



**RANEP**  
THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY  
OF NATIONAL ECONOMY  
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## 2021 G20 Rome Summit Interim Compliance Report

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

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## 20. Climate Change: Developing Countries

“We recall and reaffirm the commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.”

*G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia			+1
Brazil	-1		
Canada			+1
China	-1		
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa	-1		
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0 (50%)	

### Background

In 2008, G20 leaders proclaimed that they would address — among other global challenges — the impact of climate change.<sup>3885</sup> In April 2009, at the London Summit the reaffirmed their commitment to address “the threat of irreversible climate change, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and to reach agreement at the United Nations’ Climate Change conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.”<sup>3886</sup>

The 2009 Pittsburgh Summit saw G20 leaders once again call for globally coordinated action to tackle the harmful effects of climate change. Some of the actions that were recommended include “increasing clean and renewable energy supplies, improving energy efficiency, and promoting conservation are critical steps to protect our environment, promote sustainable growth and address the threat of climate change.”<sup>3887</sup>

<sup>3885</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 14-15 November 2008. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

<sup>3886</sup> London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.pdf>

<sup>3887</sup> G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 24-25 September 2008. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html>

At the 2010 Toronto Summit, G20 leaders announced that they had fulfilled their Pittsburgh Summit commitment on capital increases for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) which would make these lending institutions more “transparent, accountable and effective” and would “strengthen their focus on [...] addressing climate change.”<sup>3888</sup> They further announced that this reform was helping to build “not just bigger MDBs, but better MDBs, with more strategic focus on [...] addressing the global challenges of climate change.”

At the 2010 Seoul Summit, G20 leaders vowed to “reach a balanced and successful outcome in Cancun” on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations and on the High–Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing submitted to the UN Secretary-General.<sup>3889</sup> The Green Climate Fund was later established during the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun.<sup>3890</sup>

During the 2011 Cannes Summit, G20 leaders proclaimed that they would “stand ready to work towards operationalization of the Green Climate Fund as part of a balanced outcome in Durban, building upon the report of the Transitional Committee.”<sup>3891</sup> This summit represents the first year in which this commitment was undertaken. G20 members recalled the Cancun Agreement, and the commitment made in Copenhagen for “developed countries have committed to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion per year from all sources by 2020 to assist developing countries to mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency. We discussed the World Bank – IMF [International Monetary Fund] – OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] – regional development banks report on climate finance and call for continued work taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change] by international financial institutions and the relevant UN organizations.” They also requested a Finance Ministers report to be delivered for the next summit on progress made on climate finance, which was to “come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance.” To that end, they called on the MDBs to “develop new and innovative financial instruments to increase their leveraging effect on private flows.”

The 2012 Los Cabos Summit saw leaders commit to “maintaining a focus on inclusive green growth as part of our G20 agenda and in the light of agreements reached at Rio+20 and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).”<sup>3892</sup> There was a call for the development of and a greater use of “available technologies, well-known practices and techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry, and call upon international organizations to provide a report on science-based options to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture including in ways particularly suitable for small farms” in an effort to adapt agricultural practices to climate change. Moreover, the G20 “welcome[d] the creation of the G20 study group on climate finance, in order to consider ways to effectively mobilize resources taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC in line with the Cancun Agreement and ask to provide a progress report to Finance Ministers in November. We support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund” for climate financing.

The 2013 St. Petersburg Summit saw leaders commit “to a full implementation of the outcomes of Cancun, Durban and Doha and [to work] with Poland as the incoming presidency towards achieving a successful

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<sup>3888</sup> The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2010. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-communicue.html>

<sup>3889</sup> The G20 Seoul Summit Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul.html>

<sup>3890</sup> About GCF, Green Climate Fund (Incheon). Access Date: 7 December 2021. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/timeline>

<sup>3891</sup> Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>

<sup>3892</sup> G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 7 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>

outcome at COP [Conference to the Parties] 19,” to lend continued support to the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund, and for effective mobilization of climate financing.<sup>3893</sup>

At the 2014 Brisbane Summit, leaders stated that they “support a strong and effective action to address climate change,” and that they “reaffirm our support for mobilising finance for adaptation and mitigation, such as the Green Climate Fund.”<sup>3894</sup>

The 2015 Antalya Summit saw the creation of the “Toolkit to enhance access to adaptation finance: for developing countries that are vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, including LIDCs [low-income developing countries], SIDS [small island developing states] and African states” by the G20 Climate Finance Study Group. The Toolkit’s rationale is recommended “tools [that] are not prescriptive, intrusive or exhaustive, but aim to provide practical and technical solutions, including to: identify and support adaptation as a national priority; design fundable projects and programmes; better link with available funding; and enhance in-country capacities and enabling environments to attract investments from a wide variety of sources. The toolkit primarily focuses on enhancing access of the countries particularly vulnerable to climate change (including LIDCs, SIDS and African states) to international climate finance trust funds, while recognising that various domestic resources within those countries will also be important to finance and scale up adaptation action.”<sup>3895</sup> Within the Toolkit’s background, it specifically references the Cancun Agreement, wherein which “developed countries formalised their commitment to jointly mobilise USD100 billion per year by 2020 from a range of sources (public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources) to address the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries.”

At the 2016 Hangzhou Summit, the need to address the global effects of climate change was once again on the agenda when the leaders reiterated their commitment to sustainable development and support for the Green Climate Fund.<sup>3896</sup> The G20 leaders also welcomed the G20 Climate Finance Study Group to report on “Promoting Efficient and Transparent Provision and Mobilization of Climate Finance to Enhance Ambition of Mitigation and Adaptation Actions.”

At the 2017 Hamburg Summit, G20 members reiterated their commitment to the goal of mobilising jointly USD100 billion per year by 2020 “from public and private sources, for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities.”<sup>3897</sup> They declared finance institutions such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility as crucial in supporting the global response to climate change.

At the 2019 Osaka summit, the parties once again reiterated their commitment to fostering inclusive finance for sustainable development including public and private financing mobilization and alignment between them, as well as innovation in a wide range of areas for low emissions and resilient development.<sup>3898</sup> They also vowed to look into “a wide range of clean technologies and approaches, including smart cities, ecosystem and community based approaches, nature based solutions and traditional and indigenous knowledge.” This was to

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<sup>3893</sup> G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 7 December 2021.

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

<sup>3894</sup> G20 Leaders' Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2014. Access Date: 22 December 2022.

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

<sup>3895</sup> Toolkit to enhance access to adaptation for developing countries that are vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, including LIDCs, SIDS and African states, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) August 2015. Access Date: 22 January 2022.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/Toolkit-to-Enhance-Access-to-Adaptation-Finance-for-Developing-Countries-that-are-Vulnerable-to-the-Adverse-Effects-of-Climate-Change.pdf>

<sup>3896</sup> G20 Leaders' Communiqué: Hangzhou Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 September 2016. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160905-communication.html>

<sup>3897</sup> G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-climate-and-energy.html>

<sup>3898</sup> G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 8 December 2021.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

foster coherence between “mitigation action, adaptation measures, environmental protection, and resilient infrastructure.”

At the 2020 Riyadh Summit, the leaders stated their aim of “mobilizing sustainable finance and strengthening financial inclusion are important for global growth and stability. The Financial Stability Board is continuing to examine the financial stability implications of climate change.”<sup>3899</sup>

### Commitment Features

On 31 October 2021, G20 leaders adopted the present commitment at the G20 summit hosted in Rome, Italy. The commitment reads as follows: “We recall and reaffirm the commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.”<sup>3900</sup>

To “reaffirm” is defined as “to affirm again,” where to affirm is to “assert strongly, state as fact, confirm or ratify a judgment.”<sup>3901</sup> The commitment that the G20 is reaffirming is the commitment to mobilize USD100 billion by 2020.<sup>3902</sup> This commitment has been a key part of the Conference of the Parties (COP) climate accords since COP15 in 2009, as well as the Paris Agreement.<sup>3903</sup> The commitment is also subsection 13.a of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal 13 which deals with climate action.<sup>3904</sup> To “reaffirm the commitment” indicates a future-oriented and politically binding obligation to change members’ behaviour.<sup>3905</sup> But, to “reaffirm” also indicates a low binding commitment because it lacks innovation on the previous commitment it is referencing. Reaffirming a commitment indicates that the previous commitment has not been met and that there are no new specific actions required in order to meet this commitment.

“Mobilizing” means to organize or prepare something for a particular purpose.<sup>3906</sup> In the context of the commitment, what is being mobilized is USD100 billion to finance climate action in developing countries.<sup>3907</sup>

“Address” means “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem.”<sup>3908</sup>

“Needs” are defined as “a lack of something requisite, desirable, or useful.”<sup>3909</sup>

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<sup>3899</sup> Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 November 2020. Access Date: 22 January 2022. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-leaders-declaration-1121.html>

<sup>3900</sup> 2021 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 16 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3901</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3902</sup> G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3903</sup> Delivering on the \$100 Billion Climate Finance Commitment and Transforming Climate Finance, United Nations (New York) 9 December 2020. Access Date: 9 December 2021. [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/100\\_billion\\_climate\\_finance\\_report.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/100_billion_climate_finance_report.pdf)

<sup>3904</sup> Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/>

<sup>3905</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3906</sup> Mobilizing, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mobilizing>

<sup>3907</sup> G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration. G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3908</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3909</sup> Need, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/need>

“Developing countries” are defined as “a nonindustrialized poor country that is seeking to develop its resources by industrialization.”<sup>3910</sup> According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, these countries include: “Algeria, American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Botswana, Bouvet Island, Brazil, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Taiwan Province of China, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Fiji, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Pacific Islands, Trust Territory, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn, Qatar, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), South Africa, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Arab Emirates, United States Minor Outlying Islands, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Western Sahara, Zimbabwe.”<sup>3911</sup>

Furthermore, there are Least Developed Countries, which have been identified by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy. As of 24 November 2021, these countries include: “Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia ... Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Yemen ... Comoros, Kiribati, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu.”<sup>3912</sup> These countries are especially economically and environmentally vulnerable.<sup>3913</sup>

In order to be compliant with this commitment, the G20 member must take actions in which the aforementioned developing and least developed countries’ needs are addressed.

