



**RANEPA**  
THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY  
OF NATIONAL ECONOMY  
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



# 2020 G20 Riyadh Summit Final Compliance Report

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From 23 November 2020 to 27 September 2021

10 November 2021 (updated from 28 October 2021)

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

**We encourage readers to send comments to**

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## 20. Climate Change: Paris Agreement

“Signatories to the Paris Agreement who confirmed at Osaka their determination to implement it, once again, reaffirm their commitment to its full implementation, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.”

*G20 Riyadh Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India		0	
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.95 (98%)	

### Background

The G20 first addressed the issue of climate change at its inaugural summit in Washington D.C. in 2008.<sup>9660</sup> It is recognized that, “climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all [countries].”<sup>9661</sup> Many commitments made at past G20 summits have either dealt directly with climate change, or have had climate change as an underlying theme. These include commitments relating to clean energy, food and agriculture, among others.

At the London Summit in 2009, G20 members expressed their support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>9662</sup> This support was reiterated at every G20 summit, including the one in Hamburg in 2017 where leaders reiterated the importance of fulfilling

<sup>9660</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Access Date: 28 May 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>

<sup>9661</sup> Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 10 January 2021. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>.

<sup>9662</sup> Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, RANEP (Moscow) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 10 January 2021. <https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2009london/2009communique0402.pdf>

the UNFCCC commitment by developed countries in providing means of implementation including financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation actions in line with Paris outcomes and note the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's report "Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth."<sup>9663</sup>

The Paris Agreement was adopted by the participants of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC on 12 December 2015. The provisions agreed upon by the parties are aimed at keeping the global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial level. In addition, the parties pledged to "pursue efforts" to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. COP participants also agreed provide national inventory reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and provide other information necessary for assessing the implementation progress.<sup>9664</sup> The Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 after the threshold of 55 ratifying parties responsible for at least 55 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions had been met. The Agreement has been ratified by 152 states to date.<sup>9665</sup>

The United States withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on 1 June 2017 raised concerns over the prospects of the agreement itself and international climate change cooperation in general.<sup>9666</sup> According to the provisions of Article 28 of the document, the termination of the participation of a signatory and ratifying party to the agreement is only possible four years after its entry into force (three years before a country can withdraw and another year before the decision takes effect), that is, on 4 November 2020. Thus, the United States can no longer be considered a signatory of the Paris Agreement and, thus, is not assessed on this commitment's implementation.

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment requires the G20 members to strive for the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Agreement stipulates three major goals:

1. Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
2. Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.<sup>9667</sup>

Thus, to fully comply with the commitment the G20 members must take action on all the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement, that is: to take action aimed at greenhouse gases emissions

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<sup>9663</sup> G20 Leaders' Declaration Shaping an interconnected world, CIIR RANEPА (Moscow) July 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2021.

[https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20%20Hamburg&20leaders\\_%20communiqu%C3%A9.pdf](https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/g20/2017hamburg/G20%20Hamburg&20leaders_%20communiqu%C3%A9.pdf)

<sup>9664</sup> Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York City) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 10 January 2021  
[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf) 2839

<sup>9665</sup> The Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York City) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 10 January 2021.  
[http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php)

<sup>9666</sup> Statement by President Trump on the Paris Climate Accord, the White House (Washington, DC) 1 June 2017. Access Date: 10 January 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/06/01/statement-president-trump-parisclimate-accord>.

<sup>9667</sup> Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York City) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 10 January 2021.  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

reduction; to support climate adaptation and resilience; to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	G20 member does not take action on any of the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization
0	G20 member takes action to address one or two of the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.
+1	G20 member takes action to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

*Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov*

*Lead Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 12 December 2021, President Alberto Fernández announced a new commitment by Argentina to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to strengthen the adaptation capacities of communities to the consequences of climate change, particularly the most vulnerable, with the aim of promoting integral and sustainable development.<sup>9668</sup>

On 8 February 2021, the Chamber of Renewable Energies held a meeting with the Undersecretary of Electric Energy, Federico Basualdo, to advance the joint work of proposals that encourage renewable energies in the country.<sup>9669</sup>

On 27 April 2021, the Renewable Energy Project in Rural Markets of the Ministry of Energy defined the companies that will be in charge of the design, construction and initial operation of four photovoltaic and wind mini-grids in the towns of Catua, El Toro and San Juan of Quillaques, in the Susques Department of the Province of Jujuy; and Naupa Huen, in the Province of Río Negro.<sup>9670</sup>

On 27 April 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Nation, led by Juan Cabandié, held the second Roundtable of Focal Points of the National Climate Change Cabinet of the year, in which they sought to plan the next steps to achieve the commitments announced by President Alberto Fernández at the Climate Leaders' Summit. At the summit, organized by the United States government, Fernández announced a set of strategic lines of action and the revision of the mitigation goal of the second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), to achieve a limitation

<sup>9668</sup> Argentina announced its new commitment in the fight against climate change, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 12 December 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/argentina-anuncio-su-nuevo-compromiso-en-la-lucha-contra-el-cambio-climatico>

<sup>9669</sup> CADER met with the nation's undersecretary of electric power to promote renewable energy, CADER (Buenos Aires) 8 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.cader.org.ar/cader-se-reunio-con-el-subsecretario-de-energia-electrica-de-la-nacion-para-promover-energias-renovables/>

<sup>9670</sup> PERMER: 4 mini-grids of renewable energies will provide electricity to rural localities, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/permer-4-mini-redes-de-energias-renovables-daran-electricidad-localidades-rurales>

of gas emissions. It is 27.7 per cent more ambitious than that presented in the first Argentine NDC in 2016.<sup>9671</sup>

On 1 July 2021, Argentina's Project for Renewable Energy in Rural Markets called for bids for the design, construction or expansion and initial operation of four renewable energy generating plants that will supply the rural towns of Laguna Blanca, Aguada Guzmán and Colán Conhué, in the province of Río Negro, and El Peñón, in Catamarca.<sup>9672</sup>

On 22 July 2021, Undersecretariat of Electric Energy approved a 50 per cent increase in the amounts of the promotional benefit that encourages the installation of distributed generation equipment from renewable energies. The adaptation of this benefit, which in practice is mainly aimed at small and medium-sized companies and businesses, "occurs within the framework of a growing interest in the renewable distributed generation sector throughout the country."<sup>9673</sup>

On 23 July 2021, it was reported that in the second quarter of 2021, 187.66 MW of installed power from five large-scale projects: three wind farms and two bioenergy plants (one of biogas and one of biomass) were added in Argentina.<sup>9674</sup>

On 8 September 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development created the Joint Working Group for the preparation of the Regional Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change of the Paraná River Delta. The plan will have the general objective of defining a territorial development model adapted to the anticipated scenarios of climate change, maintaining the degrees of anthropic intervention at levels compatible with the maintenance of the ecosystem functions and services of wetlands.<sup>9675</sup>

During the compliance period, Argentina addressed all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

### **Australia: +1**

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

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<sup>9671</sup> A new meeting of focal points of the National Climate Change Cabinet was held, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 27 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/se-celebro-un-nuevo-encuentro-de-puntos-focales-del-gabinete-nacional-de-cambio-climatico>

<sup>9672</sup> PERMER: 6.5 million dollars to supply electricity to 4 rural communities, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 1 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/permer-65-millones-de-dolares-para-abastecer-de-electricidad-4-comunidades-rurales>

<sup>9673</sup> Distributed generation: update in the amount of Tax Credit Certificates, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 22 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/generacion-distribuida-actualizacion-en-el-monto-de-certificados-de-credito-fiscal>

<sup>9674</sup> Renewable Energies: Five new projects in three provinces add more than 187 megawatts to the electrical system, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 23 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/energias-renovables-cinco-nuevos-proyectos-en-tres-provincias-incorporan-mas-de-187>

<sup>9675</sup> Environment created a working group to prepare the plan for adaptation to climate change in the Paraná Delta, Government of Argentina (Buenos Aires) 8 September 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/ambiente-creo-un-grupo-de-trabajo-para-elaborar-el-plan-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico>

On 8 December 2020, the government-funded Clean Energy Finance Corporation, on behalf of the Australian government, has committed AUD80 million (approximately USD59 million) in an investment that will be used to assess the likely emissions profile of target companies and the companies that it acquires will be required to implement emissions reduction targets that aim to either eliminate or offset their emissions within a decade.<sup>9676</sup>

On 1 March 2021, it was announced that the Australian government opened for application a fund to support carbon capture, use and storage. This new fund offers successful projects a share in up to USD50 million in grants over three years. Businesses, researchers and governments can apply.<sup>9677</sup>

On 21 April 2021, it was announced that through 2021-2022 budget Australian government will invest USD539.2 million into clean hydrogen and carbon capture, use and storage projects. This investment is expected to create 2,500 jobs as part of the government's technology-led plan to grow the economy and meet and beat Australia's emissions reduction commitments.<sup>9678</sup>

On 22 April 2021, it was announced that through 2021-2022 budget Australian government will invest USD565.8 million into establishing low emissions technology partnerships and initiatives with key trading and strategic partners. The funding will advance and support the goals of Australia's Technology Investment Roadmap in its effort to reduce emissions while supporting economic growth and lowering energy costs.<sup>9679</sup>

On 23 April 2021, it was announced that the Australian government will invest USD59.9 million in setting up a high-integrity carbon offset scheme for Australia and countries in the Indo-Pacific region, helping to boost public and private investment in climate action and help Australia and countries in the region meet their international climate change commitments.<sup>9680</sup>

On 11 May 2021, the Australian government unveiled the Budget 2021-2022. The development of the new National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy was announced as a part of the government efforts during the budgetary cycle. The new strategy, still (as of September 2021) under development, is to strengthen "national coordination to manage physical climate impacts," such as floods, bushfires, droughts, sea level rise and marine heatwaves. The consultation period for the strategy closed on 6 September 2021.<sup>9681</sup>

Australia took action to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

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<sup>9676</sup> CEFC and Adamantem target ambitious emissions reduction across private equity sector, Clean Energy Finance Corporation (Sydney) 8 December 2020. Access Date: 22 March 2021. <https://www.cefc.com.au/media/media-release/cefc-and-adamantem-target-ambitious-emissions-reduction-across-private-equity-sector/>

<sup>9677</sup> New fund to support carbon capture, use and storage projects, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 1 March 2021. Access Date: 23 April 2021. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/new-fund-to-support-carbon-capture-use-and-storage-projects>

<sup>9678</sup> Clean hydrogen and carbon capture investment to create 2,500 jobs while reducing emissions, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 21 April 2021. Access Date: 23 April 2021. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/clean-hydrogen-and-carbon-capture-investment-to-create-2500-jobs-while-reducing-emissions>

<sup>9679</sup> International partnerships to accelerate low emissions technology, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 23 April 2021. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/international-partnerships-to-accelerate-low-emissions-technology>

<sup>9680</sup> Australia invests in carbon offset scheme for Indo-Pacific, Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Canberra) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 23 April 2021. <https://www.industry.gov.au/news/australia-invests-in-carbon-offset-scheme-for-indo-pacific>

<sup>9681</sup> National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy, Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Canberra) 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. <https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/adaptation/strategy>

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

*Analysts: Anastasiya Kirillova and Andrei Sakharov*

### **Brazil: +1**

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 15 December 2020, National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) approved the financing of BRL 191 million for the construction of three photovoltaic plants with 90 megawatts of installed capacity and the generation of sufficient clean and renewable energy to supply 125 thousand homes. The project will be implemented in the municipality of Pedranópolis, in the northwest of São Paulo, and should generate almost 1,400 jobs.<sup>9682</sup>

On 26 January 2021, Brazil launched an online platform where it is possible to view climate change scenarios for the entire national territory, the Climate Projections portal. The unprecedented tool in the country was built to make climate projections accessible, derived from global and regional models, accessible. Through the platform, it is possible to visualize the increase in temperature, the reduction or increase in rainfall, the variation in the number of consecutive hot days, among other aspects related to climate change. Queries can be made through the selection of filters that involve scenarios projected by time horizon, for the next years or decades, or scenarios by level of warming, that is, what should occur in a given region if the global average temperature increases 1, 5 °C, 2 °C or 4°C.<sup>9683</sup>

On 28 January 2021, board of the BNDES approved the creation of the BNDES Program to Encourage the Reduction of CO2 Emissions in the Fuel Sector (BNDES RenovaBio). The program will provide loans to companies that produce biofuels to encourage them to improve energy-environmental efficiency. Those that, during the loan repayment period, reach the CO2 emission reduction targets stipulated by the program will have a reduction in the interest rate.<sup>9684</sup>

