



www.g20.utoronto.ca

2023 G20 New Delhi Summit Final Compliance Report

11 September 2023 to 10 October 2024

Prepared by
Tisya Raina and Brinda Batra
and the G20 Research Group

www.g20.utoronto.ca • g20@utoronto.ca • [@g20rg](https://twitter.com/g20rg)

13 November 2024

Feedback, as always, is welcome and is kept anonymous. Please send comments to
g20@utoronto.ca



G20 Research Group
University of Toronto
6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto Ontario M5S 1H6 Canada
g20@utoronto.ca +1-416-946-8953
www.g20.utoronto.ca www.g7g20.utoronto

Contents

Preface	3
Research Teams	4
Compliance Directors	4
Lead Analysts	4
Compliance Analysts	4
Introduction and Summary	5
Methodology and Scoring System	5
Commitment Breakdown	5
Selection of Commitments	5
Final Compliance Scores	6
Final Compliance by Member	6
Final Compliance by Commitment	6
Table 1: 2023 G20 New Delhi Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring* ...	7
Table 2: 2023 G20 New Delhi Final Compliance Scores	8
Table 3: 2023 G20 New Delhi Final Compliance by Member	9
Table 4: 2023 G20 New Delhi Final Compliance Scores by Commitment	9
Table 5: G20 Compliance by Member, 2008–2021	10
1. Development: Collective Action on the Sustainable Development Goals	12
2. Development: Financing the Sustainable Development Goals	68
3. Health: Access to Affordable Healthcare	118
4. Gender: Closing the Pay Gap	208
5. Climate Change: Facilitating Access to Funding	248
6. Food and Agriculture: Investing in Food Systems	314
7. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence	371
8. Macroeconomy: Addressing the Impacts of War	456
9. Education: High Quality Education	532

2. Development: Financing the Sustainable Development Goals

“Recognizing the imperative of achieving the SDGs [Sustainable Development Goals], we will collectively mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.”

G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa	-1		
Türkiye	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.45 (73%)	

Background

Concessional finances are, primarily, grants and loans provided at below market rates by financial institutions such as the World Bank to middle- and low-income countries in order to address fiscal inequalities and enable them to achieve development goals. The World Bank is a major source of concessional finance for “globally significant development challenges” such as climate change.³⁰⁴ Therefore, concessional finance is a key tool in ensuring that all countries are financially able to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out by the United Nations.

Support for the SDGs and the World Bank in its developmental work have persistently been part of G20 leaders’ commitments at past summits. Concessional finance, as referenced at the 2023 New Delhi Summit, has sometimes been highlighted at past summits.³⁰⁵ G20 commitments on concessional finance can be traced back to the 2009 London Summit, where leaders committed to use their resources

³⁰⁴ What You Need to Know About Concessional Finance for Climate Action, The World Bank (Washington DC) 16 September 2021. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/09/16/what-you-need-to-know-about-concessional-finance-for-climate-action>

³⁰⁵ London Summit – Leaders’ Statement, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.pdf>

from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gold sales for concessional finance to aid the poorest countries in the coming years. This would provide an additional \$6 billion flexible finance for these countries over the course of two to three years.

At the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to ensure the funding of the concessional lending resources of the Multilaterals Development Banks (MDBs) such as the International Development Agency (IDA) and the African Development Fund.³⁰⁶ The G20 also highlighted the importance of MDBs in its development goals.

At the 2010 Toronto Summit, G20 leaders vowed to ensure the continued funding of the concessional lending facilities of MDBs and reaffirmed the commitment of \$6 billion in concessional financing for the poorest countries provided by the agreed sale of IMF gold.³⁰⁷

At the 2012 Los Cabos Summit, G20 leaders acknowledged that development and economic goals are achievable through inclusive and sustainable green growth.³⁰⁸ They also recognized the importance of international and domestic safety nets, and the importance of private sector investment in addition to public financing in infrastructure development projects in developing countries.

At the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit, G20 leaders noted the need to mobilize additional financing for long term investment in developing countries with emphasis on infrastructure.³⁰⁹ They noted the work done by the World Bank Group and Regional Development Banks to catalyze this additional financing, as well as the ongoing efforts of the UN General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, which promoted future action on the SDGs.

At the 2019 Osaka Summit, G20 leaders expressed their support for the continued efforts of developing countries to make progress in the implementation of the SDGs through the mobilization of the private sector as well as capacity building assistance.³¹⁰

At the 2021 Rome Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the international effort on the accelerated implementation of the SDGs as well as the equitable, inclusive and sustainable recovery across the world.³¹¹ They also recognized the importance of the MDBs and their support in the implementation of SDGs, particularly in the concessional financing of low-income countries.

At the 2022 Bali Summit, G20 leaders committed to providing additional investments for developing and low-income countries through new financing resources and instruments and requested additional financing opportunities from MDBs.³¹²

³⁰⁶ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 25 September 2009. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqued0925.html>

³⁰⁷ The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 27 June 2010. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/to-communique.html>

³⁰⁸ G20 Leaders Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 19 June 2012. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-loscabos.html>

³⁰⁹ G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 6 September 2013. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2013/2013-0906-declaration.html>

³¹⁰ G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 2 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

³¹¹ G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 2 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

³¹² G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, G20 Research Group (Toronto) 16 November 2022. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2022/221116-declaration.html>

Commitment Features

At the 2023 New Delhi Summit, leaders committed to “collectively mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.”³¹³

Definitions and Concepts

“Mobilize” is understood to mean “to organize or prepare something, such as a group of people, for a purpose.”³¹⁴ In the context of this commitment, it refers to the ability of a movement’s members to 1) acquire resources and to 2) mobilize people towards accomplishing the movement’s goals.³¹⁵

“Money mobilized: is understood to mean when a commitment refers to funds or a set dollar value and aims to increase financial support to a specific issue.³¹⁶ Leaders collectively commit new or newly reauthorized financing for specific purposes abroad. “Concessional finance” is understood to mean below market rate finance provided by major financial institutions, such as development banks and multilateral funds, to developing countries to accelerate development objectives.³¹⁷

“Low- and middle-income countries” is understood to mean those with a per capita gross national income (GNI per capita) between \$1,086 and \$4,255; and upper middle-income economies have a GNI per capita between \$4,256 and \$13,205 (2023).³¹⁸ The low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of \$1,025 or less in 2018; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$1,026 and \$3,995; upper middle-income economies are those between \$3,996 and \$12,375; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,376 or more.³¹⁹

“SDGs” are the 17 goals and 169 targets made by all countries of all incomes to promote development while also protecting the planet, agreed to as an international framework in 2015 under the auspices of the UN.³²⁰ The goals are made with the understanding that ending world poverty will only happen by implementing strategies that promote education, health, social protection and economic growth while protecting the environment and acting against climate change.

³¹³ Communiqué: Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, G20 Research Group (Marrakesh) 13 October 2023. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/231013-finance.html>

³¹⁴ Mobilize, Oxford English Dictionary. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mobilize>

³¹⁵ Mobilizing financial resources, The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://archive.unescwa.org/mobilizing-financial-resources>

³¹⁶ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 17 March 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

³¹⁷ What You Need to Know About Concessional Finance for Climate Action, The World Bank Group (Washington, D.C.) 16 September 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2021/09/16/what-you-need-to-know-about-concessional-finance-for-climate-action>

³¹⁸ The World Bank in Middle Income Countries, The World Bank Group (Washington, D.C.). Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mic/overview>

³¹⁹ Classifying countries by income, The World Bank Group (Washington, D.C.) 9 September 2019. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/stories/the-classification-of-countries-by-income.html>

³²⁰ The Sustainable Development Agenda, United Nations. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

“More headroom” is understood to mean an increase in the undrawn or unused amount remaining available to a country.³²¹ More fiscal headroom in terms of lending refers to the increase in the lending capacity of a country towards another.

“To support” is understood to mean financial support that can take the form of grants, interest-free loans or equity investments, and can be referred to in a number of ways including foreign aid, development aid or humanitarian assistance.³²²

“Global challenges” are understood to mean the challenges faced by all countries related to poverty, climate change, inequality, peace, justice and environmental degradation.³²³

“Concessional resources” is understood to mean debt as lending extended by creditors at terms that are below market.³²⁴

“Poorest countries” is understood to mean least developed countries that are low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets.³²⁵

General Interpretive Guidelines

This commitment can be broken down into two components with two instruments: 1) collectively mobilizing more headroom and 2) collectively mobilizing concessional finance, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources to: 1) boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and 2) to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G20 members that take strong action on three out of the four components to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. Examples of strong action include unlocking new concessional financing for the World Bank in order to increase its concessional lending capacity and provide borrowers from the poorest countries more headroom to tackle global challenges and implementing debt relief programs through the World Bank.

For the purpose of this commitment, a clear framework can be an extension of a current framework or the development of a new framework that provides new solutions for financing. The G20 member needs to, at the very least, show oral recognition for the development of such a framework.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G20 members that exemplify strong action in fulfilling the criteria of two out of the four components to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide support for the poorest countries, or less than strong action in more than two criteria.

³²¹ Headroom, LexisNexis. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/legal/glossary/headroom>

³²² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 17 March 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

³²³ The Sustainable Development Agenda, United Nations. Access Date: 17 March 2024 <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

³²⁴ IMF Committee On Balance Of Payments Statistics, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.) October 2004. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/pdf/bopteg29.pdf>

³²⁵ Least Developed Countries (LDCs), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Economic Analysis. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>

Examples of less than strong action include bilateral concessional finance that does not boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges or does provides strong support for the poorest countries; attending meetings; or reiterating support.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned if the G20 member takes no action or little action, such as action in only one criterion.

Scoring Guidelines

–1	The G20 member has not taken any action or has taken little action to collectively mobilize 1) more headroom and 2) concessional finance to 3) boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges with 4) a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources that provides strong support for the poorest countries.
0	The G20 member has taken some action by taking strong action in two of the four criteria or less than strong action in more than two criteria of collectively mobilizing 1) more headroom and 2) concessional finance to 3) boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges with 4) a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources that provides strong support for the poorest countries.
+1	The G20 member has taken strong action in at least three of the criteria of collectively mobilizing 1) more headroom and 2) concessional finance to 3) boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges with 4) a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources and strong support for the poorest countries.

*Compliance Director: Wei-Tung Ling
Lead Analyst: Rudy Yuan*

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank, as well as in offering aid to countries of the lowest income.

On 31 January 2024, Argentina received a loan of approximately USD4.7 billion from the International Monetary Fund to support the new administration in the stabilization of the country’s macroeconomics under the Extended Fund Facility arrangement.³²⁶ This disbursement will help bring the economy back on track and promote economic growth through improved policy actions by the new Argentine authority.

On 6 February 2024, Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers Nicolás Posse met with US Undersecretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs Brian Nichols to discuss the policy reforms that the Argentine government plans to implement for the country’s economic revival and to promote investment.³²⁷ This meeting was a step towards stronger bilateral relations between Argentina and the United States of America with the prospects of more foreign investments in Argentina.