“Meaningful” is defined as important or significant.<sup>3914</sup>

“Mitigation” is defined as “the process or result of making something less severe, dangerous, painful, harsh, or damaging.”<sup>3915</sup> Specifically in the context of climate change, the United Nations Environment Programme defines mitigation as “efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases.”<sup>3916</sup> This includes, but is not

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<sup>3910</sup> Developing countries, Collins Dictionary (Glasgow) n.d. Access Date: 21 January 2022.

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/developing-country>

<sup>3911</sup> The Least Developed Countries Report 2021, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York City) n.d. Access Date: 21 January 2022. [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/lcd2021\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/lcd2021_en.pdf)

<sup>3912</sup> List of Least Developed Countries, United Nations Committee for Development Policy (Geneva) 24 November 2021. Access Date: 21 January 2022. [https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/lcd\\_list.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/lcd_list.pdf)

<sup>3913</sup> The Least Developed Countries Report 2021, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York City) n.d. Access Date: 21 January 2022. [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/lcd2021\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/lcd2021_en.pdf)

<sup>3914</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3915</sup> Mitigation, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mitigation>

<sup>3916</sup> Mitigation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/climate-action/what-we-do/mitigation>

limited to, switching to renewable energy, utilizing carbon capture and storage technology, improving the energy efficiency of pre-existing equipment.<sup>3917</sup>

“Actions” are defined as deeds, behaviour or conduct.<sup>3918</sup> In the context of this commitment, the sort of actions that are funded are climate change mitigation actions.

“Transparency” is defined as “the quality of being done in an open way without secrets.”<sup>3919</sup> “Implementation” is defined as “the process of making something active or effective.”<sup>3920</sup> Therefore, “transparency on implementation” in regards to climate change is considered to be the communication of “information on greenhouse gas emissions and actions to reduce them, as well as on adaptation and means of implementation such as finance, technology transfer and capacity building.”<sup>3921</sup>

This commitment has both outcomes and instruments which indicates a more ambitious commitment.<sup>3922</sup> However, this commitment is also a reaffirmation of a long-standing commitment as mentioned earlier, and contains no new instruments or outcomes. Further, the specific monetary value that is attached to the instrument is also a value that should have already been reached. This explains why the commitment “[stresses] the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible,” and maintaining that level of monetary funding.<sup>3923</sup> Additionally, while there is a specific monetary goal outlined and a specific time frame mentioned, this does not count as a multi-year financial commitment because it does not indicate a set amount of money to be funded over a set amount of years.<sup>3924</sup> Instead, the goal is to mobilize USD100 billion, which was the 2020 target, and then at minimum maintain that level of climate financing through to 2025.<sup>3925</sup> There is no required annual increase in fund mobilization, the goal is about reaching and maintaining an annual funding target.

This commitment emphasizes increased climate change financing through investment in two component areas. Both of these component areas use funding, or specifically international climate finance, as an instrument.<sup>3926</sup> The first component deals with providing funding that helps developing countries carry out mitigation actions and the second component deals with providing funding for projects that improve transparency in implementing climate change related actions and policies.<sup>3927</sup>

To achieve full compliance, or a score of +1, G20 members must take action to increase international climate finance contributions towards both mitigation actions and actions that foster implementation transparency.

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<sup>3917</sup> UNEP takes a multifaceted approach towards climate change mitigation in its efforts to help countries move towards climate-resilient and low emissions strategies, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) n.d. Access Date: 16 December 2021. <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/climate-action/what-we-do/mitigation>

<sup>3918</sup> Actions, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/actions>

<sup>3919</sup> Transparency, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 9 December 2021. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/transparency>

<sup>3920</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3921</sup> What is Transparency and Reporting?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) n.d. Access Date: 16 December 2021. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/the-big-picture/what-is-transparency-and-reporting>

<sup>3922</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3923</sup> G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration (Rome) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3924</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3925</sup> G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3926</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3927</sup> G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 8 December 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

Domestic actions that count towards compliance include the provision of money towards programs or private businesses that carry out or fund projects in developing countries.<sup>3928</sup> Actions that count towards compliance and take place at the international level include providing financial support to or creating joint agreements with international organizations and institutions working in developing countries, such as the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Country Fund. Further, international action also includes making joint agreements with developing countries to fund projects or with other developed countries in order to fund developing nation's projects. These agreements can be bilateral or multilateral. Finally, what counts as financing for both domestic and international measures includes both loans and grants, however, it is necessary for the G20 member to mobilize more money than the year prior.

For partial compliance, or a score of 0, G20 members must take action to increase international climate finance contributions and direct this funding either towards mitigation actions or actions that foster implementation transparency.

For non-compliance, or a score of -1, G20 members must take no action to increase their international climate finance contributions towards funding either mitigation actions or actions that foster implementation transparency.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member has NOT taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards mitigation actions NOR actions fostering implementation transparency.
0	The G20 member has taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards EITHER mitigation actions OR actions fostering implementation transparency.
+1	The G20 member has taken strong action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards BOTH mitigation actions AND actions fostering implementation transparency.

*Compliance Director: Karči Aldridge Végi  
Lead Analyst: Yana Sadeghi*

### Argentina: -1

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Argentina has not taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards mitigation actions nor has it taken actions fostering implementation transparency in developing countries as stated in its commitment.

Thus, Argentina has received a score of -1.<sup>3929</sup>

*Analyst: Da Seul Chong*

<sup>3928</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 7 December 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>3929</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar>, <https://www.argentina.gob.ar>, <https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar>, <https://www.buenosaires.gob.ar>, <https://elpais.com>, <https://www.who.int>, <https://unfccc.int>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund>, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>, <https://www.thegef.org>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>.

### **Australia: +1**

Australia has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 1 November 2021, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced that Australia is increasing its international climate finance commitment by AUD500 million.<sup>3930</sup> The additional funding will be focused on providing support to Pacific and Southeast Asian countries, including AUD200 million for countries in the Pacific which will involve funding for private sector-led climate solutions and scaling up mitigation actions.

On 5 November 2021, at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference the Australian Government announced its partnership with Fiji and Papua New Guinea under the Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme.<sup>3931</sup> In addition to announcing its first international partners under the scheme, Australia is also providing AUD44 million in funding for the purpose of establishing high-integrity carbon offsets in the Indo-Pacific region.<sup>3932</sup>

On 8 November 2021, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women Marise Payne announced two new climate investments totalling AUD500 million to support countries in Southeast Asia.<sup>3933</sup> The Australian Climate Finance Partnership (ACFP) announced that Australia would allocate AUD13 million to the Tropical Asia Forest Fund 2 (TAFF2) which has the goal of improving biodiversity, climate and livelihood outcomes in South East Asia. The Australian Government will also invest in their partnership with Convergence Blended Finance for a new Asia Climate-Smart Landscape Fund in Indonesia, mobilizing AUD200 million to provide long-term loans to small and medium enterprises working in the forestry sector for the purpose of fostering sustainable forest protection, land regeneration and positive agriculture outcomes.

On 3 December 2021, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women Marise Payne visited Palau to discuss reducing emissions within the country.<sup>3934</sup> The Australian Senator committed to establishing a AUD22 million solar farm in Palau through grants and loans from the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific.

On 11 February 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women Marise Payne released a Ministerial Statement titled Partnerships for Recovery, stating Australia will continue to provide AUD2 billion in climate finance between 2020-2025.<sup>3935</sup> AUD700 million will go directly towards countries in the Pacific.

On 3 March 2022, the Asian Development Bank signed an equity investment worth AUD15 to TAFF2 to support sustainable forestry practices in Southeast Asia.<sup>3936</sup> The investment was funded in part by the Australian government with AUD10 million coming from the Australian Climate Finance Partnership (ACFP) trust fund.

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<sup>3930</sup> Increasing Support for Region's Climate Action and Economic Growth, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/increasing-support-regions-climate-action-and-economic-growth>

<sup>3931</sup> Australia partners with Fiji and Papua New Guinea to reduce emissions, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 5 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/australia-partners-with-fiji-and-papua-new-guinea-to-reduce-emissions>

<sup>3932</sup> Australia and Fiji partner on high integrity carbon offsets to reduce emissions, Ministry for Industry, Energy and Emissions Reduction (Canberra) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2022. <https://www.minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/taylor/media-releases/australia-and-papua-new-guinea-work-together-carbon-offsets>

<sup>3933</sup> Climate Action – mobilising private finance for sustainable land-use across Southeast Asia, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/climate-action-mobilising-private-finance-sustainable-land-use-across-southeast-asia>

<sup>3934</sup> Koror, Palau doorstep, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 3 December 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/transcript/koror-palau-doorstop>

<sup>3935</sup> Ministerial Statement: Partnerships for Recovery, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 11 February 2022. Access Date: 1 May 2022. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/news/news/ministerial-statement-partnerships-recovery>

<sup>3936</sup> ADB Invests in Tropical Asia Forest Fund 2 to Promote Sustainable Forestry, Enhance Biodiversity, Asian Development Bank (Mandaluyong) 3 March 2022. Access Date: 20 April 2022. <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-invests-tropical-asia-forest-fund-2-promote-sustainable-forestry-enhance-biodiversity>

TAFF2 investments will target climate adaptation and climate mitigation within Cambodia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Malaysia.

