2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Interim Compliance Report
22 May 2023 to 3 December 2023

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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18. Crime and Corruption: Synthetic Drugs

“We [also recognize the significant public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs and] will strengthen our cooperation to address it, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.”

*Hiroshima G7 Summit Communiqué*

### Assessment

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<tr>
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<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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### Background

Illicit synthetic drugs, such as synthetic opioids and amphetamines, have gained attention for their role in exacerbating the opioid crisis, fuelling transnational crime networks, and endangering the health and well-being of individuals worldwide. The production, trafficking, and distribution of synthetic drugs involve criminal organizations operating across multiple jurisdictions, necessitating cooperation among nations to effectively combat this multifaceted threat.2418 Additionally, the public health impact is substantial, as synthetic drugs have led to a surge in overdose deaths and addiction rates in many G7 countries. While drug-related issues have been a recurring topic of discussion at G7 summits over the years, specific reference to synthetic drugs was first made at the 1990 Houston Summit.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, leaders agreed on the creation of a task force to report back on problems concerning synthetic drugs, highlighting the importance of addressing this emerging global challenge.2419 The task force was created to ensure effective procedures are adopted to prevent precursor and essential chemicals from being diverted to manufacture illicit drugs. It consisted of G8 members, other countries that trade in these chemicals and chemical industry representatives.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, leaders agreed to intensify efforts to combat the production, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs, recognizing the threat they pose to citizens, society and institutions.2420 They further agreed to enhance cooperation among G8 government agencies, aiming to share information about emerging synthetic drugs and strengthen law enforcement’s capabilities in countering the illicit drug trade.

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, G8 leaders recognized the increasing danger posed by amphetamines and synthetic drugs, leading to their decision to schedule an ad hoc meeting of drug experts later that year.2421

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2420 Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 2 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, leaders agreed to address illicit drug production and trafficking. They also agreed to support all countries engaged in the fight against drug trafficking, especially Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Finally, they recognized the need to make contributions within the framework of actions against drug trafficking carried out by producer countries.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, leaders pledged to enhance cooperation combat transnational organized crime, including individuals and groups engaged in illicit drug trafficking and production. They also reaffirmed the need to strengthen the implementation of the United Nations conventions on drug control and transnational organized crime.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, leaders agreed to offer political and practical support to regional and international organizations leading efforts to enhance the ability of countries to monitor and control their borders, and to tackle facilitating factors such as corruption, transnational organised crime, and illicit trafficking of drugs and people.

During the 2018 Canadian G7 presidency, while the G7 leaders did not discuss the issue of synthetic drugs, their Foreign Ministers affirmed their concern regarding security threats posed by the sale of synthetic drugs on the Internet. They also agreed that the G7 should maintain cooperative efforts to address this threat and tackle challenges related to the control of synthetic drugs, emphasizing the importance of international collaboration.

During the 2021 United Kingdom G7 presidency, while the G7 leaders did not discuss the issue of synthetic drugs, their Interior Ministers pledged support for the Roma-Lyon Group’s work in addressing the emerging threat from synthetic opioids.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders recognised the “significant public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs” and committed to “strengthen [their] cooperation to address it, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.”

“Public health” is understood to mean “the art and science dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organised community effort and including preventative medicine and sanitary and social science.”

“Security” is understood to mean “the quality or state of being secure.”

“Threat” is understood to mean “an expression of intention to inflict evil, injury, or damage.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the significant danger posed by synthetic drugs to public health and security.

“Illicit” is understood to mean “not permitted” or “unlawful.”

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2423 Camp David Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Access Date: 15 October 2012. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html
2425 G7 Foreign Ministers Joint Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 April 2018. Access Date: 8 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/180423-communique.html
“Synthetic drugs” is understood to mean “chemicals designed to imitate the effects of other narcotics and hallucinogens,” and are also referred to as “designer drugs.” These include “substances that are synthesised in a laboratory and that act on the same targets in the brain as natural opioids, such as morphine and codeine, to produce analgesic (pain-relief) effects.” Examples of synthetic—or designer—drugs also include but are not limited to “amphetamines, methamphetamines, and ecstasy (MDMA), as well as synthetic forms of cannabis and opioids such as heroin.”

“Strengthen” is understood to mean “to make or become stronger.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood to mean strengthening efforts to cooperate with both the private sector and willing countries to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean “the action or process of working together to the same end.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood to mean joint action – rather than individual policy enactment – between G7 members and actors within the private sector as well as willing countries to address the threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

“Address” is understood to mean “to give attention to or deal with a matter or problem.”

“Engaging with” is understood to mean “to become involved with.”

“Private sector” is understood to mean “the part of an economy which is not controlled or owned by the government.” In the context of this commitment, this can include companies, businesses (including the pharmaceutical industry) and other for-profit organisations.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that fully comply with their commitment to strengthen cooperation with both willing countries and the private sector to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Strong actions could include increased calls for cooperation to allocate personnel and funds to organisations and institutions that work to monitor and fight illicit synthetic drug production and dissemination, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation; the creation and enforcement of international laws related to illicit synthetic drugs; and the creation or expansion of programmes to combat illicit synthetic drug production and dissemination.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong cooperative action to combat illicit synthetic drugs with either willing countries or the private sector; or to G7 members that take weak cooperative action with willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. Weak action against illicit synthetic drugs includes but are not limited to verbal reaffirmations of existing commitments made in cooperation with either actors within the private sector or willing countries and attending meetings of international institutions and organisations that work to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member has NOT cooperated with the private sector or willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.
Scoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The G7 member has not complied with its commitment to strengthen cooperation with the private sector or with willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation with either the private sector or willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs; or the G7 member has taken weak action to cooperate with both the private sector and willing countries to address the threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>The G7 member has complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance Director: Kiara Senanayake  
Lead Analyst: Rameen Azmat

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries.

On 5 June 2023, Minister of Mental Health and Addiction and Associate Minister of Health Carolyn Bennett announced regulatory changes to schedule novel fentanyl precursors under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. This will support law enforcement in acting against the importation, distribution and usage of precursor chemicals used to illicitly produce fentanyl.²⁴²⁷

On 8 June 2023, ministers and secretaries of health and senior officials from Canada, Mexico and the United States released a joint statement outlining the key discussions from the North American Drug Dialogue Public Health Summit. At the summit, a panel of ministers and experts from the three countries coordinated a trilateral approach to alleviate the impact of illicit synthetic drug use on public health across North America. The three countries have agreed to prioritize improving data collection on drug use and sharing the opportunities and challenges posed by accessibility as well as distribution of overdose reversal medications.²⁴²⁸

On 7 July 2023, the ministers and government representatives of Global Affairs Canada declared in conjunction with over 80 countries, including G7 members, affirming their commitment to address the public health and social harms associated with the illicit consumption of synthetic drugs. The declaration established a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats to coordinate the global response to combating illicit synthetic drugs and its consequent public health and safety challenges. The declaration also reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to contributing to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization.²⁴²⁹

On 27 July 2023, Canada, Mexico and the US issued a joint statement following the Second Trilateral Fentanyl Committee Meeting to reaffirm their commitments to combat the trafficking of illicit synthetic drugs. They committed to establishing a mechanism to share emerging trends in illegal drug trafficking as well as creating

an expert group to identify legislative and regulatory challenges associated with precursor chemicals and related equipment. On 9 September 2023, Canada reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 9 November 2023, the Governments of Canada and the US released a joint statement affirming their commitment to fighting the overdose crisis and its illegal drug supply through the Joint Action Plan on Opioids. The statement outlined key milestones in 2023 for combatting synthetic drugs with regards to public health, law enforcement, border security and postal security. Officials from the US and Canada agreed to strengthen cooperation by increased information sharing and joint operational activities.

On 14 November 2023, the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and the US released a joint statement outlining the Seventh North American Drug Dialogue. At the meeting, the countries’ representatives discussed progress over the past year, focusing on synthetic drug trafficking and the associated public health risks. The countries agreed to expand collaboration to improve the shared understanding of drug trafficking data and trends.

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries. Weak actions against illicit synthetic drugs have been taken, such as meeting with other countries to discuss and reaffirm commitments to combating associated public health and safety issues. Mild regulatory action has also been undertaken.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Ruhi Chopra

France: +1

France has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 26 May 2023, the French La Fayette-type frigate Surcouf seized two tonnes of hashish off the Omani Coast. The French vessel was deployed in the region under the European Union counter-narcotics and piracy operation Atalante.

Between 5 and 15 June 2023, the French Elements in Gabon and forces from Congo, Gabon, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo met at a training meeting organized by the Central African Regional Maritime

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Security Centre.\textsuperscript{2435} The annual training exercise, Megalops, is intended to improve tactics and skills among various states to fight against all forms of illicit drug trafficking and piracy. The European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime participated in this meeting for the first time.

On 9 September 2023, France reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\textsuperscript{2436} The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 21 September 2023, the French surveillance ship Ventôse seized 2.4 tons of cocaine from a fishing vessel off the coast of West Africa.\textsuperscript{2437} The operation used intelligence from, and collaborated with, the British National Crime Agency, the Brazilian federal police, and the American Drug Enforcement Administration.

