

11. Energy: Clean Energy Technologies

Commitment [#135]:

“We will take steps to create, as appropriate, the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in our countries and beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building.”

Seoul Summit Document

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.80	

Background:

Commitments to develop and diffuse energy efficiency and clean energy in all areas of energy production have been a staple of G8 summits. Historically, the G8’s focus on innovations in energy-producing technology has been motivated by a desire to curtail global energy insecurity and reduce the environmental impact of conventional modes of energy production.

The G20 made its first commitment to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies at the London Summit, on 2 April 2009. At the summit in Pittsburgh in 2009, the G20 leaders reiterated their commitment to stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries. This commitment was reinforced at the Seoul Summit.

Commitment Features:

This is a two-part commitment asking for action on two levels: facilitation of the diffusion or transfer of energy efficiency and/or clean energy technologies by G20 member in their countries and beyond. To achieve full compliance, a member must take action in both of these areas.

Examples of policy and regulatory measures that could provide incentives for the private sector to adopt and develop energy efficiency and/or clean technologies are: establishment of an emission trading mechanism that would enable private companies to sell carbon credits they gained from

investing in clean energy technology research and development; implementation of credits and tax credits for private investment in clean energy technology research and development; establishment of privileged loans for energy efficiency and clean technology research and development; and setting up a certification system for companies that invest in energy efficiency and clean energy technology research and development.

For full compliance with this commitment, a member must conduct joint research projects and build capacity or undertake other actions to facilitate the diffusion or transfer of energy efficiency and/or clean energy technology at national and international levels, unilaterally as well as in cooperation with other G20 countries.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in its own country AND beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building.
0	Member takes steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in its own country OR beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building.
+1	Member takes steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in its own country AND beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

As of 23 March 2011, 23 billion of low energy consumption bulbs were distributed among 6.5 million households, which equals 600-750 MW of saved energy or 3% of the total energy production capacity in Argentina. The initiative is undertaken in the framework of the National Programme of Rational and Efficient Use of Energy (PRONUREE).¹⁴⁶⁴

According to the Ministry of Planning, the country is on the way to achieve the target of generating 8% of the energy consumption by 2016 from the renewable sources of energy.¹⁴⁶⁵

On 30 May 2011, a new resolution on energy efficiency (Resolution 198/2011 of Ministry for Energy) established energy efficiency standards for domestic refrigerators and electric appliances.¹⁴⁶⁶

¹⁴⁶⁴ Ya Son 23 Millones Las Lámparas De Bajo Consumo Entregadas A 6,5 Millones De Hogares Ministry of Planning (Buenos Aires) 23 March 2011. Date of access: 17 April 2011.

¹⁴⁶⁵ <http://www.minplan.gov.ar/notas/333-argentina-dispondr-un-8--energias-renovables--2016>
 ARGENTINA DISPONDRÁ DE UN 8% DE ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES EN 2016, Ministry of Planning 27 March 2011. Date of access: 17 April 2011. <http://www.minplan.gov.ar/notas/328-ya-son-23-millones-las-lmparas-consumo-entregadas-65-millones-hogares>

¹⁴⁶⁶ Nueva resolución de Eficiencia Energética - Res. SE n° 198/2011, Ministry of Planning (Buenos Aires) 30 May 2011. Date of access: 18 July 2011. <http://energia3.mecon.gov.ar/contenidos/verpagina.php?idpagina=3410>

On 30 September 2011, Rawson Wind Energy Park was inaugurated in the province of Chubut. Energy generation is based on renewable sources and is to become the largest energy-producing facility in the country with the largest total capacity in the South American region of 80MW. The project involves construction of 43 windmills, 28 out of which have already been installed. Besides, solar energy plant was launched in the province of San Juan with the total of 4,836 solar panels.¹⁴⁶⁷

Argentina has taken steps to promote and deploy clean energy technologies within its borders but has not developed energy efficiency in other countries and thus is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 26 November 2010, the Australian Carbon Trust (a company set up by the Australian Government in 2010) signed a multi-million dollar financial agreement with six major companies aimed at financing energy efficiency projects and leveraging significant private sector finance to achieve cost-effective energy efficiency improvements.¹⁴⁶⁸

On 15 December 2010, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Combet announced that AUD51 billion (AUD1 approximately equals to USD1) would be awarded to schools as Federal Government allocates funds to install solar and other renewable power systems, rainwater tanks and to help implement a range of other energy efficiency measures.¹⁴⁶⁹

On 20 January 2011, the Australian Government's Automotive Transformation Scheme was launched to help vehicle and component makers get cleaner and greener products to market. This AUD3.4 billion scheme for the period up to 2020 is the centerpiece of the Australian Government's New Car Plan for a Greener Future.¹⁴⁷⁰

On 23 August 2011, legislation to underpin the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) was passed by the Parliament.¹⁴⁷¹ It received royal assent on 15 September 2011.¹⁴⁷² The CFI aims to give

¹⁴⁶⁷ La Presidenta inauguró el mayor Parque Eólico del país, Presidencia de la Nación Argentina (Buenos Aires) 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.caserosada.gov.ar/informacion/actividad-oficial/25431-la-presidenta-inauguro-el-mayor-parque-eolico-del-pais>.

¹⁴⁶⁸ First Energy Efficiency Program investments announced, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 26 November 2010. Date of access: 4 April 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2010/media-releases/November/mr20101126.aspx

¹⁴⁶⁹ More schools go solar with Federal Government grants, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 15 December 2010. Date of access: 3 April 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/en/minister/greg-combet/2010/media-releases/December/mr20101215a.aspx

¹⁴⁷⁰ New Automotive Transformation Scheme Hits the Road Running, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research 20 January 2011. Date of access: 2 April 2011. minister.innovation.gov.au/Carr/MediaReleases/Pages/newautomotivetransformationschemehitstheroadrunning.aspx

¹⁴⁷¹ Carbon Farming legislation passes the Parliament, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 24 August 2011. Date of access: 28 September 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/passage-of-cfi-legislation.aspx

¹⁴⁷² Carbon Farming legislation receives royal assent, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 23 September 2011. Date of access: 28 September 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/carbon-farming-legislation-receives-royal-assent.aspx

farmers, forest growers and landholders access to domestic and international carbon markets, providing an investment incentive for environmental conservation and greenhouse gas emission reduction

On 11 June 2011, Prime Minister Gillard announced new stricter pollution standards to be imposed on all new cars sold in Australia by 2018. Once fully implemented, the standards will reduce the maximum allowable emissions by up to 50-90% for particular polluting elements, and encourage introduction of energy efficient technologies.¹⁴⁷³

On 10 July 2011, Australian Government set out a comprehensive plan for tackling climate change, “Securing a clean energy future.”¹⁴⁷⁴ This long-term plan to cut pollution by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency includes the following measures: introduction of a carbon price commencing from 1 July 2012, household and business assistance, enhanced support for innovation, establishment of a new independent Climate Change Authority.¹⁴⁷⁵ Legislation was introduced on 13 September 2011.¹⁴⁷⁶

On 31 August 2011, Innovation Minister Carr announced AUD35.2 million financing for Green Building Fund which would help 90 buildings all across the country to introduce green technologies.¹⁴⁷⁷

At the international level, Australia has launched several initiatives to spread clean energy technologies worldwide.

On 9 December 2010, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Combet announced an allocation of additional AUD45 million to support Indonesia’s efforts to address climate change as part of Australia’s AUD599 million climate change fast-start funding which was announced in June 2010. AUD30 million will be invested to accelerate joint work on Indonesia’s National Carbon Accounting System.¹⁴⁷⁸

On 16 March 2011, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research Kim Carr signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Australian Solar Institute (ASI) and the Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR) – Germany’s national research centre for

¹⁴⁷³ New Pollution Standards for Vehicles, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport (Canberra) 11 June 2011. Date of access: 5 July 2011. www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2011/June/AA0106_2011.aspx

¹⁴⁷⁴ Securing a clean energy future for Australia, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 10 July 2011. Date of access: 16 July 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/clean-energy-future.aspx

¹⁴⁷⁵ MPCCC releases Clean Energy Agreement, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Canberra) 10 July 2011. Date of access: 16 July 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/mpccc-cleanenergy-agreement.aspx

¹⁴⁷⁶ Clean Energy Legislative Package, Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 13 September 2011. Date of access: 28 September 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/media/whats-new/clean-energy-legislative-package.aspx

¹⁴⁷⁷ More Buildings Go Green Under Expanded Green Building Fund, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research 31 August 2011. Date of access: 28 September 2011. <http://minister.innovation.gov.au/Carr/MediaReleases/Pages/MOREBUILDINGSGREENUNDEREXPANDEDGREENBUILDINGFUND.aspx>

¹⁴⁷⁸ Strengthening Australia’s climate change partnership with Indonesia, Minister for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 9 December 2010. Date of access: 4 April 2011. www.climatechange.gov.au/minister/greg-combet/2010/media-releases/December/mr20101209.aspx

aeronautics and space. The MoU aims to foster cooperation in solar energy research and deployment.¹⁴⁷⁹

Thus Australia deserves a score of +1 for stepping up efforts to introduce and disseminate green energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 5 January 2011, one of Brazil's state-owned banks, Brazil's National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES), has given BRL588.9 million (about USD360 million) for the construction of nine wind farms in the state of Bahia.¹⁴⁸⁰

On 21 February 2011, The Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL) issued several publications aiming to inform the society on topics relating to the electricity sector.¹⁴⁸¹ The collection consists of six small booklets containing illustrated tips on saving and efficient use of electricity. The task of the booklets is to teach Brazilians to save energy resources.¹⁴⁸²

On 4 December 2010, at the 6th UN Conference on Climate Change (COP 16) and at the World Climate Summit (WCS) Brazil presented its experience of using biofuel. Biofuel usage in Brazil helped to avoid the emission of more than 600 million tons of CO₂ over the last three decades.¹⁴⁸³

On 19 March 2011, Brazil and the USA announced that they launched a Partnership for the Development of Aviation Biofuels. The goals of this partnership are development of sustainable biofuels for aviation as an important means of reducing aviation greenhouse gas emissions and coordinating efforts towards the establishment of common standards for aviation biofuels. Within the partnership cooperative activities include: exchanges of experts and non-proprietary data as well as analysis by national research labs and joint engagement in multilateral fora.¹⁴⁸⁴

On 26 March 2011, The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) entered into a financing agreement in the amount of USD300

¹⁴⁷⁹ Australia and Germany Strengthen Solar Research Ties, Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research 16 March 2011. Date of access: 2 April 2011. minister.innovation.gov.au/Carr/MediaReleases/Pages/australiaandgermanystrengthensolarresearchties.aspx

¹⁴⁸⁰ BNDES Approves Finance for Construction of Nine Wind Farms in Bahia, Portal Brasil 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/01/05/bndes-approves-finance-for-construction-of-nine-wind-farms-in-bahia>.

¹⁴⁸¹ Pamphlets Explain ANEEL Operations and Give Tips on Saving Power, Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes/noticias_area/dsp_detalheNoticia.cfm?idNoticia=3764&idAreaNoticia=347.

¹⁴⁸² Pamphlets Energy Day by Day, Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.aneel.gov.br/area.cfm?idArea=551&idPerfil=6>.

¹⁴⁸³ Brazilian Experience in Clean, Renewable Energy Discussed at COP 16, Portal Brasil 4 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2010/12/04/brazilian-experience-in-clean-renewable-energy-discussed-at-cop-16>.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Partnership for Development of Aviation Biofuels, Portal Brasil 19 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/03/19/partnership-for-development-of-aviation-biofuels>.

million within the scope of the Green Line. The Green Line (Global Action for Reconciling Economic Growth and Environmental Preservation) is aimed at supporting projects that benefit the global preservation of the environment, fostering the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.¹⁴⁸⁵

Brazil has developed and deployed energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country and abroad. Thus Brazil has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Pavel Zhdanov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to create the enabling environment conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country and beyond.