On 29 March 2022, the government released its 2022-2023 budget.<sup>3937</sup> In the budget, the government announced that it would increase the financing for the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific by AUD1.5 billion which will go towards building climate-resilient infrastructure.

On 5-7 June 2022, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese attended the Annual Leaders' Meeting with President Widodo in Jakarta.<sup>3938</sup> During the meeting, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese discussed the establishment of an "Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement." The government has pledged to contribute AUD200 million in funds to the fund, specifically dedicated towards climate and infrastructure.

Australia has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Australia has acted to increase its international finance contributions, pledging an additional AUD500 million to support Pacific and Southeast Asian countries. It has also established partnerships with Fiji and Papua New Guinea for the Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme and increased funding by AUD44 million. Australia also announced AUD22 million in funding towards increasing solar energy production in Palau. Australia fostered transparency through providing funding for climate funds such as the Asia Climate-Smart Landscape Fund and the Tropical Asia Forest Fund 2.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Emma Wymant*

### **Brazil: -1**

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Brazil has not taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards mitigation actions nor actions fostering implementation transparency in developing countries.

Thus, Brazil has received a score of -1.<sup>3939</sup>

*Analyst: Eisha Khan*

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<sup>3937</sup> 2022-23 Budget: Investing in a strong future, advancing our national interests and supporting regional prosperity, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 29 March 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-release/2022-23-budget-investing-strong-future-advancing-our-national-interests-and-supporting-regional-prosperity>

<sup>3938</sup> Visit to Indonesia for Annual Leaders' Meeting, Prime Minister of Australia (Canberra) 3 June 2022. Access Date: 13 June 2022. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/visit-indonesia-annual-leaders-meeting>

<sup>3939</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.gov.br/pt-br>, <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>, <https://www.who.int>, <https://www.climate-transparency.org/>, <https://unfccc.int>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund>, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>.

## Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 1 November 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced CAD1 billion in funding for the Climate Investment Funds Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program which aids developing countries as they transition away from coal power towards cleaner energy sources.<sup>3940</sup>

On 1 November 2021, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD25 million in funding for the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.<sup>3941</sup> The goal of the program is to fund clean energy alternatives and help support low- and middle-income countries as they transition to cleaner energy systems.

On 2 November 2021, Canada signed the Global Forest Finance Pledge alongside 11 other countries.<sup>3942</sup> The signees agreed to collectively finance USD12 billion from 2021 to 2025. The pledge will allocate the funding to partner countries for the purpose of aiding the partner nations in carrying out mitigation projects in the forest sector and adapting to the effects of climate change.

On 2 November 2021, Environment and Climate Change Canada announced a contribution of CAD37.5 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for the purpose of funding critical, on-the-ground projects related “to water, agriculture and food security, disaster risk management and prevention, and fragile ecosystems.”<sup>3943</sup>

On 2 November 2021, Environment and Climate Change Canada pledged a contribution of up to CAD10 million to the Adaptation Fund to protect vulnerable countries against the detrimental impacts of climate change.<sup>3944</sup>

On 2 November 2021, Environment and Climate Change Canada allotted up to CAD10 million to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network to bolster international cooperation in climate change Adaptation efforts.<sup>3945</sup>

On 17 February 2022, the Ministry of International Development announced CAD315 million in funding for the Partnering for Climate program.<sup>3946</sup> The program is intended to engage Canadian organizations in climate action while also supporting the role of women. This program will fund projects put forth by civil society,

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<sup>3940</sup> Prime Minister Trudeau announces enhanced and ambitious climate action to cut pollution at the COP26 summit, Office of the Prime Minister (Glasgow) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2021/11/01/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-enhanced-and-ambitious-climate>

<sup>3941</sup> Prime Minister Trudeau announces enhanced and ambitious climate action to cut pollution at the COP26 summit, Office of the Prime Minister (Glasgow) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2021/11/01/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-enhanced-and-ambitious-climate>

<sup>3942</sup> The Global Forest Finance Pledge, Government of the United Kingdom (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/the-global-forest-finance-pledge/>

<sup>3943</sup> Canada’s climate finance commitments are helping developing countries adapt to climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_6021](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_6021)

<sup>3944</sup> Canada’s climate finance commitments are helping developing countries adapt to climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_6021](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_6021)

<sup>3945</sup> Canada’s climate finance commitments are helping developing countries adapt to climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_6021](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_6021)

<sup>3946</sup> Canada announces new international climate finance funding for nature-based solutions, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 February 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/02/canada-announces-new-international-climate-finance-funding-for-nature-based-solutions.html>

Indigenous groups and other organizations to support adaptive measures against climate change in developing nations.

On 8 March 2022, Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada Harjit S. Sajjan, announced CAD67.5 million in funding for eight projects in developing countries that focus on fostering gender equality in the response to climate change.<sup>3947</sup>

On 21 March 2022, Minister Sajjan at the conclusion of his trip to Ghana announced funding of CAD17.5 million to support green climate innovation and to establish a Centre of Excellence for the Circular Economy.<sup>3948</sup> This funding will aid Ghana as it seeks to undergo a green transition in response to the challenges presented by climate change.

On 24 May 2022, Minister Sajjan announced CAD100 million in funding for the African Development Bank (AfDB).<sup>3949</sup> The funding will go towards supporting the growth of small and medium sized agri-food enterprises providing climate-smart and nature-based solutions to food insecurity.

On 24 May 2022, Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, announced funding of CAD20 million over four years to support Ghana, Liberia, The Gambia and Togo build national climate measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system capacity.<sup>3950</sup> This will help provide the governments of Ghana, Liberia, The Gambia and Togo with transparent, accurate and comparable information on emissions and will help these countries track their mitigation efforts in compliance with the Paris Agreement.

On 17 June 2022, Canada announced that it would contribute USD2 million over the next four years to support methane mitigation projects in developing countries.<sup>3951</sup> This is guided by Canada's participation in the Global Methane Initiative and part of Canada's global climate financing commitment.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Canada has acted to increase its international finance contributions, including dedicating CAD1 billion for the Climate Investment Funds' Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program. In terms of transparency, Canada has provided funding to international climate change funds including CAD37.5 million to the LDCF and CAD10 million to the Adaptation Fund.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jessica Johnson*

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<sup>3947</sup> Canada announces \$67.5 million in funding for projects putting gender equality at heart of climate action, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 8 March 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/03/canada-announces-675-million-in-funding-for-projects-putting-gender-equality-at-heart-of-climate-action.html>

<sup>3948</sup> Minister Sajjan announces funding of \$83 million on trip to West Africa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 March 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/03/minister-sajjan-announces-funding-of-83-million-on-trip-to-west-africa.html>

<sup>3949</sup> Canada makes major contribution to support small and medium-sized agri-food enterprise growth in Africa, Global Affairs Canada (Nairobi) 24 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/05/canada-makes-major-contribution-to-support-small-and-medium-sized-agri-food-enterprise-growth-in-africa.html>

<sup>3950</sup> 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: 19 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>

<sup>3951</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Press Release on the Global Methane Pledge Energy Pathway, U.S Department of State (Washington D.C) 17 June 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-eu-joint-press-release-on-the-global-methane-pledge-energy-pathway/>

**China: -1**

China has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

China has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, China has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency.

Thus, China receives a score of -1.<sup>3952</sup>

*Analyst: Jessie Wu*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 9 November 2021, France announced that it would provide an additional EUR20 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund.<sup>3953</sup>

On 15 January 2022, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) renewed its support to Indonesia with the signing of two agreements.<sup>3954</sup> One agreement renewed the partnership with the AFD and the Indonesian Development Bank for 3 years. The AFD also provided EUR1.3 million in funding to Indonesia's national electricity company to fund feasibility studies and support the country's transition to green energy.

On 8 April 2022, France announced that it would contribute USD360 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as part of the program's 8th replenishment period.<sup>3955</sup> The funding will go towards projects that help developing countries adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and focus in particular on least developed countries and small island developing states.

France has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, France has acted to increase its

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<sup>3952</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>, <https://www.bbc.com/news>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>, <http://english.www.gov.cn/>, <https://english.mee.gov.cn/>, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/), <https://www.globaltimes.cn/china/index.html>, <https://www.forbes.com/>, <http://www.ncsc.org.cn/>, <https://www.thegef.org/>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/> and <https://unfccc.int/>.

<sup>3953</sup> Joint statement on donors' pledge of \$413 million to Least Developed Countries Fund to support climate change adaptation, Global Environment Facility (Glasgow) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 7 March 2022. <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/joint-statement-donors-pledge-413-million-least-developed-countries-fund-support>

<sup>3954</sup> Afd Reinforces Support For Low-Carbon Transition In Indonesia And Southeast Asia, French Development Agency (Paris) 15 March 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/afd-reinforces-support-low-carbon-transition-indonesia-and-southeast-asia?origin=/en/>

<sup>3955</sup> France is mobilizing to support the 8th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility with a record contribution of 360 million dollars, The French Treasury (Paris) 14 April 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/2022/04/14/la-france-se-mobilise-pour-soutenir-la-8eme-reconstitution-du-fonds-pour-l-environnement-mondial-avec-une-contribution-record-de-360-millions-de-dollars>

international climate financing contribution. Actions such as contributing to the GEF both increase France's total climate financing contribution and promote transparency by working through an international fund.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Reem Baghdady*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 1 November 2021, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced at the World Leaders' Summit at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) that Germany would increase its financial contribution to climate finance to EUR6 billion by 2025.<sup>3956</sup> This announcement is conducive to Germany's commitment to increase its international finance contributions.

