The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report
28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

Prepared by
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and the G7 Research Group
7 March 2023 (updated from 22 February 2023)

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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18. Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment

“Through our Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, we aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.”

*Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué*

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**Background**

Concern for global infrastructure has featured prominently in G7 summit declarations for nearly two decades. The creation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016 served as a catalyst for a reimagination of infrastructure investment. SDG 9 is “to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.”

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented shock to global manufacturing, disrupting the flows of supply and demand for goods. The manufacturing growth rate in least-developed countries grew only by 1.2 per cent in 2020 in comparison to 8.7 per cent in 2019. The uneven diffusion of the pandemic has given way to an uneven rebound in manufacturing and innovation, exposing significant vulnerabilities to contemporary supply chain patterns. Furthermore, the increasing material consequences of the climate crisis are testing global infrastructure systems, particularly in least-developed countries.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members promoted investment in infrastructure to stimulate growth, improve trade and boost business on the African continent. This initiative was a result of cooperation with the United Nations and African leaders on the Africa Action Plan, addressing “escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment and the continued marginalization of Africa.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 members “committed to working with Africans to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public-private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs and support of investment funds.”

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At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, G8 members continued their focus on African infrastructure investment and committed to “explore and identify … the further steps it can take together or individually, in collaboration with the private sector, international financial institutions (IFIs) and other international organizations to facilitate institutional investment flows into bankable trade-related infrastructure projects in developing countries.”

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 members pledged to “[work] with governments and citizens in Africa to enhance governance and transparency, improve infrastructure, notably in the energy sector, eliminate trade barriers, facilitate trade and investment and strengthen the responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and the revenues they generate.” They also welcomed a New Partnership for Africa’s Development in the process of reforming the Africa Partnership Forum.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, commitments regarding infrastructure were reframed to concern the global economy; G7 members committed to “foster growth … supporting private investment with a business-friendly climate especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, ensuring an appropriate level of public investment, promoting quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector and increasing productivity by further implementing ambitious structural reforms.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members restructured infrastructure in the context of the SDGs. They released the five Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment “so as to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth and to enhance resilience in our society, as well as to contribute to the global efforts for the SDGs.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members “[agreed] on the importance of improving the quality of public finances, including by prioritizing high-quality investment, such as in infrastructures,” particularly on the African continent.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members committed to “promoting smart, sustainable and high-quality investments, such as in infrastructure, to boost growth and productivity and create quality jobs.” G7 members also announced the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovating Financing for Development, promoting investment “in quality infrastructure with open access.”

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members committed to “develop a new partnership to build back better for the world, through a step change in our approach to … infrastructure financing, notably on quality infrastructure and investment, to strengthen partnerships with developing countries and help meet their infrastructure needs.” Members introduced the pledge as the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative.

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2516 G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html)
2517 G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html)
2519 G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html)
2520 G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html)
2521 The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html)
2522 Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 24 September 2022. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html)
At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged to “collectively [mobilize] up to USD600 billion in public and private investments with a particular focus on quality infrastructure over the next five years.” This commitment, named the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), is a response from the G7 members to China’s Belt and Road Initiative and builds upon the B3W initiative introduced at the 2021 Cornwall Summit. Members further committed to “deepen collaboration among MDBs [multilateral development banks] and DFIs [development finance institutions], by pooling forces with a particular focus on project preparation capabilities and aligning support for policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable infrastructure investments.”

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members pledged that through the PGII, they “aim to mobilize USD600 billion over the next five years to narrow the global investment gap.” The PGII aims to raise USD600 billion in “private and public funds … to finance needed infrastructure in developing countries and counter China’s older, multi trillion-dollar Belt and Road project.” This commitment consists of five dimensions that should guide infrastructure investment mobilization to narrow the global investment gap: 1) sustainability, 2) inclusivity, 3) climate-resilience, 4) intensified cooperation and 5) democratic values.

“Infrastructure” refers to the “system of public works in a country, state or region including [but not limited to] roads, utility lines and public buildings.” In the context of this commitment, improving infrastructure can refer to building rural roads and creating safe transport methods that improve access to schools or health facilities, improving digital connectivity and implementing solar development projects — among other avenues.

“Mobilize” is understood as “to marshal [resources] for action.” In the context of this commitment, G7 members should move USD600 billion within the next five years in order to address the insufficient investment and inadequate infrastructure plans in countries that require infrastructure capacity development. For this compliance period, members are together expected to mobilize at least one fifth of that amount or USD120 billion.

“Global investment gap” refers to the disparity in funds provided to address many low and middle-income countries’ lack of access to high quality financing that can aid in meeting long-term infrastructure investment needs. In the context of this commitment, G7 members should aim to narrow this global investment disparity by allocating their committed USD600 billion to support infrastructures in need.

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2526 G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communique.html

2527 G7 pledges to invest $600 billion into infrastructure for developing countries, World Economic Forum (Geneva) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 2 October 2022. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/06/g7-pledges-invest-600-billion-infrastucture-developing-countries/


“Sustainable” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”2532 In the context of this commitment, examples of sustainable infrastructure include but are not limited to: infrastructure projects developed with the aim of withstanding pandemics, economic shocks or natural disasters, infrastructure projects prioritize long-term adaptability and resilience and restructuring infrastructure projects to account for changes in migration.

“Inclusive” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure in which “all parties are included in the discussion and decision making process taking into account relative capabilities.”2533 As such, in the context of this commitment, infrastructure projects should aim to enhance social inclusivity by engaging with local and national actors to enact policy that guides projects or ensure that infrastructure is improving access to job opportunities, education and health for marginalized groups, among other examples.

“Resilient” infrastructure is understood as infrastructure that is constructed with the “capacity of to recover from a disturbance.”2534 Thus, a “climate resilient” infrastructure is an infrastructure with the capacity to recover from climate-induced disturbances such as natural disasters. Examples of “climate resilient” infrastructure could include projects that reduce the risks or vulnerabilities posed by climate change or projects that account for climate migration.