Some measures have been undertaken to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in Canada.

On 24 January 2011, Minister of State (Sport) Gary Lann announced CAD3.9 million (approximately USD3.9 million) in support from the Clean Energy Fund for the City of Colwood's community-scale solar project. This funding is part of the Government's action to improve economic and environmental performance in the country.¹⁴⁸⁶

On 22 March 2011, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty tabled a new federal budget. The investment of almost CAD870 million (approximately USD887 million) for Canada's Clean Air Agenda, CAD97 million (approximately USD99 million) to renew funding for technology and innovation in the areas of clean energy and energy efficiency and CAD8 million (approximately USD8 million) to renew funding to promote the deployment of clean energy technologies in Aboriginal and Northern communities is expected to be made over two years in accordance with this document.¹⁴⁸⁷

On 8 June 2011, Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources, announced that Invenergy's Raleigh Wind Energy Centre would receive up to CAD24 million (approximately USD24.5 million) over ten years through the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program.¹⁴⁸⁸

On 11 June 2011, Natural Resources Canada's Clean Energy Fund provided investment of CAD7.5 million (approximately USD7.5 million) to BC Hydro's innovative clean energy project.¹⁴⁸⁹

¹⁴⁸⁵ BNDES Enters into \$300 Million Agreement with JBIC, The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) 6 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Press/Destaques_Primeira_Pagina/20110406_BNDES_JBIC.html.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Government of Canada Invested in B.C. Solar Energy Project, Natural Resources Canada 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2011/201111-eng.php>

¹⁴⁸⁷ Federal Government Released New Budget, 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.cleanenergyandtechnologyblog.com/canada-federal/federal-government-releases-new-budget/>

¹⁴⁸⁸ Government of Canada Invests in Wind Energy in Ontario, 8 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 July 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/54/1745>

¹⁴⁸⁹ Golden and Field home to a Canadian first BC Hydro breaks ground on innovative clean energy project, 11 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 July 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2011/201154-eng.php>

On 28 June 2011, Dave Van Kesteren, Member of Parliament for Chatham-Kent-Essex, on behalf of the Honourable Joe Oliver, Minister of Natural Resources, announced the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program was delivering an investment of up to CAD31 million (approximately USD31.5 million) over ten years to the Kruger Energy Chatham Wind Project.¹⁴⁹⁰

On 28 July 2011, Minister of Natural Resources announced an investment of USD53 million (approximately USD55 million) in clean technology through Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC). The investment, from SDTC's SD Tech Fund, includes 17 new clean technology projects across Canada in the areas of agriculture, transportation, mining and energy.¹⁴⁹¹

On 2 August 2011, Minister of Natural Resources launched the Government of Canada's new ecoENERGY Innovation Initiative. The CAD 97 million (approximately USD99 million) program will invest in research, development and demonstration projects for clean energy technologies that will create high-quality jobs for Canadians.¹⁴⁹²

On 7 September 2011, Natural Resources Minister announced that the Government of Canada was investing USD78 million over the next two years to improve energy efficiency in Canada's buildings, homes, industries, vehicles and consumer appliances. The new set of ecoENERGY Efficiency initiatives will help improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save money for Canadians and Canadian businesses.¹⁴⁹³

Some measures have been taken by Canada to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies abroad.

On 14 September 2011, the Clean Technology Accelerator program was launched in San Jose, California. Located in San Jose's Environmental Business Cluster, the program will provide Canadian high-tech clean energy companies with access to customers and partners in California and other global markets.¹⁴⁹⁴

Consequently, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps for the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country and beyond.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Government of Canada Invests in Wind Energy in Southern Ontario, 28 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 July 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/56/2006>

¹⁴⁹¹ Harper Government Announces Clean Technology Projects Across Canada, 28 July 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/71/1648>

¹⁴⁹² Harper Government Launches New Clean Energy Innovation Initiative, 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/72/1783>

¹⁴⁹³ Harper Government Invests in New Energy Efficiency Initiatives, 7 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/72/1783>

¹⁴⁹⁴ Government of Canada Announces New Initiative for Canadian Clean Energy Businesses, 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2011/83/3019>

On 19 January 2011, the Second U.S.-China Strategic Forum on Clean Energy Cooperation concluded in Washington with a series of big clean energy deals signed and companies from both countries having discovered shared goals and interests.¹⁴⁹⁵

On 3 March 2011, Premier Wen Jiabao announced plans to slash energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions for each unit of economic growth by 16% and 17% respectively. The country also aims to increase the use of clean energy by raising the percentage of non-fossil fuels in its energy mix to 11.4% from 8.3% in 2010. The targets are part of the country's wider plan to reduce carbon intensity by 40 to 45% by 2020 from 2005 levels as a key part of the fight against climate change, a pledge made by the Premier. In 2011, China aims to reduce both carbon and energy intensity by about 3.5% compared with the previous year. The five-year blueprint also sets a target to slash emissions of major pollutants by 8 to 10% by 2015.¹⁴⁹⁶

On 3 March 2011, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao said the goals for 2011-2015 are generally in line with China's plan to cut carbon intensity – or carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP – by 40 to 50% by 2020 from 2005's levels. China has vowed to lift the portion of non-fossil fuels in overall primary energy use to 15% by 2020.¹⁴⁹⁷

On 5 March 2011, the draft of China's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) was submitted to the National People's Congress, where the key targets of the draft include: Non-fossil fuel to account for 11.4% of primary energy consumption; Energy consumption per unit of GDP to be cut by 16%; carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP to be cut by 17%.¹⁴⁹⁸

On 5 March 2011, China announced goals of building 235 million kilowatts of power generation capacity of clean energy in the next five years, in an effort to trim the country's heavy reliance on fossil fuels. From 2011 to 2015, China plans to launch nuclear energy projects with a combined generation capacity of 40 million kw. In addition to boosting the construction of nuclear power plants in the coastal areas, new plants will be planned in central regions, according to the government's draft 12th Five-Year Plan. The country also plans to build hydropower stations along major rivers such as the Jinsha River, Yalong River and Dadu River with an installed capacity of 120 million kw. At least 70 million kw of wind power capacity and 5 million kw of solar power capacity will be created in the next five years, according to the draft plan. Moreover, China will construct oil and gas pipelines of about 150,000 kilometers in the next five years. The pipelines include a gas pipeline to central Asia and oil pipelines to Kazakhstan and Myanmar.¹⁴⁹⁹

On 28 March 2011, Zhou Changyi, director of energy conservation and comprehensive utilization department with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology said at a conference in Nanjing, capital of eastern Jiangsu Province, that China aims to reduce energy use and carbon emissions per unit of industrial value-added output by 4% this year. Water use per unit of

¹⁴⁹⁵ China, U.S. clean energy forum concludes with big deals signed, Government of China 19 January 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2011. http://www.gov.cn/misc/2011-01/20/content_1789242.htm

¹⁴⁹⁶ New Energy Targets to Produce A Greener Nation, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 March 2011. <http://websearch.mep.gov.cn/was40/detail?record=2&channelid=24398&searchword=energy+efficiency+>

¹⁴⁹⁷ China more energy efficient, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201103/20110307471773.html>

¹⁴⁹⁸ Key targets of China's 12th five-year plan, Government of China 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2011. http://english.gov.cn/2011-03/05/content_1816822.htm

¹⁴⁹⁹ China announces ambitious clean energy plans for next five, Chinese Online Information Service 5 March 2011. Date of Access: 7 March 2011. <http://chinatibet.people.com.cn/96057/7310149.html>

industrial value-added output will be slashed by 7% this year, he said. The cuts are part of the country's wider plan to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions per unit of industrial value-added output by 18% by 2015, said MIIT deputy minister Su Bo. The government also pledged a 30% reduction in water consumption per unit of industrial value-added output by 2015, he added.¹⁵⁰⁰

On 28 March 2011, Su Bo, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said at a meeting in Nanjing that compulsory targets for the 18% cuts of energy consumption for per unit of industrial output, the minimum reduction of 18% for carbon dioxide emission and 30% slash of water consumption, as well as a increasing the utilization of industrial solid wastes to 72% by 2015 from the level of the end of 2010.¹⁵⁰¹

On 29 March 2011, the National Development and Reform Commission announced that the country intends to reduce its energy consumption per unit of gross domestic product by 3.5% compared to 2010, and the water consumption per CNY10.000 of industrial value-added output is set to see a 7% year-on-year dip.¹⁵⁰²

On 28 February 2011, a series of agreements were signed between Fu Ziyang, Vice Minister of commerce of China and Rameshore Prasad Khanal, Secretary of the Ministry of Finance on behalf of their respective governments in Kathmandu. According to the agreements, China through the Export-Import Bank of China has agreed to provide a loan assistance of CNY640 million (USD96 million) for the construction of Upper Trisuli 3A Hydropower Project of Nepal. The project capacity of 60 MW is expected to help reduce power deficit from the present power crisis across the country and the construction work is expected to be completed within four years.¹⁵⁰³

On 23 June 2011, Han Wenke, director of the Energy Research Center at the National Development and Reform Commission, said China would invest CNY400 billion (USD62 billion) in the construction of four hydroelectric dams, to help the government boost the share of non-fossil fuels in national energy consumption.¹⁵⁰⁴

On 6 July 2011, Chinese central government decided to allocate funds to support energy saving and emission reductions in road and waterway transport in the next five years. The program may receive up to CNY10 million (USD1.55 million) in awards for their energy-saving and emission-reduction efforts. Companies and public institutions will be awarded with as much as CNY600 for each metric ton of the equivalent of coal they save each year. Meanwhile, those using

¹⁵⁰⁰ China announces targets for carbon emission, energy cuts for 2011, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandafricareport/201103/20110307471773.html>

¹⁵⁰¹ China sets higher goals for energy use, gas emissions, Chinese Online Information Service 28 March 2011. Date of Access: 28 March 2011. <http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90778/90860/7333296.html>

¹⁵⁰² China releases green goals for 2011, Chinese Online Information Service 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 March 2011. <http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90778/90862/7335510.html>

¹⁵⁰³ China agrees to provide assistance to Nepal for different projects, Chinese Online Information Service 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2011. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-02/28/c_13754461.htm

¹⁵⁰⁴ Nation to build new hydroelectric power plants, Xinhua News Agency 23 June 2011. Date of Access: 23 June 2011. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/business/2011-06/23/c_13945787.htm

alternative fuels will be awarded up to CNY2,000 for each ton of standard oil they substituted, according to the document.¹⁵⁰⁵

China has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps for development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and implementing measures for promoting these initiatives in other countries.

Analyst Svetlana Nikitina

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country and beyond.

Measures have been taken to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country.

On 26 December 2010, Minister of Sustainable Development and the Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry announced changes to the environment bonus-malus.¹⁵⁰⁶ In France, cars are taxed (malus) or credited (bonus) if their carbon emissions are above or below certain targets.

On 29 December 2010, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry and Minister of Industry, Energy and Digital Economy launched the third contest for eco-industries' projects.¹⁵⁰⁷

On 30 December 2010, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry and Minister of Industry, Energy and Digital Economy launched a new stage of the system providing certificates for energy savings.¹⁵⁰⁸

On 7 March 2011, the Government adopted the new regulatory framework for photovoltaic development.¹⁵⁰⁹

France has undertaken some measures for promoting these initiatives in other countries.