On 1 November 2021, Germany pledged to jointly fund USD12 billion by 2025 for forest protection alongside eleven other countries at COP26.<sup>3957</sup> This pledge will "help developing countries, including in efforts to restore degraded land and tackle wildfires."<sup>3958</sup> The goal of this pledge is to reverse global forest deforestation as a means of climate mitigation action.

On 3 November 2021, Deutsche Bank signed an agreement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) at COP26 to invest in de-carbonization solutions within Sub-Saharan Africa, wherein the GCF committed to contribute USD80 million as the anchor investor.<sup>3959</sup> The partnership between Deutsche Bank and the GCF aims to expand renewable energy production within developing, Sub-Saharan countries through private investments.

On 4 November 2021, Germany jointly pledged USD2.5 billion to the Climate Investment Fund's Accelerating Coal Transition programme alongside the United States, Britain, Canada and Denmark: the first beneficiaries of this programme will be South Africa, India, Indonesia and the Philippines.<sup>3960</sup> This pledge intends to fund a climate mitigation initiative that will aid developing countries in transitioning from greenhouse gases to renewable energy, in the face of the particular challenges these countries experience.

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<sup>3956</sup> Speech by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel on the occasion of the World Leaders' Summit at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP26) in Glasgow on 1 November 2021, German Federal Government (Berlin) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 22 January 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-on-the-occasion-of-the-world-leaders-summit-at-the-26th-conference-of-the-parties-to-the-unfccc-cop26-in-glasgow-on-1-november-2021-1974784>

<sup>3957</sup> 26th World Climate Conference: The fossil age is coming to an end, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 13 November 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 23 January 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilung/26-weltklimakonferenz-fossiles-zeitalter-geht-zu-ende>

<sup>3958</sup> Over 100 global leaders pledge to end deforestation by 2030, Reuters (London) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/over-100-global-leaders-pledge-end-deforestation-by-2030-2021-11-01/>

<sup>3959</sup> Deutsche Bank and the Green Climate Fund sign agreement at COP26 to invest in de-carbonization solutions for Sub-Saharan Africa, Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.db.com/news/detail/20211103-deutsche-bank-and-the-green-climate-fund-sign-agreement-at-cop26-to-invest-in-de-carbonization-solutions-for-sub-saharan-africa>

<sup>3960</sup> CIF in the News: COP26 Edition, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/cif-news-cop26-edition>

On 8 November 2021, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany announced its contribution of EUR100 million towards the Least Developed Countries Fund.<sup>3961</sup> The goal of this contribution is to provide poor countries with climate change adaptation measures through finances.

On 8 November 2021, Germany pledged USD58.2 million towards the Adaptation Fund at the COP26 in Glasgow, among financial pledges from sixteen other donors.<sup>3962</sup> The goal of this donation is to further enhance climate adaptation measures and advance the Adaption Fund's aim of fostering the transparent implementation of these measures within developing countries.

On 17 December 2021, the KfW Development Bank signed a deal to provide EUR13.5 million funded by the government for the first phase of the Billion Tree Afforestation Support Programme, an initiative to plant 10 billion trees in Pakistan.<sup>3963</sup> The purpose of this bilateral initiative is to make a significant contribution towards the mitigation of greenhouse gases and development of sustainable forest management within Pakistan.

On 10 February 2022, Development Minister Svenja Schulze pledged to support an Indonesian-German Green Infrastructure Initiative with funds of EUR2.5 billion between this date and 2025, which will go towards climate and environment-related infrastructure projects in Indonesia's urban areas.<sup>3964</sup> This joint initiative aims to reduce Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions and marine waste.

On 1 March 2022, Germany signed the Climate and Development Partnership with Rwanda to aid in reducing greenhouse emissions, climate adaptation measures and sustainable urban development in accordance with Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, with Germany's planned funding totalling EUR163 million.<sup>3965</sup> The goal of this partnership is to enhance climate mitigation actions and adaptation within Rwanda.

On 1 March 2022, the KfW Development Bank signed agreements with Rwanda granting EUR30 million for the urban development project "Green City Kigali" and EUR26 million for implementation of the Rwandan NDCs through the NDC Facility at FONERWA.<sup>3966</sup> These agreements aim to provide the finances necessary for climate mitigation actions, adaptation, and sustainable urban development within Rwanda.

On 31 March 2022, Germany was reported to have pledged around USD1 billion for initial resource mobilization and USD1.5 billion for the first replenishment period of the GCF.<sup>3967</sup> The GCF uses such financial contributions from developed countries to help developing countries "design and deliver ambitious climate

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<sup>3961</sup> 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. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 23 January 2022. <https://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilung/deutschland-unterstuetzt-entwicklungslaender-bei-der-anpassung-an-den-klimawandel-mit-weiteren-150-millionen-euro>

<sup>3962</sup> Adaptation Fund Raises Record US\$ 356 Million in New Pledges at COP26 for its Concrete Actions to Most Vulnerable, Adaptation Fund (Washington) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 11 February 2022. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-raises-record-us-356-million-in-new-pledges-at-cop26-for-its-concrete-actions-to-most-vulnerable/>

<sup>3963</sup> Germany to provide €13.5m for afforestation drive, The Express Tribune (Karachi) 18 December 2021. Access Date: 23 January 2022. <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2334496/germany-to-provide-135m-for-afforestation-drive>

<sup>3964</sup> Minister Schulze pledges support for Indonesian-German initiative to improve Green Infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 10 February 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/indonesian-german-initiative-to-improve-green-infrastructure-104378>

<sup>3965</sup> Germany and Rwanda sign Climate and Development Partnership, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 1 March 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/germany-and-rwanda-sign-climate-and-development-partnership-105014>

<sup>3966</sup> Germany and Rwanda sign Climate and Development Partnership, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 1 March 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/germany-and-rwanda-sign-climate-and-development-partnership-105014>

<sup>3967</sup> Status of Pledges and Contributions, Green Climate Fund (Incheon) 31 March 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/status-pledges-website-mar-31-2022.pdf>

action plans” known as NDCs.<sup>3968</sup> The intent of this pledge is to support the GCF in addressing climate mitigation actions and adaptation within developing countries.

On 8 April 2022, Germany pledged to jointly fund USD5.25 billion to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).<sup>3969</sup> These funds are intended to support climate mitigation actions within developing countries, including the protection of biodiversity, reduction of greenhouse gases, chemicals and waste and usage of renewable energy.

On 2 May 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz and the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi signed a joint declaration of intent for a partnership for green and sustainable development, with Germany committing EUR10 billion for related projects and measures.<sup>3970</sup> Germany and India intend to cooperate in supporting developing countries in Africa, Asia and other regions as well as expanding the use of green hydrogen through a joint task force. The purpose of this partnership is to mitigate greenhouse gases within developing countries by investing in alternative, renewable energy sources and backing initiatives for climate mitigation.

On 2 May 2022, Environment Minister Steffi Lemke and Indian Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav signed a joint declaration of intent as part of the International Climate Initiative, wherein Germany will assist India in forest and forest landscape restoration of 26 million hectares by 2030.<sup>3971</sup> The goal of the partnership is to achieve India’s sustainability goals, create climate resilience and reduce greenhouse emissions through reforestation.

On 13 May 2022, Germany announced that it will launch a follow-up initiative to the Delivery Plan from COP26 to fund adaptation finance for developing countries, which will document the progress being made on the plan in an effort to increase transparency on implementation.<sup>3972</sup> This joint-led initiative aims to keep countries on track towards delivering USD100 billion per year towards developing countries by 2023 through increased transparency and credibility for developed countries.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Germany took action to increase its international finance contributions toward mitigation by committing to increase its financial contribution to EUR6 billion by 2025, creating bilateral partnerships and initiatives with other countries, pledging funding for forest protection, and committing funding to other organizations who support mitigation such as the GEF. Germany also fostered transparency regarding implementation of funded projects through its investments in the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, and the GCF.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Raile Baya-Khenti*

### **India: -1**

India has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in

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<sup>3968</sup> About Us: Resource Mobilisation, Green Climate Fund (Incheon) 5 November 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2022.

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/resource-mobilisation>

<sup>3969</sup> Countries pledge record support to the Global Environment Facility, The GEF (Washington) 8 April 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/countries-pledge-record-support-global-environment-facility>

<sup>3970</sup> “India is a key partner for Germany,” German Federal Government (Berlin) 2 May 2022. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/germany-india-2029938>

<sup>3971</sup> Federal Environment Ministry supports India in forest and climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (Berlin) 2 May 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 May 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/pressemitteilung/bundesumweltministerium-unterstuetzt-indien-beim-wald-und-klimaschutz>

<sup>3972</sup> May Ministerial Meeting on Implementation Co-Chairs' Summary, UK Government (England) 31 May 2022. Access Date: 4 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/may-ministerial-meeting-on-implementation-co-chairs-summary>

the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. It has not been involved in any measures to address the needs of developing countries in the fight against climate change.

India has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. It has not been involved in any measures to address the needs of developing countries in the fight against climate change. During the compliance period, India has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency.

Thus, India receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3973</sup>

*Analyst: Reem Baghdady*

### **Indonesia: -1**

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Indonesia has not taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards mitigation actions nor actions fostering implementation transparency in developing countries.

Thus, Indonesia has received a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3974</sup>

*Analyst: Jessica Johnson*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Italy has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency.

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<sup>3973</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>, <https://www.bbc.com/news>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>, <https://www.india.gov.in/>, <https://www.mea.gov.in/>, <https://moef.gov.in/en/>, <https://mnre.gov.in/>, <https://www.thegef.org/>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/> and <https://unfccc.int/>.

<sup>3974</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.theguardian.com/international>, [https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/siaran\\_pers](https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/siaran_pers), <https://www.menlhk.go.id/>, <https://www.dpr.go.id/en>, <https://ukcop26.org>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/>, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>, <https://www.thegef.org>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>.