On 8 February 2021, BNDES approved two loans for the production of biogas in the interior of Goiás and Paraná. Together, they will avoid the emission of 154 tons of polluting gases, equivalent to the planting of 1,076 trees. Credits of USD 13.3 million will be granted to Albioma Codora Energia, the second cogeneration plant of the sugar cane producer group Albioma, in Goiás, and BRL10.1 million to Cooperativa Agroindustrial Consolata (Copacol), of Paraná. Most of the support from BNDES (about 98 per cent of the total directed to the two companies) will be financed by resources from the Climate Fund – Renewable Energies subprogram, which has facilitated conditions for the implementation of such projects.<sup>9685</sup>

On 17 February 2021, Foreign Minister Ernesto Araújo and Environment Minister Ricardo Salle held a virtual meeting with the US government's presidential climate envoy John Kerry. On that occasion, possibilities for cooperation and dialogue between Brazil and the US were examined in the area of

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<sup>9682</sup> BNDES finances R \$ 191 million for solar energy project in the interior of São Paulo, Brazilian Development Bank (Rio de Janeiro) 15 December 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/imprensa/noticias/conteudo/bndes-financia-r-191-milhoes-para-projeto-de-energia-solar-no-interior-de-sao-paulo!/ut/p/z1>

<sup>9683</sup> Platform allows access to climate change projections for the whole of Brazil, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 26 January 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/educacao-e-pesquisa/2020/11/plataforma-permite-acessar-projecoes-de-mudanca-do-clima-para-todo-o-brasil>

<sup>9684</sup> Program created to encourage reduction of CO2 emissions in the fuel sector, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 28 January 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/meio-ambiente-e-clima/2021/01/criado-programa-para-estimular-reducao-de-emissoes-de-co2-no-setor-de-combustiveis>

<sup>9685</sup> BNDES finances biogas projects in Parana and Gioas, Brazilian Development Bank (Brasilia) 8 February 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/imprensa/noticias/conteudo/bndes-financia-projetos-de-biogas-no-parana-e-em-goiais!/ut/p/z1>



climate change and combating deforestation. It was agreed to deepen the bilateral dialogue in the mentioned areas, with a structured process in frequent meetings, in search of sustainable and lasting solutions to common climate challenges.<sup>9686</sup>

On 1 April 2021, BNDES created new structure for issuing green, social and sustainable bonds – Sustainability Bond Framework (SBF). The funds to be raised in future operations based on the SBF will be used to finance and refinance new or existing projects in the BNDES portfolio. The project models eligible for the allocation of resources cover six green and three social categories. Green categories include: renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable water, wastewater and sanitation management; pollution prevention and control; clean transportation; and environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use. Social categories, in turn, include health; education; and support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and microcredit.<sup>9687</sup>

On 20 April 2021, National Energy Policy Council (CNPE) proposed the development of guidelines for the National Hydrogen Program. “In view of the difficulties encountered by several countries in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, hydrogen has gained strength as a resource aimed at the decarbonization of economies. The input carries a high energy density, has versatility in use, does not emit CO<sub>2</sub> and can function as energy storage,” stated Secretary of Energy Planning and Development, Paulo Cesar Magalhães.<sup>9688</sup>

On 22 April 2021, CNPE approved a resolution establishing the Combustível do Futuro program, which has as its principle the use of alternative energy sources and the strengthening of national technological development. With the initiative, Brazil takes another step in leading the global energy transition. The program aims to propose measures to increase the use of sustainable and low-carbon fuels, as well as the application of national vehicle technology, with biofuels, with a view to further decarbonizing our transportation matrix.<sup>9689</sup>

On 23 April 2021, Brazil joined the initiative “Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate,” a joint proposal by the United States and the United Arab Emirates to foster innovation, research and development (R&D) in agriculture in the world. Australia, Denmark, United Kingdom, Singapore and Uruguay also participate. The terms of the initiative and the work plan will be defined until the Food Systems Summit, next September, in New York, and are expected to present concrete proposals at the 26th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP 26), in November 2021. Until COP-26, the new initiative aims to announce a collective increase in global investments in innovation and research and development aimed at resilient agrifood systems that are resistant to climate change. It also intends to outline a structure for the discussion and promotion of priorities, at the national and international levels, which allows amplifying the actions of the initiative’s members. Investments in innovation should increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable manner and with a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. It is also essential to ensure that technologies are available to producers at affordable costs,

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<sup>9686</sup> Brazil-US Dialogue on Climate Change – Joint note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021.

[https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais\\_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/dialogo-brasil-eua-sobre-mudanca-do-clima-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-e-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente](https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/dialogo-brasil-eua-sobre-mudanca-do-clima-nota-conjunta-do-ministerio-das-relacoes-exteriores-e-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente)

<sup>9687</sup> BNDES creates new structure for issuing green, social and sustainable bonds, with the support of the IDB, Brazilian Development Bank (Brasilia) 1 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021.

<https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/imprensa/noticias/conteudo/bndes-cria-nova-estrutura-para-emissao-de-bonus-verdes-sociais-e-sustentaveis/!ut/p/z1>

<sup>9688</sup> CNPE proposes guidelines for the National Hydrogen Program, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 20 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021. <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cnpe-propoe-diretrizes-para-o-programa-nacional-do-hidrogenio>

<sup>9689</sup> Created the Fuel of the Future program, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 12 May 2021.

<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/energia-minerais-e-combustiveis/2021/04/criado-o-programa-combustivel-do-futuro>

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contributing to rural income and democratizing access to food. By catalyzing global investments in agricultural research, the initiative hopes to be able to globally disseminate fast, efficient and transformative actions based on policies and decisions based on data and science.<sup>9690</sup>

On 21 May 2021, it was announced that BNDES will finance the implementation of 14 photovoltaic in the municipality of Janaúba, in the north of Minas Gerais. The project has the capacity to generate 700 Megawatts of clean and renewable energy for the Brazilian electrical system, the equivalent of supplying 933 thousand homes. The project is the largest solar complex under construction in Latin America. In addition, the works for the installation of the plants will generate 1,265 jobs.<sup>9691</sup>

On 8 September 2021, initiative named PotencializEE was launched in Brazil. The programs goal is to implement energy efficiency measures in small and medium industries in the state of São Paulo through technical support and affordable credit.<sup>9692</sup>

During the compliance period Brazil addressed all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 19 April 2020, the Government of Canada presented the Budget 2021. According to the Budget Speech by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland, the budget is “a plan for green recovery that fights climate change, helps more than 200,000 Canadians make their homes greener, build a net-zero economy by investing in world-leading technologies that make industry cleaner, and helps Canada reach its goal of conserving 25 per cent of our lands and oceans by 2025.”<sup>9693</sup> Budget 2021 provides for CAD17.6 billion investment in green recovery, providing zero-interest loans to households, wishing to improve their homes’ energy efficiency. The budget proposed a CAD5 billion investment into the Net Zero Accelerator, designed to help businesses efficiently reduce pollution while retaining economic competitiveness. The budget also provides for a CAD1.4 billion investment in Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund, to support projects such as

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<sup>9690</sup> Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate Initiative (AIM-C) – Joint Note MRE-MAPA, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 11 May 2021. [https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais\\_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/iniciativa-da-missao-de-inovacao-agricola-para-o-clima-aim-c-nota-conjunta-mre-mapa](https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/iniciativa-da-missao-de-inovacao-agricola-para-o-clima-aim-c-nota-conjunta-mre-mapa)

<sup>9691</sup> BNDES finances largest solar energy complex under construction in Latin America, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 21 May 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/energia-minerais-e-combustiveis/2021/05/bndes-financia-maior-complexo-de-energia-solar-em-construcao-na-america-latina>

<sup>9692</sup> Program will implement energy efficiency measures in small and medium industries in São Paulo, Brazilian Government (Brasilia) 8 September 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/energia-minerais-e-combustiveis/2021/09/programa-vai-implementar-medidas-de-eficiencia-energetica-em-pequenas-e-medias-industrias-de-sao-paulo>

<sup>9693</sup> Budget 2021: A Recovery Plan for Jobs, Growth, and Resilience, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 April 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2021/04/budget-2021-a-recovery-plan-for-jobs-growth-and-resilience.html>

wildfire mitigation activities, rehabilitation of storm water systems, and restoration of wetlands and shorelines.<sup>9694</sup>

On 23 April 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced Canada's new Nationally Determined Contribution target. The target was raised from 30 per cent to 40-45 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.<sup>9695</sup>

On 5 May 2021, Canadian Minister of Natural Resources announced project recipients of the Emissions Reduction Fund's Offshore Research, Development and Demonstration program. Sixteen offshore projects will receive a total of CAD24.4 million to accelerate innovation in emissions reduction technology in the Newfoundland and Labrador offshore oil and gas industry. This funding is part of the Government of Canada CAD750 million Emissions Reduction Fund.<sup>9696</sup>

On 13 May 2021, the Government of Canada announced the investment of CAD469,973 Service New Brunswick's Energy Management branch to support the implementation of a government-wide energy management and reporting system. The project is to increase awareness on the benefits of improved energy performance and ensure accountability for energy consumption, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy costs.<sup>9697</sup>

On 13 May 2021, the Government of Canada announced the investment of CAD90,000 for a study that explores power system options to help reduce diesel dependency in Labrador's remote and Indigenous communities. The study is intended to assess the value of bringing more renewable integration to isolated communities in Labrador. The funding is provided through Natural Resources Canada's Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities program. This eight-year, CAD220 million program aims to reduce reliance on diesel in rural and remote communities by deploying and demonstrating renewable energy, encouraging energy efficiency and building local skills and capacity. It is part of the broader Investing in Canada Plan, a more than CAD180 billion infrastructure investment over 12 years.<sup>9698</sup>

On 7 June 2021, the Department of Finance launched consultations with stakeholders on the Budget 2021 proposal to introduce investment tax credit for capital invested in carbon capture, utilization, and storage projects.<sup>9699</sup>

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<sup>9694</sup> Government of Canada highlights Budget 2021 investments to create a healthy environment for a healthy economy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2021/04/government-of-canada-highlights-budget-2021-investments-to-create-a-healthy-environment-for-a-healthy-economy.html>.

<sup>9695</sup> Canada's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/04/canadas-enhanced-nationally-determined-contribution.html>.

<sup>9696</sup> Canada and PRNL Announce Project Recipients of ERF Offshore RD&D Funding, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/05/canada-and-prnl-announce-project-recipients-of-erf-offshore-rdd-funding.html>.

<sup>9697</sup> Canada Invests in Energy-Efficient Buildings in New Brunswick, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 13 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/05/canada-invests-in-energy-efficient-buildings-in-new-brunswick.html>.

<sup>9698</sup> Reducing Diesel Dependency in Isolated Labrador Communities, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 13 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/05/reducing-diesel-dependency-in-isolated-labrador-communities.html>.

<sup>9699</sup> Department of Finance launches consultations on investment tax credit for carbon capture, utilization, and storage, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 June 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2021/06/department-of-finance-launches-consultations-on-investment-tax-credit-for-carbon-capture-utilization-and-storage.html>

On 5 August 2021, Deputy Prime Minister Freeland and Minister of Environment and Climate Change Jonathan Wilkinson announced the launch of consultations on border carbon adjustment mechanism, as a part of the drive to tackle climate change, as announced in Budget 2021.<sup>9700</sup>

Canada took action to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **China: +1**

China has fully complied with the commitment on implement the Paris Agreement.