On 9 December 2010, French Prime Minister Francois Fillon and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed an agreement to create a centre that will address problems in energy conservation and energy efficiency. Electricity of France (EDF) and Inter RAO UES have established a joint venture to promote high-tech and energy efficient services in the Russian market.¹⁵¹⁰

¹⁵⁰⁵ China steps up energy saving, emission reductions in transport, Government of China 6 July 2011. Date of Access: 6 July 2011. http://english.gov.cn/2011-07/06/content_1900628.htm

¹⁵⁰⁶ Evolution du bonus-malus écologique en 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Evolution-du-bonus-malus.html>

¹⁵⁰⁷ Lancement de l'appel a projets éco-industrie 2011. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Lancement-de-l-appel-a-projets-eco.html>

¹⁵⁰⁸ Une nouvelle étape pour les certificats d'économies d'énergie. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Une-nouvelle-periode-d-economies-d.html>

¹⁵⁰⁹ Le Gouvernement met en place le nouveau cadre de régulation du photovoltaïque. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-Gouvernement-met-en-place-le.html>

¹⁵¹⁰ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and French Prime Minister Francois Fillon chair the 15th meeting of the Russian-French Commission on Bilateral Cooperation, 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/13311/>

France has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps for development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies with the country and implementing measures for promoting these initiatives in other countries.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Various measures have been undertaken to encourage the development and deployment of energy efficiency in Germany.

On 8 December 2010, two acts concerning energy came into force. The Nuclear Fuel Tax Act, according to which a tax is imposed on nuclear-energy producers from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2016. Tax revenues will be used to promote alternative energy sources in Germany and to finance the “Energy and Climate Fund.”¹⁵¹¹ Secondly, establishing Energy and Climate Fund on 1 January 2011 was approved. The fund is designed to finance the development of renewable energy sources in Germany.¹⁵¹²

On 17 December 2010, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety granted EUR1.2 million (USD1.68 million) under the Environmental Innovation Programme for an energy efficiency project, which deals with expanding the use of biomass energy.¹⁵¹³

On 16 February 2011, The German Federal Cabinet adopted a draft amendment to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (TEHG). The amendment to the Act transposes comprehensive amendments to the EU Emissions Trading Directive into national law. The TEHG amendment serves the purpose of incorporating the rules of EU emissions trading into the German legal system and regulates the enforcement of the Act. The competences of the federal and state governments regarding the enforcement are defined more clearly than before. For example, in future emissions monitoring will be a responsibility of the German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt) at the Federal Environment Agency.¹⁵¹⁴

On 14 March 2011, following the nuclear accident in Japan, the Federal Government of Germany imposed a three-month moratorium on the extension of the operating lives of Germany’s seven oldest nuclear power plants agreed on 8 December. German Chancellor Angela Merkel

¹⁵¹¹ Kernbrennstoffsteuergesetz, Federal Ministry of Finance 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/nr_67366/DE/BMF_Startseite/Aktuelles/Aktuelle_Gesetze/Gesetze_Verordnungen/001.html?_nnn=true.

¹⁵¹² Energie- und Klimafonds, Federal Government of Germany 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nr_1524/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/09/2010-09-28-energie-klimafonds.html.

¹⁵¹³ Aus Biomasse wird Strom und Wärme, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46844.php.

¹⁵¹⁴ Federal Cabinet adopts draft act revising emissions trading, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47039.php.

announced that the government would be increasing the pace at which Germany moves towards the age of renewables.¹⁵¹⁵

On 15 March 2011, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety approved the adoption of better conditions for the Market Incentive Programme in Germany. The programme has been implemented since March 2008 and is aimed at achieving a share of 14 % of renewable energies in the heating market till 2020. The new conditions comprise providing extended renewable energy subsidies, including subsidies for developing solar and biomass energy.¹⁵¹⁶

On 30 June 2011, the German Bundestag approved the plan of the Federal Government of Germany to close down all Germany's nuclear power plants by the end of 2022, thereby adopting a new law ending nuclear power in Germany. According to German parliamentarians, the decision to abandon nuclear power plants sets Germany on the road to an ambitious build-up of renewable energy.¹⁵¹⁷

On 8 July 2011, the German Bundestag adopted the Grid Expansion Acceleration Act. The act is aimed at advancing the expansion of the power grid, which is a precondition for the ambitious expansion of renewable energies. One of the objectives of the act is to reduce the duration of authorization procedures. The act is regarded to be vitally important for expanding the use of renewable energy sources.¹⁵¹⁸

On 20 September 2011, the European Commission signed its Roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe.¹⁵¹⁹ On the same day, German Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Philipp Rösler stated that Germany placed high priority on the Roadmap and Germany would follow the Roadmap to improve its resource-efficiency policy.¹⁵²⁰

Germany also took actions to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries

From 17 to 25 January 2011, the Afghan Minister for Energy and Water Ismail Khan along with a delegation from the Afghanistan Ministry for Energy and Water visited Germany to consult with

¹⁵¹⁵ German government imposes three-month moratorium on extension of nuclear power plant operations, Federal Government of Germany 14 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/03/2011-03-14-moratorium-kernkraft-deutschland_en.html.

¹⁵¹⁶ Verbesserte Förderkonditionen für erneuerbare Energien im Marktanzreizprogramm treten in Kraft, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011.

http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/47109.php.

¹⁵¹⁷ Bundestag beschließt Atomausstieg und Energiewende, the German Bundestag 30 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 July 2011.

http://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2011/34938007_kw26_de_energiewende/index.html.

¹⁵¹⁸ Rösler: "Zustimmung des Bundesrates zum Netzausbaubeschleunigungsgesetz ist ein großer Erfolg", Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology of Germany 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 11 July 2011.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen,did=423000.html>.

¹⁵¹⁹ Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. European Commission 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/pdf/com2011_571.pdf

¹⁵²⁰ Roadmap der Europäischen Kommission für ein ressourceneffizientes Europa. Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology of Germany 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011.

<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Presse/pressemitteilungen,did=442892.html>.

Germany's major experts in energy from waste and visit Germany's enterprises producing energy from waste. The visit was held under the German Federal Programme Renewable Energy Supply for Rural Areas.¹⁵²¹

On 9 February 2011, the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology introduced its 10-point action plan for North Africa. As stated in the plan, the Ministry is increasing its support for cooperative ventures between German and North African companies within the framework of its Renewable Energy Export Initiative. Planned activities include information events in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt on the topics of wind power, solar thermal energy, biogas and photovoltaics. These events will be held in cooperation with Germany's chambers of industry and commerce and the foreign trade and inward investment agency of the Federal Republic of Germany, Germany Trade and Invest.¹⁵²²

On 22 February 2011, largest-ever photovoltaic system in sub-Saharan Africa started operating in Nairobi, Kenya. The system was based on German solar technology built by the German company Energiebau Solarstromsysteme GmbH. The project was supported by the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology through its Renewable Energy Export Initiative and by German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development through a development partnership with the private sector under its develoPPP.de programme.¹⁵²³

Germany has taken measures to develop green energy both in Germany and other countries. Thus Germany was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marina Klintsova

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

India has developed and deployed energy efficient and clean energy technologies in the country.

On 25 November 2010, the State owned power generator, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Asian Development Bank and Kyuden International Corporation of Japan signed a joint venture (JV) agreement to develop renewable power projects in the country. The JV will set up 500MW of non-conventional power generation capacity in India over 3 years. NTPC and its partner companies will develop wind power and small hydro electricity projects. They may also enter other areas of renewable power generation. NTPC has set a target for developing at least 1000MW of renewable energy capacity based on solar, wind, geothermal and small hydro sources. The companies have already approved the proposal to establish 301 MW of solar power generation capacity.¹⁵²⁴

¹⁵²¹ Newsletter – Deutsche Entwicklungs zusammenarbeit mit Afghanistan, Federal Government of Germany March 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/2011/03/2011-03-18-bmz-newsletter-afg.property=publicationFile.pdf.

¹⁵²² 10-point action plan for North Africa, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology of Germany 9 February 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigations/external-economic-policy_did=382182.htmlKOn.

¹⁵²³ http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2011/February/20110222_pm_29_solar/index.html

¹⁵²⁴ Renewable Energy Achay Uria Volume 4 Issue 2-3, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy December 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/nov-dec2010e.pdf>

On 10 December 2010, the Central Government allocated projects of 505MW capacity to Rajasthan out of the total shortlisted projects of 630MW. In all the State is set to tap the immense potential of solar energy in this part of the country and an investment of USD1.4 Billion in the solar energy sector in the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.¹⁵²⁵

On 12 January 2011, the Government of Gujarat has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Hindustan Construction Company (HCC), the leading engineering construction company, for setting up a renewable energy park in Ahmedabad District's proposed Dholera waterfront. The estimated investment is USD2.7 billion covering 600 acres of land and would create around 17,000 jobs. The park will offer a platform for global leaders looking to set up research, development, consultancy and manufacturing of components businesses in India in the renewable energy segments such as solar, geothermal, wind and biomass.¹⁵²⁶

On 6 March 2011, Minister of Finance of Jammu and Kashmir Abdul Rahim Rather in his Budget Speech proposed to ear-mark a provision of USD500 thousand in the next year's budget for supplying solar panels and equipments at highly subsidized prices to public buildings like hospitals, educational institutions and cultural complexes.¹⁵²⁷

On 5 April 2011, India offered to set up an international centre in energy access to boost the provision of energy to remote and inaccessible areas. The offer was made by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister for New and Renewable Energy. This centre will serve as Centre of Excellence in the field of energy access through the use of renewable energy. Making a strong pitch for the use of renewable energy, Dr Abdullah emphasized that renewable energy is the only hope for the future. He also offered to host an international conference on energy access later this year to bring this idea to fruition. He also announced the scaling up of India's international programme on capacity building and to share expertise and best practices with developing countries.¹⁵²⁸

On 2 September 2011, in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha, Union Minister of New and Renewable Energy Dr. Farooq Abdullah informed that the Ministry was providing financial support up to USD100 thousand for each solar city to the respective City Government for preparation of a master plan, setting-up institutional arrangements for the implementation of the master plan, awareness generation and capacity building activities. So far, he said, authorization has been given for developing 36 Solar Cities including State Capitals in the Country. The Minister said that besides this, the Ministry was also promoting renewable energy systems and projects on solar and municipal waste-to-energy technologies through fiscal and financial incentives in the cities under other national level programmes.¹⁵²⁹

¹⁵²⁵ Renewable Energy Achay Uria Volume 4 Issue 2-3, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy December 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/nov-dec2010e.pdf>

¹⁵²⁶ Renewable Energy Achay Uria Volume 4 Issue 4, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy February 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/jan-feb2011e.pdf>

¹⁵²⁷ Budget Speech by Finance Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Government of jammu and Kashmir Finance Department 6 march 2011. Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://jakfinance.nic.in/BudgetSpeech2011.pdf>

¹⁵²⁸ India to Host International Centre on Energy Access: Dr Abdullah, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 05 April 2011. Date of Access: 19 May 2011. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

¹⁵²⁹ Development of Solar Cities, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 20 September 2011. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

India has also taken measures to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 5 April 2011, Indian Minister for New and Renewable Energy Farooq Abdullah offered to host an international conference on energy access later this year and announced the scaling up of India's international programme on capacity building and sharing expertise and best practices with developing countries¹⁵³⁰

On 8 July 2011, India offered to expand and strengthen its cooperation with the African countries in the field of Renewable Energy. Speaking at the IRENA-Africa High Level Consultative Forum meeting in Abu Dhabi on Accelerating Renewable Energy Uptake for Africa's Sustainable Development, Minister of New and Renewable Energy Dr. Farooq Abdullah said that India was already assisting African countries in electrification of villages through solar energy and aimed to set up 40 solar charging stations and 40 biomass gasifiers.¹⁵³¹

On 23 August 2011, Dr. Fouad Ahmed Aye, Minister of Energy, Water and Natural Resources, Republic of Djibouti held bilateral discussions with Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy in New Delhi. The Minister from Djibouti requested Indian assistance in training of drilling specialists to harness Geothermal Energy. Dr. Abdullah assured him of all possible assistance.¹⁵³²

On 6 September 2011, agreement on Cooperation for Development between Bangladesh and India was signed. The agreement includes investment and economic cooperation; water resources; generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, including from renewable sources; sub regional cooperation in the power sector, water resources management, physical connectivity, environment and sustainable development etc. The Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation under this agreement in the field of renewable energy aims to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation in the areas of solar, wind and bio energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.¹⁵³³

India has taken measures to develop green energy both in India and other countries. Thus India was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexey Mironov

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment on development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in own country and beyond.