Thus, Italy receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3975</sup>

*Analyst: Bhavana Akilan*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 2 November 2021, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced four new climate financing commitments.<sup>3976</sup> (1) Japan committed to providing up to USD10 billion over the next five years to support the launch of the Innovative Financial Facility for Climate in partnership with the Asian Development Bank. (2) Japan committed to mobilizing private and public finance totaling USD14.8 billion for climate adaptation by 2025. (3) Japan committed to providing USD240 million for the forest sector to help fund vulnerable countries mitigation and adaptation projects. (4) Japan committed to providing USD100 million in funding for projects that “transform fossil-fuel-fired thermal power into zero-emission thermal power.” This investment will occur mostly in Asia as part of the Asia Energy Transition Initiative. These investments will help fund decarbonize efforts in Asia and contribute to developed countries’ overall goal of USD100 billion a year in international climate financing. Japan also fosters transparency in climate financing by allocating its investments to funds.

On 22 March 2022, Japan contributed USD6 million to the Adaptation Fund (AF).<sup>3977</sup> The AF is a multilateral climate fund that helps support developing countries dealing with the adverse impacts of climate change.

On 24 March 2022, Japan contributed USD42 million to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to go towards helping developing countries implement their national climate pledges.<sup>3978</sup> Japan’s contribution will contribute to the UNDP’s operation in 23 countries and territories in Asia-Pacific, Europe, Central Asia, Africa and the Arab State regions to realize national climate targets.

On 10 May 2022, Japan announced USD2.68 million to the UNDP to help Kenya implement its national Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).<sup>3979</sup>

On 23 May 2022, Japan signed a loan agreement with the government of Vietnam whereby it would provide JPY18.87 million to help Vietnam take climate change disaster response measures including the procurement of an earth observation satellite.<sup>3980</sup>

<sup>3975</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.bloomberg.com>, <https://www.italiaclima.org/en/>, <https://www.bbc.com/news>, <https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/en>, <https://italiadomani.gov.it/en/home.html>, <https://www.mite.gov.it/>, <https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/en/news-dal-ministero>, <https://www.mef.gov.it/en/index.html>, <https://www.esteri.it/en/>, <https://www.governo.it/en>.

<sup>3976</sup> Prime Minister KISHIDA Fumio Attends the COP26 Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page6e\\_000257.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page6e_000257.html)

<sup>3977</sup> Japan’s contribution to the Adaptation Fund (AF) (Tokyo) 25 March 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e\\_000351.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page24e_000351.html)

<sup>3978</sup> Japan supports developing countries advance climate change mitigation and adaptation with new \$42 million package, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.undp.org/news/japan-supports-developing-countries-advance-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation-new-42>

<sup>3979</sup> Japan funds forest and land restoration actions to combat climate change in Kenya, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 10 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/japan-funds-forest-and-land-restoration-actions-combat-climate-change-kenya>

<sup>3980</sup> Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Viet Nam: Strengthening Disaster and Climate Change Countermeasures with Earth Observation Satellite, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Hanoi) 24 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2022/20220524\\_11e.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2022/20220524_11e.html)

On 23 May 2022, Japan and the United States announced their climate partnership.<sup>3981</sup> Japan and the United States intend to increase their cooperation towards their climate targets including meeting their NDCs under the Paris Agreement and meeting their international climate financing commitments.

On 30 May 2022, Japan provided the UNDP with USD1.8 million to help Türkiye meet its national climate pledge.<sup>3982</sup> The funding will go towards mitigation measures to deal with pollution and invasive species along the Asi River.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Japan has acted to increase its international climate financing contribution through actions such as working with the UNDP and through investments that promote sustainable development in countries like Vietnam. Japan has also acted to foster implementation transparency through its financing of the Adaptation Fund.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Kristi Deki*

### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 28 December 2021, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) allotted USD 9.6 million for the implementation of the program signed on 25 November 2021 set to restore over 13,000 hectares of degraded land in Ethiopia. The five-year project will focus on the Blue Nile basin to avert forest degradation and gradually reduce over-flooding and sedimentation, restoring and conserving degraded lands that improve the livelihood of climate change vulnerable people and communities.<sup>3983</sup>

On 27 January 2022, according to the '2022 Implementation Plan', the Ministry of Economy and Finance stated that it will provide KRW37.5 billion (USD 31 million) in 2022 to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The government also pledged to establish a USD 5 million Green New Deal Trust Fund in the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to support the development of climate response projects in low- and middle-income countries in connection with the Korean version of the Green New Deal. In addition, Korea has planned to make a voluntary contribution to the GGGI of KRW11.3 billion (USD 9.3 million) in 2022.<sup>3984</sup>

On 25 February 2022, the Bank of Korea announced that it has invested part of the country's foreign exchange reserves in a green bond fund for central banks in a bid to expand its investment in green projects.<sup>3985</sup> The

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<sup>3981</sup> FACT SHEET: U.S.- Japan Climate Partnership, The White House (Washington D.C) 23 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/05/23/u-s-japan-climate-partnership-fact-sheet/>

<sup>3982</sup> New UNDP project to fight pollution of Asi River in Turkey, United Nations Development Programme (Hatay) 30 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/new-undp-project-fight-pollution-asi-river-turkey>

<sup>3983</sup> Press release on Project that Restores over 13,000 Hectares of Degraded Land Launched, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 28 December 2021. Access Date: 4 June 2022. <https://www.ena.et/en/?p=32102>

<sup>3984</sup> '22 Comprehensive Implementation Plan for International Development Cooperation, ODA Korea Official Development Assistance (Seoul) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. [http://odakorea.go.kr/hz.bltn2.YearPlanSIPL2.do?brd\\_seq=3&bltn\\_div=oda](http://odakorea.go.kr/hz.bltn2.YearPlanSIPL2.do?brd_seq=3&bltn_div=oda)

<sup>3985</sup> Press release on S. Korea's central bank joins BIS Asian green bond fund, The Korea Herald (Seoul). 25 February 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20220225000438&np=14&mp=2>

BOK said its participation is designed to join global efforts to fight climate change and help develop the green bond market in Asia.

On 17 March 2022, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the GGI signed an Administration Agreement for the Korea Green New Deal Trust Fund (KGNDTF).<sup>3986</sup> The Korean government plans to contribute KRW6 billion to the KGNDTF annually over five years to support the development of overseas projects related to the Korea Green New Deal and implementation of policies and regulations as well as capacity building in the developing countries. The Korean government will strengthen collaboration with international organizations such as GGGI to take the lead in the global climate response discussion in the future.

On 31 March 2022, Korea announced its plans to contribute USD4 million to the Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030, a multinational body on green growth, to help developing countries' responses to climate change.<sup>3987</sup> The donation is expected to aid in the international community's responses to the climate crisis through 70 private-public green projects in developing countries, including Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Ethiopia and Mexico.

On 1 April 2022, Deputy Prime Minister Hong Nam-ki announced that Korea has increased its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pledges to 40 per cent from its previous goal of 26.3 per cent at the seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action.<sup>3988</sup> In addition, it reasserted its commitment to continuously helping developing countries make the green transition by adding more to best practices such as Korea's capacity-building project designed to support developing countries.

On 20 April 2022, Korea announced that it is providing a total of KRW3 billion to the Needs-Based Finance (NBF) project through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from 2022 to 2024 for developing nations' climate change related projects<sup>3989</sup>

On 27 April 2022, Korea jointly signed a three-year term Memorandum of Understanding on Economic Innovation Partnership Program (EIPP) worth around KRW5 billion with Hungary.<sup>3990</sup> The two countries agreed to cooperate in the eco-friendly and green mobility sectors by nurturing human resources in the electronic vehicle (EV) field and establishing EV charging infrastructures under the EIPP.

On 2 May 2022, Korea pledged increased support for reforestation in developing countries by expanding the size of the Official Development Assistance budget through a donation of USD60 million and technical help to support reforestation in developing countries on the first day of the World Forestry Congress.<sup>3991</sup>

On 17 May 2022, KOICA and Paraguay's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock awarded USD150,000 to six committees of outstanding producers through the Saemaetul Undong project for Sustainable Agriculture and

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<sup>3986</sup> Press release on Trust Fund Launched to Support Korea Green New Deal Projects in Developing Countries, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul) 17 March 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=5311>

<sup>3987</sup> Press release on S. Korea to contribute US\$4 million to P4G this year, Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) 31 March 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://en.yna.co.kr/view/AEN20220331006000325>

<sup>3988</sup> Press release on DPM Hong Attends the 7th Ministerial Meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul) 1 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

<https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=5330>

<sup>3989</sup> Press release on Non-pricing policy must for well-coordinated global climate change responses: Seoul's finance chief, The Korea Herald (Seoul). 20 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022.

[http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20220420000334#amp\\_tf=From%20%251%24s&aoh=16524840054334&referrer=htps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&ampshare=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.koreaherald.com%2Fview.php%3Fud%3D2022042000033](http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20220420000334#amp_tf=From%20%251%24s&aoh=16524840054334&referrer=htps%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&ampshare=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.koreaherald.com%2Fview.php%3Fud%3D2022042000033)

<sup>3990</sup> Press release on Korea-Hungary Signs MOU on Economic Innovation Partnership Program, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul). 28 April 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=5341>

<sup>3991</sup> Press release on Korea pledges increased support for reforestation in developing countries, The Korea Times (Seoul). 2 May 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2022/05/814\\_328391.html](https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2022/05/814_328391.html)

Rural Development in Paraguay, an initiative led by KOICA.<sup>3992</sup> Its aim is to encourage the growth of sustainable agriculture in Paraguay.