“Intensified cooperation” is understood as a renewed or fortified “action or process of working together to the same end.”2535 In the context of this commitment, it refers to efforts to strengthen partnerships between G7 members and other states in order to mobilize USD 600 billion to close the investment gap.

“Democratic values” refer to the following as declared by the UN Commission on Human Rights in 2002: “respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, freedom of association, freedom of expression and opinion, access to power and its exercise in accordance with the rule of law, the holding of periodic free and fair elections by universal suffrage and by secret ballot as the expression of the will of the people, a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations, the separation of powers, the independence of the judiciary, transparency and accountability in public administration and free, independent and pluralistic media.”2536 In the context of this commitment, infrastructure investment should be made to promote democratic values; this can include: accessible transportation that prevents disenfranchisement, building broadband Internet access, and working alongside partners that prioritize democratic values.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in at least four of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. Strong action entails any public and/or private investment mobilization that supports infrastructure to narrow the global investment gap. Public investment may take the form of foreign aid or other financial contributions. Mobilization of private sector investment may take the form of loan financing programs organized by MDBs and DFIs to encourage businesses to invest in emerging markets and developing countries. Such policies may be issued by an executive or a national legislature. Both the creation of new policy or the amelioration of current initiatives will count toward fulfillment of these two dimensions.

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Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action to mobilize investment in two to three of the five dimensions: sustainability, inclusivity, climate resilience, intensified cooperation and democratic values. Weak actions will not count towards completion of the three of the five dimensions. In the context of this commitment, weak action includes any verbal affirmations that a member will mobilize investment, attendance at international meetings to discuss fund allocation and sharing information on prospective investment mobilization.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if one of the following scenarios takes place: the G7 member exemplifies demonstrable investment in one or fewer of the aforementioned five dimensions or the G7 member exemplifies investment in none of the aforementioned five dimensions. For example, if a member mobilizes no investment to close the global investment gap or the member’s investment only advances a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure while actively working against inclusivity, intensified cooperation and democratic values, then the member will be assigned a non-compliance score.

![Scoring Guidelines](image)

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 28 October 2022, Canada announced CAD168 million in funding at the A Prosperous Africa: Food Security, Climate Change and Economic Cooperation session during the Canada-African Union Commission High-Level Dialogue. Paper 7 Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly met with representatives of the African Union. Paper 8 Both sides expressed interest in developing deeper and more secure economic ties. The Canadian delegation also highlighted the importance of the proliferation of democratic values.

On 13 November 2022, the Prime Minister’s office and the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) released their 45th Anniversary Commemorative Summit Joint Statement. Paper 5 The communication expressed their collective desire to strengthen cooperation on food supplies and agricultural development, as well as Canada’s willingness towards building an ASEAN-Canada Trust Fund.

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On 16 November 2022, Canada announced numerous investments in developing countries. Canada will invest CAD750 million in paid-in capital for the development finance institution, FinDev Canada to “help support sustainable infrastructure needs.” On the matters of health and the pandemic, Canada is committing CAD15 million to strengthening vaccine production in Latin America and the Caribbean, CAD15 million for the mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub, and CAD50 million to the Pandemic Fund, which looks at preventing and responding to pandemics. In terms of aiding the preservation of ecosystems, Canada is investing CAD three million to help Indonesia restore its blue carbon ecosystems, CAD10 million to Oceans for Prosperity, CAD15 million to Indonesia for research and policy implementation to mitigate flood impacts, and CAD20 million to protect mangroves in Indonesia.

On 19 November 2022, Canada, alongside other Economic Leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, outlined new resolutions to improve sustainable infrastructure in the region, with a particular focus on digital infrastructure. The key aspect of these investments is to improve connectivity amongst members.

On 27 November 2022, Minister Joly launched the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Among numerous initiatives, Canada has committed CAD2.3 billion to support infrastructure projects in the region.

On 30 November 2022, the Canadian government promised further investment in the Indo-Pacific Region. Canada will contribute more from the Canada Climate Finance Commitment, on top of previously allocated CAD1.26 billion, towards helping partner countries recover economically, build infrastructure, and develop inclusively and sustainably. Canada will also prioritize the area in its Powering Past Coal Alliance, facilitating the nations’ transition to cleaner energy. In addition, Canada will aid the development of digital infrastructure to enhance trust and security in the digital economy while stressing the importance of democratic values and rules-based trade.

On 16 December 2023, Minister Joly and Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, announced CAD255 million to “help developing countries build a strong future, including by fighting climate change, protecting nature and supporting resilient local economies.”

On 9 January 2023, Harjit S. Sajjan, Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada, announced that Canada has “committed an additional CAD25 million in funding in response to the flooding in Pakistan, which will support development projects focused on recovery, reconstruction and resilience.” The funding will support the Government of Pakistan’s Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework.

On 13 January 2023, Harjit S. Sajjan Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada announced CAD45 million to the Pan-American Health

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Organization for the Latin America and Caribbean Region CAD70 million to the United Nations Children’s Fund globally as part of Canada’s signature Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity.  

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Canada has supported sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through donations and projects abroad. Canada has focused on inclusive infrastructure by promoting digital infrastructure in regions with less access. Canada has also showcased its use democratic values through numerous joint initiatives and infrastructure discussions abroad. In total, Canada has mobilized approximately CAD3 billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, the National Council for Development and International Solidarity announced large-scale French negotiations with African states regarding the use of France’s Special Drawing Rights at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to fund initiatives such as French Funds for the Global Environment and the International Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission. This mission focuses on the development of agricultural infrastructures to accelerate the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient food systems, working alongside public and private actors, including international organizations.

On 8 July 2022, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna met with Naledi Pandor, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, and announced EUR3 billion in private French investment in South Africa. Minister Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the ongoing development of South African health infrastructure and the clean energy transition.

On 21 September 2022, President Emmanuel Macron announced an additional EUR300 million in funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, bringing France’s total to EUR1.6 billion for this cycle. This fund aims to strengthen global health infrastructure.