Between 5 and 6 October 2023, Dr. Nicolas Prisse, president of the Interministerial Mission to Combat Drugs and Addictive Behaviour, visited Toulouse before the Rugby World Cup to coordinate with stakeholders and aid Toulouse in implementing a risk reduction action plan.\textsuperscript{2438} Other stakeholders include the Occitanie Regional Health Agency, the Regional Prefecture, and the Federal University of Toulouse, and other non-governmental activist associations. This risk reduction action plan is meant to engage a variety of actors to prevent consumption of risky substances and maintain public health and safety.

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. France coordinated with private and municipal actors to implement a risk reduction program to prevent risky substance use and to maintain public health and safety.\textsuperscript{2439} Moreover, France has conducted military operations and exercises to prevent the distribution of illicit narcotics, in collaboration with other countries.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{ Analyst: Elliot Mohammed}

\textbf{Germany: 0}

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with both willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

On 5 June 2023, the German ministers responsible for security and justice released a statement alongside their ministerial counterparts in Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands expressing support for increased cooperation with Latin American, Caribbean, and Western Balkan regions on illicit drugs trafficking.\textsuperscript{2440} The


\textsuperscript{2436} G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html


statement prioritizes strengthening logistical hubs, information exchange, and disruption of criminal money flows.

On 16 August 2023, the German Cabinet approved a draft law that will have Germany join the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre for Narcotic Drugs, which aims to combat illicit drug trafficking. Germany is expected to formally accede to the group at the beginning of 2024 where it will join France, Ireland, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

On 9 September 2023, Germany reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 29 September 2023, Interior Minister Nancy Faeser attended a conference in Italy, which aimed to increase cooperation among countries on issues relating to organized crime, including drug trafficking. Germany has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with both willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. While Germany has collaborated with willing states, its collaborations have not included the private sector nor substantive actions such as allocations of personnel or funding.

Thus, Germany receives a score of 0.

**Analyst:** Catriona Hayes Morris

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

On 19 June 2023, Italy provided training and shared resources for anti-drug trafficking efforts as part of the Southern Route Project. Italy collaborated with Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda in the Southern Route Project to combat drug trafficking from Afghanistan. Italy provided investigation techniques, policing strategies, and drug trafficking identification methods.

On 21 June 2023, Italy hosted an international seminar focused on youth drug prevention. The seminar included presentations from Italy, Cyprus, France, Georgia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Lithuania, and Poland outlining their national anti-drug policies. There was a particular emphasis on youth intervention and discussing how to drop the global demand for drugs.
On 26 June 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni gave a speech at an event for the international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. There she reaffirmed Italy’s commitment against illegal drugs and drug trafficking.2446

On 7 July 2023, Italy participated in the launching of the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats. In collaboration with the United States, Italy announced their commitment to the coalition and addressing synthetic drug trafficking. Additionally, the coalition sought to address drug use through improvement of education, accessibility of healthy lifestyles and the promotion of values. There is also a pledge to fight criminal organizations in drug trafficking, with special consideration for cyberspace.2447

On 27 July 2023, Prime Minister Meloni issued a joint statement with US President Joe Biden, in which Italy reaffirmed their support for the global coalition to address synthetic drug threats.2448

On 9 September 2023, Italy reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.2449 The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 19 September 2023, Italy hosted delegations from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia to present on the Italian recovery model. The Italian recovery model is an addiction treatment strategy in Italy that involves close collaboration between public and private sectors. The meeting also involved the sharing of skills and strategies to combat addiction in Mediterranean communities.2450

On 11 October 2023, Italy held meetings with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to discuss strengthening of anti-drug mandates and networks of information across Europe.2451

On 18 October 2023, Italy announced a call for project proposals to combat pathological addiction among students. Italy made EUR40 million available for selected projects, including projects that increase research, information or public awareness on addiction.2452

On 7 November 2023, Italy met with the executive director of Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre-Narcotics of Lisbon. The meeting entailed sharing intel on how to manage illicit drug trafficking in international waters, as well as discussion on international cooperation to manage drug trafficking networks.2453

On 13 November 2023, the Ministry of the Interior hosted a course on preventing synthetic drug trafficking. The course had anti-drug sector representatives from 13 different countries, and instructed on strategies to police international drug trafficking, synthetic drugs, and new psychoactive substances. Presenters from the Italian anti-drug service also shared strategies for identifying and interfering in clandestine laboratories.2454

On 14 November 2023, Italy in collaboration with the United States, undermined a large synthetic drug trafficking route, taking possession of 100,000 individual doses of synthetic drugs (including fentanyl). This effort was a result of exchanged information between the Ministry of the Interior and US Drug Enforcement Agency.2455

On 23 November 2023, Italy began the advertising campaign: “Butta Via la Droga, no la Vita.” The campaign targets youth, family, and educators to provide further information about the health and safety risks of narcotics.2456

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Italy has increased collaboration on drug policy, with great emphasis on international partnership, and increased public collaboration, with national events and projects. While Italy has taken substantive anti-drug action, Italy has not brought narrow enough focus unto the threat of synthetic drugs.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Emerson Hachinski

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 31 May 2023, Parliamentary Vice Minister Kei Takagi and a delegation from the Ukrainian government’s customs held a meeting and training session.2457 The purpose of the training, under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was to help Ukrainian customs facilitate the import of needed equipment and humanitarian resources while also preventing forms of illicit trafficking.

On 7 July 2023, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshimasa Hayashi participated in an online ministerial meeting hosted by the United States to establish the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.2458 At the

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virtual meeting, Minister Hayashi recognized the public health and global security threat of synthetic drugs and affirmed his support for a multifaceted strategy that would include cooperation between police, customs, research, and narcotics and control agencies to control drug supply and demand. Minister Hayashi also proposed a strategy that would share resources between participants. Japan’s participation in this coalition would increase its efforts to address the threat of synthetic drugs while engaging with other countries.

On 9 September 2023, Japan reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 19 September 2023, Foreign Minister Yoko Kamikawa met with Ghada Fathi Waly, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. At their meeting, the two reaffirmed their support for one another and welcomed collaboration between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and one of its critical donors, Japan.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat of illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. Japan has ensured close training and cooperation with stakeholders such as Ukraine and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Moreover, Japan has increased its cooperation within the Global Coalition to advocate for a new approach to engage private and governmental actors that would address the threat of synthetic drugs.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Elliot Mohammed**

**United Kingdom: 0**

United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with willing countries and the private sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs.

On 21 June 2023, Minister for the Armed Forces James Heappey met with regional leaders of the Caribbean to discuss work on the resilience of the Cayman Islands. As part of this effort, the British destroyer HMS Dauntless was deployed to the area to work alongside the United States Coast Guard and other agencies to combat drug trafficking in the region.

On 25 July 2023, the United Kingdom Home Office, alongside the Attorney General’s Department of Australia, formalized a joint commitment to combat illicit financing, which contributes significantly to the trade of illicit drugs. Representatives discussed the importance of “effective asset confiscation” in stopping the flow of funds and the best practices for doing so. The two states agreed to host an annual dialogue to ensure alignment on key policy areas.

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On 23 August 2023, Security Minister Tom Tugendhat met with officials of the Iraqi government as part of negotiations on a new agreement with the government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to tackle organized crime, including the trade of narcotics. The minister also denounced the role of the Syrian regime in the Captagon drug trade, which includes amphetamines, and offered support for Iraq and regional allies against the impacts of the trade.

On 9 September 2023, the United Kingdom reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 3 November 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office released a statement following a meeting on joint policy with special representatives and envoys for Afghanistan from the European Union, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, Canada and the United States, as well as special observers from the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and Türkiye. The statement called for additional steps to be taken in Afghanistan against the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, and welcomed the establishment of a technical working group to engage with the Taliban on these issues by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to cooperate with willing countries and the public sector to combat illicit synthetic drugs. The United Kingdom has engaged with willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit and synthetic drugs but has not engaged with the private sector. As part of its cooperation with other countries, The United Kingdom has deployed personnel and resources, thereby strengthening its commitment on that account.

Thus, United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

**Analyst: Catriona Hayes Morris**

**United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector.

On 7 July 2023, the Department of State affirmed the ministers and government representatives’ commitment to strengthening their response to illicit synthetic drugs on a regional, national, and international level. This declaration was undersigned by over 80 countries, including all G7 members. The countries committed to sharing scientific evidence and technical expertise with each other while also taking into account input from relevant stakeholders and the private sector. In addition, they committed to ensuring the supply and demand reduction of synthetic drugs. The ministerial declaration also established a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats to further drive international cooperation on the matter.

On 9 September 2023, the United States reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, India.\(^{2468}\) The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 13 October 2023, the State Department released a joint statement with Mexico to reaffirm its commitment to address drug trafficking, particularly in relation to synthetic drugs including Fentanyl. The statement reiterated the joint efforts of both countries. It also emphasized the success of the US-Mexico Binational Panel of Experts on Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Addiction in raising public awareness of the impact of Fentanyl and other illicit synthetic drugs on public health.\(^{2469}\)

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen its cooperation to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, engaging with other willing countries and the private sector. The US has taken part in establishing a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats and is actively working with foreign nations, such as Mexico, to address illicit synthetic drug trafficking.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs.