Korea has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Korea has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency. This includes financing reforestation, funding the NBF project through the UNFCCC, providing funds for the GCF and the creation of the KGNDTF.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Da Seul Chong*

### **Mexico: -1**

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Mexico has not taken action to increase its international climate finance contributions towards mitigation actions nor actions fostering implementation transparency in developing countries.

Thus, Mexico has received a score of -1.<sup>3993</sup>

*Analyst: Eisha Khan*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 28 December 2021, the government together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) signed two Memoranda of Understanding (MoU).<sup>3994</sup> The first MoU allocates USD4 million to regional and national projects in Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan with the goal of improving the management of pollution and preventing pollution from entering the marine environment. In the second MoU,

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<sup>3992</sup> Press release on MAG and KOICA award financial incentives to six committees of outstanding producers from Central and Cordillera, El Trueno (Asunción). Translation provided by Analyst. 17 May 2022. Access Date: 4 June 2022. <http://eltrueno.com.py/2022/05/18/el-mag-y-koica-adjudican-incentivos-financieros-a-seis-comites-de-productores-sobresalientes-de-central-y-cordillera/>

<sup>3993</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.gob.mx/>, <https://mx.usembassy.gov/>, <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat>, <https://www.climate-transparency.org/>, <https://www.who.int>, <https://unfccc.int>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund>, <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>, <https://www.thegef.org>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>.

<sup>3994</sup> Russia invests over \$14 million in new projects for climate action and SDGs, United Nations Development Program (New York City) 28 December 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/russia-invests-over--14-million-in-new-projects-for-climate-acti.html>

Russia announced a contribution of USD3 million to the UN Climate Box project, which provides an accessible curriculum on climate-friendly lifestyles for children in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The goal of the MoU is to scale up the project in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America while also supporting cross-country exchanges.<sup>3995</sup>

On 28 December 2021, Russia together with the UNDP announced that Russia is providing USD3.5 million in funding to a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) transparency project in Belarus.<sup>3996</sup> The project aims to build capacity at the national level for achieving the SDGs, including those on climate action, and to develop monitoring capacity at both the national and local levels.

Russia has partially complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Russia took action to increase its international finance contributions toward mitigation actions, including by funding pollution management in Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Russia has also taken action regarding transparent implementation through the funding of capacity building in Belarus. However, both of these actions dedicate a minimal amount of funding and do not constitute strong action.

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Jessie Wu*

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

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Saudi Arabia has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of -1.<sup>3997</sup>

*Analyst: Reem Baghdady*

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

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing

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<sup>3995</sup> Russia invests over \$14 million in new projects for climate action and SDGs, United Nations Development Program (New York City) 28 December 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/russia-invests-over--14-million-in-new-projects-for-climate-acti.html>

<sup>3996</sup> Russia invests over \$14 million in new projects for climate action and SDGs, United Nations Development Program (New York City) 28 December 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/russia-invests-over--14-million-in-new-projects-for-climate-acti.html>

<sup>3997</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>, <https://www.aljazeera.com/>, <https://www.bbc.com/news>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>, <https://www.moenergy.gov.sa/en/MediaCenter/News/Pages/default.aspx>, <https://www.my.gov.sa/wps/portal/snp/content/news>, <https://www.thegef.org/>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/> and <https://unfccc.int/>.

countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, South Africa has not taken action to increase climate financing to developing countries in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and has failed to take actions that ensure funding transparency.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3998</sup>

*Analyst: Bhavana Akilan*

### **Turkey: 0**

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 19 March 2022, the government ratified a memorandum of understanding with the Maldives on environmental cooperation.<sup>3999</sup> This environmental cooperation includes supporting the enhancement of the Maldives' waste management system as well as furthering the use of renewable energy in the Maldives.<sup>4000</sup> The goal of this agreement is to assist the Maldives in climate mitigation actions.

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, Turkey has taken action to increase its international finance contributions towards mitigation actions in its agreement with the Maldives, meeting one of two key areas of the commitment. However, Turkey has not taken any actions or made any collaborative commitments fostering implementation transparency, for instance donating to organisations such as the Adaptation Fund who directly support transparency in the adoption of climate adaptation projects by developing countries.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Raile Baya-Khenti*

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

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

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<sup>3998</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>, <https://www.bloomberg.com/>, <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>, <https://www.gov.za/media-statements>, <https://www.parliament.gov.za/press-release>, <https://www.thegef.org/>, <https://www.greenclimate.fund/> and <https://unfccc.int/>.

<sup>3999</sup> Turkey ratifies five international agreements, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 19 March 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/diplomacy/turkey-ratifies-5-international-agreements>

<sup>4000</sup> MoU on Agricultural Cooperation signed between Maldives, Turkey, Raajee Television (Malé) 30 January 2022. Access Date: 7 May 2022. <https://raajje.mv/113021>

On 3 November 2021, the UK signed a pledge along 12 other countries to pledge funding to protect and restore forests.<sup>4001</sup> The UK will commit GBP1.5 billion to this pledge over the next five years. This includes GBP350 million towards Indonesia's tropical forests, GBP200 million for the LEAF coalition, and GBP300 million to protect the Amazon.

On 3 November 2021, the UK's climate finance program Mobilizing Institutional Capital Through Listed Product Structures (MOBILIST) received a GBP66 million funding increase at the COP26 global climate change summit.<sup>4002</sup> MOBILIST will utilize the additional funding towards infrastructure, technology, and businesses in developing countries so they can manage clean and sustainable economic growth.

On 4 November 2021, the UK promised GBP55 million to assist Pakistan in their fight against climate change during the COP26 global climate change summit.<sup>4003</sup> The investment is split into three parts: a GBP38 million 5-year climate resiliency program, a GBP15 million five-year water governance program, and a GBP2.5 million to support efforts to attract new climate investment avenues.

On 8 November 2021, the UK announced a GBP290 million investment to address climate resiliency.<sup>4004</sup> This included GBP274 million to assist countries across Asia in taking better climate action, GBP15 million towards developing countries who are looking to take action, and GBP1 million to support more effective humanitarian action across the globe.

On 8 November 2021, the UK announced a GBP274 million investment that will address climate resilience in vulnerable communities.<sup>4005</sup> This investment will fund Climate Action for a Resilient Asia, a new project dedicated to strengthening resilience in South Asian, Southeast Asian, and Pacific countries through partnerships with governments, cities, the private sector, and local communities.

On 9 November 2021, Alok Sharma, President of the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), announced how an investment of GBP165 million will be utilized to address gender inequality in the climate crisis.<sup>4006</sup> GBP45 million will go towards communities and grassroots women's organizations in the Asia and the Pacific to tackle climate change's impact on gender inequality. In addition, a portion of a GBP120 million investment addressing climate protection in Bangladesh will be utilized to support women's leadership, finance, and education.

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<sup>4001</sup> \$12 billion donor support to halt and reverse forest loss and protect land rights, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, and Cabinet Office (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/12-billion-donor-support-to-halt-and-reverse-forest-loss-and-protect-land-rights>

<sup>4002</sup> UK's flagship green investment programme receives 66 million funding increase, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (Milton Keynes) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uks-flagship-green-investment-programme-receives-66-million-funding-increase>

<sup>4003</sup> COP 26: UK pledges over 55m to partner with Pakistan to fight climate change, manage water more sustainably and unlock climate investment, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (Islamabad) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop-26-uk-pledges-over-55m-to-partner-with-pakistan-to-fight-climate-change-manage-water-more-sustainably-and-unlock-climate-investment>

<sup>4004</sup> UK calls for world to be 'climate resilient' by 2030 as COP26 delivers for most vulnerable countries, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-calls-for-world-to-be-climate-resilient-by-2030-as-cop26-delivers-billions-for-most-vulnerable>

<sup>4005</sup> UK announces 274m boost to climate resilience across Indo-Pacific, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-274m-boost-to-climate-resilience-across-indo-pacific>

<sup>4006</sup> UK boost to advance gender equality in climate action, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-boost-to-advance-gender-equality-in-climate-action>

On 11 November 2021, the UK-Urban Climate Action Programme was launched to assist developing cities lessen emissions.<sup>4007</sup> This program invests GBP27.5 million to support cities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America move towards sustainable growth by creating low-carbon infrastructure projects and aspiring for carbon neutrality by 2050.

On 27 January 2022, Minister for the Pacific and Environment Lord Goldsmith announced that the country had invested GBP2 million through the Blue Planet Fund to assist Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama in their efforts towards protecting and preserving an impressive half-million square kilometres of ocean.<sup>4008</sup>

On 13 February 2022, Minister Sharma visited Vietnam to meet with Prime Minister Minh Chinh to discuss the commitment of the United Kingdom to help the country achieve the 2030 climate action plan.<sup>4009</sup>

On 23 February 2022, Minister Sharma held a dialogue for the Pacific region with private sector actors, Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific agencies, negotiators, civil society and government officials.<sup>4010</sup> The dialogue encouraged leaders of the region to identify how the Pacific region could best address climate change.

On 15 March 2022, the Honduras British Embassy supported the development of the Climate Empowerment Forums alongside the organization Sustenta Honduras.<sup>4011</sup> The Climate Empowerment Forums is an opportunity for the young people of Honduras to develop and propose solutions that address climate change. It also acknowledges the diverse issues youth face in the climate crisis.

On 24 March 2022, the Ashgabat British Embassy hosted a conference alongside the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Turkmenistan.<sup>4012</sup> The conference discussed the most effective ways that Turkmenistan could transition to a low-carbon and sustainable economy.

On 28 March 2022, the United Kingdom announced a GBP5 million investment to expand the activity of the Weather and Climate Information Services in the Middle East and North Africa.<sup>4013</sup> The objective of the funding is to build impactful climate and weather services and to build resilience to climate change.