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On 4 October 2022, Minister of State for Development, Francophonie and International Partnerships Chrysoula Zacharopoulou attended the launch of various democratic initiatives operated jointly by France and South Africa.\textsuperscript{2552} Minister Zacharopoulou met with South African Deputy Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation Candith Mashego-Dlamini to discuss French investment in the Just Energy Transition Partnership in South Africa.

On 14 October 2022, Minister Zacharopoulou called for aid reform, with a greater emphasis on IMF trust funds such as the Resilience and Sustainability Trust.\textsuperscript{2553} Approximately 20 per cent of France’s USD37.6 billion of IMF Special Drawing Rights have been donated to IMF trust funds. Financial contributions to the Resilience and Sustainability Trust promote climate resilience and sustainability in middle-income countries.

On 28 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed France’s continued commitment towards investment in Ukraine, citing the donation of EUR2 billion for housing rehabilitation, bridge repair and electricity generation.\textsuperscript{2554} These funds aim to strengthen Ukrainian infrastructure damaged by the ongoing Russian war in Ukraine. The Ministry also announced the mobilization of EUR30 million to support nongovernmental organizations working to meet the needs of Ukraine, targeting building insulation, health and logistical support. This mobilization aids private sector investment in Ukrainian infrastructure, working with 17 private organizations.

On 3 November 2022, Minister Colonna reaffirmed France’s commitment to the Berlin Process Summit for the Western Balkans.\textsuperscript{2555} This initiative has increased cooperation between the European Union and the western Balkan states in infrastructure development. The Minister has also reaffirmed France’s commitment to improve cybersecurity infrastructure in Montenegro.

On 11 November 2022, Minister Colonna met with the African Union Commission, private financiers, and private businesses to make plans for a Euro-African fertilizer partnership.\textsuperscript{2556} Partners agreed to cooperate on the development of fertilizer production capacities in Europe and Africa through European financing and intercontinental private-sector dialogue.

On 14 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty committed EUR20 million in subsidies to the Global Shield Against Climate Risks for 2023.\textsuperscript{2557}

On 14 November 2022, France announced that it will also mobilize EUR8 million for the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative in 2023. This investment will support and protect developing economies vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly in terms of infrastructure destruction.

On 23 November 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs announced the delivery of 100 generators to Ukraine, in addition to the 85 generators already sent to Ukraine and Moldova since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as part of a wider European Union delivery totalling 500 generators.

On 29 November 2022, Minister of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire and the French Development Agency granted an additional loan of EUR100 million to Ukraine, in part to maintain public services and infrastructure in the country.

On 1 December 2022, France committed EUR1 billion support package for Ukrainian businesses. Subsidized loans and other aid will be granted to businesses of all sizes and will help Ukraine’s private sector to support the nation’s economic stability.

On 7 and 8 December 2022, Minister Delegate for Foreign Trade, Economic Attractiveness and French Nationals Abroad Olivier Becht traveled to Poland in an effort to coordinate the French and Polish private sectors for the purpose of assisting Poland’s clean energy transition.

On 13 December 2022, France and Ukraine co-chaired the international conference in support of the Ukrainian people in Paris, which included 47 states and 24 private international organizations. The conference resulted in the commitment of EUR1 billion for emergency assistance, primarily for energy, food supplies, water, healthcare and transportation infrastructure. This conference intensified cooperation between private and public sector actors in response to the challenges faced by Ukraine over the winter months.

On 18-22 December 2022, Minister Zacharopoulou traveled to the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Brazzaville, she reiterated France’s desire to cooperate with the Republic of Congo in environmental conservation and parallel infrastructure projects. During her visit, the French Development Agency confirmed funding for a sustainable land use program in the Republic of Congo. Intensified

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cooperation between the Republic of Congo and France, as well as funding from the French Development Agency, will support environmentally conscious development in the Republic of Congo.

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. France has promoted a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure abroad by supporting clean energy transitions, initiating climate-centered infrastructure strategies and funding other transitions to climate-conscious, sustainable infrastructures. France has promoted inclusive infrastructure by protecting those most vulnerable to ongoing crises — particularly Russia’s ongoing war on Ukraine. France has also showcased its commitment to intensified cooperation and democratic values by engaging in dialogues and conferences to support developing countries. In total, France has mobilized around EUR5 billion to support infrastructure development.

Analyst: Angus MacKellar

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 18 July 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz delivered a speech at the 13th Petersberg Climate Dialogue reaffirming Germany’s dedication to global climate protection.2565 Chancellor Scholz cited the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment and emphasized the necessity for “a joint global effort – by industrialized countries, developing countries and emerging economies.” Chancellor Scholz thus called upon the cooperation of G7 member states and partner nations to combat the threat of climate change.

On 4 August 2022, the state-owned KfW Development Bank announced a contribution of EUR45 million to Partech Africa II on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).2566 Partech Africa is a fund launched in 2018 that invests in companies throughout nine African countries. The additional funding aims to further accelerate Africa’s rapidly growing technology market and support African companies.

On 13 September 2022, the Federal Government initiated the first G7 Ministers’ Meeting on Urban Development to promote sustainable urban development.2567 Chancellor Scholz stressed the importance of cooperation among the G7 member states in achieving “progress towards an equitable world.” Sustainable urban development improves accessibility to “excellent schools and universities, first-rate childcare, functional public transport and cycling paths, attractive public spaces,” among other benefits.

On 26 September 2022, the Federal Foreign Office hosted the G7 conference “Strengthening Democracy – Towards Resilient Institutions and Societies in the G7 and Africa.”2568 In her opening speech, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock detailed the shortcomings of modern-day democracy, and the challenges of implementing

democratic principles given the sociopolitical states of many African states.\textsuperscript{2569}\, Minister Baerbock called upon members to “find solutions together to these different challenges” and advocate for democracy in Africa, “because it’s the only form of government which allows all citizens to make their voices heard.”

On 7 October 2022, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced its intention to invest more than EUR180 million toward combating climate change and water infrastructure development in Jordan.\textsuperscript{2570} The BMZ will collaborate with other international donors to assist the construction of a desalination plant that will bolster water supply security in one of the world’s most water-poor countries.

