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2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report

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From 1 November 2021 to 22 June 2022

16 September 2022

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

We encourage readers to send comments to

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19. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“In this endeavour, informed by the IPCC [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] assessments, we will accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.60 (80%)	

Background

As defined by the United Nations, climate change is the long-term shift in temperatures and weather patterns.³⁶¹¹ Due to the increased burning of fossil fuels, and as a result, the emission of greenhouse gasses has steadily contributed to the rapid rise in the Earth’s temperature. This has and will continue to threaten health and safety, agriculture, housing, and economic development on a global and unprecedented scale. The first official acknowledgement and global commitment against climate change was held in Stockholm, Sweden in June 1972, known as the First Earth Summit, which introduced and “adopted a declaration that set our principles for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.”³⁶¹² More recently, in the 21st century, there has been an evolution in the commitments and response against climate change, such as the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. The Paris Agreement is an international treaty that legally binds signatory countries to implementing change in order to limit global warming.³⁶¹³ In accordance, the G20 summits began

³⁶¹¹ Climate Change, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change>

³⁶¹² From Stockholm to Kyoto: A Brief History of Climate Change, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021.

<https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/stockholm-kyoto-brief-history-climate-change>

³⁶¹³ The Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021.

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

addressing climate change at some capacity since the inaugural summit in 2008.³⁶¹⁴ The G20 economies combined account for around 80 per cent of the greenhouse gasses emitted, and thus bear a large responsibility in climate action.³⁶¹⁵ The UN has projected a profit of USD26 trillion in comparison to the current business and fuel models being followed.³⁶¹⁶ Therefore, it is not only viable for the G20 to promote the implementations of climate action for the future of economic prosperity, but also to reach their primary goal of the promotion of “international financial stability.”³⁶¹⁷

At the 2008 inaugural summit in Washington, D.C., there was an acknowledgement and intent to address various issues including climate change. The summit recognized climate change as a “critical challenge.”³⁶¹⁸ However, there was no further indication of how or what commitments will be made towards addressing this challenge.

At the 2009 London Summit, the G20 reaffirmed their “commitment to address the threat of irreversible climate change,” with plans to reach an agreement at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in their commitment dedicated towards climate change.³⁶¹⁹ This marked the first-time climate change was addressed in a commitment while referencing specific and measurable goals outlined in the 2009 UN Climate Change Agreement.

At the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, the conference dedicated a significant portion of its time discussing energy security and climate change, recognizing climate change as a multi-faceted issue, needing to be addressed through different avenues. The members discussed the involvement of The World Bank as well as other multilateral development banks having a role to play in addressing climate change.³⁶²⁰ In the leaders’ statement, they addressed specific issues concerning climate change, including “inefficient fossil fuel subsidies [that] encourage wasteful consumption, distort markets, impede investment in clean energy sources and undermine efforts to deal with climate change. Members also identified specific steps to address climate change, including “increasing clean and renewable energy supplies, improving energy efficiency, and promoting conservation.”

At the 2010 Toronto Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their previous commitments to addressing climate change but failed to make any further commitments on the topic.³⁶²¹ The commitments on climate change at this summit also lack further specificity.

At the 2010 Seoul Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their commitment to fight climate change. Specifically, they made a commitment to “rationalize and phase-out over the medium-term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies;

³⁶¹⁴ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Research Group (Washington) 15 November 2008. Access Date: 26 February 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

³⁶¹⁵ G20 economies are pricing more carbon emissions but stronger globally more coherent policy action is needed to meet climate goals, says OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 21 October 2021. Access Date: 5 December 2021. <https://www.oecd.org/tax/g20-economies-are-pricing-more-carbon-emissions-but-stronger-globally-more-coherent-policy-action-is-needed-to-meet-climate-goals-says-oecd.htm>

³⁶¹⁶ Climate Action Fast Facts, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/key-finding>

³⁶¹⁷ The G20, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 November 1999. Access Date: 6 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/g20whatisit.html>

³⁶¹⁸ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Access Date: 6 December 2021 <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

³⁶¹⁹ London Summit - Leader’s Statement, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 6 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.pdf>

³⁶²⁰ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 September 2009. Access Date: 6 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html#energy>

³⁶²¹ The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2010. Access Date: 6 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-communique.html>

mitigate excessive fossil fuel price volatility; safeguard the global marine environment; and combat the challenges of global climate change.”³⁶²²

At the 2011 Cannes Summit, the G20 members identified the fight against climate change as a main priority. Specifically, there was a significant focus placed on financing initiatives addressing climate change, primarily supporting “climate-related investments in developing countries” and “assist[ing] developing countries to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change.”³⁶²³ Additionally, G20 members committed to “fostering clean energy, green growth and sustainable development [through] promot[ing] low-carbon development strategies.”

At the 2012 Los Cabos Summit, the G20 members acknowledged the significant impact of climate change on the world economy and reaffirmed their commitment to fight climate change. They committed to take action to fulfill their Rio+20 and the UNFCCC agreements, the Green Climate Fund, implementation of Cancun and Durban outcomes and achieving greater outcomes at COP-18.³⁶²⁴ Additionally, they recognized the importance of adapting agriculture to climate change, namely through “improving the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner.”

At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their commitment to the fight against climate change and committed to the full implementation of the UNFCCC outcomes, as well as the Green Climate Fund.³⁶²⁵ In this, they specified their commitment to adhering to the Kyoto protocol for accounting and reporting emissions, marking the first direct reference to the role of emissions in addressing climate change.

At the 2014 Brisbane Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s outcomes, as well as to the Green Climate Fund.³⁶²⁶ Additionally, they committed to “an Action Plan for Voluntary Collaboration on Energy Efficiency, including new work on the efficiency and emissions performance of vehicles, particularly heavy-duty vehicles; networked devices; buildings; industrial processes; and electricity generation; as well as work on financing for energy efficiency.”

At the 2015 Antalya Summit, the G20 members identified climate change as “one of the greatest challenges of our time” and committed to the below 2°C goal in the Lima Call for Action, as well as the commitments made in the “ambitious agreement in Paris.”³⁶²⁷ The members at the time also instructed their individual negotiators to “engage constructively and flexibility.”

At the 2016 Hangzhou Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement and the Green Climate Fund, specifically “in providing means of implementation including financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation actions in line with Paris outcomes.”³⁶²⁸ Additionally, members restated their commitment to “to building well-functioning, open, competitive, efficient, stable and transparent energy markets, fostering more effective and inclusive global energy architecture to better reflect the changing realities of the world’s energy landscape, and shaping an

³⁶²² G20 Seoul Summit, G20 Information Centre (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 6 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/2010seoul.html>

³⁶²³ Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building on our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, G20 Research Group (Cannes) 4 November 2011. Access Date: 6 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>

³⁶²⁴ G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 6 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>

³⁶²⁵ G20 Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 6 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html>

³⁶²⁶ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2014. Access Date: 6 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communiqué.html>

³⁶²⁷ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 6 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>

³⁶²⁸ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué: Hangzhou Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 September 2016. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160905-communiqué.html>

affordable, reliable, sustainable and low greenhouse gas emissions energy future while utilizing energy sources and technologies.” The members declared they will continue their cooperation when facing climate change, specifically to implement the Paris Agreement.

At the 2017 Hamburg Summit, the G20 members recognized that “a strong economy and a healthy planet are mutually reinforcing”³⁶²⁹ and reaffirmed their commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Members also acknowledged the importance of a collaborative effort as stipulated with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, identifying “energy security as one of the guiding principles for the transformation of our energy systems.” With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the G20 reaffirmed their pledge towards the Paris Agreement with the goal to limit global temperature to 2°C, with an ideal of 1.5°C. They also noted the official linkage of climate and energy policy in order to ensure a reliable investment climate. The decision of the United States to withdraw from the Paris Climate Change Agreement was noted, and the leaders of the other G20 members acknowledged the irreversibility of the agreement.

At the 2018 Buenos Aires Summit, the G20 members “recognize[d] the importance of comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters,” noting the global warming of 1.5°C.³⁶³⁰ Members also reaffirmed the importance of “energy security, sustainability, resilience, efficiency, affordability and stability” in achieving the broader goal of reduced emissions. Signatories to the Paris Agreement reaffirmed that their signatures and commitments are irreversible, with “common but differentiated responsibilities,” while the United States reiterated their withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

At the 2019 Osaka Summit, the G20 members recognized the “urgent need for addressing complex and pressing global issues and challenges including climate change; resource efficiency; air, land, freshwater and marine pollution; biodiversity loss; sustainable consumption and production; urban environmental quality; and other environmental issues.” Key areas of focus on this topic were reducing emissions and fostering resilient development. In accordance with the Paris Agreement, the members emphasized the importance of providing financial resources in order to assist developing members with a green transition.³⁶³¹

At the 2020 Riyadh Summit, the G20 members identified “preventing environmental degradation, conserving, sustainably using and restoring biodiversity, preserving our oceans, promoting clean air and clean water, responding to natural disasters and extreme weather events, and tackling climate change” as being among the most “pressing issues of our time.”³⁶³² They also reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in addressing climate change, in accordance with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

At the 2021 Rome Summit, the G20 members reaffirmed their commitment “to the full and effective implementation of the UNFCCC and of the Paris Agreement.”³⁶³³ Through actions of mitigation, adaptation and finance, the members continue to pursue efforts to limit the global temperature below 2°C. The leaders also committed to scale up adaptation finance in order to address the needs of developing countries. Recalling the Paris Agreement’s aim towards sustainable development, and the eradication of poverty, the members introduced different possible implementations and goals towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

³⁶²⁹ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Shaping an Interconnected World, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 7 February 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-G20-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁶³⁰ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁶³¹ G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Osaka) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

³⁶³² Leader’s Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Riyadh) 21 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-leaders-declaration-1121.html>

³⁶³³ G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration (Rome) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

Commitment Features

On 31 November 2021, G20 leaders adopted the present commitment at the summit hosted by Rome, Italy. The commitment reads as the following: “In this endeavour, informed by the IPCC assessments, we will accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.”³⁶³⁴

The term “endeavour” is to be understood as a “serious determined effort” as well as “activity directed toward a goal.”³⁶³⁵

The term “informed” is to be understood as being “based on the possession of information” or “educated.”³⁶³⁶ In this context, the “information” in question is the IPCC assessments, indicating that actions contributing to compliance on this commitment will be aligned with the IPCC assessments. Actions should coincide with the information in the assessments, as well as with the options outlined relating to climate adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC assessments refer to the assessments made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which “determine the state of knowledge on climate change.”³⁶³⁷ The IPCC was established with the goal of “provid[ing] policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as put[ting] forward adaptation and mitigation options.”

To “accelerate” is understood as the act of “hasten[ing] the progress or development of” a given goal of effort.³⁶³⁸ The definition of this term echoes the sense of urgency that surrounds action on climate change goals, as it signifies a commitment to increase the pace at which members seek to address climate change.

The term “actions” is to be understood as a deed, behaviour, or conduct.³⁶³⁹ In this context, the “actions” in question refer to actions relating to climate change, specifically in the three identified categories of [climate change] mitigation, [climate change] adaptation, and [climate] finance.

The term “mitigation” is to be understood as “the process or result of making something less severe, dangerous, painful, harsh, or damaging.”³⁶⁴⁰ In this context, “mitigation” refers to climate change mitigation, meaning it is to be understood as the process or result of making climate change and its impacts less severe, dangerous, painful, harsh, and damaging. The United Nations Environment Programme defines climate change mitigation as “efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases.” Examples of actions that contribute to climate change mitigation include, but are not limited to, investing in renewable energy, establishing carbon sinks, and placing restrictions on the emissions of greenhouse gases of corporations.

The term “adaptation” is to be understood as “the process of changing to fit some purpose or situation.”³⁶⁴¹ In this context, “adaptation” refers to climate change adaptation, which is defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as “adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in

³⁶³⁴ G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 5 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

³⁶³⁵ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/endeavor>

³⁶³⁶ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/informed>

³⁶³⁷ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations IPCC (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021.

<https://www.ipcc.ch/>

³⁶³⁸ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/accelerate>

³⁶³⁹ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/actions>

³⁶⁴⁰ Mitigation, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mitigation>

³⁶⁴¹ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adaptation>

response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts.”³⁶⁴² The phrase refers to “changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.” Examples of actions that contribute to climate change adaptation include, but are not limited to, investing in infrastructure that is less vulnerable to climate-related disasters, allocating funding to regions that are particularly vulnerable to climate-related disasters, and implementing strategies to address health concerns related to climate change.

The term “finance,” in this context, is to be understood as “money or other liquid resources of a government, business, group, or individual.”³⁶⁴³ In this context, “finance” refers to climate finance, which refers to money or other liquid resources allocated to “support critical infrastructure for adaptation, resilience and the new renewable energy-based economy.”³⁶⁴⁴ In this context, relevant actions towards climate finance include government funding or government incentivized funding by non-state actors. Therefore, examples of actions that contribute to climate finance include, but are not limited to, allocating funding towards renewable energy, allocating funding to support climate action in developing countries, or creating incentives for corporations to allocate funding to climate action.

To “acknowledge” is to be understood as the act of “recognizing [something] as genuine or valid.”³⁶⁴⁵

The term “relevance” refers to “the degree to which something is related or useful to what is happening or being talked about.”³⁶⁴⁶ In this context, the commitment is discussing the degree to which achieving global net zero emissions or carbon neutrality by mid-century is useful for addressing climate change. The term “key” is to be understood as “extremely or crucially important.”³⁶⁴⁷ Therefore, the phrase “key relevance” in this context, indicates that achieving global net zero emissions or carbon neutrality by mid-century is crucially important and useful for addressing climate change.

To “achieve” is to be understood as “reach[ing] a goal.”³⁶⁴⁸ In this context, the goal to be reached is global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century as outlined by the Paris Agreement.

The phrase “global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality” refers to “balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset.”³⁶⁴⁹ Meaning, the overall levels of emissions in the atmosphere are not increasing.

The phrase “mid-century” is to be understood as the year 2050, as that is the year that falls in the middle of the 21st century. This phrase indicates the timeline of the goal of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas

³⁶⁴² What do adaptation to climate change and climate resilience mean?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 5 December 2021. <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/what-do-adaptation-to-climate-change-and-climate-resilience-mean>

³⁶⁴³ Finance, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/finance>

³⁶⁴⁴ Key Findings, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/key-findings>

³⁶⁴⁵ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/acknowledge>

³⁶⁴⁶ Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/relevance>

³⁶⁴⁷ Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/key>

³⁶⁴⁸ Achieve, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/achieve>

³⁶⁴⁹ UN Environment “walks the talk” on carbon neutrality, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 5 December 2021. <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/un-environment-walks-talk-carbon-neutrality>

emissions or carbon neutrality. In this context, it is evident the phrase “mid-century” refers to a specific year, rather than a larger period of time, as the United Nations has stated that “net zero by 2050 is the goal.”³⁶⁵⁰

To “strengthen” is to be understood as “to make stronger.”³⁶⁵¹

The phrase “global efforts” can be broken down into the two words “global” and “efforts.” The term “global” refers to “involving the entire world” and the term “efforts” refers to “the total work done to achieve a particular end.”^{3652,3653} Therefore, the phrase “global efforts” refers to the total work done to achieve a particular end involving the entire world. In this context, the “particular end” is the goal of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, “global efforts” can refer to any collective action taken by a G20 member that contributes to the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. As the phrase “global efforts” indicates a requirement for collective action, G20 members must include at least one action that involves another state. Examples of such actions include, but are not limited to, granting climate funding to developing countries, engaging in joint climate initiatives, working with another state to address the impact of climate change on a shared environmental resource, such as an ocean. An example of an action that would not contribute to compliance of this requirement is engaging in conversations surrounding climate change with the leader of another state; however, any tangible and actionable outcomes of the conversation would be relevant.

The term “required” describes something that is “stipulated as necessary to be done.”³⁶⁵⁴ In this context, the adjective “required” describes the global efforts that are necessary to be done to achieve the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement.