³²⁶ IMF Executive Board Completes the Seventh Review of the Extended Arrangement Under the Extended Fund Facility for Argentina, International Monetary Fund (Washington DC) 31 January 2024. Access Date: 28 March 2024. <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2024/01/31/pr2431-argentina-imf-executive-board-completes-the-seventh-review-under-the-extended-fund-facility>

³²⁷ Nicolás Posse Se Reunió Con El Subsecretario de Estado Para Asuntos Del Hemisferio Occidental de EEUU, Brian Nichols, Argentina.gob.ar (Buenos Aires) 6 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/nicolas-posse-se-reunio-con-el-subsecretario-de-estado-para-asuntos-del-hemisferio>

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank, as well as in offering aid to countries of lowest income. The administration has met bilaterally with the United States of America and Germany to secure investment funding. Argentina has not received or given out significant amounts of concessional finance, and it has not demonstrated a willingness or capacity to work with the World Bank to assist countries of the lowest income.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sharvi Jain

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 8 December 2023, the government signed a AUD600 million loan agreement with Papua New Guinea to support Papua New Guinea's 2023 budget financing and the execution of reforms under the International Monetary Fund Extended Credit Facility and Extended Fund Facility Program.³²⁸

On 11 January 2024, the government released initial grant funds worth USD7 million out of a total commitment of AUD21.4 million for a co-financed project with the Asian Development Bank to ameliorate and construct new harbours on Nui and Niutao outer islands in Tuvalu, which would improve maritime connectivity.³²⁹

On 29 January 2024, Minister for International Development and the Pacific and for Defence Industry Pat Conroy committed AUD35 million towards a Police Development Program with Timor-Leste to develop its police force in support of community security and police responsiveness.³³⁰

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Cambodia, allotting AUD83.6 million in the 2023-2024 Official Development Assistance (ODA) program to help Cambodia strengthen its healthcare, governance, social welfare and economic growth and increase access to and the quality of public services.³³¹

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Indonesia, dedicating AUD326.1 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to assist Indonesia with sustainable economic transitions and with efforts to tackle climate change and improve its healthcare, gender equality, disability and social inclusion.³³²

³²⁸ National Interest Statement: 2023 Loan to Papua New Guinea, The Treasury (Canberra) 8 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://treasury.gov.au/publication/p2024-490108>

³²⁹ AIFFP funds released to improve maritime transport infrastructure Nui and Niutao outer islands in Tuvalu, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 11 January 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/aiffp-funds-released-improve-maritime-transport-infrastructure-nui-and-niutao-outer-islands-tuvalu>

³³⁰ \$35 million for Timor-Leste Police Development Program, Minister for International Development and the Pacific and for Defence Industry (Canberra) 29 January 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://ministers.dfat.gov.au/minister/pat-conroy/media-release/35-million-timor-leste-police-development-program>

³³¹ Cambodia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/cambodia>

³³² Indonesia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/indonesia>

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Laos, allocating AUD47.7 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help Laos transition to clean energy, develop human capability, strengthen economic resilience and increase societal equality.³³³

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Myanmar, committing AUD121 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help with immediate humanitarian assistance needs, strengthen community resilience and develop sustainably. The funds are distributed through trusted partners like the United Nations and non-government organizations.³³⁴

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with the Philippines, contributing AUD89.9 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help improve economic governance, increase climate resilience, transition to renewable energy and increase social inclusion.³³⁵

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Southeast Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, dedicating AUD346.3 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help Southeast Asia partners (specifically Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia) develop sustainably, in particular regarding climate change, social inclusion, sustainable growth and community resilience.³³⁶

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Timor-Leste, allocating AUD118 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help Timor-Leste overcome poverty and grow sustainably, such as through infrastructure investments, in support of Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).³³⁷

On 1 February 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Vietnam, committing AUD95.1 million in the 2023-2024 ODA program to help achieve sustainable, green growth and address climate change.³³⁸

On 8 February 2024, the government pledged a USD150 million grant and concessional loan package to Papua New Guinea to support the reparation and upgrading of key energy assets under the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific and assured a solar entrepreneur's partnership with Papua New Guinea to deliver renewable energy for 4,000 households in the Milne Bay and West New Britain Provinces.³³⁹

³³³ Laos Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/laos>

³³⁴ Myanmar Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/countries/myanmar/myanmar-development-cooperation-factsheet>

³³⁵ Philippines Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/philippines>

³³⁶ Southeast Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/southeast-asia-regional>

³³⁷ Timor-Leste Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/timor-leste>

³³⁸ Vietnam Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/vietnam>

³³⁹ AIFFP funds upgrade and installation of renewable energy projects across Papua New Guinea, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 8 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/aiffp-funds-upgrade-and-installation-renewable-energy-projects-across-papua-new-guinea>

On 16 February 2024, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and Minister Conroy announced AUD609,500 and AUD245,000 investments to improve access to renewable energy and jobs for remote Papua New Guinea communities and to increase energy security for essential healthcare in the Solomon Islands, respectively.³⁴⁰ The investments total to AUD854,500 and are the first two Off-Grid Renewable Energy Partnerships for the Pacific and Timor Leste under the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific.

On 1 March 2024, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade supported the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation to organize the first Conference on Elevating Global Access through E-Commerce in Tajikistan alongside the British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.³⁴¹ The conference encouraged knowledge and resource exchanges among Tajikistan enterprises and helped Tajikistan build productive relationships with regional and global e-commerce players.

On 15 March 2024, Minister for Foreign Affairs Penny Wong, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Richard Marles, and Minister Conroy announced the termination of the temporary pause on funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and committed AUD6 million to the UNRWA and AUD4 million to UNICEF in response to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.³⁴² The UNRWA funds are granted under strict conditions such as guarantees of staff neutrality and security of supply chains to ensure the integrity of the organization's operations.

On 23 March 2024, the government continued its funding of the World Bank's Health and Nutrition Services Access Project to improve health and nutrition services in Laos for underserved communities.³⁴³

On 4 April 2024, the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific announced an investment of SBD1.5 million through its Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership to establish a more sustainable solar hybrid energy-generation system for the Solomon Islands' Tetere community's the Good Samaritan Hospital.³⁴⁴

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Micronesia, allotting AUD4.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help it strengthen its education, environment, post-Covid-19 recovery and women empowerment.³⁴⁵

³⁴⁰ First two off-grid renewable energy partnerships in the Pacific and Timor-Leste announced, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 16 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024.

<https://www.aifff.gov.au/news/first-two-grid-renewable-energy-partnerships-pacific-and-timor-leste-announced>

³⁴¹ The World Bank Supports Tajikistan's Advancement in E-commerce, The World Bank (Dushanbe) 1 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/03/01/the-world-bank-supports-tajikistans-advancement-in-e-commerce>

³⁴² Funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and Additional Support for Gaza, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/penny-wong/media-release/funding-united-nations-relief-and-works-agency-and-additional-support-gaza>

³⁴³ World Bank and Partners to Build on Support for Improved Health and Nutrition in Lao PDR (Washington DC) 23 March 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/03/23/world-bank-and-partners-to-build-on-support-for-improved-health-and-nutrition-in-lao-pdr>

³⁴⁴ Powering Healthcare in Solomon Islands, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 4 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.aifff.gov.au/news/powering-healthcare-solomon-islands>

³⁴⁵ Federated States of Micronesia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/federated-states-micronesia>

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Fiji, dedicating AUD123.1 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help it achieve its National Development Plan and implement Sustainable Development Goals.³⁴⁶

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Kiribati, allocating AUD44 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program towards its healthcare, education, economy, infrastructure, social inclusion, climate resilience and food security.³⁴⁷

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Nauru, granting AUD46 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program towards increasing economic opportunities and reducing poverty.³⁴⁸

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Niue, allotting AUD2.3 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to strengthen its economy sustainably.³⁴⁹

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Papua New Guinea, dedicating AUD6637.4 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program for cooperation regarding economy, governance, legal systems, security, healthcare, education, climate change and social inclusion.³⁵⁰

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Palau, allocating AUD11.9 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program towards its development priorities to establish a more sustainable, prosperous and equal economy.³⁵¹

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with the Marshall Islands, granting AUD4.1 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help realize its long-term SDGs.³⁵²

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with the Solomon Islands, dedicating AUD171.2 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to strengthen its economy and community.³⁵³

³⁴⁶ Fiji Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/fiji>

³⁴⁷ Kiribati Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/kiribati>

³⁴⁸ Nauru Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/nauru>

³⁴⁹ Niue and Tokelau Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/niue-tokelau>

³⁵⁰ Papua New Guinea Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/papua-new-guinea>

³⁵¹ Republic of Palau Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/countries/palau/republic-palau-development-cooperation-factsheet>

³⁵² Republic of the Marshall Islands Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/republic-marshall-islands>

³⁵³ Solomon Islands Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/solomon-islands>

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Tonga, allocating AUD44.9 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to support its sustainable economy and social development.³⁵⁴

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Tuvalu, granting AUD86.7 million to the 2023-2024 ODA program to help accomplish its development priorities including education, economic governance and connectivity.³⁵⁵

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Vanuatu, allotting AUD83.2 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help achieve its National Sustainable Development Plan.³⁵⁶

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Indonesia, dedicating AUD353.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to strengthen its economy and community sustainably and equitably in connection to its 2025-2045 National Long-Term Development Plan and SDGs.³⁵⁷

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with the Philippines, contributing AUD94.2 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to strengthen economic and social stability, resilience and prosperity.³⁵⁸

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Laos, allotting AUD53.2 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to aid its economic development efforts.³⁵⁹

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Timor-Leste, allocating AUD123.3 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help increase its economic resilience in connection to its Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and the SDGs.³⁶⁰

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Afghanistan, dedicating AUD50 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program for humanitarian assistance delivered through UN partners.³⁶¹

³⁵⁴ Kingdom of Tonga Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/kingdom-tonga>

³⁵⁵ Tuvalu Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/tuvalu>

³⁵⁶ Vanuatu Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/vanuatu>

³⁵⁷ Indonesia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/indonesia>

³⁵⁸ Philippines Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/philippines>

³⁵⁹ Laos Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/laos>

³⁶⁰ Timor-Leste Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/timor-leste>

³⁶¹ Afghanistan Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/afghanistan-development-cooperation-factsheet>

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Bangladesh, granting AUD106.9 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to reduce inequality and promote social inclusion.³⁶²

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Bhutan, contributing AUD4.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to implement its SDGs by developing human capital, empowering women and addressing climate change.³⁶³

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Mongolia, committing AUD10 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to improve human resource capacity and governance of its extractive industry.³⁶⁴

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Nepal, allotting AUD26.1 million to the 2022-2025 ODA program to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation, increase climate resilience, promote social inclusion and develop human resources.³⁶⁵

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Pakistan, dedicating AUD15.1 million to the 2023-2024 ODA program to help it confront poverty, inequality and climate change.³⁶⁶

On 1 May 2024, the government published its South and Central Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, granting AUD103.1 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to support long-term social and economic stability and security.³⁶⁷

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Agricultural Development Cooperation Factsheet, allocating AUD221.8 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to aid international agricultural development and secure nutrition system resilience locally, regionally and globally.³⁶⁸

³⁶² Bangladesh Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/bangladesh>

³⁶³ Bhutan Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/bhutan>

³⁶⁴ Mongolia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/Mongolia>

³⁶⁵ Nepal Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/nepal>

³⁶⁶ Pakistan Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/pakistan>

³⁶⁷ South and Central Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/south-central-asia-regional-development-cooperation-factsheet>

³⁶⁸ Agricultural Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/agricultural>

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Disability Equity and Rights Factsheet, contributing AUD14 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help increase opportunities for people with disabilities to enable equal participation and their ability to reach their full potential.³⁶⁹

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Education Development Cooperation Factsheet, committing AUD595.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to expand access to quality education in Indo-Pacific partner countries.³⁷⁰

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Gender Equality Development Cooperation Factsheet, allotting AUD102.3 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to address gender equality and promote the rights of women and girls.³⁷¹

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Health Development Cooperation Factsheet, dedicating AUD655.9 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help partner governments establish gender-responsive and equitable healthcare systems.³⁷²

