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

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

**We encourage readers to send comments to**

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## 16. Energy: Unabated Coal Power Generation

“We will put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.”

*G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia	-1		
Brazil	-1		
Canada		0	
China	-1		
France		0	
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia	-1		
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea	-1		
Mexico	-1		
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa	-1		
Turkey	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		-0.40 (30%)	

### Background

G20 leaders first adopted a commitment explicitly highlighting the reduced use of coal for energy at the 2011 Cannes Summit, committing to “promote low-carbon development strategies in order to optimize the potential for green growth and ensure sustainable development.”<sup>3126</sup>

At the 2012 Los Cabos Summit, G20 leaders reiterated the commitment made at the Cannes Summit to foster strategies for low-carbon development. They expressed their support for the findings published by the G20 leaders’ report on cleaner and more energy-efficient capabilities and technologies.<sup>3127</sup>

At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, G20 leaders expressed the need for members to collectively identify further opportunities for investment in low-carbon energy infrastructure.<sup>3128</sup> Moreover, the G20/OECD High-Level Principles on Long-Term Investment Financing by Institutional Investors, developed by the OECD Task Force on Institutional Investors and Long-Term Financing, was published at the 2012 summit. The document

<sup>3126</sup> Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Access Date: 30 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>

<sup>3127</sup> G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 30 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>

<sup>3128</sup> G20 Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 30 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html>

highlighted the need to invest in low-carbon and renewable energy capabilities as a means to combat the effects of climate change and reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources.<sup>3129</sup>

At the 2017 Hamburg Summit, G20 leaders encouraged countries using carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS) capabilities to employ research, development and demonstration (RD&D) to further improve carbon capture technologies.<sup>3130</sup>

At the 2019 Osaka Summit, G20 leaders acknowledged the benefits of further investment and research in CCUS technologies, taking note of ongoing progress in “Carbon Recycling” and “Emissions to Value.”<sup>3131</sup>

The 2021 Rome Summit represents the first time G20 leaders have mentioned ending coal financing. Recognizing the “close link” between climate change and energy and the need to reduce emissions in order to reach the Paris temperature goal, G20 members stated: “[They] will cooperate on deployment and dissemination of zero or low carbon emission and renewable technologies, including sustainable bioenergy, to enable a transition towards low-emission power systems. This will also enable those countries that commit to phasing out investment in new unabated coal power generation capacity to do so as soon as possible. We commit to mobilize international public and private finance to support green, inclusive and sustainable energy development and we will put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.”<sup>3132</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

At the 2021 G20 Rome Summit, the leaders committed to “put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.”<sup>3133</sup>

Adjacent to this commitment in the Rome Leaders’ Declaration, the G20 leaders acknowledged the importance of cooperating on the “deployment and dissemination of zero or low carbon emission and renewable technologies, including sustainable bioenergy, to enable a transition towards low-emission power systems,” which will further enable the phasing out of investment in new unabated coal power generation capacity.<sup>3134</sup>

“Commit” is defined as “to do or perform, to pledge or bind (a person or an organization) to a certain course or policy.”<sup>3135</sup> The term connotes a politically binding obligation to change G20 members’ behaviour.

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<sup>3129</sup> G20/OECD High-Level Principles of Long-Term Investment Financing by Institutional Investors, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) September 2013. Access Date: 30 November 2021. [http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/High-Level\\_Principles\\_LTI\\_financing\\_by\\_institutional\\_investors.pdf](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/High-Level_Principles_LTI_financing_by_institutional_investors.pdf)

<sup>3130</sup> G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 30 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-climate-and-energy.html>

<sup>3131</sup> G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

<sup>3132</sup> G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Rome) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 21 January 2022. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3133</sup> G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Rome) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

<sup>3134</sup> Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement, UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <https://ukcop26.org/global-coal-to-clean-power-transition-statement/>

<sup>3135</sup> Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 24 November 2021. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance\\_Coding\\_Manual\\_2020.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