On 30 June 2023, the European Union passed legislation to revise the authority of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) to further increase powers to address current and future drug problems. The legislation included the creation of threat assessment capabilities, increase of capacity to monitor and address poly-substance use, increased research, best-practice intervention and improved international collaboration.\(^{2470}\)

On 7 July 2023, the European Union met to help establish a Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats. The European Union Commission, along with ministers from 80 countries, undersigned a statement to reiterate their commitment to address the “emerging drug-related threat on a national, regional and international level. The coalition pledged multilateral action against synthetic drugs and committed to take action to protect public health and safety.\(^{2471}\)

On 9 September 2023, the European Union reiterated its commitment to international cooperation, through sharing information and building capacity, to reduce the production of synthetic drugs, as part of the G20

\(^{2468}\) G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html


Summit in New Delhi, India. The commitment was part of a larger commitment to global health infrastructure, particularly as centred around the World Health Organization.

On 10 October 2023, the European Parliament met with the EMCDDA to prepare for policy implementation. The meeting also included dialogue with civil society, discussion of relevant challenges and perspectives for cooperation within the European parliament. The EMCDDA announced preparation to implement new drug policy regulation with particular consideration for international challenges with fentanyl. 

On 16 October 2023, the EMCDDA took an official visit to Peru to strengthen cooperation on anti-drug trafficking. The meeting included discussion about implementing a national early-warning system in Peru and the detection of new psychoactive substances. The EMCDDA and Peru also discussed improving health and social responses to drug problems, including prevention and treatment.

On 16 October 2023, the EMCDDA and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation published a report on amphetamine, the most common synthetic stimulant in Europe. The report was to inform action areas and policy. There is an emphasis on strengthening responses to reduce supply and enhance security. The goal is to improve international collaboration on policy, public health and safety responses.

On 18 October 2023, the European Commission adopted a new roadmap to combat organized crime and drug trafficking. The roadmap committed to combating drug trafficking with a multifaceted approach including strengthening European ports, increasing international collaboration, and dismantling high-level crime networks. Additionally, the roadmap outlined actions to be done to address the threat of synthetic drugs including health and security threat assessments and monitoring synthetic drug developments with a European alert system.

On 10 November 2023, the EMCDDA issued a call for scientists to serve on a committee regarding risk assessment of New Psychoactive Substances. The purpose is to inform the European Union’s substance policy response.

On 17 November 2023, the EMCDDA provided new guidelines for drug checking services. The manual provides information for workers in the field on how to communicate drug related risks to individuals and communities. It also supports the development of drug checking programs by contributing suggestions and resources for their effective development.


On 21 November 2023, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction hosted the 69th Reitox meeting, with representation from 30 national focal points. Reitox is the European network for drug research and information, responsible for collecting data on drugs and drug addiction.\textsuperscript{2470}

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen their cooperation with both the private sector and willing countries to address the public health and security threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs. Through collaboration with exterior actors and creation of a new drug agency and roadmap, the European Union has taken action that strengthens action against illicit, synthetic drugs.

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

\textit{Analyst: Emerson Hachinski}


“We underscore the need for continued efforts to scale up official development assistance (ODA) and expand its catalytic use including through innovative financing mechanisms, recognizing the importance of respective commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI [gross national income] target that some countries adopted.”

Hiroshima G7 Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

<table>
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<th>Full Compliance</th>
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<td>Average</td>
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Background

Development has been a core subject of discussion within the G7 since the first summit and it has been discussed in differing degrees throughout the years. At the 1975 Rambouillet Summit, the G7 leaders highlighted the importance of sustained growth for developing countries and addressed the broad deficits in the current accounts for these countries. The G7 leaders reaffirmed their interests in providing support with priority given to the poorest developing countries. The global stagnation during late 1970s and 1980s coincided with an escalated interest in development at the G7 summits. Moreover, in the early 2000s, official development assistance (ODA) was a key area of focus as a result of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) under the United Nations. While the occurrence of official development assistance as a topic of discussion has declined in recent years, the 2023 Hiroshima Summit represents a renewed interest in ameliorating official development assistance to ultimately enhance sustainable economic and social growth. Some key discussions on ODA follow.

At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards supporting substantial and growing levels of ODA while raising public awareness of its significance. They further aimed to engage in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and extend the majority of aid to poorer countries.

At the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, G7 leaders addressed the effects of the recession on developing countries and expressed worry over recovery. They specifically committed to increasing the flow of ODA to poorer countries.

At the 1985 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards sustained growth to aid growth within developing countries and support economic and financial concerns. They aimed to maintain and wherever needed, increase flows of resources to developing countries, including ODA.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 leaders highlighted the importance of ODA and appreciated the increased efforts of some countries in this aspect.\textsuperscript{2483} They further addressed the vitality of such financial flows towards increasing development. Moreover, in the context of varied contributions to ODA, the leaders supported Japan’s new plan that aimed to improve the flow of resources from Japan to developing countries.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards the criticality of ODA and supported the heightened efforts of G7 members to further integrate developing countries into the global economy.\textsuperscript{2484} They further stressed upon the vitality of financial flows towards development, quality of aid as well as the analysis of the programs funded.

At the 1992 Munich Summit, G7 leaders stressed the need for maintaining the momentum of the UN’s Rio Conference and urged other countries to extend ODA towards developing countries.\textsuperscript{2485} They further reiterated the role of official development assistance in advancing sustainable development by providing financial and technical support. The leaders committed to enhance the quantity and quality of official development assistance while directing aid towards poorer countries.

At the 1997 Denver Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards increased flows of ODA towards Sub-Saharan African countries.\textsuperscript{2486} The G8 leaders further stressed the vitality of a results-based strategy towards development as well as the specific goal of tackling extreme poverty.

At the 1999 Köln Summit, G8 leaders stressed their commitment to working with the poorest countries to support sustainable development, eradicate poverty and assist in their integration within the global economy.\textsuperscript{2487} They highlighted the need to enhance sustainable development as well as alleviate debt burdens. In this context, the G8 leaders committed to increase the portion of grant-based funding in the ODA offered to the least developed countries (LDCs).

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards ODA and stressed its importance.\textsuperscript{2488} They further highlighted their interest in working with developing countries to support their development goals and strengthening the efficacy of development assistance.

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards improving the efficacy of ODA and catalyzing ODA commitments for enhanced-partnership countries.\textsuperscript{2489} They committed to undertake strategies to implement the pledges made at Monterrey in March 2002 such as ODA level increases as well as aid effectiveness.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards increasing ODA to accomplish global development goals and objectives as well as those mentioned in the Millennium Declaration.\textsuperscript{2490} They stressed on the vitality of fulfilling this commitment in order to support growth and

\textsuperscript{2486} Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm
\textsuperscript{2488} Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Access Date: 30 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html
\textsuperscript{2489} G8 Conclusions on Development, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2012. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/conclusions/
\textsuperscript{2490} G8 Conclusions on Development, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2012. Access Date: 29 September 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/conclusions/
ultimately reduce aid dependency in African and poor countries. The G8 leaders suggested that through these commitments, ODA to Africa will increase to USD25 billion per year by 2010.

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards the poorest and vulnerable countries and supported their overall development through ODA. At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of ODA as a source of funding for development to. They reiterated their ODA commitment including the 0.7% ODA/gross national income (GNI) target and their commitment to invert the declining movement of ODA to the LDCs. Through these commitments, the G7 leaders aim to improve the delivery of ODA to countries where it is needed the most, encourage private capital flows as well as foster the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders acknowledged the importance of public finance such as ODA and domestic resource mobilization to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. They further committed to the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development to advance economic growth in developing countries by improving equality of opportunity, quality of infrastructure, debt sustainability and debt transparency.

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of increasing efforts to advance ODA and expand its versatile use through creative funding mechanisms. They further acknowledged the vitality of specific commitments including the 0.7% ODA/GNI target adopted by some countries.

**Commitment Features**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders underscored “the need for continued efforts to scale up official development assistance and expand its catalytic use including through innovative financing mechanisms, recognizing the importance of respective commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target that some countries adopted.” This commitment has two parts: 1) to scale up ODA generally; and 2) to expand ODA’s catalytic use through innovative financing mechanisms.

**Definitions and Concepts**

“Underscore” is understood to mean “to make evident,” to emphasize, or to stress something.

“Effort” is understood to mean “the total work done to achieve a particular end” and the “conscious exertion of power.”

“Scale up” is understood to mean to “make [something] greater in size, amount, or extent than it used to be.”