On 24 November 2020, the General Office of the State Council released the guidelines on artificial weather-modification work. Among other things, it was mentioned that in order to support and restore the environment and continue sustainable development, the guidelines must be followed, and by 2025, a well-organized and effective weather-modification work system should be formed.<sup>9701</sup>

On 12 December 2020, President Xi Jinping announced three proposals to improve global climate governance. China will “lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of gross domestic product by over 65 per cent from the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25 per cent, increase the forest stock volume by 6 billion cubic meters from the 2005 level, and bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to over 1.2 billion kilowatts.”<sup>9702</sup>

On 24 December 2020, the Chinese Academy of Sciences announced the establishment of China’s first research center engaged in working on reaching carbon neutrality. The Center will plan research plans and estimate carbon budgets in 2030 and 2060. In the future, the Center will also release the optimal path to reaching carbon neutrality.<sup>9703</sup>

On 31 December 2020, the Ministry of Finance released a notice on “further improving” the system of financial subsidies in order to promote a healthy development of the new energy vehicle industry. It stated that the subsidies will be cut by 10 per cent.<sup>9704</sup>

On 12 January 2021, China published a guideline on implementing the new system of forest chiefs. From then on, each province, city or a town would have forest chiefs, who would organize and lead the protection and development of forests and other green resources.<sup>9705</sup>

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<sup>9700</sup> Government launches consultations on border carbon adjustments, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 August 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2021/08/government-launches-consultations-on-border-carbon-adjustments.html>

<sup>9701</sup> The General Office of the State Council on promoting the work on Artificial Weather Modification. High-quality opinions on development, Office of the State Council (Beijing) 24 November 2020. Access Date: 21 January 2021. [http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2020-12/02/content\\_5566429.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2020-12/02/content_5566429.htm)

<sup>9702</sup> Xinhua Headlines-Xi Focus: China’s further commitments inject impetus for global climate actions, Xinhua (Beijing) 12 December 2020. Access Date: 30 January 2021. [http://www.cma.gov.cn/en2014/news/News/202012/t20201214\\_568424.html](http://www.cma.gov.cn/en2014/news/News/202012/t20201214_568424.html)

<sup>9703</sup> Carbon neutrality to be achieved by 2060. The Chinese Academy of Sciences established a special research center, Xinhua (Beijing) 25 December 2020. Access Date: 30 January 2021. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/2020-12/25/c\\_1126907810.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/2020-12/25/c_1126907810.htm)

<sup>9704</sup> On “Notice of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Development and Reform Commission on Further Improving the Financial Subsidy Policy for the Promotion and Application of New Energy Vehicles,” Ministry of Finance (Beijing) 31 December 2020. Access Date: 30 January 2021. [http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-12/31/content\\_5575908.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-12/31/content_5575908.htm)

<sup>9705</sup> Opinions on the Full Implementation of the Forest Chief System, Xinhua (Beijing) 15 January 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2021. [http://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zygwj/202101/t20210115\\_817597.shtml](http://www.mee.gov.cn/zcwj/zygwj/202101/t20210115_817597.shtml)

On 15 January 2021, the state-owned enterprise China National Offshore Oil Corporation launched a large carbon neutrality project, stating that it was only the beginning of the company's green transformation. The company has decided to establish several research institutions, and will continue its path to decarbonization.<sup>9706</sup>

On 9 February 2021, China issued its first batch of carbon-neutral bonds worth about USD991.74 million. The issuers of the bonds: China Three Gorges Corporation, China Huaneng Group, State Power Investment Corporation Limited, China Southern Power Grid Company, Yalong River Hydropower Development Company and Sichuan Province Airport Group. The bonds will be used to finance carbon-reduction projects.<sup>9707</sup>

On 5 March 2021, the draft outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan was announced. According to the plan, China will cut the particulate matter 2.5 concentrations of cities at the prefectural level and above by 10 per cent.<sup>9708</sup> Moreover, China will promote the comprehensive green transformation of the social and economic development.<sup>9709</sup> Also, according to the plan, the autonomous region Inner Mongolia must make breakthroughs in reduction of carbon emissions and energy conservation.<sup>9710</sup>

China has taken actions to implement the Paris Agreement, addressing all three issue areas outlined in it.

Thus, China receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Anastasiya Kirillova*

#### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with the commitment on climate change.

On 26 November 2020, it was announced that Agence Française de Développement (AFD) joined the coalition the German Federal Ministry of the Environment and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation to launch the South East Asia Energy Transition Partnership, a USD50 million investment initiative to support energy transition in South East Asia with technical assistance projects.<sup>9711</sup>

On 4 December 2020, a TerraMaz program was officially launched in Ecuador.<sup>9712</sup> It is financed with a EUR9.5 million grant from AFD to fight against deforestation and transit to sustainable development models.<sup>9713</sup>

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<sup>9706</sup> CNOOC launches its carbon neutral plan, ChinaNews (Beijing) 15 January 2021. Access Date: 30 January 2021. <http://www.chinanews.com/cj/2021/01-15/9388542.shtml>

<sup>9707</sup> China issues first batch of carbon-neutral bonds, Xinhua (Beijing), 9 February 2021. Access Date: 15 February 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202102/09/content\\_WS60227233c6d0719374af8a7e.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202102/09/content_WS60227233c6d0719374af8a7e.html)

<sup>9708</sup> China to improve urban air quality, Xinhua (Beijing), 5 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/05/content\\_WS6041b78cc6d0719374afa16c.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/05/content_WS6041b78cc6d0719374afa16c.html)

<sup>9709</sup> China to promote green transformation of development, Xinhua (Beijing), 5 March 2021. Access Date: 10 March 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/05/content\\_WS604226b2c6d0719374afa26f.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/05/content_WS604226b2c6d0719374afa26f.html)

<sup>9710</sup> Inner Mongolia set to clean up its energy act, China Daily (Beijing) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 16 March 2021. [http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/12/content\\_WS604ac038c6d0719374afaae7.html](http://english.www.gov.cn/news/topnews/202103/12/content_WS604ac038c6d0719374afaae7.html)

<sup>9711</sup> The energy transition ramps up in Southeast Asia, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 26 November 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/energy-transition-ramps-southeast-asia>

<sup>9712</sup> TerraMaz: a program to fight deforestation and promote sustainable development in Ecuador, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 21 December 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/terramaz-program-fight-deforestation-and-promote-sustainable-development-ecuador>

<sup>9713</sup> TerraMaz: a program to fight deforestation and promote sustainable development in Ecuador, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 21 December 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/terramaz-program-fight-deforestation-and-promote-sustainable-development-ecuador>

On 12 January 2021, Turkey and France teamed up to address the issue of forest adaptation to climate change in a joint initiative financed with a public policy loan and a grant from AFD; 15 joint projects within the initiative were announced for 2021.<sup>9714</sup>

On 18 January 2021, AFD's MobiliseYourCity initiative for South Asia was announced; the initiative aims to support policy development and facilitate access to increased financing for sustainable urban mobility.<sup>9715</sup>

On 10 February 2021, AFD, the French Embassy and the European Union Delegation inaugurated the second phase of photovoltaic power station in Bolivia; AFD's loan contribution amounted to EUR60 million; the project expands the supply of non-carbon energy alternatives for Bolivia.<sup>9716</sup>

On 17 February 2021, the AFD's New Delhi branch signed three project agreements with Indian partners on accessible public transport (EUR250 million credit facility for the development of the Surat Metro, which is expected to create an accessible and sustainable public transport system for about 400,000 people living the rapidly expanding Gujarati port and reduce carbon emissions by 40,000 tons), as well as on a floating solar power system, and sustainable forest management.<sup>9717</sup>

On 22 February 2021, the AFD pledged a EUR50 million public policy loan to Serbia to complement similar financing put forward by the World Bank, as well as to deploy a technical cooperation program for Serbia, with the goal to help the country apply the climate roadmap nationally and locally to meet its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.<sup>9718</sup>

On 16 March 2021, France published its National Low Carbon Strategy describing the country's "ecological and inclusive transition towards carbon neutrality"; the strategy provides guidelines for the transition to a low-carbon economy in the following sectors: buildings, transport, agriculture, forestry and soils, energy production, industry, and waste, and sets five-year carbon budgets until 2033; to achieve carbon neutrality, France's strategy aims to: "Make energy production fully carbon-free by 2050; Halve energy consumption through energy efficiency of installations and "more moderate" lifestyles; Drastically reduce non-energy emissions, including by 38 percent compared to 2015 in the farming sector and by 60 percent compared to 2015 in industrial processes; Increase and safeguard carbon sinks such as soils and forests, and promote carbon capture and storage technologies and products from the bio-economy; and promote measures to combat carbon leakage."<sup>9719</sup>

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<sup>9714</sup> Protecting forests in Turkey: climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 12 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/protecting-forests-turkey-climate-change-adaptation-and-biodiversity-protection>

<sup>9715</sup> "MobiliseYourCity"; climate financing for sustainable urban development in South Asia, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/mobiliseyourcity-climate-financing-sustainable-urban-mobility-south-asia>

<sup>9716</sup> Boosting Bolivia's energy supply with one of the world's highest solar power plants, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 2 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/boosting-bolivias-energy-supply-one-worlds-highest-solar-power-plants>

<sup>9717</sup> In India, AFD signs three new agreements during Minister Barbara Pompili's visit, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/india-afd-signs-three-new-agreements-during-minister-barbara-pompilis-visit>

<sup>9718</sup> Clear skies for Serbia's climate commitments, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 22 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/clear-skies-serbias-climate-commitments>

<sup>9719</sup> France, Switzerland Present Roadmaps to Reach Net Zero by 2050, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Geneva) 16 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/france-switzerland-present-roadmaps-to-reach-net-zero-by-2050/>

On 18 March 2021, it was reported that France pledged to promote European Union efforts to put a charge on emissions-intensive imports when it takes over the EU's rotating presidency in 2021.<sup>9720</sup>

On 1 April 2021, the AFD launched the Biodiversity Partners Program pilot project to accelerate pro-nature projects led by 30 entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from eight countries in Southern Africa; the program will provide participants with a broader perspective of biodiversity issues, enable them to integrate these issues into their projects, and provide support in their operational deployment, in order to work to ensure their viability and impacts.<sup>9721</sup>

On 4 May 2021, the National Assembly approved a wide-ranging climate change bill that will prevent future airport expansions, prohibit open-air terrace heaters and reduce packaging waste. France aims to cut greenhouse emissions by 40 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels but environmental activists say it is dragging its feet. The legislation would ban the use of gas heaters on the outdoor terraces of cafes and restaurants from April 2022. Supermarkets will have to reduce wasteful packaging to cut plastics use, while goods such as clothing will have to carry an "ecoscore" measuring their impact on the environment. The bill also prohibits the construction of new airports or expanding the capacity of existing airports in one of the world's most-visited countries. Domestic flights on routes served by a train ride of under 2.5 hours will be culled unless they connect to an international flight.<sup>9722</sup>

On 9 August 2021, France welcomes the first volume of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the physical aspects of climate change. To limit and stabilize global warming below 2°C or even 1.5°C, the IPCC reaffirms that CO2 emissions must be reduced rapidly and net zero CO2 emissions achieved by around 2050, along with a sharp reduction in emissions of other greenhouse gases.<sup>9723</sup>

On 8 September 2021, it was stated that France is on the verge of a major shift in its nuclear power policy – not by closing down the reactors that meet 70 per cent of its electricity needs, but by looking at new types of power plant called “small modular reactors” (SMR). EDF, state-owned energy giant, sees SMRs as being for export to let other countries close fossil fuel power stations to cut global warming. Yet they could be an up-to-date addition to the French market, although France aims to cut its nuclear power dependency from 70 per cent to 50 per cent by 2035.<sup>9724</sup>

During the compliance period, France has taken important steps to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as climate finance mobilization both at home and internationally.

Thus, France it a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

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<sup>9720</sup> France vows to make EU carbon border levy top green deal issue, Ajot (Plymouth) 18 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://ajot.com/news/france-vows-to-make-eu-carbon-border-levy-top-green-deal-issue>

<sup>9721</sup> Biodiversity partners program (BIPP): supporting pro-nature initiatives in Southern Africa, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/biodiversity-partners-program-bipp-supporting-pro-nature-initiatives-southern-africa>

<sup>9722</sup> French parliament approves climate change bill to green the economy, Reuters (Paris) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/french-parliament-approves-wide-ranging-climate-change-bill-green-economy-2021-05-04/>

<sup>9723</sup> France welcomes the publication of the first volume of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. France Diplomacy (Paris) 9 August 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate-and-environment/news/article/france-welcomes-the-publication-of-the-first-volume-of-the-ipcc-s-sixth>

<sup>9724</sup> France looks to small-scale nuclear plants for its future. The Connexion 8 September 2021. Access Date 23 September 2021. <https://www.connexionfrance.com/Practical/Environment/France-looks-to-small-scale-nuclear-plants-for-its-future-Small-modular-reactors-SMR-would-be-a-major-shift-in-France-s-nuclear-power-policy>

## Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on addressing climate change.