On 20 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR100 million to be distributed over the next two years for developing sustainable social and economic growth in Nigeria.\textsuperscript{2571} The funds program focuses support on four different areas: small and medium-sized enterprises, the agricultural sector, women’s employment and the development of renewable energy. Development Minister Svennja Schulze lists “new jobs, less poverty and more opportunities for people to take control of their lives” as benefits of investing in Nigeria.

On 27 October 2022, the BMZ committed EUR39.5 million to Rwanda, further cementing the Rwandan-German Climate and Development Partnership.\textsuperscript{2572} The funds will support infrastructure projects, resource-conserving energy supply expansions and sustainable waste management. The projects are expected to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events and improve the health of local communities.

On 28 October 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR130 million to support crisis resilience in Senegal through promoting employment, modernizing the healthcare system and expanding renewable energies.\textsuperscript{2573} Germany specifically encouraged the development of a clean public transport system in the city of Dakar through investment in low-emission, climate-friendly vehicles. The funds broadly aim to prepare Senegal for future economic shocks, create social protection and prevent future pandemics.

On 3 November 2022, the BMZ and the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) voiced Germany’s support for green development in Egypt.\textsuperscript{2574} Government officials of Germany and Egypt signed declarations of intent to collaborate in building a sustainable green hydrogen value chain, investing in green hydrogen-specific infrastructure projects and encouraging trade in liquefied natural gas. State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth described the collaboration as a reflection of the relationship between developed and developing countries: “The new global green hydrogen economy must be designed in a way that also benefits emerging and developing economies.”


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On 4 November 2022, the BMZ and the BMWK pledged EUR216 million and EUR136 million respectively to Peru for the purpose of climate change mitigation. The funds will go toward developing sustainable public transportation systems and combating forest crimes in the Amazon rainforest, among other investments in climate projects. The projects are expected to reduce carbon emissions, protect indigenous communities and mitigate the effects of climate change in Peru.

On 17 November 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR84 million to Tanzania in support of the introduction of universal health insurance to Tanzanians. Alongside the BMZ’s funding, Germany also pledged to provide services specifically targeting the health of mothers and children. Overall, the joint negotiations aim to benefit poorer, marginalized communities within Tanzania and promote social equality.

On 25 November 2022, the BMZ announced a commitment of EUR94 million to Zambia as a signal of Germany’s support for the African nation’s reform efforts and commitment to democratic values. The funds will help lessen the burden of Zambia’s public debt, as well as promote innovation and adaptation within Zambia’s large farming community. According to Development Minister Svenja Schulze, the joint development cooperation both addresses the effects of climate change and “supports President Hakainde Hichilema’s democratic reform agenda.”

On 30 November 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR80 million to Ghana, highlighting Germany’s support for sustainable growth in the African nation by developing “a socially just and climate-neutral economy.” The funding specifically focuses on smaller companies and renewable energies, with the aim of increasing the accessibility of vocational training and employment opportunities in Ghana.

On 5 December 2022, Vice Chancellor Robert Habeck commenced a trip to Namibia and South Africa to showcase Germany’s support for climate neutrality in the southern African region. Habeck stated, “We want to intensify cooperation and expand partnerships, especially with an eye to sustainable development.”

On 11 December 2022, the BMZ committed approximately EUR112 million to Kenya, establishing concrete commitments to the German-Kenyan Climate and Development Partnership. The funds will go toward promoting vocational training, “developing renewable energies, expanding the electricity network, establishing hydrogen production and creating new jobs.”

On 13 December 2022, the BMZ announced its intention to contribute EUR60 million to the African Union for the purpose of expanding infrastructure, promoting gender equality, and addressing the impact of

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COVID-19. The funds aim to create new jobs, expand opportunities for women and bolster preparedness for future pandemics in Africa.

On 17 December 2022, Germany announced a commitment of EUR29 million to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Accelerator Partnership. The new initiative was launched at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference as a collaboration between Germany and Colombia to support the implementation of a global biodiversity framework in developing countries. State Secretary Flasbarth promoted the partnership as “a joint initiative involving both developing and industrialized countries.”

On 9 January 2023, the BMZ committed EUR84 million in additional funding for Pakistan to aid in addressing the infrastructure damage caused by climate-related events last year and to help in adapting to climate change.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Germany has invested in various projects aimed at bolstering the economies and social equality of developing countries, from contributing funds toward improving public services to financially supporting private companies. Furthermore, Germany heavily vocalizes its democratic values in international interactions and actively seeks collaboration with other countries to advance sustainability economically, socially and environmentally. In total, Germany has mobilized around EUR1 billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mia Xie

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 5 July 2022, Undersecretary Benedetto Della Vedova reaffirmed Italy’s full political, military, and financial support for the reconstruction of Ukraine and its infrastructure at the Lugano Conference.

On 6 July 2022, Undersecretary Manlio Di Stefano reaffirmed Italy’s commitment to expand economic relations with South-East Asia at the closing ceremony of the High-Level Dialogue on economic relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Italy. The forum hosted over 2,000 representatives.

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from Italian institutions, ASEAN countries, and the private sector in Kuala Lumpur and focused on the themes of “aerospace, economy, green technologies, and ‘smart technologies.’”

On 14 July 2022, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni spoke at the virtual event “Towards an inclusive and sustainable recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean,” and reaffirmed Italy’s interest in helping the regions make “green transitions.” Deput Minister Sereni also highlighted active investments by Italian companies in Latin American “renewables, power networks, sustainable mobility, and green hydrogen.”

On 23 August 2022, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) Ambassador Ettore Francesco Sequi reaffirmed Italy’s pledge of part of its Special Drawing Rights to “more vulnerable economies” in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 19 September 2022, Italian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Maurizio Massari signed an Italy-Caribbean Development Bank agreement on the “Programme supporting sustainable development projects in Caribbean Community countries” which will provide EUR50 million in aid credits and EUR2.5 million in donations to fund sustainable development projects with a focus on “agriculture, energy, management of coastal zones and water resources, transport, social housing, and healthcare.”