“Official Development Assistance (ODA)” is understood to mean aid given by governments and other agencies to support the economic, environmental, social and political development of developing countries. It is
distinguished from humanitarian aid by focusing on alleviating poverty in the long term, rather than a short-
term response.2498

“Expand” is understood to mean “to increase the extent, number, volume, or scope of” something.2499

“Catalytic” is understood to mean something that will “cause things to happen or [that will] increase the speed
at which things happen.”2500 “Use” is understood to mean “the act or practice of employing something.”2501

“Catalytic use,” then, is understood to mean the employment of something in order to cause or increase the
speed of the development of desired outcomes.

“Innovative financing mechanisms” are understood as ways of sourcing development funds “that depart from
traditional approaches to mobilizing development finance – that is, through budget outlays from established
sovereign donors or bonds issued by multilateral and national development banks exclusively to achieve funding
objectives.”2502

**General Interpretive Guidelines**

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that both increase ODA spending compared
with the previous cycle and catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that demonstrate compliance with one of
the two dimensions of the commitment, either increasing ODA spending compared with the previous cycle or
using innovative financing mechanisms. In this case, the G7 member has only complied with one, not both, of
these dimensions.

Non-compliance, or a score of −1, will be assigned if the G7 member decreases ODA spending compared to
last year and does not utilize innovative financing mechanisms.

**Scoring Guidelines**

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−1</td>
<td>The G7 member decreased spending on official development assistance (ODA) and/or did not catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The G7 member increased ODA spending or has catalyzed innovative financing mechanisms but did not increase ODA spending and catalyze innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>G7 G7 member increased ODA spending and catalyzed innovative financing mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compliance Director:** Angus MacKellar  
**Lead Analyst:** Sara Ranu

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development
assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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2498 Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12
2499 Expand, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 29 September 2023. https://www.merriam-
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https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/catalytic  
2501 Use, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 29 September 2023. https://www.merriam-
webster.com/dictionary/use  
2502 Innovating Development Finance - From Financing Sources To Financial Solutions, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) November
On 29 May 2023, Canada implemented its Gender-Transformative wetlands conservation in Lake Chad Basin. This commitment includes a CAD25 million contribution to Cameroon, Chad, Niger to support wetlands.

On 21 June 2023, Development Finance Institute Canada, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform. This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal. The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 10 July 2023, Canada released a statement discussing its continued efforts in funding its ten-year commitment (2020-2030) to advancing health and rights of women and girls around the world. Starting from 2023, Canada plans on contributing an average of CAD1.4 billion a year, with CAD700 million dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and rights toward this commitment, in which it is on track to do so in 2023.

On 22-26 August 2023, Canada and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) hosted the seventh GEF assembly. There were 185 countries that participated in the GEF Gender Partnership Forum Strategy and Planning Meeting, Partnership Forum: Solutions for the environment through dialogue, inclusion and equity, and discussion on revising global environment degradation trends.

On 15 September 2023, Canada and Germany released a joint open letter discussing their continued efforts towards raising USD100 billion in climate finance. Canada, Germany and other contributing countries are working toward reaching this goal by the end of 2023. This letter was released to advocate for other countries to contribute to the fund leading up to the meeting of the 28th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2023.

On 26 September 2023, Canada committed to sending CAD11 million in the next three and a half years to 100 countries as part of Canada’s 10-year commitment to global health and rights. This commitment includes a CAD25 million contribution to Cameroon, Chad, Niger to support wetlands.


2507 64th GEF council meeting, global environment facility (Brasilia) 5 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF.C.64.Inf._14_Seventh_GEF_Assembly_Healthy_Planet_Healthy_People_0.pdf


Canada’s commitment to the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action initiative in support of gender, climate, and environmental justice.

On 14-15 November 2023, Canada participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Hania El Sayed

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 5 June 2023, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) implemented its newly developed Environmental Sustainability Gap (ESGAP) framework designed to assess the environmental sustainability of a country’s economic functions in Vietnam. The implementation of the ESGAP framework falls within France’s broader EUR3.5 million Programme de Recherche pour une Économie Pro-Nature [Research Program for a Pro-Nature Economy] (ECOPRONAT) which primarily focuses on west and south Africa, and Vietnam.

On 21 June 2023, Société de promotion et de participation pour la coopération économique, France’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform. This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the

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use of renewable energy in Senegal.\textsuperscript{2515} The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 18 July 2023, the AFD and World Bank committed a total of EUR130 million in financing towards a project to modernize Serbia’s railway sector, a project that the AFD and World Bank had previously committed EUR102 million towards in 2021 and plan to commit a total of EUR400 million towards.\textsuperscript{2516} In addition to financial support, the French National Railway Company will assist via technical cooperation.

On 28 July 2023, the AFD, ENERCAL, and PNG Power Limited began a program of technical cooperation intended to model energy conditions and promote modernization of energy infrastructure within Papua New Guinea.\textsuperscript{2517} This project is made possible by the AFD’s Technical Expertise and Exchange of Experience Fund, which was created in 2017 with EUR14.7 million in capital.\textsuperscript{2518}

On 17 September 2023, France, as reported by the Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs, doubled its contribution to the Support Fund for Feminist Organizations to EUR250 million over five years.\textsuperscript{2519}

On 23 September 2023, President Emmanuel Macron announced France’s USD150 million contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).\textsuperscript{2520} These funds will support farming infrastructure in low-income countries.

On 23 September 2023, President Macron announced a USD150 million contribution to IFAD, the largest of its kind ever made.\textsuperscript{2521} Along with Angola, France has called for investment in favor of small-scale rural farming in underdeveloped countries, as well as advocating for the development of sustainable agricultural practices.


\textsuperscript{2518} Le FEXTE, un Instrument de Coopération et de Préparation de Projet [FEXTE, an Instrument for Cooperation and Project Preparation], Agence Française de Développement (Paris) Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 11 November 2023. https://www.afd.fr/fr/le-fexte-un-instrument-de-cooperation-et-de-preparation-de-projet


On 25 October 2023, AfD and the EU signed an agreement amounting to EUR296 million to jointly finance the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Tanzania.\(^\text{2522}\) Each party will respectively contribute half the total amount promised in the contract.

On 13 November 2023, the AfD announced an EUR900 000 investment in an initiative under the Trade Capacity Building Program to support small-scale coffee farmers in Mexico.\(^\text{2523}\) In addition to supporting the production of coffee using current methods, this allotment is intended to help foster the development of climate-resilient coffee production practices.

On 14-15 November 2023, France participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.\(^\text{2524}\) The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.\(^\text{2525}\)

On 17 November 2023, the AfD announced that it is funding two separate projects in Ethiopia to provide clean drinking water to 24 settlements.\(^\text{2526}\) In addition to providing clean water, the two projects have generated employment and have resulted in the construction of “gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.”

On 24 November 2023, the AfD announced a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Vietnam, in collaboration with the European Union, Norway, Denmark and other G7 members.\(^\text{2527}\) This partnership will result in the construction of hydroelectric dams for both hydroelectricity generation and mitigation of flooding due to climate change.

France has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Jevan Konyar}

\textbf{Germany: +1}

Germany has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
On 25 May 2023, the governing body of the Global Shield against Climate Risks decided on its operating model, leading to a big step in making the Global Shield fully functional.2528 This took place on the sidelines of the African Development Bank Group Annual Meeting. The decisions were crucial for effectively supporting vulnerable countries in responding to losses and damages from extreme weather events.

On 9 June 2023, Development Minister Svenja Schulze made a press release before the G20 meeting explaining that Germany will be talking about global food security, the energy transition, and the efforts to clean up bodies of water.2529 The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is working with India in areas such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and climate resilience, sustainable urbanisation, and feminist development policy and protection. For this cooperation, Germany will give an annual amount of support to India of EUR1 billion.

On 15 June 2023, the World Bank and the Development Ministry convened a meeting of high-level representatives from partner countries, international organisations, development banks, and civil society to boost international efforts for establishing social protection systems.2530 A new initiative will focus on coordinated joint solutions from various donors aimed at supporting partner countries in establishing adaptive social protection systems. The Development Ministry has contributed over EUR130 million to this World Bank initiative and is the biggest donor. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism, involving public and private stakeholders in collaborative development initiatives.

On 21 June 2023, German Investment Corporation, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2531 This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal.2532 The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 10 July 2023, Germany took over the Presidency of the Sahel Alliance, which coordinates international support for the five Sahel countries.2533 Germany seeks to create paths out of crisis by offering more education, training, and employment. It established that it will make societies more resilient through social protection and

food security, and it will recover areas the Sahel governments lost control over and provide people with basic services.

On 12 July 2023, Brazilian ambassador and representative of Latin America in Berlin, Roberto Jaguaribe, met with Minister Schulze, where Minister Schulze declared the Development Ministry’s desire to work closely with Latin America and the Caribbean.2534 The ministry intends to increase support for reforms by partner governments that will promote a just, socially and environmentally sound transformation of the economy, the strengthening of women’s rights, and the fostering of good governance.

On 15 September 2023, Germany and Canada released a joint open letter discussing their continued efforts towards raising USD100 billion in climate finance. Canada, Germany and other contributing countries are working toward reaching this goal by the end of 2023.2535 This letter was released to advocate for other countries to contribute to the fund leading up to the meeting of the 28th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2023.