To define the key terms of this commitment, “end” refers to the act of making something finish or stop.<sup>3136</sup> “Provision” is understood to refer to the act of supplying or giving something that is needed or wanted by a person, company, or organization, making it available for use.<sup>3137</sup>

“International public finance” is a concept that refers to the transfer or spending of national public revenue abroad.<sup>3138</sup> It has also been defined as “financial interventions by a nation state, or a multilateral organisation, to secure public policy outcomes outside national boundaries.”<sup>3139</sup> Examples can include official development assistance (ODA), non-concessional loans, concessional grants, and other forms of financing and financial resources.<sup>3140</sup> For example, a G20 government would be demonstrating non-compliance with the commitment if it invested in or financed the operations of a new unabated coal plant abroad.

“Abroad” is understood to mean “in or to a foreign country or countries.”<sup>3141</sup> In this commitment, “abroad” signifies that the pledge refers to G20 support for coal power generation outside their geographic jurisdictions (e.g. investing in coal plants in a developing economy). Thus, actions that fall within the parameters of the commitment must pertain to financial resources administered beyond a G20 member’s domestic territory.

In the context of this commitment, “unabated coal” refers to “the use of coal power that is not mitigated with technologies to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, such as Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).”<sup>3142</sup> CCUS technologies seek to reduce emissions by capturing, transporting, or using emissions “as a resource to create valuable products or services or its permanent storage deep underground in geological formations.”<sup>3143</sup> In simple terms, the scope of this commitment covers the use of coal power that is unmitigated by emission-reducing technologies.

Power generation from unabated coal is a major contributor to global warming, rendering it a challenge that calls for its termination, the deployment of clean power, and a transition to a low-carbon energy future. Unabated coal power generation projects often receive direct or indirect government support, making the present commitment topical in the context of compliance by the G20 as a consortium of the world’s largest economies.

It is important to note that the language of the commitment does not preclude G20 members from providing international public financing to new coal power projects *with* CCUS technology. Such contributions would not detract from compliance with the commitment. Furthermore, the term “new” in the commitment signals that G20 leaders intended to terminate *additional* funding to the cause i.e. financing dispersed before the conclusion of the 2021 G20 summit that continues to be used during the compliance cycle (which begins on 1 November 2021) would not compromise the G20 member’s compliance.

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<sup>3136</sup> End, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) Access Date: 24 November 2021.

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

<sup>3137</sup> Provision, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) Access Date: 24 November 2021.

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

<sup>3138</sup> International Public Finance, The Oxford Companion to International Relations (Oxford) 2014. Access Date: 24 November 2021. [https://www.ingekaul.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/International\\_Public\\_Financ\\_Fin.pdf](https://www.ingekaul.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/International_Public_Financ_Fin.pdf)

<sup>3139</sup> Financing the Future: How International Public Finance Should Fund a Global Social Compact to Eradicate Poverty, Overseas Development Institute (London) 12 April 2015. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/9594.pdf>

<sup>3140</sup> Preparatory Process for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations (New York) 12 November 2014. Access Date: 24 November 2021. [https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/12-November\\_Intl-Public-Finance.pdf](https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/12-November_Intl-Public-Finance.pdf)

<sup>3141</sup> Abroad, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) Access Date: 24 November 2021.

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

<sup>3142</sup> Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement, UN Climate Change Conference UK 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 24 November 2021. <https://ukcop26.org/global-coal-to-clean-power-transition-statement/>

<sup>3143</sup> Carbon capture, utilisation and storage, International Energy Agency (I) 8 November 2021. Access Date: 1 December 2021. <https://www.iea.org/fuels-and-technologies/carbon-capture-utilisation-and-storage>

In assessing a G20 member’s compliance with the present commitment, the depth dimension (i.e. the strength of actions required to demonstrate compliance) is qualified by the term “commit.” “Commit” is a high binding commitment verb, and it is interpreted to mean that the G20 leaders intended a definitive course of action beyond verbal affirmations or symbolic, political gestures. The scoring of this commitment is also informed by the specific timeline stipulated: “by the end of 2021.”

