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2024 G7 Apulia Summit Final Compliance Report

15 June 2024 to 15 May 2025

Prepared by

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit

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6. Energy: Clean Energy in Developing Countries

“We are determined to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean, and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa, [recognizing the opportunity that the clean energy transition presents to spur a new era of productivity, industrial growth, and economic development, and to advance the priority of clean cooking in the continent.]”

Apulia G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average	+0.88 (94%)		

Background

Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy in developing countries is crucial as it promotes sustainable economic growth and contributes to global environmental protection.¹³¹⁰ By supporting clean energy transitions, the G7 aims to address energy poverty, improve energy access and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This commitment reflects the G7's long-standing recognition of the need for innovative approaches and partnerships to enhance energy resilience in developing nations, ensuring a just and sustainable path to energy security for all.

At the 1976 San Juan Summit, G7 leaders first introduced their commitment to enhancing efforts in developing, conserving and efficiently utilizing diverse energy resources, focusing on supporting developing countries' energy development goals.¹³¹¹

At the 1977 London Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to conserving energy while increasing and diversifying energy production to reduce dependence on oil.¹³¹² Recognizing the growing global energy demands, the G7 leaders emphasized the need to expand nuclear energy as a key component in meeting these requirements. They agreed on the importance of increasing the supply of nuclear energy while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation.

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders recognized the energy challenges faced by developing countries and committed to intensifying assistance programs in the energy sector.¹³¹³ They emphasized the need for coordinated efforts to deploy renewable energy technologies and proposed using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as a platform to facilitate collaboration. Additionally, they

¹³¹⁰ Ensuring Universal Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy, United Nations (New York) Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

¹³¹¹ San Juan G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (San Juan) 28 June 1976. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1976sanjuan/communique.html>

¹³¹² London G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (London) 8 May 1977. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1977london/communique.html>

¹³¹³ Bonn G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Bonn) 17 July 1978. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/communique.html>

called on the World Bank to explore innovative financing approaches to better address the energy needs of developing nations.

At the 1979 Tokyo Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to help developing countries increase their use of renewable energy, welcoming the World Bank's coordination of these efforts to advance sustainable energy development.¹³¹⁴

At the 1980 Venice Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the need for a major international effort to help developing countries increase their energy production.¹³¹⁵ The G7 called on the World Bank to assess the adequacy of existing resources and mechanisms for the exploration, development and production of both conventional and renewable energy sources in oil-importing developing countries.

At the 1982 Versailles Summit, G7 leaders encouraged the development of programs designed to increase energy production in developing countries with limited access.¹³¹⁶ They emphasized the importance of developing alternative energy sources such as nuclear.

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of conserving energy and developing economic alternative energy sources despite the fall in oil prices.¹³¹⁷ They emphasized the need to encourage the growth of indigenous energy production in developing countries, particularly those that currently lack it, highlighting the ongoing commitment to supporting sustainable energy development in these regions.

At the 1984 London Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to increasing resource flows, including official development assistance, to developing countries, with a particular focus on the poorest nations.¹³¹⁸ They emphasized the importance of encouraging practical measures in these countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous energy production.

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 leaders pledged to secure stable energy supplies globally and to promote high environmental standards within the energy field.¹³¹⁹

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed the importance of working together with existing institutions to facilitate investment in sustainable energy development, particularly in developing countries.¹³²⁰ The G8 called on stakeholders to identify barriers and solutions to increasing renewable energy supply and distribution in developing nations and invited them to join a Task Force to prepare concrete recommendations for advancing the use of renewables in these regions.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the importance of helping developing countries strengthen institutional capacity and implement market-oriented strategies to attract private sector investment in renewable

¹³¹⁴ Tokyo G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Tokyo) 29 June 1979. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1979tokyo/communique.html>

¹³¹⁵ Venice G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Venice) 23 June 1980. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1980venice/communique/index.html>

¹³¹⁶ Declaration of the Seven Heads of State and Government and Representatives of the European Community, G7 Information Centre (Versailles) 6 June 1982. Access Date: 14 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1982versailles/communique.html>

¹³¹⁷ Williamsburg G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Williamsburg) 30 May 1983. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1983williamsburg/communique.html>

¹³¹⁸ London G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (London) 9 June 1984. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1984london/communique.html>

¹³¹⁹ Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership, G7 Information Centre (London) 17 July 1991. Access Date: 14 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1991london/communique/index.html>

¹³²⁰ Okinawa G7 Summit Final Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Okinawa) 23 July 2000. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2000okinawa/finalcom.htm>

energy.¹³²¹ They called on multilateral development banks to develop innovative financing mechanisms to support clean energy projects in developing regions.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 leaders emphasized the need to promote rapid innovation and the market introduction of clean technologies in both developed and developing countries.¹³²² They highlighted the importance of involving the private sector through international forums to accelerate the adoption of clean energy solutions in developing regions.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders committed to urgently addressing global energy challenges by developing markets for clean energy technologies and increasing their availability in developing countries.¹³²³ They welcomed the involvement of emerging economies in fostering international cooperation on clean energy solutions between the developed and developing world.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to alleviating energy poverty in developing countries, highlighting the importance of improving energy efficiency.¹³²⁴

At the 2007 Heiligendamm summit, G8 leaders highlighted that energy is a fundamental driver of development worldwide and reaffirmed their commitment to alleviating global energy poverty, especially in developing countries.¹³²⁵

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 leaders recognized the need for substantial finance and investment to address the urgent challenges of mitigation, adaptation and access to clean energy in developing countries.¹³²⁶ G8 leaders welcomed the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to scale up public and private financing for low-carbon economies in developing regions.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 leaders recognized the necessity of developing and deploying technologies and know-how in developing countries to improve and capitalize on clean energy technologies.¹³²⁷

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders pledged to continue promoting growth and infrastructure improvements, primarily in Africa's energy sector.¹³²⁸

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to accelerating access to renewable energy in Africa and other developing regions to reduce energy poverty.¹³²⁹ This effort aimed to drive renewable energy adoption and address energy challenges in developing countries.

¹³²¹ Genoa Summit Final Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Genoa) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqu.html>

¹³²² Sustainable Development, G7 Information Centre (Evian) 3 June 2003. Access Date: 7 September 2024. https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable_development_en.html

¹³²³ Gleneagles Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Gleneagles) 8 July 2005. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>

¹³²⁴ Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (St. Petersburg) 17 July 2006. Access Date: 15 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

¹³²⁵ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G7 Information Centre (Heiligendamm) 7 June 2007. Access Date: 15 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>

¹³²⁶ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-declaration.html>

¹³²⁷ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G7 Information Centre (L'Aquila) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 15 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>

¹³²⁸ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Brussels) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 15 September 15, 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

¹³²⁹ Elmau Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Elmau) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders committed to further promoting initiatives on climate risk in Africa, including promoting the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative.¹³³⁰

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders renewed their commitment to expand reliable access to energy across Africa.¹³³¹

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders emphasized the United States' commitment to working closely with other countries to support cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels while promoting the deployment of renewable and other clean energy sources.¹³³²

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to supporting developing countries and emerging markets in making just transitions to clean energy through ambitious development partnerships and increased access to financing.¹³³³

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to working with other countries to end new unabated coal-fired power generation projects globally as soon as possible.¹³³⁴ This initiative aimed to accelerate the clean energy transition in a just manner, further supporting global efforts to combat climate change and promote sustainable energy solutions.

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, leaders committed to “ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean, and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa, [recognizing the opportunity that the clean energy transition presents to spur a new era of productivity, industrial growth, and economic development, and to advance the priority of clean cooking in the continent.]”¹³³⁵

Commitment Features

This commitment outlines five attributes for energy: “affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern.” Only actions to achieve the above energy dimensions in developing countries contribute to compliance. Given the focus on Africa, G7 members must take strong action in Africa to achieve full compliance. Their actions must address economic development and clean cooking in Africa. It is assumed that investing in energy will address economic development. There are therefore seven criteria for this commitment: 1) energy that is affordable, 2) energy that is reliable, 3) energy that is sustainable, 4) energy that is clean, 5) energy that is modern, 6) action must affect Africa, and 7) action must address clean cooking.

Definitions and Concepts

“Ensure” is understood to mean assuring and securing the fulfillment of an objective and task.¹³³⁶

“Affordable” is understood to mean low-cost and attainable for most people with average incomes.¹³³⁷

¹³³⁰ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Ise-Shima) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 15 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

¹³³¹ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Taormina). 27 May 2017. Access Date: 15 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹³³² Charlevoix Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

¹³³³ Elmau Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Elmau) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html>

¹³³⁴ Hiroshima Summit G7 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Hiroshima) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 7 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

¹³³⁵ Apulia G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

¹³³⁶ Ensure, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ensure>

¹³³⁷ Affordable, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/affordable>

“Reliable” is understood to mean something that can be depended on for its consistent and expected behaviour and performance.¹³³⁸

“Sustainable” is understood to mean little or no impact on the environment, allowing for long-term use.¹³³⁹

“Clean” is understood to mean clean of any contaminants, including dirt, pollution and bacteria.¹³⁴⁰ This generally refers to renewable energy.

“Modern” is understood to mean developed with the latest innovations and approaches.¹³⁴¹ For example, an oil lamp is not considered modern energy.

“Energy” is understood to mean “usable power.”¹³⁴²

“Developing countries” are understood to mean states with limited industrial and economic development, resulting in low average income levels.¹³⁴³ The OECD list of developing countries defines the commitment scope.¹³⁴⁴

“Clean cooking” is understood to mean options such as liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, electricity, cleaner processed forms of bioenergy such as biogas and biofuels and improved biomass stoves.¹³⁴⁵ It does not include polluting fuels and stoves, such as with the traditional use of biomass in poorly ventilated spaces, kerosene, coal and firewood.

General Interpretive Guidelines

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that demonstrate strong action in at least six of the seven dimensions to ensure energy in developing countries, including strong action towards energy in Africa. Only actions related to developing countries contribute to compliance. Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to: investing in clean energy infrastructure incentivizing energy investment from private organizations; developing energy supply chains, addressing and reducing obstacles and gaps in energy security and reliability; measures that enhance energy affordability; funding sustainable and modern innovation of energy types; growing energy accessibility to people in developing countries; supporting Africa’s growth as a global energy hub; and advancing clean cooking in Africa.¹³⁴⁶ Multilateral examples of strong actions include establishing international initiatives to spur global investment across developing countries, strengthen supply

¹³³⁸ Reliable, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/reliable>

¹³³⁹ Sustainable, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sustainable>

¹³⁴⁰ Clean, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/clean>

¹³⁴¹ Modern, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/modern>

¹³⁴² Energy, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 17 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/energy>

¹³⁴³ Developing country, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/developing-country>

¹³⁴⁴ Countries defined as developing by the OECD, Government of the United Kingdom Home Office (London) 26 April 2021. Access Date: 17 September 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/countries-defined-as-developing-by-the-oecd/countries-defined-as-developing-by-the-oecd>

¹³⁴⁵ World Energy Outlook 2019 Chapter 8, OECD iLibrary (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 2 October 2024.

<https://doi.org/10.1787/29e811cb-en>

¹³⁴⁶ Apulia G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apuli) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

chains with global partners and lead global meetings to integrate Africa and other developing countries into global energy markets.¹³⁴⁷

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that exemplify weak action in most of the components or strong action in between three and five of the seven dimensions to ensure energy in developing countries, or to members that do not take strong action towards energy in Africa. Examples of weak actions include, but are not limited to, attending meetings on ensuring energy development in developing countries, verbally committing to ensuring energy development in developing countries; and verbally reaffirming support for energy funding and investment in Africa and other developing countries.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned if the G7 member takes action in less than three dimensions to ensure energy in developing countries or takes action that is directly and explicitly antithetical to the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

–1	The G7 member has not taken action or has taken action in fewer than three of the seven criteria to ensure energy access 1) is affordable, 2) is reliable, 3) is sustainable, 4) is clean or 5) is modern, 6) is in Africa or 7) advances clean cooking.
0	The G7 member has taken weak action on most or strong action on between two and five of the seven criteria to ensure energy access 1) is affordable, 2) is reliable, 3) is sustainable, 4) is clean or 5) is modern, 6) is in Africa or 7) advances clean cooking.
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action on at least six of the seven criteria to ensure energy access 1) is affordable, 2) is reliable, 3) is sustainable, 4) is clean or 5) is modern, 6) is in Africa or 7) advances clean cooking.