On 29 September 2023, the German Government provided EUR6.39 billion in budget funding in the past year for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.2536 Germany succeeded in meeting its target of investing EUR6 billion of public funds in climate finance three years ahead of schedule. This funding will be channeled to more development projects for food and nutrition security that focus on climate change as a root cause of droughts and hunger, and it will promote solutions such as climate-smart agricultural methods.

On 5 October 2023, Germany hosted the Green Climate Fund Pledging Conference, in which USD9.322 billion was pledged.2537 Germany committed EUR2 billion for the replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. 25 other countries made funding pledges, with an additional five announcing that they will shortly present their pledges. The funds will be used between 2024 and 2027 to finance projects to drive forward climate action and the energy transition in developing countries. These funds will help developing countries especially affected by climate change better cope with the impacts.

On 7 November 2023, in a meeting with the Philippe Lazzarini, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, Minister Schulze announced that Germany would release EUR71 million in funding for commitments to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and to make available an additional EUR20 million in new funding.2538 EUR91 million are going towards measures to continue the provision of basic services for the displaced people in Gaza and of assistance for Palestinian refugees in Jordan.

On 14 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the EU, began implementation of an EUR14.6 million project to support the development of a circular economy in


Albania. Efforts to do so include cooperating with businesses and non-governmental organizations to nurture “gender-responsive green products,” among other things.

On 14-15 November 2023, Germany participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

On 15 November 2023, Minister Schultz pledged EUR15 million to help hospitals in Ukraine. Since the start of the Ukraine-Russia war, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development made EUR26 million of funding available for Ukrainian municipalities through municipal partnerships between German and Ukrainian municipalities. This funding is used for broad reconstruction efforts in Ukraine.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 19 June 2023, Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani met with United States President Joe Biden’s Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry to discuss climate change, energy security, and sustainable transition. Vice President Tajani reaffirmed that the Italian government is focused on combating climate change with global partners, including Africa through the Mattei Plan.

On 23 June 2023, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Maria Tripodi met with the Undersecretary General of the United Nations and Special Coordinator for the development of the Sahel Abdoulaye Mar Dieye to discuss Italy’s role in the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. Among several initiatives, Undersecretary Tripodi underscored Italy’s support for development assistance of the Sahel region through the mobilization of public and private resources.

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On 28 June 2023, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Edmondo Cirielli met with British Minister of State for Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell to discuss Italy and the United Kingdom’s bilateral development cooperation in Africa. Deputy Minister Cirielli underscored the need for the development of “infrastructures that are a driving force for development” in addition to training of young Africans.

On 4 July 2023, Vice President Tajani met with Foreign Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Salem Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and signed a Memorandum between Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and the Kuwait Development Fund. Italy and Kuwait will cooperate in implementing development projects in developing countries, some of which align with the UN objectives for sustainable development.

On 19 July 2023, the Committee for Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met to discuss the anticipated adoption of four calls for tenders for the financing of development and emergency initiatives in Africa. The tenders will be open to civil society organizations, local authorities, and businesses, encouraging large-scale long-term projects, sustainable development, and employment growth. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 26 and 27 July 2023, President Sergio Mattarella and President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Vo Van Thong met to discuss strengthening of the Viet Nam – Italy Strategic Partnership. The two leaders reaffirmed their interest in the sustained cooperation across many fields, especially “infrastructure development, digital economy, high technology, green growth, renewable energy, creative industries, and smart agriculture.”

On 3 August 2023, Ethiopia, the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) signed a financing agreement for EUR6 million to expand the Kidane Mihret Catholic General Hospital in Adwa, Ethiopia in order to improve access to healthcare for more than 70,000 people in the region. The project will ensure quality healthcare services and improved nutrition for schoolchildren.

On 17 August 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation signed a project agreement worth EUR7.6 million with UNOPS, aiming to provide multi-sectoral interventions to improve health conditions in Ethiopia. The project will ensure quality healthcare services and improved nutrition for schoolchildren.

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On 5 September 2023, Vice President Tajani visited Kazakhstan to reaffirm the Italian government’s interest in being a “key partner” for Kazakhstan, underscoring the need for strengthening of dialogue between the two countries on the topics of decarbonization, climate change, development and digitalization of infrastructure, food security, and technological transformation.2551

On 2 October 2023, Vice President Tajani met with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky. Vice President Tajani reaffirmed Italy’s support for the future reconstruction of Ukraine, including Zelensky’s 10-point Peace Plan.2552

On 4 October 2023, Undersecretary Tripodi met with the Foreign Minister Kuwait Sheikh Salem Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and the General Directors of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.2553 The leaders met to follow up on the agreements the two Kuwait institutions signed recently with their Italian counterparts. The agreement with the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research is focused on new research collaborations in food safety, water treatment, and renewable energy. The agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Development is focused on identifying development projects of common interest to Italy and Kuwait to be financed jointly.

On 9 October 2023, the Committee for Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met to discuss 2024 Programming.2554 The Committee established that 60 per cent of the Cooperation’s resources will be allocated to bilateral initiatives, 25 per cent will be allocated to emergency initiatives, and the remaining 15 per cent will be allocated to multilateral initiatives. Deputy Minister Cirielli confirmed Africa as the main recipient region of the initiatives supported by the Cooperation, with a focus on start-ups, energy transition, and professional training. Further, the Committee approved over EUR300 million in gift contributions to Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Somalia, and the Central African Republic.

On 20 October 2023, Deputy Minister Cirielli opened a seminar at the Farnesina on “Strengthening Local Digital Ecosystems in Africa,” gathering representatives from the private sector, international organizations, and civil society associations to discuss opportunities for collaboration.2555 Deputy Minister Cirielli underscored Italy’s current development cooperation initiatives in Africa focused on sustainable growth, the energy industry, infrastructure, and the fight against climate change. Further, collaborations with European partners were explored in depth during the seminar, particularly through the Digital for Development Hub and the Africa-Europe Global Gateway.


On 7 November 2023, the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UNOPS agreed to a EUR4.2 million project to promote healthcare quality in Sudan and provide a safe environment for patients with disabilities.2556 This project will focus on Kassala State, and aims to improve access to quality health services for more than 2.8 million people.

On 14-15 November 2023, Italy participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.2557 The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.2558

Italy has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms. It has partaken in the pursuit of innovative financing mechanisms and has also contributed a significant sum of ODA to developing countries, including Sudan and Ethiopia.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 30 May 2023, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with Bhutan. Japan will provide an ODA loan of up to JPY6.5 million for the Development Policy Loan for Economic Recovery and Resilience Enhancement. This loan hopes to promote economic recovery and growth for Bhutan by strengthening its fiscal policies that will then enhance growth within the private sector. It also hopes to promote policies aimed at green growth with a focus on renewable natural resources and build self-reliance and sustainability for the region.2559

On 9 June 2023, Japan pledged to provide offer-based ODA as it stated the diplomatic importance of such aid as well as a countermeasure to growing concern over China’s ODA policies that have been criticized for leveraging loans to extract concessions from the borrowing nations, also known as debt-trap diplomacy. This new ODA policy will offer ODA to developing countries even without waiting for said nations to make formal requests for aid.2560 Through this loan, Japan hopes to strengthen its partnership with Vietnam as it supports them in socio-economic recovery, agricultural growth, and urban development.

On 21 June 2023, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2561 This support, in collaboration with 19 other

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signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 development finance institutions, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 2 July 2023, JICA signed a loan agreement with Vietnam to provide ODA loans of up to JPY60.9 million. These loans will be used to fund the Public Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Project in Binh Duong with a loan amount of JPY6.2 million, the Project for Upgrading Infrastructure for Agricultural Development in Lam Dong Province with a loan amount of JPY4.7 million, and the General Budget Support Program for Socio-economic Recovery and Development of Viet Nam Post-Covid-19 Pandemic with a loan amount of JPY50 million.2562

On 16 August 2023, JICA signed a loan agreement with Iraq in which they committed up to JPY203 million to go toward upgrading the Basrah Refinery. Through this loan, Iraq will be able to produce oil products in accordance with international environmental standards all while strengthening their oil sector, and in doing so contribute to economic and social development in the nation.2563

On 18 August 2023, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) joined the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea EximBank) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to mobilize financing for infrastructure, communications technology, carbon neutrality, and resilient supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.2564 DFC Chief Executive Officer Scott Nathan affirmed that this Memorandum will solidify the continued collaboration between the DFC, JBIC, and Korea Eximbank to catalyze private sector investment in infrastructure and the decarbonization of supply chains. Catalyzing private sector investment can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 30 September 2023, Japan signed an ODA loan agreement with Bangladesh worth up to JPY217.556 million.2565 The objective of this loan is to stabilize power supply and increase diverse energy sources through funding the construction of a coal-fired power plant, transmission lines, and overall improving economic development within the nation.

On 4 November 2023, the Philippines reported the offered ODA support from Japan, South Korea, and India as a way to help fund three of its new railway projects.2566 This offer was a result of the Philippines dropping China as a funder for their development projects. The funding of these railways would warrant around USD5 billion in ODA commitment from the three nations.