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<sup>4007</sup> UK funding to support developing cities and regions transition to net zero by 2050, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (London) 11 November 2021. Access Date: 18 November 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-funding-to-support-developing-cities-and-regions-transition-to-net-zero-by-2050>

<sup>4008</sup> Minister Goldsmith's address to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 27 January 2022. Access Date: 1 February 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/minister-goldsmiths-address-to-the-forum-of-ministers-of-the-environment-of-latin-america-and-the-caribbean>

<sup>4009</sup> COP26 President visits Viet Nam and Indonesia to progress putting the Glasgow Climate Pact into action, Cabinet Office (London) 18 February 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop26-president-visits-viet-nam-and-indonesia-to-progress-putting-the-glasgow-climate-pact-into-action>

<sup>4010</sup> COP President meets Pacific leaders to discuss COP26 and the path to COP27, Cabinet Office (London) 30 March 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop-president-meets-pacific-leaders-to-discuss-cop26-and-the-path-to-cop27>

<sup>4011</sup> UK helps Honduran youngsters to find solutions against climate change, British Embassy Guatemala City (Guatemala City) 15 March 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-helps-honduran-youngsters-to-find-solutions-against-climate-change>

<sup>4012</sup> British Embassy Ashgabat hosts a COP26 follow-up conference, British Embassy Ashgabat (Ashgabat) 28 March 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-embassy-ashgabat-hosts-a-cop26-follow-up-conference-march-2022>

<sup>4013</sup> UK announces £5 million funding to expand the Met Office's Weather and Climate Information Services activity in the MENA region, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 28 April 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-5-million-funding-to-expand-the-met-offices-weather-and-climate-information-services-activity-in-the-mena-region>

On 13 April 2022, the United Kingdom announced GBP3 million in funding to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help developing countries meet their nationally determined contributions.<sup>4014</sup>

On 24 April 2022, Minister Sharma traveled to Mexico to promote global climate action and the commitments made in the Glasgow Climate Pact.<sup>4015</sup> Minister Sharma held meetings with representatives from the Mexican government and civil society to hear climate change concerns and mitigation processes.

On 19 May 2022, the UK Pact (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions) announced GBP7.8 million in funding to support Colombia's climate action priorities.<sup>4016</sup> This will help fund 19 projects in Colombia focused on capacity building, generating more financing, promoting sustainable livelihoods and protecting Colombia's biodiversity.

On 7 June 2022, Minister for the Pacific and International Environment Zac Goldsmith signed an agreement with Malaysian Environment and Water Minister Dato Sri Tuan Ibrahim Tuan Man to better coordinate national policies on climate change.<sup>4017</sup> As part of this, the government promised to streamline information sharing and as well as scientific and technical collaboration, thus demonstrating its commitment to implementation transparency.

On 8-9 June 2022, Minister of State for South and Central Asia, North Africa, United Nations and the Commonwealth Tariq Ahmad met with Algerian government officials to discuss improving bilateral relations, specifically in the area of climate change.<sup>4018</sup>

On 19 June 2022, Minister Sharma announced an additional GBP1.5 million in funding for South Africa's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP).<sup>4019</sup> JETP, announced at COP26, seeks to provide technical assistance to South Africa's government stakeholders as they work to decarbonize the energy sector and ensure a just energy transition.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, the United Kingdom has acted to increase its international climate financing contribution, providing additional funding through programmes such as MOBILIST and JETP. The United Kingdom also fostered transparency regarding implementation of projects through its investment in funds such as the Blue Planet Fund and through its provision of funding to the UNDP.

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<sup>4014</sup> UK government and UNDP join forces to protect forests, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 13 April 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/uk-government-and-undp-join-forces-protect-forests>

<sup>4015</sup> COP President Alok Sharma visits Mexico to promote global climate action and implementation of the Glasgow Climate Pact, Cabinet Office (London) 29 April 2022. Access Date: 9 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cop-president-alok-sharma-visits-mexico-to-promote-global-climate-action-and-implementation-of-the-glasgow-climate-pact>

<sup>4016</sup> UK PACT supports Colombia's climate goals with £7.8m for new and extended transformational projects, UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (London) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.ukpact.co.uk/news/uk-pact-supports-colombia-climate-goals-with-7.8m-funding>

<sup>4017</sup> UK-Malaysia climate ties strengthened with new Climate Partnership, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 7 June 2022. Access Date: 13 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-malaysia-climate-ties-strengthened-with-new-climate-partnership>

<sup>4018</sup> Lord (Tariq) Ahmad makes second visit to Algeria, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 10 June 2022. Access Date: 13 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/lord-tariq-ahmad-makes-second-visit-to-algeria>

<sup>4019</sup> Alok Sharma, COP26 President, to visit South Africa to reinforce support for a just energy transition, Cabinet Office (London) 19 June 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/alok-sharma-cop26-president-to-visit-south-africa-to-reinforce-support-for-a-just-energy-transition>

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

*Analyst: Kristi Deki*

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

The United States has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 1 November 2021, at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), President Joe Biden announced measures to advance the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE).<sup>4020</sup> The government announced its intention to provide USD3 billion annually for PREPARE by 2024.<sup>4021</sup> PREPARE shows the United States' commitment to developing, implementing and financing plans for developing countries in relation to climate change.<sup>4022</sup> The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plans to support the African Union, African countries, and high-risk countries to establish strong National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

On 1 November 2021, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) provided Rwandan electric motorbike and transport energy provider a USD9 million credit facility.<sup>4023</sup> The funding will invest in additional charging stations, additional batteries, and more than 1000 motorbikes in Rwanda and Kenya.<sup>4024</sup> This investment is conducive to reducing emissions in developing countries.

On 2 November 2021, the United States alongside France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the European Union announced a long-term Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa for the purpose of supporting South Africa's decarbonisation efforts.<sup>4025</sup> The Partnership aims to accelerate the decarbonisation of South Africa's economy, focusing on the electricity system in order to prevent emissions and support South Africa's transition away from coal and towards low emission alternatives and a climate resilient economy. The partnership will jointly mobilize USD8.5 billion through concessional loans, investments, grants, and risk sharing instruments in order to mobilize the private sector.

On 2 November 2021, the Department of Agriculture and the United Arab Emirates launched the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) alongside 31 countries and 48 non-government partners.<sup>4026</sup> President Biden announced that the United States intends to mobilize USD1 billion in investment in climate-

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<sup>4020</sup> USAID Announces Robust Targets to Advance President Biden's PREPARE Climate Initiative, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington D.C) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/nov-1-2021-usaid-announces-robust-targets-advance-president-biden-prepare-climate-initiative>

<sup>4021</sup> FACT SHEET: President Biden Renews U.S. Leadership on World Stage at U.N. Climate Conference (COP26), The White House (Washington D.C) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/11/01/fact-sheet-president-biden-renews-u-s-leadership-on-world-stage-at-u-n-climate-conference-cop26/>

<sup>4022</sup> USAID's Robust Targets to Advance President Biden's PREPARE Climate Initiative, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington D.C) 6 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/climate/adaptation/prepare-initiative>

<sup>4023</sup> Rwandan Startup, Ampersand, secures \$9 million loan from DFC to help expand operations across Rwanda, Kenya, Business Insider Africa (Lagos) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://africa.businessinsider.com/local/markets/rwandan-startup-ampersand-secures-dollar9-million-loan-from-dfc-to-help-expand/y952ehd>

<sup>4024</sup> Reducing carbon emissions in East Africa, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (Washington D.C) n.d. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.dfc.gov/investment-story/reducing-carbon-emissions-east-africa>

<sup>4025</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_5768)

<sup>4026</sup> Launching Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Washington D.C) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2021/11/02/launching-agriculture-innovation-mission-climate>

smart agriculture and food system innovation over the next 5 years. The goal of AIM for Climate is to generate investment for agricultural research and development in order to fight the impact of climate change.

On 2 November 2021, President Biden announced that the United States would allocate US\$9 billion in order to restore and preserve the world's forests.<sup>4027</sup> Additionally, the United States also announced the creation of the Forest Investor Club, a network of private and public investors for the purpose of scaling up investments in restoration, conservation, sustainable agriculture and forestry and green infrastructure.<sup>4028</sup> The United States also announced the creation of the Forest Finance Risk Consortium, which “will bring together financial institutions and experts in forest monitoring and climate finance disclosure to better assess and disclose exposure to forest-related emissions in investment portfolios.”<sup>4029</sup> These actions will fund mitigation projects as well as aid in the mobilization and effectiveness of private and public funding for forest-related mitigation projects.

On 2 November 2021, the United States joined the Global Forest Finance Pledge, where the US, alongside 11 other countries, agreed to collectively finance USD12 billion from 2021 to 2025 for the purpose of providing funding to partner countries in order to restore and protect forests and take actions to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.<sup>4030</sup>

On 2 November 2021, the United States signed the Congo Basin Joint Donor Statement in which the signing countries agreed to collectively finance at least USD1.5 billion between 2021-2025.<sup>4031</sup> This financing will go towards supporting regional partners in carrying out protection and maintenance projects to protect the Congo Basin which serves as an important carbon sink.<sup>4032</sup>

On 4 November 2021, the Climate Investment Funds launched the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) investment program, consisting of nearly USD2.5 billion in funding from the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, and Denmark.<sup>4033</sup> The goal of ACT is to aid the transition from coal power to clean energy in developing countries. ACT intends to remove risks from investments for transitions away from coal power including investments in infrastructure, governance, people and communities. The first beneficiaries of the initiative include South Africa, Indonesia, India, and the Philippines.