*Compliance Director: Eliza Yip
Lead Analyst: Divvy Gupta*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 17 July 2024, FinDev Canada announced a USD100 million loan to support clean electricity distribution and sustainable transport through FirstRand Bank.¹³⁴⁸ The funding aligns with the Seventh Sustainable Development Goal on clean and affordable energy.

On 17 October 2024, Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng announced an upcoming Trade Mission to Australia and subsequent trade missions to Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei to explore opportunities in sectors including but not limited to clean energy and technologies.¹³⁴⁹ The mission helps bring Canadian clean energy technology to developing countries in the Indo-Pacific, aiding in a sustainable clean energy transition.

¹³⁴⁷ Apulia G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 8 September 2024.

<https://g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

¹³⁴⁸ FinDev Canada announces US\$ 100M commitment to FirstRand Bank to support climate finance in Sub-Saharan Africa, FinDev Canada (Montreal) 17 July 2024. Access Date: 5 January 2025. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/findev-canada-announces-us-100m-commitment-firststrand-bank-support-climate-finance-sub-saharan>

¹³⁴⁹ Minister Ng announces 2025 Team Canada Trade Missions to Bring more of Canada to the Indo-Pacific, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 October 2024. Access Date 31 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/10/minister-ng-announces-2025-team-canada-trade-missions-to-bring-more-of-canada-to-the-indo-pacific.html>

On 5 November 2024, FinDev Canada and international partners including Proparco signed a USD100 million financing agreement to advance wind and solar production in Argentina.¹³⁵⁰ The funding supports affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in Argentina.

On 7 November 2024, FinDev Canada committed CAD18.8 billion in a multilateral funding arrangement for clean and reliable electricity in the Dominican Republic.¹³⁵¹ The funding supports modern solar power production and storage capabilities to increase sustainable energy in the country.

On 12 November 2024, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault launched the USD1.5 billion GAIA climate finance platform.¹³⁵² GAIA aims to mobilize climate investment including for clean energy in 25 developing and emerging economies.¹³⁵³

On 16 November 2024, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau committed to strengthening the Canadian Trade Gateway for Nuclear Development in the Indo-Pacific region at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders' Summit.¹³⁵⁴ This commitment enhances Canada's existing commitment to supporting the clean energy transition in the Indo-Pacific by strengthening collaborative relationships in nuclear sectors.

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹³⁵⁵

On 4 December 2024, Minister Ng concluded the Canada Trade Mission to Indonesia and the Philippines, where she explored opportunities relating to a clean energy transition within the region.¹³⁵⁶ Minister Ng reaffirmed Canada's support for Indonesia's energy transition as part of the trade mission.

On 18 December 2024, FinDev Canada announced a USD35 million financing agreement to fund sustainable projects including the energy transition in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹³⁵⁷

¹³⁵⁰ FMO, FinDev Canada and Proparco support Argentinian renewable energy sector with US\$ 100 million FMO-syndicated loan to Gennei, FinDev Canada (Montreal) 5 November 2024. Access Date: 5 January 2025. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/fmo-findev-canada-and-proparco-support-argentinian-renewable-energy-sector-us-100-million-fmo>

¹³⁵¹ FinDev Canada, IDB Invest and FMO invest in Enertur to boost renewable energy in the Dominican Republic, FinDev Canada (Montreal) 7 November 2024. Access Date: 5 January 2025. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/findev-canada-idb-invest-and-fmo-invest-enertur-boost-renewable-energy-dominican-republic>

¹³⁵² During the World Leaders Climate Action Summit at COP29, Minister Guilbeault announces major Canadian-led climate finance platform, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Baku) 12 November 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2024/11/during-the-world-leaders-climate-action-summit-at-cop29-minister-guilbeault-announces-major-canadian-led-climate-finance-platform.html>

¹³⁵³ GAIA – US\$ 1.48 billion blended finance platform for climate projects in emerging markets and developing economies – commercial agreement on significant terms, FinDev Canada (Baku) 13 November 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/gaia-us-148-billion-blended-finance-platform-climate-projects-emerging-markets-and-developing>

¹³⁵⁴ Expanding Canadian Trade, investment and jobs in the Indo-Pacific region through Canadian Trade Gateway for Nuclear Development, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024 <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/11/expanding-canadian-trade-investment-and-jobs-in-the-indo-pacific-region-through-canadian-trade-gateway-for-nuclear-development.html>

¹³⁵⁵ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministères Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹³⁵⁶ Minister Ng strengthens trade relations with Indonesia during Team Canada trade mission, Global Affairs Canada (Jakarta) 4 December 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/12/minister-ng-strengthens-trade-relations-with-indonesia-during-team-canada-trade-mission.html>

¹³⁵⁷ FinDev Canada invests US\$ 35 million in Pembani Remgro Infrastructure Fund II to develop sustainable infrastructure in South Africa, FinDev Canada (Montreal) 18 December 2024. Access Date: 5 January 2025. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/findev-canada-invests-us-35-million-pembani-remgro-infrastructure-fund-ii-develop-sustainable>

On 21 February 2025, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced CAD10 million in funding for the Caribbean Community Resilience Fund, which aims to finance climate-resilient infrastructure in sectors such as energy.¹³⁵⁸ This action supports modern energy in developing countries.

On 21 February 2025, Minister Ng announced an additional CAD7.3 million toward the Canadian Trade Gateway for Nuclear Development under Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy.¹³⁵⁹ This will continue to support the delivery of Canadian Nuclear expertise in the region, aiding in the clean energy transition.

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. Canada advanced strong action to support clean, reliable, affordable, and modern energy development and sustainability in developing countries, particularly through partnerships and funding initiatives aimed at the Caribbean and Indo-Pacific regions in addition to Africa.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Abigail Chan

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 5 July 2024, the French Development Agency (AFD) committed EUR800,000 to a Franco-Moroccan partnership in decarbonized hydrogen.¹³⁶⁰ This investment supports decarbonization and increased sustainability as part of Morocco's energy transition.

On 17 July 2024, the AFD committed EUR60 million to finance the Seven Forks Solar Power Plant project in Kenya.¹³⁶¹ This project will produce environmentally sustainable energy while also reducing the cost of electricity and contributing to the economic development of Kenya.

On 15 October 2024, the AFD strengthened its partnership with Microfinance Solidaire, providing an additional EUR2 Million in loans.¹³⁶² These loans help Microfinance Solidaire to assist entrepreneurs who work to provide access to clean energy across Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia and Haiti.

On 28 October 2024, President Emmanuel Macron signed three agreements with Morocco to promote clean energy.¹³⁶³ One agreement provides assistance towards developing Morocco's green hydrogen energy sector.

¹³⁵⁸ Minister Hussen announces new funding for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 February 2025. Access Date: 25 March 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/02/backgrounder-minister-hussen-announces-new-funding-for-multiple-countries-in-the-caribbean.html>

¹³⁵⁹ Minister Ng strengthens trade, investment and nuclear partnerships in Singapore and Brunei under Indo-Pacific Strategy, Global Affairs Canada (Brunei) 21 February 2025. Access Date: 25 March 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/globalaffairs/news/2025/02/minister-ng-strengthens-trade-investment-and-nuclear-partnerships-in-singapore-and-brunei-under-indo-pacific-strategy.html>

¹³⁶⁰ Innovating in decarbonized hydrogen: partnership between AFD, IRESEN and SATT Paris-Saclay, France in Morocco (Rabat) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://ma.ambafrance.org/Innover-dans-l-hydrogene-decarbone-partenariat-entre-l-AFD-l-IRESEN-et-la-SATT>

¹³⁶¹ Kenya: Seven Forks Solar Power Plant, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 17 October 2024. Access Date: 26 October 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/en/carte-des-projets/kenya-seven-forks-power-plant>

¹³⁶² Microfinance Solidaire pursues its support for microentrepreneurs, backed by Proparco, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 15 October 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/microfinance-solidaire-pursues-its-support-microentrepreneurs-backed-proparco>

¹³⁶³ HM King Mohammed VI, President Emmanuel Macron Chair Signing Ceremony of Several Bilateral Agreements, Kingdom of Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates (Rabat) 28 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://diplomatie.ma/en/hm-king-mohammed-vi-president-emmanuel-macron-chair-signing-ceremony-several-bilateral-agreements>

The next agreement supports a partnership between France and Morocco on energy transition, connection and cooperation, with the aim of improving renewable energy policy and regulation and low-carbon hydrogen production. Lastly, the final agreement aims to establish an energy transition partnership between the ENGIE Company and the OCP Group, covering green hydrogen.

On 1 November 2024, the AFD and European Union concluded an implementation agreement for an economic cooperation program with Indonesia.¹³⁶⁴ Over the course of five years, starting in 2025, the AFD and EU will provide funding of at least EUR3 million to support Indonesia's clean energy transition, with a particular focus on infrastructure investments to facilitate decarbonization and green hydrogen use.

On 5 November 2024, Proparco, a development finance institution of the French government, and international partners including FinDev Canada signed a USD100 million financing agreement to advance wind and solar production in Argentina.¹³⁶⁵ The funding supports affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in Argentina.

On 8 November 2024, the AFD approved a loan of USD400 million to the government of South Africa, to facilitate South Africa's transition to a low-emission economy.¹³⁶⁶ This loan builds on the EUR300 million public policy loan provided in 2022, bringing France's total contribution to the Just Energy Transition Partnership with South Africa to EUR700 million out of the EUR1 billion pledged at COP26 in Glasgow. The finding aims to ensure an inclusive transition process for communities in South Africa that primarily use, or benefit economically from, coal-powered energy.

On 12 November 2024, AFD officials participated in the fourth ASEAN-France Development Partnership Committee meeting.¹³⁶⁷ At this meeting, the AFD committed EUR2.5 million to support the development of an integrated electricity network across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

On 19 November 2024, the AFD concluded a partnership with the government of Montenegro valued at EUR50.95 million.¹³⁶⁸ The funding aims to support Montenegro's climate adaptability, renewable energy investments and infrastructure modernization.

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29) agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries

¹³⁶⁴ L'INDONÉSIE, LA FRANCE ET L'UE RENFORCENT LEUR PARTENARIAT POUR ACCÉLÉRER LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 8 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 December 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse/lindonesie-la-france-et-lue-renforcent-leur-partenariat-pour-acceler-la-transition-energetique>

¹³⁶⁵ FMO, FinDev Canada and Proparco support Argentinian renewable energy sector with US\$ 100 million FMO-syndicated loan to Gennei, FinDev Canada (Montreal) 5 November 2024. Access Date: 5 January 2025. <https://www.findevcanada.ca/en/news/fmo-findev-canada-and-proparco-support-argentinian-renewable-energy-sector-us-100-million-fmo>

¹³⁶⁶ L'AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CONCLUT LES NÉGOCIATIONS POUR LE PRÊT DE POLITIQUE PUBLIQUE DE 7,6 MILLIARDS DE RANDS (400 MILLIONS D'EUROS) POUR LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE JUSTE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 8 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 December 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse/lagence-francaise-de-developpement-conclut-les-negociations-pour-le-pret-de-politique-publique-de-76-milliards-de-rands-400-millions-deuros-pour-la-transition>

¹³⁶⁷ QUATRIÈME RÉUNION DU COMITÉ DE PARTENARIAT DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ASEAN-FRANCE : LA FRANCE RENFORCE LE PARTENARIAT POUR UN DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET RÉSILIENT EN ASIE DU SUD-EST, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 12 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 December 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse/quatrieme-reunion-du-comite-de-partenariat-de-developpement-asean-france-la-france-renforce-le-partenariat-pour-un-developpement-durable-et-resilient-en-asie-du-sud>

¹³⁶⁸ MONTÉNÉGRO ET FRANCE : UN PARTENARIAT AMBITIEUX POUR UNE TRANSITION VERTE, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 19 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 13 December 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse/montenegro-et-france-un-partenariat-ambitieux-pour-une-transition-verte>

to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹³⁶⁹ France agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing. Additionally, France pledged to continue to commit EUR6 billion per year to support developing countries including through its shareholding of multilateral development banks. During COP29, France also held a Coal Transition Accelerator session to organize transition finance and support developing countries in exiting the use of coal to focus on other energy sources.