Full compliance, or a score of +1, necessitates strong policy action to end the G20 member’s provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation by the end of 2021. Concrete announcements of financial pledges (or reductions therein) to no new financing in this area are required for full compliance.

Partial compliance includes all actions that are less strong than demonstrating full compliance across the commitment. A score of 0 for partial compliance is given to G20 members that take steps to significantly reduce (yet not terminate all) international public financing for new unabated coal power generation by the end of 2021 i.e. continuing such financing in 2022. Alternatively, a score of partial compliance is also assigned to G20 members that end the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad after the end of 2021, but before the beginning of the following G20 leaders’ summit on 30 October 2022.

Non-compliance, denoted by a score of –1, is given to G20 members that take little or no action to reduce their contributions to international public financing for new unabated coal power generation. Actions such as verbal reiterations of support through public statements or participation in international meetings do not evidence compliance with the commitment, which states a pledge to reduce financial contributions to unabated coal power generation. Additionally, a score of –1 is also attributed to G20 members that choose to increase such financing during the compliance cycle.

**Scoring Guidelines**

–1	The G20 member does NOT put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.
0	The G20 member REDUCES the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. AND/OR The G20 member puts an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad AFTER the end of 2021.
+1	The G20 member puts an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

*Compliance Director: Angela Min Yi Hou  
Lead Analyst: Chan-Min Rob*

**Argentina: -1**

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Argentina has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance period, Argentina has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of –1.<sup>3144</sup>

*Analyst: Emma Yebyun Lee*

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<sup>3144</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/>, <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/ciam>, <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

### **Australia: -1**

Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, Australia became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants.<sup>3145</sup> Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3146</sup>

On 4 November 2021, the government attempted a bid to stop the Asian Development Bank from instituting a ban on new investments in coal-fired energy generation.<sup>3147</sup>

Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance period, Australia has not taken concrete actions to comply with this commitment, except its acquiescence to an international initiative of the OECD, its participation in which has not resulted in domestic legislative action. Furthermore, its stance at the Asian Development Bank runs contrary to the present commitment.

Thus, Australia receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Xiaolong (James) Wang*

### **Brazil: -1**

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance cycle, Brazil has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of -1.<sup>3148</sup>

*Analyst: Xiaolong (James) Wang*

### **Canada: 0**

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, Canada became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support

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<sup>3145</sup> Participants' Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3146</sup> Participants' Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3147</sup> Australia foiled in bid to continue financing coal-fired power, Australian Financial Review (Sydney) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 2 February 2022. <https://www.afr.com/politics/federal/australia-foiled-in-bid-to-continue-financing-coal-fired-power-20211104-p595x9>

<sup>3148</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <http://www.brazil.gov.br/>, <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br>, <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

for unabated coal-fired power plants.<sup>3149</sup> Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.

On 1 November 2021, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced up to CAD1 billion in funding for the Climate Investment Funds Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program, which aims to help developing countries transition from coal-fired electricity to clean power as “quickly as possible.”<sup>3150</sup> The funding strives to accelerate the retirement of existing coal mines and power plants while enabling new green energy economic initiatives.

On 4 November 2021, Canada signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>3151</sup> Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3152</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Canada has taken actions to reaffirm its commitment to end the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad, but not by the end of 2021 as per the timeframe stipulated in the present commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Lauren Hill*

### **China: -1**

China has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 12 December 2021, in the Declaration on China-Africa Cooperation on Combating Climate Change, China committed to “not build new coal-fired power projects abroad” and increase investment in low-emission projects in Africa.<sup>3153</sup>

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<sup>3149</sup> Participants' Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3150</sup> Prime Minister Trudeau announces enhanced and ambitious climate action to cut pollution at the COP26 summit, Prime Minister of Canada (Glasgow) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 13 January 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2021/11/01/prime-minister-trudeau-announces-enhanced-and-ambitious-climate>

<sup>3151</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3152</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3153</sup> Declaration on China – Africa Cooperation on Combating Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 2 December 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022.