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Infrastructure Development Cooperation Factsheet, granting AUD625 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to support partner governments invest in long-term quality infrastructure.³⁷³

On 1 May 2024, the government published its Water for Development Cooperation Factsheet, allocating AUD101.3 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help partner governments assure climate-resilient water sanitation, hygiene, resource management and infrastructure.³⁷⁴

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Southeast Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, allocating AUD330.4 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to collaborate with nine ODA-eligible regional partners to support development achievements.³⁷⁵

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Cambodia, granting AUD83.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to support its development and economic programs.³⁷⁶

³⁶⁹ Disability Equity and Rights Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/disability>

³⁷⁰ Education Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/education>

³⁷¹ Gender Equality Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/gender-equality>

³⁷² Health Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/health>

³⁷³ Infrastructure Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/infrastructure>

³⁷⁴ Water for Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/water>

³⁷⁵ Southeast Asia Regional Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/southeast-asia-regional>

³⁷⁶ Cambodia Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/cambodia>

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Samoa, allotting AUD51.8 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help implement the Sustainable Development Goals and realize the 2050 Blue Pacific Strategy.³⁷⁷

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Myanmar, dedicating AUD121.4 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to sustain agricultural development globally and secure local, regional and international nutrition system resilience.³⁷⁸

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Vietnam, committing AUD95.7 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help achieve its 2030 goals, with particular focus on sustainable economic and social development.³⁷⁹

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Development Cooperation Factsheet with Maldives, allotting AUD4.8 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to strengthen governance and response to climate change.³⁸⁰

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Social Protection Development Cooperation Factsheet, dedicating AUD164.6 million to the 2023-2024 ODA program to support households in face of poverty, risk and vulnerability.³⁸¹

On 1 June 2024, the government published its Effective Governance Development Cooperation Factsheet, granting AUD1118 million to the 2024-2025 ODA program to help partner countries assure effective and accountable governments to sustain national development and serve its peoples.³⁸²

On 5 June 2024, the government announced a AUD278,000 investment in collaboration with Its Time Foundation through the Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership for effective monitoring and maintenance for Its Time Foundation solar energy systems in remote Fijian schools.³⁸³

On 7 June 2024, the government published seven new Off-Grid Renewable Energy Partnerships under the Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership to help develop small-scale, off-grid renewable energy in remote and rural Pacific and Timor-Leste communities.³⁸⁴

³⁷⁷ Samoa Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/samoa>

³⁷⁸ Myanmar Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/countries/myanmar/myanmar-development-cooperation-factsheet>

³⁷⁹ Vietnam Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/vietnam>

³⁸⁰ Maldives Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/maldives>

³⁸¹ Social Protection Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/social-protection>

³⁸² Effective Governance Development Cooperation Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 1 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/development-cooperation-fact-sheets-for-country-regional-and-sector-thematic-programs/effective-governance>

³⁸³ Lighting up remote Fijian school communities with sustainable solar energy systems, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 5 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/lighting-remote-fijian-school-communities-sustainable-solar-energy-systems>

³⁸⁴ Seven new Off-Grid Renewable Energy Partnerships to power up remote Pacific communities, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 7 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/seven-new-grid-renewable-energy-partnerships-power-remote-pacific-communities-1>

On 28 June 2024, High Commissioner to Tonga Brek Batley represented the government at the commencement ceremony to upgrade Tonga's Queen Salote International Wharf as part of a larger project in cooperation with the government of Tonga and the Asian Development Bank to improve Tonga's ports and thus strengthen its international trade resilience.³⁸⁵ The government has allocated an AUD31.25 million grant from the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) to Tonga's project.

On 2 July 2024, Minister Wong and New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs Winston Peters delivered the upgraded Seghe Airfield in the Solomon Islands, which improves and strengthens the relationship between Solomon Islands' provinces.³⁸⁶ The AUD55 million project is co-funded by the three governments.

On 15 July 2024, Ambassador to Timor-Leste Caitlin Wilson represented the government at the ground-breaking ceremony for Timor-Leste's first submarine telecommunications cable.³⁸⁷ The government has provided an AUD7.2 million grant under Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) to revolutionize and strengthen Timor-Leste's digital connectivity.

On 16 July 2024, the government unveiled three new Off-Grid Renewable Energy Partnerships with Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu to provide off-grid renewable energy to isolated communities.³⁸⁸ Investments total to AUD5.8 million, with AUD3.6 million from the government. The AIFFP also anticipates the launch of an AUD75 million long-term off-grid renewable energy program later in 2024.

On 22 July 2024, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade financed the construction of Palau's first large solar and battery energy storage facility under the AIFFP to reduce Palau's reliance on fossil fuels and promote climate resilient energy sources.³⁸⁹

On 30 July 2024, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Biman Prasad and High Commissioner to Fiji Ewen McDonald pledged an AUD87 million grant to the government of Fiji to fund its sustainable development goals.³⁹⁰

On 1 August 2024, the Australian government, alongside the government of New Zealand and the World Bank, co-financed the Asian Development Bank's USD70 million policy-based concessional loan to the government of Fiji to increase Fiji's climate resilience and promote sustainable growth.³⁹¹

³⁸⁵ 'Golden Buoy' presentation marks a major leap in Timor-Leste's digital future, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 28 June 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/golden-buoy-presentation-marks-major-leap-timor-lestes-digital-future>

³⁸⁶ Australia, New Zealand and Solomon Islands deliver upgraded Seghe Airfield, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 2 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.foreignminister.gov.au/minister/penny-wong/media-release/australia-new-zealand-and-solomon-islands-deliver-upgraded-seghe-airfield>

³⁸⁷ Australia anchors Tonga's future with major port upgrades, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 15 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/australia-anchors-tongas-future-major-port-upgrades>

³⁸⁸ Powering the Pacific and Timor-Leste with three new Off-Grid Renewable Energy Partnerships, Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (Canberra) 16 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024.

<https://www.aiffp.gov.au/news/powering-pacific-and-timor-lestes-three-new-grid-renewable-energy-partnerships>
³⁸⁹ High-quality finance to meet our partners' energy needs, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 22 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/development/australias-development-program/stories-impact/high-quality-finance-meet-our-partners-energy-needs>

³⁹⁰ Australia gives \$87m for budget support, The Fiji Times (Suva) 30 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.fijitimes.com.fj/australia-gives-87m-for-budget-support/>

³⁹¹ ADB, Fiji Sign \$70 Million Loan for Climate Resilience and Sustainable Growth, Asian Development Bank (Suva) 1 August 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-fiji-sign-70-million-loan-climate-resilience-and-sustainable-growth>

Australia has fully complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1

Analyst: Ruixue (Kerry) Zhong

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 2 December 2023, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva raised the need to encourage consistent contribution of concessional finance to help low- and middle-income countries at the G77 Summit on the sidelines of the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.³⁹² Specifically, President Lula focused on the current debt situation in Africa as a challenge to be prioritized.

On 17 February 2024, President Lula announced at the 37th African Union Summit Brazil's plan to provide more scholarships to African citizens seeking higher education.³⁹³ This is a part of Brazil's larger wish to grow "alongside Africa" to reach its potential without dictating specific policies.

On 28 February 2024, President Lula announced at the 46th Conference of the Caribbean Community that Brazil will make concessional contributions to the Caribbean Development Bank.³⁹⁴ This pledge aims to support middle-income Caribbean countries with high levels of debt.

On 17 April 2024, the World Bank released its 2024-2028 strategy regarding its partnership with Brazil, focusing on increasing its economy's productivity and tackling climate change.³⁹⁵ The strategy involves the creation of the Amazon Finance Network by the founding members, including other development banks, which will mobilise capital to support the country.

On 24 April 2024, President Lula met with the President of the African Development Bank and affirmed Brazil's continued willingness in supporting the region.³⁹⁶ President Lula verbally committed to continuing support Africa in a wide range of issues and suggested that Africa's debt be converted into a form of investment.

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to receive more concessional finance from the World Bank. The country has taken actions with the World Bank to create a clear framework to mobilise

³⁹² President Lula's Speech at the G77 Summit at COP28, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brasília) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.gov.br/mre/en/content-centers/speeches-articles-and-interviews/president-of-the-federative-republic-of-brazil/speeches/president-lulas-speech-at-the-g77-summit-at-cop-28>

³⁹³ Speech by President Lula at the opening of the 37th African Union Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brasília) 17 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.gov.br/mre/en/content-centers/speeches-articles-and-interviews/president-of-the-federative-republic-of-brazil/speeches/speech-by-president-lula-at-the-opening-of-the-37th-african-union-summit>

³⁹⁴ Speech by President Lula at the closing session of the 46th Conference of the Caribbean Community, Government of Brazil (Brasília) 28 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/en/follow-the-government/speeches/speech-by-president-lula-at-the-closing-session-of-the-46th-conference-of-the-caribbean-community>

³⁹⁵ World Bank Group's multi-year plan will strengthen development partnership with Brazil, World Bank Group (Washington DC) 17 April 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/09/world-bank-groups-multi-year-plan-will-strengthen-development-partnership-with-brazil>

³⁹⁶ Lula hosts meeting with President of the African Development Bank, Government of Brazil (Brasília) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. https://www.gov.br/planalto/en/latest-news/2024/04/lula-hosts-meeting-with-president-of-the-african-development-bank?set_language=en

concessional finance and has supported the poorest countries by providing scholarships to Africa and fundings to Caribbean countries through the Caribbean Development Bank. But it has not collectively mobilized more headroom nor has worked to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Que Khanh Luong

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 1 December 2023, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault announced a CAD 16 million contribution to cover initial costs of a global fund to address loss and damage due to climate related crises faced by developing countries.³⁹⁷ The funding is part of Canada's CAD5.3 billion climate finance commitment administered by the United Nations Development Programme.

On 27 February 2024, Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen announced a new partnership with the government of Guyana, contributing CAD9.5 million in support of the "One Guyana Digital Skills Development Programme."³⁹⁸ The initiative aims to support Guyanese youth in skills development and training in preparation for the digital economy. Minister Hussen also announced an additional funding allocation of CAD120 million to the Government of Canada, over the next 10 years through a policy-based loan with the Inter-American Development Bank, towards the strengthening of marginalized communities, climate crisis readiness, and social programming in the country.

On 21 March 2024, Ukrainian Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko announced that Ukraine received CAD2 billion in a concessional loan from Canada. This loan is provided as part of a 10-year term, with an interest of 1.5 per cent per annum.³⁹⁹ The funding is an additional allocation to the almost CAD7 billion in budgetary support provided to Ukraine amid its ongoing conflict with Russia.