On 27 March 2025, France met with China to discuss cooperation on climate change and the Paris Agreement.¹³⁷⁰ Both sides discussed the need for transitioning to green and low-carbon energy and development, away from fossil fuels and toward decarbonization to combat climate change.

On 8 April 2025, France and Egypt announced an investment agreement for an integrated green hydrogen complex with a projected value of EUR7 billion.¹³⁷¹ The project aims to produce green ammonia from solar and wind energy to support renewable energy and sustainable development.

France has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. France has supported clean and sustainable energy transitions and policies in North Africa, specifically Morocco and South Africa, and has worked with partners to support clean energy transitions across other developing regions. France has taken strong action to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy including in Africa.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lindsay Liu

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 17 June 2024, State Secretary and Special Representative for International Climate Policy Jennifer Morgan committed to discussing climate and energy transition with China.¹³⁷² The discussions focused on provincial and sector-level opportunities in expanding renewable energies but also addressed issues about China's key role in high greenhouse gas emissions.

On 19 June 2024, State Secretary for Development Jochen Flasbarth signed an agreement with Mozambican Foreign Minister César Francisco de Gouveia Júnior for climate and development cooperation between Germany and Mozambique.¹³⁷³ German involvement aims to expand renewable production, invest in power

¹³⁶⁹ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministères Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹³⁷⁰ Déclaration conjointe entre la République française et la République populaire de Chine sur les changements climatiques à l'occasion du dixième anniversaire de l'Accord de Paris (27 mars 2025), Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 27 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/chine/evenements/article/declaration-conjointe-entre-la-republique-francaise-et-la-republique-populaire>

¹³⁷¹ Egypt and France Launch €7 Billion Fully Private Green Hydrogen Megaproject in Ras Shukeir, Egypt State Information Service (Cairo) 8 April 2025. Access date: 9 April 2025. <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/206994/Egypt-and-France-Launch-€7-Billion-Fully-Private-Green-Hydrogen-Megaproject-in-Ras-Shukeir?lang=en-us>

¹³⁷² Staatssekretärin und Sonderbeauftragte für internationale Klimapolitik Jennifer Morgan vor ihrer Abreise nach Japan und China, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 17 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/-/2662370>

¹³⁷³ Deutschland und Mosambik schließen Klima- und Entwicklungspartnerschaft, Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Berlin) 19 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/de/aktuelles/aktuelle-meldungen/deutschland-und-mosambik-klima-und-entwicklungspartnerschaft-215620>

grid infrastructure, train skilled specialists for building up renewable energy sources, and adapt to climate change.

On 28 June 2024, Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze together with the Ministry for Environment and Climate concluded a cooperation agreement on climate and renewable energies with the government of Morocco.¹³⁷⁴ As part of this agreement, Germany will support the development of a green hydrogen industry in Morocco and facilitate electricity trading between Morocco and the European Union given Morocco's wind and solar conditions.

On 31 August 2024, Secretary Morgan committed to prioritizing Germany's global partnership for climate policy and energy transition in Africa.¹³⁷⁵ The strengthened connections allow for climate cooperation and explore opportunities such as accelerating the energy transition and providing sufficient resources for all countries to achieve green energy.

On 10 September 2024, Germany and Indonesia hosted Indonesia Sustainable Energy Week (ISEW) 2024.¹³⁷⁶ At ISEW 2024, the German government emphasized the importance of green energy initiatives within Indonesia and pledged Germany's continued support in promoting clean energy.

On 15 September 2024, Minister Schulze travelled to India to meet with Indian government officials and promote German-Indian cooperation on renewable energies.¹³⁷⁷ During a meeting with Indian Minister for New and Renewable Energy Pralhad Joshi, Minister Schulze launched the "India-Germany Platform for Investments in Renewable Energy Worldwide," to promote further public and private-sector cooperation on renewables between the two countries.

On 16 September 2024, State Secretary Thomas Bagger and Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Jorje Rojas discussed cooperation in climate and environmental protection.¹³⁷⁸ The discussion focused on how Germany could support Columbia's efforts for sustainable energy.

On 8 October 2024, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations Development Programme jointly hosted the first Hamburg Sustainability Conference, which reached more than 15 agreements aimed at helping with a more sustainable future globally and within developing countries.¹³⁷⁹ The Hamburg Declaration on the Decarbonization of Global Shipping is one of the significant investments from Germany aimed at helping develop and research sustainable shipping and green aviation hubs. Other notable agreements include new alliances that would allow for a decrease in carbon dioxide emissions for shipping, environmentally friendly batteries and private investments for energy transition.

¹³⁷⁴ Deutschland und Marokko vereinbaren Allianz für Klima und Energie, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 28 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 December 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/06/20240628-deutschland-marokko-allianz-fuer-klima-und-energie.html>

¹³⁷⁵ Staatssekretärin und Sonderbeauftragte für internationale Klimapolitik Jennifer Morgan vor ihrer Abreise nach Südafrika, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 31 August 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/-/2674012>

¹³⁷⁶ Partnerships for Progress: Indonesia and Germany Drive Sustainable Energy, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Jakarta) 10 September 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/156724.html>

¹³⁷⁷ Minister Schulze said, India's boom in renewables benefits India, Germany and ultimately the entire world, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 September 2024. Access Date: 30 December 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/minister-travels-to-energy-transition-conference-in-india-225218>
https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/About-us/News/News-Details_823680.html

¹³⁷⁸ Deutsch-Kolumbianische Staatssekretärskonsultationen am 16.09.2024, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 16 September 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/-/2675816>

¹³⁷⁹ "More Than 15 Agreements for a Sustainable Future," Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Berlin) 8 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/hsc-more-than-15-agreements-for-a-sustainable-future-230740>

On 23 October 2024, Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Robert Habeck traveled to India to begin government consultations on expanding relations between Germany, India and the Indo-Pacific regions. The initiative aims to simultaneously strengthen relations in climate and energy protection and lead to potential green hydrogen projects.

On 25 October 2024, Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz and Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi announced a joint declaration of the Seventh German-Indian Government Consultations, focusing on green and sustainable development and the energy transition.¹³⁸⁰ The agreement paved the way for the green hydrogen idea, where the roadmap will support India's effort to produce and export green hydrogen as a sustainable energy source.

On 12 November 2024, the KfW announced a EUR23 million loan to Axian Energy to develop a solar energy system in the Casamance region of Senegal.¹³⁸¹ The investment, facilitated by the KfW's Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft subsidiary, seeks to increase the energy supply in Senegal by mobilizing low-carbon energy sources.

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹³⁸²

On 25 November 2024, the Federal Government released a review of Germany's involvement at COP29, including a USD220 million German pledge "for developing low-carbon production processes and green lead markets in developing and emerging countries."¹³⁸³ This is a part of a joint initiative totalling USD1.3 billion.

On 27 November 2024, Germany reached an agreement with South Africa to support South Africa's transition towards renewable energy sources.¹³⁸⁴ Under the Just Energy Transition Partnership Germany agreed to provide South Africa with a EUR200 million loan to invest in wind and solar power.

On 27 November 2024, Minister Habeck met with Turkish Minister of Energy Alparslan Bayraktar to inaugurate the sixth German-Turkish Energy Forum.¹³⁸⁵ Minister Habeck expressed support for the various private-sector clean-energy partnerships to be concluded during the meeting and resolved to continue advancing German-Turkish cooperation on renewable energy and green hydrogen.

¹³⁸⁰ Gemeinsame Erklärung der siebten deutsch-indischen Regierungskonsultationen, Auswärtiges Amt (Berlin) 25 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/deutsch-indische-regierungskonsultationen/2681840>

¹³⁸¹ DEG to finance solar energy and energy storage in Senegal, Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (Cologne) 12 November 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.deginvest.de/Newsroom/News/Pressemitteilungen-Details_828992-2.html

¹³⁸² COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministères Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹³⁸³ More money for global climate protection, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 1 February 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/cop29-2321838>

¹³⁸⁴ Germany remains important partner for South Africa's socially just energy transition, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 28 November 2024. Access Date: 30 December 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/germany-supports-south-africas-socially-just-energy-transition-239574>

¹³⁸⁵ Deutschland und Türkei wollen zu Erneuerbaren Energien enger zusammenarbeiten, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 27 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 December 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/11/20241127-deutsch-tuerkisches-energieforum.html>

On 1 December 2024, Minister Habeck commenced a trip to Kenya for the German-African Economic Summit.¹³⁸⁶ Per a statement from the Economics Ministry, expanded cooperation on renewable energy development and climate protection factored highly on Minister Habeck's agenda.

On 1 January 2025, Germany and Japan became co-leads of the International Partners Group (IPG) in Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership.¹³⁸⁷ The IPG aims to mobilize USD20 billion for Indonesia's transition.

On 20 March 2025, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Protection Udo Philipp and Advisor to the Thai Minister of Energy Samerjai Suksumek, signed a joint declaration of intent in Berlin for the bilateral German-Thai energy dialogue.¹³⁸⁸ The energy dialogue aims to deepen bilateral cooperation on decarbonizing energy systems, improving energy efficiency and increasing energy security. This collaboration reflects Germany's commitment to advancing sustainable energy solutions and fostering business opportunities in renewable energy, contributing to developing clean, reliable and modern energy systems.

On 28 March 2025, Secretary Philipp provided an additional EUR7.27 million to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund to help repair energy infrastructure damaged by ongoing Russian attacks.¹³⁸⁹ This contribution reflects Germany's commitment to providing sustainable and reliable energy solutions, focusing on green energy transition projects that enhance Ukraine's energy security.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. Germany complied with the commitment by supporting renewable energy projects and fostering international collaboration on green energy initiatives. Germany has supported clean and sustainable energy transitions in developing countries by supporting green energy initiatives and enhancing international relationships on renewable energy projects. Germany has funded infrastructure to advance sustainable production, decarbonization and clean energy in the region of Africa. Germany supported projects that meet the commitment compliance criteria by advancing at least four of affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nanor Pontigian

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

¹³⁸⁶ Habeck reist zum Deutsch-Afrikanischen Wirtschaftsgipfel (GABS) nach Kenia, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz (Berlin) 1 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 December 2024. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2024/11/20241201-habeck-reist-zum-deutsch-afrikanischen-wirtschaftsgipfel-gabs.html>

¹³⁸⁷ Mission Statement: Germany Assumes Co-Lead of Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), Kedutaan Besar Republik Federal Jerman Jakarta (Jakarta) 21 February 2025. Access Date: 6 June 2025. <https://jakarta.diplo.de/id-id/jetp-2701808>

¹³⁸⁸ Deutschland und Thailand etablieren Energiedialog (Berlin) 20 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 April 2025. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2025/20250320-deutschland-und-thailand-etablieren-energiedialog.html>

¹³⁸⁹ Nothilfe für die Energieversorgung der Ukraine –BMWK unterstützt erneut Ukraine Energy Support Fund (Berlin) 28 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 April 2025. <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Pressemitteilungen/2025/20250328-nothilfe-fuer-die-energieversorgung-der-ukraine-bmwk-unterstuetzt-erneut-ukraine-energy-support-fund.html>

On 6 July 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Tajani emphasized Africa as a priority for Italy's foreign policy during a meeting in Cape Town.¹³⁹⁰ Minister Tajani highlighted its commitment to launch major development projects in Southern Africa, focusing on equal partnerships to promote energy sustainability and economic growth through the Mattei Plan.

On 9 July 2024, the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security and the Rwandan Ministry of Finance officially signed a EUR50 million financing agreement to support the country through the Italian Climate Fund.¹³⁹¹ The investment is a component of Italy's larger Mattei Plan and aims to assist the Rwandan government in implementing its National Climate Plan to reduce Carbon emissions.