[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/wjdt\\_665385/2649\\_665393/202112/t20211203\\_10461772.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/202112/t20211203_10461772.html)

China has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Although China has reaffirmed its commitment to end the provision of international public finance for new coal power projects abroad, China has not realized this commitment through action nor stipulated a deadline therein. Therefore, China has not complied with its pledge to end such funding by the end of 2021 as per the timeframe provided in the present commitment.

Thus, China receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Jun Yi Liu*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 4 November 2021, France signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>3154</sup> Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3155</sup>

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3156</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3157</sup>

France has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. France has taken actions to reaffirm its commitment to end the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad, but not by the end of 2021 as per the timeframe stipulated in the present commitment.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Lauren Hill*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 4 November 2021, Germany signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>3158</sup> Parties to the statement committed to “end

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<sup>3154</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3155</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3156</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3157</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3158</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>



new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3159</sup>

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3160</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Germany has taken actions to reaffirm its commitment to end the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad, and has halted coal financing since 2014.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jebo Cho*

### **India: -1**

India has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

India has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance period, India has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

Thus, India receives a score of -1.<sup>3161</sup>

*Analyst: Vismay Buch*

### **Indonesia: -1**

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Indonesia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance period, Indonesia has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of -1.<sup>3162</sup>

*Analyst: Vismay Buch*

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<sup>3159</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3160</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3161</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.india.gov.in/>, <https://moef.gov.in/en/>, <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

<sup>3162</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.indonesia.go.id/>, <https://www.menlhk.go.id/>, <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

### Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 4 November 2021, Italy signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>3163</sup> Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3164</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Italy has taken actions to reaffirm its commitment to end the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad, but not by the end of 2021 as per the timeframe stipulated in the present commitment.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Hossen Alyazgi*

### Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, Japan became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants. Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3165</sup>

On 5 November 2021, the government pledged PHP25 million to buy out coal-fired power plants in the Philippines and Indonesia.<sup>3166</sup> As the first grant provided to the Asian Development Bank’s Energy Transition Mechanism, the grant will “provide a blended finance mechanism to incentivize the early retirement of coal-fired power assets” and “invest in the growth and expansion of renewable power.”

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<sup>3163</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3164</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3165</sup> Participants' Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3166</sup> Japan commits P1.26 billion to retire Philippine coal plants, The Philippine Star (Manila) 5 November 2021. Access Date: 12 February 2022. <https://www.philstar.com/business/2021/11/05/2138989/japan-commits-p126-billion-retire-philippine-coal-plants>

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3167</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Although it has invested in helping developing countries reduce dependence on coal, Japan has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to end its provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad within the timeframe of the compliance cycle. Additionally, Japan’s acquiescence to international initiatives has not resulted in domestic legislative action.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Jun Yi Liu*

### **Korea: -1**

Korea has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, Korea became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants. Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3168</sup>

Korea has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Korea has not taken any actions within the compliance period to align with the present commitment, except its acquiescence to an international initiative of the OECD, its participation in which has not resulted in domestic legislative action.

Thus, Korea receives a score of -1.<sup>3169</sup>

*Analyst: Jebu Cho*

### **Mexico: -1**

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance cycle, Mexico has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

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<sup>3167</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3168</sup> Participants' Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3169</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://english1.president.go.kr>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://www.nytimes.com>, and <http://english.motie.go.kr>.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3170</sup>

*Analyst: Emma Yehyun Lee*

**Russia: -1**

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance cycle, Russia has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment.

Thus, Russia receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3171</sup>

*Analyst: Hossen Alyazgi*

**Saudi Arabia: +1**

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Saudi Arabia has not invested in unabated coal energy.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of  $+1$ .