Measures have been taken to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in Indonesia.

¹⁵³⁰ India to Host International Centre on Energy Access: Dr Abdullah, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 05 April 2011. Date of Access: 19 May 2011.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

¹⁵³¹ India calls for increasing cooperation with African Countries in the field of renewable energy, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 September 2011.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

¹⁵³² Djibuti asks for Assistance from India to Harness its Renewable Energy Sources, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 September 2011.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=28>

¹⁵³³ Factsheet on agreement signed between India and Bangladesh, Prime Minister of India 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 September 2011. <http://pmindia.nic.in/prelease/pcontent.asp?id=1311>

On 30 January 2011 Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Darwin Zahedy Saleh said the Government encourages companies that generate electricity from waste. The government would give awards the companies which work in the field of conservation and diversification of such energy, said Darwin.¹⁵³⁴

On 10 February 2011 Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Darwin Zahedy Saleh said that Indonesia will reduce carbon dioxide emissions on 26% by 2020.¹⁵³⁵

On 24 March 2011 Denmark Ambassador for Indonesia H.E. Borge Petersen said that the Embassy of Denmark will donate USD10 million to the Indonesian government for efficiency and energy conservation. Named the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Clearing House Indonesia, the program is aimed at improving efficiency and conservation in many areas such as in homes, in industries and by transportation vehicles.¹⁵³⁶

On 26 September 2011 President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed a decree formalizing an action plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the country. The decree is a follow up of the Bali Action Plan issued during the 13th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Climate Change Convention (COP UNFCCC) which was organized in Bali in December 2007.¹⁵³⁷

Indonesia has taken steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in its own country. But no facts of Indonesia's development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries during the compliance period were registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elena Martynova

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Various measures have been undertaken to create enabling environment for the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in Italy.

On 13 December 2010, the Ministry of Economic Development (MED), Enel Distribution and the regions Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicily have signed four Conventions on realization of

¹⁵³⁴ Pemerintah Dorong Industri Hasilkan Listrik Sendiri 30 January 2011. Date of Access: 15 March 2011 http://www.djlpe.esdm.go.id/modules.php?mod=news&sub=news_media

¹⁵³⁵ KESDM Optimis Bantu Kurangi Emisi Karbon 10 February 2011. Date of Access: 15 March 2011 http://www.djlpe.esdm.go.id/modules.php?mod=news&sub=news_media

¹⁵³⁶ Denmark Donates US\$ 10 Million 25 March 2011 Date of Access: 25 March 2011 http://www.tempointeractive.com/hg/nasional/2011/03/25/brk_20110325-322858_uk.html

¹⁵³⁷ President signs decree on gas emission reduction action plan. 26 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 September 2011 <http://www.antaraneews.com/en/news/76003/president-signs-decree-on-gas-emission-reduction-action-plan>

structural interventions for distribution network development aimed at providing connection of equipment supplied with renewable sources.¹⁵³⁸

On 21 December 2010, the National Committee for management of the directive 2003/87/CE and for management support of the Kyoto protocol project has approved the deliberation n. 30/2010 of the Emission Trading Committee on the EU's project NER300. NER300 supposes financing of the projects on production of energy from renewable sources on national territory.¹⁵³⁹

On 22 February 2011, the MED allocated EUR64.5 million (USD96.75 million) for competition on industrial innovation in the context of the initiative "Industry 2015: Made in Italy, Sustainable Mobility and Energy Efficiency." In 2010 37 projects were facilitated as a result of the competition Energy Efficiency that involved 241 companies and 89 research units.¹⁵⁴⁰

On 4 March 2011, the Council of Ministers has approved the Decree on photovoltaic¹⁵⁴¹ to give incentive to the energy production from renewable sources. The Minister of Economic Development, Paolo Romani, has outlined that the Decree is in line with the national energy objective: to reduce energy costs for enterprises and citizens that are about 30% higher than in other European countries.¹⁵⁴² The Minister has announced also that with the Decree on photovoltaic the Ministry finally triggered the stabilization of energy market by renewable sources.¹⁵⁴³ On 18 and 23 March 2011, he met the main protagonists interested in the field – banks, labour associations and unions, enterprises – to discuss the new incentives for renewable sources.¹⁵⁴⁴

¹⁵³⁸ Rinnovabili: accordo MSE, regioni, Enel distribuzione, , Italian Ministry of Economic Development 13 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2015779:rinnovabili-accordo-mse-regioni-enel-distribuzione

¹⁵³⁹ Comitato emission Trdingsul NER300: approvata deliberazione, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2015821:comitato-emission-trading-sul-ner300-approvata-deliberazione

¹⁵⁴⁰ Industria 2015: 64,5mln euro per progetti di innovazione industrial, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 23 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017207:industria-2015-645-mnl-euro-per-progetti-di-innovazione-industriale

¹⁵⁴¹ Oggetto: conto energia per il fotovoltaico, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/energia/decretoenergia.pdf>

¹⁵⁴² Rinnovabili, Romani: nuova stagion per l'energia pulita, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 3 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017605:rinnovabili-romani-nuova-stagione-per-lenergia-pulita

¹⁵⁴³ Rinnovabili, Romani incontra banche ed imprese interessate al settore, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 4 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017675:rinnovabili-romani-incontra-banche-ed-imprese-interessate-al-settore

¹⁵⁴⁴ Rinnovabili, Romani: Tavoli tecnici, Governo procederà in fretta per dare certezze, Italian Ministry of Economic development 18 March 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2018205:rinnova-bili-romani-prossima-settimana-tavoli-tecnici-governo-procedera-in-fretta-per-dare-certezze and Rinnovabili: Romani e Prestigiaco mo incontrano I Sindacati, Italian Ministry of Economic development 23 March 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2018287:rinnovabili-romani-e-prestigiaco-mo-incontrano-i-sindacati

On 23 March 2011, the Decree n.15 from 16.02.2011 executing the Direction 2009/125/CE on establishing the framework for elaborating specifications for eco-compatible planning of energy related products came into effect.^{1545,1546}

On 7 April 2011, in the framework of the initiative of the Interregional operative programme Renewable Energy and Energy Saving 2007-2012 EUR20 million (USD30 million) was allocated for financing innovation projects for manufacturing equipment for generating energy from renewable sources in public buildings.¹⁵⁴⁷ The initiative is addressed to Ministers, Universities, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities of Campania, Calabria, Puglia and Sicily.¹⁵⁴⁸

On 5 May 2011, Minister of Economic Development Paolo Romani and Minister for Environment, Stefania Prestigiacomo signed the Ministerial Decree that defined a new incentive scheme for production of energy from photovoltaic equipment by citizens and enterprises.¹⁵⁴⁹ As a result, in two months 600 megawatt of energy produced from photovoltaic were put in use.¹⁵⁵⁰

Italy has also taken steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency abroad.

On 25 January 2011, Italian Minister of Economic Development, Paolo Romani, and Egyptian Minister of Industry, Mohamed Rachid, discussed bilateral cooperation in the spheres of infrastructure, renewable energy, the role of SME, communication and transport.¹⁵⁵¹

On 26 April – 4 May 2011, the Italian-Latin American Institute and Italian DGDC were on a joint mission to Havana (Cuba) in the framework of the declaration of understanding signed in Havana

¹⁵⁴⁵ Decreto legislativo 16 febbraio 2011, n. 15, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 16 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/Dip_Internazionalizzazione/NormativaInternazionalizzazione/dlgs_ecocom.pdf

¹⁵⁴⁶ Consumo energetico: immissione sul mercato, messa in servizio e la libera circolazione prodotti connessi all-energia, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017791:consumo-energetico-immissione-sul-mercato-messa-in-servizio-e-la-libera-circolazione-prodotti-connessi-allenergia

¹⁵⁴⁷ <http://www.poienergia.it/>

¹⁵⁴⁸ POI Energia: stanziati 20 mln euro per progetti innovativi, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 7 April 2011. Date of Access: 8 April 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2018571

¹⁵⁴⁹ Fotovoltaico, al via nuovo regime incentivi, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 5 May 2011. Date of Access: 16 July 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2018913

¹⁵⁵⁰ Quarto Conto Energia: Romani “installati 250mila impianti per 8500, Italian Ministry for Economic Development 28 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2020151

¹⁵⁵¹ Italia-Egitto, incontro Ministri Romani-Rachid, Italian Ministry of Economic Development 25 January 2011. Date of Access: 24 March 2011. http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2016207:italia-egitto-incontro-ministri-romani-rachid

on 11 March 2011 by the two governments. The aim was, inter alia, to define a number of cooperation initiatives in the sector of renewable energy.¹⁵⁵²

On 26 May 2011, Italy started development of 57 sites selected for the installation of solar energy panels in Lebanon. The installation is part of the “Mitigation of Climate Change – Renewable Energy” initiative funded by the Italian Directorate General for Development Cooperation for a total of EUR1 million (approximately USD1.43 million).¹⁵⁵³

On 15 September 2011, the MFA organized a forum on renewable energy and energy efficiency in Latin America in collaboration with the Italo-Latin American Institute, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the GSE, during which two projects financed by the DGDC and recently developed by the Institute were introduced. These projects include a project in support of the improvement of Latin American energy systems and energy savings systems, with experts from Colombia, Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia attending; and a project on the current status and development of geothermic resources in Central America.¹⁵⁵⁴

Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for taking steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and implementing measures for promoting these initiatives in other countries.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 24 January 2011, the Energy Efficiency Standards Subcommittee at its 16th meeting decided to add three-phase induction motors (which account for over 50% of the total power consumption in Japan) to the list of devices to be subjected to the Top Runner standard, the key energy efficiency program in Japan.¹⁵⁵⁵ The Subcommittee also agreed new and higher target values for commercial refrigerators and freezers to be achieved by FY16, and decided to review energy consumption standards for computers and magnetic disks.¹⁵⁵⁶

On 11 March 2011, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan decided to submit a “Bill to Partially Amend the Electricity Business Act and the Gas Business Act” and a “Bill on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity by Electric Utilities” to the 177th session of the Diet. The former bill is aimed at rationalizing utility

¹⁵⁵² Development Cooperation: cultural assets and renewable energy - technical mission to Cuba, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 29 April 2011. Date of Access: 16 July 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/04/20110429_Cooperazione_Cuba.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵⁵³ Cooperation: Lebanon, betting on renewable energy, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 16 July 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/05/20110527_LibanoEnergieRinnovabili.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵⁵⁴ Cooperation: betting on renewable energy in Latin America, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 September 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/09/20110906_AmericaLatinaEnergieRinnovabili.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁵⁵⁵ Top Runner Program searches for the most efficient model on the market and then stipulates that the efficiency of this top runner model should become the standard within a certain number of years.