The Paris Agreement is a “legally binding international treaty on climate change [which was] adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.”³⁶⁵⁵ Thus, the “goals of the Paris Agreement” refers to the goals outlined in this treaty. The primary goal of the Paris Agreement is “to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.”³⁶⁵⁶ There are two other principle goals of the Paris Agreement which are the following: “increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”³⁶⁵⁷

In this commitment, both instruments and outcomes are outlined which indicates a more ambitious commitment.³⁶⁵⁸ Nevertheless, both are broad, particularly the outcomes which cannot be achieved, nor are they meant to be achieved, within this G20 cycle. Therefore, the instruments outlined in the commitment are intended to contribute to achieving the outcomes rather than achieve them. The first set of instruments

³⁶⁵⁰ The race to zero emissions and why the world depends on it, United Nations (New York) 2 December 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2021. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/12/1078612>

³⁶⁵¹ Strengthen, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strengthen>

³⁶⁵² Global, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/global>

³⁶⁵³ Efforts, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/efforts>

³⁶⁵⁴ Required, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/required>

³⁶⁵⁵ The Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

³⁶⁵⁶ The Paris Agreement, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

³⁶⁵⁷ Paris Agreement, United Nations (Paris) 2015. Access Date: 5 December 2021. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

³⁶⁵⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7, G20, and BRICS Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 5 December 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

identified in the commitment are [climate] actions across mitigation, adaptation, and finance. The corresponding outcomes are achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by mid-century. The second set of instruments identified in the commitment are stronger global efforts, and the corresponding outcomes are the goals of the Paris Agreement.

This commitment can be characterized as a multiyear “other” commitment, as they declare they are going to accomplish a non-monetary goal over a set number of years. In this case, the goal in question is achieving net zero emissions or carbon neutrality and the set number of years is now until the year 2050. While climate finance is mentioned in this commitment, it nonetheless does not constitute a multiyear financial commitment because there is no specific monetary goal set in the commitment. As well, the mention of climate finance is an instrument to meet the outcome, and thus is not the goal itself.

Addressing the breadth of this commitment, to achieve full compliance, G20 members must take actions on all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance. Further, there is the requirement for some international action due to the mention of global efforts. To achieve partial compliance, the G20 member must take action in one or two of the aforementioned categories, but without an action constituting a global, collective action. For instances of non-compliance, the G20 member has failed to address any of the three categories and has not taken any global, collective actions.

Additionally, addressing the depth of this commitment, relevant items must be actionable. Meaning, complaint actions require something to come into effect and discussions on climate change do not suffice. This is indicated by the use of the word “action” in the commitment. Relevant actions can also include the continuation of past commitments, rather than exclusively focusing on new initiatives. This is evident through the use of the word “accelerate.”

Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member has taken strong action in none of the three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, without including at least one action constituting international, collective action.
0	G20 member has taken strong action in one or two of the three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, without including at least one action constituting international, collective action.
+1	G20 member has taken strong action in all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, with at least one action constituting international, collective action involving at least other state.

*Compliance Director: Jenna P'm
Lead Analyst: Surabhi Pradhan*

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship announced that Argentina joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁶⁵⁹ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least

³⁶⁵⁹ Argentina signed two agreements to reverse deforestation and reduce methane emission, Energía Online (Buenos Aires) 2 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.energiaonline.com.ar/cop26-argentina-firmo-dos-acuerdos-para-revertir-la-deforestacion-y-reducir-las-emisiones-de-metano/>

30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁶⁶⁰ Due to the fact methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship announced that Argentina joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁶⁶¹ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 9 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship announced that Argentina joined a multilateral commitment of 50 countries to develop climate-resilient and low-carbon healthcare systems.³⁶⁶² The plan seeks to improve the readiness of health systems in the face of the threats posed by climate change while also reducing the dependence of said systems on fossil fuels.

On 9 December 2021, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Juan Cabandié; the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Daniel Filmus; the president of the National Parks Administration Lautaro Erratchú; and the Minister of the Interior Wado de Pedro, signed an agreement which outlines the creation of six regional research centres in protected areas across Argentina.³⁶⁶³ These research centres will support existing National Parks in their conservation efforts, as well as with providing environmental education and development activities. The overall goal is to have greater investments in science and technology, and to prioritize the health of future generations.

On 15 December 2021, Minister Cabandié and Governor of San Luis, Alberto Rodríguez Saá announced the signing of an agreement that commits to an investment of ARS67 million by the national Ministry of the Environment to set up the headquarters of the Central National Brigade.³⁶⁶⁴ The objective of this agreement is to improve fire management efforts in the region by centralizing the base of operations for forest fires. The new headquarters will be located in San Luis, and will thus better address fires in the region as well.

On 10 February 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development announced that the National Fire Management Service would receive an additional ARS4 billion to strengthen the fight against forest fires.³⁶⁶⁵ This increased funding comes from Argentina’s National Executive Power and is part of the updated budget for 2022.

³⁶⁶⁰ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁶⁶¹ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁶⁶² Countries commit to develop climate smart health care at COP26 UN Climate Conference, World Health Organization (Glasgow) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2021. <https://www.who.int/news/item/09-11-2021-countries-commit-to-develop-climate-smart-health-care-at-cop26-un-climate-conference>

³⁶⁶³ Cabandié and Filmus signed an agreement for the creation of regional research centers in protected areas, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 9 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/cabandie-y-filmus-firmaron-un-convenio-para-la-creacion-de-centros-regionales-de>

³⁶⁶⁴ Cabandié and Rodríguez Saá signed the agreement to install the new headquarters of the Central National Brigade, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 15 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/cabandie-y-rodriguez-saa-firmaron-el-convenio-para-instalar-la-nueva-sede-de-la-brigada>

³⁶⁶⁵ The Ministry of the Environment received a budget increase for fire management of \$4,000 million, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 10 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/el-ministerio-de-ambiente-recibio-un-aumento-presupuestario-para-el-manejo-del-fuego-por>

On 15 February 2022, Minister Cabandié and Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers Juan Manzur announced the creation of the Federal Campo San Juan Park, specifically protecting an area of more than 5,000 hectares.³⁶⁶⁶ This is the first park created in a program designed to increase total protected land and maritime areas to 17 million hectares.

On March 14 2022, Minister Cabandié, and the mayor of Morón, Lucas Ghi, signed two agreements concerning the enhancement of a sustainable public space and the equipment of urban solid waste management.³⁶⁶⁷ Included in these agreements is a commitment to invest ARS34.3 million into the project.

On 21 March 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, through its Secretary of Climate Change, announced the creation of an ecopark in the municipality of Federación, Entre Ríos.³⁶⁶⁸ This project will receive an investment of ARS28 million to build the ecopark as part of the Common House initiative, which funds projects that improve and preserve the environment and the local standard of living.

On 5 April 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development announced the creation of the National Program of Non-Timber Forest Products, an instrument meant to manage and plan at a national level the sustainable usage of renewable natural resources found in forests and other areas.³⁶⁶⁹ The initiative is aimed at promoting the usage of the country's biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

On 27 May 2022, Minister Cabandié announced a ten-fold increase in the forest protection budget for the Great North region of the country, which accounts for 53 per cent of the nation's forests.³⁶⁷⁰ This initiative is aimed at both improving preservation efforts while also providing the financing to provide the means to achieve said goal.

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Argentina has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, while also taking actions constituting international collective actions. The decision to sign the Global Methane Pledge acts as an action towards climate mitigation and constitutes an international collective action, as 102 other countries are signatories. Committing to the development of a climate-resistant, low-carbon healthcare system acts as an action towards climate adaptation. Finally, the increased budget of the National Fire Management Service supports the goal of climate finance, as forest fires are a common consequence of climate change.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mateo Larrazabal

³⁶⁶⁶The creation of the Campo San Juan Federal Park was announced in Misiones, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 15 February 2022. Translation provided by: Analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2022.

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/se-anuncio-la-creacion-del-parque-federal-campo-san-juan-en-misiones>

³⁶⁶⁷ Cabandié signed agreements with Ghi for a sustainable public space and waste management in Morón, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 14 March 2022. Translation provided by: Google Chrome. Access Date: 22 June, 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/cabandie-firmo-convenios-con-ghi-para-un-espacio-publico-sostenible-y-la-gestion-de>

³⁶⁶⁸ Environment announced the creation of an ecopark in Federación, Entre Ríos, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 21 March 2022. Translation provided by: Analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/ambiente-anuncio-la-creacion-de-un-ecoparque-en-federacion-entre-rios>

³⁶⁶⁹ Environment Created a National Program of Non-Timber Forest Products, Argentine Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Buenos Aires) 5 April 2022. Translation provided by: Analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/ambiente-creo-un-programa-nacional-de-productos-forestales-no-madereros>

³⁶⁷⁰ Cabandié announced an increase in funding for forests at the 10th Assembly of the Governors of the Great North (Buenos Aires) 27 May 2022. Translation provided by: Analyst. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/cabandie-anuncio-un-aumento-de-inversiones-para-bosques-nativos-en-la-10a-asamblea-de>

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Australia joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference.³⁶⁷¹ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 9 November 2021, Prime Minister Scott Morrison and Minister for Industry, Energy and Emissions Reduction Angus Taylor announced the new national Future Fuels and Vehicles Strategy, which aims to reduce emissions in Australia's transportation sector.³⁶⁷² Included in this strategy is a AUD250 million expansion of the Future Fuels Fund, which will be invested into four key areas: public electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refueling infrastructure; heavy and long-distance vehicle technologies; commercial fleets; and household smart charging.

On 10 November 2021, Prime Minister Morrison announced a new AUD1 billion Low Emissions Technology Commercialisation Fund, which will combine AUD500 million of new capital for the Clean Energy Finance Corporation with AUD500 million from private sector investors.³⁶⁷³ The purpose of this fund is to support and encourage the development of new low emissions technology, with the broader goal of achieving net zero emissions by the year 2050.

On 13 December 2021, Prime Minister Morrison announced a new deal with Korea to commit to a zero emissions future through strengthening cooperation on low emission technology.³⁶⁷⁴ Australia has made an initial pledge of AUD50 million to the partnership, with the goal of collectively investing up to AUD100 million. The two countries plan to collaborate on developing a wide range of new technologies, with a specific focus on clean hydrogen and other derivatives.

On 23 December 2021, the National Indigenous Australians Agency announced an AUD75 million funding agreement with the Torres Strait Regional Authority to invest in supporting the locals in caring for the land and the sea.³⁶⁷⁵ This investment would be delivered over the course of seven years and would support actions under the Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait, a guiding framework for enabling Torres Strait communities to continue to sustainably manage and benefit from their land, sea and cultural resources into the future. The overall purpose of this agreement is to support the people of Torres Strait in protecting and preserving the environment, now and in the future.

On 6 January 2022, Prime Minister Morrison announced a new AUD150 million initiative called the Australian Clean Hydrogen Trade Program, which is aimed at attracting overseas investment into clean hydrogen supply

³⁶⁷¹Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁶⁷² Driving consumer choice & uptake of low-emissions vehicles, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/driving-consumer-choice-uptake-low-emissions-vehicles>

³⁶⁷³ Billion dollar fund to drive low emissions technology investment, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 10 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/billion-dollar-fund-drive-low-emissions-technology-investment>

³⁶⁷⁴Australia and Republic of Korea sign new deals on clean energy tech and critical minerals, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 13 December 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/australia-and-republic-korea-sign-new-deals-clean-energy-tech-and-critical-minerals>

³⁶⁷⁵ \$75 million funding boost for Torres Strait Land and Sea Rangers (Canberra) 23 December 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.indigenous.gov.au/news-and-media/announcements/75-million-funding-boost-torres-strait-land-and-sea-rangers>

chains originating in Australia.³⁶⁷⁶ The first round of the program will be concerned with the export of clean hydrogen to Japan, which falls under the Japan-Australia Partnership on Decarbonisation through Technology. The goal of this initiative is to meet Australia's emission targets through collaborating with international partners.

On 28 January 2022, Prime Minister Morrison announced an investment of AUD1 billion to protect the Great Barrier Reef, which will be distributed throughout the next nine years.³⁶⁷⁷ This investment will fund the deployment of new climate adaptation technology, major investments in water quality programs, and state of the art on-water management practices to reduce threats from Crown of Thorns Starfish, protect key species and prevent illegal fishing. More specifically, AUD579.9 million will be allocated to improve water quality; AUD252.9 million will be for reef management and conservation; AUD92.7 million will go towards research and the deployment of world leading reef resilience science and adaptation strategies; and AUD74.4 million will be allocated to community-led projects including species protection, habitat restoration, citizen science programs and marine debris.

On 29 January 2022, Prime Minister Morrison announced an AUD50 million investment into protection and recovery efforts for Australia's koalas.³⁶⁷⁸ This investment, which will be allocated throughout the next four years, will support the restoration of the koala's natural habitat, improve understanding of koala populations, support training in koala treatment and care, and strengthen research into koala health outcomes. More specifically, AUD20 million will go towards habitat and health protection projects; AUD10 million will go towards community-led initiatives; AUD10 million will extend the National Koala Monitoring Program; AUD2 million will go towards improving koala health outcomes; and AUD1 million will go towards koala care, treatment and triage.

On 31 January 2022, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment Deputy Secretary Andrew Tongue announced a new policy concerned with the management of biofouling and international shipping.³⁶⁷⁹ This new policy will require all vessels subject to biosecurity control to provide information relating to biofouling management practices before they arrive in Australia. The purpose of this change in policy is to reduce the risk of marine pests establishing themselves in Australia, which would thus disrupt Australian ecosystems. This policy also has the purpose of bringing Australia in accordance with the International Maritime Organization's 2011 biofouling guidelines.

On 21 February 2022, the Australian Government announced that AUD20 million in funding would be available as part of the next stages of the Methane Emissions Reduction in Livestock program.³⁶⁸⁰ The goal of this program is to use technology to reduce emissions from cattle and sheep as livestock is approximately 10 per cent of Australia's emissions.

On 9 March 2022, Australia and India announced that they will fund six collaborative research projects using the AUD5.2 million in grants provided by the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund.³⁶⁸¹ Projects will focus

³⁶⁷⁶ Australia Japan clean hydrogen trade partnership (Canberra) 6 January 2022. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/australia-japan-clean-hydrogen-trade-partnership>

³⁶⁷⁷ Billion Dollar Reef investment backs Queensland communities (Canberra) 28 January 2022. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/billion-dollar-reef-investment-backs-queensland-communities>

³⁶⁷⁸ Record \$50 million for koalas, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 29 January 2022. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/record-50-million-koalas>

³⁶⁷⁹ Policy puts the brakes on biofouling, Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Canberra) 31 January 2022. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.awe.gov.au/about/news/media-releases/policy-puts-brakes-biofouling>

³⁶⁸⁰ Funding available for technologies to reduce livestock emissions, the Department of Industry, Sciences, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 21 February 2022. Access Date: 21 June 2022. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/funding-available-for-technologies-to-reduce-livestock-emissions>

³⁶⁸¹ Australia-India collaborative research projects share \$5.2 million in grants, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 9 March 2022. Access Date: 18 June 2022. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/australia-india-collaborative-research-projects-share-52-million-in-grants>

on “quantum technologies; groundwater resources management; downstream processing, recycling and tailings reclamation of critical minerals; infection prevention and control; digital health and telemedicine; biomaterials (including bioplastics).” The funding will go towards: “low cost, portable and solar-powered optical sensing technology to monitor groundwater contaminants; research into the structural dynamics of SARS-CoV-2; a versatile protein mimicry platform to deliver bioadhesives for mending soft tissues; advanced recovery of battery materials and rare earth elements from ores and wastes; digital technologies at primary care centres to prevent blindness; [and] quantum-enhanced atomic gravimetry to improve sensing capabilities.”

On 10 March 2022, the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) opened applications for German-Australian Hydrogen Innovation and Technology Incubator (HyGATE).³⁶⁸² HyGATE will provide EUR50 million and AUD50 million to fund initiatives that bring down the cost of hydrogen generation from renewables.