On 12 April 2024, Minister Hussen announced Canada's plan to provide CAD132 million in aid funding for people fleeing war and famine-like conditions in Sudan. CAD100 million will go towards humanitarian aid, while the rest of the funding will support development projects focused on sexual and reproductive health for women in Sudan, the Central African Republic, Chad, and Ethiopia.⁴⁰⁰

³⁹⁷ As a first move at COP28, Canada announces support for developing countries to address loss and damage due to climate change, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Dubai) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2023/12/as-a-first-move-at-cop28-canada-announces-support-for-developing-countries-to-address-loss-and-damage-due-to-climate-change.html>

³⁹⁸ Minister Hussen attends 46th CARICOM meeting and announces new funding for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/02/minister-hussen-attends-46th-caricom-meeting-and-announces-new-funding-for-multiple-countries-in-the-caribbean.html>

³⁹⁹ Ministry of Finance: Ukraine receives CAD 2 billion from Canada, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Kyiv) 21 March 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/minfin-ukraina-otrymala-vid-kanady-2-mlrd-kanadskykh-dolariv>

⁴⁰⁰ Ottawa to provide \$132 million to help people fleeing civil war in Sudan, CTV News (Ottawa) 12 April 2024. Access Date: 28 June 2024. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/politics/ottawa-to-provide-132-million-to-help-people-fleeing-civil-war-in-sudan-1.6845510>

On 3 May 2024, Minister Hussen announced a pledge of CAD65 million in humanitarian assistance and economic development financing to Lebanon. The funding will be channelled through United Nations organizations such as UN Women and will support vulnerable populations in Lebanon through enabling access to food, water, and healthcare services.⁴⁰¹

On 13 June 2024, G7 leaders announced an investment of USD420 million to boost infrastructure across the African continent, as part of the “G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment” project. G7 leaders, including Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, agreed that funding will go towards the development of flagship projects that will enhance mobility and economic collaboration between Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.⁴⁰²

On 23 September 2024, Mary Ng, Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development, participated in the 13th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Ministers-Canada Consultation in Vientiane.⁴⁰³ Minister Ng highlighted the progress made toward an ASEAN-Canada free trade agreement, and the importance of intensifying efforts to conclude the agreement negotiations in 2025. They also discussed the progress since the launch of the partnership, most notable in the areas of trade, inclusive trade, agriculture and agri-food and sustainability.

On 16 October 2024, Minister Hussen announced CAD 22.9 million in funding for the Aequitas Impact Investment Fund and CAD 6.5 million for designated to the fund’s Technical Assistance Facility, equaling CAD29.4 million.⁴⁰⁴ This project, in conjunction with Desjardins International Development, will help make personalized financial services available to underserved communities around the world in order to generate growth where financing is most needed.

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. It has taken action to support the economic development of low-to-middle income countries facing global challenges, namely, Canada has taken strong actions aimed at providing concessional finance to low and middle-income countries during the compliance period.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Theresa Jones

⁴⁰¹ Canada will send \$65M for humanitarian assistance and economic development to Lebanon, CityNews (Ottawa) 3 May 2024. Access Date. 28 June 2024. <https://toronto.citynews.ca/2024/05/03/canada-will-send-65m-for-humanitarian-assistance-and-economic-development-to-lebanon/>

⁴⁰² G7 Leaders Pledge \$420m Investments in Nigeria, Other African Countries, Philanthropy News Digest (Abuja) 14 June 2024. Access Date. 28 June 2024. [https://philanthropynewsdigest.org/news/other-sources/article/?id=15078066&title=G7-Leaders-Pledge-\\$420m-Investments-in-Nigeria,-Other-African-Countries](https://philanthropynewsdigest.org/news/other-sources/article/?id=15078066&title=G7-Leaders-Pledge-$420m-Investments-in-Nigeria,-Other-African-Countries)

⁴⁰³ Minister Ng promotes trade and investment ties at Association of Southeast Asian Nations economic ministers meeting in Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Global Affairs Canada (Toronto) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 21 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/09/minister-ng-promotes-trade-and-investment-ties-at-association-of-southeast-asian-nations-economic-ministers-meeting-in-lao-peoples-democratic-republic.html>

⁴⁰⁴ Canada announces \$29.4 million in funding to support small-scale financial institutions in developing countries, Global Affairs Canada (Toronto) 16 October 2024. Access Date 21 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/10/canada-announces-294-million-in-funding-to-support-small-scale-financial-institutions-in-developing-countries.html>

China: 0

China has partially complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 25 January 2024, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang asserted China's readiness to cooperate with the World Bank in addressing global challenges.⁴⁰⁵ He pledged to open up the economy and make effective use of foreign investment but did not mention financial contributions.

On 24 February 2024, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesperson Mao Ning announced that China had been discussing with the United States possible measures to help the poor countries servicing more than USD400 billion in debt annually.⁴⁰⁶ Possible solutions include extending loan periods or seeking other options to the current high borrowing rate these countries are paying.

On 18 April 2024, Ambassador to Zimbabwe Zhou Ding made a public statement regarding China's cancellation of a part of Zimbabwe's debt, though he did not specify the amount.⁴⁰⁷ The amount of debt to be forgiven was in the portion of loans that were originally due in 2015.

On 21 April 2024, Finance Minister Lan Fo'an called for developed countries in the G20 to fulfill their financial commitments to help developing countries with climate-related developments.⁴⁰⁸ This address was made in the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, where China highlighted the need for further financial and technical support.

On 27 June 2024, the World Bank announced its provision of a USD200-million loan to help make the livestock sector in the Gansu province more sustainable and productive.⁴⁰⁹ Through the Sustainable Fodder Production and Low Methane Livestock Development Program, the World Bank will provide both appropriate technologies and technical knowledge which would help the province's crucial economic sector.

On 6 September 2024, President Xi Jinping met with President of South Sudan Salva Kiir Mayardit, in Beijing and announced the elevation of the China-South Sudan relationship to a strategic partnership.⁴¹⁰ He expressed China's desire to share its development experience South Sudan, continue to develop projects in the region as well as strengthen cooperation in fields such as petroleum, mining and agriculture, and assist in increasing South Sudan's economic diversification.

⁴⁰⁵ China to enhance cooperation with World Bank: vice premier, The State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 25 January 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202401/25/content_WS65b240bec6d0868f4e8e37e5.html

⁴⁰⁶ China, US in talks to ease countries' debt; experts said the move could lead to a new breakthrough in cooperation, Global Times (Beijing) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024.

<https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202402/1307594.shtml>

⁴⁰⁷ China Writes Off Unspecified Amount of Zimbabwe's Interest-Free Debt, The China Global South Project (Beijing) 18 April 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://chinaglobalsouth.com/2024/04/18/china-writes-off-unspecified-amount-of-zimbabwes-interest-free-debt/>

⁴⁰⁸ China urges developed countries to fulfill climate finance commitments at G20 meetings, Global Times (Beijing) 21 April 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202404/1310985.shtml>

⁴⁰⁹ New World Bank Program Supports Sustainable Fodder Production, Lower Methane Emissions for China's Livestock Industry, World Bank Group (Washington DC) 27 June 2024. Access Date: 6 August 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/06/27/new-world-bank-program-supports-sustainable-fodder-production>

⁴¹⁰ Xi Jinping Meets with President of the Republic of South Sudan Salva Kiir Mayardit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 6 September 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 22 October 2024. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202409/t20240909_11487482.html

China has partially complied with its commitment to receive World Bank's concessional loans to tackle climate change and environmental problems helping the poorest countries. However, it has not developed programs with the World Bank to tackle global challenges nor has it offered a clear framework, but has conducted talks with the United States to help ease the debt situations of poor countries.

Thus, China receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Que Khanh Luong

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 4 December 2023, Treasury Director General Emmanuel Moulin pledged to mobilize a liquidity support agreement to bolster the application of International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Rights by the African Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank for climate and development.⁴¹¹ Through the Special Drawing Rights, France will support these banks in supporting climate finance in low- and middle-income countries.

On 4 December 2023, France joined other countries and institutions at COP28 in committing to expand Climate-Resilient Debt Clauses in lending practices. The clauses will support the financial stability of developing countries experiencing climate disasters.⁴¹²

On 5 December 2023, the Agence Française de Développement announced, alongside the Gates Foundation, EUR55 million in concessional finance to Pakistan's national health institutions and the Pakistan Polio Eradication Initiative.⁴¹³ The financing regime will support the adaptation of Pakistani health infrastructure to the effects of climate-related stressors, particularly the fallout of the August 2022 floods.

On 5 December 2023, the Embassy of France to Laos pledged USD550,000 to southern Laos to support a food access project led by the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Health and the United Nations World Food Programme.⁴¹⁴ French funding will be distributed in small cash grants to families in the Salavanh Province to address urgent food needs and to support livelihood activities.

On 6 December 2023, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs pledged EUR173 million to support various multilateral climate change vulnerability funds at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The pledge includes contributions

⁴¹¹ COP28: Japan, France back plan to boost climate lending with SDRs, Reuters (Dubai) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/cop28-france-japan-support-african-development-bank-push-leverage-sdrs-2023-12-04/>

⁴¹² COP28 Finance Day Unlocks Innovative Financial Mechanisms to Support Vulnerable Countries Fight Climate Change, COP28 (Dubai) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024.

⁴¹³ Gates Foundation and Agence Française de Développement partner to support last mile polio eradication in Pakistan and to build more climate resilient health systems, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communique-de-presse/gates-foundation-and-agence-francaise-de-developpement-partner-support-last-mile-polio-eradication-pakistan-and-build-more-climate-resilient-health-systems>

⁴¹⁴ France provides additional funding to boost nutrition in Southern Lao PDR, World Food Programme (Salavanh) 5 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.wfp.org/news/france-provides-additional-funding-boost-nutrition-southern-lao-pdr>

of up to EUR100 million to the Loss and Damage Fund, EUR20 million to the Global Shield Against Climate Risks, EUR35 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, EUR10 million to the Adaptation Fund, and EUR8 million to the Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems programme.⁴¹⁵ The announcement mobilizes finances to the development of low- and middle-income countries most impacted by the present and future impacts of climate change.

On 15 December 2023, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty Bruno Le Maire hosted the fourth replenishment consultation of Member States of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and announced France's contribution of USD150 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.⁴¹⁶ The contribution will support the development of rural food systems to combat food insecurity in the face of climate change, extreme poverty, and global hunger.

On 27 December 2023, President Emmanuel Macron announced that the Agence Française de Développement will invest EUR1 billion in climate change adaptation and loss and damage in Bangladesh.⁴¹⁷ The partnership seeks to reduce climate risks in Bangladesh as one of the countries hardest hit by climate change.

On 5 February 2024, the Agence Française de Développement announced planned consultations with Rwandan authorities on 22 February 2024 to discuss the impact of previously made EUR500 million investment in Rwanda's development strategy.⁴¹⁸ The consultations sought to evaluate the impact of France's investment in health, education, local and economic development, and climate finance.

On 13 February 2024, Governor of the Banque de France François Villeroy de Galhau launched the EU-funded Regional Initiative aiming to build capacities of twelve central banks across Africa. The initiative will support the financial development of African members by focusing on money laundering, banking supervision, digitisation, and cyber security, among other issues.⁴¹⁹

On 19 April 2024, Minister Le Maire announced France's pledge to the World Bank's Portfolio Guarantee Platform.⁴²⁰ The platform is a risk management tool that will make financing more available for low- and middle-income countries tackling global challenges. France is joined by Belgium, Japan, and the US in contributing to the Portfolio Guarantee Platform, part of a wider pledge of USD70 billion of funds to "address cross-border challenges and advance development goals."