¹⁵⁵⁶ Results of the 16th Meeting of the Energy Efficiency Standards Subcommittee, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 24 January 2011. Date of access: 5 March 2011. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0124_01.html

regulations in a manner that helps increase the use of renewable energy,¹⁵⁵⁷ while the latter responds to this task by setting forward a new feed-in tariff scheme.¹⁵⁵⁸

Japan has also attached utmost importance to international cooperation on the way to a worldwide deployment of energy efficient technologies.

On 13 November 2010, the US and Japan launched several initiatives on further cooperation in the areas of clean energy and innovation. U.S.-Japan Clean Energy Policy Dialogue will bring together American and Japanese experts to discuss policies on the development and deployment of clean energy technologies.¹⁵⁵⁹ Discussion of next steps in cooperation and financing continued at the second round of Clean Energy Policy Dialog, which took place on 29 July 2011.¹⁵⁶⁰ Under the Energy-Smart Communities Initiative the two countries will support energy-efficient buildings, transport, and electric power grids in the Asia-Pacific region which will be open to other APEC economies' participation.¹⁵⁶¹ On 3 June 2011, Japan and the US agreed to cooperate on the smart grid demonstration project in Hawaii, aimed at establishing a smart community model powered with clean energy.¹⁵⁶²

On 11-12 December 2010, at the Japan-Arab Economic Forum, the two sides announced 40 new projects including several cooperation projects related to renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies with Tunisia and Algeria and a solar energy project, in collaboration with Tunisia and Morocco.¹⁵⁶³

On 13 December 2010, Japan and the Kingdom of Morocco signed a Memorandum on Comprehensive Cooperation for Collaborative Projects in the Solar Energy Field. Japan will facilitate technology cooperation to achieve Morocco's plan to introduce at least 2,000 MW of

¹⁵⁵⁷ Bill to Partially Amend the Electricity Business Act and the Gas Business Act, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 March 2011. Date of access: 27 March 2011.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0311_02.html

¹⁵⁵⁸ Bill on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Renewable Energy Sourced Electricity by Electric Utilities, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 March 2011. Date of access: 27 March 2011. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0311_03.html

¹⁵⁵⁹ Summary of the First Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 14 February 2011. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0214_02.html

¹⁵⁶⁰ Summary of the Second Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 1 August 2011. Date of access: 28 September 2011.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0801_05.html

¹⁵⁶¹ Japan and the United States Launched New Initiatives, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 13 November 2010. Date of access: 5 March 2011. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101113_01.html

¹⁵⁶² Hawaii-Okinawa Partnership on Clean and Efficient Energy Development and Deployment, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 3 June 2011. Date of access: 18 July 2011.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0603_01.html

¹⁵⁶³ Results of the Second Japan-Arab Economic Forum for Trade Promotion and Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 11 December 2010. Date of access: 5 March 2011.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101216_01.html

solar energy by 2019.¹⁵⁶⁴ Agreements on environmental cooperation were also signed with Thailand and Singapore.^{1565,1566}

On 1 April 2011, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) launched the Enhanced Facility for Global Cooperation in Low Carbon Infrastructure and Equity Investment. The objective of the Facility is to support foreign investments of Japanese private companies into clean energy projects abroad.¹⁵⁶⁷

On 22 May 2011, at the Fourth Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Summit Meeting the parties agreed to cooperate in promotion of policies and programs that advance renewable energy technology and energy efficiency domestically and globally.¹⁵⁶⁸

On 28 May 2011, at the joint press statement following the 20th Japan-EU Summit Meeting the parties expressed their intention to strengthen their dialog on energy policy and, inter alia, deepen information exchange on approaches to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, as well as joint research in these fields, and lead international efforts in green economy.¹⁵⁶⁹

On 12 and 13 September 2011, public and private leaders from Japan, the United States and Finland attended the first Workshop for the Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership (GSEP), an international framework of public-private partnerships for superior energy performance. Through the activities at GSEP, Japan intends to promote public-private partnerships with global nations and to disseminate clean energy technologies.¹⁵⁷⁰

Thus Japan has achieved a score of +1 for enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya

¹⁵⁶⁴ Japan and the Kingdom of Morocco Sign Memorandum on Comprehensive Cooperation for Collaborative Projects in the Solar Energy Field, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization 13 December 2010. Date of access: 2 April 2011.

www.nedo.go.jp/english/pressrelease/pr20101213_1.pdf

¹⁵⁶⁵ NEDO and the Ministry of Industry of the Kingdom of Thailand Agree to Cooperate in the Environment and Energy Efficiency Fields, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization 21 December 2010. Date of access: 2 April 2011.

www.nedo.go.jp/english/pressrelease/pr20101221.pdf

¹⁵⁶⁶ Cooperation Agreements in Energy and Environment Areas Signed with Singapore Governmental Organizations, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization 17 November 2010.

www.nedo.go.jp/english/pressrelease/pr20101117.pdf

¹⁵⁶⁷ Launching JBIC Enhanced Facility for Global Cooperation in Low Carbon Infrastructure and Equity Investment (E-FACE) Mobilizing Private Funding for Supporting the New Growth Strategy, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation 1 April 2011. Date of access: 1 October 2011.

www.jbic.go.jp/en/about/press/2011/0401-02/index.html

¹⁵⁶⁸ Cooperation Toward Sustainable Growth Through Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 22 May 2011. Date of access: 18 July 2011.

www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/jck/summit1105/energy.html

¹⁵⁶⁹ EU-Japan Cooperation Following the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Accident at the Fukushima-Daiiti Nuclear Power Plant (Annex to Joint Press Statement), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 28 May 2011. Date of access: 17 July 2011. www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/pdfs/annex1105.pdf

¹⁵⁷⁰ 1st Workshop for the Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership (GSEP), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 6 September 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011.

www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/0906_02.html

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 24 March 2011, the Ministry of Environment, local governments and the Korea Environment Corporation agreed to promote ‘environmental infrastructure carbon neutrality program’ to reduce GHG and expand production of clean and renewable energy. The ministry plans to invest about KRW1.8 trillion (USD1.8 billion) from 2011 to 2020 in producing 565GWh of new and renewable energy per year and reducing 360,000 tons of GHG.¹⁵⁷¹

On 10 March 2011, the Ministry of Environment agreed to support four large construction companies and their 40 partner firms in energy efficiency improvement.¹⁵⁷²

On 25 January 2011, the Ministry of Environment and the Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry hold a meeting on environmental policies the ministry gave a presentation on significance of emission trading system and necessity of introducing it and collect opinions from the industry.¹⁵⁷³

On 5 January 2011, the Ministry of Environment made an official announcement of guidelines on greenhouse gas and energy target management system for the public sector.¹⁵⁷⁴

On 14 March 2011, President Lee Myung-bak won the Zayed International Prize for the Environment for global leadership in environment at Dubai International Convention Center. The judging committee of the Zayed Prize said President Lee’s vision and leadership created a significant opportunity for Korea to become a green economy of low carbon high efficiency.¹⁵⁷⁵

On 30 November 2010, under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment of Korea Korea-Africa environmental cooperation forum was held in Seoul to contribute to reinforcement of Korea-

¹⁵⁷¹ MOU on Carbon Neutrality Program for Environmental Infrastructure Signed, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9175&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=2&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷² MOE and Construction Companies Make an Agreement on Green Management, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9148&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=2&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷³ MOE has a Meeting with CEOs on Environmental Policies, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9065&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=4&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷⁴ Public Sector Takes the Lead in Greenhouse Gas Reduction, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8986&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=4&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷⁵ President Lee Wins the Zayed Prize for Global Leadership in Environment, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9176&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

Africa environmental cooperation foundation through sharing Korea's experience and technology on green growth policies including clean energy.¹⁵⁷⁶

In November and December 2010, representatives of the Ministry of Environment of Korea visited Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to share information on natural gas vehicle (NGV) and each nation's policies to distribute NGV.^{1577,1578}

On 2-4 March 2011, Korea and nine countries including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Mozambique, Peru and Vietnam met to present each nation's infrastructure for GHG reduction and made an agreement to realize cooperative projects such as joint researches and trainings and have a meeting twice a year. Financial resources will be provided mainly by Korea.¹⁵⁷⁹

Korea has held several other forums facilitating partnership and clean technologies transfer among countries, for example, the 33rd International Exhibition on Environmental Technology & Green Energy on 6-8 June 2011,¹⁵⁸⁰ Asia Green Business Partnership Forum on 21 June 2011¹⁵⁸¹ Korea has held several other forums facilitating partnership and clean technologies transfer among countries, for example, the 33rd International Exhibition on Environmental Technology & Green Energy on 6-8 June 2011,¹⁵⁸² Asia Green Business Partnership Forum on 21 June 2011,¹⁵⁸³ the 6th Policy Consultation Forum of the Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth on 4-6 July 2011¹⁵⁸⁴ and Korea-Africa Environmental Cooperation Seminar in Seoul on 19 July 2011.¹⁵⁸⁵

¹⁵⁷⁶ Korea-Africa Environmental Cooperation Forum Held, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8925&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=6&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷⁷ Korea and Kazakhstan Make an Agreement on NGVs Policy and Technology, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8947&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=5&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷⁸ Korea-Uzbekistan Natural Gas Vehicle Forum Held in Tashkent, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=8914&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=6&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁷⁹ Meeting is Held to Discuss an International Forum on Greenhouse Gas Reduction Model, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 2 March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011.

http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9127&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=3&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode

¹⁵⁸⁰ The largest environmental exhibition of Korea, ENVEX 2011 Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 6 June 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9370&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=

¹⁵⁸¹ Asia green business partnership event held in Seoul, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 21 June 2011. Date of Access: 18 July 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9388&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=

¹⁵⁸² The largest environmental exhibition of Korea, ENVEX 2011 Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 6 June 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9370&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=

¹⁵⁸³ Asia green business partnership event held in Seoul, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 21 June 2011. Date of Access: 18 July 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9388&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=

¹⁵⁸⁴ The 6th Policy Consultation Forum of SINGG held, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 18 July 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9406&bbsCode=new_infocus¤tPage=1&searchType=&searchText=

Korea is actively developing and deploying energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both in the country and beyond. Thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 26 November 2010, Mexican President Felipe Calderón led the inauguration of the Biodiesel Plant Chiapas, an environmentally friendly plant that is based on modifying the heating process through solar energy. The plant forms part of the Center for Biodiesel Research and Production Technology established between Government of the State of Chiapas and the Colombian Corporation of Agricultural Research. The biodiesel will be produced with jatropha curcas, palm and recycled oil and has an initial production capacity of 20,000 litres a day with a versatility of expansion of up to 10 times its initial capacity.¹⁵⁸⁶

On 28 November 2010, Felipe Calderón inaugurated the Cancún Air Generator, to provide approximately 3,000 MW-hour of clean energy during the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16) in Cancún.¹⁵⁸⁷ On 10 December 2010, a Low CO2 Emission Pavilion built with the participation of the governments of China and Mexico was inaugurated at the Technological University of Cancún.¹⁵⁸⁸

From 29 November to 10 December 2010, Mexico hosted the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancún.¹⁵⁸⁹ Delegates established a goal of maintaining the increase in average global temperatures below two degrees centigrade, formalized the transfer of an initial package of USD30 bln for actions from now until 2012, adopted measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions above the levels agreed at Kyoto and established a Green Fund for mobilizing USD100 billion a year as from 2020 for mitigation in developing countries.¹⁵⁹⁰ The aim of the Green Fund proposed by Felipe Calderón is to expand the participation of all the countries undertaking actions to achieve clean development and to