On 1 December 2020, Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH launched the second call for proposals under the “IKI Small Grants” scheme, deploying funds provided by the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The scheme aims to support creative ideas that are tailored to local needs and effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. IKI Small Grants also promotes projects that enhance local adaptation measures and focus on forest and biodiversity conservation.<sup>9725</sup>

On 4 February 2021, the KfW Development Bank announced further investments in green bonds under mandate of the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. KfW Group will remain committed to the green bond market as an ambitious investor, thereby contributing to the further development of this market segment. Green bonds are considered by the KfW as an important instrument to mobilize capital for the transition to an environmentally friendly and climate-neutral economy. Since 2015, KfW has built up a portfolio of green bonds which has reached its initial EUR2 billion target and will be further maintained at a level of EUR2-2.5 billion.<sup>9726</sup>

On 5 May 2021, the Government of Germany adopted the first German Sustainable Finance Strategy. The goal of the strategy is to mobilize investments that are urgently needed for climate action and sustainability while also addressing the climate risks that are increasingly relevant to the financial system.<sup>9727</sup>

On 12 May 2021, the German government adopted the revised Climate Change Act. According to the document, Germany is to become climate neutral by 2045 following a clear path to achieve this with binding targets for the 2020s and 2030s. The interim target for 2030, previously 55 per cent, was increased to a 65 per cent greenhouse gas reduction compared to 1990. A new interim reduction target of 88 per cent was set for 2040.<sup>9728</sup>

Germany has taken actions to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

## India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

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<sup>9725</sup> The Federal Environment Ministry supports small-scale local projects in developing countries, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 1 December 2020. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/the-federal-environment-ministry-supports-small-scale-local-projects-in-developing-countries/>

<sup>9726</sup> Investments in green bonds will continue, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 4 February 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/investments-in-green-bonds-will-continue/>

<sup>9727</sup> Setting the course for the financial sector: climate action and sustainability as core themes, German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2021/2021-05-05-sustainable-finance-strategy.html>

<sup>9728</sup> Revised Climate Change Act sets out binding trajectory towards climate neutrality by 2045, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bonn) 12 May 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/revised-climate-change-act-sets-out-binding-trajectory-towards-climate-neutrality-by-2045/>



On 2 December 2020, India has constituted a high-level inter-ministerial Apex Committee for Implementation of Paris Agreement (AIPA). The purpose of AIPA is to generate a coordinated response on climate change matters that ensures India is on track towards meeting its obligations under the Paris Agreement including its Nationally Determined Contributions.<sup>9729</sup>

On 22 December 2020, the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region (NCR) and Adjoining Areas reviewed the progress of switching over of Industries operating in Delhi to Piped Natural Gas with the Government of Delhi, GAIL and Indraprastha Gas Limited. 1644 of Industrial Units will switch to the new fuel until 31 January 2021.<sup>9730</sup>

From 31 December 2020 to 15 January 2021, government agencies conducted inspections in the project premises and transportation of materials related to Construction & Demolition activities in the NCR in order to abate dust and air pollution levies.<sup>9731</sup>

On 1 February 2021, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharama announced the launch of a Hydrogen Energy Mission in 2021-22 for generating Hydrogen from green power sources.<sup>9732</sup>

On 28 July 2021, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched Rooftop Solar Programme Phase II For individual households, subsidy upto 40 per cent of the benchmark cost is provided for RTS plants upto 3 kW capacity and 20 per cent for RTS plants of capacity beyond 3 kW and up to 10 kW. For Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations, the subsidy is limited to 20% of the benchmark cost for RTS plants of capacity up to 500 kW used for supply of power to common facilities.<sup>9733</sup>

On 7 September 2021, the first India–Japan High Level Policy Dialogue was held. Minister of the Environment of Japan Koizumi Shinjiro mentioned that both countries can strengthen bilateral cooperation through the Joint Credit Mechanism, Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure and may also explore collaboration in areas endorsed by the G20, especially on climate, environment and energy.<sup>9734</sup>

On 9 September 2021, Minister for Power and New and Renewable Energy Shri R.K Singh met with Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities Dan Jørgensen. The two ministers launched “Centre of Excellence on Offshore Wind’ as part of the Green Strategic Partnership. This Centre will be centred around four working groups a) spatial planning; b) financial framework conditions; c) supply chain infrastructure; and d) standards and testing. In the initial phases, the Centre of Excellence will focus on the offshore wind sector. In the medium to long term, the vision is that the Centre will broaden to include a wider group of international governments and players, accumulating

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<sup>9729</sup> Government constitutes High-level Ministerial Committee for implementation of Paris Agreement, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 2 December 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2021.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1677630>

<sup>9730</sup> Air Quality Commission directs for 100 percent switching over of industries in Delhi to PNG, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 22 December 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2021.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1682640>

<sup>9731</sup> Inspection teams to abate dust and related Air Pollution levies charges of nearly 76 lakh rupees on non-compliant entities, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 19 January 2021. Access Date: 12 April 2021.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1690035>

<sup>9732</sup> Key Highlights of Union Budget 2021-22, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 1 February 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1693907>

<sup>9733</sup> Government incentivising rooftop solar systems connected to grid, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 28 July 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1739835>

<sup>9734</sup> First India-Japan High Level Policy Dialogue on Environment held today, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 7 September 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1752911>

experience and best practices on offshore wind and become an international centre for offshore wind and with broader links to new and renewable energy.<sup>9735</sup>

On 13 September 2021, India and the United States of America launched the “Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD)”. The CAFMD is one of the two tracks of the India-U.S. Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 partnership launched at the Leaders' Summit on Climate in April 2021, by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and US President Mr. Joseph Biden.<sup>9736</sup>

India takes actions on two of the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement.

Thus, India receives a score of 0.

*Analysts: Anastasiya Kirillova and Irina Popova*

### **Indonesia: +1**

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment on climate change.

On 30 March 2021, it was reported that Indonesia was considering legislation and rules to boost development of renewable energy and set a price on carbon to help limit emissions; renewable energy bill is expected to be passed in 2021, while presidential decree on carbon pricing was being finalized at the moment of release.<sup>9737</sup>

On 30 March 2021, it was also announced that the International Energy Agency (IEA) would join the IEA – Indonesia Energy Transition Alliance to support Indonesia’s ambition to undergo energy transition; the Alliance would act as a framework to work together to support policy development, accelerate Indonesia’s energy transition (including power system enhancement, renewables deployment, energy efficiency implementation and the strengthening of energy investment), and mobilize high-level political engagement.<sup>9738</sup>

On 1 April 2021, the Indonesian government reiterated its commitment to address climate change (under the Paris Agreement nationally determined contribution – to cut greenhouse emissions by 29 per cent through its own efforts, and by 41 per cent with the support of the international community by 2030), and willingness to co-chair the UK-led 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties’ Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade Dialogue.<sup>9739</sup>

On 12 April 2021, Indonesia’s national oil and gas company Pertamina was planning to issue its maiden green bonds within 12 months as a move to secure funds to progress its renewable energy projects, in particular geothermal developments; Pertamina also announced plans to increase the share of its green business in total revenues from current 5 per cent to 10-15 per cent within five years (to operate 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy power projects by 2026 compare to current

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<sup>9735</sup> Union Minister for Power and MNRE, Shri R.K Singhmeets with Mr. Dan Jørgensen, Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities, Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 9 September 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1753534>

<sup>9736</sup> India and US launch the Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD), Public Information Bureau (Delhi) 13 September 2021. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1754590>

<sup>9737</sup> Indonesia Plans New Renewables Incentives to Limit Emissions (1), Bloomberg Tax (Arlington) 30 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://news.bloombergtax.com/daily-tax-report-international/indonesia-plans-renewable-incentives-this-year-to-curb-emissions>

<sup>9738</sup> The IEA to support Indonesia’s energy transition, Energy Global (Surrey) 30 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.energyglobal.com/special-reports/30032021/the-iea-to-support-indonesias-energy-transition/>

<sup>9739</sup> Indonesia reiterates commitment to tackle climate change, Antara News (Jakarta) 1 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/171482/indonesia-reiterates-commitment-to-tackle-climate-change>

figure of 4.146 megawatts), while its subsidiary Pertamina Geothermal Energy prepares for its initial public offering plus a merger of the three Indonesian state-owned geothermal players.<sup>9740</sup>

On 20 April 2021, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources announced the country's plans to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix through several strategies, including halting imports of fossil fuels and liquified petroleum gas (LPG) by 2030 and expediting solar power projects; in particular, it was mentioned Indonesia aimed to stop imports of fuel oil and LPG by 2030, and to have 24,000 megawatts of installed capacity of environment-friendly electricity by 2025 and increase it to 38 thousand megawatts by 2035 (from current 10,467 megawatts), with solar energy as a "backbone" of the country's national energy source.<sup>9741</sup>

On 22 April 2021, speaking at the Leaders Summit on Climate, President Joko Widodo stressed the importance of global partnerships, including with the Pacific, in responding to climate change, which require the fulfillment of commitments and support by developed countries for the developing countries; President Widodo further emphasized that Indonesia's upcoming presidency of the G20 would prioritize enhancement of co-operation on climate with its partners including in the Pacific; he also informed the summit that deforestation was at a 20-year low in Indonesia, and that Indonesia was accelerating pilot projects for its goal of achieving net zero emissions in the coming decades, including rehabilitation of 620,000 hectares of mangrove forests (with four times the carbon absorption compared to tropical forests) to be completed in 2024.<sup>9742</sup>

On 24 April 2021, state-owned geothermal developer and operator PT Geo Dipa Energi (Persero) announced having conducted pre-operational trial of the 10 megawatts small scale geothermal power plant in Wonosobo Regency; the project is expected be a pilot for small-scale geothermal power plants deployment in other areas of the country.<sup>9743</sup>

On 5 May 2021, the Green Leadership Program was initiated by the Green Institute in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Forestry to facilitate young people as the nation's next generation to have a social and environmental justice perspective, and empower them with skills to have green perspective, save and preserve environment.<sup>9744</sup>

On 5 May 2021, the Green Leadership Program was initiated by the Green Institute in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Forestry to facilitate young people as the nation's next generation to have a social and environmental justice perspective, and empower them with skills to have green perspective, save and preserve environment.<sup>9745</sup>

On 8 June 2021, Indonesia's state-owned utility says it will start shutting down coal-fired power plants and phase them all out by 2055, amounting to 50 gigawatts of capacity. At the same time, it's building 21 GW of new coal plants that will have an operating life until 2065 — a contradiction that

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<sup>9740</sup> Indonesia's Pertamina eyes green finance with focus on geothermal projects, Upstream (Oslo) 12 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.upstreamonline.com/finance/indonesias-pertamina-eyes-green-finance-with-focus-on-geothermal-projects/2-1-993976>

<sup>9741</sup> Indonesia banking on solar power to boost renewable energy generation, Antara News (Jakarta) 20 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/172926/indonesia-banking-on-solar-power-to-boost-renewable-energy-generation>

<sup>9742</sup> Widodo claims Indonesia leading by example on climate change, RNZ Pacific (Wellington) 23 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/441113/widodo-claims-indonesia-leading-by-example-on-climate-change>

<sup>9743</sup> First tests conducted on 10 MW Dieng geothermal plant, Think GeoEnergy (Reykavik) 24 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.thinkgeoenergy.com/first-tests-conducted-on-10-mw-dieng-geothermal-plant/>

<sup>9744</sup> Green Leadership Indonesia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Jakarta) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 9 May 2021. [http://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single\\_post/3961/green-leadership-indonesia](http://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/3961/green-leadership-indonesia)

<sup>9745</sup> Green Leadership Indonesia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Jakarta) 5 May 2021. Access Date: 9 May 2021. [http://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single\\_post/3961/green-leadership-indonesia](http://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/3961/green-leadership-indonesia)

activists say undermines the coal phase-out plan. The mixed message is the latest from a government that still doesn't have a unified policy on a clean energy transition, and which continues to lavish generous subsidies and incentives on coal miners and power plant operators. Energy policy experts say the president needs to publicly weigh in on the issue, including declaring a deadline for Indonesia to achieve net-zero carbon emissions.<sup>9746</sup>

On 3 August 2021, Indonesia stated that it will begin work on a 145 megawatt floating solar power project, the largest in Southeast Asia, after state power utility Perusahaan Listrik Negara and Masdar of United Arab Emirates agreed financing for the project on Tuesday.<sup>9747</sup>

On 22 July 2021, the government of Indonesia submitted an updated national climate commitment to the United Nations. The plan includes new measures on adaptation and resilience and some new targets in specific sectors, but has the same topline emissions targets submitted in 2016: an unconditional target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 29 per cent below business-as-usual by 2030, or a 41 per cent reduction target contingent on sufficient international financial support. Indonesia also submitted its first long-term strategy to the UNFCCC, which indicates the country plans to peak GHG emissions in 2030 and could reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2060 or sooner.<sup>9748</sup>