On 14-15 November 2023, Japan participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.2567 The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the

remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.\textsuperscript{2568}

On 21 November 2023, at the G7 meeting on Ukraine Energy Sector Support, State Minister Iwao Horii also committed 10 additional autotransformers to be sent to Ukraine as well as three gas turbines by the end of 2023.\textsuperscript{2569} On delivery, Japan projects this will benefit more than 5.5 million Ukrainians.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms. Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Hania El Sayed}

\textbf{United Kingdom: +1}

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 21 June 2023, the British International Investment, joined by the US International Development Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to announce continued support for the IFC’s Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), which allows Ukraine to engage in cross-border trade and.\textsuperscript{2570} The GTFP capacity will increase from USD200 million to almost USD300 million, enabling the IFC and its partners to provide Ukraine with access to trade financing for up to USD1 billion of imports and exports over the next three years. The DFC, itself, will provide USD50 million to support Ukraine’s trade flows of critical goods. Increased trade finance availability will allow Ukraine to improve its economic resilience in the local economy.

On 21 June 2023, British International Investment, the country’s official development finance institution (DFI), signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.\textsuperscript{2571} This support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 DFIs, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal.\textsuperscript{2572} The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 1 August 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced a new package of support to make Nigeria’s agriculture sector more climate resilient, by helping to develop heat and flood tolerant crops and by increasing


soil fertility. Secretary Cleverly also announced a GBP10 million United Kingdom-backed facility in Nigeria in partnership with InfraCredit, that will unlock funding for sustainable and climate-friendly infrastructure development projects.

On 2 August 2023, backed by the British International Development through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, FSD Africa Investments, in partnership with InfraCredit, invested GBP10 million into a risk-sharing backstop facility. It will unlock local currency funding for sustainable infrastructure development in Nigeria. Projects included in the partnership range from distributed renewable energy services for urban residences to commercial and industrial renewable projects.

On 3 August 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced a British clean energy partnership with Zambia, in which new ambitious targets were set for green investment, including up to GBP2.5 billion of British private sector investment and up to GBP500 million in British government backed investments.

On 3 August 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced the launch of the GBP95 million PropCom+ programme to support climate and growth by addressing environmental, social, and economic challenges in Nigeria’s food and land-use system. A GBP55 million contract and GBP2.89 million grant were announced as part of the PropCom+ eight-year British International Climate Finance programme.

On 4 September 2023, the Minister for Development and Africa, Andrew Mitchell, announced new projects with GBP49 million while visiting Kenya for the first Africa Climate Summit. The projects will focus on mobilising finance for climate action and help people manage the impact of climate change across the continent. GBP34 million will be provided for new projects across 15 African countries to help women, at-risk communities, and over 400,000 farmers build resilience against climate change. Furthermore, Minister Mitchell will announce seven new climate finance projects worth GBP15 million from British-backed FSD Africa Investments that will mobilise capital from private sources. He also reaffirmed the United Kingdom’s commitment of providing GBP11.6 billion international climate finance over five years.

On 7 September 2923, Minister for the Caribbean and America David Rutley signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of GBP2.7 million with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre for work to be done under the Small Island Developing States Capacity and Resilience Programme. This Memorandum of Understanding aims to increase access to climate finance and support the programmatic acceleration of climate resilient actions in selected Caribbean countries. This effort by the United Kingdom is expected to help the Caribbean access USD50 million for the region over the next three years.

On 20 September 2023, Environment Secretary Thérèse Coffey and Minister of State for the United Nations at the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office Tariq Ahmad announced a new package of measures to address pressing challenges such as biodiversity loss, marine protection, climate change, and illegal fishing.

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to the United Nations General Assembly. Part of the package allocates GBP2.5 million to support the Joint Analytical Cell to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Another GBP120,000 in funding will be allocated to the Plymouth Marine Laboratory as the secretariat for the Ocean Acidification Research for Sustainability programme.

On 20 September 2023, Secretary Cleverly announced new programs at the United Nations General Assembly to help achieve United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The United Kingdom will announce new financial guarantees for multilateral development banks to increase the impact of overseas aid and will help to unlock GBP1.8 billion of climate finance to support at-risk populations across Asia and the Pacific. These financial guarantees can be considered innovative financing mechanisms. The United Kingdom will unlock up to GBP1 billion in new financing for education in Lower Middle Income Countries in Asia and Africa, such as contributing up to GBP180 million of support to the International Finance Facility for Education. The United Kingdom will also join the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, and the Coca Cola Foundation to establish an affordable insurance scheme to increase the resilience of vital water and sanitation services, and it will provide the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Collective with GBP25 million returnable investment to help water and sanitation companies in the Caribbean. A new funding package of GBP17 million was announced to improve tax systems in developing countries, and the United Kingdom committed GBP3 million to support the increased use of standards in Commonwealth countries.

On 25 September 2023, Minister of State for Energy Security and Net Zero Graham Stuart addressed the United Nations Secretary-General’s Climate Ambition Summit on decarbonization to establish how it will participate in decarbonizing high-emitting sectors. The United Kingdom will prioritise economic growth while delivering its 2030 nationally determined contribution and net zero by 2050. The United Kingdom is committed to deliver GBP11.6 billion of climate finance, and reiterated that at the G20 Summit, it pledged GBP1.62 billion for the Green Climate Fund. The United Kingdom will also provide a GBP160 million package to support developing countries and to ensure decarbonisation and economic growth.

On 25 September 2023, Minister Mitchell made a statement at the United Nations Financing for Development High-Level Dialogue. Minister Mitchell stated that the United Kingdom will provide USD2 billion for the Green Climate Fund. The United Kingdom has also established that it will stand by its commitment to provide GBP11.6 billion of international climate finance before the end of 2025 or 2026, and that it will spend GBP500 million on forestry programmes. Minister Mitchell’s statement also focussed on reforms to multilateral development banks, such as providing GBP4.5 million guarantees to enable them to lend more money. The statement also focused on debt, as the United Kingdom announced Climate Resilient Debt Clauses, which means that countries faced with pandemic or natural disasters will have their liquidity freed up to help their citizens, rather than having to pay off capital and interest.

On 29 September 2023, the Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Tom Woodroffe, addressed the United Nations General Assembly to establish that the United Kingdom remained fully committed to deliver GBP11.6 billion of international climate finance before the end of 2025 or 2026, and that it will spend GBP500 million on forestry programmes. Minister Mitchell’s statement also focussed on reforms to multilateral development banks, such as providing GBP4.5 million guarantees to enable them to lend more money. The statement also focused on debt, as the United Kingdom announced Climate Resilient Debt Clauses, which means that countries faced with pandemic or natural disasters will have their liquidity freed up to help their citizens, rather than having to pay off capital and interest.

committed to delivering economic, environmental, and social development set out in Agenda 2030. The United Kingdom wants more reforms of multilateral development banks, including releasing over USD200 billion of additional finance over the next ten years, scaling multinational development banks’ lending to unlock USD1 billion in education financing and USD1.8 billion of climate finance for countries at great risk. This would make multinational development banks more agile, shock-responsive, and will allow them to better mobilise private investment. The United Kingdom also announced a further USD2 billion for the Green Climate Fund.

On 2 October 2023, the Minister for the Indo-Pacific, Anne-Marie Trevelyan, visited Indonesia to launch the second phase of British support for the Low Carbon Development Initiative. The United Kingdom is establishing GBP27.2 million of new funding that will foster sustainable economic growth and development while mitigating the impacts of climate change.

On 3 October 2023, Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador James Kariuki stated that the United Kingdom supports reforming multilateral development banks to enable the release of USD200 billion additional finance over the next ten years and to create a more resilient and sustainable international financial architecture to mobilise private investment, believing that this will improve the inclusivity of the voice of the poorest and most vulnerable. Ambassador Kariuki also claimed that the global community must redouble its efforts to limit global temperature rise, cut emissions, transition to renewable energy, and to protect at least 30 per cent of land and oceans by 2030.

On 11 October 2023, the European Investment Bank announced a partnership with the United Kingdom, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Green Climate Fund to contribute to a USD764 million fund to strengthen Jamaica’s economic resilience to the effects of climate change. This assistance will be allocated towards, among other things, incentives to boost investor confidence in climate-resilient infrastructure projects via a Resilience and Sustainability Facility with the International Monetary Fund.

On 16 October 2023, the United Kingdom started a partnership with the Access to Nutrition Initiative to push the private sector to produce healthy and sustainable food. This will encourage some of the largest food companies to help people at risk of malnutrition make healthier choices, especially in lower-income countries. The United Kingdom provided the Initiative with GBP2 million to carry out assessments of the world’s largest food and drink companies over a two-year period.

On 25 October 2023, the United Kingdom addressed the United Nations and reiterated its resoluteness in its commitment to the Women, Peace and Security agenda in United Nations Security Council Resolution. The United Kingdom as part of the International Women and Girls Strategy, launched a GBP46 million programme to support grassroots women’s rights organisations around the world. It also provided expertise on conflict-related sexual violence and provided over GBP4 million of funding on gender-based violence in Ukraine and the surrounding region.