On 24 May 2022, Australia, India, Japan and the United States met in Tokyo to “renew [their] steadfast commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific that is inclusive and resilient.”³⁶⁸³ At this meeting, they launched the “Quad Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Package (Q-CHAMP)” where they will be focusing on the themes of adaptation and mitigation. Alongside Q-CHAMP, the Quad Climate Working Group will work on: “green shipping and ports aiming for a shared green corridor framework building on each Quad country’s input; clean energy cooperation in clean hydrogen and methane emissions from the natural gas sector; strengthening clean energy supply chains, welcoming the contribution of the Sydney Energy Forum; climate information services for developing an engagement strategy with Pacific island countries; and disaster risk reduction, including disaster and climate resilient infrastructure such as the efforts through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). Its coverage includes new cooperation in clean fuel ammonia, CCUS/Carbon Recycling, cooperation and capacity building support to advance high integrity carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, climate-smart agriculture, knowledge sharing on subnational climate actions, and ecosystem-based adaptation.”

On 6 June 2022, Australia released its joint communiqué from its Indonesia-Australia Annual Leaders’ Meeting.³⁶⁸⁴ In this communiqué, newly elected Prime Minister Anthony Albanese affirmed “Australia’s new commitment to a AUD200 million climate and infrastructure partnership with Indonesia. The content of the partnership will be developed between officials and launched as soon as mutually agreed.”

On 16 June 2022, Prime Minister Albanese and Minister for Climate Change and Energy Chris Bowen released Australia’s “updated NDC under the Paris Agreement,” to reduce emissions by 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030, and reach net zero emissions by 2050.³⁶⁸⁵ This includes “AU20 billion investment in Australia’s electricity grid to accelerate the decarbonisation of the grid; An additional AU300 million to deliver community batteries and solar banks across Australia; Up to AUD3 billion investment of from the new National Reconstruction Fund to support renewables manufacturing and low emissions technologies; Powering the Regions Fund to support the development of new clean energy industries and the decarbonisation priorities of existing industry; A further AUD100 million to train 10,000 New Energy Apprentices in the jobs of the future; AUD10 million New Energy Skills Program to provide additional training pathways; The introduction of declining emission baselines for Australia’s major emitters, under the existing Safeguard Mechanism; Australia’s first National Electric Vehicle Strategy, to reduce emissions and accelerate the uptake of electric vehicle; Double existing investment in electric vehicle charging and establish hydrogen refuelling infrastructure – to AUD500 million; The application of new standardised and internationally-aligned reporting requirements for climate risks and

³⁶⁸² Funding available for collaborative German-Australian renewable hydrogen projects, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 10 March 2022. Access Date: 18 June 2022. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/funding-available-for-collaborative-german-australian-renewable-hydrogen-projects>

³⁶⁸³ Quad Join Leaders’ Statement, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 24 May 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/quad-joint-leaders-statement>

³⁶⁸⁴ Joint Communiqué: Indonesia-Australia Annual Leaders’ Meeting, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 6 June 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/joint-communique-indonesia-australia-annual-leaders-meeting>

³⁶⁸⁵ Stronger Action on Climate Change, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 16 June 2022. Access Date: 17 June 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/stronger-action-climate-change>

opportunities for large businesses; A commitment to reduce the emissions of Commonwealth Government agencies to net zero by 2030; Restoring the role of the Climate Change Authority, while keeping decision-making and accountability with Government and introducing new annual Parliamentary reporting by the Minister; [and] bid to host a future Conference of the Parties in Australia with an offer to Pacific partner countries to co-host.”

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Australia has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, while also taking actions constituting international collective actions. The new national Future Fuels and Vehicles Strategy serves as an example of climate mitigation, as the goal is to reduce emissions and thus mitigate the effects of climate change. The AUD50 million investment into the protection of koalas contributes to climate adaptation and the AUD1 billion investment to protect the Great Barrier Reef contributes to climate finance. Finally, the joint efforts with the Republic of Korea to collaborate on low emissions technology serves as an example of an international collective action.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Sylvia Mursbed and Jenna Im

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Brazil joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁶⁸⁶ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁶⁸⁷ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Brazil joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at the COP26.³⁶⁸⁸ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 2 November 2021, the Minister of the Environment Joaquim Leite, in participation of COP26 negotiations, announced that the Brazilian government increased their target of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases

³⁶⁸⁶ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁶⁸⁷ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁶⁸⁸ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

from 43 per cent to 50 per cent by 2030.³⁶⁸⁹ He also confirmed the goal of zero-emission would be achieved between 2050 to 2060 and illegal deforestation will be terminated in 2028.

On 12 January 2022, Brazil published Presidential Decree No. 10936 to announce the revisions on the National Solid Waste Policy.³⁶⁹⁰ The Decree announced the creation of the National Reverse Logistics Program which extends reuse and disposal efforts for commercial goods. This system would be effective in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

On 10 February 2022, Minister of the Environment Joaquim Leite, attended an interview with a Brazil Communication Company.³⁶⁹¹ He stated that the Federal Government would initiate the Methane Zero program within a month. The program would allow public banks to fund the industries to replace methane gas with biofuel. This is a measure to achieve the target of reducing methane emissions by 30 per cent before 2030 which was set during COP26.

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Brazil addressed climate mitigation by increasing the target range of reducing greenhouse gasses emission. It addressed adaptation by implementing a new waste management policy. Lastly, it took collective action by joining the global methane pledge. However, Brazil did not contribute to climate finance.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Wesley Cheung

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 1 November 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, announced investments of up to CAD1 billion for the Climate Investment Funds Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program to help developing countries transition away from coal-powered electricity, and CAD25 million to the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, in partnership with the World Bank, to develop green energy alternatives in low-income countries at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow.³⁶⁹² Prime Minister Trudeau also pledged that Canada will be the first major oil-producing country to reach net zero in the oil sector by 2050.

³⁶⁸⁹ Brazil starts negotiations with good prospects, Ministry of the Environment (Brasilia) 2 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 December 2021. <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/brasil-inicia-agenda-de-negociacoes-com-boas-perspectivas>

³⁶⁹⁰ Federal Government improves National Solid Waste Policy and creates National Reverse Logistics Program, Ministry of the Environment (Brasilia) 13 January 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 February 2022. <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/governo-federal-aperfeicoa-politica-nacional-de-residuos-solidos-e-cria-programa-nacional-de-logistica-reversa>

³⁶⁹¹ Minister Joaquim Leite announces program to transform methane into biofuel, Ministry of the Environment (Brasilia) 10 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 10 February 2022. <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/ministro-joaquim-leite-anuncia-programa-para-transformar-metano-em-biocombustivel>

³⁶⁹² Prime Minister Trudeau Announces Enhanced and Ambitious Climate Action to Cut Pollution at the COP26 Summit, Prime Minister of Canada (Glasgow) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2021/11/01/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-enhanced-and-ambitious-climate>

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Canada joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁶⁹³ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at COP26, is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁶⁹⁴ Because methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Canada joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁶⁹⁵ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 2 November 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau concluded his attendance at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Summit by announcing the implementation of Canada’s Climate Action Incentive, which financially incentivizes businesses and individuals to transition to a green economy.³⁶⁹⁶ He also pledged additional investments up to CAD57.5 million to the poorest developing countries to increase preparedness for climate events.

On 4 November 2021, Canada joined 24 countries in pledging to decrease subsidies to oil and gas companies that have overseas operations and redirecting the funds to clean energy.³⁶⁹⁷ Canada has also announced ending funding to overseas coal plants in addition to oil and gas.

On 5 November 2021, Minister of Natural Resources Jonathan Wilkinson announced an investment of CAD500,000 in collaboration with the International Renewable Energy Agency to support remote communities in the transition to clean energy.³⁶⁹⁸ The federal government will work with Indigenous leaders and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation as part of the Canada-United States-Mexico agreement to deliver models for other countries with similar challenges.

On 9 November 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change announced an investment of CAD10 million over five years to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.³⁶⁹⁹ The investment will be used to fund the necessary actions as listed by the mandate and to support the 2030 Strategy for sustainable development, as well as the Global Methane Pledge to decrease emissions.

³⁶⁹³ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁶⁹⁴ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁶⁹⁵ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁶⁹⁶ Prime Minister Trudeau Concludes Productive United Nations Climate Summit, Prime Minister of Canada (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2021/11/02/prime-minister-trudeau-concludes-productive-united-nations-climate>

³⁶⁹⁷ Canada to Stop Financing Fossil Fuel Projects Abroad by End of 2022, CBC (Calgary) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/bakx-cop26-fossil-fuel-subsidies-1.6236636>

³⁶⁹⁸ Canada Invests in a New Global Initiative for Transitioning Remote Communities to Renewable Energy, Natural Resources Canada (Glasgow) 5 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/11/canada-invests-in-a-new-global-initiative-for-transitioning-remote-communities-to-renewable-energy.html>

³⁶⁹⁹ The Government of Canada Supports Climate and Clean Air Initiatives that will Help Developing Countries Reduce Methane Emissions, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Glasgow) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/11/the-government-of-canada-supports-climate-and-clean-air-initiatives-that-will-help-developing-countries-reduce-methane-emissions.html>

On 17 December 2021, Minister Wilkinson joined Minister Guilbeault to announce two new resources aimed at helping the Atlantic provinces respond to climate change.³⁷⁰⁰ The project recognizes the unique circumstances faced by the Atlantic provinces on climate-related disasters and joined forces with them to launch CLIMAtlantic, providing CAD1.65 million over three years to support the mitigation and adaptation in those provinces, as well as providing education and resources to residents.

On 28 January 2022, Canada joined the Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation Coalition along with 15 countries and organizations.³⁷⁰¹ The Coalition works in collaboration with its members to accelerate the transition into a more sustainable agricultural process.

On 8 February 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced an investment totaling CAD450,000 to two Canadian organizations and their zero-emission vehicle projects, providing the education, tools, and information to support Canadians in their transition to electric vehicles.³⁷⁰² The funding is part of Natural Resources Canada's Zero-Emission Vehicle Awareness Initiative.

On 12 February 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau attended the One Ocean Summit hosted in France to announce Canada's membership in several new global initiatives on waste reduction and ocean protection, including the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment.³⁷⁰³ As one of over 500 businesses and governments, Canada will support a "legally binding global agreement" at the United Nations to reduce plastic pollution, in addition to existing domestic policies on the accountability of major plastic waste producers.

On 22 February 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD20 million investment to the Steel Reef Infrastructure Corporation in Saskatchewan to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas productions.³⁷⁰⁴ The funding will be used in new technologies to capture and transfer the methane emissions to prevent them from being released into the atmosphere, and is expected to "permanently avoid" approximately 410,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

On 24 March 2022, Minister Wilkinson attended and pledged CAD8 million at an International Energy Agency meeting in Paris. The investment will be directed towards the Agency's Clean Energy Transition Programme to help developing countries with their transitions to renewable energy and aid in their current energy demands.³⁷⁰⁵

On 1 April 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault, and Minister Wilkinson, attended the GLOBE Forum 2022 along with other government ministers and announced an investment of

³⁷⁰⁰ Government of Canada Announces New Resources to Strengthen Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Atlantic Provinces, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 17 December 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/12/government-of-canada-announces-new-resources-to-strengthen-adaptation-and-resilience-to-climate-change-in-the-atlantic-provinces.html>

³⁷⁰¹ Canada Joins International Sustainable Agriculture Production and Food Systems Coalition, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 28 January 2022. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/01/canada-joins-international-sustainable-agriculture-production-and-food-systems-coalition.html>

³⁷⁰² Canada Raising Awareness on Zero-Emission Vehicles in Canada, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 8 February 2022 <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/canada-raising-awareness-on-zero-emission-vehicles-in-canada.html>

³⁷⁰³ Canada Joins International Initiatives to Cut Plastic Pollution and Protect our Oceans, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 11 February 2022. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/02/11/canada-joins-international-initiatives-cut-plastic-pollution-and>

³⁷⁰⁴ Minister Wilkinson Marks Progress in Reducing Methane Emissions in Saskatchewan, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/02/minister-wilkinson-marks-progress-in-reducing-methane-emissions-in-saskatchewan.html>

³⁷⁰⁵ Minister Wilkinson Advances Energy Security and the Global Transition to Net Zero at the International Energy Agency Ministerial, Natural Resources Canada (Paris) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/03/minister-wilkinson-advances-energy-security-and-the-global-transition-to-net-zero-at-the-international-energy-agency-ministerial.html>

CAD12 million through Natural Resources Canada's Clean Growth and Energy Innovation Programs to support the development of clean technologies.³⁷⁰⁶

On 1 April 2022, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry Francois-Philippe Champagne announced an investment of over CAD27 million through Sustainable Development Technology Canada to fund the development of green climate technology at the GLOBE Forums. The investment will also support the decarbonization of Canada's economy.³⁷⁰⁷

On 7 April 2022, the government released the 2022 budget, including new investments to aid the development of alternative energy sources and carbon capture. The Government highlights a CAD3 billion investment to build a national network of charging stations and making zero-emission vehicles more affordable for Canadians.³⁷⁰⁸ CAD1.7 billion will go to the electric vehicle purchase incentive program, and CAD400 million is planned over the next five years to improve the accessibility of zero-emission vehicles in remote communities.³⁷⁰⁹

On 11 April 2022, Minister Wilkinson, announced a CAD32.2 million investment through the Low Carbon Economy Fund to support the expansion of two Indigenous-owned hydro power plants in British Columbia. The completed project will increase energy production by 8.5 megawatts, and will be transferred to Yukon through a new transmission line, built to deliver clean energy in the northern territories.³⁷¹⁰

On 28 April 2022, Minister Wilkinson announced a CAD5 million investment to the Deep Retrofit Challenge, which makes residential and commercial buildings in Toronto more energy efficient. The project aims to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent. Builders and owners in Toronto will also receive guidance from the federal government on the technical processes of achieving low-emissions standards.³⁷¹¹

On 29 April 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced a joint investment with the Government of Quebec to support the construction of an energy-efficient cement plant in the province. The federal investment of CAD17.5 million is delivered through the Low Carbon Economy Fund, a national initiative aimed at reducing carbon emissions and implementing green technologies.³⁷¹²

On 29 April 2022, Minister of the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario Helena Jaczek announced a CAD10 million contribution to Innovation Guelph to support the i.d.e.a. fund, which supports

³⁷⁰⁶ Government of Canada Advances Climate Action at GLOBE Forum, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Vancouver) 1 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-advances-climate-action-at-globe-forum.html>

³⁷⁰⁷ Government of Canada Advances Climate Action at GLOBE Forum, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Vancouver) 1 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-advances-climate-action-at-globe-forum.html>

³⁷⁰⁸ Government of Canada Releases Budget 2022, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-releases-budget-2022.html>

³⁷⁰⁹ Making Electric Vehicles More Affordable for Quebecers and Quebec Businesses, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Saint-Jérôme) 14 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/04/making-electric-vehicles-more-affordable-for-quebeckers-and-quebec-businesses0.html>

³⁷¹⁰ Minister Wilkinson Announces \$32.2 Million to Support the Atlin Hydro Expansion Project, Natural Resources Canada (Whitehorse) 11 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/04/minister-wilkinson-announces-322-million-to-support-the-atlin-hydro-expansion-project.html>

³⁷¹¹ Canada Invests in Deep Energy Retrofits for Buildings in Toronto, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 28 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/04/canada-invests-in-deep-energy-retrofits-for-buildings-in-toronto.html>

³⁷¹² Canada and the Government of Quebec Invest in Climate Action Project by Ciment Quebec, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Saint-Basile) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/04/canada-and-the-government-of-quebec-invest-in-climate-action-project-by-ciment-quebec.html>

local businesses in the innovation and implementation of green technologies. The fund covers over 240 businesses and will create 840 jobs in the southern Ontario area.³⁷¹³

On 5 May 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced a CAD2.8 million investment through the federal Low Carbon Economy Fund to support the Northern First Nations Home Retrofit Program. The Program aims to increase energy affordability to the Northern First Nations by replacing and improving existing structures in individual households. The project is expected to reduce 16,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas.³⁷¹⁴

On 24 May 2022, Minister Guilbeault announced an investment of CAD20 million over the next four years to support the west African countries of Ghana, Liberia, The Gambia and Togo with their systems of climate change measurements. The measurement, reporting and verification systems are designed to help countries to better track climate activities and allow for timely mitigation and adaptation, a process essential in the fight against climate change.³⁷¹⁵