On 3 October 2022, the Italian Embassy in Dar es Salaam, the Italian Trade Agency, the Ministry of Foreign and the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a business and investment forum for 800 companies in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The conference promoted private investment opportunities to explore economic collaborations in agribusiness, machinery, and infrastructures.

On 8 December 2022, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reaffirmed Italy’s mission to “intensify cooperation with Africa to bring investment and development” in the announcement from the European Commission to allocate EUR307 million to co-finance interconnecting infrastructure between Italy and Tunisia. The new interconnection will be a 200 km submarine power line connecting Europe with Africa and promote renewable energy production.

On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Meloni met with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh at the EU-ASEAN Commemorative Summit, reaffirming cooperation in sectors of “trade, energy transition, culture and defense.”

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Italy has supported sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through its initiative with the Italy-Caribbean Development Bank. However, Italy has not taken strong action to address the need for inclusive

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infrastructure that prioritizes intensified cooperation and democratic values. In total, Italy has mobilized approximately EUR52 million to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Shirley Li

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 1 July 2022, the Ministry of Environment committed to “provide financial support of up to [a half] of the initial investment cost for projects, performing measurement, reporting, and verification for 16 new selected projects for JCM Model Projects of Joint Crediting Mechanism.”

On 27 August 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi participated in the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and committed a sum of USD30 billion in public and private investment “on ‘investment in people’ and ‘quality of growth’” in Africa over the next three years. In addition, the government of Japan will provide USD4 billion in total from public and private contribution for the country’s Green Growth Initiative with Africa, co-fund a maximum of USD5 billion for the African Development Bank, contribute up to USD1 billion to the Global Fund over the next three years to bolster health infrastructure and combat major infectious diseases, and support the African Development Bank with USD300 million with the African Development Bank to increase food production.

On 28 August 2022, the government of Japan, those of the African Union member states and TICAD co-organizers underscored and advocated for both public and private investment in Africa. They are also investing in ameliorating infrastructure such as “transportation and cold chains for rural development to add value to agricultural products and reduce post-harvest loss and food waste.”

On 27-28 August 2022, the government of Japan agreed to mobilise “private investment in renewable energy projects and expansion of geothermal power generation by 110 MW and in transition to hydrogen and other energies [in Africa, to] promote public-private investments [to aid Africa’s] decarbonisation and sustainable development,” and to “contribute US$ 15 million to the World Bank trust fund for the development of green hydrogen, geothermal power and battery storage” and “US$ five million to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) trust fund to promote private investment in renewable energy projects, including in Africa.”

On 25 October 2022, the government of Japan and the government of Uzbekistan established a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and affirmed that JCM will “facilitate [the] diffusion of, among others, leading decarbonizing technologies, products, systems, services and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions” to

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2593 Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tunis) 27 August 2022. Access Date: November 2022. 
https://www.mofa.go.jp/aff/af2/page1e_000469.html

2594 TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tunis) 28 August 2022. Access Date: November 2022. 

reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions and support “sustainable development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

On 30 August 2022, Minister of the Environment Akihiro Nishimura met with Indonesia’s Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan and promised to mobilise “private investment in waste treatment projects in priority areas in Indonesia, such as Bekasi-Karawang-Purwakarta (Bekarpur) and Legok Nangka in West Java Province.”

On 4 November 2022, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi met with Kenya’s Cabinet Secretary and Foreign and Diaspora Affairs Alfred Mutua. Both reaffirmed intentions to continue long-term investment and cooperation. Japan wishes to improve bilateral economic relations “through ‘investment in people’,” promoting democratic values by condemning Russia’s disregard of the international order with the invasion of Ukraine.


On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida announced Japan’s commitment of USD65 billion to infrastructure and finance over the next five years.

On 15 November 2022, Prime Minister Kishida pledged to loan JPY130 billion to Indonesia for its mass transit and highway infrastructure projects.

On 13 December 2022, Japan, alongside other G7 members, condemned Russia’s attack and destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure. They also reaffirmed their commitment to mobilize USD600 billion to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment to implement quality infrastructure by 2027 and continue their work on Just Energy Transitions Partnerships.

On 2 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced the four projects selected for the fourth round of Model Projects of the Joint Crediting Mechanism, which seeks to reduce carbon emissions in developing countries with advanced decarbonizing technologies, Financing Support Programme for 2022. The new projects partner with Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines, and have a maximum estimated greenhouse gas reduction potential of 36,587 total carbon dioxide per year.

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On 14 December 2022, Prime Minister Kishida expressed continuous support for Vietnam’s decarbonization and transition to sustainable energy and the Just Energy Transition Partnership.\textsuperscript{2604} Japan has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. Japan has taken strong action to marshal public and private investment to support sustainable, inclusive, climate resilient, and quality infrastructure projects in emerging markets and developing countries through cooperation and the promotion of democratic values. In total, Japan has mobilized approximately USD ten billion to support infrastructure development.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 14 October 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) published the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission Business Plan 2022 to 2023.\textsuperscript{2605} The Plan allocates GBP28.224 million to aid sustainable development education across the Commonwealth, with a further GBP4.5 million to be matched by university partners. This initiative mobilizes partnership between government and private organizations and highlights equity and climate concerns within development issues. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission supports sustainable development and infrastructure through education, combining the public and private sectors and collaborating closely with the nations of the Commonwealth.

On 19 October 2022, the Department for International Trade announced GBP174.5 million in financing for infrastructure projects in Benin and Togo. Dialogue between the United Kingdom, private international firms, and various African stakeholders in the public and private sectors has accompanied this financing package at the UK-Francophone West and Central Africa Trade and Investment Forum.\textsuperscript{2606}

On 1 November 2022, the FCDO announced the mobilization of GBP6.35 million, partnering with private sector actors to protect Ukrainian infrastructure from cyber-attacks.\textsuperscript{2607} The investment aims to prevent costly damage to Ukraine’s infrastructure by Russian attacks.