On 25 October 2023, the United Kingdom introduced the GBP48 million Green Cities and Infrastructure Programme, in which expertise and technical support from across the British government will encourage innovation and sustainable economic growth. It will deliver low-carbon, climate-resilient infrastructure, and support cities in lower income countries to become hubs of innovation while bolstering sustainable economic growth.

On 1 November 2023, the United Kingdom joined global partners to accelerate the development in the world’s poorest countries using artificial intelligence. These partners seek to fund safe and responsible artificial intelligence projects for development around the world, with GBP80 million collaboration announced and the Artificial Intelligence Safety Summit. This funding will support home-grown artificial intelligence expertise and computing power in Africa and help the continent’s artificial intelligence innovators boost growth and support the continent’s long-term development. The United Kingdom Artificial Intelligence for Development Program will contribute GBP38 million.

On 2 November 2023, the United Kingdom noted the International Labour Organization report on the enhanced programme of development cooperation for the occupied Arab territories, and the call for all member states to provide more financial resources to the Decent Work Programme. The United Kingdom has already announced a further GBP30 million in humanitarian aid.

On 14-15 November 2023, the United Kingdom participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting. The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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

*Analyst: Acacia Khanicheh-Peiries*

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United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 19 June 2023, President Joe Biden’s Special Envoy for Climate John Kerry met with Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani to discuss climate change, energy security, and sustainable transition.2594

On 21 June 2023, the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) joined the British International Investment, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to announce continued support for the IFC’s Global Trade Finance Program (GTFP), which allows Ukraine to engage in cross-border trade.2595 The GTFP capacity will increase from USD200 million to almost USD300 million, enabling the IFC and its partners to provide Ukraine with access to trade financing for up to USD1 billion of imports and exports over the next three years. The DFC, itself, will provide USD50 million to support Ukraine’s trade flows of critical goods. Increased trade finance availability will allow Ukraine to improve its economic resilience in the local economy.

On 21 June 2023, the DFC signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform.2596 The DFC’s support, in collaboration with 19 other signatories including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other G7 development finance institutions, will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, DFC Chief Executive Officer Scott Nathan formalized the DFC’s USD49.5 million loan to the Genus Power Infrastructures’ smart meters, a project that will expand the Jaipur-based company’s work in improving reliable power distribution and clean energy transition in India.2597 The DFC’s investment in Genus Power Infrastructures is a continuation of many clean-energy investments in India, which included a USD500 million loan to First Solar, a US-based company, to open a solar panel manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu in 2023.

On 29 June 2023, the DFC and the Department of Commerce affirmed its USD300 million financing for sustainable infrastructure projects in member countries of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.2598

On 30 June 2023, the DFC approved 27 new projects totalling over USD3 billion supporting public and private projects in “critical infrastructure, health, food security, energy, and small business support.”2599 Among the beneficiaries are Indigenous- and woman-owned small businesses and clean-energy projects.

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On 18 August 2023, the DFC joined the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea EximBank) to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to mobilize financing for infrastructure, communications technology, carbon neutrality, and resilient supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.2600 DFC CEO Nathan affirmed that this Memorandum will solidify the continued collaboration between the DFC, JBIC, and Korea Eximbank to catalyze private sector investment in infrastructure and the decarbonization of supply chains.

On 8 September 2023, DFC Chief Climate Officer Jake Levine and DFC officials reaffirmed the DFC’s commitment to provide up to USD300 million to the Three Seas Initiative Investment Fund, a fund that supports investments in energy security, energy diversification, and clean energy.2601

On 18 September 2023, DFC CEO Nathan announced that the DFC has achieved its goal of over USD1 billion in commitment to strengthen global food security and will invest an additional USD1 billion by 2026.2602 These investments will support smallholder farmers, providing financing for seeds and fertilizer, along with training. Mr Nathan highlighted how a USD20 million loan to One Acre Fund has provided training and insurance to over 1.5 million smallholder farmers in 2022, half of whom are women.

On 16 October 2023, DFC CEO Nathan joined African Data Centres and Ambassador to Ghana Virginia Palmer to sign a statement reaffirming the US’s commitment to bolster information and communications technology infrastructure in Ghana.2603 The DFC’s continued commitment is a continuation of the DFC’s USD300 million commitment in December 2020 to the African Data Centres to support the development and expansion of data centers in South Africa, Kenya, and other DFC-eligible countries. Mr. Nathan also signed a new USD2.5 million loan portfolio guarantee to support lending to micro and small businesses and farmers in northern Ghana.

On 3 November 2023, the DFC and IDB Invest launched the Americas Partnership Platform during the inaugural Americas Partnership for Economic Prosperity Leaders’ Summit.2604 The Platform will build sustainable infrastructure and bolster economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean. The DFC and IDB Invest have started initial consultations on USD3 billion worth of projects that may be eligible for funding under the new Platform.

On 14-15 November 2023, the United States participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s High-Level Development Assistance Meeting.2605 The countries discussed global economic and development issues, current geopolitical, and considerations for future development assistance projects for the remainder of this year. Canada, France, Spain, and the United States signed the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development Memorandum, that sets reporting standards for a separate branch of ODA, the

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official sustainable development support. The meeting also saw the members affirm the need for transparency in discussions about ODA, as well as the need to abide by their commitments to scale up ODA.2606

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to scale up ODA with a focus on fostering gender-transformative and climate-resilient change in developing countries.

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

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up official development assistance (ODA) with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

On 1 June 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a grant of over EUR50 million to construct temporary bridges in Ukraine to mitigate the impact of wartime infrastructure damage.2607 This is one of several Ukraine Solidarity Urgent Response packages provided by the EIB and the European Commission that amount to over EUR2.3 billion.

On 8 June 2023, Regional Representative of the EIB to the Republic of Congo Nikolaos Milianitis and Ambassador to the Republic of Congo Giacomo Duazzo announced the provision of EUR136.5 million towards the Congo Digital 2025 plan.2608 This project is part of Congo’s 2022-2026 National Development Plan to diversify the economy, develop digital skills and involve youth and women in the workforce.

On 14 June 2023, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen met with President of the Republic of Chile Gabriel Boric in Santiago to announce new Team Europe Initiative actions to support Chile’s renewable energy industry.2609 These consist of a technical assistance program to support the development of a hydrogen sector and a fund to directly finance hydrogen production projects.

On 19 June 2023, European Commission Executive Vice-President and Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis and Cabinet Secretary of Kenya’s Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry Moses Kuria announced an Economic Partnership Agreement aimed at enhancing Kenya’s economic development.2610 This agreement will help open the European market to Kenyan goods and incentivize European investment in the Kenyan private sector with a focus on sustainable development.

On 20 June 2023, the Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman and the Kingdom of Bahrain facilitated a week-long visit of Omani officials to Germany to study

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European approaches to Technical and Vocational Education and Training. This constitutes part of a partnership between the EU and Gulf Cooperation Council to strengthen cooperation in areas related to energy, energy transition, economic diversification, and development.

On 21 June 2023, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, along with members of the European Development Finance Institutions and other G7 development finance institutions, signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London to affirm its commitment in establishing the Ukraine Investment Platform. This support will help restore the Ukrainian economy and rebuild critical infrastructure.

On 23 June 2023, the EIB alongside the African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and World Health Organization (WHO) announced the Health Impact Investment Platform aimed at developing primary care services in low and low-and-middle income countries. The platform promises an initial allocation of EUR1.5 billion in funding for projects that reduce the need for secondary and tertiary medical care.

On 23 June 2023, the EU, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada committed to a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal to accelerate the shift away from fossil fuels and towards the use of renewable energy in Senegal. The group of international partners have together promised to contribute EUR2 billion towards this goal over an initial three- to five-year period.

On 23 June 2023, the EIB announced a partnership with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Inter-American Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, Green Climate Fund, World Bank Group and Barbados to instate an IMF Resilience and Sustainability Facility in the country for bolstering private-sector investment in climate-resilient infrastructure. This project has the stated goal of catalyzing the formation of private-public partnerships for infrastructure construction. This can be considered an innovative financing mechanism.

On 14 July 2023, Commissioner Janez Lenarčič announced the provision of EUR43 million in humanitarian aid to the Latin American and Caribbean regions to address imminent humanitarian issues resulting from recent natural disasters and to develop future disaster preparedness with a focus on infrastructure improvement.

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On 18 July 2023, President von der Leyen and President of the Republic of Chile Boric oversaw the signing of a memorandum of understanding to strengthen raw material supply chains between the EU and Chile. The purpose of this memorandum is also to develop a sustainable industry for the mining and processing of raw materials in Chile.

On 6 September 2023, EIB Asia and Pacific Division Head Edvardas Bunsteinas announced the finalization of a EUR250 million loan agreement to finance the development of health facilities in Indonesia and a EUR500 million loan agreement to finance the implementation of the Just Energy Transition Partnership goals in Vietnam. This follows the inauguration of an EIB office in Jakarta in 2022.