Indonesia has taken a number of important steps on both climate change mitigation and adaptation, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 26 March 2021, the Ministry of Ecological Transition published the public notice on the Experimental Program for Urban Reforestation, launching the financing of the program. The initiative's aim is to plant trees, including medium and long cycle tree plantations, and the creation of urban and peri-urban forests, as well as maintenance thereof. EUR18 million were allocated for the year 2021 to finance the project proposals that will be presented by metropolitan cities. Each metropolitan city can present up to a maximum of five projects.<sup>9749</sup>

On 31 March 2021, the Ministry of Ecological Transition issued an executive decree approving the funding of the projects under the "Smart Networks" Public Notice issued on 20 December 2019 for the "demarcation" of the power distribution network in Southern Italy, in order to strengthen the electricity distribution infrastructure, and to increase the share of energy needs covered by renewable

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<sup>9746</sup> Indonesia to retire coal-fired power plants while also adding more, Mongabay (Menlo Park) 8 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://news.mongabay.com/2021/06/indonesia-to-retire-coal-fired-power-plants-while-also-adding-more/>

<sup>9747</sup> Indonesia begins work on Southeast Asia's largest floating solar plant, Reuters (London) 3 August 2021. Access Date 24 September 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/indonesia-begins-work-southeast-asias-largest-floating-solar-plant-2021-08-03/>

<sup>9748</sup> STATEMENT: Indonesia Submits New 2030 Climate Targets and First Long-Term Climate Strategy, World Resource Institute (Washington DC) 23 July 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.wri.org/news/statement-indonesia-submits-new-2030-climate-targets-and-first-long-term-climate-strategy>

<sup>9749</sup> Environment: The Experimental Program for Urban Reforestation is Underway, Ministry of Ecological Transition of Italy (Rome) 26 March 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.minambiente.it/notizie/ambiente-al-il-programma-sperimentale-la-riforestazione-urbana>

sources. The projects' total value is estimated at EUR207 million, out of which EUR120 million are provided by the government.<sup>9750</sup>

On 25 April 2021, the Government of Italy presented the National Recovery and Resilience Plan to the Parliament. The Plan is a part of the European Next Generation EU EUR750 billion package, aimed at environmental transition and carbon-neutral recovery from the pandemic-induced crisis. The Italian plan calls for investments of EUR191.5 billion, financed through the Recovery and Resilience Facility. A further 30.6 billion are part of a complementary Fund, financed through the multi-year budget. The total amount of planned investments is EUR222.1 billion. According to the government statement, 27 per cent of the investment under the Plan is dedicated to digitalization, 40 per cent to combating climate change, and more than 10 per cent to combating inequalities and regional disproportions. EUR69.6 billion is devoted to ecological transition goals, such as energy efficiency, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, stimulating renewable energy sources development, as well as building resilient infrastructure and providing more ecologically sustainable transportation options.<sup>9751</sup>

Italy has taken actions to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 25 November 2020, it was reported that Japan's and China's Foreign Ministers agreed to establish a climate change dialogue between the two countries following declarations by Tokyo and Beijing to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2050 and 2060 respectively.<sup>9752</sup>

On 25 December 2020, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in collaboration with related ministries and agencies formulated a "Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality" as an industrial policy set to lead the challenging goal of achieving carbon neutrality while ensuring a positive cycle of economic growth and the environmental protection; the Green Growth Strategy makes explicit current challenges and future actions by priority field, and formulates action plans covering comprehensive policies in areas such as budgets, taxes, regulation reforms and standardization, and international collaboration.<sup>9753</sup>

On 7 January 2021, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Record of Discussions with the Government of Cabo Verde for the technical cooperation project on hybrid

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<sup>9750</sup> Smart Grid, Projects Approved in Southern Italy for a Value of 207 Million, Ministry of Ecological Transition of Italy (Rome) 12 April 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.minambiente.it/notizie/smart-grid-approvati-progetti-nel-sud-italia-un-valore-di-207-milioni>

<sup>9751</sup> National Recovery and Resilience Plan, Italian Government (Rome) 25 April 2021. Access Date: 15 May 2021. <https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/PNRR.pdf>

<sup>9752</sup> Japan, China to Launch Dialogue on Climate Change, Nippon Express (Tokyo) 25 November 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.nippon.com/en/news/yjj2020112500057/>

<sup>9753</sup> "Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality" Formulated, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 25 December 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2020/1225\\_001.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2020/1225_001.html)

power generation system; the project aims to promote and operate renewable energy power generation system that combines renewable energy and thermal power generation.<sup>9754</sup>

On 29 January 2021, METI attended the World Trade Organizations' videoconference informal meeting; Japan's inputs at the meeting included the call to start discussions on tariff and non-tariff aspects in order to smoothly disseminate goods and technologies that contribute to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions at a global level.<sup>9755</sup>

On 19 February 2021, METI announced the launch of the Committee on the Green Innovation Project as a new body to operate Green Innovation Fund to develop new approaches for achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050.<sup>9756</sup>

On 12 March 2021, METI formulated basic policies for the Green Innovation Fund in order to optimize the results of its activities; the fund worth JPY2 trillion is intended to continuously support companies and other organizations for the coming ten years, which show their commitment to challenge such ambitious goals as their business issues ranging from research and development to demonstrations of social effects of implementation of their climate programs.<sup>9757</sup>

On 14 March 2021, JICA signed a Record of Discussions with the Government of Bangladesh for the technical cooperation project on developing an integrated energy and power master plan to promote a low or zero carbon transformation of the total energy supply and demand system.<sup>9758</sup>

On 18 March 2021, the Green Climate Fund approved the first project proposed by JICA on enhanced climate resilience and reduction of deforestation in critical watersheds in Timor-Leste; the project aims to reduce forest degradation and deforestation and as a result reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Timor-Leste by 4.4 million tons over 20 years.<sup>9759</sup>

On 23 March 2021, the Government of Japan worked to set a new, more ambitious carbon emissions reduction goal for 2030 ahead of the June 2021 G7 Summit, as part of its efforts towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.<sup>9760</sup>

On 25 March 2021, JICA signed a loan agreement for a maximum amount of JPY 10 billion with India's Indian Non-Banking Financial Company and Tata Cleantech Capital Limited to support the

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<sup>9754</sup> Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation Project with Cabo Verde: Supporting the promotion of renewable energy development, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 8 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210108\\_30.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210108_30.html)

<sup>9755</sup> Minister Kajiyama Attends WTO Informal Ministerial Meeting, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 29 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0129\\_001.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0129_001.html)

<sup>9756</sup> New Body "Committee on the Green Innovation Project" under Industrial Structure Council to be Inaugurated and First Meeting to be Held, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 19 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0219\\_001.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0219_001.html)

<sup>9757</sup> "The Basic Policies for the Project for the Green Innovation Fund" Formulated, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0312\\_002.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0312_002.html)

<sup>9758</sup> Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation for Development Planning with Bangladesh: Contributing to a transformation to low or zero carbon energy system through formulating a comprehensive, long-term energy plan, Japan International Cooperation (Tokyo) 15 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210315\\_30.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210315_30.html)

<sup>9759</sup> The Green Climate Fund approves the first JICA proposed-project: To reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through forest conservation and enhance community climate resilience in Timor-Leste, Japan International Cooperation (Tokyo) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325\\_30.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325_30.html)

<sup>9760</sup> Japan to set bolder 2030 emissions target with eye on US alliance, Nikkei Asia (Tokyo) 23 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Environment/Climate-Change/Japan-to-set-bolder-2030-emissions-target-with-eye-on-US-alliance>

company to offer loans to businesses across India that focus on renewable energy generation, electric vehicles and energy efficiency.<sup>9761</sup>

On 7 May 2021, METI, jointly with the Financial Services Agency and the Ministry of the Environment, held a “Taskforce on Preparation of the Environment for Transition Finance” and formulated the “Basic Guidelines on Climate Transition Finance” as a handbook for conducting transition financing. The reason for it lies in the necessity to secure financing for industries' transition efforts toward decarbonization in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.<sup>9762</sup>

On 21 May 2021, JICA has signed a facility agreement to provide up to USD25 million for an onshore wind power generation project with a total capacity of 144 MW in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam. This is expected to serve as a model case for private sector wind power generation projects in the renewable energy sector in Vietnam, including those by Japanese and local companies. In addition, the project will contribute to the Initiative on Overseas loan and Investment for ASEAN.<sup>9763</sup>

On 4 June 2021, in order to promote and spread awareness of transition finance METI set up a taskforce to formulate sector-specific roadmaps for the transition to decarbonization. It is expected to start a project to create case examples of good practice by calling for examples of finance that conform to the Basic Guidelines and are deemed to have model qualities.<sup>9764</sup>

On 1 July 2021, the Green Climate Fund approved a project proposed by JICA: Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in the Maldives. This project aims at establishing a climate resilient mechanism for coastal conservation and protection against future disasters, hence, enhancing resilience and the safety of the Maldives.<sup>9765</sup>

On 26 July 2021, METI announced revised Roadmap for Carbon Recycling Technologies, a document that aims to accelerate innovation by showing the path for expanding and disseminating Carbon Recycling (technologies whereby CO<sub>2</sub> is used as a fuel or raw material.) Key points in the revision include adding new technological areas (DAC, synthetic fuels) where progress has been made; bringing forward the beginning of widespread adoption of (general purpose) Carbon Recycling products to around 2040; and adding efforts on international cooperation.<sup>9766</sup>

On 7 September 2021, METI signed an memorandum of cooperation on Hydrogen, Ammonia, CCS, CCU/Carbon Recycling with Ms. Elena Burmistrova, Deputy Chairman of the Gazprom Management Committee. Gazprom and METI have held 13 joint coordination committee meetings since 2007 as a forum for dialogs and discussions on private projects between Japan and Russia. In addition, the two countries' governments are working on a science and technology cooperation

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<sup>9761</sup> Signing of Loan Agreement for “Climate Change Management Project” in India: Supporting India to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas through Private Sector Investment Finance, Japan International Cooperation (Tokyo) 25 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325\\_10\\_en.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325_10_en.html)

<sup>9762</sup> Basic Guidelines on Climate Transition Finance Announced, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 7 May 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0507\\_001.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0507_001.html)

<sup>9763</sup> Signing of a loan agreement for the Quang Tri Province onshore wind power project in Vietnam (Private Sector Investment Finance), JICA (Tokyo) 27 May 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2021/20210521\\_10e.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2021/20210521_10e.html)

<sup>9764</sup> Taskforce Formulating Roadmaps for Climate Transition Finance Established, Plus Call for Examples of Model Projects, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 4 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0604\\_003.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0604_003.html)

<sup>9765</sup> The Green Climate Fund approves the JICA Project “Building Climate Resilient and Safer Islands in the Maldives”, JICA (Tokyo) 6 July 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2021/20210706\\_en\\_22.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2021/20210706_en_22.html)

<sup>9766</sup> Roadmap for Carbon Recycling Technologies Revised, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 26 July 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0726\\_003.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0726_003.html)

program (from 2021 to 2023), which focuses on cooperation between Japanese and Russian companies in the science and technology field with special emphasis on hydrogen projects.<sup>9767</sup>

On 13 September 2021, it was reported that on 5 October, METI would hold the 2021 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Summit online to discuss climate-related financial disclosures. The summit will bring together leaders of world-class industrial and financial organizations to share their insights and recommendations, with a view toward creating a virtuous cycle of economic growth and environmental protection. The aim is to promote further disclosure which forms the basis for appropriate investment decisions.<sup>9768</sup>

On 17 September 2021, it was reported that an ASEAN+3 Ministers on Energy Meeting and an East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting were held on September 16. Both meetings were held online. 10 ASEAN countries, several other countries and international organizations participated. The outcomes of the meetings were compiled into respective Joint Ministerial Statements: the participants agreed that in order to ensure a stable and continuous supply of energy for economic growth, their 13 countries must each consider various options and utilise all technologies and fuels. In addition, they agreed that there is not only one way to achieve a low-carbon economy, but several for each country. They also welcomed the second Government-Private Forum on Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN (CEFIA) (held in February this year), with many expressing their hopes for even stronger public-private cooperation and further development of its activities. The participants discussed the importance of promoting economic opportunities arising from green growth, sustainable development, energy transitions, and climate change countermeasures in line with global efforts toward implementing the Paris Agreement.<sup>9769</sup>

During the compliance period, Japan has taken important steps to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as climate finance mobilization both at home and internationally.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with the commitment on taking actions on three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement.