On 23 November 2022, United Kingdom representative to the United Nations Ana Baric announced the mobilization of GBP8 billion annually until 2025, in partnership with the private sector, on top of an additional 0.2 per cent of gross national income, to be provided to lesser developed countries. She announced the United

\textsuperscript{2604} The announcement of the Political Declaration on establishing the Just Energy Transition Partnership with Viet Nam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/chi/page1e_000547.html


Kingdom’s commitment to supporting climate resilience and accelerating the transition to sustainable food systems in lesser developed countries.\textsuperscript{2608}

On 14 December 2022, the United Kingdom agreed to the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Vietnam. This partnership, including various public and private members, will finance Vietnam’s transition to Net Zero by 2050 with an initial mobilization of USD15.5 billion.\textsuperscript{2609} The partnership also supports clean-energy employment and the implementation of sustainable infrastructure.

On 14 December 2022, Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment Lord Goldsmith announced the availability of research grants under the Reversing Environmental Degradation in Africa and Asia programme. These funds will provide African and Asian institutions with the means to develop environmental solutions for their regions.\textsuperscript{2610}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The United Kingdom has taken strong action to build a sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure by working on the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Vietnam and financing some of this transition. The United Kingdom has also taken strong action to promote an equitable, democratic value-based and cooperative infrastructure by financing infrastructure projects in Africa and supporting vulnerable infrastructures abroad, particularly Ukraine’s cyberspace infrastructure. In total, the United Kingdom has mobilized approximately GBP23 billion to support infrastructure development.

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

\textit{Analyst: Angus MacKellar}

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 6 July 2022, the US International Development Finance Corporation’s (DFC) CEO Scott Nathan traveled to Honduras to meet with government officials and Honduras’ small and medium-sized business community.\textsuperscript{2611} The visit launched a DFC loan portfolio guaranteed to strengthen private sector investment in Honduras and the Northern Central American region.

On 27 July 2022, Mr. Nathan traveled to Freetown, Sierra Leone to meet with government officials and reaffirm the US commitment to private sector investment in energy and critical infrastructure in Sierra Leone.\textsuperscript{2612} Mr. Nathan met with representatives of TCQ, the developer of the Western Area Power Generation Plant, regarding US financing commitments.

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On 27 July 2022, DFC’s Mr. Nathan traveled to Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria to meet with prospective clients and small businesses to encourage ongoing development investment projects in Nigeria. Mr. Nathan additionally signed a commitment letter with Access Bank, guaranteeing USD280 million in future DFC financing to support economic growth of Nigeria’s private sector.

On 15 August 2022, the DFC announced the disbursement of USD83 million to expand information and communications technology in South Africa. The funding is the first disbursement of a USD300 million loan from the DFC to the African Data Centres to expand network facilities throughout Africa.

On 8 September 2022, the DFC approved 16 new projects totalling USD1.6 billion to advance energy supplies, food security, climate solutions, sustainable affordable housing, digital connectivity and shipping logistics across Eastern Europe and Latin America. The approved projects will focus on key development challenges in low- and lower-middle income countries.

On 21 September 2022, the DFC signed a commitment letter for a USD25 million loan to the advancement of the Golomoti Solar project. The loan will support the construction of the first utility-scale, grid-connected solar energy plant in Malawi.

On 23 September 2022, the DFC and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced a collaboration to provide USD five million in financing and USD10 million in a loan portfolio guarantee to the Conservation International Foundation. The finance intends to help sustainably manage ecosystems in Mexico, Peru, and Colombia by providing capital to businesses seeking to protect and restore ecosystems.

On 13 October 2022, the DFC announced the funding of up to USD40 million in the Energy Entrepreneurs Growth Fund (EEGF). The EEGF aims to use the funds to help increase access to sustainable and affordable off-grid energy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 18 October 2022, DFC’s Mr Nathan traveled to Mumbai, India to meet with private sector leaders advancing economic development in India and the Indo-Pacific region. The meeting highlighted the DCF’s continued partnership and loan issuance to fund clean energy, digital connectivity and supply chains throughout India.

On 19 October 2022, the US Departments of Transportation and Commerce announced a joint US-Ukraine Infrastructure Task Force to help Ukraine rebuild its critical infrastructure and energy resources. The joint task force will facilitate US private sector investment in Ukraine’s post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction.

On 21 October 2022, the DFC and the USAID launched a partnership with Pakistan’s Khushhali Microfinance Bank Ltd. to provide USD25 million in financing to women-led and micro businesses across Pakistan. Of the financing commitment, USD10 million will go towards commercial loans to women-led businesses, whilst USD15 million will go towards commercial loans to micro, small, and medium sized businesses in the Newly Merged Districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine noted that the partnership “underscores [the] DFC’s commitment to supporting the resilience of small businesses that improve lives and enable inclusive growth and employment.”

On 9 November 2022, the DFC hosted the Role of Green Hydrogen in Africa’s Energy Transition at COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. CEO Mr. Nathan met with public and private sector climate leaders and discussed strategies to “scale innovative climate solutions in developing countries, with an emphasis on investments in green hydrogen technology to support energy needs in Africa.” Furthermore, the DFC launched a business proposal financing program to mobilize private sector capital for small and medium enterprises addressing climate adaptation challenges.

On 9 November 2022, USAID announced USD8.5 million in funding to support 22 new solar-powered water pumping projects in Lebanon. The solar projects (to be completed over the next two years) will benefit more than 150 towns and half a million Lebanese citizens by providing reliable access to water.

On 22 November 2022, USAID announced USD1.6 million in funding of the second phase of its Environmental Restoration of the Aral Sea activity, expanding the project from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan. The project will continue to improve climate resilience in affected regions near the Aral Sea, with funding directly supporting the research and development of innovative technologies for planting and irrigation.