On 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, together with the United Nations Development Programme, launched the Platform of the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (PISTA) to support investments and provide technical assistance to African developing countries for decarbonization and transition, with climate finance potentially worth EUR500 million.¹³⁹² The PISTA platform aids African countries in their efforts to transition to climate-resilient economies.

On 15 October 2024, Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti submitted a draft budgetary plan for 2025 to the Italian Cabinet.¹³⁹³ The plan outlines several spending proposals, including increased spending and investment in clean energy. It also includes steps to achieve the goals of the Roadmap to Connect Africa to Europe for Clean Energy Production project.

On 10 October 2024, the Italian Export Credit Agency, the European Investment Bank and Enel announced up to USD300 million in funding for Enel Colombia's power grids and renewable energy generation projects.¹³⁹⁴ This funding will be used to develop two solar photovoltaic plants with a capacity of approximately 486 megawatts to support individuals in the Bogotá Region. By adding grid capacity, this project will make energy more affordable in Columbia.

On 18 November 2024, President Meloni committed to increasing Italy's contribution to the three-year renewal of the International Development Association.¹³⁹⁵ The measure aims to boost Italy's support for projects within the framework of the Mattei Plan which includes support for clean energy in Africa.

¹³⁹⁰ Tajani: "Africa is a priority for Italy." The area meeting of the Ambassadors and Directors of Italian Cooperation in Southern Africa organised in Cape Town, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 6 July 2024. Access Date: 24 September 2024. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/07/nota-farnesina-tajani-africa-priorita-per-italia-a-citta-del-capo-la-riunione-darea-degli-ambasciatori-e-direttori-cooperazione-italiana-dellafrica-australe/

¹³⁹¹ Rwanda e Italia firmano un accordo da 50 milioni di euro per sostenere progetti di resilienza climatica, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 9 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 September 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/rwanda-e-italia-firmano-un-accordo-da-50-milioni-di-euro-sostenere-progetti-di>

¹³⁹² Clima: MASE, parte Pista, Piattaforma per investimenti e assistenza tecnica nei Paesi in via di sviluppo, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 25 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 18 October 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/clima-mase-parte-pista-piattaforma-investimenti-e-assistenza-tecnica-nei-paesi-di>

¹³⁹³ ITALY'S DRAFT BUDGETARY PLAN, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 15 October 2024. Access Date 19 December 2024. https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit--i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/DPB/2025/DBP-2025-ENG.pdf

¹³⁹⁴ Colombia: EIB Global provides Enel Colombia with \$300 million loan for renewable energy generation and power grid improvements, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-371-eib-global-provides-enel-colombia-with-usd300-million-loan-for-renewable-energy-generation-and-power-grid-improvements>

¹³⁹⁵ Vertice G20, incontro del Presidente Meloni con il Presidente della Banca Mondiale, Governo Italiano (Rome) 18 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 November 2024. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/vertice-g20-incontro-del-presidente-meloni-con-il-presidente-della-banca-mondiale/27074>

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹³⁹⁶

On 20 December 2024, the Chamber of Deputies passed the 2025 Budget Bill.¹³⁹⁷ The budget outlines increased spending and investment in clean energy.¹³⁹⁸ It also includes steps to achieve the goals of the Roadmap to Connect Africa to Europe for Clean Energy Production project.

On 24 February 2025, Prime Minister Meloni and the President of the United Arab Emirates, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, announced their desire to strengthen cooperation with African nations.¹³⁹⁹ This measure aims to strengthen and prioritize the Mattei Plan for Africa to facilitate co-investments in Africa's energy and water sectors.

On 27 March 2025, Italy and the European Union held a conference to reinforce collaboration with Africa.¹⁴⁰⁰ This event brought together over 400 participants from the Italian government, the European Union, African nations, the United States, private sector leaders and representatives from international organizations. The conference intends to advance efforts in implementing the Mattei Plan for Africa. This measure aims to gather further discussions about each project and drive more sustainable investments while aligning with Italy and the EU's priorities to achieve security within the African Continent.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. Italy advanced strong action through financial and technological contributions and promoted sustainable development and international cooperation in Africa. Italy invested in clean, reliable, modern, affordable and sustainable forms of energy and energy infrastructure.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ela Akkus

Japan: +1

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 20 June 2024, the Development Bank of Japan Inc. (DBJ) has agreed to invest in Breakthrough Energy Ventures Select Fund I, managed by Breakthrough Energy Ventures (BEV) that focuses on scaling emissions-free global companies.¹⁴⁰¹ As the first Japanese bank to invest in the fund, DBJ aims to accelerate carbon neutrality by leveraging its risk capital and collaborating with BEV to support decarbonization efforts and promote sustainable development.

¹³⁹⁶ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministère Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024.

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹³⁹⁷ Budget Law: Green light from the Chamber, passes to the Senate, Nova News (Rome) 20 December 2024. Access Date: 3 January 2025. <https://www.agenzianova.com/en/news/legge-di-bilancio-via-libera-dalla-camera-passa-al-senato/>

¹³⁹⁸ ITALY'S DRAFT BUDGETARY PLAN, Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (Rome) 15 October 2024. Access Date 19 December 2024. https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit--i/Contabilit_e_finanza_pubblica/DPB/2025/DBP-2025-ENG.pdf

¹³⁹⁹ Incontro del Presidente Meloni con il Presidente degli Emirati Arabi Uniti, Governo Italiano (Rome) 24 February 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 April 2025. <https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/incontro-con-il-presidente-degli-emirati-arabi-uniti/27727>

¹⁴⁰⁰ Comunicato stampa congiunto Italia-Ue, Governo Italiano (Rome) 27 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 April 2025. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/italy-eu-joint-press-release/28063>

¹⁴⁰¹ DBJ to Invest in Breakthrough Energy Ventures Fund to Support Later-Stage Climate Innovations --First Japanese Bank to invest in BEV Select Fund I--, Development Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 20 June 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.dbj.jp/en/topics/dbj_news/2024/html/20240620_204823.html

On 5 July 2024, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Ken Saito and Peru's Minister of Energy and Mines Romulo Mucho discussed strengthening cooperation in energy and mining, focusing on Peru's critical role as a supplier of mineral resources.¹⁴⁰² Both countries also pledged to cooperate closely during the upcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Energy Ministers' meeting in August 2024.

On 8 July 2024, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation announced financing for the development of the Block B gas field and a pipeline to supply fuel to power plants in Vietnam.¹⁴⁰³ This project contributes to Vietnam's energy transition by reducing reliance on coal and supporting clean energy alternatives such as natural gas.

On 11 July 2024, Japan hosted the 5th Japan-Arab Economic Forum in Tokyo. The forum emphasized expanding investments in green technologies, addressing climate change through sustainable products and enhancing energy security.¹⁴⁰⁴ Japan also committed to advancing clean energy technologies and sustainable economic growth in partnership with Arab countries.

On 26 July 2024, the Government of Japan signed the 2024 Mekong-Japan Collaboration Strategy, which aims to establish and strengthen partnerships with countries in the Mekong region on various issues, including the clean energy transition.¹⁴⁰⁵

On 6 August 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) hosted the Second Asia Zero Emission Community International Conference to discuss the creation of carbon markets and the use of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in developing countries.¹⁴⁰⁶ The JCM aims to reduce Japan's contribution to greenhouse emissions by providing technology and products to support decarbonization and clean energy in developing countries. During the conference, the participants discussed energy policy and developing carbon markets in development countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

On 20 August 2024, Minister Saito participated in the Second Asia Zero Emission Community Ministerial Meeting in Indonesia to discuss collaborative decarbonization and net-zero emissions, including policies regarding energy transition.¹⁴⁰⁷ During the meeting, Minister Saito and Malaysia's Minister of Economy Rafizi Ramli confirmed a collaboration between Japan and Malaysia to hold the next Ministerial Meeting in 2025 and METI signed a memorandum with Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with regard to energy cooperation. Furthermore, Minister Saito met with counterparts from Singapore, Cambodia and the Philippines to reaffirm collaboration efforts on renewable energy.

¹⁴⁰² Minister Saito's Meeting with Peru's Minister of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 5 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 September 2024.

<https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/07/20240705003/20240705003.html>

¹⁴⁰³ Credit Line for ADNOC's Decarbonization and Energy Transition Projects, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Tokyo) 4 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 September 2024.

https://www.jbic.go.jp/ja/information/press/press-2024/press_00040.html

¹⁴⁰⁴ 5th Japan-Arab Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 July 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 24 September 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_00877.html

¹⁴⁰⁵ Mekong-Japan Cooperation Strategy 2024, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100703926.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁶ The 2nd AZEC (Asia Zero Emission Community) International Conference to Promote the JCM and Develop Carbon Markets Held, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 7 August 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/0807_003.html

¹⁴⁰⁷ Minister Saito Visits Jakarta, the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 21 August 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/0821_001.html

On 30 August 2024, the Ministry of the Environment selected three projects as part of the City-to-City Collaboration Program to aid developing countries in decarbonization by providing Japanese technologies as part of the JCM.¹⁴⁰⁸

On 4 September 2024, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funding to send three Filipino scholars to Japan as part of the Knowledge Co-Creation Program to assist in the Philippines clean energy transition.¹⁴⁰⁹

On 30 September 2024, the JICA signed a loan agreement of up to USD100 million with the Development Bank of Southern Africa.¹⁴¹⁰ This project aims to support the sustainable economic development of the Republic of South Africa by facilitating the financing of renewable energy initiatives that will drive the growth of green infrastructure.

On 3 October 2024, Director-General for International Policy on Carbon Neutrality Shinichi Kihara participated in the 15th Clean Energy Ministerial and the 9th Mission Innovation Ministerial to discuss clean energy transitions.¹⁴¹¹ Director-General Kihara affirmed support for global decarbonization and clean energy transition and transition finance and carbon management technologies toward Asian countries.

On 10 October 2024, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yoji Muto, attended the Second Asia Zero Emission Community in Laos to discuss pathways to collaborative decarbonization while obtaining secure clean energy for Asian countries.¹⁴¹² Minister Muto discussed actions toward decarbonization by power, transport and industry actors and reiterated the aim to finance the transition to clean energy while achieving economic growth and secure energy for countries across Asia.

On 10 October 2024, the JICA announced its part in the Asia Green Transformation (GX) Consortium's launch.¹⁴¹³ The Asia GX Consortium aims to finance green energy transition projects in developing Asian economies.

On 11 October 2024, Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yoji Muto attended the second Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) meeting in Laos.¹⁴¹⁴ Prime Minister Ishiba highlighted the development of about 120 cooperation projects since the First AZEC Leaders Meeting and expressed Japan's intention to support Laos in becoming a regional clean energy hub. Following the meeting, the leaders adopted the AZEC Leaders' Joint Statement, including the Action Plan for the Next Decade.

¹⁴⁰⁸ MOE Selects 3 Projects for the third round of the FY2024 City-to-City Collaboration Program to Support the Decarbonization Efforts by Overseas Subnational Governments, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 30 August 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_03169.html

¹⁴⁰⁹ PH boosts capacity in green transformation and sustainable mining amid climate crisis, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 4 September 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/overseas/philippine/information/press/2024/1551758_53492.html

¹⁴¹⁰ Signing of a Loan Agreement for Green Finance Promotion Project in Republic of South Africa (Private Sector Investment Finance) : Boosting Energy Transition over the Country, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 30 September 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20241118_21.html

¹⁴¹¹ 15th Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM15) and 9th Mission Innovation Ministerial (MI-9), and G20 Energy Transitions Ministers' Meeting Held, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 7 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1007_002.html

¹⁴¹² Minister Muto Visits the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 15 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1015_001.html

¹⁴¹³ Asia GX Consortium Announces Its Official Launch to Advance Transition Finance Agenda in Asia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20241002_21.html

¹⁴¹⁴ Minister Muto Visits the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 15 October 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1015_001.html

On 11 October 2024, Japan held a bilateral meeting with Cambodia, agreeing to cooperate on the greening of factories.¹⁴¹⁵ They also confirmed that the two countries will strive to further promote decarbonization in the Asian region and bilateral energy cooperation.