On 31 May 2022, Minister Guilbeault hosted over 30 leaders in the sixth Ministerial on Climate Action in Sweden. At the conference, Canada confirmed the goal of reaching CAD100 billion in climate finance to developing countries by 2023 and committed to donating at least 20 per cent of the recently doubled climate finance fund to this initiative. MoCA6 aimed to help less developed countries with their climate transition by encouraging financing from major economies.³⁷¹⁶

On 1 June 2022, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Northern Affairs announced an investment of CAD21.6 million to 14 Indigenous communities as part of the Indigenous Off-Diesel Initiative. Each project will receive up to CAD1.6 million to fund their clean energy projects and create new opportunities within the field of renewable energy for Indigenous Canadians.³⁷¹⁷

On 2 June 2022, Minister Guilbeault, joined the Honourable Bhupender Yadav, India's Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to sign a memorandum of understanding. Both sides committed to mutual collaboration and exchange of information on decarbonization, zero-emissions, pollution and renewable energy.³⁷¹⁸

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the

³⁷¹³ Government of Canada Invests \$10 Million to Support Green Innovators Across Southwestern Ontario, Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario (Guelph) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/economic-development-southern-ontario/news/2022/04/government-of-canada-invests-10-million-to-support-green-innovators-across-southwestern-ontario.html>

³⁷¹⁴ \$2.2-billion Expansion of the Low Carbon Economy Fund to Support Projects Like Northern First Nations Home Retrofit Program, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Regina) 5 May 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/05/22-billion-expansion-of-the-low-carbon-economy-fund-to-support-projects-like-northern-first-nations-home-retrofit-program.html>

³⁷¹⁵ Minister Guilbeault Travels to Ghana and Announces \$20 Million to Help Four African Countries with Data Systems Needed to Fight Climate Change, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Accra) 24 May 2022. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/05/minister-guilbeault-travels-to-ghana-and-announces-20-million-to-help-four-african-countries-with-data-systems-needed-to-fight-climate-change.html>

³⁷¹⁶ Canada Hosts Over Thirty Climate Leaders in Sweden to Make Progress on the Environmental Goals Set Out in the Paris Agreement, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Stockholm) 31 May 2022. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/05/canada-hosts-over-thirty-climate-leaders-in-sweden-to-make-progress-on-the-environmental-goals-set-out-in-the-paris-agreement.html>

³⁷¹⁷ Canada Announces Continued Support for Indigenous-Led Clean Energy Projects, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 1 June 2022. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2022/06/canada-announces-continued-support-for-indigenous-led-clean-energy-projects.html>

³⁷¹⁸ Canada and India Sign Memorandum of Understanding to Establish Stronger Cooperation on Environmental Protection and Climate Action, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Stockholm) 2 June 2022. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/06/canada-and-india-sign-memorandum-of-understanding-to-establish-stronger-cooperation-on-environmental-protection-and-climate-action.html>

Paris Agreement. Canada has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance. Progressive climate plans such as their investment into the clean air coalition contribute towards climate mitigation. The resources to support the Atlantic provinces adapt to climate change contribute to climate adaptation. The investment of CAD450,000 into zero-emissions vehicles contributes towards climate finance. Finally, the decision to join the global methane pledge and investments to help developing countries in their adaptation to climate change constitute international collective actions.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Katherine Zhang

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that China joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference.³⁷¹⁹ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 29 November 2021, the National Energy Administration signed 15 documents on clean energy, green financial investments, and nuclear power at the 3rd China-Russia Energy Business Forum in Beijing.³⁷²⁰ The two sides proposed and committed to continued Chinese-Russian cooperation on the energy sector.

On 30 December 2021, the National Energy Administration signed a cooperation agreement with the Chinese Meteorological Administration on the development of wind and solar energy resources, to improve extreme weather warning systems, and maintain stable energy supply using renewable sources.³⁷²¹ The agreement aims to expand the promotion of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality through the integration of energy and meteorological research.

On 24 January 2022, the National Energy Administration signed an agreement with the Agricultural Bank of China to establish a collaborative partnership, which will seek to improve and accelerate green energy within the energy sector.³⁷²² Included in this agreement, is a CNY3 trillion investment by the Agricultural Bank of China into the energy sector, over the next five years. The National Energy Administration will focus on industrial planning within the energy sector while the Agricultural Bank of China will focus on high level finances.

On 22 February 2022, the Ministry of Commerce issued a joint document with the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, outlining 22 key areas in

³⁷¹⁹Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁷²⁰ The 3rd China-Russia Energy Business Forum Held in Beijing, National Energy Administration (Beijing) 29 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. http://www.nea.gov.cn/2021-11/29/c_1310340869.htm

³⁷²¹ The National Energy Administration and the China Meteorological Administration signed a strategic cooperation framework agreement, National Energy Administration (Beijing) 3 December 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. http://www.nea.gov.cn/2021-12/03/c_1310350071.htm

³⁷²² The National Energy Administration and the Agricultural Bank of China signed a strategic cooperation agreement, National Energy Administration (Beijing) 24 January 2022. Access Date: 12 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. http://www.nea.gov.cn/2022-01/24/c_1310438493.htm

promoting sustainable lifestyles in the Chinese economy.³⁷²³ The Implementation Plan for Promoting Green Consumption is designed to strengthen green technologies, provide institutional reforms on related policies, and certify commercial products that meet the evaluation criteria.

On 25 March 2022, the People's Bank of China announced the establishment of carbon emission reduction support for commercial banks.³⁷²⁴ The toolkit includes financial aid to existing green and low-carbon industries, as well as further support to promote the transition into a green economy.

On 19 April 2022, Minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment Huang Renqiu signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between China and the state of California.³⁷²⁵ The memorandum included joint agreements on strengthening bilateral cooperation on addressing climate change.

On 19 April 2022, the Ministry of Education issued a comprehensive plan to enhance the higher education system's capacity to provide adequate training regarding carbon peaking and carbon neutrality.³⁷²⁶ The plan incorporates green energy and low-emission education into the teaching system and provides new opportunities for research and innovation in post-secondary institutions.

On 30 May 2022, the State Council released the Notice of High-Quality Development Implementation Plan, which gave in-depth directions on the incorporation of hydro and wind energy into the power grid. The Plan committed to accelerating the construction of new green power plants to adapt to the evolving demand of clean energy, as well as strengthening international cooperation in the industry.³⁷²⁷

On 3 June 2022, Chinese ambassador to Fiji Qian Bo joined Prime Minister of Fiji Frank Bainimarama to sign a memorandum of mutual understanding. China promised to invest in Fiji's climate adaptation and mitigation capacities and construct solar projects. The memorandum is a continuation of the south-south cooperation between the two countries started in 2014.³⁷²⁸

China has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. China has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, while also taking actions constituting international collective actions. By signing the Declaration on Forests and Land Use, China has contributed to climate mitigation. Cooperative relationships with developing countries in the Pacific Island region constitute a collective action. The agreement with the Chinese Meteorological

³⁷²³ By 2025, the Market Share of Green and Low-Carbon Products Will Increase Significantly, Green Consumption Will Accelerate to the Mainstream, Government of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 22 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 May 2022. http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2022-02/22/content_5674933.htm

³⁷²⁴ The Central Bank Will Set Up Carbon Emission Reduction Support Tools to Guide the Flow of Financial Resources to Green and Low-Carbon Industries, State council Information Office (Beijing) 26 March 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <http://www.scio.gov.cn/xwfbh/xwfbh/wqfbh/44687/45192/xgbd45199/Document/1701326/1701326.htm>

³⁷²⁵ The Ministry of Ecology and Environment Signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation with California, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (Beijing) 19 April 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 May 2022. https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202204/t20220419_975182.shtml

³⁷²⁶ Notice of the Ministry of Education on Printing and Distributing the Work Plan for Strengthening the Construction of the Talent Training System for Higher Education with Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality, Ministry of Education (Beijing) 24 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 15 May 2022. http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A08/s7056/202205/t20220506_625229.html

³⁷²⁷ National Energy Administration on Promoting New Energy in the New Era, Notice of High-Quality Development Implementation Plan, National Energy Administration (Beijing) 30 May 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 June 2022.

³⁷²⁸ China and Fiji Sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Material Assistance for South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (Beijing) 3 June 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 June 2022.

Administration to improve extreme weather warning signs contributes to climate adaptation. The CNY3 trillion into the energy sector contributes to climate finance.

Thus, China receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Katherine Zhang

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that France joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁷²⁹ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁷³⁰ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that France joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁷³¹ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 3 November 2021, Minister of Ecological Transition Barbara Pompili announced an action plan to accelerate the development of photovoltaics, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.³⁷³² Measures include placing additional solar projects on buildings and unused land, including mandatory solar panels on warehouses and parking lots. The action sets a target of 1,000 solar projects on public land by 2025.

On 4 November 2021, Minister Pompili signed a new sector contract for energy transition industries for 2021-2023.³⁷³³ The contract aims to accelerate the energy transition while developing French industry and jobs in this sector, through bringing together various energy transition industries to work collaboratively on renewable energy.

On 5 November 2021, Minister of Agriculture and Food Julien Denormandie announced the launch of a new seeds and plants plan for sustainable agriculture.³⁷³⁴ The plan outlines various measures aimed to increase the

³⁷²⁹ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁷³⁰ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁷³¹ Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁷³² Barbara Pompili presents 10 measures to accelerate the development of photovoltaics, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 3 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/barbara-pompili-presente-10-mesures-accelerer-developpement-du-photovoltaique>

³⁷³³ New energy systems: a new sector contract signed by Barbara Pompili, Agnès Pannier-Runacher and all the players in the sector, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 4 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/nouveaux-systemes-energetiques-nouveau-contrat-filiere-signe-barbara-pompili-agnes-pannier-runacher>

³⁷³⁴ Launch of the new plan Seeds and plants for sustainable agriculture: a new version of the plan at the service of agroecology, adaptation to climate change and food sovereignty (Paris) 8 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/lancement-du-nouveau-plan-semences-et-plants-pour-une-agriculture-durable>

diversity of plant varieties, produce sustainable and environmentally friendly produce, support the development of new agricultural techniques to adapt to climate change, and provide scientific advice to the Government.

On 8 November 2021, Minister Pompili announced 10 measures to accelerate the development of renewable energy projects with local governance, including the development of 1,000 new local governance projects, and working with financial players to simplify access to bank financing within the framework of these projects.³⁷³⁵ France aims to increase the share of renewable energy as a portion of the total energy consumption to 33 per cent by 2030.

On 15 November 2021, Minister Pompili announced the installation of the National Council for the Circular Economy, which will provide information, consultations, and monitoring of progress on issues related to climate resilience and national waste.³⁷³⁶ The Council will also support a national strategy to ban single-use plastic packaging.

On 7 December 2021, Minister Pompili launched the French branch of the Space Climate Observatory.³⁷³⁷ This agency will examine and monitor the impacts of climate change at the local level by combining data from satellite observations with other sources.

On 10 December 2021, Minister Pompili announced EUR420 million to accelerate the development of industrial biotechnologies and the manufacture of biosourced products for use as sustainable fuels.³⁷³⁸ Industrial biotechnologies and biosourced products can be a solution to environmental degradation and climate change by helping to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, act as a carbon sink by absorbing carbon from the atmosphere, act as a substitute for other harmful compounds, and be more recyclable and reusable.

On 14 December 2021, Minister Pompili launched the call for projects to support innovation in building energy systems and air treatment. This aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings and decrease the carbon output.³⁷³⁹

On 15 December 2021, Minister Delegate for Transport Jean-Baptiste Djebbari launched the National Observatory for Daily Carpooling.³⁷⁴⁰ This aims to allow France to track data on carpooling practices, assess the impact of government measures, and allow local authorities to rapidly adapt their public policies to reduce carbon emissions from the total number of vehicles on the road.

On 23 December 2021, Minister Denormandie; Minister Delegate for Industry Agnès Pannier-Runacher; and Secretary General for Investment Guillaume Boudy; announced the launch of the opening three new calls for

³⁷³⁵ Citizen renewable energies: Barbara Pompili announces 10 measures to accelerate the development of local governance projects, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 8 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/energies-renouvelables-citoyennes-barbara-pompili-annonce-10-mesures-accelerer-developpement-des>

³⁷³⁶ Installation of the National Circular Economy Council by Barbara Pompili, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 15 November 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/installation-du-conseil-national-leconomie-circulaire-barbara-pompili-lundi-15-novembre-2021>

³⁷³⁷ Acting against climate change from space (Paris) 7 December 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/agir-contre-le-changement-climatique-depuis-l-espace>

³⁷³⁸ Investments for the future: Barbara Pompili and Agnès Pannier-Runacher announce 420 million euros to accelerate the development of industrial biotechnologies and the manufacture of biosourced products in France, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 10 December 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/investissements-davenir-barbara-pompili-et-agnes-pannier-runacher-annoncent-420-millions-deuros>

³⁷³⁹ Investing in the France of 2030: launch of the call for projects "Support for innovation in building energy systems and air treatment", Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 14 December 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/investir-dans-france-2030-lancement-lappel-projets-soutien-linnovation-dans-systemes-energetiques-et>

³⁷⁴⁰ Jean-Baptiste Djebbari launches the National Observatory of Daily Carpooling, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 15 December 2021. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/jean-baptiste-djebbari-lance-lobservatoire-national-du-covoiturage-quotidien>

projects to support the deployment of innovative food systems solutions, funded by EUR207 million.³⁷⁴¹ These projects will help develop more climate change resilient crops and livestock, the development of eco-friendly agricultural infrastructure, and agricultural practices that preserve soil and water.

On 6 January 2022, France declared that, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the installation of heating or hot water production equipment running on fuel oil will be prohibited from July 2022.³⁷⁴² Any new equipment installed for heating or hot water production in residential or commercial buildings using other energy sources must also comply with a greenhouse gas emissions ceiling.

On 10 January 2022, France announced an additional EUR100 million to depollute and reconvert wasteland from industrial or urban development sites, to reduce consumption of natural, agricultural and forest areas by 2032, and mitigate the contributions to climate change.³⁷⁴³

On 19 January 2022, the French Development Agency announced four new projects in collaboration with Vietnam, aimed to help adapt farmers to the effects of climate change and increase agricultural resiliency.³⁷⁴⁴

On 8 February 2022, the French Development Agency announced EUR800,000 to support the development of sustainable fisheries in Indonesia.³⁷⁴⁵ The agreements include preliminary studies in four ports, including environmental, social, economic and climatic studies, as part of efforts to adapt fisheries to climate change.

On 10 February 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced France's new energy strategy, based on renewable energies and nuclear energy.³⁷⁴⁶ France announced its intention to increase wind and solar energy. France announced that it would no longer close any active nuclear reactors, with the exception for safety reasons, and would extend the life cycle of all currently active nuclear power plants beyond 50 years. In addition, 6 new reactors will be built by 2050, and studies will be launched for the construction of an additional 8 reactors.

On 10 February 2022, President Macron announced EUR500 million for several projects aimed at supporting new research and models of nuclear reactors, including in nuclear fission and fusion.³⁷⁴⁷ These projects are aimed at improving the production, efficiency, and cleanliness of nuclear power plants. President Emmanuel

³⁷⁴¹ Investing in the France of 2030: 3 new calls for projects to accelerate agricultural and food transitions (Paris) 23 December 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/investir-dans-la-france-de-2030-3-nouveaux-appels-projets-pour-accelerer-les-transitions-agricoles>

³⁷⁴² The end of new oil or coal boilers from July 1, 2022 (Paris) 10 January 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. service-public.fr/particuliers/actualites/A15413

³⁷⁴³ The Government adds an additional 100 million euros to the wasteland recycling fund and announces 30 new winners of two calls for projects, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 10 January 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/gouvernement-abonde-100-millions-deuros-supplementaires-fonds-recyclage-des-friches-et-devoile-30>

³⁷⁴⁴ France And Vietnam: Boosting Farmers' Resilience In The Face Of Climate Change, French Development Agency (Paris) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/france-and-vietnam-boosting-farmers-resilience-face-climate-change>

³⁷⁴⁵ Oceans: A New Franco-Indonesian Partnership For More Sustainable Fisheries, French Development Agency (Paris) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/oceans-new-franco-indonesian-partnership-more-sustainable-fisheries>

³⁷⁴⁶ France's new energy strategy (Paris) 2 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/la-nouvelle-strategie-energetique-de-la-france>

³⁷⁴⁷ FRANCE BY 2030 | OPENING OF THE CALL FOR "INNOVATIVE NUCLEAR REACTORS" PROJECTS (Paris) 9 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/france-de-2030-ouverture-de-l-appel-a-projets-reacteurs-nucleaires-innovants>

Macron also announced EUR50 million for a research program on technology for energy systems, and EUR400 million to support industry adoption of renewable energies through the launch of call for projects.³⁷⁴⁸

On 11 February 2022, at the One Ocean Summit, the President Macron announced that the French Southern Territories' nature reserve would be extended.³⁷⁴⁹ While protecting the biodiversity of the area, the nature reserve areas also absorb carbon dioxide, helping combat climate change.