On 4 December 2022, DFC COO Agnes Dasewicz traveled to Cape Town, South Africa to participate in the Super Return conference focused on the “role of development finance institutions in African private equity markets.” Ms Dasewicz then traveled to Johannesburg, South Africa to meet with DFC clients and development finance institutions to promote private sector development opportunities, including the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

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On 8 December 2022, DFC’s Mr Nathan traveled to Lviv, Ukraine to meet with U.S. Ambassador Bridget Brink and private sector leaders to strengthen the DFC’s commitment to investment opportunities in Ukraine. Mr. Nathan announced a USD15 million, 10-year loan portfolio guarantee with Bank Lviv, which will support micro, small, and medium sized businesses in Ukraine.

On 14 December 2022, the USAID announced the Health Electrification and Telecommunication Alliance, a five-year commitment to invest more than USD150 million of additional private sector resources to electrify at least 10,000 health facilities across sub-Saharan Africa. The installation of reliable and renewable power will enable digital communications and records management, Internet access, and refrigeration of medical commodities.

On 16 December 2022, the DFC and Mastercard launched a collaboration to provide up to USD50 million in support for organizations in Mastercard’s Community Pass network across Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Mozambique, Mauritania and India. The funding will support private businesses under Mastercard’s Community Pass platform addressing “infrastructure challenges that arise in digitizing rural communities.”

On 21 December 2022, the DFC helped launch the world’s first Orange Bond: IIX’s Women’s Livelihood Bond (WLB5), a new asset class focused on financing women-led small businesses across Asia and Africa. Named after the color of U.N. Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), the Orange Bond Initiative will advance inclusive financing and gender-focused investing in emerging markets and developing countries.

On 29 December 2022, the DFC approved five new projects to support critical infrastructure through a USD465 million investment. Of this fund, USD150 million will be used to support transportation infrastructure in Ecuador, USD100 million will be used to improve sanitation infrastructure globally, USD10 million will be aimed at improving access to quality healthcare, USD30 million will support tech-enabled health, education and financial services in Southeast Asia and USD75 million will be used to expand access to affordable housing for women in India.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The United States has promoted sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure through initiatives like the Energy Entrepreneurs Growth Fund and demonstrated a strong commitment to inclusive infrastructure by aiding marginalized groups in its projects — particularly women and girls. The United States has demonstrated strong action to generate public-private partnerships through intensified cooperation,


democratic values and high standards through various projects initiated by the DFC and USAID. In total, the United States has mobilized approximately USD two billion to support infrastructure development.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap.

On 29 June 2022, the European Investment Bank (EIB) contributed approximately EUR33 million to the Portland Caribbean Fund III. The fund, with a targeted size of approximately EUR318 million, aims to make “privately-negotiated equity and quasi-equity investments” to support companies in the Caribbean. Through the implementation of a multi-country and multi-sector strategy, the investments are expected to facilitate the expansion of eight to ten small businesses in the region.

On 7 July 2022, the EIB announced a proposal to allocate up to USD12 million from the COVID-19 Essential Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Manufacturing in Africa Global Authorisation towards expanding the facilities of local manufacturers in Nigeria and establishing Nigeria’s first API manufacturing plant. The API facilities expect to focus on the production of antimalarial drugs, which will in turn address and mitigate the public health threat of malaria prevalent in Nigeria. On a broader scale, the operation aims to promote public health by improving “the availability and security of pharmaceutical products in Nigeria and the West Africa region,” as well as by bolstering Nigeria’s industry by “reducing dependency on imports.”

On 31 August 2022, the EIB released plans to provide approximately EUR200 million to the Development Bank of Southern Africa for funding eligible projects under the Embedded Generation Investment Programme in South Africa. The projects promote environmental sustainability through investments in renewable energy and the development of low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, leading to significant reductions in carbon emissions.

On 5 September 2022, the EIB introduced a project involving EUR80 million to improve the energy efficiency of Bucharest, Romania’s Sector 2 residential buildings. The investment is the first sub-project under the Romania Municipal EE Programme Loan II: a programme loan of approximately EUR300 million with the purpose of financing energy efficient investments. The project focuses on thermal energy efficiency improvements for 428 buildings (16,688 apartment units), which will in turn reduce energy consumption.

On 7 September 2022, members of Team Europe and the EU, the EIB, the government of Cabo Verde, the African Development Bank and the German development bank KfW inaugurated a port on the island of...

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The project is expected to provide “strategic transport corridors in Africa” and increase the potential of environmentally friendly tourism. Prime Minister of Cabo Verde Ulisses Correia e Silva lauded the port’s contribution to “boosting the island’s economy, attracting private investment, promoting mobility and employment, increasing income and improving conditions for a better future for our young people.”

On 9 September 2022, the EIB and EU confirmed the allocation of EUR95 million to the refurbishing of the M001 Road in Malawi.2639 The rehabilitation of the road aims to improve safety, “reduce transport costs, cut travel time and facilitate agricultural exports from rural communities.” The road will connect Malawi with its neighbouring countries and foster globalization.

On 22 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR141.2 million toward the project Modernisation du Reseau Routier au Tchad. 2642 The project aims to improve the quality of roads in Chad from the capital N’Djamena to the southern border with Cameroon. The rehabilitation, which aims to provide safer roads and climate change resilience, will improve mobility and accessibility to Chad’s nearest seaport, located in Douala, Cameroon.

On 26 September 2022, the EIB signed EUR15 million toward the project Autonom EV Fleet Deployment Romania.2643 Initially announced on 28 June 2022, the project finances the transition toward electric and low emission vehicles in Romania and promotes the use of alternative fuel sources. In turn, the project will improve sustainability and efficiency in Romania’s transport sector, accelerating Romania’s “transition towards zero emission road transport.”

On 28 September 2022, the European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed a new Financial Framework Partnership Agreement (FFPA).2644 Through the FFPA, the EU funds two new initiatives: it contributes a EUR11.5 million grant toward building and an additional EUR five million toward sustainability for Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Mongolia and an additional EUR five million toward sustainability for private enterprises in the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and

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Uzbekistan. The agreement addresses the challenges partner countries faced in light of COVID-19 and promotes investment in sustainable infrastructure and private sectors.