On 13 September 2023, Team Europe partners and the Palestinian Authority announced the launch of the Green Growth Palestine project as part of the Team Europe Initiative. This agreement promises a package of EUR47 million to be allocated to investment in sustainable development in Palestine’s private sector.

On 19 September 2023, the EIB signed an agreement with the WHO, United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Office for Project Services and the International Organization for Migration to directly finance projects that draw upon technical assistance or advisory support from these organizations to implement changes in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On 20 September 2023, the Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina announced the provision of EUR770,000 to boost tourism in five municipalities in the country’s Majevica region. The money is intended to be used to improve infrastructure needed to support tourism.

On 28 September 2023, the EIB alongside First Capital Bank Limited announced a developmental credit line of USD10 million to finance the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Zambia’s agricultural sector. This is aimed to primarily help alleviate issues related to food security in the country as well as develop a more robust agricultural sector.


On 3 October 2023, the EIB announced a loan of EUR70 million to the Central Bank of Armenia to finance the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This move is part of the EIB’s Armenian Economic Resilience Programme, which it has undertaken alongside the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB announced a partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank, Green Climate Fund and the United Kingdom to contribute to a USD764 million fund to strengthen Jamaica’s economic resilience to the effects of climate change. This assistance will be allocated towards, among other things, incentives to boost investor confidence in climate-resilient infrastructure projects via a Resilience and Sustainability Facility with the IMF.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB pledged EUR1 billion to support Morocco’s earthquake recovery program over the next three years. The EIB’s commitment is aimed at redeveloping Morocco’s infrastructure in a way that ensures environmentally sustainable infrastructure development.

On 11 October 2023, the EIB alongside the European Commission and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced a EUR1.1 billion package to support the eradication of polio globally. This action will focus on financing local vaccine and medicine production.

On 14 October 2023, EIB Vice-President Ricardo Mourinho Félix and Deputy Chief Economist of the World Bank and Director of the Prospects Group Ayhan Kose signed a memorandum of understanding initiating the EIB’s involvement in the Development Data Partnership. The Development Data Partnership is a joint effort between international organizations including but not limited to multilateral investment banks and technology companies to direct third-party data towards sustainable international development.

On 16 October 2023, EIB Vice-President Teresa Czerwińska announced an enlargement of the Just Transition Initiative through which the bank funds SMEs and the transition away from fossil fuels and towards renewable sources in the Western Balkans. This action falls under the Western Balkans Investment Framework pursued by the EIB and European Commission.


Bank President Ajay Banga signed a memorandum of intent to harmonize procurement and investment procedures in Ukraine.2630 This comprises part of an effort to coordinate fiduciary oversight in Ukrainian reconstruction efforts.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani announced a Team Europe Initiative to support decarbonization and the transition to sustainable energy in the country.2631 Backed by the EIB, this action will allocate over EUR23 million towards the mobilization of legal and fiscal frameworks to develop hydrogen exploitation, among other things.

On 24 October 2023, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen and Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs Arnoldo André Tinoco announced the Costa Rica Cooperation Facility, an EUR11 million project to foster investment in health resilience, sustainable transportation, and agriculture development.2632 These initiatives will continue into 2027 with the goal of decarbonizing and supporting Costa Rica’s digital transformation.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Namibian President Hage Geingob endorsed the EU-Namibia Strategic Partnership on Sustainable Raw Materials Value Chains and Renewable Hydrogen, which is privy to EUR1 billion in investment provided by the EU and European financial institutions.2633 This follows the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2022 that created the strategic partnership.

On 24 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Cabo Verde Prime Minister Ulisses Correia e Silva presented a series of investments totaling to EUR246 million aimed at accelerating the country’s digital and sustainable development.2634 This action is a collaborative effort between the EU and its MIB, the EIB.

On 25 October 2023, Deputy Director General for International Partnerships Myriam Ferran and Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs Arnoldo André Tinoco announced the Costa Rica Cooperation Facility, an EUR11 million project to foster investment in health resilience, sustainable transportation, and agriculture development.2632 These initiatives will continue into 2027 with the goal of decarbonizing and supporting Costa Rica’s digital transformation.

On 24 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Kenyan Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua announced the EU-Kenya Multiannual Action Plan 2023-24, which is part of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027.2636

Among other things, this plan promises EUR43 million towards sustainable development, EUR10 million towards cybersecurity investment, and EUR4 million towards combatting female genital mutilation in Kenya.

On 25 October 2023, the EU promised EUR30 million in fiscal support to Tajikistan to enhance vocational education and training, with a focus on empowering local youth, women, and returnee migrants. The funding aims to promote employment in key sectors like agriculture, energy, and green and digital industries.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and Uzbekistan agreed to a memorandum of understanding to secure trade corridors and investment in sustainable critical renewable raw materials. Uzbekistan also confirmed its intention to join the EU-helmed Critical Raw Materials Club announced by President von der Leyen earlier in 2023.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and the Agence Française de Développement signed an agreement amounting to EUR296 million to jointly finance the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Tanzania. Each party will respectively contribute half the total amount promised in the contract.

On 25 October 2023, the EU and Comoros signed an agreement amounting to EUR28.9 million, with an EUR20.4 million provision to the Green and Blue Deal program that aims to enhance Comoros’s environmental and food resilience as part of a Multiannual Indicative Programme worth EUR46 million that the EU initiated in 2021. In addition to the Green and Blue Deal, the Multiannual Indicative Programme aims to promote employment and general growth in Comoros.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Alicia Bárcena announced EU investment in projects in Mexico related to health, energy, and sustainable development infrastructure and expressed eagerness to instate a mechanism to coordinate investment in Global Gateway Investment Agenda projects. This announcement came at the 2023 Global Gateway Forum.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen announced a plan to bolster Somalia’s continued development of security, legal and democratic state-building processes worth EUR89.5 million. This plan, announced at the 2023 Global Gateway Forum, will be implemented over several years.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen reaffirmed support for Kyrgyzstan’s continued development of a digital economy through the Governance and Digital Transformation commitment of the 2021-2027 EU


Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Kyrgyz Republic. Previous development assistance of this sort was directed towards Kyrgyzstan through a disbursement program made available to all Asian countries that Kyrgyzstan began to draw upon in 2020.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Minister of Mines Antoinette N’Samba Kalambayi and Zambian Minister of Finance Situmbeko Musokotwane signed a memorandum of understanding to coordinate investment in the Lobito Corridor, a rail line connecting important mining areas in the DRC and Zambia to a port in Angola, among other things. This action is in line with the EU’s commitment to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, which it joined at the recent G20 summit in New Delhi.

On 26 October 2023, the European Commission and German banking group KfW signed an agreement to improve access to long-term business financing in local currencies in Africa, the European Commission providing EUR100 million to compliment a further EUR820 million investment by KfW. This action was taken using the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus, the primary financing tool for commitments that fall within the purview of the EU’s Global Gateway initiative.

On 26 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Finnfund Chief Executive Officer Jaakko Kangasniemi signed an agreement to allocate over EUR1 billion to investment in digital infrastructure and sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa as part of the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus. This plan has the stated goal of fostering gender-transformative development in the digital sector.

On 26 October 2023, President von der Leyen and Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina signed an agreement committing over EUR400 million towards Bangladesh’s transition to sustainable energy, as well as announcing five additional EU commitments each amounting to over EUR70 million to invest in improving education, working conditions, green construction, e-governance, and preventing gender-based violence. The EIB was also a signatory and provided a loan of EUR350 million towards this end.

On 27 October 2023, Commissioner Urpilainen and Rwandan Minister of Education Gaspard Twagirayezu signed an agreement to invest EUR50 million in improving infrastructure to support early childhood development in Rwanda, with a particular focus on improving primary and pre-primary education. This is


to be complimented by further investment in Rwandan education facilities by the EIB’s Africa Investment Platform.

On 14 November 2023, the EU together with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development began implementation of an EUR14.6 million project to support the development of a circular economy in Albania.2649 Efforts to do so include cooperating with businesses and non-governmental organizations to nurture “gender-responsive green products,” among other things.

On 14 November 2023, the European Commission announced an EUR110 million humanitarian aid package to Ukraine and announced the deployment of an additional 84 power generators in the country.2650 Since the Russia-Ukraine conflict began in February 2021, the EU has provided over EUR483 million in humanitarian aid and has installed over 5000 power generators.

On 15 November 2023, the EU announced the allocation of EUR3 million towards the European Union-Samoa Water Sector Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation programme intended to help bolster the climate resilience and general robustness of the country’s water sanitation abilities.2651 This effort is part of Team Europe’s Global Gateway, which aims to ultimately secure upwards of EUR300 million to be put towards official development aid and more general investment in action aligned with the SDGs.2652

On 23 November 2023, the European Commission opened its annual call for proposals for funding from the Innovation Fund that the agency has endowed with EUR4 billion to finance the development of sustainable technologies.2653 This fund has been active since 2020 and exists to support innovation in decarbonizing technologies at different scales.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment toward continued efforts in scaling up ODA with a focus on catalyzing innovative financing mechanisms.

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

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