*Analyst: Halit Selim Erdogan*

**South Africa: -1**

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

South Africa has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance cycle, South Africa has not taken any action nor made any policy pledges to comply with this commitment.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of  $-1$ .<sup>3172</sup>

*Analyst: Hannah Wu*

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<sup>3170</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.gob.mx/sre/en>, <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.gob.mx/semarnat>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

<sup>3171</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: [https://www.bu.edu/gdp/files/2021/07/GCI\\_PB\\_008\\_FIN.pdf](https://www.bu.edu/gdp/files/2021/07/GCI_PB_008_FIN.pdf), <https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-coal-public-finance-tracker/>, [https://www.gem.wiki/Long\\_Phu\\_Power\\_Centre#cite\\_note-36](https://www.gem.wiki/Long_Phu_Power_Centre#cite_note-36), [http://vepg.vn/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/MOIT\\_Report\\_58\\_BC\\_BCT.pdf](http://vepg.vn/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/MOIT_Report_58_BC_BCT.pdf), <https://www.marketforces.org.au/research/vietnam/long-phu-1/>, <https://veb.ru/en/press-center/35481/>, <https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CT2021Russia.pdf>

<sup>3172</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://www.dmr.gov.za/>, <https://www.gov.za/>, <http://www.energy.gov.za/home.html>, <https://unfccc.int/gcse?q=south%20Africa>, <https://www.bbc.com/>

### **Turkey: -1**

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, Turkey became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants. Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3173</sup>

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Within the timeframe of the compliance cycle, Turkey has not taken any action nor made any policy commitments to comply with this commitment, except its acquiescence to an international initiative of the OECD, its participation in which has not resulted in domestic legislative action.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of -1.<sup>3174</sup>

*Analyst: Halit Selim Erdogan*

### **United Kingdom: 0**

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, the UK became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants. Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3175</sup>

On 1 November 2021, the UK hosted the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), at which the UK convened a coalition of 190 countries and organizations to announce commitments to phase out coal power.<sup>3176</sup> The UK also launched and co-chaired the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the world’s largest alliance on phasing out coal.<sup>3177</sup>

On 4 November 2021, the UK signed the COP26 Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition. Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international

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<sup>3173</sup> Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3174</sup> This score of non-compliance was determined after searching the following websites: <https://unfccc.int/>, <https://www.kapsarc.org/>, <https://www.bbc.com>, <https://www.arabnews.com/>, <https://globalenergymonitor.org/>, <https://ukcop26.org/>, and <https://www.ft.com/>.

<sup>3175</sup> Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3176</sup> COP26: Countries promise coal phase-out and end to fossil fuel finance, NewScientist (London) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 10 May 2022. <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2296341-cop26-countries-promise-coal-phase-out-and-end-to-fossil-fuel-finance/>

<sup>3177</sup> End of coal in sight as UK secures ambitious commitments at COP26 summit, UK Government (London) 3 November 2021. Access Date: 10 May 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/end-of-coal-in-sight-as-uk-secures-ambitious-commitments-at-cop26-summit>

unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3178</sup>

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3179</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. Despite being the host of COP26 and spearheading various multilateral initiatives, the UK has not demonstrated concrete action to stop investing in coal power generation domestically and abroad. Its acquiescence to international initiatives has not resulted in domestic legislative action.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Xiaolong (James) Wang*

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

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 22 October 2021, the United States became a participant in the legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants. Article 6 of the Agreement prohibits participants from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment, materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3180</sup>

On 1 November 2021, President Joe Biden pledged financial support towards the Climate Investment Funds’ Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program, which aims to help developing countries transition from coal-fired electricity to clean power as “quickly as possible.” The funding strives to accelerate the retirement of existing coal mines and power plants while enabling new green energy economic initiatives.<sup>3181</sup>

On 4 November 2021, the United States signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. Twenty-three Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end