On 17 October 2024, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Kozuki Ryosuke held and participated in the first Japan-Türkiye Energy Forum to discuss collaborative energy actions to achieve carbon neutrality.¹⁴¹⁶ During the Forum, discussions centered on cooperation between Türkiye and Japan in the fields of “Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and New Fuels and Technologies.”

On 24 October 2024, the JICA signed a loan agreement of maximum JPY6.58 billion with Ecuador for the Chachimbiro Geothermal Development Project.¹⁴¹⁷ This project will help promote the use of renewable energy, diversification of power sources and increase in power generation capacity.

On 28 October 2024, Minister of the Environment Keiichiro Asao and the former Indonesian Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya signed an agreement on the JCM between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia.¹⁴¹⁸ This agreement affirms Japan’s support for sustainable development in Indonesia while reducing greenhouse gas emissions using new decarbonization technology.

On 31 October 2024, Minister Muto and Uzbekistani Minister of Investment, Industry and Trade Laziz Kudratov discussed cooperation in green and renewable energy projects.¹⁴¹⁹ The meeting committed to utilizing the JCM to advance clean energy initiatives.

On 15 November 2024, Prime Minister Ishiba held a summit meeting with Malaysian Prime Minister Dato’ Seri Anwar bin Ibrahim to discuss Japan and Malaysia’s cooperation and partnership.¹⁴²⁰ Prime Minister Ishiba discussed potential cooperation regarding energy transition initiatives with Malaysia.

On 16 November 2024, Prime Minister Ishiba attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Peru to discuss Japan’s role in aiding the development of the Asia-Pacific region.¹⁴²¹ Prime Minister Ishiba affirmed support for Japan’s role in addressing decarbonization through clean energy transition to achieve sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

¹⁴¹⁵ Minister Muto Visits the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 15 October 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1015_001.html

¹⁴¹⁶ State Minister Kozuki Attends the 27th Türkiye-Japan Joint Business Committee and The 1st Japan-Türkiye Energy Forum, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 18 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1018_001.html

¹⁴¹⁷ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement for Ecuador: Promoting the Use of Renewable Energy, Diversifying Power Sources, and Increasing Power Generation Capacity through Construction of a Geothermal Power Plant, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 25 October 2024. Access Date: 29 December 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20241025_41.html

¹⁴¹⁸ MUTUAL RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF JAPAN AND THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON THE JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND THE INDONESIAN GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION REDUCTION CERTIFICATION, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 27 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_03514.html

¹⁴¹⁹ Minister Muto Holds Meeting with Mr. Laziz Kudratov, Minister of Investment, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 31 October 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1031_001.html

¹⁴²⁰ Japan-Malaysia Summit Meeting (Summary), Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 15 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/diplomatic/202411/15malaysia_00007.html

¹⁴²¹ APEC Leaders’ Meeting 2024 (Session III) (Summary), Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Tokyo) 16 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/diplomatic/202411/16apec_s3.html

On 17 November 2024, Minister Muto and Peruvian Minister Mucho signed a memorandum of cooperation (MOC) on the clean and renewable energy transition.¹⁴²² The MOC emphasizes Japan's and Peru's shared goal of pursuing carbon neutrality and net-zero emissions through renewable and efficient energy.

On 17 November 2024, Prime Minister Ishiba published an article for the G20 summit emphasizing Japan and Brazil's collaborative commitment toward the energy transition to support sustainable development.¹⁴²³ Prime Minister Ishiba highlighted the importance of using new technologies from Japan and clean energy sources alongside Brazil to support net-zero emissions and sustainable development in both countries.

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹⁴²⁴

On 9 December 2024, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Yuichiro Koga met with Minister of Electricity and Energy of South Africa Kgosiensho Ramokgopa to discuss continued bilateral progress on the energy transition between Japan and South Africa.¹⁴²⁵

On 10 December 2024, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Hisayuki Fujii and Minister Ramokgopa reaffirmed increased cooperation between Japan and South Africa in the energy sector.¹⁴²⁶ The two sides further expressed support for the development of South Africa's energy sector, decarbonization and renewable energy. Japanese Minister Fujii also expressed approval for a loan for up to USD150 million by the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support renewable energy in South Africa.

On 11 December 2024, Japan joined as a new donor to the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa at the Africa Investment Forum 2024.¹⁴²⁷ Japan contributed USD5 million under the Alliance for Green Infrastructure in Africa, which aims to support energy projects, clean energy, clean cooking, and the energy transition in Africa.¹⁴²⁸

On 12 December 2024, Japan hosted the third US-Japan Energy Security Dialogue in Tokyo to affirm further collaboration in energy transition, especially involving clean energy technology, including clean hydrogen and cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.¹⁴²⁹

¹⁴²² ペルー共和国エネルギー鉱山省とエネルギー移行に関する協力覚書を締結しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 19 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2024/1119_001.html

¹⁴²³ A new chapter in Japan-Brazil relations: 130 years of friendship and international cooperation, Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Tokyo) 17 November 2024. Access Date: 1 December 2024. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/statement/202411/17contribution_00001.html

¹⁴²⁴ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministère Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹⁴²⁵ 古賀経済産業副大臣が南アフリカ共和国のラムホパ電力・エネルギー大臣と会談を行いました (Tokyo) 9 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/12/20241209001/20241209001.html>

¹⁴²⁶ 藤井外務副大臣とラムホパ・南アフリカ電力・エネルギー大臣との会談, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 10 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01489.html

¹⁴²⁷ Africa Investment Forum 2024: Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa welcomes Japan as donor; showcases innovative financing solutions for Africa's energy transition, African Development Bank Group (Morocco) 11 December 2024. Access Date: 19 February 2025. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/africa-investment-forum-2024-sustainable-energy-fund-africa-welcomes-japan-donor-showcases-innovative-financing-solutions-africas-energy-transition-79469>

¹⁴²⁸ Mission 300: Significant new donor pledges in support of the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa announced on margins of the Africa Energy Summit, African Development Bank Group (Morocco) 29 January 2025. Access Date: February 19 2025. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/mission-300-significant-new-donor-pledges-support-sustainable-energy-fund-africa-announced-margins-africa-energy-summit-80544>

¹⁴²⁹ 第3回日米エネルギー安全保障対話の実施, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01577.html

On 13 December 2024, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Iwaya Takeshi and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Hugh Hilton held a meeting on energy.¹⁴³⁰ During the meeting, the ministers expressed support for continued cooperation between Guyana and Japan regarding renewable energy, energy security and climate change.

On 16 December 2024, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Ogushi Masaki attended and participated in the 3rd Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.¹⁴³¹ The Japanese minister met with the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire Robert Beugré Mambé and representatives of 40 other African countries to discuss sustainable energy transition and decarbonization in Africa.

On 20 December 2024, Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Muto Yoji and Vietnamese Minister of Trade and Industry Nguyen Hong Dien co-chaired the Seventh Japan-Viet Nam Joint Committee on Cooperation in Industry, Trade and Energy.¹⁴³² During the meeting, the two ministers discussed furthering the energy transition with regard to progress in offshore wind power, nuclear power and liquefied natural gas (LNG). The two ministers confirmed further cooperation and joint efforts.

On 1 January 2025, Japan and Germany became co-leads of the International Partners Group (IPG) in Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership.¹⁴³³ The IPG aims to mobilize USD20 billion for Indonesia's transition.

On 11 January 2025, Prime Minister Ishiba affirmed interest in collaborating with Malaysia, Indonesia and the Asia Zero Emission Community to achieve decarbonization.¹⁴³⁴ The Prime Minister proposed ways of achieving decarbonization including through use of hydrogen, ammonia, carbon dioxide capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), geothermal energy and mineral resources.

On 21 January 2025, Prime Minister Ishiba and Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Sonexay Siphandone met during a summit meeting and exchanged views on furthering bilateral relations.¹⁴³⁵ Prime Minister Ishiba agreed to further Japan's support in improving Laos' clean power supply capacity.

On 2 February 2025, State Minister Yuichiro and South Africa Minister of Electricity and Energy Kgosisentsho David Ramokgapa affirmed the importance of an energy transition to achieve carbon neutrality, particularly using hydrogen to decarbonize through bilateral cooperation.¹⁴³⁶

On 20 February 2025, the Ministry of the Environment hosted the 2025 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Decarbonization Forum alongside ten Pacific and Indian Ocean island nations.¹⁴³⁷ The forum aimed to discuss

¹⁴³⁰ 日・ガイアナ外相会談, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 13 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01536.html

¹⁴³¹ 大串経済産業副大臣がコートジボワール共和国へ出張しました, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 18 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/12/20241218002/20241218002.html>

¹⁴³² 第7回「日ベトナム産業・貿易・エネルギー協力委員会」を開催しました, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 20 December 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/12/20241220004/20241220004.html>

¹⁴³³ Mission Statement: Germany Assumes Co-Lead of Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), Kedutaan Besar Republik Federal Jerman Jakarta (Jakarta) 21 February 2025. Access Date: 6 June 2025. <https://jakarta.diplo.de/id-id/jetp-2701808>

¹⁴³⁴ Press Conference by Prime Minister Ishiba regarding His Visit to Malaysia and Indonesia and Other Matters, Prime Minister's Office (Tokyo) 11 January 2025. Access Date: 19 February 2025. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/statement/202501/11kaiken.html>

¹⁴³⁵ 日・ラオス首脳会談及びワーキング・ディナー, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 January 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 February 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/s_sa/sea1/la/pageit_000001_01510.html

¹⁴³⁶ 古賀経済産業副大臣が南アフリカ共和国に出張しました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 10 February 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/02/20250210004/20250210004.html>

¹⁴³⁷ Results of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Decarbonization Forum (2025), Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 13 March 2025. Access Date: 9 April 2025. https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_03884.html

clean energy initiatives and the transition to renewable energy. Participants included Tuvalu, the Marshall Islands, Tonga, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, the Maldives, the Solomon Islands, Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia. The forum highlighted technologies, including green hydrogen and microgrids and emphasized collaboration.

On 26 February 2025, Minister Yoji and Vietnamese Minister of Industry and Trade Nguyen Hong Dien met to discuss promoting nuclear power cooperation under the Asia Zero Emission Community.¹⁴³⁸

On 4 March 2025, the Ministry of the Environment organized the India-Japan Environmental Business Promotion Seminar. The seminar aimed to discuss technology to support sustainable development in India and the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) program.¹⁴³⁹ One discussion emphasized technical collaboration to support decarbonization toward net-zero emissions in India and clean and efficient energy.

On 17 March 2025, Minister Yoji and Kazakhstan's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Murat Nurtleu discussed cooperation in renewable energy projects through the JCM.¹⁴⁴⁰

On 17 March 2025, Minister Takeshi and Kazakhstan's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Murat Nurtleu met to discuss collaboration with Kazakhstan, including in the energy sector and decarbonization.¹⁴⁴¹

On 21 March 2025, Ambassador to the Philippines Kazuya Endo and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines Enrique A. Manalo met to sign five loan projects valued up to JPY171.58 billion.¹⁴⁴² One of the projects is the Climate Change Action Program, valued at up to JPY35 billion. This program intends to help the Philippines transition to and implement a low-carbon society in accordance with climate change goals.

On 26 March 2025, Minister Yoji delivered a video message at the Japan-Brazil Economic Forum.¹⁴⁴³ During the forum, several panelists representing Japan discussed decarbonization and using ethanol and iron ore to achieve an energy transition.

On 26 March 2025, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Kato Akiyoshi and Minister of Mines and Energy of the Republic of Brazil Alexandre Silveira de Oliveira met to discuss collaboration between Japan and Brazil in sustainable fuel.¹⁴⁴⁴ The two affirmed the importance of decarbonization through the use of sustainable fuels, including biofuels, and signed a memorandum of understanding for the Initiative for Sustainable Fuel and Mobility that would increase cooperation.

¹⁴³⁸ 武藤経済産業大臣がベトナム社会主義共和国のジェン商工大臣と会談を行いました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 26 February 2025.

Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025.

¹⁴³⁹ India-Japan Environmental Business Promotion Seminar - Exploring Collaboration Opportunities toward Decarbonized and Sustainable Society in India, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 13 March 2025. Access Date: 9 April 2025.

https://www.env.go.jp/en/press/press_03889.html

¹⁴⁴⁰ 武藤経済産業大臣がカザフスタン共和国のヌルトレウ副首相兼外務大臣と会談を行いました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 17 March 2025.

Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025.

<https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/03/20250317004/20250317004.html>

¹⁴⁴¹ 日・カザフスタン外相会談, 外務省 (Tokyo) 17 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01907.html

¹⁴⁴² フィリピン共和国に対する円借款5件に関する書簡の署名・交換, 外務省 (Tokyo) 21 March 2025. Translation provided by Google

Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/pressit_000001_01927.html

¹⁴⁴³ 日・ブラジル経済フォーラムが開催されました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 27 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate.

Access Date: 9 April 2025. <https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/03/20250327002/20250327002.html>

¹⁴⁴⁴ 加藤経済産業大臣政務官がブラジル連邦共和国のシルヴェイラ鉱山エネルギー大臣と会談を行いました, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 26 March 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 April 2025.

<https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2024/03/20250326003/20250326003.html>

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. Japan has made significant progress to ensure clean, sustainable, affordable, reliable and modern energy access in developing countries, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and South Africa. Moreover, Japan has discussed the dissemination of modern clean energy and decarbonization technology and products to aid developing countries through the Joint Crediting Mechanism.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lindsay Liu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 11 July 2024, Prime Minister Keir Starmer met with President Yoon Suk Yeol of the Republic of Korea at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit.¹⁴⁴⁵ They discussed further collaboration on green energy initiatives, reinforcing the UK's commitment to advancing sustainable energy solutions and trade partnerships.

On 24 July 2024, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs David Lammy signed an agreement with India on tackling climate change.¹⁴⁴⁶ The agreement aims to increase offshore wind and green hydrogen and unlock further green growth opportunities.

On 26 July 2024, Secretary Lammy and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Laos Saleumxay Kommasith signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) at the National Convention Centre.¹⁴⁴⁷ The MoU promoted cooperation to tackle challenges of decarbonization, emission reduction, energy transition and in turn enable green economy and the continuous development of sustainable energy in Laos.

On 8 August 2024, UK Export Finance (UKEF) and the Polish export credit agency, KUKE, granted a EUR249 million loan through the Standard Chartered Bank to be utilized for construction of solar power plants in Turkey.¹⁴⁴⁸ The funding will allow the development of the project and the advancement of the renewable energy sector in Turkey.

On 22 August 2024, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Ed Miliband discussed clean energy transition and climate change in a series of meetings with the Brazilian government and energy companies.¹⁴⁴⁹ Secretary Miliband focused on industrial decarbonization and addressed the challenges in the clean energy transition.

On 27 August 2024, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Indo-Pacific Catherine West announced GBP12.9 million in funding for several programs, most notably Transforming Energy Access (TEA) and the

¹⁴⁴⁵ PM meeting with President Yoon of the Republic of Korea, Prime Minister's Office (London) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 24 September 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-meeting-with-president-yoon-of-the-republic-of-korea-11-july-2024>

¹⁴⁴⁶ Foreign Secretary Meets Indian Prime Minister Modi and Launches Landmark Technology Security Initiative, Government of United Kingdom (London) 24 July 2024. Access Date: 01 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-meets-indian-prime-minister-modi-and-launches-landmark-technology-security-initiative>

¹⁴⁴⁷ UK and Laos Sign Memorandum of Understanding on the Green Economy Framework, Government of United Kingdom (London) 2 August 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-and-laos-sign-memorandum-of-understanding-on-the-green-economy-framework>

¹⁴⁴⁸ UK and Poland Target Green Exports with £249 Million Financing for Solar Project, Government of United Kingdom (London) 8 August 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-poland-target-green-exports-with-249-million-financing-for-solar-project>

¹⁴⁴⁹ Climate Top of Agenda in Energy Secretary's First Visit to Brazil, Government of United Kingdom (London) 22 August 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-top-of-agenda-in-energy-secretarys-first-visit-to-brazil>

Pacific Resilience Facility (PCF).¹⁴⁵⁰ The TEA funds support solar and hydrogen systems while the PCF provides general climate finance to the region.

On 9 September 2024, CEO of UKEF Tim Reid and Executive Vice-President of the Chilean Production Development Corporation announced a partnership agreement aimed to aid in the green hydrogen sector.¹⁴⁵¹ The two governmental agencies aim to jointly assist hydrogen projects in Chile through the GBP5 billion provided by the UK export credit support.

On 17 September 2024, Minister for Africa Ray Collins announced GBP3.8 million for investment in green energy in Ghana with Shell Foundation.¹⁴⁵²

On 17 September 2024, Minister of State for Development and for Women and Equalities Anneliese Dodds, signed two bilateral MoUs on developing a partnership with the Indonesian Ministry for Energy and Mineral Resources.¹⁴⁵³ The MoUs are set to collaborate with Indonesia's National Planning Agency, and will address goals for 2030 Sustainable Development and support discussions about green growth and climate and energy transitions.

On 17 September 2024, Secretary Lammy gave a speech on the Climate Crisis, highlighting the importance of global clean energy, including the increasing demand for affordability in sustainable technologies that range anywhere from green hydrogen to clean cooking and cooling.¹⁴⁵⁴

On 19 September 2024, High Commissioner to Uganda Kate Airey and the Ugandan Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development launched a GBP5 million clean cooking program intended to effectively coordinate the clean cooking sector and encourage financing for further action.¹⁴⁵⁵ The partnership addresses issues with accessibility to clean cooking technologies and presents significant opportunities for advancements within sustainable energy solutions and environmental conservation.

On 26 September 2024, Prime Minister Starmer met with Kenyan President William Ruto to discuss and strengthen the bilateral relationship between the United Kingdom and Kenya through mutual determination to advance energy transition and manage the climate crisis.¹⁴⁵⁶ Discussions lead to agreements of working closely in order to achieve global clean power and deliver on climate goals.

On 3 October 2024, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Kerry McCarthy and the Minister of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Chile Diego Pardow Lorenzo, signed a MoU to

¹⁴⁵⁰ UK Announces New Climate Funding for Pacific as Minister Visits New Zealand and Tonga, Government of United Kingdom (London) 27 August 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-new-climate-funding-for-pacific-as-minister-visits-new-zealand-and-tonga>

¹⁴⁵¹ UK-Chile Agreement paves the way for Green Hydrogen Exports, Government of United Kingdom (London) 9 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-chile-agreement-paves-way-for-green-hydrogen-exports>

¹⁴⁵² Minister for Africa Lord Collins Reaffirms UK-Ghana Partnership, Government of United Kingdom (London) 16 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/minister-for-africa-lord-collins-reaffirms-uk-ghana-partnership>

¹⁴⁵³ UK and Indonesia Strengthen Partnerships on Growth and Climate, Government of United Kingdom (London) 17 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-indonesia-strengthen-partnerships-on-growth-and-climate>

¹⁴⁵⁴ Foreign Secretary's Foreign Policy Speech on the Climate Crisis, Government of United Kingdom (London) 17 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretarys-foreign-policy-speech-on-the-climate-crisis>

¹⁴⁵⁵ Electric Cooking to Transform the Cooking Landscape in Uganda, Government of United Kingdom (London) 19 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/electric-cooking-to-transform-the-cooking-landscape-in-uganda>

¹⁴⁵⁶ PM Meeting with President Ruto of Kenya, Government of United Kingdom (London) 26 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-meeting-with-president-ruto-of-kenya-25-september-2024>

strengthen the collaboration for energy transition between the United Kingdom and Chile.¹⁴⁵⁷ The agreement would provide access to further support in the process of transition to green energy with an emphasis on low-carbon hydrogen and offshore wind.¹⁴⁵⁸

On 7 October 2024, UKEF and Virgin Money provided GBP2 million in funding for Alicat Workboats to build two offshore wind workboats for Turkey.¹⁴⁵⁹ This funding aids in the global shortage of workboats that service offshore wind infrastructure and highlights the United Kingdom's commitment to aid developing countries in transition to renewable energy.

On 20 October 2024, Secretary Lammy, visited Indonesia and South Korea to drive forward relationships and build a strategic partnership focused on green growth and security.¹⁴⁶⁰ In Indonesia, the UK aims to provide continuous support to local companies for advances in green technologies. In the Republic of Korea, Lammy shared the UK's expertise and experiences on the transition to clean energy. Both initiatives highlight the inaugural part of the UK's commitment to aiding in clean energy, green solutions and climate change internationally.

On 27 October 2024, Prime Minister Starmer and Secretary Lammy announced funding to encourage investment for climate change in vulnerable nations and support Powering Renewable Energy Opportunities in six Pacific Island Countries, which will test clean energy technologies.¹⁴⁶¹ These measures ensure protection for countries that are susceptible to extreme impacts of climate change and help their transition to sustainable energy.

On 3 November 2024, Secretary Lammy visited Nigeria and South Africa to strengthen the UK's commitment for collaboration on green energy and climate cooperation including through the UK-South Africa Growth Plan.¹⁴⁶² The visit also announced the Biodiversity Challenge Fund which supports South Africa's energy transition.

On 8 November 2024, Ambassador to Ukraine Martin Harris and Ukraine's First Deputy Prime Minister Yuliia Svyrydenko launched the Green Transition Office, funded with GBP1 million from the UK.¹⁴⁶³ The office aims to develop policies for decarbonization and green growth and to assist Ukraine in meeting emissions reductions targets.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Energy Transition: UK-Chile Memorandum of Understanding, Government of United Kingdom (London) 3 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-transition-uk-chile-memorandum-of-understanding>

¹⁴⁵⁸ Energy transition: UK - Chile memorandum of understanding, UK Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 3 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-transition-uk-chile-memorandum-of-understanding/energy-transition-uk-chile-memorandum-of-understanding>

¹⁴⁵⁹ Norfolk Boat Builder Wins Major Offshore Wind Contract with Government Backing, Government of United Kingdom (London) 7 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/norfolk-boat-builder-wins-major-offshore-wind-contract-with-government-backing>

¹⁴⁶⁰ Green Growth and Security to Underpin UK Relationships with Indonesia and South Korea, Government of United Kingdom (London) 20 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/green-growth-and-security-to-underpin-uk-relationships-with-indonesia-and-south-korea>

¹⁴⁶¹ UK Attends Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Samoa, Government of United Kingdom (London) 27 October 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-attends-commonwealth-heads-of-government-meeting-in-samoa>

¹⁴⁶² Growth at the heart of Foreign Secretary's visit to Nigeria and South Africa, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 3 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/growth-at-the-heart-of-foreign-secretarys-visit-to-nigeria-and-south-africa>

¹⁴⁶³ UK Ambassador to Ukraine and Minister of Economy of Ukraine launch the Green Transition Office, British Embassy (Kyiv) 8 November 2024. 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ambassador-to-ukraine-and-minister-of-economy-of-ukraine-launch-the-green-transition-office>

On 8 November 2024, UKEF committed to new agreements on sustainable and clean energy at COP29.¹⁴⁶⁴ UKEF signed an agreement with Indonesia's state electricity company, enabling them to finance energy transition projects in Indonesia which use UK goods and services. UKEF also has agreed to facilitate GBP10 billion in funds to finance clean-growth projects in association with the Net Zero Export Credit Agencies. Through these initiatives, UKEF supports sustainable energy transitions and helps finance global clean energy projects.

On 13 November 2024, the UK partnered with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification to launch a facility supporting independent energy regulation in Solomon Islands.¹⁴⁶⁵ The initiative falls under the Government's Green Cities and Infrastructure programme, which aims to transform the energy sector by increasing capacity, reducing energy costs and attracting investments. The programme highlights a reform to deliver reliable, affordable and sustainable energy.

On 14 November 2024, Minister Dodds announced GBP74 million in funding to improve access to clean cooking in the Indo-Pacific, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁴⁶⁶ The funding aims to help ten million people transition from polluting fuels such as firewood and charcoal to cleaner alternatives. The transition reduces harmful fumes and promotes sustainable and clean energy through clean cooking.

On 15 November 2024, Secretary Miliband announced funding for developing countries, including in Africa and for Small Island Developing States, to accelerate their global energy transition away from fossil fuels.¹⁴⁶⁷ The funding supports the development of low-carbon technologies, new innovations in energy storage, clean transport and zero-emission generators. It will also aid in decarbonizing steel, cement, concrete and chemical industries, reducing emissions.