¹⁵⁸⁵ Korea-Africa Environmental Cooperation Seminar Held, Ministry of Environment of Republic of Korea 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2011. http://eng.me.go.kr/board.do?method=view&docSeq=9414&bbsCode=new_news¤tPage=3&searchType=&searchText=&categoryCode=

¹⁵⁸⁶ Biodiesel Plant, Mexico's Commitment In Fight Against Climate Change, Presidencia de la Republica, México 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61705>

¹⁵⁸⁷ Inauguration Of Cancún Electric Airgenerator, Presidencia de la Republica, México 28 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61734>

¹⁵⁸⁸ Inauguration Of Low Co2 Emission Pavilion, Presidencia de la Republica, México 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62062>

¹⁵⁸⁹ COP 16 (Cancun). Date of Access: 3 April 2011. <http://www.cc2010.mx/en/>

¹⁵⁹⁰ President Reports On Achievements And Results Agreed At Cop16, Presidencia de la Republica, México 14 December 2010. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62118>

support, both financially and technologically, measures for mitigation and adaptation to global warming.¹⁵⁹¹

On 7 December 2010, Felipe Calderón reiterated the responsibility of the public and private sectors to deal with climate change in his address to the audience of government officials and top executives of national and international companies. He stressed the need to begin a new era of effective government-business climate cooperation and sustainable economic growth and urged the attendees to share the sense of urgency and ideas required to combat global warming in their home countries.¹⁵⁹²

On 7 December 2010, Felipe Calderón met with the Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change from the United Arab Emirates and Executive Director of Masdar (Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company specializing in development, commercialization and implementation of renewable energy and clean technology solutions) Sultan Al Jaber to strengthen bilateral links between the two nations, especially in energy issues.¹⁵⁹³

On 8 December 2010, Mexico was granted a loan of USD700 million from the World Bank to support the climate change policies and avant-garde initiatives regarding climate change that are being implemented, e. g. efforts to replace all the incandescent bulbs in the country with energy-saving bulbs over the next three years as well as the Domestic Appliance Replacement Program, which offers financial support to families with fewer resources to purchase refrigerators and air conditioners with more efficient energy consumption.¹⁵⁹⁴

On 17 January 2011, the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) presented intelligent, self-reading meters that will enable users to read their electricity consumption as part of an ambitious modernization program launched by CFE in the center of the country.¹⁵⁹⁵

On 27 January 2011, at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 in Davos Mexican President Felipe Calderón highlighted the importance of coordinating efforts between the world's countries to ensure that the commitments made at the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16) in Cancún are met.¹⁵⁹⁶

On 27 January 2011, Felipe Calderón met with President of the Spanish firm Iberdrola Ignacio S. Galán to discuss the two projects that the company would realize in Mexico: a cogeneration plant

¹⁵⁹¹ Delegates Agree Green Fund At Cop16, Presidencia de la Republica, México 12 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62079>

¹⁵⁹² President Calderón Participates In Top Level Meeting On Climate Change Solutions, Presidencia de la Republica, México 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61958>

¹⁵⁹³ President Felipe Calderón Meets With Directors Of Green Energy Producing Firms, Presidencia de la Republica, México 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=61952>

¹⁵⁹⁴ President Calderón Meets With President Of World Bank, Robert Zoellick, Presidencia de la Republica, México 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62012>

¹⁵⁹⁵ Modernization Of Electricity Service In Valle De México, Presidencia de la Republica, México 17 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62607>

¹⁵⁹⁶ Mexico And South Africa Confirm Climate Change Commitment, Presidencia de la Republica, México 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62847>

and a wind park. The former project was awarded to Iberdrola through an international bidding in December 2010 and the construction is scheduled to begin in the second half of 2011 in Salamanca, Guanajuato, whereas the latter will take place in Oaxaca and is expected to generate over 20 MW of electricity. Overall investment will reach USD365 million. According to ProMéxico's investment portfolio,¹⁵⁹⁷ sustainable energy sector has registered significant growth in Mexico: 6 investment projects with a focus on wind sector for USD1.503 billion were confirmed in 2010.¹⁵⁹⁸

In February 2010, Under-Secretary of Urban Development and Territorial Organization Sara Topelson presented the concept of Sustainable Integral Urban Developments (SIUD)¹⁵⁹⁹ in London and New York during the Mexican Housing Day.¹⁶⁰⁰ Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) believes in the feasibility of creating sustainable, integral cities and promotes the construction of SIUDs in the country. Four SIUDs have currently been approved in Mexico: "Valle de San Pedro" in Tijuana, Baja California; "El Rehilete" in Villagrán, Guanajuato; "Puerta de Anza" in Nogales, Sonora; and "El Cielo" in Villahermosa, Tabasco.¹⁶⁰¹

On 10 March 2011, Felipe Calderón inaugurated the Holcim Apasco Cement Factory in the municipality of Hermosillo. The complex has an installed capacity enabling it to produce 1,600,000 tons of high quality cement annually and is designed to make optimal use of electric and thermal energy, with minimal water consumption. The administrative buildings were constructed using the concept of sustainable development, using sunlight for illumination and heat, and recycling all water for refrigeration and irrigation. The factory involved over USD400 million of investment.¹⁶⁰²

On 11 July 2011, the Mexican Ministry of Energy announced a MXN252 million (USD21.7 million) investment in projects on sustainable energy development. 58% of investment are targeted at bioenergy and biofuel technologies, 14% – at solar energy, 11% – at energy efficiency development, 6% – at geothermal power, 4% – at wind energy and around MXN17 million (USD1.5 million) are aimed at diversification of energy mix.¹⁶⁰³

¹⁵⁹⁷ ProMexico is the Mexican Government institution in charge of strengthening Mexico's participation in the international economy. The institution was established on 13 June 2007 through Presidential Decree as a sectoral public trust under the Ministry of the Economy to support the export activity of companies established in the country and coordinate actions to attract foreign direct investment to the national territory. ProMexico 12 January 2011. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

http://www.promexico.gob.mx/wb/Promexico/about_us

¹⁵⁹⁸ IBERDROLA ANNOUNCES 365 MILLION USD INVESTMENT IN MEXICO, Presidencia de la Republica, México 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=62841>

¹⁵⁹⁹ More than houses. Better Integrated communities. Opportunities for better business. Mexican Housing Day 10-14 February 2011. Date of access: 9 April 2011.

<http://mexicanhousingday.com/downloads/SEDESOL.pdf>

¹⁶⁰⁰ Mexican Housing Day. Date of Access: 7 April 2011. <http://mexicanhousingday.com/>

¹⁶⁰¹ Sedesol To Present Strategies For Compact, Integral Cities For Mexico, Presidencia de la Republica, México 3 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=63018>

¹⁶⁰² Inauguration Of Holcim-Apasco Cement Factory, Presidencia de la Republica, México 10 March 2011. Date of Access: 3 April 2011.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/index.php?DNA=88&page=1&Contenido=63826>

¹⁶⁰³ SENER anuncia inversión por 252 millones de pesos en proyectos de investigación e innovación en tecnología energética sustentable, Mexican Federal Government Ministry of Energy 11 July 2011. Date of Access: 18 July 2011. <http://www.sener.gob.mx/portal/Default.aspx?id=1987>

On 27 September 2011, the World Bank reported the progress that Mexico had made in delivering Sustainable Lighting Program. The initiative was implemented by the Electric Power Savings Trust Fund (FIDE) and funded by the World Bank. The project aims to replace 47 million of incandescent light bulbs with more efficient and energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps by the end of 2012. From the beginning of the year to that day, about 4 million light bulbs had been replaced, benefiting more than 600,000 families and surpassing by 10.7% the established target for this year, according to the Energy Ministry.¹⁶⁰⁴

Mexico has taken steps to create the enabling environment to promote and deploy clean energy technologies within its borders and in other countries and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Various measures have been undertaken to create the enabling environments for the development and deployment of energy efficiency in Russia.

On 24 November 2010, the President of Russia approved measures taken by the Russian Government to develop energy efficiency by using local and renewable energy sources.¹⁶⁰⁵

On 21 December 2010, a bilateral partnership between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change under the Kurchatov Institute and Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was discussed. This partnership will foster the “development of the renewable energy sector in the Russian Federation.”¹⁶⁰⁶

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government approved the State Programme on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency for the Period up to 2020.¹⁶⁰⁷ One of the anticipated results of its implementation is a reduction of energy intensity in the Russian economy by 40% in ten years. This will be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and implementing new technologies in energy generation and transmission, infrastructure, industry, agriculture, transportation and housing.¹⁶⁰⁸

¹⁶⁰⁴ Mexico: One million families go green by replacing antiquated light bulbs, The World Bank 27 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 October 2011. <http://go.worldbank.org/PNDK7TK460>

¹⁶⁰⁵ On Executing the Assignment of the President Concerning Measures aimed at Increasing Investment in Enhancing Energy Efficiency, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 24 November 2010. Date of Access 26 April 2011. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/10057>.

¹⁶⁰⁶ On Cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2011. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

¹⁶⁰⁷ Executive Order No. 2446-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13912/>.

¹⁶⁰⁸ State Programme on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency for the Period up to 2020, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2011. <http://government.ru/media/2011/1/20/38402/file/2446.doc>.

On 27 December 2010, the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy considered the measures aimed at creating incentives for the production of high-performance energy equipment in Russia.¹⁶⁰⁹

On 30 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved the list of 18 clean energy projects realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol in such spheres as oil extraction, public utilities, hydro energy, waste processing and others.¹⁶¹⁰

On 25 January 2011, the Russian Government issued the regulation setting new energy efficiency requirements to buildings and installations.¹⁶¹¹

On 27 June 2011, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev announced pilot projects in some regions to replace local public transport vehicles with electric vehicles and promote use of cars with hybrid engines.¹⁶¹²

On 5 September 2011, the Russian Government adopted the rules of providing subsidies from the federal budget to the Russian regional budgets for the implementation of energy saving and promoting energy efficiency programs.¹⁶¹³

Russia has also taken steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency abroad.

On 9 December 2010, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and French Prime Minister Francois Fillon at the 15th session of the Russian-French commission on bilateral cooperation agreed to construct a joint energy efficiency centre, which will develop and introduce conservation technologies.¹⁶¹⁴

On 10 December 2010, several documents were signed in the presence of Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Finnish Prime Minister Mari Kiviniemi. The documents included Memorandum of Understanding on energy efficiency and renewable energy between the Russian Energy Agency (REA) under the Ministry of Energy and the Finnish association the Russian-Finnish Energy Club, and Memorandum of Understanding on energy efficiency and innovations between the REA and the Fortum Corporation.¹⁶¹⁵

¹⁶⁰⁹ On Executing the Assignment of the President on Developing Measures aimed at Stimulating High-Performance Energy Equipment Production, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access 26 April 2011. <http://kremlin.ru/assignments/10627>.

¹⁶¹⁰ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 709 of 30 December 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=15130>.

¹⁶¹¹ Regulation No. 18 of 25 January 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13985/>

¹⁶¹² Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy, Office of the President (Moscow) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 10 October 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2470>.

¹⁶¹³ Regulation No. 746 of 5 September 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 September 2010. Date of Access: 13 October 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16467/>.

¹⁶¹⁴ Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and French Prime Minister Francois Fillon hold a joint news conference after the 15th session of the Russian-French commission on bilateral cooperation, Government of Russia (Moscow) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2011. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/13315/>.

¹⁶¹⁵ A series of documents have been signed in the presence of Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Finnish Prime Minister Mari Kiviniemi, Government of Russia (Moscow) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 27 April 2010. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/13353/>.