On 8 November 2021, USAID announced its goal to mobilize USD150 billion for public and private climate finance by 2030.<sup>4034</sup> In order to meet this goal USAID will work alongside partner governments in the Philippines, Colombia, South Africa, Vietnam, and India, to mobilize both public and private financing for renewable energy. USAID will also partner with DFC to support mitigation and adaptation efforts, including by providing loan guarantees.

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<sup>4027</sup> COP26: World leaders promise to end deforestation by 2030, British Broadcasting Corporation (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-59088498>

<sup>4028</sup> Forest Investor Club Establishment at COP26, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.state.gov/forest-investor-club-establishment-at-cop26/>

<sup>4029</sup> Forest Finance Risk Consortium Establishment at COP26, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.state.gov/forest-finance-risk-consortium-establishment-at-cop26/>

<sup>4030</sup> The Global Forest Finance Pledge, Government of the United Kingdom (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 20 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/the-global-forest-finance-pledge/>

<sup>4031</sup> Cop26 Congo Basin Joint Donor Statement, Government of the United Kingdom (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 26 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/cop26-congo-basin-joint-donor-statement/>

<sup>4032</sup> \$12 billion donor support to halt and reverse forest loss and protect land rights, Government Digital Service (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/12-billion-donor-support-to-halt-and-reverse-forest-loss-and-protect-land-rights>

<sup>4033</sup> CIF Begins Historic \$2.5B Coal Transition Pilot in Four Developing Countries, Climate Investment Funds (Washington D.C) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/cif-begins-historic-25b-coal-transition-pilot-four-developing-countries>

<sup>4034</sup> USAID Announces Target to Mobilize \$150 Billion in Climate Finance, U.S. Agency for International Development (Washington D.C) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/nov-8-2021-usaid-announces-target-mobilize-150-billion-climate-finance>

On 9 November 2021, at COP26, the United States announced a USD25 million contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund.<sup>4035</sup> This contribution will provide financial aid for poor countries as they adapt to the effects of climate change, further investing through the LDCF contributes to funding transparency.

On 7 December 2021, the DFC announced its approval of up to USD500 million in debt financing for First Solar Inc.<sup>4036</sup> This financing will support a photovoltaic solar module manufacturing facility in Tamil Nadu, India to aid the transition to renewable energy.

On 8 December 2021, the DFC announced the approval of a sustainable recycling industry in Morocco, South Africa, and India.<sup>4037</sup> The project will provide Averda Recycling Platform a USD45 million loan for the development, construction, and operation of five low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene recycling facilities.

On 28 March 2022, the White House released their FY 2023 Budget.<sup>4038</sup> The 2023 Budget meets President Joe Biden's pledge to quadruple international climate finance, budgeting USD11 billion for international climate finance. The Budget provides a contribution worth USD1.6 billion to the Green Climate Fund for financing adaptation and mitigation climate projects in developing countries. The Budget supports a USD3.2 billion loan to the Clean Technology Fund to finance clean energy projects in developing countries.

On 8 April 2022, the United States pledged USD600.8 million over the next four years to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as part of the 8th replenishment period.<sup>4039</sup> The United States announced its funding measures alongside 28 other countries who raised more than USD5 billion for the GEF.

On 21 April 2022, USAID released its climate strategy for 2022-2030 that said it plans to assist 80 countries by 2024 through aligning its development portfolios with countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation commitments.<sup>4040</sup> Furthermore, USAID has pledged to mobilize USD150 billion in public and private finance for climate.

On 23 May 2022, the United States and Japan announced their climate partnership.<sup>4041</sup> The United States and Japan intend to increase their cooperation towards their climate targets including meeting their NDCs under the Paris Agreement and meeting their international climate financing commitments.

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<sup>4035</sup> Joint statement on donors' pledge of \$413 million to Least Developed Countries Fund to support climate change adaptation, Global Environment Facility (Washington D.C) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022.

<https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/news/joint-statement-donors-pledge-413-million-least-developed-countries-fund-support>

<sup>4036</sup> DFC Announces Approval to Provide up to \$500 Million of Debt Financing for First Solar's Vertically-Integrated Thin Film Solar Manufacturing Facility in India, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (Washington D.C) 7 December 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022. <https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/dfc-announces-approval-provide-500-million-debt-financing-first-solars>

<sup>4037</sup> DFC Approves 21 New Investments, Mobilizing More Than \$1.1 Billion to Tackle Development Challenges Worldwide, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (Washington D.C) 8 December 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022.

<https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/dfc-approves-21-new-investments-mobilizing-more-11-billion-tackle-development>

<sup>4038</sup> Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 2023, White House Office of Management and Budget (Washington D.C) 28 March 2022. Access Date: 1 May 2022. [https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/budget\\_fy2023.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/budget_fy2023.pdf)

<sup>4039</sup> United States Pledges \$600 Million to Combat Global Environmental Threats, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C) 19 April 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-pledges-600-million-to-combat-global-environmental-threats/>

<sup>4040</sup> USAID Climate Strategy 2022-2030, USAID (Washington D.C) 21 April 2022. Access Date: 1 May 2022.

<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID-Climate-Strategy-2022-2030.pdf>

<sup>4041</sup> FACT SHEET: U.S.- Japan Climate Partnership, The White House (Washington D.C) 23 May 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/05/23/u-s-japan-climate-partnership-fact-sheet/>

On 9 June 2022, Vice-President Kamala Harris announced the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030).<sup>4042</sup> The goal of PACC 2030 is to support climate adaptation and resilience and clean energy programs in the Caribbean through collaboration with Caribbean partners and capacity building. PACC 2030 will focus on providing access to new financing for Caribbean countries by providing more funding to current financial mechanisms and developing new mechanisms.

On 17 June 2022, the United States announced that it would contribute USD3.5 million to support methane mitigation projects in developing countries. This is part of the United States' Global Methane Initiative and is in accordance with its global climate financing commitment.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, the United States has acted to increase their international finance contributions and foster implementation transparency. Examples of actions to increase international climate financing include a USD9 million credit facility towards a Rwandan electric motorbike and transport energy provider, funding alongside France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the European Union the Just Energy Transition Partnership to support South Africa's decarbonisation efforts and USD2.5 billion towards ACT investment programs to transition from coal power to clean energy in developing countries. The United States also fostered transparency regarding implementation of projects by investing in funds such as the Least Developed Countries Fund and in long-term strategies.

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

*Analyst: Emma Wymant*

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

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible.

On 2 November 2021, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced a EUR1 billion contribution to the Global Forests Finance Pledge.<sup>4043</sup> The program will provide funding to partner countries in order to restore and protect forests and take actions to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

On 2 November 2021, the European Union signed the Congo Basin Joint Donor Statement in which it agreed to collectively finance at least USD1.5 billion between 2021-2025 with the other signing countries.<sup>4044</sup> This financing will help to fund Congo Basin protection and maintenance activities carried out by partner countries in Central Africa.<sup>4045</sup>

On 2 November 2021, the European Union in addition to the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany announced a long-term Just Energy Transition Partnership to support South Africa's decarbonisation

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<sup>4042</sup> FACT SHEET: Vice President Harris Launches the U.S.-Caribbean Partnership to Address the Climate Crisis 2030 (PACC 2030), The White House (Washington D.C) 9 June 2022. Access Date: 19 June 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/06/09/fact-sheet-vice-president-harris-launches-the-u-s-caribbean-partnership-to-address-the-climate-crisis-2030-pacc-2030/>

<sup>4043</sup> COP26: European Commission announces €1 billion pledge to protect world forests, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5678](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5678)

<sup>4044</sup> Cop26 Congo Basin Joint Donor Statement, Government of the United Kingdom (Glasgow) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 26 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/cop26-congo-basin-joint-donor-statement/>

<sup>4045</sup> \$12 billion donor support to halt and reverse forest loss and protect land rights, Government Digital Service (London) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/12-billion-donor-support-to-halt-and-reverse-forest-loss-and-protect-land-rights>

efforts.<sup>4046</sup> The Partnership aims to accelerate the decarbonisation of South Africa's economy, with a focus on reducing emissions in the electricity system and supporting South Africa's transition away from coal and towards a low emission, climate resilient economy. The Partnership will jointly mobilize USD8.5 billion through concessional loans, investments, grants, and risk sharing instruments designed to mobilize additional private sector financing.

On 9 November 2021, EU Lead Negotiator Frans Timmermans presented the EU's pledge to the Climate Adaptation Fund.<sup>4047</sup> This amounted to EUR100 million and placed emphasis on funding for the least developed countries and small island developing states.

On 21 February 2022, the EU issued a press release emphasizing the importance of climate diplomacy and the EU's role in pursuing outreach efforts to developing nations to better comply with targets set at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>4048</sup> Associated with these efforts, the EU also reiterated its commitment to helping overcome the barriers to the development and adoption of sustainable green technology in developing nations.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and stress the importance of meeting that goal fully as soon as possible. During the compliance period, the European Union has acted to increase its international climate financing contribution through actions such as pledging USD1 billion to the Global Forests Finance Pledge and through the Just Energy Transition Partnership. The European Union also fostered transparency regarding implementation of projects through its investment in funds such as the Climate Adaptation Fund.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

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<sup>4046</sup> France, Germany, UK, US and EU launch ground-breaking International Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 2 November 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2022.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_5768](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_5768)

<sup>4047</sup> EU at COP26: Commission pledges €100 million to the Adaptation Fund, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2021. Access Date: 25 February 2022. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_5886](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5886)

<sup>4048</sup> Climate Diplomacy: Council calls for accelerating the implementation of the Glasgow COP26 outcomes, Council of the EU (Brussels) 21 February 2022. Access Date: 15 May 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/02/21/climate-diplomacy-council-calls-for-accelerating-the-implementation-of-the-glasgow-cop26-outcomes/>