On 14 February 2022, Minister Djebbari announced EUR65 million in aid for subsidising the use of heavy electric vehicles, including the construction of electric charging stations for electric vehicles.³⁷⁵⁰ The subsidy can cover up to 65 per cent of the cost difference between an electric vehicle and its diesel equivalent, as well as up to 60 per cent of the cost of electric recharging stations. Transport is amongst the sectors that contribute the most to climate change, and this measure is aimed at reducing the carbon output of the logistics and freight transport industry.

On 17 February 2022, Minister Pompili announced EUR100 million in new funding for new energy saving projects, under the Energy Savings Certificates program.³⁷⁵¹ These programs include reducing energy consumption caused by the use of digital technology, providing support to small and medium sized enterprises to reduce their energy use, supporting municipalities with renovating public lighting to save electricity.

On 2 March 2022, Minister Pompili issued a decree that government subsidies for connecting biomethane production facilities to natural gas networks would be increased from 40 per cent to 60 per cent.³⁷⁵² This effort will facilitate the development of new biomethane production facilities. This measure is aimed to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and transition to more sustainable sources of energy.

On 4 March 2022, Minister Denormandie signed a contract with the President of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Forest Property, Marie Bureau.³⁷⁵³ The contract aims to strengthen the actions of private forest owners in the sustainable management of wood and the transition to low-carbon production and energy use.

On 9 March 2022, Minister Pompili announced EUR450 million for a call for projects to develop new solutions to improve the recyclability of materials, such as paper and cardboard, textiles, and composite materials.³⁷⁵⁴ This call for projects aims to develop solutions that improve the design of materials to make them easier to recycle and to develop new technologies to make recycled materials easier to incorporate into new

³⁷⁴⁸ FRANCE 2030: the President of the Republic announces €2 billion to support breakthrough innovation and its industrialization in the field of renewable energies and new nuclear power in France (Paris) 10 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/france-2030-le-president-de-la-republique-annonce-2-mdeu-pour-le-soutien-a-l-innovation-de-rupture>

³⁷⁴⁹ One Ocean Summit, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 11 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/one-ocean-summit-president-republique-annonce-lextension-reserve-naturelle-nationale-des-terres>

³⁷⁵⁰ Energy Transition in Road Transportation, Ministry of Ecological Transition (Paris) 14 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/transition-energetique-du-transport-routier-annonce-du-nouveau-dispositif-soutien-poids-lourds>

³⁷⁵¹ Barbara Pompili announces an investment of nearly 100 million euros in 5 new energy saving programs (Paris) 17 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/barbara-pompili-annonce-investissement-pres-100-millions-deuros-dans-5-nouveaux-programmes>

³⁷⁵² The Government facilitates the development of renewable gas production (Paris) 15 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/gouvernement-facilite-developpement-production-gaz-renouvelable>

³⁷⁵³ Signing of the 2022-2026 Objectives and Performance Contract of the National Forest Property Center (Paris) 4 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/signature-du-contrat-dobjectifs-et-de-performance-2022-2026-du-centre-national-de-la-propriete>

³⁷⁵⁴ Investing in the France of 2030 (Paris) 9 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/investir-dans-france-2030-developper-et-soutenir-linnovation-toutes-etapes-chaine-du-recyclage-des>

manufactured goods. These measures are aimed at helping France transition to a circular economy and reduce energy consumption.

On 11 March 2022, France issued a decree that allows for new uses of treated wastewater, such as cleaning roads and replenishing groundwater.³⁷⁵⁵ This measure is aimed at conserving water, which is becoming scarce as a result of climate change, as well as helping France transition to a circular economy.

On 14 March 2022, Prime Minister Jean Castex announced the launch of two wind turbine farms in the Mediterranean.³⁷⁵⁶ The Prime Minister launched a competitive bidding process for the development of these wind turbine farms. These wind turbine farms are expected to eventually produce enough electricity to support 2.9 million people, reducing reliance on non-renewable sources of energy.

On 16 March 2022, Minister Pompili announced EUR150 million to support the increased heat fund intervention credits by 40 per cent.³⁷⁵⁷ This will allow local authorities and companies to finance the replacement of heating systems running on natural gas with renewable energies (e.g. biomass, geothermal energy).

On 17 March 2022, France announced an increase in the MaPrimeRénov grant by EUR1,000.³⁷⁵⁸ This grant subsidizes individuals who wish to replace their gas or oil powered boiler with a renewable powered heater. An increase in the grant will make it more affordable to purchase a renewable heating system, thus reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

On 18 March 2022, France adopted a decree approving the National Strategy for the Development of Rail Freight.³⁷⁵⁹ The National Strategy aims to improve and expand on rail travel, which produces less carbon emissions and pollution than road transportation. The National Strategy outlines 72 concrete measures which aim to improve the service of rail networks, improve the infrastructure of rail freight development, and develop connections with ports and rivers.

On 29 March 2022, Minister Pompili signed a new contract between the government and the Electricity Transport Network.³⁷⁶⁰ The contract will support France's transition to net carbon energy consumption, and outlines 40 strategic objectives to help the Electricity Transport Network adapt to renewable energy. Measures include long-term planning for future renewable energy projects at sea, supporting the decarbonization of the Network, and increasing the resiliency of the electrical network.

³⁷⁵⁵ Better sharing of water resources: the Government allows new uses for treated wastewater (Paris) 11 March 2022.

Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/mieux-partager-ressource-en-eau-gouvernement-permet-nouveaux-usages-des-eaux-usees-traitees>

³⁷⁵⁶ The Prime Minister launches offshore wind power in the Mediterranean and announces France 2030 measures to strengthen our energy sovereignty (Paris) 14 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/premier-ministre-lance-leolien-en-mer-en-mediterranee-et-annonce-des-mesures-france-2030-renforcer>

³⁷⁵⁷ A Resilience Plan to secure our supplies and get out of our dependence on fossil fuels (Paris) 17 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/plan-resilience-securer-nos-approvisionnements-et-sortir-notre-dependance-aux-energies-fossiles>

³⁷⁵⁸ The Government announces a €1,000 increase in MaPrimeRénov (Paris) 17 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/gouvernement-annonce-1000-eu-daugmentation-maprimerenov-partir-du-15-avril-tout-changement-systeme>

³⁷⁵⁹ Publication of the decree approving the National Strategy for the Development of Rail Freight (Paris) 23 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/parution-du-decret-approuvant-strategie-nationale-developpement-du-fret-ferroviaire>

³⁷⁶⁰ Signature of the new public service contract between the State and RTE (Paris) 29 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/signature-du-nouveau-contrat-service-public-entre-letat-et-rte>

On 30 March 2022, France issued a decree that bans heated or air-conditioned terraces.³⁷⁶¹ Infringements can be fined up to a maximum of EUR1,500. This measure is aimed at reducing energy waste from heating or cooling outdoor spaces.

On 5 April 2022, France issued a decree that requires delivery platforms with more than 50 workers to use a set amount of low emissions vehicles with two or three wheels, bicycles and electrically assisted bicycles.³⁷⁶² The share of the platforms' vehicles that must be low emissions vehicles with two or three wheels, bicycles and electrically assisted bicycles must be a minimum of 20 per cent by 2023, increasing over time until it reaches 100 per cent by 2030.

On 6 April 2022, France issued an ordinance to help adapt housing to coastal erosion caused in part by climate change and rising sea levels. The ordinance creates a new type of lease for buildings located by a coastline, which allows for early termination of leases in case the safety of individuals and property cannot be guaranteed.³⁷⁶³ The ordinance allows for deviation from existing construction and zoning law in coastal areas if existing measures conflict with relocating property to safer conditions in the case of coastline erosion.

On 13 April 2022, Minister Pompili, Minister Denormandie; Minister Pannier-Runacher; and Secretary of State for Biodiversity Bérangère Abba announced an additional EUR100 million for the 6 water management agencies in France.³⁷⁶⁴ The additional funding will help support agricultural sectors to adapt to climate change, help local authorities reduce the risk of water shortages, and help build the resiliency of natural environments by reducing water pollution and promoting the refill of groundwater.

On 13 April 2022, France issued a decree that prohibits advertisers from marketing a product or service as carbon neutral, unless they present a graph of greenhouse gas emissions over the entire life cycle of the product or service, as well as the methods of offsetting residual emissions.³⁷⁶⁵ These elements must be easily accessible to the public and updated on an annual basis. This measure is aimed to inform the public on carbon neutral products and services, and prevent greenwashing.

On 22 April 2022, France announced a zero-interest rate loan to purchase new or used vehicles, electric or rechargeable hybrids, in low mobility emission zones that exceed acceptable levels of air quality standards.³⁷⁶⁶ Loans of up to EUR30,000 for purchases and EUR10,000 for rentals can be offered to individuals as well as small businesses. Low mobility emissions zones in Paris and the Metropolises of Greater Paris, Lyon, Aix-Marseille and Rouen are eligible for the program.

³⁷⁶¹ Decree No. 2022-452 of March 30, 2022 relating to the ban on the use of heating or air conditioning systems in the public domain outdoors (Paris) 30 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045442336>

³⁷⁶² Climate and resilience law: a new decree for the greening of vehicles used in connection by delivery platforms (Paris) 6 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/loi-climat-et-resilience-nouveau-decret-verdissement-des-vehicules-utilises-dans-mise-en-relation>

³⁷⁶³ Climate and Resilience Law: publication of the ordinance governing the development of coastal territories exposed to the retreat of the coastline (Paris) 7 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/loi-climat-et-resilience-publication-lordonnance-encadrant-lamenagement-des-territoires-littoraux>

³⁷⁶⁴ Risk of drought (Paris) 29 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/risque-secheresse>

³⁷⁶⁵ Decree No. 2022-539 of April 13, 2022 relating to carbon offsetting and claims of carbon neutrality in advertising (Paris) 13 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045570611>

³⁷⁶⁶ Decree No. 2022-615 of April 22, 2022 relating to the experimentation of an interest-free loan to finance the acquisition of a vehicle whose carbon dioxide emissions are less than or equal to 50 grams per kilometer (Paris) 22 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045640111>

On 25 April 2022, France issued a decree that requires natural gas suppliers to contribute to the production of biogas.³⁷⁶⁷ Natural gas suppliers can fulfill these requirements by directly producing biogas injected into a natural gas network, or by acquiring certificates from biogas producers.

On 25 April 2022, Minister of the Armed Forces Florence Parly approved a Climate & Defense ministerial strategy.³⁷⁶⁸ The Ministry of the Armed Forces will commit to developing knowledge and forecasting capabilities for the strategic challenges posed by climate change, adapt defense tools to challenges caused by climate change, and collaborate with other ministries and governments on defense issues related to climate change.

On 26 April 2022, France issued a decree which makes converting heavy vehicles with internal combustion engines into heavy vehicles with electric motors eligible for an electric retrofit bonus.³⁷⁶⁹ A subsidy will be offered to cover up to 40 per cent of the cost of converting the vehicle. This measure is aimed to reduce the amount of emissions that come from heavy vehicles, which account for 23 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions in France.

On 26 April 2022, France issued a decree that domestic flights for aircraft operators subject to the EU Emissions Trading System are required to offset greenhouse gas emissions from flights.³⁷⁷⁰ For the year 2022, operators must offset 50 per cent of their emissions, increasing to 100 per cent of their emissions from 2024. Operators of aircraft generating more than 1,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year are required to report to the Ministry of Ecological Transition their emissions from previous year, as well as an offset report outlining the reductions and sequestrations of these declared emissions.

On 26 April 2022, France issued a decree that changes the rules for the classification of heating and cooling networks.³⁷⁷¹ This decree helps promote the networks' development in priority areas, and thus encourage local authorities to pursue the development of renewable energies and the fight against greenhouse gas emissions. This classification makes it possible to connect new buildings to a heating or cooling network or to replace a heating or cooling installation located in the priority area perimeter of the network.

On 29 April 2022, France issued a decree that regulates the environmental claims of companies and makes consumer information on the environmental claims required on products.³⁷⁷² This information needs to be available at the time of purchase of the products, and will need to let consumers know the proportion of recycled material, their recyclability, the presence of hazardous substances, precious metals or rare earths, or their compostability or their reusability. This measure is aimed at reducing product waste and energy usage, and thus contributing to a circular economy.

From 9 May to 20 May 2022, France participated in the COP15 on Desertification.³⁷⁷³ France announced a contribution of EUR155 to the Abidjan initiative launched by Côte d'Ivoire, which will support sustainable agricultural production practices, especially in the production of cocoa beans.

³⁷⁶⁷ Decree No. 2022-640 of April 25, 2022 relating to the system of biogas production certificates (Paris) 25 April 2022.

Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045653118>

³⁷⁶⁸ Climate & defence: a draft ministerial strategy proposed by the armed forces staff (Paris) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/climat-defense-projet-strategie-ministerielle-propose-letat-major-armees>

³⁷⁶⁹ Creation of an electric retrofit premium for heavy vehicles (Paris) 28 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/creation-dune-prime-au-retrofit-electrique-vehicules-lourds>

³⁷⁷⁰ Decree No. 2022-667 of April 26, 2022 relating to the offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions (Paris) 26 April 2022.

Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045667400>

³⁷⁷¹ Decree No. 2022-666 of April 26, 2022 relating to the classification of heating and cooling networks (Paris) 26 April 2022.

Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045667347>

³⁷⁷² Decree No. 2022-748 of April 29, 2022 relating to consumer information on the environmental qualities and characteristics of waste-generating products (Paris) 29 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000045726094>

³⁷⁷³ France participating in COP15 on Desertification (Paris) 9 May 2022. Access Date: 1 June 2022.

<https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/les-mesures-du-gouvernement-pour-faire-face-a-la-secheresse>

On 26 May 2022, Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne announced several measures to help farmers with drought and economic hardship.³⁷⁷⁴ Measures include policies on preserving water resources, organizing drought committees at local levels, EUR400 million for farmers to help mitigate the consequences of the war in Ukraine, and setting up a crop insurance project. The Prime Minister also announced that the funding for crop protection materials and irrigation equipment would be doubled to EUR40 million.

France has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. France has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, while also taking actions constituting international collective actions. France is addressing climate mitigation through the commitment to renewable and nuclear energy (e.g. facilitating the production of biomethane, wind, solar, and nuclear power plants); as well as working to reduce emissions through the subsidizing of low emission alternatives for transportation (e.g. developing railways, carbon offsetting aviation industries).. France is addressing climate adaptation by providing financial support to those most affected by climate change (e.g. farmers), and combating the effects of drought, coastal erosion, and wetland habitat loss associated with climate change. France is addressed climate finance by providing financial incentives for private companies to develop projects to address climate change (e.g. research on new nuclear or biomass technology) and for individuals to adapt lifestyle choices that reduce their carbon emissions (e.g. subsidies to switch to renewable energy boilers and low emissions vehicles). France is contributing to international collective by providing funding to other countries (e.g. South Africa) to help them transition to low emissions energies, as well as signing international agreements on climate action (e.g. Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance).