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<sup>3178</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3179</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3180</sup> Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3181</sup> CIF Begins Historic \$2.5B Coal Transition Pilot in Four Developing Countries, Climate Investment Funds (Washington DC) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 10 May 2022. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/cif-begins-historic-25b-coal-transition-pilot-four-developing-countries>

of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3182</sup>

On 10 December 2021, President Biden announced an immediate halt to new American federal support for international coal plants and other carbon-intensive projects, except in the case of compelling national security concerns, foreign policy considerations, or the emergence of new needs to expand energy access in vulnerable areas.<sup>3183</sup>

On 9 March 2022, Congress approved USD1.5 billion in international climate finance as a part of the government’s USD1.5 trillion omnibus spending bill, intended to help developing countries transition away from fossil fuels – including coal.<sup>3184</sup>

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3185</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3186</sup>

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. The United States has taken concrete actions to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. In particular, President Biden’s announcement in December 2021 demonstrates strong compliance with the present commitment.

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

*Analyst: Lauren Hill*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.

On 1 November 2021, the EU adopted new restrictions enacted by a legally non-binding Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and agreed to end support for unabated coal-fired power plants.<sup>3187</sup> Article 6 of the Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal-Related Transactions prohibits the EU from providing officially supported export credits or tied aid to “new coal-fired electricity generation plants or parts thereof, comprising all components, equipment,

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<sup>3182</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 7 February 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3183</sup> Biden Halts Federal Aid to New Fossil Fuel Projects Overseas, Bloomberg News (Washington DC) 10 December 2021. Access Date: 8 May 2022. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-12-10/biden-halts-federal-aid-to-coal-oil-and-gas-projects-overseas?sref=vdNmoUVL>

<sup>3184</sup> Congress Clears \$1.5 Trillion Spending Bill, Including Ukraine Aid, The New York Times (Washington DC) 10 March 2022. Access Date: 23 April 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/10/us/politics/senate-spending-bill-approved.html>

<sup>3185</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3186</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communique.html>

<sup>3187</sup> Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

materials and services (including the training of personnel) directly required for the construction and commissioning of such power stations” unless certain conditions are met.<sup>3188</sup>

On 4 November 2021, the European Investment Bank signed the Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.<sup>3189</sup> Parties to the statement committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”<sup>3190</sup>

On 15 March 2022, the European Council adopted conclusions on export credits that “stresses that such adaptation of export policies would combine measures to phase out support to projects in the fossil fuel energy sector..., incentives to enhance support to environmentally sustainable projects, and more transparency to monitor the progress.”<sup>3191</sup> The EU “calls on the [EU] Commission to launch a discussion with the Participants to the OECD Arrangement in order to reach an agreement on ending officially supported export credits for projects in the fossil fuel energy sector, beyond coal and including oil and natural gas projects, unless in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

On 27 May 2022, G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers met in Berlin.<sup>3192</sup> In their communiqué, the Ministers recognized that “phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach” and committed to “end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.”

The EU has partially complied with its commitment to put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021. The EU has taken actions to reaffirm its commitment in global initiatives, but has not taken concrete action within its jurisdiction to end such investments by the end of 2021, as per the timeframe stipulated in the present commitment.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Hannah Wu*

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<sup>3188</sup> Participants’ Agreement to Limit Support for Coal Related Transactions, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 1 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. [https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20\(02-11-2021\).pdf](https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/documents/Participants%20agreement%20on%20coal-fired%20power%20plants%20(02-11-2021).pdf)

<sup>3189</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3190</sup> Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition, United Nations Climate Change Conference United Kingdom 2021 (Glasgow) 4 November 2021. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://ukcop26.org/statement-on-international-public-support-for-the-clean-energy-transition/>

<sup>3191</sup> The Council Adopted Conclusions on Export Credits, The Council of the European Union (Strasbourg) 15 March 2022. Access Date: 14 May 2022. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/03/15/the-council-adopted-conclusions-on-export-credits/>

<sup>3192</sup> G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Berlin) 27 May 2022. Access Date: 12 June 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2022-communiqué.html>