On 10 October 2022, EIB Vice President Ricardo Mourinho Félix and Saint Lucia’s Prime Minister and Finance Minister Philip J. Pierre announced an agreement to invest EUR14 million into healthcare infrastructure. Saint Lucia was severely impacted by COVID-19; investments aim to improve the island’s preparedness for future pandemics. The loan will “help protect vulnerable groups and accelerate the region’s return to normal economic activities.”

On 21 October 2022, the EIB released approximately USD10 million for the Bandwidth and Cloud Solutions project. Initially announced on 16 December 2021, the project falls under the parent project COVID-19 Digital Africa Loan Envelope. The project facilitates the construction of new fibre optic networks in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The fibre links promote digital transformation in the DRC by enabling high speed broadband, specifically benefitting nine towns located in underserved regions.

On 27 October 2022, the EIB agreed to finance EUR100 million to Nigerian telecommunications company MTN Nigeria Communications Plc. The funding will go toward a network expansion programme that will accelerate 4G coverage and expand broadband access in Nigeria.

On 9 November 2022, the EIB signed a EUR200 million contract with Moroccan national railway company Office National des Chemins de Fer. The funds will go toward strengthening existing railway infrastructure, modernising equipment across the Moroccan rail network and implementing flood protection plans. It is expected that the infrastructure projects will “contribute to the development of low-carbon sustainable mobility, while also promoting more equal access to rail services in the different regions of the country.”

On 11 November 2022, the EIB and the Development Bank of Southern Africa agreed to a EUR400 million initiative focusing on private sector renewable energy investment in South Africa. Launched at COP27, the EIB will contribute EUR200 million to the initiative. The project is expected to generate new construction jobs, as well as boost sustainable energy development and growth in South Africa.

On 21 November 2022, EIB Vice-President Teresa Czerwińska attended the third ministerial conference of the Moldova Support Platform and voiced the EIB’s intention to continue investing in transport, energy and healthcare projects in Moldova. On top of promoting sustainable development, Vice-President Czerwińska expects the EIB’s support to help Moldova further integrate with the European Union and its values.

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On 23 November 2022, the EIB signed an investment of EUR50 million for the purpose of improving the water sector in North Macedonia.\textsuperscript{2651} Municipalities in North Macedonia may access the funds to install wastewater infrastructure, modernise distribution and collection networks and improve upon emergency flood protection measures. Regarding the funding’s impact on North Macedonia, EIB Vice-President Lillyana Pavlova commented, “By improving environmental and living conditions in the country, the funds will create substantial social and economic benefits and make water infrastructure more resilient to climate change.”

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission adopted a new assistance programme for Belarus called “EU4Belarus: Supporting societal resilience and human capital development.”\textsuperscript{2652} The programme includes a fund of EUR25 million in order to support accessibility to education and other democratic aspirations in Belarus.

On 9 December 2022, European Union and Chilean representatives cemented the EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement.\textsuperscript{2653} The agreement focuses on increased trade, investments into small and medium enterprises and sustainable development between the two members.

On 10 December 2022, EIB Vice-President Kris Peeters and Vietnam Electricity Chairman Duong Quang Thanh signed a memorandum of understanding, signalling the EIB’s intention to increase commitment and support toward sustainable energy generation and decarbonization in Vietnam.\textsuperscript{2654} Vice-President Peeters emphasized the EIB’s willingness to invest in sustainable transport projects such as the Hanoi metro line and highlighted the need for cooperation with Vietnam in order to further progress in climate mitigation.

On 12 December 2022, the EESC released an initiative opinion that emphasized the need for Latin America to develop a new social contract in order to ensure “political accountability, inclusion, social protection and quality employment.”\textsuperscript{2655} Further, the opinion called upon Latin American nations to build strong alliances with the European Union in order to better combat the effects of COVID-19 through the organization of free and democratic civil societies.

On 14 December 2022, at the Commemorative Summit between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations the European Commission announced an agreement among EU Member States to mobilise EUR10 billion for investment in infrastructure projects in South-East Asian nations.\textsuperscript{2656} The agreement is a part of the EU’s Global Gateway strategy and will focus on improving access to renewable energy, investing in digitalization and connectivity and promoting sustainable value chains. Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen described the agreement as a partnership that will help “realise a greener, more prosperous, equal and digital future in both Asia and Europe.”

\textsuperscript{2652} Commission will provide €25 million to support the democratic aspirations in Belarus, European Commission (Brussels) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 25 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7376
On 15 December 2022, the European Commission and African partners launched an initiative that aims to improve sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) in Africa. The initiative will focus on reducing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, improving the affordability and availability of SRHR goods and bolstering the health and education sector, particularly for adolescent girls and young women in Africa.

On 19 December 2022, the EIB announced its intention to contribute EUR200 million for the Aqaba Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance Project. The project is Jordan’s largest water investment project to date, and the EIB’s contribution will go toward supplying “an additional 300 million cubic metres of water each year after desalination and transferring it from Aqaba to the Jordanian capital Amman and the rest of its provinces.”

On 19 December 2022, the EIB confirmed a disbursement of EUR73.6 million to the Malagasy Road Agency in order to aid in the modernization of highway infrastructure in Madagascar. The funds will go toward ongoing work on the RN13 and RN6 highways in Madagascar. EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle commented that the EIB, as a member of Team Europe, expects the project to “improve the economic and social opportunities of rural communities while safeguarding the environment.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB announced a loan of approximately DOP581 million to BANFONDESA for the purpose of investing in microenterprises in the Dominican Republic. The funds specifically aim to “increase credit provision for women entrepreneurs and in remote rural areas where access to banks is limited.” In turn, the funds are expected to promote economic growth and financial inclusion of traditionally excluded groups within the Dominican Republic.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD120 billion to narrow the global investment gap. The European Union has supported infrastructure development in both the public and private sectors through projects funded by the EIB. Their successful agreements with developing countries reflect intensified cooperation towards achieving goals rooted in democratic values, sustainability and inclusivity. In total, the European Union has mobilized approximately EUR2 billion to support infrastructure development.

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

Analyst: Mia Xie

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