On 2 December 2020, the National Assembly of Korea approved extended budgeting for the national Ministry of Environment. 17.1 per cent increase was proposed to establish the foundation for implementing the 2050 carbon neutrality goal, climate crisis flooding response and support for hydrogen fueling stations.<sup>9770</sup>

On 30 December 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its long-term low greenhouse gas Emission Development Strategy

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<sup>9767</sup> MOC signing ceremony with Deputy Chairman Burmistrova of Gazprom, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 7 September 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0908\\_001.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0908_001.html)

<sup>9768</sup> TCFD Summit 2021 to be Held, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 September 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0913\\_002.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0913_002.html)

<sup>9769</sup> ASEAN+3 Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM+3) and East Asia Summit Energy Ministers Meeting (EAS EMM) Held, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 17 September 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. [https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0917\\_002.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2021/0917_002.html)

<sup>9770</sup> 2021 Ministry of Environment Budget and Fund Set at 11 Trillion 171.5 Billion Korean Won, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea (Seoul) 2 December 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=10&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1427370&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>



(LEDS).<sup>9771</sup> The NDC includes a pledge to the international community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and presents Korea's target to reduce 24.4 per cent from its national greenhouse gas emissions in 2017. LEDS includes Korea's long-term vision and national strategy for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.<sup>9772</sup>

On 2 March 2021, the Ministry of Environment presented the 2021 Action Plan to implement the 2050 Carbon Neutrality Strategy. The plan pushes ahead with carbon neutrality in each sector, including expanding renewable energy, providing eco-friendly and autonomous vehicles as well as fueling the transition into a circular economy.<sup>9773</sup>

On 2 September 2021, Korea passed the Carbon Neutrality Act, becoming the 14<sup>th</sup> country of the world to implement carbon neutrality into law. According to the press-release, the Act specifies procedures of implementing 2050 carbon neutrality vision, detailing the establishment of the carbon neutrality commission and the framework plan. Various policy options for climate impact assessment, climate response fund and just transition are also included in the Act.<sup>9774</sup>

Korea takes actions on all the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction; climate adaptation and resilience; climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **Mexico: +1**

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 29 December 2020, Mexico presented its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In terms of mitigation, Mexico ratified its level of ambition to reduce emissions for both greenhouse gases (-22 per cent) and black carbon, (-51 per cent), by 2030; this with respect to a baseline (business as usual) that takes 2013 as a starting point. With respect to the conditional goals, Mexico committed to reducing its emissions by up to 36 per cent and 70 per cent of black carbon, also by 2030; the latter, depending on the establishment of technology transfer mechanisms, allows a carbon trading price to be defined, technical cooperation to continue and access to affordable financial resources to become available. The adaptation objectives were also expanded to 27 lines of action in five axes: (1) prevention and attention to negative impacts on the human population and in the territory; (2) resilient productive systems and food security; (3) conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services; (4) integrated management of water resources with a climate change approach; and (5) protection of strategic infrastructure and tangible cultural heritage. One of

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<sup>9771</sup> Korea Submits its Nationally Determined Contribution and Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy to UNFCCC Secretariat, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea (Seoul) 30 December 2020. Access Date: 14 May 2021. [https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m\\_5676/view.do?seq=321476](https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=321476)

<sup>9772</sup> 2050 Carbon Neutral Strategy of the Republic of Korea, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) December 2020. Access Date: 14 May 2021. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LTS1\\_RKorea.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LTS1_RKorea.pdf)

<sup>9773</sup> Ministry of Environment unveiled its Action Plan 2021 to implement the 2050 Carbon Neutrality Strategy, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea (Seoul) 2 March 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1449070&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

<sup>9774</sup> Carbon Neutrality Act Passed by National Assembly Heralding Economic and Social Transition Towards 2050 Carbon Neutrality, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea (Sejong-si) 2 September 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021.

<https://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=0&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=461&orgCd=&boardId=1473610&boardMasterId=522&boardCategoryId=&decorator=>

the new multisectoral approaches is blue carbon, which refers to the carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere by coastal marine ecosystems. The update of Mexico's NDC included a broad process of consultation and social participation.<sup>9775</sup>

On 21 January 2021, Energy Transition Law, supported the creation of Fund for Energy Transition and Sustainable Use of Energy (FOTEASE). The FOTEASE is a public policy instrument of the Ministry of Energy whose objective is to implement actions that serve to contribute to the fulfillment of the National Strategy for the Energy Transition and the Sustainable Use of Energy, promoting the use, development and investment of renewable energies and energy efficiency, thereby allowing: "Promote, encourage and disseminate the use and application of clean technologies in all productive activities and for domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural use; Promote the diversification of primary energy sources, increasing the supply of renewable energy sources; Establish a standardization program for energy efficiency. Promote and disseminate measures for energy efficiency, as well as energy saving; Propose the necessary measures so that the population has access to reliable, timely and easily consulted information in relation to the energy consumption of equipment, devices and vehicles, which require the supply of energy for their operation."<sup>9776</sup>

On 4 February 2021, the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, the Federal Electricity Commission and the authorities of the Santa María del Mar agency, Juchitán de Zaragoza municipality, agreed to put the 450 KW Solar Power Plant into operation of effective power per day, which will allow to supply electricity to the families of this place, who have been without the service for more than 10 years.<sup>9777</sup>

On 23 February 2021, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Marcelo Ebrard Casaubon participated in the high-level debate of the Security Council of the United Nations entitled "Climate change: addressing climate-related risks for peace and international security through mitigation and building resilience." The Minister reaffirmed Mexico's commitment to combat climate change as a priority of its international action and agreed with the UN Secretary General that the recovery after the pandemic is an opportunity to rebuild and implement transformative change. He also reiterated Mexico's willingness to work together to find multidimensional and structural solutions to environmental problems, in order to build more egalitarian, sustainable and resilient societies.<sup>9778</sup>

On 10 March 2021, the Tool for the Preparation of Programs for Adaptation to Climate Change in Natural Protected Areas was issued by National Commission of Protected Natural Areas. This tool aims to highlight the role of Protected Natural Areas as natural solutions for adaptation.<sup>9779</sup>

On 12 July 2021, National Commission of Protected Natural Areas issued Tool for the elaboration of Programs of Adaptation to Climate Change in Protected Natural Areas. It seeks to support

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<sup>9775</sup> Mexico presents the update of its 2020's NDC, International Climate Initiative Alliance (Mexico City) 25 January 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://iki-alliance.mx/en/mexico-presents-the-update-of-its-2020s-ndc/>

<sup>9776</sup> Fund for the Energy Transition and Sustainable Use of Energy, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 21 January 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/sener/articulos/el-fondo-para-la-transicion-energetica-y-el-aprovechamiento-sustentable-de-la-energia-es-un-instrumento-de-politica-publica-de-la-secretaria>

<sup>9777</sup> INPI and CFE agree on the commissioning of the Solar Electric Pant in the Huave de Santa Maria del Mar community, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 4 February 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/inpi/articulos/acuerdan-inpi-y-cfe-atender-necesidad-de-energia-electrica-en-el-municipio-de-santa-maria-del-mar-oaxaca>

<sup>9778</sup> Mexico present at the UNSC high-level debate on climate and international security, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 23 February 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/mexico-presente-en-el-debate-de-alto-nivel-del-csonu-sobre-clima-y-seguridad-internacional?tab=>

<sup>9779</sup> Tool for the Preparation of Programs for Adaptation to Climate Change in Protected Natural Areas, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 10 March 2021. Access Date: 13 May 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/conanp/documentos/herramienta-para-la-elaboracion-de-programas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-areas-naturales-protegidas>

planning for adaptation to climate change, guide the people involved with interference in the territory and accompany participatory planning processes that facilitate the implementation of measures in the territory.<sup>9780</sup>

During the compliance period Mexico addressed all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Irina Popova*

### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on taking actions on three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement.

On 15 December 2020, Minister for Natural Resources and Ecology Alexander Kozlov gave an order to renew the list of methods used to calculate harmful fumes air emissions in energy, industry, oil pumping and processing, and agriculture.<sup>9781</sup>

On 12 February 2021, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation issued a ministerial decree on establishment of the nation-wide greenhouse gas emissions recording system. The President had previously ordered to prepare a draft concept of such a system that would facilitate local ecosystems' absorbing capacity estimation.<sup>9782</sup>

On 17 March 2021, the state-owned company "Russian Railways" issued irredeemable "green" bonds worth CHF250 million to purchase electricity-powered passenger locomotives and finance social projects.<sup>9783</sup>

On 21 April 2021, President Vladimir Putin announced a new system designed to properly allocate funding received from businesses conducting environmental-harmful activities. Funding would be dedicated to environment restoration projects. Also, President Putin ordered to lower atmosphere emissions in 12 biggest industrial complexes by 20 per cent by 2024.<sup>9784</sup>

On 6 June 2021, the Bank of Russia announced that it would allow issuing of "green" bonds. Issuers would be allowed to mark new bonds as "green" following the recent amendments to the national emission standard. The new national taxonomy follows the international standards and embraces

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<sup>9780</sup> Tool for the elaboration of Programs of Adaptation to Climate Change in Protected Natural Areas, Mexican Government (Mexico City) 12 July 2021. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 21 September 2021. <https://www.gob.mx/conanp/articulos/herramienta-para-la-elaboracion-de-programas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-areas-naturales-protegidas-276773?idiom=es>

<sup>9781</sup> List of Methods to Calculate Polluters Air Emissions to be Extended, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Moscow) 15 December 2020. Access Date: 17 May 2021. [http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/rasshiren\\_perechen\\_metodik\\_rascheta\\_vybrosov\\_zagryaznyayushchikh\\_veshchestv\\_v\\_atmosferynyy\\_vozdukh/](http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/rasshiren_perechen_metodik_rascheta_vybrosov_zagryaznyayushchikh_veshchestv_v_atmosferynyy_vozdukh/)

<sup>9782</sup> Ministry of Environment to Amend Greenhouse Gases Absorption Qualitative Criteria, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 12 February 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. [http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/minprirody\\_rossii\\_razrabotalo\\_rasporiyazhenie\\_o\\_vnesenii\\_izmeneniy\\_v\\_metodicheskie\\_ukazaniya\\_po\\_kolich/](http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/minprirody_rossii_razrabotalo_rasporiyazhenie_o_vnesenii_izmeneniy_v_metodicheskie_ukazaniya_po_kolich/)

<sup>9783</sup> "Russian Railways" to Issue CHF250 Million "Green" irredeemable Bonds, Cbonds (St. Petersburg) 17 March 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://cbonds.ru/news/1344405/>

<sup>9784</sup> Vladimir Putin Proposed to Mark All Eco-Payments, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 21 April 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021.

[http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/vladimir\\_putin\\_predlozhit\\_okrasit\\_vse\\_ekologicheskie\\_platezhi/](http://mnr.gov.ru/press/news/vladimir_putin_predlozhit_okrasit_vse_ekologicheskie_platezhi/)

several mandatory benchmarks including the planned amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to be produced while executing a proposed project.<sup>9785</sup>

On 30 July 2021, the Government announced that it would allocate RUB2.7 billion (about USD36.9 million) to reduce the gas emissions following the aims of the Federal project “Chisty Vosdukh” (“Clear Air”). The sum would be spent to reduce emissions in three major cities of Russia – Novokuznetsk, Omsk and Chita.<sup>9786</sup>

Russia takes actions on all the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction; climate adaptation and resilience; climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

Thus, Russia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **Saudi Arabia: +1**

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment on climate change.

On 27 January 2021, speaking at the Future Investment Initiative forum in Riyadh, the energy minister claimed that the Kingdom would “be doing more than most European countries by 2030 (to combat climate change),” and reaffirmed Saudi Arabia’s commitment to combat climate change via the framework of the Circular Carbon Economy and to do everything to achieve the Paris Agreement.<sup>9787</sup>

On 27 March 2021, the Saudi Green Initiative and the Middle East Green Initiative were announced to be launched soon by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman – recognizing Saudi Arabia’s share of responsibility in advancing the fight against the climate crisis as the world’s leading oil producer, in response to significant climate challenges faced by the region, and with the goal “to chart a path for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the region in protecting the planet, by clearly defining an ambitious road map that rallies the region and significantly contributes to achieving global targets in confronting climate change.”<sup>9788</sup> The two initiatives goals include the following: “To plant 10 billion trees in Saudi Arabia and 50 billion across the Middle East region, the equivalent to rehabilitating roughly 200 million hectares of degraded lands, translating into the largest reforestation program in the world (which represents the Kingdom’s contribution of more than 5 percent in achieving the global target to plant 1 trillion trees, and reducing 2.5 per cent of global carbon levels); To reduce carbon emissions by more than 4 per cent of global contributions, through an ambitious renewable energy program that will generate 50 per cent of the Kingdom’s energy from renewables by 2030, and several other projects in the fields of clean hydrocarbon technologies, estimated to eliminate more than 130 MT of carbon emissions; To cut carbon dioxide emissions in the Middle East by 60 per cent; To divert 94 per cent of the Kingdom’s rubbish now going to landfills; To raise the percentage of protected areas to more than 30 per cent of its total land area, representing roughly

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<sup>9785</sup> The Bank of Russia will allow the issuance of green bonds according to Russian standards, Rossiyskaya Gazeta (Moscow) 9 June 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 22 September 2021.