On 19 November 2024, Prime Minister Starmer announced the launch of the Global Clean Power Alliance.¹⁴⁶⁸ Headed by the UK, the Alliance includes several developing countries, including the African Union. It aims to address critical energy transition challenges.

On 25 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹⁴⁶⁹ The United Kingdom also contributed USD211 million to Climate Investment Funds.

On 7 March 2025, Special Representative Kyte, visited Cape Town to announce support for the Energy Council of South Africa and to continue engagement and analysis work through the National Energy Crisis Committee

¹⁴⁶⁴ UK leadership drives international shift towards cleaner export finance, UK Export Finance (London) 8 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-leadership-drives-international-shift-towards-cleaner-export-finance>

¹⁴⁶⁵ UK and Mines Ministry launch support for independent energy regulator in Solomon Islands, British High Commission Honiara (Honiara) 13 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-mines-ministry-launch-support-for-independent-energy-regulator-in-solomon-islands>

¹⁴⁶⁶ UK to help give 10 million people worldwide access to clean cooking, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 14 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-help-give-10-million-people-worldwide-access-to-clean-cooking>

¹⁴⁶⁷ UK backs clean power innovation to speed up global energy transition, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (London) 15 November 2024. Access Date: 30 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-backs-clean-power-innovation-to-speed-up-global-energy-transition>

¹⁴⁶⁸ Prime Minister launches Global Clean Power Alliance as UK leads the global energy transition, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 19 November 2024. Access Date 19 December 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-launches-clean-power-alliance-as-uk-leads-the-global-energy-transition>

¹⁴⁶⁹ Breakthrough in Baku delivers \$1.3tn "Baku Finance Goal," COP29 (Baku) 25 November 2024. Access Date: 1 February 2025. <https://cop29.az/en/media-hub/news/breakthrough-in-baku-delivers-13tn-baku-finance-goal>

on market liberalization and transmission expansion.¹⁴⁷⁰ The visit aligns with the UK's commitment to supporting South Africa's Just Energy Transition Partnership, which aims to speed up energy sector reforms, reduce emissions and provide the energy needed for economic growth and job creation.

On 26 March 2025, Ambassador to the Philippines Laure Beaufils, and Environment Secretary and Official Representative of the President to the Climate Change Commission Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga, agreed on initiatives to mobilize capital for renewable energy, enhance adaptation efforts and tackle climate risks through the National Adaptation Plan and the Risk Resiliency Programme during the 5th UK-PH Climate Change and Environment Dialogue.¹⁴⁷¹ The initiatives support the UK's commitment to clean energy by fostering investments in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fisheries and blue carbon initiatives.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. The United Kingdom has taken steps toward strengthening international collaboration on green energy and sustainability, as seen in the meeting between Prime Minister Starmer and President Yoon. The member has also led investments and international cooperations aimed to aid in the energy transition and develop more sustainable energy alternatives, notably clean cooking in Africa.

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

Analyst: Nanor Pontigan

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 15 June 2024, Vice President Kamala Harris committed over USD500 million towards energy aid in Ukraine.¹⁴⁷² This aid will increase energy supply, maintain the energy grid and restore destroyed infrastructure.

On 17 June 2024, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and Indian National Security Advisor Ajit Doval announced USD90 million in funding over the next five years for research on technologies in clean energy, among other issues, during the second meeting of the US-India initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology.¹⁴⁷³

On 2 July 2024, Deputy Administrator at the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Isobel Coleman discussed increasing energy security and resiliency with Ukrainian Minister of Energy German

¹⁴⁷⁰ UK Climate Envoy Rachel Kyte announces support for South Africa's Wholesale Electricity Market reform and implementation, British Consulate-General Cape Town (Cape Town) 7 March 2025. Access Date: 8 April 2025 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-climate-envoy-rachel-kyte-announces-support-for-south-africas-wholesale-electricity-market-reform-and-implementation>

¹⁴⁷¹ UK, Philippines hold 5th Climate Change and Environment Dialogue, British Embassy Manila (Manilla) 26 March 2025. Access Date: 8 April 2025 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-philippines-hold-5th-climate-change-and-environment-dialogue>

¹⁴⁷² Vice President Kamala Harris Announces Over \$1.5 Billion to Bolster Ukraine's Energy Sector, Address Humanitarian Needs, and Strengthen Civilian Security, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 15 June 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-15-2024-/vice-president-kamala-harris-announces-over-1-billion-bolster-ukraines-energy-sector-address-humanitarian-needs-and-strengthen-civilian-security>

¹⁴⁷³ JOINT FACT SHEET: The United States and India Continue to Chart an Ambitious Course for the Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology, The White House, (Washington D.C.) 17 June 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/06/17/joint-fact-sheet-the-united-states-and-india-continue-to-chart-an-ambitious-course-for-the-initiative-on-critical-and-emerging-technology/>

Galushchenko.¹⁴⁷⁴ USAID plans to focus on increasing energy supply and maintaining vital energy infrastructure.

On 17 July 2024, the United States, India and Tanzania announced the launch of a Triangular Development Project.¹⁴⁷⁵ The project aims to strengthen and promote the development of clean and reliable energy infrastructure in Tanzania.

On 1 August 2024, the Department of Energy and the Government of Ghana formally launched their Nuclear Energy Training Hub.¹⁴⁷⁶ The Hub aims to support the development of civil nuclear energy programs across Africa and assist in the transition to clean energy.

On 27 August 2024, the United States announced further fiscal investment in the Pacific Islands of USD1 million for the expansion of a biogas project in Tuvalu at the 53rd Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting.¹⁴⁷⁷ This investment will help support a sustainable clean energy transition in Tuvalu by investing in locally based energy transition initiatives.

On 11 September 2024, the Department of State announced several key outcomes from the U.S.-Nigeria Strategic Energy Dialogue.¹⁴⁷⁸ These included technological assistance and over USD80 million in commitments to aid Nigeria's clean energy transition and a new Clean Energy Alliance of Nigeria launched by the State Department to advance "clean, reliable, and affordable" energy.

On 18 September 2024, the White House introduced the US Strategy on Global Development, which intends to clarify international development goals such as decarbonizing the economy and increasing climate resistance.¹⁴⁷⁹

On 23 September 2024, President Joe Biden and President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan discussed partnered initiatives, including the Partnership to Accelerate Clean Energy and upcoming private sector investments in African clean energy infrastructure.¹⁴⁸⁰

¹⁴⁷⁴ Deputy Administrator Isobel Coleman Meets with Ukraine's Minister of Energy German Galushchenko, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jul-02-2024-deputy-administrator-coleman-meets-ukraine-minister-energy-galushchenko>

¹⁴⁷⁵ U.S., India, and Tanzania Partner to Accelerate Renewable Energy Development in Tanzania, United States Embassy in Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) 17 July 2024. Access Date 19 December 2024. <https://tz.usembassy.gov/u-s-india-and-tanzania-partner-to-accelerate-renewable-energy-development-in-tanzania/>

¹⁴⁷⁶ United States and Ghana Launch Africa's First Nuclear Energy Training Hub, United States Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 1 August 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/united-states-and-ghana-launch-africas-first-nuclear-energy-training-hub>

¹⁴⁷⁷ FACT SHEET: Following Through on the U.S.- Pacific Islands Partnership 53rd Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Leaders Meeting in Nuku'alofa, Tonga August 26-30, 2024, The White House (Washington D.C.) 27 August 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/08/27/fact-sheet-following-through-on-the-u-s-pacific-islands-partnership-53rd-pacific-islands-forum-pif-leaders-meeting-in-nukualofa-tonga-august-26-30-2024/>

¹⁴⁷⁸ U.S.-Nigeria Strategic Energy Dialogue Highlights Key Bilateral Cooperation, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 11 September 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-nigeria-strategic-energy-dialogue-highlights-key-bilateral-cooperation/>

¹⁴⁷⁹ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Releases U.S. Strategy on Global Development, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/09/18/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-releases-u-s-strategy-on-global-development/>

¹⁴⁸⁰ U.S.-UAE Joint Leaders' Statement Dynamic Strategic Partners, The White House (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 1 November 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/09/23/u-s-uae-joint-leaders-statement-dynamic-strategic-partners/>

On 23 September 2024, USAID Counselor Clinton White and Development Finance Corporation Deputy Chief Executive Officer Nisha Biswal hosted a discussion of clean energy supply chains in Africa.¹⁴⁸¹ The discussion highlighted the importance of continued aid in the clean energy transition and reaffirmed the US' commitment to clean energy in developing countries.

On 10 October 2024, Ambassador to Namibia Randy Berry and Namibian Minister of Mines and Energy Tom Alweendo signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning the clean energy sector.¹⁴⁸² The MoU aims to expand clean energy initiative impact.

On 16 October 2024, the US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) announced it would host a delegation of South African leaders and demonstrate the US's cutting-edge clean energy technology.¹⁴⁸³ The delegation aims to build connections between South African leaders and US companies to promote South Africa's clean energy transition.

On 12 November 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration announced USD10 million for the Investment Mobilization Collaboration Alliance's third funding window through Power Africa, focusing on clean energy and critical mineral projects in Africa.¹⁴⁸⁴

On 12 November 2024, the USTDA announced several new funding commitments at the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁴⁸⁵ These commitments included a feasibility study grant to Côte d'Ivoire to assist in the integration of clean energy technologies into the power grid.

On 17 November 2024, the Biden-Harris administration announced Department of Energy support for Brazil's Energies of the Amazon Program through renewable grid deployment assessments in an effort to deliver clean and reliable energy.¹⁴⁸⁶

On 19 November 2024, President Biden and Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva announced a new Brazil-US Partnership that aims to support clean energy production, technology and the decarbonization of industrial sectors.¹⁴⁸⁷

¹⁴⁸¹ USAID and DFC Host Dialogue on Clean Energy Supply Chains as a Catalyst for Sustainable Development in Africa, United States Agency for International Development (Washington D.C.) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/sep-24-2024-usaid-and-dfc-host-dialogue-clean-energy-supply-chains-catalyst-sustainable-development-africa>

¹⁴⁸² Joint Media Release on the Signing of the MOU on Clean Energy between the Namibia and the U.S., United States Embassy in Namibia (Windhoek) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 20 December 2024. <https://na.usembassy.gov/joint-media-release-on-the-signing-of-the-mou-on-clean-energy-between-the-namibia-and-the-u-s/>

¹⁴⁸³ USTDA Connects South African Cities with Advanced Grid Technologies, United States Trade and Development Agency (Arlington) 16 October 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.ustda.gov/ustda-connects-south-african-cities-with-advanced-grid-technologies/>

¹⁴⁸⁴ FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Leverages Historic U.S. Climate Leadership at Home and Abroad to Urge Countries to Accelerate Global Climate Action at the 29th U.N. Climate Change Conference (COP29), The White House (Washington D.C.) 12 November 2024. Access Date: 19 December 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/11/12/fact-sheet-biden-%E2%81%A0harris-administration-leverages-historic-u-s-climate-leadership-at-home-and-abroad-to-urge-countries-to-accelerate-global-climate-action-at-the-29th-u-n-climate-change-con/>

¹⁴⁸⁵ USTDA Announces New Funding Commitments at COP29, United States Trade and Development Agency (Arlington) 12 November 2024. Access Date 20 December 2024. <https://ustda.gov/ustda-announces-new-funding-commitments-at-cop29/>

¹⁴⁸⁶ FACT SHEET: President Biden Marks Historic Climate Legacy with Trip to Brazil's Amazon Rainforest, The White House (Washington D.C.) 17 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/11/17/fact-sheet-president-biden-marks-historic-climate-legacy-with-trip-to-brazils-amazon-rainforest/>

¹⁴⁸⁷ New Brazil-U.S. Partnership for the Energy Transition, The White House (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/11/19/fact-sheet-new-brazil-u-s-partnership-for-the-energy-transition/>

On 19 November 2024, the United States announced a new contribution of USD325 million to the Clean Technology fund at the G20 summit alongside a call to action by President Biden for leaders to invest in the global clean energy transition.¹⁴⁸⁸

On 24 November 2024, the parties to COP29 agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹⁴⁸⁹

On 3 December 2024, President Biden announced an additional USD560 million investment through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment in new and existing projects across the Lobito Trans-Africa Corridor towards projects in areas including, but not limited to, the clean energy transition.¹⁴⁹⁰ This contribution will support local endeavours promoting the clean energy transition in multiple African Countries along the Lobito Trans-Africa Corridor.