On 27 April 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt at their joint press conference discussed a draft project of a Russian-Swedish centre on innovation and energy efficiency creation.¹⁶¹⁶

Russia has undertaken considerable measures both domestically and abroad to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies. Thus it has been rewarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

From 7 February 2011 to 8 February 2011, the second meeting of the International Advisory Council (IAC) of the King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC) was held in Riyadh. The meeting was chaired by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ali L-Naimi. One of the aims of the meeting was to present an overview and report on the progress of the four research projects undertaken in the Research Center: Solar Energy Market Incentives for the Kingdom, Review of National Energy Efficiency Initiatives, Framework for Carbon Capture Sequestration Program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Oil Price Drivers and Movements.¹⁶¹⁷

On 4 April 2011, the 3rd Saudi Solar Energy Forum was hosted by King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (KA-CARE), Saudi Arabia. At the meeting, Dr. Khalid Al-Sulaiman, Vice-President of the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy stressed the importance for the Kingdom to increase its power generating capacity while reducing the amount of fossil fuels used to produce electricity. Participants of the forum were representatives of the public and the private sector, including leading international energy firms and investors. The forum's agenda was to discuss ways to use solar energy to help diversify Saudi Arabia's energy.¹⁶¹⁸ Though these steps are considered to be part of the Kingdom's efforts to explore ways and means for the development of sustainable and alternative energy, no other facts of Saudi Arabia's efforts in developing energy efficiency and clean energy technologies have been recorded.

On 27 July 2011, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (scientific organization) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology signed a Research Collaboration Agreement to Establish the Center for Complex Engineering Systems (CCES) in Riyadh and Cambridge to conduct advanced research in fields of urbanism, transportation and sustainability of resources. The CCES is expected to contribute to providing new solutions and innovations in methods of planning and

¹⁶¹⁶Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt hold joint press conference following talks, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 July 2011. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/15024/>.

¹⁶¹⁷Second International Advisory Council (IAC) Meeting, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 16 April 2011. <http://kapsarc.org/imagegallery/SecondInternationalAdvisoryCouncilIACMeetingFebruary2011>.

¹⁶¹⁸3rd Saudi Solar Energy Forum opens, Saudi Gazette 4 April 2011. Date of Access: 10 April 2011. http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home_regcon&contentID=2011040497498.

financing large and complex engineering projects and systems such as cities, energy, water and transportation systems.¹⁶¹⁹

On 8 August 2011, the Saudi Center for Energy Efficiency (SCEE) announced that it would carry on its previously started summer awareness campaign on raising the efficiency of using electricity in household appliances. The campaign is aimed at raising awareness in the field of energy conservation.¹⁶²⁰

No facts of Saudi Arabia's steps to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries during the compliance period have been registered.

Because Saudi Arabia has taken measures to develop energy efficiency in the country, but no facts of contributing to its development abroad have been registered, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Marina Klintsova

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Measures have been taken to promote energy efficiency in other countries.

The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa, Marius Fransman, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, led the 7th Session of the South Africa-Spain Annual Consultations held in Pretoria from 1 to 2 February 2011. The parties paid special attention to the potential for cooperation existing in certain priority sectors including renewable energy.¹⁶²¹

On 10 February 2011, in his state of the nation address at the Joint Sitting of Parliament Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa declared that the government of the South Africa would start generating energy from renewable energy power producers, which will demonstrate the commitment to renewable energy development.¹⁶²²

Minister of External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, H.E. Ambassador Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, met in New Delhi on 8th March 2011 for the VII IBSA Trilateral

¹⁶¹⁹KACST & MIT Sign a Research Collaboration Agreement to Establish The Center for Complex Engineering Systems, King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. <http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/about/media/news/Pages/news2710730-2647.aspx>.

¹⁶²⁰The Saudi Center for Energy Efficiency Resumes its Awareness Campaign to Rationalize Home Appliances Energy Consumption, King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology 8 August 2011. Date of Access: 25 September 2011. <http://www.kacst.edu.sa/en/about/media/news/Pages/news273.aspx>.

¹⁶²¹Joint Communiqué: Seventh Annual Consultations between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Spain, Pretoria, 2 February 2011, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 3 February 2011 Date of access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/spai0203.html>

¹⁶²²State of the Nation Address By His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, at the Joint Sitting Of Parliament, Cape Town, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 10 February 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/speeches/2011/jzum0210.html>

Ministerial Commission. The Ministers noted that energy is an area of great mutual interest for cooperation under IBSA. They welcomed the signing of a MoU for cooperation on solar energy at the 4th IBSA Summit in April 2010. They welcomed the holding of a Workshop on Biofuels Production Technologies to be organized by the Indian Government, during the VI Energy WG Meeting.¹⁶²³

On 2 – 3 March 2011, on the occasion of the State Visit to France of the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Jacob G Zuma, at the invitation of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, the two Heads of State in their Joint Communiqué pledged to enhance their cooperation in the field of energy and have reaffirmed their shared commitment to an innovative, broad-based and dynamic partnership, especially in the field of renewable energy and civil nuclear energy. The meeting in Paris in February 2011 of the French and South African Ministers of Energy in the framework of the bilateral Cooperation Agreement on Energy represents a significant milestone. In follow-up to this meeting, the parties have agreed to conclude a Road Map on Energy to guide future cooperation in this field.¹⁶²⁴

Some measures have been taken to develop and deploy energy efficiency in South Africa.

On 21 June 2011, the Government of South Africa has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MofU) with IEA. Areas covered under this MofU include renewable energy, data management and analysis, energy efficiency, clean technologies, policy analysis amongst others. The MofU also emphasized the need for South Africa to cooperate with IEA on the ways to diversify or energy mix and to move to modern forms of generating and using energy.¹⁶²⁵

On 1 August 2011, the Government of the South Africa has declared the launch of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme. It is a part of implementation of the national commitment on introducing renewable energy as part of the energy generation mix. The Government of the Republic of South Africa decided to embark on this massive renewable energy programme by inviting the private sector to participate.¹⁶²⁶

Thus, South Africa has undertaken a wide range of measures related to cooperation with other countries in clean energy technologies development, as well as measures to develop clean energy technologies domestically. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

¹⁶²³ India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum, Seventh Trilateral Commission Meeting, Ministerial Communiqué, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 8 March 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/ibsa0309.html>

¹⁶²⁴ Joint Communiqué on the occasion of the State Visit to France by the President of the Republic of South Africa, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa 2 – 3 March 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011. <http://www.dirco.gov.za/docs/2011/fran0303.html>

¹⁶²⁵ Minister's Remarks – Press Conference for Signing of the MofU with the IEA, the official web site of the Department for Energy of the Republic of South Africa 21 June 2011. Date of access: 27 September 2011. http://www.energy.gov.za/files/media_frame.html

¹⁶²⁶ Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme, the Department for Energy of the Republic of South Africa 1 August 2011. Date of access: 18 October 2011. http://www.energy.gov.za/files/aboutus/au_strategic.html

On 29 December 2010, Grand National Assembly of Turkey adopted amendments on the law previously issued on 10 May 2005 concerning Renewable Energy Resources for Electricity Generation.¹⁶²⁷ The Renewable Energy Law aims to encourage energy production from renewables by providing incentives for the generation of energy from sources such as wind, solar power, biomass, hydropower and geothermals. The legislative framework adjusts the prices for the sale of electricity to the state according to the generation method.¹⁶²⁸

On 11 January 2011, Turkey's Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) President Hasan Koktas stated a total of USD4.5 billion will be invested in Turkey's electricity and natural gas sector in 2011. Koktas said that for the first time in Turkey's history, over half the share of energy investments will go towards renewable energy generation.¹⁶²⁹

On 22 February 2011, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey ratified a Law on International Renewable Energy Agency status.¹⁶³⁰

On 15 March 2011, Turkey's Undersecretariat of Treasury and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a memorandum of understanding. In the memorandum both sides outlined their intention to develop and implement measures aimed at building a more energy efficient economy and strengthening Turkey's competitiveness through the increased use of green technologies. The action plan outlines key areas for cooperation between the EBRD and Turkey for investments and policy initiatives in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in various sectors including power and energy, industry, municipal and environmental infrastructure, transport, and agriculture.¹⁶³¹

Turkey has partially fulfilled its commitment on development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the country. However, no facts of Turkey's activities in the field in other countries during the compliance period have been registered. Thus it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Victor Kobyletskiy

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

¹⁶²⁷ Kanun No. 6094 of 29 December 2010, Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynaklarının Elektrik Enerjisi Üretimi Amaçlı Kullanımına İlişkin Kanunda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun, Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi 29 December 2010. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/kanunlar/k6094.html>.

¹⁶²⁸ Turkish parliament approves renewable energy law, Invest in Turkey 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.invest.gov.tr/en-US/infocenter/news/Pages/301210-turkish-renewable-energy-law-approved.aspx>.

¹⁶²⁹ 2011 to see nearly TRY 7 billion investment in energy market, Invest in Turkey 11 January 2011. Date of Access: 09 April 2011. <http://www.invest.gov.tr/en-US/infocenter/news/Pages/110111-turkish-energy-sector-usd-7-billion-investments.aspx>.

¹⁶³⁰ Kanun No. 6122 of 22 February 2011, Uluslararası Yenilenebilir Enerji Ajansının Statüsünün Onaylanmasının Uygun Bulduğuna Dair Kanun, Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi 22 February 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/kanunlar/k6122.html>.

¹⁶³¹ Anthony Williams. EBRD and Turkey Sign Sustainable Energy Action Plan, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development 16 March 2011. Date of Access: 29 March 2011. <http://www.ebrd.com/english/pages/news/press/2011/110316.shtml>.

The UK Department of Energy and Climate Change is designing primary legislation provisions for a new obligation on energy companies to support energy efficiency measures for their customers. It works with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills to establish a Green Investment Bank to support private investment in clean energy and green technologies.¹⁶³² Establishment of the Green Investment Bank is already included into the Plan for Growth launched on 23 March 2011 by HM Treasury.¹⁶³³

On 12 July 2011, Department of Energy and Climate Change published the Electricity Market Reform White Paper which contained measures to attract investment into the clean energy, including putting in place a Carbon Price Floor by the Government to reduce investor uncertainty and introduction of new long-term contracts to provide financial incentives to invest in all forms of low-carbon electricity generation.¹⁶³⁴

On 5 August 2011, The UK Government published the new report “Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy: Government and Business Working Together” which will form the basis for continuing dialogue between government, business and communities on climate change, resource efficiency and offshore wind generation until 2020.¹⁶³⁵

On 31 August 2011, Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, Vince Cable announced GBP6.5 million investment to provide training for up to 50 of the best engineering students as part of a new Industrial Doctorate Centre in Offshore Renewable Energy.¹⁶³⁶

In August 2011, the UK Government opened the new GBP15 million “Renewable Heat Premium Payment” scheme, which will help to install eco-heaters, including biomass boilers, solar hot water panels and heat pumps, in the houses.¹⁶³⁷

The UK Department of Energy and Climate Change is launching new energy dialogues with China and Brazil and is planning to agree an action plan for cooperation with Norway on renewables, to design a new international Green Fund with international partners, to use the Advisory Group on Climate Finance proposals (to raise USD100 billion by 2020) to drive international agreement on innovative sources of finance for climate change and to establish the

¹⁶³² Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update of Department of Energy and Climate Change, Prime Minister's Office March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/decc-mar11-srp-update.pdf>

¹⁶³³ The Plan for Growth, HM Treasury March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf

¹⁶³⁴ Electricity Market Reform: keeping the lights on in the cheapest, cleanest way, Department of Energy and Climate Change 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 18 July 2011. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_061/pn11_061.aspx

¹⁶³⁵ Green Growth for British Business, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 5 August 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2011. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2011/Aug/encouraging-green-growth>

¹⁶³⁶ £6.5m Boost for Renewable Energy Skills, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 31 August 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2011. <http://www.bis.gov.uk/news/topstories/2011/Aug/renewable-energy-skills-65m-boost>

¹⁶³⁷ DECC Gives Money off Green Heaters, Department of Energy and Climate Change 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2011. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_064/pn11_064.aspx

Capital Markets Climate Initiative to use private sector expertise to test new and innovative instruments for leveraging private finance to tackle climate change in developing countries.¹⁶³⁸

On 18 November 2010, International Development Secretary Andrew Mitchell also announced that the UK was working on two new public-private partnership projects to generate renewable energy in developing countries in Asia and Africa.¹⁶³⁹

On 8 September 2011, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the UK, George Osborne and Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan signed a Memorandum of Understanding on energy cooperation, to further develop practical co-operation on renewable energy issues, particularly offshore wind.¹⁶⁴⁰

The United Kingdom is developing and deploying energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both domestically and in other countries. Thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

On 16 December 2011, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announced a partial loan guarantee for a USD1.3 billion loan to support the world's largest wind farm – the Caithness Shepherds Flat, an 845-megawatt wind generation facility located in eastern Oregon.¹⁶⁴¹

On 16 December 2011, DOE announced its intention to fund up to USD50 million to test and demonstrate innovative technologies that will lead to cost-competitive solar energy technologies.¹⁶⁴²

On 19 January 2011, U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced new efforts to promote clean energy in tribal communities. In 2011 up to USD10 million will be available through DOE's Tribal Energy Program to support the evaluation, development and deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects on tribal lands.¹⁶⁴³

¹⁶³⁸ Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update of Department of Energy and Climate Change, Prime Minister's Office March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/decc-mar11-srp-update.pdf>

¹⁶³⁹ Mitchell: UK to Help Drive Low Carbon Revolution in Poorest Countries, Department for International Development 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2010/Mitchell-UK-to-help-drive-low-carbon-revolution-in-poorest-countries/>

¹⁶⁴⁰ Fourth UK-China Economic and Financial Dialogue: Chancellor's Remarks at Joint Press Conference, HM Treasury (London) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 September 2011. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/int_ukchina_remarks.htm

¹⁶⁴¹ Department of Energy Finalizes Loan Guarantee to Support World's Largest Wind Project, U.S. Department of Energy 16 December 2010, Date of Access: 11 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/9915.htm>.

¹⁶⁴² DOE to Fund up to USD50 Million to Demonstrate Innovative, Cost-Competitive Solar Energy Technologies, U.S. Department of Energy 16 December 2010, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/9912.htm>.

¹⁶⁴³ Secretary Chu Announces New Efforts to Promote Clean Energy in Tribal Communities, U.S. Department of Energy 19 January 2011, Date of Access: 11 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/9978.htm>.

On 24 February 2011, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced that the U.S. Department of Energy finalized a USD96.8 million Recovery Act supported loan guarantee to a project sponsored by U.S. Geothermal, Inc. to construct a 23 megawatt (net) geothermal power project in Malheur County, in southeastern Oregon. The project would use first-of-a-kind technology that could expand geothermal resource development.¹⁶⁴⁴

On 3 March 2011, U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the offer of a conditional commitment to Record Hill Wind LLC for a USD102 million loan guarantee which will support a 50.6 megawatt wind power plant and an eight mile transmission line and associated interconnection equipment near the town of Roxbury, Maine.¹⁶⁴⁵

On 29 March 2011, U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the “America’s Next Top Energy Innovator” challenge. The initiative would let start-ups license technologies developed by the National Laboratories for USD1,000 and build successful businesses.¹⁶⁴⁶

On 5 April 2011, DOE announced USD112.5 million funding over five years for development of advanced solar photovoltaic (PV)-related manufacturing processes throughout the United States.¹⁶⁴⁷ On 5 April 2011, DOE also announced USD26.6 Million in Funding for development of advanced hydropower technologies that can produce power more efficiently.¹⁶⁴⁸

On 6 April 2011, the U.S. and Qatar signed agreement to strengthen cooperation on clean energy. The two countries agreed to promote collaboration on the development and deployment of cost-effective and sustainable clean energy technologies.¹⁶⁴⁹

On 12 April 2011, DOE announced the offer of a conditional commitment for a USD1.187 billion loan guarantee to support the California Valley Solar Ranch project which includes the construction of a 250 megawatt alternating current photovoltaic (PV) solar generating facility.¹⁶⁵⁰

On 20 April 2011, U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced that up to USD130 million from the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) would be made available to develop five new program areas in clean energy technologies.¹⁶⁵¹

¹⁶⁴⁴ Department of Energy Finalizes USD96.8 Million Loan Guarantee for Oregon Geothermal Project, U.S. Department of Energy 24 February 2011, Date of Access: 11 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10094.htm>.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Department of Energy Offers Conditional Commitment for a Loan Guarantee to Support Maine Wind Project, U.S. Department of Energy 3 March 2011, Date of Access: 11 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10161.htm>.

¹⁶⁴⁶ Department of Energy Launches "America's Next Top Energy Innovator", U.S. Department of Energy 29 March 2011, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10202.htm>.

¹⁶⁴⁷ Secretary Chu Announces Over USD110 Million in SunShot Projects to Advance Solar Photovoltaic Manufacturing in the U.S., U.S. Department of Energy 5 April 2011, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10256.htm>.

¹⁶⁴⁸ Departments of Energy and Interior Announce USD26.6 Million in Funding to Develop Advanced Hydropower Technologies, U.S. Department of Energy 5 April 2011, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10255.htm>

¹⁶⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Energy and Qatar Sign Agreement to Strengthen Cooperation on Clean Energy, U.S. Department of Energy 6 April 2011, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10257.htm>.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Department of Energy Offers Conditional Commitment for USD1.187 Billion Loan Guarantee to Support California Solar Generation Project, U.S. Department of Energy 12 April 2011, Date of Access: 12 April 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10264.htm>.

On 8 June 2011, in support of President Obama's goal of generating 80% of the country's electricity from clean energy sources by 2035, U.S. Department of Energy announced the availability of up to USD70 million in new funding over three years for technology advancements in geothermal energy.¹⁶⁵²

On 14 June 2011, U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced USD2 billion of conditional commitments to provide loan guarantees to support two concentrating solar power (CSP) projects - the Mojave Solar Project (MSP) and Genesis Solar Project in California.¹⁶⁵³

On 24 June 2011, President Obama launched the Advanced Manufacturing Partnership which will bring together industry, universities and the federal government to invest in energy efficiency. The Department of Energy will invest up to USD120 million over three years.¹⁶⁵⁴

On 1 September 2011, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced more than USD145 million for projects to help shape the next generation of solar energy technologies. Sixty-nine projects in 24 states will accelerate research and development to increase efficiency, lower costs and advance cutting-edge technologies.¹⁶⁵⁵

The United States has taken steps to create the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies within the country and beyond. Therefore the score is +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with the commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies domestically and abroad.

Several measures have been undertaken to promote energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in the EU.

On 31 January 2011, the European Commission presented its Communication on the progress of renewable energy in the EU. It shows that the 2020 renewable energy policy goals are likely to be met and exceeded if Member States fully implement their national renewable energy action plans

¹⁶⁵¹ Secretary Chu Announces \$130 Million for Advanced Research Projects, U.S. Department of Energy 20 April 2011, Date of Access: 1 July 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10283.htm>.

¹⁶⁵² Department of Energy Announces up to \$70 Million to Advance Technology and Reduce Cost of Geothermal Energy, U.S. Department of Energy 8 June 2011, Date of Access: 1 July 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10354.htm>.

¹⁶⁵³ Department of Energy Offers \$2 Billion in Conditional Loan Guarantee Commitments for Two California Concentrating Solar Power Plants, U.S. Department of Energy 14 June 2011, Date of Access: 1 July 2011. <http://www.energy.gov/news/10372.htm>.

¹⁶⁵⁴ Department of Energy Announces \$120 Million to Support Development of Innovative Manufacturing Processes, U.S. Department of Energy 24 June 2011. <http://energy.gov/articles/department-energy-announces-120-million-support-development-innovative-manufacturing>.

¹⁶⁵⁵ Department of Energy Awards More Than \$145 Million for Advanced Solar Technologies, U.S. Department of Energy 1 September 2011, Date of Access: 22 September 2011. <http://energy.gov/articles/department-energy-awards-more-145-million-advanced-solar-technologies>.

and ensure a doubling annual capital investments in renewable energy from EUR35 billion (approximately USD46.5 billion) per year to EUR70 billion (approximately USD93 million).¹⁶⁵⁶

On 8 March 2011, the European Commission adopted a plan for saving more energy through energy efficiency standards for public sector and public procurement, renovation process in private buildings, improvement of the efficiency of power and heat generation, energy efficiency requirements for industrial equipment, improved information provision for small and medium-sized enterprises and energy audits and energy management systems for large companies.¹⁶⁵⁷

The EU has taken steps to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies in other countries.

On 22 November 2010, the Coordinators of the EU – Russia Energy Dialogue, the Commissioner Günther H. Oettinger and Minister Sergey Shmatko, organised a high-level conference to mark the 10th anniversary of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue where both sides agreed to cooperate in the development of new technologies and energy efficiency.¹⁶⁵⁸

On 24 January 2011, the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of energy, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and modern clean technologies, between the EU and the Republic of Uzbekistan was signed in Brussels.¹⁶⁵⁹

On 2 February 2011, the European Commission co-organized an expert roundtable conference on the topic “Engaging China on Climate Change: Crossroads of 21st-century Foreign Policy” in Brussels.¹⁶⁶⁰

The European Union has taken actions to develop and deploy energy efficiency and clean energy technologies both in the EU and in other countries. Thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

¹⁶⁵⁶ Renewable Energy Targets: Commission Calls on Member States to Boost Cooperation, The European Union 31 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/113&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁶⁵⁷ European Energy Efficiency Plan: Commission Gears up for More Savings with Renovation and Smart Meters, The European Union 8 March 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/271&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁶⁵⁸ 10th Anniversary of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, European Commission 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/events/2010_11_22_eu_russia_anniversary_en.htm

¹⁶⁵⁹ Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Energy between the European Union and the Republic of Uzbekistan, European Commission 24 January 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/international_cooperation/doc/2011_01_24_uzbekistan_mou.pdf

¹⁶⁶⁰ Conference on China and Climate Change, the European Union 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 9 April 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/119&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

12. Corruption

Commitment [#143]:

“We will lead by example in key areas as detailed in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan, including: to accede or ratify and effectively implement the UN Convention against Corruption and promote a transparent and inclusive review process.”

Seoul Summit Document

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia		0	
Brazil			+1
Canada		0	
China			+1
France		0	
Germany	-1		
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan	-1		
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.45	

Background:

The G20 has promoted the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as one of the key instruments for combating corruption. The UNCAC sets out standards as well as legal and regulatory systems, designed to prevent and punish corruption, and to facilitate “international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery.”¹⁶⁶¹

On 28 January to 1 February 2008, the the Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption took place in Indonesia, in the attendance of over 100 UNCAC member states.¹⁶⁶² The Bali Conference emphasized the responsibility states have to each other in the fight against

¹⁶⁶¹ United Nations Convention against Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) September 2004. Date of Access: 1 November 2009.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf

¹⁶⁶² Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html>.