⁴¹⁵ France consolidates its support for the countries most vulnerable to climate change and announces a €173-million financial package at COP28, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/climate-and-environment/news/article/france-consolidates-its-support-for-the-countries-most-vulnerable-to-climate>

⁴¹⁶ World leaders support IFAD's urgent call for increased investment in rural communities and future global food security - Angola and France lead the way, International Fund for Agricultural Development (Paris) 15 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/world-leaders-support-ifad-s-urgent-call-for-increased-investment-in-rural-communities-and-future-global-food-security-angola-and-france-lead-the-way-joint-statement>

⁴¹⁷ The Pillars of Green Wisdom, Project Syndicate (Paris) 27 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/main-priorities-for-global-climate-policy-by-emmanuel-macron-2023-12>

⁴¹⁸ France's Half Billion Euro Boost to Rwanda's Health, Training and Climate, French Development Agency (Paris) 5 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/frances-half-billion-euro-boost-rwandas-health-training-and-climate>

⁴¹⁹ EU-funded Regional Initiative to support African central banks through capacity building, Banque de France (Paris) 15 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.banque-france.fr/en/news/eu-funded-regional-initiative-support-african-central-banks-through-capacity-building>

⁴²⁰ New Financing Tools Receive Major Funding Boost, The World Bank (Washington DC) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/19/new-financing-tools-receive-major-funding-boost>

On 30 April 2024, Agence Française de Développement CEO Rémy Rioux renewed a memorandum of understanding with the World Bank. The memorandum, spanning from 2024-2026, will direct the two banks' USD30 billion joint portfolio to the issues of climate action and financial resilience, particularly for fragile states.⁴²¹

On 20 May 2024, the Agence Française de Développement signed the Climate Policy-Based Loan Program with the government of Bangladesh. The program first mobilizes for 2023 and 2024 EUR100 million in credit to support climate change adaptation in Bangladesh.⁴²²

On 26 June 2024, Treasury Director-General Bertrand Dumont co-chaired the Paris Forum to convene creditor countries on the topic of debt and vulnerability.⁴²³ The Forum focused on the G20 "Common Framework" to address the debt of low-income countries.

On 8 July 2024, Consul General of France to Palestine Nicolas Kassianides and the Agence française de développement pledged EUR10 million to support development in Gaza and the West Bank. The funds will facilitate access to services for 1 million inhabitants across the two regions.⁴²⁴

France has fully complied with its commitment to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. France has employed a diversity of financial mechanisms, including debt clauses, grants, internationally convened climate change funds, and organizational capacity-building, to support low- and middle-income countries such as Bangladesh, Rwanda, Pakistan, and Laos.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Cooper Price

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 8 December 2023, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development issued a press release describing its "debt-for-climate swaps" initiative, which facilitates debt relief for a country owing debt to Germany, in exchange for investment into climate-friendly initiatives.⁴²⁵ This exchange does not apply to any country that is "over-indebted." Kenya will participate in this exchange as of 2024, to encourage the use of environmentally responsible energy resources, and farming practices. The maximum value of debt exchange for this project is EUR150 million, yearly.

⁴²¹ Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the World Bank Group strengthen strategic partnership to address global challenges, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024.

<https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/communiquede-presse/agence-francaise-de-developpement-afd-and-world-bank-group-strengthen-strategic-partnership-address-global-challenges?origin=/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse>

⁴²² Climate Policy-Based Loan Program Signed Between France and Bangladesh, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 20 May 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.afd.fr/fr/actualites/communiquede-presse/climate-policy-based-loan-program-france-bangladesh>

⁴²³ Brazil and France co-chair Paris Forum meeting with creditors, Government of Brazil (Paris) 2 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. <https://www.gov.br/secom/en/latest-news/2024/07/brazil-and-france-co-chair-paris-forum-meeting-with-creditors>

⁴²⁴ France grants 10 M€ support to Palestinian municipalities to help them deliver basic services to the population, Consulat général de France à Jerusalem (Ramallah) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024.

<https://jerusalem.consulfrance.org/France-grants-10-MEUR-support-to-Palestinian-municipalities-to-help-them>

⁴²⁵ Debt-for-climate swaps, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/climate-change-and-development/climate-financing/debt-for-climate-swaps-195550>

On 12 December 2023, Federal Minister for Economic and Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze met with World Bank President Ajay Banga for a discussion, during which Minister Schulze brought up Germany's intentions to give EUR300 million worth of "hybrid capital" to the World Bank.⁴²⁶ This will allow the World Bank to provide additional loans totaling EUR2.4 billion.

On 2 December 2023, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development issued a press release detailing their ideological contributions to the Loss and Damage Fund set in motion at the Dubai United Nations Climate Change Conference.⁴²⁷ Along with the Vulnerable 20, Germany founded the Global Shield Against Climate Risks, a partnership from which three guiding philosophies were applied to the Loss and Damage Fund. The three guiding philosophies are: enhancing the already existing climate initiative of a country, prioritizing the climate in policy as opposed to one-off initiatives, and directing money towards initiatives that minimize negative outcomes as a result of the climate, in order to avoid larger negative financial outcomes down the road.

On 21 March 2024 the World Bank published an article about their work on sustainable transport in several members, including Senegal, where it has collaborated on funding an electric-powered fleet of buses.⁴²⁸ The Global Facility to Decarbonize Transport was created to collect money for this endeavour, and as of 21 March 2024 Germany was a financial contributor.

On 19 April 2024, Germany, along with six other countries, agreed to provide a sum of money to the World Bank for "hybrid capital."⁴²⁹ This "hybrid capital" will be put towards development initiatives and issues that concern more than one country.

On 8 May 2024, Minister Schulze met with Jordanian Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Zeina Toukan and Jordanian Minister of Water Raed Abu Soud, agreeing to a EUR200 million loan and a EUR21.5 million grant for the improvement of sewage facilities in Jordan so that wastewater can be reused in agriculture.⁴³⁰

On 21 May 2024, the World Bank approved USD30 million in results-based climate financing for Zambia as part of a new Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement, funded in part by Germany.⁴³¹

⁴²⁶ "A storm is brewing", Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/svenja-schulze-and-world-bank-president-ajay-banga-zeit-online-195406>

⁴²⁷ New fund responding to loss and damage taking shape – Germany and V20 moving implementation forward (Berlin) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 2 March 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/new-fund-responding-to-loss-and-damage-taking-shape-195146>

⁴²⁸ From Gridlock to Green Transport: Supporting Electric Mobility to Meet the Demand for Passenger Transport, World Bank (Washington DC) 21 March 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2024/03/21/from-gridlock-to-green-transport-supporting-electric-mobility-to-meet-the-demand-for-passenger-transport>

⁴²⁹ New Financing Tools Receive Major Funding Boost, World Bank (Washington DC) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/04/19/new-financing-tools-receive-major-funding-boost>

⁴³⁰ Deutschland und Jordanien verstärken Zusammenarbeit für nachhaltige Wasserversorgung, Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Bonn) 8 May 2024. Translation provided by R. Access Date: 2 July 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/de/aktuelles/aktuelle-meldungen/de-jordanien-zusammenarbeit-fuer-nachhaltige-wasserversorgung-209310>

⁴³¹ World Bank Approves Agreement to Cut Carbon Emissions in Zambia's Eastern Province, World Bank (Washington DC) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 20 June 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/05/21/zambia-afe-and-world-bank-sign-agreement-to-cut-carbon-emissions-in-eastern-province>

On 6 June 2024, the World Bank announced an extension of its PROBLUE program, a USD152 million project aimed at supporting ocean welfare funded in part by Germany.⁴³²

On 20 June 2024, Germany was joined by France, Italy, and the European Commission in pledging USD1 billion over ten years towards the newly created African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator (AVMA).⁴³³ The AVMA seeks to create more vaccine production in Africa in order to promote a stable supply of vaccines, aiding African economic and social development.

On 15 July 2024, Minister Schulze presided over the fifth General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance in Berlin, where World Bank Vice President Ousmane Diagana was also in attendance.⁴³⁴ The purpose of the Sahel Alliance is to further development for the Sahel region, which encompasses Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad. The alliance has made efforts towards education and learning opportunities tailored to careers, improving social services and sources of food, and improving the physical environment to provide water, academic institutions, places to purchase items, and health resources.

On 16 July 2024, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, in tandem with the World Bank, announced the creation of an educational project for Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad through the Sahel Alliance.⁴³⁵ The goal of the project is to extend education to two million children currently not enrolled in an academic institution within seven years. The project will add courses of study to schools and community institutions, and distribute educational materials via radio, the web, and physical media. Germany contributed EUR60 million to the project, with the World Bank contributing additional financing.

On 24 July 2024, Germany was in attendance at the G20 Finance Ministers' Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, where the government agreed to provide USD54 million in funds for the World Bank's newly announced Pandemic Fund dedicated to stopping pandemics before they happen, and taking appropriate measures when they do occur.⁴³⁶

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank, as well as in offering aid to countries of the lowest income. Germany financially supports the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, which has signed off on the Emissions Reductions Purchase Agreement for Zambia. Germany has also continued funding for the PROBLUE initiative, which has conducted work in São Tomé and Príncipe. Germany is active both bilaterally and multilaterally in providing concessional finance and other developmental support to low- and middle-income countries, working closely with the World Bank and its European partners.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Carmina Cornacchia

⁴³² World Bank's PROBLUE Ocean Trust Fund Extended to 2030, World Bank (Washington DC) 6 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/06/06/world-bank-s-problue-ocean-trust-fund-extended-to-2030>

⁴³³ Neue Finanzierung für Impfstoffe aus Afrika, Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Bonn) 20 June 2024. Translation provided by Rudy Yuan. Access Date: 2 July 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/de/aktuelles/aktuelle-meldungen/neue-finanzierung-fuer-impfstoffe-aus-afrika-215652>

⁴³⁴ Renewed support for crisis-torn Sahel region, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 July 2024. Access Date: 20 July 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/general-assembly-sahel-alliance-in-berlin-217444>

⁴³⁵ Sahel Alliance resolves to enable millions of children in the Sahel to go to school, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 July 2024. Access Date: 21 July 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/sahel-alliance-enables-millions-of-children-to-go-to-school-217582>

⁴³⁶ Pandemic Fund Kickstarts Resource Mobilization with \$667 million from the United States, World Bank Group (Rio de Janeiro) 24 July 2024. Access Date: 3 August 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/07/24/pandemic-fund-kickstarts-resource-mobilization-with-667-million-from-the-united-states>

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 9 December 2023, at the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India urged "rich nations" to mobilize resources for developing countries, specifically advocating for greater transparency within climate finance and to uphold their promise of USD100 billion per year for climate action in poor countries.⁴³⁷ Furthermore, during COP28 India aligned with China's goals regarding developing countries, advocating for a global goal on adaptation that would support billions of climate vulnerable people, and specifically use finance to help mitigate climate effects for vulnerable countries.

On 20 January 2024, Ambassador to Bhutan Sudhakar Dalela signed a memorandum of understanding with Interim Advisor of the Bhutanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade DASHO Chhewang Rinzin for a INR15 billion loan, specifically to fund the Gyalsung Infrastructure Project, which focuses on strengthening Bhutan's future development by creating a training program for young people.⁴³⁸ The goals of this loan are to support the financing of skill development in Bhutan, in areas including agriculture and construction, for Bhutan's youth to participate in the country's development.

On 6 March 2024, the government submitted a proposal to the UNFCCC calling for developed countries to provide at least USD1 trillion a year to support climate finance to developing countries in response to global warming. The Indian government's framework is for developed countries to increase grants and concessional finance to developing countries, with the goal of embodying common but differentiated responsibilities.⁴³⁹

On 21 March 2024, the Ministry of External Affairs reviewed the progress of infrastructure projects in the Maldives, which are being supported by Indian concessional finance through the redevelopment of Hanimadhoo International Airport.⁴⁴⁰ A team visited multiple project sites during the fourth India-Maldives Line of Credit Review Meeting to ensure effective implementation and identify any challenges. The goal of this initiative is to bolster India's partnership with the Maldives by providing concessional finance to promote the country's infrastructure development.

On 5 May 2024, Temporary Alternate Governor Vikas Sheel, as India's representative to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), announced at the 57th Annual ADB Meeting that India boosted its contribution towards the Asian Development Fund 14 by USD58.17 million.⁴⁴¹ The goal is to provide more grants for the most impoverished and vulnerable nations, which includes climate financing and concessional lending to developing countries.