On 20 January 2025, President Donald Trump announced a withdrawal from all commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the revocation of all policies under or relating to the U.S. International Climate Finance Plan and committed to monetary restraint on all future actions relating to foreign energy policy.¹⁴⁹¹ This order will dismantle existing and planned policies and financing relating to the clean energy transition in developing countries.

On 26 January 2025, Secretary of State Marco Rubio announced the suspension of foreign aid through the Department of State and USAID.¹⁴⁹² Programs suspended include programs aimed at the provision of clean energy in Africa.

On 27 January 2025, Secretary of State Marco Rubio withdrew outstanding American pledges to the Green Climate Fund, canceling USD4 billion in US pledges.¹⁴⁹³ Since 2010, the Green Climate Fund has approved USD16 billion worth of projects, allocating funding projects including clean energy in developing countries.

On 13 February 2025, President Donald Trump and Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi announced recommitments to the U.S.-India Energy Security Partnership, emphasizing investments in oil and gas infrastructure and the realization of the U.S.-India 123 Civil Nuclear Agreement.¹⁴⁹⁴ This action furthers some pillars of the commitment but contradicts the commitments focus on the clean energy transition by promoting fossil fuels in developing countries.

¹⁴⁸⁸ FACT SHEET: Continuing a Legacy of Leadership at the G20, The White House (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/11/19/fact-sheet-continuing-a-legacy-of-leadership-at-the-g20/>

¹⁴⁸⁹ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministère Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹⁴⁹⁰ FACT SHEET: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment in the Lobito Trans-Africa Corridor, The White House (Washington D.C.) 3 December 2024. Access Date: 9 January 2025. <https://bidenwhitehouse.archives.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/12/03/fact-sheet-partnership-for-global-infrastructure-and-investment-in-the-lobito-trans-africa-corridor/>

¹⁴⁹¹ PUTTING AMERICA FIRST IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS, The White House (Washington D.C.) 20 January 2025. Access Date: 6 February 2025 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements/>

¹⁴⁹² Implementing the President's Executive Order on Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 January 2025. Access Date: 3 May 2025. <https://www.state.gov/implementing-the-presidents-executive-order-on-reevaluating-and-realigning-united-states-foreign-aid/>

¹⁴⁹³ Trump rescinds \$4B in US pledges for UN climate fund, Politico (Washington D.C.) 5 February 2025. Access Date: 18 February 2025. <https://www.politico.eu/article/donald-trump-rescind-4-billion-us-pledge-un-climate-fund/>

¹⁴⁹⁴ UNITED STATES – INDIA JOINT LEADERS' STATEMENT, The White House (Washington D.C.) 13 February 2025. Access Date: 17 February 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/2025/02/united-states-india-joint-leaders-statement/>

On 23 April 2025, the United States Department of Governmental Efficiency suspended all Millennium Challenge Corporation contracts.¹⁴⁹⁵ The suspension of these contracts, which, among other initiatives, provided financing for infrastructure projects, undermines the United States' commitment to providing clean energy infrastructure to developing countries.

The United States has partially complied with their commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. The United State demonstrated strong action towards the commitment criteria through financial investments and trade cooperation across Ukraine, Brazil, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ghana, India, and Tanzania among others. Despite strong initial policy action in promoting clean, modern, sustainable and reliable energy across the Indo-Pacific, Southeast Asia, the Amazon region and Africa, recent policy action has worked to nullify previous policy commitments. The withdrawal from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, revocation of the U.S. International Climate Finance Plan, and nullification of commitments to monetary restraint regarding foreign energy policy undermine previous promises of mid to long term fiscal investments regarding the clean energy transition in developing countries. Recent actions further eliminate assurance in the continuation of previous commitments regarding the clean energy in developing countries. Overall, the reversal of past policy actions places the United States under the full compliance threshold. Ongoing analysis of cancelled government contracts may warrant a downgrade to non-compliance.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Abigail Chan

European Union: +1

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

On 29 June 2024, the European Union provided EUR30 million in grants and EUR271 million in loans to Egypt to reduce pollution, towards decarbonization and to enhance energy efficiency as part of the Green Sustainable Industry programme.¹⁴⁹⁶

On 3 July 2024, Commissioner for Energy Kadri Simson spoke in Argentina, highlighting the European Commission's support and plans towards creating and using renewable hydrogen alongside developing closer connections between Argentina-EU businesses for hydrogen.¹⁴⁹⁷

On 15 July 2024, the European Union reaffirmed its partnership with Jordan, highlighting its priority for deeper collaboration on a green energy transition.¹⁴⁹⁸

On 11 September 2024, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) each announced EUR100 million in funding for the DBSA's Embedded Generation Investment

¹⁴⁹⁵ DOGE preps to shutter Millennium Challenge Corporation, The Hill (Washington D.C.) 23 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2025. <https://thehill.com/homenews/administration/5263791-millennium-challenge-corporation-cuts/>

¹⁴⁹⁶ The EU and Egypt team up to mobilise private sector investments at Investment Conference and sign a Memorandum of Understanding underpinning €1 billion in macro-financial assistance for Egypt, European Commission (Brussels) 29 June 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_3481

¹⁴⁹⁷ Keynote speech by Commissioner Simson at an event on the EU's energy transition and cooperation with Argentina on energy matters 'Dialogue on Energy Transition and Green Hydrogen', European Commission (Bueno Aires) 3 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH_24_3641

¹⁴⁹⁸ Joint press statement – European Union and Jordan confirm ever stronger partnership at their 15th Association Council, European Council (Brussels) 3 July 2024. Access Date: 29 September 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/07/15/joint-press-statement-european-union-and-jordan-confirm-ever-stronger-partnership-at-their-15th-association-council/>

Programme for small and medium sized renewable energy projects in South Africa.¹⁴⁹⁹ This initiative will mainly support solar photovoltaic and onshore wind projects in the private sector to produce 384 megawatts of renewable electricity.

On 12 September 2024, the EIB and FirstRand Bank Ltd. each announced EUR200 million in funding for renewable energy including solar photovoltaic and wind energy and energy efficiency projects in South Africa.¹⁵⁰⁰ This initiative aims to decrease South Africa's reliance on fossil fuels, reduce carbon emissions and increase renewable energy in the country.

On 9 October 2024, the European Commission adopted a EUR1.8 billion economic growth plan for Moldova.¹⁵⁰¹ The plan supports energy security by constructing a new electricity powerline and energy subsidies.

On 10 October 2024, the EIB, Enel and the Italian Export Credit Agency announced up to USD300 million in funding for Enel Colombia's power grids and renewable energy generation projects.¹⁵⁰² This funding will be used to develop two solar photovoltaic plants with a capacity of approximately 486 megawatts to support individuals in the Bogotá Region.

On 16 November 2024, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and South African President Cyril Ramaphosa launched the Scaling up Renewables in Africa campaign.¹⁵⁰³ The campaign aims to promote and support the clean energy transition in Africa.

On 24 November 2024, the parties to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to increase global climate financing for developing countries to USD1.3 trillion per year from all sources including USD300 billion with public financing.¹⁵⁰⁴

On 20 December 2024, EU Commissioner for International Partnerships Jozef Sikela went on his first official mission to Mauritania.¹⁵⁰⁵ While in Mauritania, Commissioner Sikela signed an agreement providing EUR100 billion in budget support as part of a broader EUR210 billion package to improve Mauritania's clean energy sector.

¹⁴⁹⁹ EIB and Development Bank of Southern Africa increase support for private sector renewable energy to € 600 million/ ZAR 11.9 billion, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 11 September 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-329-eib-and-development-bank-of-southern-africa-increase-support-for-private-sector-renewable-energy-to-eur-600-million-zar-11-9-billion>

¹⁵⁰⁰ South Africa: EIB and FirstRand Bank boost renewable energy investments with € 400 million/ZAR 7.9 billion initiative, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 12 September 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-336-eib-and-firststrand-bank-boost-renewable-energy-investments-in-south-africa-with-eur-400-million-zar-7-9-billion-initiative>

¹⁵⁰¹ Commission adopts 1.8 billion support package to underpin Moldova's economic growth plan on its path to the EU, European Commission (Brussels) 9 October 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 October 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_5124

¹⁵⁰² Colombia: EIB Global provides Enel Colombia with \$300 million loan for renewable energy generation and power grid improvements, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 28 December 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-371-eib-global-provides-enel-colombia-with-usd300-million-loan-for-renewable-energy-generation-and-power-grid-improvements>

¹⁵⁰³ European Commission and South Africa launch the Scaling up Renewables in Africa campaign, European Commission (Brussels) 16 November 2024. Access Date 20 December 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/it/ip_24_5881

¹⁵⁰⁴ COP29- La France regrette un accord global manquant d'ambition, Ministère Territoires Écologie Logement (Paris) 25 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 December 2024. <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/cop29-france-regrette-accord-global-manquant-dambition>

¹⁵⁰⁵ First official Mission of EU Commissioner Sikela develops mutually beneficial cooperation with Mauritania, European Commission (Brussels) 20 December 2025. Access Date: 11 March 2025. https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/news-and-events/news/first-official-mission-eu-commissioner-sikela-develops-mutually-beneficial-cooperation-mauritania-2024-12_20_en

On 12 February 2025, the EU announced the “EU Energy Package for Malawi.”¹⁵⁰⁶ The energy package outlines the EU’s planned actions and reaffirms its commitment to improving Malawi’s energy sector through hard investments and targeted programs.

On 3 March 2025, President of the European Council António Costa announced EUR1.9 billion to Moldova as part of the Moldova Growth Plan.¹⁵⁰⁷ This will include a prefinancing package of around EUR300 million, to be disbursed by the end of April. Costa emphasized the plan’s focus on affordable and reliable energy for Moldovans in the face of Russian “energy blackmail.”

On 13 March 2025, the European Union announced a global investment package worth EUR4.7 billion.¹⁵⁰⁸ This investment aims to support the Just Energy Transition by developing critical raw materials, safe and sustainable low-carbon hydrogen value chains and energy infrastructure.

On 4 April 2025, European Commission President Von Der Leyen announced EUR12 billion for the Central Asian region under the Global Getaway initiative.¹⁵⁰⁹ This measure aims to enhance sustainable transportation, including developing the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor. In addition, the European Commission is working on promoting sustainable water management and agriculture, the energy transition and the development of a green economy.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean and modern energy in developing countries, particularly in Africa. The European Union affirmed support for clean, sustainable and modern energy in developing countries, including financial investment in Africa. It committed to funding affordable and reliable energy through infrastructure and training initiatives.

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

Analyst: Ela Akkus

¹⁵⁰⁶ The European Union Investments into the Malawi Energy Sector, Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Malawi (Lilongwe). 12 February 2024. Access Date: 11 March 2025. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/malawi/european-union-investments-malawi-energy-sector_en

¹⁵⁰⁷ Remarks by President António Costa at the press conference following the meeting with President the Republic of Moldova Maia Sandu, European Council (Chişinău) 3 March 2025. Access Date: 1 April 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/03/03/remarks-by-president-antonio-costa-at-the-press-conference-following-the-meeting-with-president-of-moldova-maia-sandu/>

¹⁵⁰⁸ EU-South Africa Summit, European Council (Cape Town) 13 March 2025. Access Date: 1 April 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2025/03/13/>

¹⁵⁰⁹ Remarks by President António Costa at the joint doorstep with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen following the first EU-Central Asia summit, European Council (Samarkand) 4 April 2025. Access Date: 1 April 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/04/04/remarks-by-president-antonio-costa-at-the-joint-doorstep-with-european-commission-president-ursula-von-der-leyen-following-the-first-eu-central-asia-summit/>