<https://rg.ru/2021/06/09/bank-rossii-razreshit-vypusk-zelenyh-obligacij-po-rossijskim-standartam.html>

<sup>9786</sup> The Government to Allocate RUB2.7 Billion to Reduce Harmful Air Emissions Under the ‘Chisty Vosdukh’ Federal Project, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 30 July 2021. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 30 July 2021.

[https://www.mnr.gov.ru/press/news/pravitelstvo\\_napravit\\_2\\_7\\_mlr\\_d\\_rublej\\_na\\_snizhenie\\_obyemov\\_vrednykh\\_vybr\\_oso\\_v\\_atmosferu\\_v\\_ramkakh\\_f/](https://www.mnr.gov.ru/press/news/pravitelstvo_napravit_2_7_mlr_d_rublej_na_snizhenie_obyemov_vrednykh_vybr_oso_v_atmosferu_v_ramkakh_f/)

<sup>9787</sup> Saudi Arabia ‘leading the way’ in climate change fight, Arab News (Riyadh) 27 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1799501/business-economy>

<sup>9788</sup> HRH Crown Prince Announces: “The Saudi Green Initiative and The Middle East Green Initiative,” Saudi Press Agency (Riyadh) 27 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=2208375>

600,000 square kilometers, exceeding the current global target of 17 percent, in addition to launching a number of ambitious initiatives to protect Marine and Coastal Environments.”<sup>9789</sup>

On 6 April 2021, the National Renewable Energy Program set the target of SR60 billion (USD15.9 billion) worth pipeline of the renewable’s projects for investment; the projects are aimed to increase the generation capacity of renewable energy sources to about 58.7 gigawatts by 2030, of which 40 gigawatts would be from solar generation and 16 gigawatts from wind generation, with the rest coming from other renewable energy sources.<sup>9790</sup>

On 9 April 2021, Saudi Arabia inaugurated the Sakaka independent power producer photovoltaic power plant, the first renewable energy project in Saudi Arabia; the plant has an output capacity of 300 megawatts and represents Saudi Arabia’s “first steps to utilize renewable energy;” the opening also witnessed the signing of power purchase agreements for seven other renewable energy projects in a number of regions with 12 Saudi and international companies.<sup>9791</sup> It was further reported that Saudi Arabia had plans to launch seven more solar power plants with overall capacity of 3.7 gigawatts.<sup>9792</sup>

On 22 April 2021, speaking at the Leaders Climate Summit King Salman called for global approach to tackling climate change and enhancing the level of international cooperation as the optimal solution to meeting the challenges of climate change; King Salman also updated other Leaders on the Kingdom’s recently launched packages of strategies and regulations on the climate agenda.<sup>9793</sup>

On 24 April 2021, it was reported that Saudi Arabia would join the Net Zero Producers Forum made up of the United States, Norway, Canada and Qatar to discuss the ways in which they can uphold the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.<sup>9794</sup>

On 6 August 2021, it was reported that Minister of Communications and Information Technology Abdullah Alswaha, during his speech to the G20 digital economy ministers’ meeting, said that Saudi Arabia topped the list of leading countries in the digital economy. The Green Saudi Arabia and Green Middle East initiatives, launched by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, are an addition to investment in new environment-friendly industries and markets. According to minister, NEOM City, the largest global platform for innovators, is an ideal example of harmonizing regulation and innovation, to achieve well-being and preserve the environment through the adaptation of technology and innovation.<sup>9795</sup>

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<sup>9789</sup> HRH Crown Prince Announces: “The Saudi Green Initiative and The Middle East Green Initiative,” Saudi Press Agency (Riyadh) 27 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=2208375>

<sup>9790</sup> Saudi National Renewable Energy Program targets \$15.9 billion project pipeline, Arab News (Riyadh) 6 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1838516/business-economy>

<sup>9791</sup> Saudi Arabia inaugurates 1st renewable energy power plant, AzerNews (Baku) 9 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.azernews.az/region/177801.html>

<sup>9792</sup> Saudi Arabia to add 3.7 GW in solar power, achieves world’s lowest price, Balkan Green Energy News (Belgrade) 13 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/saudi-arabia-to-add-3-7-gw-in-solar-power-achieves-worlds-lowest-price/>

<sup>9793</sup> King Salman calls for global approach to tackling climate change, ArabNews (Riyadh) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1846901/saudi-arabia>

<sup>9794</sup> Saudi Arabia to join international forum on climate change: report, The Hill (Washington, DC) 24 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/550126-saudi-arabia-to-join-international-forum-on-climate-change-report>

<sup>9795</sup> Saudi Arabia leads in global digital economy, minister says, the Arab News (Riyadh) 6 August 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1906631/business-economy>

On 8 August 2021, Saudi Arabia signed power purchase agreements with seven new solar projects that will provide electricity more than 600,000 households.<sup>9796</sup>

On 13 August 2021, it was reported that Saudi Arabia plans to appoint an adviser for the next round of solar projects that will be implemented by the Public Investment Fund (PIF). The Ministry of Energy has received bids for the transaction advisory contracts for ten solar photovoltaic schemes. The capacities of the planned projects, as well as the preferred procurement model, have not been disclosed. Saudi Arabia aims to build 27.3GW of renewable energy capacity by 2024 and 58.7GW by 2030. The initial plan entails the Energy Ministry, through the Renewable Energy Project Development Office, overseeing the procurement of 30 per cent of this target – under the National Renewable Energy Program – via a public tendering process. PIF will deliver the remaining 70 per cent through direct negotiations with investors.<sup>9797</sup>

Saudi Arabia has taken a number of important actions to foster climate change mitigation, adaptation and mobilization of climate finance.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

### **South Africa: +1**

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on taking actions on three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement.

On 3 February 2021, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has launched its first green bond. The EUR200m bond was issued through a private placement with French development finance institution Agence Française de Développement.<sup>9798</sup>

On 9 March 2021, the United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions and South Africa announced a project portfolio to support South Africa's climate change priorities. The total financing would reach GBP3 million. The selected projects focus on three priority areas of climate change action and greenhouse gas emissions reduction, namely energy transition, low-carbon mobility development and green finance facilitation.<sup>9799</sup>

On 20 July 2021, the National Treasury has presented the list of amendments to the 2019 Carbon Tax Act. The Carbon Offsets Regulations set out the eligibility criteria for carbon offset projects, a procedure for taxpayers claiming the carbon offset allowance and administration of the carbon offset system. The carbon offset tax-free allowance assists firms to cost-effectively reduce their emissions and carbon tax liability by up to 10 per cent of their total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by investing in low carbon, mitigation projects.<sup>9800</sup>

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<sup>9796</sup> Saudi Arabia signs agreements for seven new solar projects –SPA, Reuter (London) 8 August 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/saudi-arabia-signs-agreements-7-new-solar-projects-spa-2021-04-08/>

<sup>9797</sup> Saudi Arabia makes next solar move, Power Technology (Alexander) 13 August 2021 Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.power-technology.com/comment/saudi-arabia-solar/>

<sup>9798</sup> DBSA Launches Green Bond, DBSA (Johannesburg) 3 February 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.dbsa.org/press-releases/dbsa-launches-green-bond>

<sup>9799</sup> UK PACT South Africa announces project portfolio of over £3M, British High Commission Pretoria (Pretoria) 9 March 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pact-south-africa-announces-project-portfolio-of-over-3m>

<sup>9800</sup> National Treasury on amendments to the Carbon Offsets Regulations, South African Government (Pretoria) 20 July 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. <https://www.gov.za/speeches/national-treasury-amendments-carbon-offsets-regulations-20-jul-2021-0000>

On 2 September 2021, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure has issued a request for information for the Integrated Renewable Energy and Resource Efficiency Programme to gather ideas and expertise from stakeholders to achieve the Program's goals on energy transition in a stable and effective manner.<sup>9801</sup>

On 22 September 2021, South Africa has updated the country's Nationally Determined Contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The country's NDC target range for 2025, has been updated from its original value of 398-614 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, to a range of 398-510 Mt for 2025.<sup>9802</sup>

South Africa takes actions on all the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction; climate adaptation and resilience; climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Alexander Ignatov*

### **Turkey: +1**

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment on climate change.

On 17 February 2021, Turkey released details of measures to curb the impact of climate change on Turkey in the Fight Against Climate Change Declaration which came as the result of discussions and the contributions of scientists and nongovernmental organizations to the government's efforts to address climate change; the Declaration includes: "An action plan for an adaptation strategy to climate change, support for environmentally friendly production practices and investments, and the recycling of waste, among other steps; "Action plans for climate-friendly development for all 7 regions of Turkey, smart-city and zero-waste programs, development of energy-efficient, climate-sensitive residential areas; Strategies for sectors affected by climate change most, namely, agriculture, livestock breeding, tourism, renewable energy and industry; Increasing capacities of solar electricity generation to 10 gigawatts and wind generation to 16 gigawatts by 2030, reducing usage of fossil fuels in buildings by 25 percent by 2023; Support for climate-friendly investments and rewards for investing in clean production technologies, greater access for the public and private sectors to international financial resources to boost their capacity in the fight against climate change; Setting up a Climate Change Research Center which will shape policies on the issue and conduct studies, along with a climate change platform where studies and data on climate change will be shared."<sup>9803</sup>

On 22 April 2021, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan spoke at the virtual Leaders' Summit on Climate and noted the following aspects: Turkey expects a reduction of its greenhouse gas emission up to 21 percent until 2030 within the framework of the nationally determined contribution presented in 2015 (prevention of total 1.92 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions); Turkey's installed power capacity has a share of 52.3 percent of renewable energy (6<sup>th</sup> rank in Europe and 13<sup>th</sup> in the world); Turkey has launched the zero waste project and will increase the recycling rate to 60 percent by 2035; Turkey believes that the burden of the global fight against climate change should be shared equally; Despite not having ratified the Paris Agreement, Turkey still takes much effort to reduce carbon emissions

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<sup>9801</sup> Public Works and Infrastructure on Integrated Renewable Energy and Resource Efficiency Programme, South Africa Government (Pretoria) 2 September 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. <https://www.gov.za/speeches/public-works-infrastructure-integrated-renewable-energy-and-resource-efficiency-programme-2>

<sup>9802</sup> Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment on important climate change measures for South Africa adopted by Cabinet, South African Government (Pretoria) 22 September 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021.

