintenance of the infrastructure for communities comprising 190,000 people in Africa until the end of 2015. The amount of new investments was not specified.<sup>1803</sup>

On 17 September 2014, the U.S. African Development Foundation, a public corporation that fund African enterprises and other organizations to expand economic activities, and GE Africa launched the Power Africa Off-Grid Energy Challenge. This three-year USD2 million initiative will award 20 or more grants to African companies and organizations to provide off-grid renewable energy solutions. The program is a part of Power Africa, the White House-led initiative to enhance growth through access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable power and responsible management of energy resources. Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia are expected to benefit from the initiative.<sup>1804</sup>

In January 2014, at the World Economic Forum at Davos, USAID and DuPont signed a memorandum of understanding to provide smallholder farmers from developing countries with access to agricultural innovations. USAID and DuPont will cooperate to introduce innovations and climate-resilient crops helping smallholders sustainably address climate change.<sup>1805</sup>

The United States has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

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### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on promoting green growth in developing countries.

On 14 February 2013, EU Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs announced EUR55 million of new support for Cape Verde during the period of 2014-2020 and took part in a seminar on renewable energy. He announced the first deployment of the EU's Technical Assistance Facility for Sustainable Energy for All in Cape Verde, a new instrument on energy cooperation that will cover the whole of Africa. The new facility will support the Cape Verdean authorities in identifying new and innovative

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<sup>1802</sup> U.S.-China Joint Statement on Climate Change, U.S. Department of State 15 February 2014. Access Date: 23 February 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/02/221686.htm>.

<sup>1803</sup> USAID And Coca-Cola Expand Water and Development Alliance, USAID 4 September 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/usaid-and-coca-cola-expand-water-and-development-alliance>.

<sup>1804</sup> USADF and GE launch Power Africa Off-Grid Energy Challenge in Nigeria and Kenya, United States African Development Foundation 17 September 2013. Access Date: 10 February 2014. <http://us2.campaign-archive2.com/?u=385a45de153d73db770f64cc1&id=54c2165db6>.

<sup>1805</sup> USAID and DuPont Announce Commitment to Increase Farmer Productivity and Food and Nutrition Security, USAID 23 January 2014. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jan-23-2014-usaid-and-dupont-announce-commitment-increase-farmer-productivity>.

project proposals in the energy sector while the EU will provide the expertise required to achieve Cape Verde's energy target of providing 50 per cent renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2020.<sup>1806</sup>

On 20 November 2013, Piebalgs announced that around EUR1 billion will be available to support the development efforts of Central Asian countries between 2014 and 2020, including the region's efforts on sustainable management of natural resources.<sup>1807</sup>

On 21 November 2013, José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, and Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, met with Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang in Beijing for the 16th EU-China Summit. Leaders discussed how best to meet new policy challenges in a changing world, in particular the need to secure green growth and to prevent climate change.<sup>1808</sup>

On 30 September 2013, the European Union and Indonesia signed a trade agreement so that only verified legal timber and timber products will be exported to the EU. This agreement has to promote environmentally responsible business investments in the timber industry of Indonesia.<sup>1809</sup>

The EU has taken actions to mobilize both public and private financing for inclusive green growth in developing countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

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<sup>1806</sup> New EU support for renewable energy and governance in Cape Verde, European Commission 14 February 2014. Access Date: 20 February 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-14-140\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-140_en.htm)

<sup>1807</sup> EU announces future commitments for development with Central Asia Region, European Commission 20 November 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-13-1119\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1119_en.htm)

<sup>1808</sup> 16th EU-China Summit (Beijing, 21 November 2013), European Commission 19 November 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-13-1099\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1099_en.htm)

<sup>1809</sup> EU and Indonesia sign historic deal to curb illegal timber, European Commission 30 September 2013. Access Date: 20 February 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-13-887\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-887_en.htm)