⁴³⁷ India: Need clear definition of 'climate finance' for trust, Times of India (Dubai) 9 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-need-clear-definition-of-climate-finance-for-trust/articleshow/105849568.cms>

⁴³⁸ Bhutan and India sign MoU for INR 15bn loan dedicated to Gyalsung Infrastructure Project, BBS (Thimpu) 21 January 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.bbs.bt/news/?p=197879>

⁴³⁹ India calls for \$1 trillion per year climate finance from next year, submits its proposal to the UNFCCC, Times of India (New Delhi) 6 March 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-calls-for-1-trillion-per-year-climate-finance-from-next-year-submits-its-proposal-to-the-unfccc/articleshow/108276300.cms>

⁴⁴⁰ MEA team appreciates progress of India-backed infra projects in Maldives, The Siasat Daily (Malé) 21 March 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.siasat.com/mea-team-appreciates-progress-of-india-backed-infra-projects-in-maldives-2996407/>

⁴⁴¹ India urges ADB not to overlook its focus on growth, shared prosperity, Press Trust of India (Tbilisi) 5 May 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. https://www.business-standard.com/finance/news/india-urges-adb-not-to-overlook-its-focus-on-growth-shared-prosperity-124050500448_1.html

On 29 May 2024, the ADB pledged to lend USD2.6 billion to India towards advancing urban development, climate adaptation capacities, and increasing connectivity in 2023.⁴⁴² The Asian Development Bank also disclosed that it provided grants in the value of USD4.1 million, as well as USD23.53 million worth of technical assistance to India to support its development, especially in infrastructure and sustainable growth, and renewable energy.

On 6 June 2024, Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal announced that India pledged to contribute more than USD500 billion by 2030 at the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity Clean Investor Forum.⁴⁴³ This will contribute to building clean energy and sustainable infrastructure in developing Indo-Pacific countries. The forum also saw the initiation of the IPEF Catalytic Capital Fund to offer concessional financing and technical support to emerging economies, including renewable energy projects in India.

India has fully complied with its commitment to provide developmental aid to countries of the lowest income and receive multilateral concessional finances as a developing country. India has extended concessional financing to support impoverished nations, including parts of India itself, provided a loan to Bhutan to empower its youth in national development, funded infrastructure projects in the Maldives, pledged support to developing nations in the Indo-Pacific region, and contributed to the Asian Development Bank to enhance concessional lending to vulnerable nations. Additionally, as a member of the G24, India has urged the World Bank to implement comprehensive reforms and increase aid through concessional finance to developing countries. India has, as a developing nation, consistently engaged with receiving concessional financing from the Asian Development Bank and the IPEF Catalytic Capital Fund. As of 31 July 2024, India has continued its commitment by receiving concessional loans and credit from the Clean Technology Fund and the International Development Association, both which target clean and renewable energy initiatives in India. This includes financing to develop India's low-carbon energy and to fund solar rooftop installations.

Thus, India receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lindsay Liu

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 25 January 2024, President Joko Widodo committed to increase cooperation in the improvement of the Farmer's Agricultural and Rural Training Center in Morogoro, Tanzania, the development of human resources in oil, gas and agriculture, and the implementation of the National Single Window System during a state visit by Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan.⁴⁴⁴

On 29 January 2024, Ambassador to Namibia Wisnu Edi Pratigny affirmed Indonesia's readiness to expand development cooperation with Namibia in key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and

⁴⁴² ADB Commits \$2.6 Billion in Sovereign Lending to India, Asian Development Bank (New Delhi) 29 May 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-commits-26-billion-sovereign-lending-india>

⁴⁴³ India offers USD 500 billion investment opportunities in clean energy, other sectors by 2030, Press Trust of India (New Delhi) 6 June 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://indianexpress.com/article/business/india-offers-usd-500-billion-investment-opportunities-in-clean-energy-other-sectors-by-2030-9375866/>

⁴⁴⁴ President Jokowi and President of Tanzania Express Commitment to Strengthen Cooperation in Various Sectors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Hanoi) 25 January 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5705/berita/president-jokowi-and-president-of-tanzania-express-commitment-to-strengthen-cooperation-in-various-sectors>

education in the meeting with the Director of Bilateral Affairs at the Namibian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Director of the United Nations World Food Program for Namibia George Fedha.⁴⁴⁵

On 13 February 2024, the Indonesian Embassy in Cairo received 242.6 tonnes of humanitarian aid with a rough value of USD1.5 million, delivered by the warship Radjiman Wedyodiningrat. The aid was transported to Gaza by the Egyptian Red Crescent and handed over to the Palestinian Red Crescent in Gaza.⁴⁴⁶

On 7 March 2024, Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi and Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati distributed ten million doses of bivalent oral polio vaccines to Afghanistan under the Indonesian Agency for International Development in response to the humanitarian crisis.⁴⁴⁷ The doses will be transported and distributed by UNICEF in collaboration with the Afghan government.

On 30 March 2024, the National Alms Agency collaborated with the Palestinian Althouri Woman Center to distribute food and water humanitarian aid worth USD126,000 to Palestinian refugees in Rafah during Ramadan.⁴⁴⁸

On 31 March 2024, the government delivered 900 parachute humanitarian aid packages to Jordan to be distributed to the Palestinian people in Gaza.⁴⁴⁹

On 3 April 2024, President Joko Widodo dispatched IDR30 billion worth of humanitarian aid including medicines and medical equipment in accordance with the Egyptian and Sudanese governments' requests and needs for humanitarian aid for the Palestinians and Sudanese.⁴⁵⁰ The aid will be delivered directly to Egypt and Sudan.

On 3 April 2024, the National Alms Agency collaborated with the Palestinian Althouri Woman Center to distribute clean water to Palestinian refugees in Rafah in the month of Ramadan in response to the clean water crisis facing Palestinian refugee camps in Rafah.⁴⁵¹

On 9 April 2024, the Ministry of Defense collaborated with the Jordanian Air Force to airdrop 20 humanitarian aid packages that weighed 160 kilograms and included food, mineral water and medication to the Gaza Strip.⁴⁵²

⁴⁴⁵ Indonesia Commits to Expand Development Cooperation in Namibia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Hanoi) 30 January 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5718/berita/indonesia-commits-to-expand-development-cooperation-in-namibia>

⁴⁴⁶ The Indonesian Embassy in Cairo Receives Aid for Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Hanoi) 13 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5745/berita/the-indonesian-embassy-in-cairo-receives-aid-for-palestine>

⁴⁴⁷ Indonesia Sends 10 Million Polio Vaccine Doses to Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Hanoi) 7 March 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5799/berita/indonesia-sends-10-million-polio-vaccine-doses-to-afghanistan>

⁴⁴⁸ Baznas distributing Gaza food aid worth Rp2 billion during Ramadan, ANTARA (Jakarta) 30 March 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/309627/baznas-distributing-gaza-food-aid-worth-rp2-billion-during-ramadan>

⁴⁴⁹ Indonesian assistance for Gaza transported by Indonesian Air Force Hercules arrives in Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Amman) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5840/berita/indonesian-assistance-for-gaza-transported-by-indonesian-air-force-hercules-arrives-in-jordan>

⁴⁵⁰ Indonesia Dispatches Humanitarian Aid Shipments to Palestine and Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 3 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5849/berita/indonesia-dispatches-humanitarian-aid-shipments-to-palestine-and-sudan>

⁴⁵¹ Berkah Ramadhan, BAZNAS Distribusikan Air Bersih untuk Pengungsi Palestina di Rafah, Baznas Amil Zakar Nasional (Jakarta) 3 April 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 May 2024. https://baznas.go.id/news-show/Berkah_Ramadhan_BAZNAS_Distribusikan_Air_Bersih_untuk_Pengungsi_Palestina_di_Rafah/2141

⁴⁵² Indonesia airdrops aid in Gaza with Jordan's help, ANTARA (Jakarta) 9 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/310485/indonesia-airdrops-aid-in-gaza-with-jordans-help>

On 22 May 2024, the government announced that it would be cooperating with the Australian government and the Asian Development Bank to make Nusantara, Indonesia's new capital, a water-sensitive city by including water management in urban planning processes to ensure sustainability.⁴⁵³

On 8 July 2024, the government sent IDR17 billion worth of humanitarian aid that contains essential items such as medication and generators to Papua New Guinea's landslide victims.⁴⁵⁴

Indonesia has partially complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. Indonesia has mobilized resources such as food, clean water and medication to support the poorest countries in humanitarian crises but has not boosted the World Bank's ability to support low- and middle-income countries.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Raixue (Kerry) Zhong

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support both low- and middle-income countries that require assistance in addressing global challenges.

On 1 December 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced Italy's contribution of EUR100 million to the COP28 Loss and Damage Fund, which seeks to help the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.⁴⁵⁵ Prime Minister Meloni recommitted to its original EUR300 million pledge to support the Global Climate Fund (GCF). This contribution surpasses the pledges of both Germany and the United Arab Emirates, and shows Italy's commitment towards providing financial assistance to lower-income countries that are disproportionately affected by climate change.

On 2 December 2023, at the COP28 conference, the government signed a memorandum of understanding with the government of Ethiopia, which committed approximately EUR7 million from the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security to four projects pertaining to carbon emissions reduction and adaptation.⁴⁵⁶ This was part of the bilateral meeting between Minister of the Environment and Energy Security Gilberto Pichetto and Ethiopian Minister of Planning and Development Fitsum Assefa. These contributions allow Ethiopia to receive significant assistance towards not only addressing the issues of climate change, but also creating a path of sustainable economic and social development. The memorandum of understanding also outlines the Italy's commitment to providing long-term assistance to Ethiopia.

On 5 December 2023, the government made a commitment of EUR5 million to Africa's sustainable energy development through the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa Special Fund at the the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in

⁴⁵³ ADB, Australia, Indonesia Announce Water Sensitive City Support for the New Capital at the 10th World Water Forum, Asian Development Bank (Denpasar) 22 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-australia-indonesia-announce-water-sensitive-city-support-new-capital-10th-world-water>

⁴⁵⁴ Indonesia sends aid to landslide victims in Papua New Guinea, Antara News (Jakarta) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/317988/indonesia-sends-aid-to-landslide-victims-in-papua-new-guinea>

⁴⁵⁵ President Meloni Address at the GST High-Level Event on Adaptation. Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-melonis-address-gst-high-level-event-adaptation/24468>

⁴⁵⁶ Cop28: memorandum Italia-Etiopia, ripartono progetti su cooperazione per adattamento, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Roma) 2 December 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://www.mase.gov.it/comunicati/cop28-memorandum-italia-etiofia-ripartono-progetti-su-cooperazione-adattamento>

Dubai.⁴⁵⁷ This contribution strengthens the commitment of the government to support low- and middle-income countries through providing more headroom to address issues pertaining to climate change.

On 31 January 2024, the government unveiled at the Italy-Africa Summit the Mattei Plan, a USD6 billion project aimed at boosting development in Africa hoping that it will help improve economic growth. The government announced an initial pledge of EUR5.5 billion including public guarantees for investment projects. It also announced that it will provide an additional EUR100 million towards infrastructural development in Africa through the Rome Process Financing Facility.⁴⁵⁸ The summit and the Mattei Plan demonstrate the government's commitment towards supporting both low- and middle-income countries that require assistance in addressing global challenges through providing guarantees and concessional loans.

On 17 February 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Tajani signed an agreement with Ukrainian and European officials offering Italy's support to Ukraine's energy sector. The agreement lays out the terms of a subsidized rate loan of EUR100 million taken from the Rotating Fund for Development cooperation managed by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti. These funds will support Ukrhydroenergo, the main Ukrainian hydroelectric company.⁴⁵⁹ The government's financial support for Ukraine during the war demonstrates its G20 financial commitment.