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lucy (Peng Lu) Cai

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, by promoting green energy, climate financing and fossil fuel reduction policies. Germany has further used collective action by engaging in multilateral agreements hosted by the United Nations.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced Germany joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁷⁷⁵ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁷⁷⁶ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Germany joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁷⁷⁷ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention

³⁷⁷⁴ Government measures for farmers against drought (Paris) 26 May 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 1 June 2022. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/actualite/les-mesures-du-gouvernement-pour-faire-face-a-la-secheresse>

³⁷⁷⁵ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁷⁷⁶ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁷⁷⁷ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 8 November 2021, Germany announced their support for developing countries in regards to the adaptation of climate change with EUR150 million.³⁷⁷⁸ This financial support will assist in funding Global environment facilities. This international financing will allow the poorest countries to help mitigate climate change.

On 11 November 2021, Germany committed under a joint declaration to introduce a nuclear-free European Union Taxonomy.³⁷⁷⁹ Under this new policy, Germany will monitor climate neutrality by using the nuclear-free European Union policies to ensure that products are marked as sustainable use or finance nuclear power. This allows Germany to be a global leader in sustainable finance.

On 11 November 2021, Germany in partnership with the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the European Union created an agreement with South Africa after COP26 to phase out coal.³⁷⁸⁰ The focus will be to transition the electricity generation from coal combustion to other sustainable forms of energy.

On 13 November 2021, Germany announced their strength support for the Santiago Network to assist with the damaging effects of climate change in developing countries.³⁷⁸¹ Germany has pledged EUR10 million to helping developing countries amongst the Santiago Network with loss and damages that occur with climate change.

On 14 November 2021, Germany, under the Paris Agreement agreed to change the double-counting policy for emission reductions.³⁷⁸² Thus, emission reductions may only be counted once either in the purchasing country or the country where the measure is implemented, allowing emission trading to help increase climate action.

On 1 December 2021, Germany pledged EUR7.5 million to support school cycle paths in Landau as an initiative to reduce carbon emissions and promote climate protection.³⁷⁸³ This funding will aid to support designated bicycle roads and the construction of wheel friendly streets to promote climate protecting through the means of cycling.

³⁷⁷⁸ Germany supports developing countries in adapting to climate change with a further 150 million euros, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/deutschland-unterstuetzt-entwicklungslaender-bei-der-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel-mit-weiteren-150-millionen-euro>

³⁷⁷⁹ Joint Declaration for a nuclear-free EU Taxonomy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer (Berlin) 11 November 2021. Access Date: 16 February 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/topics/reports/report/joint-declaration-for-a-nuclear-free-eu-taxonomy>

³⁷⁸⁰ Germany supports South Africa in the coal phase-out, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer (Berlin) 11 November 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/deutschland-unterstuetzt-suedafrika-beim-kohleausstieg>

³⁷⁸¹ Germany strengthens Santiago network to develop new solutions for dealing with losses and damage for developing countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer (Berlin) 13 November 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/deutschland-staerkt-santiago-netzwerk-um-neue-loesungen-zum-umgang-mit-verlusten-und-schaeden-fuer-entwicklungslaender-zu-entwickeln>

³⁷⁸² COP26 adopts high standards for global trade in greenhouse gas emission reductions, Natural Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer (Berlin) 14 November 2021. Access Date: 16 February 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/pressrelease/cop26-adopts-high-standards-for-global-trade-in-greenhouse-gas-emission-reductions>

³⁷⁸³ Federal Ministry for the Environment supports school cycle paths in Landau with 7.5 million euros Federal Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer (Berlin) 24 November 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/bundesumweltministerium-foerdert-schul-radwege-in-landau-mit-75-millionen-euro>

On 13 December 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection announced further funding for electric vehicles with the intention to switch to clean mobility.³⁷⁸⁴ These financial incentives will increase electric mobility and increase climate projection.

On 23 December 2021, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection pledged 900 million towards green hydrogen initiatives to provide the advancement of this international market.³⁷⁸⁵

On 16 March 2022, Germany and Norway agreed to hydrogen imports.³⁷⁸⁶ This joint venture allows for the increase of renewable energies and energy efficiency and will reduce the consumption of fossil fuels for both parties.

On 25 May 2022, Germany joined the US in signing a joint declaration on the cooperation of their two houses on environmental issues.³⁷⁸⁷ This joint agreement will assist in solving current commonalities of environmental challenges on both ends and promote bilateral cooperation.

Germany has taken strong action in all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, with at least one action constituting international, collective action involving at least one other state. Germany has contributed to climate mitigation through joining the global methane pledge, which also constitutes an international collective action. Germany has contributed to climate adaptation and climate finance through their pledge EUR10 million to help developing countries in the Santiago Network with loss and damages that occur with climate change.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jennifer Lam

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, by promoting green energy, advancing climate justice and waste-free policy frameworks. India has further used collective action to promote marine research and resource management.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that India joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁷⁸⁸ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference, is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁷⁸⁹

³⁷⁸⁴ Habeck extends innovation premium for electric cars until the end of 2022 - Habeck: "After that, we will focus the funding even more on climate protection, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection (Berlin) 13 December 2021.

Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/12/20211213-habeck-verlangert-innovationspramie-fur-e-autos-bis-ende-2022-habeck-danach-richten-wir-die-forderung-noch-starker-auf-klimaschutz-aus.html>

³⁷⁸⁵ 900 million euros for hydrogen project H2Global -Habeck "Starting with the ramp-up of the hydrogen economy", Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection (Berlin) 23 December 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2022.

<https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2021/12/20211223-900-millionen-euro-fuer-wasserstoffprojekt-h2global.html>

³⁷⁸⁶ Germany and Norway agree on cooperation for hydrogen imports, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection (Berlin) 16 March 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022.

<https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2022/03/20220316-deutschland-und-norwegen-vereinbaren-zusammenarbeit-fur-wasserstoff-importe.html>

³⁷⁸⁷ Germany and the United States of America deepen their environmental cooperation, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection (Berlin) 25 May 2022. Access Date: 9 June 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/deutschland-und-die-vereinigten-staaten-von-amerika-vertiefen-ihre-umweltpolitische-zusammenarbeit>

³⁷⁸⁸ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁷⁸⁹ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

Because methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 24 November 2021, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs of India approved the continuation of the research and development scheme O-SMART (Ocean Services, Modeling, Application, Resources and Technology).³⁷⁹⁰ This program will assist in the research and technology development that would assist in the capacity building of the oceanographic field. This scheme would strengthen India's oceanography and technology development.

On 17 December 2021, India in partnership with Vietnam, signed a memorandum of understanding with the intention of scientific and technical cooperation in marine science and ecology.³⁷⁹¹ This joint partnership between India and Vietnam aims to further scientific and applied research in regards to advancing ocean science and further improve the understanding of oceans. This partnership also provides collective research in marine science and ecology between both countries. This Memorandum of Understanding will be valid for the period of five years.

On 3 February 2022, India merged two national afforestation programs to make a budgetary head. The purpose of these programs is to help find degraded forest areas.³⁷⁹² This effort has allowed for greater green efforts and better tree plantation promotion to assist in climate change efforts.

On 17 February 2022, India announced their Green Hydrogen Policy with the intention to bring down the global warming levels by transitioning their fossil fuel-based stocks to Green Hydrogen/ Green Ammonia as the energy carriers and as chemical feedstock for different sectors.³⁷⁹³

India has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. India has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, including an action that constitutes an international collective action. This can be seen with the decision to join the global methane pledge. However, India has not taken actions towards climate adaptation or climate finance.

Thus, India receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jennifer Lam

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³⁷⁹⁰ Cabinet approved continuation of the umbrella scheme "Ocean Services, Modelling, Application, Resources and Technology (O-SMART)," Ministry of Earth Science, (New Delhi) 24 November 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022.

<https://moes.gov.in/sites/default/files/pib-1774581.pdf>

³⁷⁹¹ India and Vietnam today signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) towards promoting scientific and technical cooperation in marine science and ecology, Ministry of Earth Science, (New Delhi) 17 December 2021. Access Date: May 15 2022.

<https://moes.gov.in/sites/default/files/PIB1782766.pdf>

³⁷⁹² National afforestation programmes to improve the forest cover, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (New Delhi) 3 February 2022. Access Date: 16 February 2022. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1795073>

³⁷⁹³ Green Hydrogen Policy, Ministry of Policy, (New Delhi) 17 February 2021. Access Date: May 15 2022.

https://mnre.gov.in/img/documents/uploads/file_f-1645102285075.pdf

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Indonesia joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁷⁹⁴ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁷⁹⁵ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Indonesia joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁷⁹⁶ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 15 November 2022, Indonesia introduced a carbon tax, costing a minimum rate of IDR30 per kilogram of CO₂ equivalent.³⁷⁹⁷ The regulation introduced a cap-and-trade system, along with a fund to be established to facilitate carbon trading.

On 8 February 2022, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, and the French Development Agency, signed an agreement to support the development of sustainable fisheries in Indonesia.³⁷⁹⁸ The agreements include preliminary studies in four ports, including environmental, social, economic and climatic studies, as part of efforts to adapt fisheries to climate change.

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Indonesia has taken action in one identified category of climate action: mitigation and climate finance, through its Global Methane Pledge but does not meet the climate finance and adaptation components necessary to achieve full compliance for this commitment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Lucy (Peng Lu) Cai

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³⁷⁹⁴ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁷⁹⁵ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁷⁹⁶ Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁷⁹⁷ Indonesia introduces carbon trading policy to reduce emission, Reuters (Jakarta) 15 November 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/indonesia-introduces-carbon-trading-policy-reduce-emission-2021-11-15/>

³⁷⁹⁸ Oceans: A New Franco-Indonesian Partnership For More Sustainable Fisheries, French Development Agency (Paris) 8 February 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/oceans-new-franco-indonesian-partnership-more-sustainable-fisheries>

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Italy joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁷⁹⁹ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸⁰⁰ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Italy joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸⁰¹ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 27 December 2021, Minister of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry Stefano Patuanelli, signed two decrees in which funds were allocated to companies recovering from natural disasters and adverse climatic events³⁸⁰². In these decrees, EUR70 million was allocated to companies suffering from disasters that occurred between 2019 and 2021, while EUR13 million was allocated to companies suffering from disasters that occurred in 2021.

On 27 May 2022, the General Directorate of the Mountain Economy and Forests adopted the provision that allocates EUR420 million to the National Forest Strategy between 2022-2023.³⁸⁰³ Among the goals of this strategy is to increase the biological diversity of forest ecosystems and to prevent or repair damage caused by natural and anthropogenic risks.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Italy has taken strong actions towards climate mitigation, climate adaptation, climate finance, and has taken actions that constitute international collective actions. The decision to join both the Global Methane Pledge and the Declaration on Forests and Land Use contribute to climate mitigation and are international collective actions. The allocation of funding to companies recovering from natural disasters and adverse climatic events contribute to both climate adaptation and climate finance.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Sylvia Mursbed and Jenna Im

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by

³⁷⁹⁹ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸⁰⁰ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸⁰¹ Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁰² Minister Patuanelli signs the decrees for 83 million euros in compensation to companies for natural disasters, Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (Rome) 27 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2021. <https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/17699>

³⁸⁰³ 420 million for the implementation of the National Forest Strategy: funds available for 2022 and 2023 allocated by the 2022 Stability Law, Ministry of Agricultural, Food, and Forestry Policies (Rome) 27 May 2022. Translation provided by: Google Chrome. Access Date: 26 June, 2022.

or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced Japan's "Net-zero by 2050" plan which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46 per cent in fiscal year 2030 from 2013 levels.³⁸⁰⁴ The plan includes a JPY2 trillion Green Innovation Fund to develop better batteries, synthetic fuels, and other commodities essential to electric vehicle production. Japan will invest USD14.8 billion in climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation and approximately USD240 million to help finance global forestry conservation.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Japan joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸⁰⁵ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take "national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline." Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Japan joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸⁰⁶ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 14 January 2022, Japan announced it will provide USD13 million in emergency grant aid to the Philippines to assist in recovering from damages caused by Typhoon Odette.³⁸⁰⁷ The emergency grant aid will fund humanitarian assistance activities through international nongovernmental organizations providing food, shelter, and health services. This constitutes climate change adaptation through the provision of financial support to a country facing the adverse effects of climate change.

On 4 February 2022, the government announced it will provide USD2.44 million in emergency grant aid to Tonga following damages caused by a volcanic eruption and tsunami.³⁸⁰⁸ The aid will help the implementation of humanitarian assistance through the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme. This constitutes climate change adaptation through the provision of financial support to a country facing the adverse effects of climate change.

On 22 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Japan has contributed USD6 million to the Adaptation Fund, a multilateral climate fund assisting developing countries in adapting to the adverse effects of climate change.³⁸⁰⁹ The initiative aims to address the Paris Agreement's emphasis on aiding vulnerable developing countries. This constitutes climate change adaptation through financing a multilateral instrument that assists developing countries in adapting to worsening climate conditions.

³⁸⁰⁴ COP26 World Leaders Summit Statement by Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/100_kishida/statement/202111/_00002.html

³⁸⁰⁵ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸⁰⁶ Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁰⁷ Emergency Grant Aid for the Philippines in Response to Typhoon Disaster, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 January 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000244.html

³⁸⁰⁸ Emergency Grant Aid in response to the volcanic eruption and tsunami in the Kingdom of Tonga, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 February 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000255.html

³⁸⁰⁹ Japan's contribution to the Adaptation Fund (AF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 25 March 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000351.html

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Japan has taken strong action in all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, with at least one action constituting international, collective action involving at least one other state. Japan's investment of USD14.8 billion in climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation contributes to climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance. Further, their decision to join the global methane pledge constitutes an international collective action.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kenji Tan

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Korea joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸¹⁰ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸¹¹ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Korea joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸¹² The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 29 December 2021, the Ministry of Environment signed an agreement with Incheon Metropolitan City, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea Productivity Center, Korea Green Foundation, and Hyundai Steel to recycle spent coffee grounds.³⁸¹³ The aim is to recycle 200,000 tons of coffee grounds into a sawdust substitute of deodorant which will save up to KRW20 billion in waste processing costs as well as reduce carbon emissions by 338kg/ton. This constitutes to adapting industrial policy to help mitigate waste and emissions.

On 12 January 2022, the Ministry of Environment announced its plan for 2022 with three core tasks: full implementation for carbon neutrality, integrated water management, and expansion of inclusive environmental

³⁸¹⁰ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸¹¹ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸¹² Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸¹³ Reusing Coffee Grounds as Precious Resources for Livestock Farmers, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 29 December 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=10&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1498420&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

services.³⁸¹⁴ Each core task is accompanied by an in depth plan on how it will be achieved. The Ministry aims at keeping on track for the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction goal and 2050 carbon neutrality commitment with measures including scrapping old diesel vehicles and promoting eco-friendly electric appliances in households.

On 26 January 2022, the Ministry of Environment announced the government will implement a deposit system for disposable cups in major fast food and café chains from 10 June 2022.³⁸¹⁵ The plan will have consumers pay a KRW300 deposit per disposable cup which can be reclaimed when returning the cup to any of the 38,000 stores that will be subject to the deposit system. The disposable cups, both paper and plastic, will then be sent to recycling companies. As recycling saves energy, this policy will reduce carbon emissions. As of 20 May 2022, the government has decided to postpone the implementation of this policy to December 2022, acknowledging that many small to medium-sized businesses are struggling to recover from the effects of the pandemic.³⁸¹⁶

On 27 January 2022, Minister of Environment Han Jeoung Ae committed to strengthen the national environmental health services to protect socially vulnerable groups that are particularly susceptible to extreme temperatures.³⁸¹⁷ Environmental health experts will visit 1,500 low-income households to assess living conditions and the ministry aims to provide indoor heaters and air purifiers as needed as part of climate change adaptation measures.

On 14 March 2022, Minister Han Jeoung Ae simplified the requirements for recycling used coffee grounds of coffee shops which had been classified as household waste.³⁸¹⁸ As a household waste, their disposal options were either by landfilling or incineration which created unnecessary carbon emissions. This change addresses climate change mitigation by aiming to reduce emissions by allowing coffee grounds to be a circular resource.