<https://www.gov.za/speeches/forestry-fisheries-and-environment-important-climate-change-measures-south-africa-adopted>

<sup>9803</sup> Turkey sets new goals in fight against climate change, Daily Sabah (Istanbul) 17 February 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkey-sets-new-goals-in-fight-against-climate-change/news>

and boost renewable energies in line with its national plans, while a recent massive economic reform plan launched by the government has prioritized green transformation.<sup>9804</sup>

On 31 March 2021, Turkey's fifth largest bank Garanti BBVA announced it would stop financing coal-related activities to encourage sustainable investments and climate action and that the bank's loan portfolio would be cleaned of coal projects by 2040; Garanti BBVA became the first Turkish Bank to take such a decision.<sup>9805</sup>

On 13 April 2021, it was reported that Turkey ranked as the fifth-biggest wind power investor in Europe in 2020 with EUR1.6 billion, according to WindEurope's report.<sup>9806</sup>

On 17 November 2020, it was reported that within Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency's (TIKA) "Breath for the Future" campaign 20,000 trees had been planted across 25 countries.<sup>9807</sup>

On 27 January 2021, it was reported that TIKA installed a solar energy system on the campus of Unite Lebanon Youth Project, a non-profit organization carrying out activities for Palestinian and Syrian refugee children as well as Lebanese people in need.<sup>9808</sup>

On 9 August 2021, it was stated that the Turkish government is planning to reach a cumulative solar PV capacity of 15 GW by 2027. Around 25 onshore wind power projects are under construction and a further 99 projects are in the process of receiving governmental permits, with total capacity collectively accounting for around 6.77 GW. The country has already achieved its 2023 target of 5 GW solar PV capacity in 2018 and the government is now planning to reach a cumulative solar PV capacity of 15 GW by 2027. Turkey is expected to comfortably meet this target by 2026. The expected renewables growth is supported by the Renewable Energy Law, the government's tool for achieving renewable power targets.<sup>9809</sup>

On 27 August 2021, it was announced that by increasing the use of hydrogen, Turkey aims to take a step towards using cleaner resources and thus becoming less dependent on imported energy. This is of great importance as Turkey's energy strategy focuses on local sources of energy. The Minister of Energy and Natural Resources explained the increasing use of hydrogen in various sectors – including renewable energy, heating, and transport – at the Energy Exploration Workshop.<sup>9810</sup>

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<sup>9804</sup> Turkey expects up to 21 percent decline of emissions until 2030, Anadolu Agency (Ankara) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/turkey-expects-up-to-21-decline-of-emissions-until-2030/2217416> and Turkey calls on equal share of burden on climate change, Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-calls-on-equal-share-of-burden-on-climate-change-164160>

<sup>9805</sup> Turkey's Garanti BBVA bank to stop financing coal projects, Balkan Green Energy News (Belgrade) 31 March 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/turkeys-garanti-bbva-bank-to-stop-financing-coal-projects/>

<sup>9806</sup> Turkey ranks as 5th biggest wind investor in Europe, Hurriyet Daily News (Istanbul) 13 April 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-ranks-as-5th-biggest-wind-investor-in-europe-163935>

<sup>9807</sup> "Breath For the Future" Becomes a Breath for the World, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (Ankara) 17 November 2020. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [http://www.tika.gov.tr/en/news/breath\\_for\\_the\\_future\\_becomes\\_a\\_breath\\_for\\_the\\_world-59862](http://www.tika.gov.tr/en/news/breath_for_the_future_becomes_a_breath_for_the_world-59862)

<sup>9808</sup> TIKA Supplies Power for the Education of Palestinian and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (Ankara) 27 January 2021. Access Date: 30 April 2021. [http://www.tika.gov.tr/en/news/tika\\_supplies\\_power\\_for\\_the\\_education\\_of\\_palestinian\\_and\\_syrian\\_refugees\\_in\\_lebanon-60968](http://www.tika.gov.tr/en/news/tika_supplies_power_for_the_education_of_palestinian_and_syrian_refugees_in_lebanon-60968)

<sup>9809</sup> Renewable power capacity in Turkey to more than double by 2030 to 50 GW, Balkan Green Energy News (Belgrade) 9 August 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/renewable-power-capacity-in-turkey-to-more-than-double-by-2030-to-50-gw/>

<sup>9810</sup> Recent developments in Turkey's hydrogen energy strategies. Balkan Green Energy News (Belgrade) 27 August 2021, Access Date: 24 September. <https://balkangreenenergynews.com/recent-developments-in-turkeys-hydrogen-energy-strategies/>



On 22 September 2021, President Erdogan announced on Tuesday that Turkey was ready to finally ratify the Paris Agreement on climate change.<sup>9811</sup>

Turkey has taken important steps to promote climate change mitigation, adaptation and climate finance both domestically and internationally.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Pavel Doronin*

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

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on addressing climate change.

On 4 December 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced a new target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68 per cent by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.<sup>9812</sup>

On 25 January 2021, Prime Minister Johnson launched the Adaptation Action Coalition, a new international coalition to tackle the impacts of climate change. Developed by the UK in partnership with Egypt, Bangladesh, Malawi, the Netherlands, Saint Lucia and the United Nations, the new Coalition will work to turn international political commitments made through the UN Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience into on-the-ground support for vulnerable communities.<sup>9813</sup>

On 9 March 2021, the UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions and South Africa announced projects to support South Africa's climate change priorities. The total financing would reach GBP3 million. The selected projects focus on three priority areas of climate change action and greenhouse gas emissions reduction, namely energy transition, low-carbon mobility development and green finance facilitation.<sup>9814</sup>

On 12 March 2021, the UK government launched the Mobilising Finance for Forests Programme. The Programme will use a blended finance investment approach to combat deforestation and other environmentally unsustainable land use practices that are contributing to global climate change. The UK will initially allocate up to GBP150 million across five to six investment funds operating in selected tropical forest regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The initiative is expected to attract as much as GBP850 million of green private sector investment.<sup>9815</sup>

The UK has taken action to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

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<sup>9811</sup> Erdogan tells UN Turkey will ratify Paris Climate Agreement, France 24 (Paris) 22 September 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2021. <https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20210921-erdogan-tells-un-turkey-will-ratify-paris-climate-agreement>

<sup>9812</sup> UK sets ambitious new climate target ahead of UN Summit, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 3 December 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sets-ambitious-new-climate-target-ahead-of-un-summit>

<sup>9813</sup> New Global Coalition launched to address impacts of Climate Change, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 January 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-global-coalition-launched-to-address-impacts-of-climate-change>

<sup>9814</sup> UK PACT South Africa announces project portfolio of over £3M, British High Commission Pretoria (Pretoria) 9 March 2021. Access Date: 17 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pact-south-africa-announces-project-portfolio-of-over-3m>

<sup>9815</sup> £150 million government investment to save the world's rainforests, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 12 March 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/150-million-government-investment-to-save-the-worlds-rainforests>

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

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepon*

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

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

On 15 January 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency announced the availability of approximately USD46 million grant funding to implement projects reducing emissions from the existing fleet of older diesel engines. Eligible applicants include regional, state, local or tribal agencies, as well as nonprofit organizations, that provide pollution reduction or educational services to diesel fleet owners or promote air quality and clean transportation.<sup>9816</sup>

On 20 January 2021, President Joseph Biden signed the instrument of acceptance of the Paris Agreement on behalf of the United States.<sup>9817</sup>

On 20 January 2021, President Biden signed an Executive Order on Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis. The order directed all executive departments and agencies to review and address the promulgation of Federal regulations and other actions taken by the Trump administration that conflict with the objectives of combating climate change, “and to immediately commence work to confront the climate crisis.”<sup>9818</sup>

On 27 January 2021, President Biden issued an Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. According to the text of the document the Biden Administration commits to “putting the climate crisis at the center of United States foreign policy and national security,” including through supporting international emissions reductions efforts. The United States additionally plans to develop “climate finance plan, making strategic use of multilateral and bilateral channels and institutions, to assist developing countries in implementing ambitious emissions reduction measures, protecting critical ecosystems, building resilience against the impacts of climate change, and promoting the flow of capital toward climate-aligned investments and away from high-carbon investments.” The order also mandated all Federal agencies to submit a draft action plan describing specific steps to bolster adaptation and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.<sup>9819</sup>

On 4 February 2021, President Biden signed an Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration,

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<sup>9816</sup> EPA Announces \$46 Million in Funding Available to Reduce Emissions from Diesel Engines, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, DC) 15 January 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-46-million-funding-available-reduce-emissions-diesel-engines>

<sup>9817</sup> Paris Climate Agreement, Acceptance on Behalf of the United States of America, the White House (Washington, DC) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/01/20/paris-climate-agreement/>

<sup>9818</sup> Executive Order on Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis, the White House (Washington, DC) 20 January 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-protecting-public-health-and-environment-and-restoring-science-to-tackle-climate-crisis/>

<sup>9819</sup> Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, the White House (Washington, DC) 27 January 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/27/executive-order-on-tackling-the-climate-crisis-at-home-and-abroad/>

mandating the inter-agency report on climate change and its impact on migration, including forced migration, internal displacement, and planned relocation.<sup>9820</sup>

On 22 April 2021, President Biden announced the new target to achieve a 50-52 per cent reduction from 2005 levels in net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.<sup>9821</sup>

On 7 May 2021, President Biden issued an Executive Order on the Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office. According to the Order, the purpose of the Climate Change Support Office is to “perform the specific project of supporting bilateral and multilateral engagement to advance the United States initiative to address the global climate crisis, led by the Department of State and in coordination with other executive departments and agencies, consistent with Executive Order 14008 of 27 January 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad).”<sup>9822</sup>

On 13 May 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency announced the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management as a recipient of USD300,000 grant to assess contaminated properties under the agency’s Brownfields Program. The funds support under-served and economically disadvantaged communities in assessing and cleaning up abandoned industrial and commercial properties. The Agency distributes 154 grant awards across the United States totaling USD66.5 million in Brownfield’s funding through its Multipurpose, Assessment, and Cleanup Grants program.<sup>9823</sup>

On 23 September 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a rule establishing a program to phase down domestic production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 85 per cent over the next 15 years. This program is an effort to tackle global warming, as HFCs are potent greenhouse gases and one of the causes for the rise in global temperature.<sup>9824</sup>

The United States took action to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

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

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

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<sup>9820</sup> Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration, the White House (Washington, DC) 4 February 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/02/04/executive-order-on-rebuilding-and-enhancing-programs-to-resettle-refugees-and-planning-for-the-impact-of-climate-change-on-migration/>

<sup>9821</sup> Fact Sheet: President Biden Sets 2030 Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Target Aimed at Creating Good-Paying Union Jobs and Securing U.S. Leadership on Clean Energy Technologies, the White House (Washington, DC) 22 April 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/22/fact-sheet-president-biden-sets-2030-greenhouse-gas-pollution-reduction-target-aimed-at-creating-good-paying-union-jobs-and-securing-u-s-leadership-on-clean-energy-technologies/>

<sup>9822</sup> Executive Order on the Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office, the White House (Washington, DC) 7 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/05/07/executive-order-on-the-establishment-of-the-climate-change-support-office/>

<sup>9823</sup> EPA Selects Rhode Island Project to Receive \$300K Brownfields Assessment Grant, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington, DC) 13 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-selects-rhode-island-project-receive-300k-brownfields-assessment-grant>

<sup>9824</sup> U.S. Will Dramatically Cut Climate-Damaging Greenhouse Gases with New Program Aimed at Chemicals Used in Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, EPA (Washington) 23 September 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/us-will-dramatically-cut-climate-damaging-greenhouse-gases-new-program-aimed-chemicals>

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

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on addressing climate change.

On 10 December 2020, the EU increased its funding of the Climate Investor One to boost renewable energy in Nigeria, including for the benefit of vulnerable communities. This contribution of EUR10 additional million is channeled through the Dutch Development Bank. According to the European Commission, together with the original commitment of EUR30 million, this top-up has the potential to unlock EUR100 million in renewable energy investments from the private sector.<sup>9825</sup>

On 24 February 2021, the European Commission adopted a new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, setting out the pathway to prepare for the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Strategy provides for actions to build a climate resilient society in the EU by improving knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation solutions; stepping up adaptation planning and climate risk assessments; accelerating adaptation action; and helping to strengthen climate resilience globally.<sup>9826</sup>

On 12 May 2021, the European Commission adopted the EU Action Plan: Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil – a key deliverable of the European Green Deal. The Plan outlines a number of flagship initiatives and actions, including those related to greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>9827</sup>

On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted a series of legislative proposals setting out how the EU intends to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, including the intermediate target of an at least 55 per cent net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The package proposed to revise several pieces of EU climate legislation, including the EU Emissions Trading System, Effort Sharing Regulation, transport and land use legislation.<sup>9828</sup>

The EU has taken actions to implement the Paris Agreement addressing all three issue areas: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization.

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

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

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<sup>9825</sup> The European Union injects €10 million in Climate Investor One for the financing of renewable energy projects in Nigeria, European Commission (Brussels) 10 December 2020. Access Date: 5 May 2021.

[https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/european-union-injects-eu10-million-climate-investor-one-financing-renewable-energy-projects\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/european-union-injects-eu10-million-climate-investor-one-financing-renewable-energy-projects_en)

<sup>9826</sup> Building a Climate-Resilient Future – A new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, European Commission (Brussels) 24 February 2021. Access Date: 5 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_663](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_663)

<sup>9827</sup> European Green Deal: Commission aims for zero pollution in air, water and soil, European Commission (Brussels) 12 May 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_2345](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_2345)

<sup>9828</sup> Delivering the European Green Deal, European Commission (Brussels) 14 July 2021. Access Date: 27 September 2021. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/delivering\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/delivering_en)