On 26-29 February 2024, Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Maria Tripodi attended the 13th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization. In an issued statement, Undersecretary Tripodi highlighted the need to prioritize the needs of low- and middle-income countries to guarantee them a fair share of the benefits from international trade.⁴⁶⁰ The 13th Ministerial Conference was able to pass decisions on dispute settlement reforms and work programs on small economies to provide generous financial support to the least-developed countries.

On 6 March 2024, in the presence of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Edmondo Cirelli and Deputy Minister of Economy and Finance Maurizio Leo, a collaboration agreement was signed between the Italian Agency of Development Cooperation and the Agency of the Customs and of Monopolies. This agreement highlights the two agencies' commitment towards strengthening the action of the Italian Cooperation in the southern shore of the Mediterranean, Africa, and the Balkans. This deal is expected to have positive impacts on economic operators who work in certain geographical locations, and will also be able to contribute to the objectives of the Mattei Plan that is in support of the developing countries.⁴⁶¹

⁴⁵⁷ COP28: Italy announces €5 million contribution to Sustainable Energy fund for Africa. African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 5 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024 <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/cop28-italy-announces-eu5-million-contribution-sustainable-energy-fund-africa-66619>

⁴⁵⁸ Italy announces \$6 billion plan to strengthen partnership with Africa at Italy-Africa Summit. African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 31 January 2024. Access Date: 14 March 2024. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/italy-announces-6-billion-plan-strengthen-partnership-africa-italy-africa-summit-68347>

⁴⁵⁹ Tajani. Agreements ratified to support the energy sector in Ukraine. Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 17 February 2024. Access Date: 14 March 2024. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/02/tajani-firma-di-accordi-per-il-sostegno-dellitalia-al-settore-energetico-dellucraina/

⁴⁶⁰ Statement by H.E. Ms Maria Tripodi Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. World Trade Organization's Thirteenth Session Ministerial Conference (Abu Dhabi) 26 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/MIN24/ST10.pdf&Open=True>

⁴⁶¹ Agreement between the Agencies for Development Cooperation and Customs and Monopolies Agency to strengthen joint programmes in countries benefiting from Italian cooperation. Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 6 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/03/intesa-fra-le-agenzie-per-la-cooperazione-allo-sviluppo-e-delle-dogane-e-monopoli-per-rafforzare-programmi-congiunti-nei-paesi-beneficiari-della-cooperazione-italiana/

On 15 March 2024, the 15th Bank of Italy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation annual conference was held in Rome. This conference discussed topics pertaining to the global economy and international cooperation. It examined the economic, social, and political challenges faced by countries in Africa, and reiterated the government’s prioritization of the continent in its development agenda. This conference highlighted Italy’s commitment towards providing economic support for developing countries in Africa and their respective development projects.⁴⁶²

On 18 March 2024, Ambassador to Mali Stegano Dejak signed an agreement with United Nations Population Fund Mali Director Yves Sassenrath, for the biennial refinancing of Mali’s gender violence prevention program that has affected four million Malian women of reproductive age. This contribution amounts to EUR2 million. The new contributions by the Italian government will allow the project to improve their assistance and information services and reach a greater number of women in Mali. This demonstrates Italy’s commitment towards supporting developing countries by providing financial contributions.⁴⁶³

On 19 March 2024, the government committed a concessional loan of EUR150 million to the Kenyan government. The government stated that this loan will provide help to the Kenyan government in its budget. However, the Italian delegation stressed that this loan is contingent upon the implementation of the reform measures outlined in the sixth Development Policy Operation, which aims to ensure greater government transparency and strengthen fiscal sustainability. Both the concessional loan, as well as the conditions that the Italian government provided, demonstrate the state’s commitment towards supporting developing countries as it not only shows their willingness to contribute financially, but also displays their efforts to ensure that the recipient state adopts a path towards sustainable fiscal development.⁴⁶⁴

On 17 April 2024, the government revealed its plans to provide Tunisia with significant financial assistance, stating its intent to provide up to EUR105 million with cash government financing and a credit facility.⁴⁶⁵ The aid will be allocated to support small and medium-sized Tunisian enterprises, fostering sustainable economic growth by promoting job creation in the country. This initiative reflects Italy’s commitment to improving economic development in the region of Africa as expressed in the Mattei Plan.

On 11 June 2024, Minister Tajani, while at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Berlin, outlined Italy’s plan to send an aid package of EUR140 million to support the recovery of Ukraine’s physical infrastructure, including railways, healthcare, agriculture, and mine clearance.⁴⁶⁶ Of the EUR140 million, EUR45 million will be allocated for the reconstruction of the city of Odesa. This initiative

⁴⁶² 15th Bank of Italy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Annual Conference. Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024.

https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2024/03/la-quindicesima-conferenza-annuale-banca-ditalia-ministero-affari-esteri-e-della-cooperazione-internazionale/

⁴⁶³ Mali, Italy confirms support for the gender violence prevention program. Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2024/03/mali-litalia-conferma-il-sostegno-al-programma-di-prevenzione-delle-violenze-di-genere/

⁴⁶⁴ Italy Commits to Give Ruto’s Gov’t Ksh22 Billion Loan Under 1 Condition. NairobiLeo (Nairobi) 19 March 2024.

Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.nairobileo.co.ke/business/article/15279/italy-commits-to-give-rutos-govt-ksh22-billion-loan-under-1-condition>

⁴⁶⁵ Italy commits financial aid to Tunisia with focus on economic collaboration, migration management. MENAFN (Amman) 18 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024. <https://menafn.com/1108110003/Italy-commits-financial-aid-to-Tunisia-with-focus-on-economic-collaboration-migration-management>

⁴⁶⁶ Italy prepares \$150 million aid package to support Ukraine’s infrastructure, The Kyiv Independent (Kyiv) 11 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://kyivindependent.com/italy-plans-150-million-aid-package-for-ukraines-recovery/>

demonstrates Italy's commitment to helping Ukraine's restoration efforts during the war through financial aid.

On 15 June 2024, Prime Minister Meloni and President of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) Akinwumi Adesina released a joint statement that stated Italy's commitment of USD150 million in highly concessional loans and grants to finance projects under the Mattei Plan.⁴⁶⁷ The AfDB also announced that it would match this amount, with a combined total of at least USD300 million being allocated to the development of African countries. The Italian development finance institution, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, expressed its intention to fund up to USD820 million over a five-year period in collaboration with key African and global stakeholders. The persistent collaboration between Italy and the AfDB reflects the Italian government's strong commitment towards providing financial assistance to projects in Africa.

On 8 July 2024, Director General for Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stegano Gatti, along with Director of International Cooperation and Development Finance at Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP), Paolo Lombardo, signed an agreement with Mozambican Minister of Economy and Finance, Ernesto Maz Elias Tonela, for the development of a food and agriculture centre in Mozambique.⁴⁶⁸ The agreement allocates EUR38 million for the construction and equipping of the Manica Agrifood Centre (CAAM), which will be responsible for processing and distributing agricultural products throughout the region. This deal is a part of Italy's Mattei Plan, a foreign policy that aims to create new relationships with African countries by providing financial assistance, with the ultimate goal being to stop the massive influx of migration to Italy.

On 8 July 2024, the Ministry of Economy and Finance signed a EUR50 million agreement with the Rwandan Ministry of Environment and Energy Security with the goal of supporting Rwanda's National Climate Action Plan and enhancing the government's climate policy agenda by strengthening its resilience to the threat of global warming.⁴⁶⁹ The financing was achieved through the Italian Climate Fund and is expected to be managed by the CDP. This agreement, which is part of Italy's Mattei Plan foreign policy for African states, will provide the Rwandan government the necessary support to its national targets for carbon emission reduction.

On 29 July 2024, the CDP and the AfDB issued a joint plan to invest up to EUR400 million over the next five years in order to boost Africa's private sector growth through the Growth and Resilience Platform for Africa (GRAf).⁴⁷⁰ Both organizations are expected to jointly mobilize EUR200 million each, with the GRAf expected to mobilize an additional EUR350 million from other sources, bringing the total investment amount to EUR750 million. The investments will also help address a broad range of issues related to poor private-sector growth, such as providing greater economic opportunities for women and youth and reducing the rates of unemployment.

On 31 July 2024, Ambassador to Ethiopia Agostino Palese signed an agreement with Ethiopian Minister of Finance Ahmed Shide that stated the government's financial assistance of EUR25 million

⁴⁶⁷ G7: Italy commits 150 million dollars to finance projects under the Mattei Plan, Agenzia Nova (Rome) 15 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://www.agenzianova.com/en/news/G7-Italy-commits-150-million-dollars-to-finance-projects-under-the-Mattei-plan/>

⁴⁶⁸ Mattei Plan for Africa: agreement signed for food and agriculture centre in Mozambique. Italian Government - Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 29 July 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/mattei-plan-africa-agreement-signed-food-and-agriculture-centre-mozambique/26202>

⁴⁶⁹ Rwanda and Italy Sign 50 Million Euros Agreement to Support Climate Resilience Projects. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Kigali) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 30 July 2024. <https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/news-detail/rwanda-and-italy-sign-50-million-euros-agreement-to-support-climate-resilience-projects>

⁴⁷⁰ Italy's National Promotional Institution CDP and African Development Bank to invest €400 million in Africa's Private Sector Growth. African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 29 July 2024. Access Date: 2 August 2024. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/italys-national-promotional-institution-cdp-and-african-development-bank-invest-eu400-million-africas-private-sector-growth-73036>.

for Ethiopia's environmental development and green economy goals.⁴⁷¹ The agreement is expected to support job creation, economic growth, and the achievement of Ethiopia's sustainable development goals, particularly in relation to climate change. Of the EUR25 million, EUR13.5 million will be issued in the form of a grant and the remaining will be in a soft loan, ensuring the Ethiopian government greater financial flexibility in addressing its pressing challenges. This agreement, which falls under the Mattei Plan, demonstrates Italy's commitment to providing concessional finance and greater headroom to supporting countries that require assistance for its sustainable development goals.

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges. This is evident through Italy's support to countries in need of financial assistance. The government has taken strong action to contribute to key development projects, particularly in Africa, as well as other humanitarian initiatives that seek to address a pertinent global issue.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Woosuk (Liam) Chun

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support both low- and middle-income countries that require assistance in addressing global challenges.

On 12 December 2023, the government, along with the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union, committed a total of USD10 billion for Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership. The USD10 billion has been determined to be concessional, meaning that Indonesia will be offered a lower interest rate. This loan is to jump-start investment and demonstrate that Indonesia is a viable market for clean energy development. The contribution shows Japan's commitment towards providing fiscal support to developing countries.⁴⁷²

On 16 December 2023, the government exchanged notes with the Vietnamese government regarding a loan of up to JPY41.2237 billion and two grant aid projects that amassed to JPY2.51 billion. The loan was to assist in the government of Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City Urban Railway Construction Project. The terms were set as 0.1 per cent per annum with a repayment period of 40 years, providing the government of Vietnam generous loan terms to aid with their sustainable development projects. The grant aid was given to contribute to the Vietnamese government's Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment at National Cancer Hospital in Hanoi (up to JPY1.83 billion), as well as the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (up to JPY685 million).⁴⁷³ Both projects show Japan's commitment to help Vietnam strengthen both their health and education sector through bilateral loans and grants, both of which are key priorities in their development plan.