On 24 March 2022, Minister Han Jeoung Ae signed a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of a “Special Hydrogen Mobility Zone” with Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government, Pyeongtaek City, Hyundai Motor Company, SK E&S, Hyundai Glovis, and Korea Gas Technology Corporation.³⁸¹⁹ The project involves supplying 850 hydrogen-powered commercial vehicles for Pyeongtaek City, including trucks and buses, to replace the much higher carbon-emitting internal-combustion engine vehicles. The Ministry of Environment will assist the project through administrative and financial support.

³⁸¹⁴ The Ministry of Environment announces a plan for 2022, Ministry of Environment (Seoul) 12 January 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1501800&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸¹⁵ Government to charge KRW 300 deposit per disposable cup starting from June 10 of this year, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 26 January 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=10&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1505560&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸¹⁶ The Deposit Scheme for Disposable Cups will be Postponed until December 2022, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 20 May 2022. Access Date: 5 June 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1526830&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸¹⁷ The Ministry of Environment to strengthen environmental health services for socially vulnerable groups, Ministry of Environment (Seoul) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 11 February 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1505880&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸¹⁸ Korea Now Allows Used Coffee Grounds Recycling Without Permit, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 18 March 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=20&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1514740&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸¹⁹ Pyeongtaek to lead conversion of commercial vehicles to hydrogen fuel cell, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=10&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1516720&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

On 31 March 2022, Minister Han Jeoung Ae signed a memorandum of understanding on the pilot projects for greener delivery services with the Seoul Metropolitan Government, the Korea Automobile Environmental Association, and Coupang e-commerce company.³⁸²⁰ The projects will aim to create wireless charging stations for electric trucks that are suitable for logistics and provide a mechanism to allow companies to convert internal-combustion engine trucks into electric trucks. This action contributes to an adaptation in the service industry to reduce vehicular carbon emissions.

On 26 April 2022, the Cabinet passed a partial amendment of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources which will see fifteen plastic products becoming subject to recycling obligations.³⁸²¹ This contributes to an adaptation in industrial practices that mitigates greenhouse gas emissions.

On 9 May 2022, Minister Han Jeoung Ae and Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, Bat-Ulzii Bat-Erdene, signed an “Implementing Arrangement for Cooperation on Paris Agreement Article 6 Cooperative Approach (Agreement for Global GHG Reduction)” and an “Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Cooperation.”³⁸²² The agreement specifies how the signatories will cooperate in responding to climate change through sharing policies and establishing a joint committee to monitor the implementation. This action satisfies the global effort aspect of the commitment by working with another country to address climate change.

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Korea has taken strong action to address climate mitigation and adaptation, and has also taken action constituting international, collective action involving at least one other state. Their climate plan for 2022 contributes to climate mitigation, and their strengthened national environmental health services contribute towards climate adaptation. In leading the creation of the “Special Hydrogen Mobility Zone,” the Ministry of Environment has provided financial support for climate change mitigation. Further, the decision to join the global methane pledge constitutes an international collective action.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kenji Tan

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³⁸²⁰ Public and Private Sectors to Improve Electric Truck Charging System in Logistics, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 4 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=10&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1517850&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸²¹ Recycling Obligations Reinforced for fifteen Plastic Products, Including Industrial Films, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1522620&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

³⁸²² Korea and Mongolia to Pursue Cooperation in the Mitigation of GHG in Accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, Ministry of Environment (Sejong) 9 May 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1523930&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

On 2 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced Mexico joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸²³ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸²⁴ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced Mexico had formally joined the Declaration on Forests and Land Use that was drafted at COP26.³⁸²⁵ The document pushes for the conservation and restoration of forests and other torrential ecosystems, improving rural livelihoods, redesigning agricultural policies, and promoting food security.³⁸²⁶

On 13 December 2021, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources announced a new protected natural area located in the municipalities of Mexquitic de Carmona, San Luis Potosí, Villa de Reyes and Villa de Arriaga in the state of San Luis Potosí.³⁸²⁷ This area spans over 111,000 hectares and is made up of ecosystems that are crucial for the conservation of biological diversity with over 700 species of plants and 300 species of animals.

On 3 February 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources announced an agreement in which the Federal Maritime-Terrestrial Zone in Isla Chica, Holbox, Quintana Roo is designated a protected area.³⁸²⁸ Included in this agreement are actions for the protection, conservation and sustainable management of the resources in the region.

On 8 February 2022, the National Agency for Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection of the Hydrocarbons Sector signed a coordination agreement with the Government of the State of Puebla to improve mechanisms for the disclosure and compliance with the law that regulates the protection of the environment in the hydrocarbons sector, as well as releasing emissions into the atmosphere and managing of waste from it.³⁸²⁹ This coordinated effort will identify and share information about situations with higher risks of causing environmental damage, with the goal of preventing negative outcomes.

On 22 February 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources unveiled the General Strategy for Territorial Planning, an effort in coordination with the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial, and Urban Development.³⁸³⁰ It aims to shift the uses of land into a model that is more fair, balanced, and sustainable. The

³⁸²³Mexico joins the Global Methane Pledge at COP26, Ministry of Foreign Relations (Mexico City) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/mexico-joins-the-global-methane-pledge-at-cop26?idiom=en>

³⁸²⁴ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸²⁵Mexico joins COP26 Declaration on Forests and Land Use, Ministry of Foreign Relations (Mexico City) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/mexico-joins-cop26-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use>

³⁸²⁶Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸²⁷ Government of Mexico declares Sierra de San Miguelito Natural Protected Area, in SLP, Mexican Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico City) 13 December 2021. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/gobierno-de-mexico-declara-area-natural-protegida-a-la-sierra-de-san-miguelito-en-slp?idiom=es>

³⁸²⁸ Semarnat issues Agreement for the protection of the Federal Maritime-Terrestrial Zone in Isla Chica, Holbox, Quintana Roo, Mexican Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico City) 3 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/emite-semarnat-acuerdo-para-la-proteccion-en-zona-federal-maritimo-terrestre-en-isla-chica-holbox-quintana-roo?idiom=es>

³⁸²⁹ Collaboration of the hydrocarbon sector in Puebla, Mexican Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico City) 8 February 2022. Translation provided by Google Chrome. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/colaboracion-del-sector-hidrocarburos-en-puebla?idiom=es>

³⁸³⁰ General Strategy for Territorial Planning Unveiled (Mexico City) 22 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/presentan-estrategia-general-por-la-planeacion-territorial?idiom=es>

policy is part of a broader push to help plan areas in a way that integrates both the needs of communities and the environment, which thereby protects local areas while guaranteeing improvements in wellbeing.

On 24 March 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources signed two agreements with the State of Tlaxcala which will allow for the prevention, control, mitigation, remedy, and repair of the damage incurred by the environment and natural resources by the various economic sectors within the state.³⁸³¹ This is created in hopes of promoting economic activity that is conscious of the need to protect the environment while also creating mechanisms to adapt to the effects of climate change.

On 1 April 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources established a Critical Habitat zone in the mountainous wetlands of La Kisst and María Eugenia in the town of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas.³⁸³² Through the creation of this mechanism, the Ministry is striving to ensure the protection and conservation of the flora and fauna residing in the ecosystems of La Kisst and María Eugenia.

On 19 April 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the government of the State of Nayarit signed a collaboration agreement that allows for participatory urban planning of the municipality of Bahía de Banderas and thus allow for sustainable development in the region.³⁸³³ Through this initiative, it is hoped that new policies are developed that allow for sustainable development in the region of Bahía de Banderas-Vallarta.

On 25 May 2022, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the government of Yucatan signed and ratified agreements to allow for coordinated efforts to tackle issues of land use planning, pig farms and the Federal Maritime-Terrestrial Zone.³⁸³⁴ The agreements are targeting the objective of harmonizing legislative instruments of different levels of government in the nation, allowing for cross-government collaboration in environmental issues in the state of Yucatan.

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Mexico has taken strong actions towards climate mitigation through initiatives like creating new environmentally protected areas and building frameworks to encourage more sustainable planning practices. Further, the decision to join both the Global Methane Pledge and the Declaration on Forest and Land Use constitute international collective actions. Additionally, establishing collaboration agreements with lower levels of governments supports the goal of climate adaptation by formalizing procedures to better deal with the impacts of climate change. Nevertheless, Mexico has yet to take concrete steps toward the goal of climate financing.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Mateo Larrazabal

³⁸³¹ Collaboration of the environmental sector with the government of Tlaxcala (Mexico City) 24 March 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/colaboracion-de-sector-ambiental-con-el-gobierno-de-tlaxcala?idiom=es>

³⁸³² A Critical Habitat is established in the Mountain Wetlands of La Kisst and María Eugenia, in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas (Mexico City) 1 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/se-establece-el-habitat-critico-en-los-humedales-de-montana-la-kisst-y-maria-eugenia-en-san-cristobal-de-las-casas-chiapas?idiom=es>

³⁸³³ The Federal, Nayarit, and Bahía de Banderas Governments join efforts in Municipal, Ecological, and Participatory Planning (Mexico City) 19 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/suman-esfuerzos-gobiernos-federal-de-nayarit-y-bahia-de-banderas-en-ordenamiento-ecologico-y-participativo-municipal?idiom=es>

³⁸³⁴ Semarnat and the Government of Yucatan strengthen cooperation to address high-priority environmental issues (Mexico City) 25 May 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 June 2022. <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/semarnat-y-gobierno-de-yucatan-fortalecen-cooperacion-para-atender-conflictos-ambientales-prioritarios?idiom=es>

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Russia joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference.³⁸³⁵ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Russia has taken action towards climate mitigation through signing the Declaration on Forests and Land Use. Further, this agreement constitutes a collective international action. Russia has not taken actions towards climate adaptation or climate finance.

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Jyoti Kalsi and Jenna Im

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation, and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Saudi Arabia joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸³⁶ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference, is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.” Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 23 December 2021, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Executive Affairs, Abdulhadi bin Ahmed Al-Mansoori, increased the energy efficiency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters by 31.98 per cent.³⁸³⁷ By upgrading the air-conditioning, lighting and control systems, over 5.59 million kilowatt-hours or 3,700 metric tons of harmful carbon emissions will be saved annually.

³⁸³⁵ Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸³⁶ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸³⁷ "Tarsheed" completes the implementation of the work of raising energy efficiency and reducing its consumption in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building, Saudi Press Agency (Riyadh) 23 December 2021. Translation provided by: Google Translate. Access Date: 9 February 2022. <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2315407>

On 24 January 2022, the Ministry of Economy & Planning signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology.³⁸³⁸ The three-year agreement primarily facilitates collaboration in research for sustainable development, especially with respect to offshore coastal systems, desert agriculture and low carbon fuels. Additionally, it creates programs in talent and capacity development as well as innovation inducement.

On 26 April 2022, the Government of the government of Saudi Arabia signed an agreement to purchase between 50,000 and 100,000 electric vehicles over a ten-year period.³⁸³⁹ The agreement aims to reduce carbon emissions through adoption of these vehicles and by promoting the manufacture and development of environmentally friendly vehicles.

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Saudi Arabia has taken actions to address climate mitigation, but has not taken any actions to address climate adaptation or climate finance. The efforts of the government in increasing the energy efficiency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters, conducting research in sustainable development and making its fleet of vehicles environmentally friendly contributed towards climate mitigation. By joining the global methane pledge, Saudi Arabia contributed to climate mitigation and engaged in an international collective action.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Farhan Sakkir Karepilakkiyil

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, President Cyril Ramaphosa, announced that South Africa will cooperate with France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union to strive toward “a just transition to a low carbon economy and a climate-resilient society.”³⁸⁴⁰ The South African government submitted a revised Nationally Determined Contribution to reduce domestic carbon emissions with the range of 420 CO₂-eq and 350 CO₂-eq by 2030. In this partnership, supporting countries would finance USD8.5 billion within the next three to five years to aid South Africa to undergo the transition for investing in renewable energy or the development of new low-carbon industries.

On 29 March 2022, four tree species were added to the list of protected trees in South Africa.³⁸⁴¹ This designation prohibits anyone from cutting, damaging, or owning the tree unless they were granted express permission from the Minister to do so.

³⁸³⁸ MEP & KAUST sign MoU to advance Vision 2030 efforts and SDGs in Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Economy & Planning (Riyadh) 24 January 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.mep.gov.sa/en/MediaCenter/News/Pages/-MEP-&-KAUST-sign-MoU-to-advance-Vision-2030-efforts-and-SDGs-in-Saudi-Arabia.aspx>

³⁸³⁹ Saudi Arabia Enters into an Agreement with Lucid to Purchase up to 100,000 Electric Vehicles, Ministry of Finance (Riyadh) 26 April 2022. Access Date: 10 May 2022. https://www.mof.gov.sa/en/mediacenter/News/Pages/news_26042022.aspx

³⁸⁴⁰ Presidency on International Partnership to Support a Just Transition to a Low Carbon Economy and a Climate Resilient Society, South African Government (Pretoria) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 15 December 2021. <https://www.gov.za/speeches/presidency-international-partnership-support-just-transition-2-nov-2021-0000>

³⁸⁴¹ Four tree species added to list of protected trees in South Africa, Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (Cape Town) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 25 June 2022. https://www.dffe.gov.za/mediarelease/protectedtreespecies_newtreesadded

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to take strong action in all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, and at least 1 action constituting international, collective action involving other states. South Africa addressed climate mitigation through the partnership with France, Germany, the UK and the US, which also constitutes an international collective action. However, South Africa did not contribute towards climate adaptation or climate finance.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Wesley Cheung

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that Turkey joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference.³⁸⁴² The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 1 June 2022, the “Vocational and Technical Education Cooperation Protocol” was signed between the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of National Education.³⁸⁴³ This agreement aims to follow the developments in the field of agriculture and to train the qualified manpower needed by the agriculture and food sectors.

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. Turkey has taken action in some of the three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, and at least one action constituting international, collective action involving other states. Turkey addressed climate mitigation by committing to the declaration on Forests and Land Use, which also constitutes an international collective action. Turkey has not taken actions towards climate adaptation or climate finance.

Thus, Turkey has received a score of 0.

Analysts: Jessica Wang and Jenna Im

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³⁸⁴²Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁴³ A COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IS SIGNED BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOREST AND NATIONAL EDUCATION, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Ankara) 1 June 2022. Translation provided by: Google Chrome. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/Sayfalar/AnaSayfa.aspx>

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that the United Kingdom joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸⁴⁴ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸⁴⁵ Due to the fact that methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that the United Kingdom joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸⁴⁶ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 9 May 2022, the Environment Agency pledged a minimum of GBP3.5 million and a maximum of GBP5 million to repair a collapsed flood wall in Matlock, UK.³⁸⁴⁷ This funding will also contribute towards a long-term solution to protect 50 homes and businesses from River Derwent flooding.

On 31 May 2022, the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy allocated over GBP31 million to support British industries in reducing their reliance on fossil fuels and their production of carbon emissions.³⁸⁴⁸ More specifically, this funding will be used in the development of red diesel alternatives, such as e-fuels and green hydrogen, as well as technologies which capture and store energy.

On 16 June 2022, the Forestry Commission developed the Woodland Creation Accelerator Fund with GBP7.8 million to support local authorities in hiring and training new staff.³⁸⁴⁹ The goal of training these new staff is to enhance woodland creation and tree planting plans.

On 22 June 2022, the government released GBP636,548 of additional emergency funding to be allocated to flood victims in Bangladesh.³⁸⁵⁰ The purpose of this emergency funding is to provide financial assistance, shelter management, water and sanitation, and educational materials to communities and individuals affected by the flooding in Bangladesh.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. The United Kingdom has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance, while also taking actions constituting international, collective action.

³⁸⁴⁴ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸⁴⁵ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸⁴⁶ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁴⁷ Over £3.5 million announced for repairs to collapsed flood wall in Matlock, Environment Agency (London) 9 May 2022. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/over-3-5-million-announced-for-repairs-to-collapsed-flood-wall-in-matlock>

³⁸⁴⁸ Government invests over £31 million to help industry slash emissions and energy costs, department for business, energy, and industrial strategy (London) 31 May 2022. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-invests-over-31-million-to-help-industry-slash-emissions-and-energy-costs>

³⁸⁴⁹ New fund opens to accelerate tree planting, Forestry Commission (London) 16 June 2022. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-fund-opens-to-accelerate-tree-planting>

³⁸⁵⁰ UK allocates over five crore taka for emergency relief to flood victims in Bangladesh, United Kingdom Government (London) 22 June 2022. Access Date: 26 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-allocates-over-five-crore-taka-for-emergency-relief-to-flood-victims-in-bangladesh>

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Jyoti Kalsi and Jenna Im

United States: +1

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that the United States joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸⁵¹ The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸⁵² Because methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that the United States joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸⁵³ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 3 November 2021, the Department of Energy announced the Net-Zero World Initiative, which provides its country partners with assistance in developing and implementing a technology and investment strategy to meet the goal of net-zero emissions.³⁸⁵⁴ The initiative currently involves Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Ukraine.

On 8 November 2021, the U.S. Agency for International Development announced its plan for climate mitigation and adaptation investment by mobilizing a targeted USD150 billion by 2030.³⁸⁵⁵ The plan includes working with partner governments in Colombia, Philippines, South Africa, Vietnam, Indonesia, and India, as well as with private partners.

On 15 November 2021, the United States passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Clean School Bus Program, providing USD5 billion over the next five years to replace existing school buses with low- or no-emission electric buses.³⁸⁵⁶ The United States aims to replace around 500,000 diesel school buses to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and particulate matter.

³⁸⁵¹ Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸⁵² World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸⁵³ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁵⁴ U.S. Launches Net-Zero World Initiative to Accelerate Global Energy System Decarbonization, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 2 February 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/us-launches-net-zero-world-initiative-accelerate-global-energy-system-decarbonization>

³⁸⁵⁵ USAID Announces Target to Mobilize \$150 Billion in Climate Finance, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 5 February 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/nov-8-2021-usaid-announces-target-mobilize-150-billion-climate-finance>

³⁸⁵⁶ Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Clean School Bus Program Initial Implementation Report to Congress, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) January 2022. Access Date: 2 February 2022.

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/420r22002.pdf>

On 13 January 2022, the Department of Energy announced USD420 million supporting preliminary research on clean energy technology, low-carbon manufacturing, and quantum information science at the DOE's Energy Frontier Research Centers.³⁸⁵⁷

On 25 January 2022, the Department of Energy committed USD25 million to eight research projects on the development of wave energy technologies.³⁸⁵⁸ The purpose of this research is to “[diversify] and [expand] clean energy sources will usher in a new era of energy independence that makes the grid more resilient, curbs the climate crisis, and saves Americans money on their energy bills.”

On 2 February 2022, the Department of Energy and the Departments of Homeland Security and Housing and Urban Development committed to rebuild, expand and fortify the Puerto Rican electrical grid using funds amounting to USD12 billion.³⁸⁵⁹ The initiative establishes energy stores and improves the electrical power system while making it more resilient. On 2 February 2022, the Department of Energy and the Departments of Homeland Security and Housing and Urban Development launched the two-year long Puerto Rico Grid Resilience and Transitions to 100 per cent Renewable Energy (PR100) study. While considering climate justice, it aims to provide a pathway to 100 per cent renewable energy, resilient power systems, affordable energy and cleaner air.

On 7 February 2022, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, announced the Department of Agriculture will provide incentives worth USD1 billion to farmers to implement climate-smart technologies and monitor the greenhouse gas benefits associated with them.³⁸⁶⁰ This action aims to support cost-effective innovations to reduce emissions and the market for climate-smart commodities.

On 10 February 2022, the Departments of Transportation and Energy allocated almost USD5 billion over a five-year period under the new National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.³⁸⁶¹ It aims to make electric vehicle charging accessible by installing electric vehicle charging stations along the Alternative Fuels Corridor.

On 14 February 2022, the Department of Energy granted USD175 million to 68 high-risk and high-impact research projects on the development of clean energy such as electric vehicles, offshore wind energy and nuclear energy.³⁸⁶²

On 17 February 2022, the Department of Energy granted USD36 million to 11 projects aiming to reduce the production of nuclear waste and to improve measures of storage.³⁸⁶³ These projects will “support safe and sustainable domestic fuel stocks, and advance our nation’s clean energy portfolio.”

³⁸⁵⁷ DOE Announces \$420 Million to Advance Clean Energy Breakthroughs at Energy Research Centers Across America, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 13 January 2022. Access Date: 11 May 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-420-million-advance-clean-energy-breakthroughs-energy-research-centers>

³⁸⁵⁸ DOE Announces \$25 Million for Cutting-Edge Wave Energy Research, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 25 January 2022. Access Date: 10 May 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-25-million-cutting-edge-wave-energy-research>

³⁸⁵⁹ DOE, DHS, HUD Launch Joint Effort with Puerto Rico to Modernize Energy Grid, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 2 February 2022. Access Date: 10 May 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-dhs-hud-launch-joint-effort-puerto-rico-modernize-energy-grid>

³⁸⁶⁰ USDA to Invest \$1 Billion in Climate Smart Commodities, Expanding Markets, Strengthening Rural America, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Jefferson City) 2 February 2022. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2022/02/07/usda-invest-1-billion-climate-smart-commodities-expanding-markets>

³⁸⁶¹ President Biden, DOE and DOT Announce \$5 Billion over Five Years for National EV Charging Network, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 10 February 2022. Access Date: 11 May 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/president-biden-doe-and-dot-announce-5-billion-over-five-years-national-ev-charging>

³⁸⁶² DOE Announces \$175 Million for Novel Clean Energy Technology Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 14 February 2022. Access Date: 20 May 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-175-million-novel-clean-energy-technology-projects>

³⁸⁶³ DOE Awards \$36 Million to Reduce Waste from Advanced Nuclear Reactors, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 17 February 2022. Access Date: 20 May 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-awards-36-million-reduce-waste-advanced-nuclear-reactors>

On 22 February 2022, the Department of Energy granted USD150 million in research funds for increasing the efficiency and decreasing the carbon footprint of clean energy manufacturing and technologies.³⁸⁶⁴ Under the Energy Earthshots initiatives, this action supports chemical and materials research with the goal of developing solar and nuclear energy, carbon capture, energy storage and mineral usage in manufacturing.

On 21 March 2022, the Department of Energy allocated nearly USD9 million to 14 projects by tribal communities to develop a resilient system of clean energy which communities can access at lower costs.³⁸⁶⁵ These projects are estimated to generate 3.3 megawatts of clean energy, over 3.6 megawatt-hours of battery storage and USD48.5 million in savings.

On 5 May 2022, the Department of Energy allocated over USD2.3 billion for cutting carbon pollution.³⁸⁶⁶ Of this, USD1.25 billion will be used to “accelerate geologic carbon storage projects each capable of permanently storing at least 50 million metric tons of captured CO₂ – the equivalent to the emissions from roughly 10 million gasoline-powered cars a year.”

On 18 May 2022, the Department of Energy announced USD53 million for 259 projects by small businesses to develop clean-energy scientific instrumentations and technologies.³⁸⁶⁷

On 19 May 2022, the Department of Energy granted USD24.9 million to six research and development projects on the efficiency of hydrogen turbines for the generation of clean electricity.³⁸⁶⁸

On 20 May 2022, the Department of Energy allocated USD7 million to expand the Industrial Assessment Center Program that helps local manufacturers reduce their energy usage and waste generation.³⁸⁶⁹

On 25 May 2022, the Department of Energy granted USD38 million to the Net Zero Labs Pilot Initiative that aims to decarbonize four DOE National Laboratories.³⁸⁷⁰

On 1 June 2022, the Department of Energy announced USD59 million to support research on the establishment of commercial integrated biorefineries, with the aim of decarbonizing the transportation industry.³⁸⁷¹

³⁸⁶⁴ DOE Announces \$150 Million to Reduce Climate Impacts of Energy Technologies and Manufacturing, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 20 May 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-150-million-reduce-climate-impacts-energy-technologies-and-manufacturing>

³⁸⁶⁵ DOE Awards \$9 Million to Tribal Communities To Enhance Energy Security And Resilience, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 21 March 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-awards-9-million-tribal-communities-enhance-energy-security-and-resilience>

³⁸⁶⁶ Biden-Harris Administration Announces Over \$2.3 Billion Investment To Cut U.S. Carbon Pollution, Department of Energy (Washington) 5 May 2022. Date Accessed: 30 June 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-harris-administration-announces-over-23-billion-investment-cut-us-carbon-pollution>

³⁸⁶⁷ DOE Announces \$53 Million for Small Businesses Pursuing Clean Energy and Climate Solutions, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 18 May 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-53-million-small-businesses-pursuing-clean-energy-and-climate-solutions>

³⁸⁶⁸ DOE Announces Nearly \$25 Million to Study Advanced Clean Hydrogen Technologies for Electricity Generation, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-nearly-25-million-study-advanced-clean-hydrogen-technologies-electricity>

³⁸⁶⁹ Biden Administration Launches \$7 Million Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Initiative to Further Decarbonize Manufacturing, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 20 May 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022 <https://www.energy.gov/articles/biden-administration-launches-7-million-bipartisan-infrastructure-law-initiative-further>

³⁸⁷⁰ DOE Announces \$38 Million to Launch Decarbonization Initiative at National Laboratories, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 25 May 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-38-million-launch-decarbonization-initiative-national-laboratories>

³⁸⁷¹ DOE Announces \$59 Million to Expand Biofuels Production and Decarbonize Transportation Sector, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 1 June 2022. Access Date: 2 June 2022. <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-59-million-expand-biofuels-production-and-decarbonize-transportation-sector>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. The United States has taken strong actions to address climate mitigation, climate adaptation and climate finance, while also taking actions constituting international collective actions. In terms of the efforts for climate mitigation, the United States has invested in electric vehicles and numerous research projects on clean energy. The governmental decision to allocate USD12 billion to the Puerto Rican electrical grid contributes to climate adaptation. By joining the global methane pledge, the United States is contributing towards climate mitigation, and the USD1 billion investment into incentives for farmers to implement climate-smart technologies contributes to climate finance. Further, the Net-Zero World Initiative constitutes an international collective action.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Farhan Sakkir Karepilakkiyil

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate its actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 November 2021, the European Commission announced that the European Union joined the Global Methane Pledge.³⁸⁷² The Global Methane Pledge, signed at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), is a collective agreement in which the 103 countries that have signed on agree to take “national-level, voluntary actions to contribute to reducing global methane emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2030, using a 2020 baseline.”³⁸⁷³ Because methane contributes significantly to climate change, scientists believe this could prevent 0.2°C of warming by 2050.

On 2 November 2021, the United Nations announced that the European Union joined 141 other countries in committing to the Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.³⁸⁷⁴ The Declaration reaffirms collective and individual commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sustainable Development Goals; and other relevant initiatives, with the goal of reversing forest loss and land degradation.

On 16 November 2021, the Commission of the European Union reached an agreement on the 2022 EU budget.³⁸⁷⁵ The budget reflects that climate change and green transitions are some of the EU’s main priorities. According to the budget, the EU sets total commitments of EUR562,354 million and total payments of EUR566,018 million on “natural resources and environment.”

³⁸⁷² Launch by United States, the European Union, and Partners of the Global Methane Pledge to Keep 1.5C Within Reach, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_21_5766

³⁸⁷³ World Leaders Kick Start Accelerated Climate Action at COP26, United Nations (New York) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February, 2022. <https://unfccc.int/news/world-leaders-kick-start-accelerated-climate-action-at-cop26>

³⁸⁷⁴ Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forest and Land Use, United Nations (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 21 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/glasgow-leaders-declaration-on-forests-and-land-use/>

³⁸⁷⁵ Agreement reached on 2022 Eu budget, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 16 November 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/11/16/eu-budget-for-2022/>

On 24 November 2021, the Commission of the European Union approved a EUR2.27 billion Greek plan “for the production of electricity from renewable sources and high efficiency combined heat and power.”³⁸⁷⁶ This measure aims to help Greece reduce their emissions by meeting its targets for renewable energy, thus contributing to the European goal of climate neutrality by 2050.

On 25 November 2021, the European Commission approved an investment package of over EUR290 million for the LIFE Programmes for the environment and climate action.³⁸⁷⁷ This investment will fund 132 new projects which collectively aim to help Europe reach its target to become climate neutral by 2050.

On 2 December 2021, the European Council adopted the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027.³⁸⁷⁸ The goal of this new policy is to facilitate “fairer, greener and more performance-based Common Agricultural Policy that seeks to ensure a sustainable future for European farmers, provide more targeted support to smaller farms, and allow greater flexibility for member states in adapting the measures to local conditions.”

On 15 December 2021, the European Union Commission approved the allocation of EUR185.9 million to promote the EU agri-food products in and outside the EU.³⁸⁷⁹ The promotion policy work programme “focuses on products and agricultural practices that support the European Green Deal objectives, such as EU organic products, fruit and vegetables, sustainable agriculture and animal welfare.”

On 20 December 2021, the Commission of the European Union approved a EUR900 million German plan to support investments in the production of renewable hydrogen in non-EU countries, “which will then be imported and sold in the EU.”³⁸⁸⁰ The goal of the plan is to meet the EU’s increasing demand for renewable hydrogen, and it supports the development of unexploited renewable resources outside of the EU.

On 17 February 2022, the European Commission announced a EUR110 million investment into the LIFE programme, which integrates projects for environmental and climate protection in eleven EU countries.³⁸⁸¹ These projects will “contribute to a green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and support the European Green Deal’s objectives of making the EU climate neutral and zero-pollution by 2050.” All of which are key actions of delivering the European Green Deal objectives under the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the EU Circular Economy Action Plan.

On 1 April 2022, the European Commission signed an agreement with seven large-scale projects via the EU Innovation Fund to allocate EUR1.1 billion grant to fund innovative projects for the EU climate transition.³⁸⁸² These projects seek to “reduce emissions by over 76 Mt of CO₂eq during the first ten years of operation.” They

³⁸⁷⁶ State aid: Commission approves €2.27 billion Greek aid scheme to support electricity production from renewable energy sources and high efficiency combined heat and power, European Commission (Brussels) 24 November 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6261

³⁸⁷⁷ LIFE Programme: More than €290 million in EU funding for nature, environment and climate action projects, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 25 November 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6178

³⁸⁷⁸ Council adopts fairer, greener and more performance-based farming policy for 2023-2027, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 2 December 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/12/02/council-adopts-fairer-greener-and-more-performance-based-farming-policy-for-2023-2027/>

³⁸⁷⁹ EU continues strong support to promote sustainable agri-food products in 2022 (Brussels) 20 December 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6839

³⁸⁸⁰ State aid: Commission approves €900 million German scheme to support investments in production of renewable hydrogen (Brussels) 20 December 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_7022

³⁸⁸¹ Green Deal: EU invests over €110 million in LIFE projects for environment and climate in 11 EU countries (Brussels) 17 February 2022. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_864

³⁸⁸² Commission awards over €1 billion to innovative projects for the EU climate transition (Brussels) 1 April 2022. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2163

also deploy innovative low-carbon technologies to key industries such as “hydrogen, steel, chemicals, cement, solar energy, biofuels, and carbon capture and storage.”³⁸⁸³

On 18 May 2022, the European Parliament approved the establishment of a Social Climate Fund to help private actors that are most affected by the transition towards climate neutrality.³⁸⁸⁴ This Fund is part of the “Fit for 55 in 2030 package.” EU members will be required to submit “Social Climate Plans” after consulting with their private communities, which help provide a strategy to address energy and mobility poverty.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century and the need to strengthen global efforts required to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. The European Union has taken strong actions in all three identified categories of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and finance, and at least one action constituting international, collective action involving other states. Climate mitigation was addressed through joining the global methane pledge, which also constitutes an international collective action. The new Common Agricultural policy contributes towards climate adaptation for smaller farms. The investment into the LIFE Programme contributes towards climate finance.

Thus, the European Union has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jessica Wang

³⁸⁸³ Commission awards over €1 billion to innovative projects for the EU climate transition (Brussels) 1 April 2022. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2163

³⁸⁸⁴ Social Climate Fund to help those most affected by energy and mobility poverty (Brussels) 18 May 2022. Access Date: 6 June 2022. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20220516IPR29635/social-climate-fund-to-help-those-most-affected-by-energy-and-mobility-poverty>