⁴⁷¹ Ethiopia Signs A €25m In Financing Agreement With Italy. Fana Broadcasting Corporate (Addis Ababa) 31 July 2024. Access Date: 2 August 2024. <https://www.fanabc.com/english/ethiopia-signs-a-e25m-in-support-agreement-with-italy-for-environmental-devt-green-economy/>

⁴⁷² Breaking Down the \$20 Billion in Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership. The Diplomat (Washington) 12 December 2023. Access Date: 11 March 2024. <https://thediplomat.com/2023/12/breaking-down-the-20-billion-in-indonesias-just-energy-transition-partnership/>

⁴⁷³ Exchange of Notes Concerning One Yen Loan and Two Grant Aid Projects to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Contributing to "alleviating traffic congestion and air pollution," "improving the quality of medical services," and "human resource development" in Viet Nam). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 December 2023. Access Date: 11 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/cap1/pageite_000001_00055.html

On 17 December 2023, Japan hosted the Commemorative Summit for the 50th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation. At the summit, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) expressed their appreciation for Japan's contributions to ASEAN's economic and social development. Prime Minister Fumio Kishida reaffirmed Japan's intention to promote the economic effort of community building and social development and launched new initiatives such as the Implementation Plan of the Joint Vision Statement on ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation.⁴⁷⁴

On 24 December 2023, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with the Bangladeshi government in Dhaka to provide a Japanese official development assistance (ODA) loan of up to JPY76.635 million for the Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Expansion Project (III). The project aims to improve the capacity, convenience, and safety of the Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka. This project will contribute to Bangladesh's economic growth as it will enable the efficient movement of people and goods through the expansion of the airport, which constitutes core infrastructure in terms of supporting the country's growing social economy. The terms of the loan are generous, with an interest rate of 1.32 per cent per annum and a repayment period of 30 years, along with a grace period of 10 years. This concessional loan allows the Government of Bangladesh to focus on achieving its development goals without the burden of having high interest rates.⁴⁷⁵

On 12 January 2024, Finance Minister Shunichi Suzuki held discussions with the Sri Lankan government with the aim to deepen bilateral economic relations with the country. During the meeting, Shunichi outlined the potential resumption of yen loans pending the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding at the Official Creditor Committee and continued debt sustainability monitored by the International Monetary Fund.⁴⁷⁶

On 31 January 2024, the government, under the World Bank's INSPIRE and ARISE projects, provided USD390 million to the Ukrainian government. The funds will be used to compensate the state budget of Ukraine for high-priority needs, particularly in the areas of recovery and social assistance.⁴⁷⁷ This contribution highlights the government's commitment towards providing support to countries that require assistance in addressing issues caused by the conflict in the region.

On 22 February 2024, Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoko Kamikawa attended the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Rio de Janeiro. At the meeting, Minister Kamikawa emphasized the need for a reform of the World Trade Organization that is beneficial to both developed and developing countries, taking into account developing countries' challenges pertaining to development. She stated Japan's readiness to contribute to strengthening the lending capacity of approximately USD9 billion through the guarantee mechanisms of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. At the same time, Minister Kamikawa emphasized that addressing the debt issues facing developing countries is an urgent challenge, and that rapid debt restructuring through such measures as the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative is crucial. She urged that all creditor

⁴⁷⁴ The Commemorative Summit for the 50th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 December 2023. Access Date: 11 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/pageite_000001_00029.html

⁴⁷⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Bangladesh: Contributing to the country's further socioeconomic development by responding to the rapidly increasing demand for air transportation and infrastructure. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (Tokyo) 25 December 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2023/20231224_31.html

⁴⁷⁶ Japanese Finance Minister Commends Impressive Economic Advancements in Sri Lanka. President's Media Division (Colombo) 12 January 2024. Access Date: 11 March 2024. <https://pmd.gov.lk/news/japanese-finance-minister-commends-impressive-economic-advancements-in-sri-lanka/>

⁴⁷⁷ Ukraine received USD 390 million from Japan under the World Bank's INSPIRE and ARISE projects. Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Kyiv) 31 January 2024. Access Date: 11 March 2024. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/ukraina-otrymala-390-mln-dolariv-ssha-vid-iaponii-v-ramkakh-proektiv-svitovoho-banku-inspire-ta-arise>

countries and debtor countries, including G20 members, to collectively recognize the importance of transparent and fair development finance.⁴⁷⁸

On 1 March 2024, the first meeting of the Advisory Panel on New Financing for Development was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs chaired by Minister Kamikawa. This panel was established to create policies for new financing for development and to strengthen collaboration with various actors from both the public and private sector. At the meeting, Minister Kamikawa stressed the importance of considering new ways in which Japan's ODA should be implemented. Discussions were held surrounding the challenges of Japan's development cooperation in mobilizing finance, as well as possible solutions. While no policy decisions were made, the advisory panel concluded that it would build on these discussions with the aim of submitting policy recommendations to Minister Kamikawa by the summer of 2024.⁴⁷⁹

On 5 March 2024, the government signed a long-term financing agreement with the Rwandan government worth JPY14 billion to support the transformation of Rwanda's education sector. This agreement in the form of a concessional loan marks a crucial step towards driving digital transformation within education, enhancing operational efficiency across both primary and secondary levels, and fostering an enriched learning environment within technical colleges.⁴⁸⁰ This development policy loan was unprecedented at its scale, and exemplifies the bilateral cooperation between Japan and Rwanda, aligned with Rwanda's development vision.

On 5 March 2024, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations Mitsuko Shino, alongside Deputy Executive Director for Partnerships at UNICEF Kitty van der Heijden, signed and exchanged notes for the Grant Aid to Myanmar entitled "the Project for Providing Various Life-saving Services to Vulnerable Children and Families facing Multiple Humanitarian Crises." The grant amount was approximately JPY690 million. The aim of the project is to improve the livelihoods and access to basic social services for the internally displaced persons in Myanmar, which accounts to approximately 2.45 million civilians.⁴⁸¹ This aid package is a part of the government's ODA policies, and displays its compliance with this commitment.

On 13 March 2024, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiro Komura and Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Sok Chenda Suphea signed and exchanged notes for a yen loan project up to JPY21.104 billion. The government issued a loan with a small interest rate of 0.3 per cent per annum with a repayment period of 30 years and a 10-year grace period. This loan aims to improve access to advanced medical care in rural areas by providing necessary medical facilities and equipment necessary. The funds are expected to contribute to further strengthening the relationship between the two governments by assistance for the area that Cambodia views as a high-priority project in their national development plan.⁴⁸²

On 14 March 2024, State Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan attended the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) Ministerial held online.

⁴⁷⁸ G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Summary). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 February 2024. Access Date: 11 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/ec/pageite_000001_00186.html

⁴⁷⁹ The First Meeting of the Advisory Panel on New Financing for Development. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 March 2024. Access Date: 14 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00186.html

⁴⁸⁰ Japan and Rwanda Sign Long-term Financing Agreement to Strengthen the Education Sector. Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda (MINECOFIN) (Kigali) 5 March 2024. Access Date: 14 March 2024. <https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/news-detail/japan-and-rwanda-sign-long-term-financing-agreement-to-strengthen-the-education-sector>

⁴⁸¹ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to Myanmar "the Project for Providing Various Life-saving Services to Vulnerable Children and Families facing Multiple Humanitarian Crises." Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 March 2024. Access Date: 14 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000495.html

⁴⁸² Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning Yen Loan for the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Development of Regional Hospitals. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00208.html

In the Ministerial, the participants confirmed the progress on the IPEF Supply Chain Agreement, the IPEF Clean Economy Agreement, and the IPEF Fair Economy Agreement. State Minister Tsuji stated that Japan will proceed with the necessary procedures to sign all three of the agreements. State Minister Tsuji also stressed the importance of cooperation and capacity building among IPEF members, and stated that Japan would like to continue its contributions under the IPEF.⁴⁸³

On 25 April 2024, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a loan agreement with the Turkish government concerning an ODA loan of up to JPY60 billion for the Emergency Earthquake Disaster Reconstruction Project.⁴⁸⁴ The project is in response to the earthquake that struck southeastern Türkiye in February 2023 and caused significant infrastructural damage. It aims to reconstruct existing infrastructure and construct new facilities in order to bring stability into the lives of residents and address sustainable social and economic growth in the affected areas. The content of the loan states that the Turkish government will have a low interest rate of 0.2 and a repayment period of 40 years, with a grace period of 10 years.

On 30 April 2024, Minister Kamikawa held a foreign ministers' meeting with Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Yusuf Maitama Tuggar to discuss Japan-Nigeria bilateral relations.⁴⁸⁵ In the meeting, Minister Kamikawa expressed Japan's intentions to provide assistance for Nigeria's political and economic stability by continuing its development assistance to address the root causes such as poverty and other humanitarian crises. Both ministers both recognized the need to strengthen the partnership in this area.

On 13 May 2024, Ambassador to Indonesia Yasushi Masaki signed a yen loan project amassing up to JPY140.7 billion with Indonesian Foreign Ministry Director-General of Asia-Pacific and African Affairs Abdul Kadir Jailani.⁴⁸⁶ The funds are to support the construction of the Mass Rapid Transit East-West Line in the Jakarta metropolitan area. The conditions of the yen loans will allow Indonesia to achieve sustainable growth due to its low interest rates and long repayment periods, which alleviate the Indonesian government from the burdens of repaying its debt within a short period. In addition to financial support, Japan will also provide its technology in the vehicle and signaling systems under its Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP).

On 15 May 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held the third meeting of the Advisory Panel on New Financing for Development. This meeting discussed the intentions to reform Japan's ODA framework to address key social issues in the Global South. The Advisory Panel members provided rationales on achieving a mutually benefiting partnership between ODA and sustainable finance, and engaged in detailed discussions on the content of the Advisory Panel's recommendations. The meeting concluded by agreeing to the suggested changes of transforming the ODA framework, highlighting Japan's commitment to making necessary transformations in their assistance programs to provide impactful and sustainable financial support to low- and middle-income countries.⁴⁸⁷

⁴⁸³ Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) Online Ministerial. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00210.html

⁴⁸⁴ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Türkiye: Contributing to the reconstruction of public infrastructure such as water and sewage systems, housing, and emergency services affected by the earthquake in southeast Türkiye. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 1 August 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20240430_41.html

⁴⁸⁵ Japan-Nigeria Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 20 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ng/pageite_000001_00316.html

⁴⁸⁶ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning the Yen Loan "Jakarta Metropolitan Mass Rapid Transit East-West Line Project Phase 1 (I)" for the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 May 2024. Access Date: 20 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00311.html

⁴⁸⁷ The Third Meeting of the Advisory Panel on New Financing for Development. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 May 2024. Access Date: 21 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00316.html

On 17 May 2024, Ambassador to the Philippines Endo Kazuya signed a yen loan and grant aid project with Philippine Secretary for Foreign Affairs Enrique A. Manalo.⁴⁸⁸ A loan provision of up to JPY64.38 billion will be directed towards phase three of the Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard. The relatively low interest rate, 0.3 per cent per annum, coupled with an extended repayment period of 40 years, which includes a 10-year grace period, means that the loan can be considered a concessional loan. The grant aid amounts to JPY327 million and will be sent to the Human Resource Development Scholarship, allowing young Philippine government officials an opportunity to obtain a graduate degree at a Japanese university.

On 22 May 2024, Minister Kamikawa signed a grant aid of JPY440 million with Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Ramiro Martinez Alvarado.⁴⁸⁹ The grant, which is part of Japan's Diplomatic Initiative toward Latin America and the Caribbean, will support Guatemala's Economic and Social Development Programme. This programme aims to improve the water supply and the sanitation conditions in the metropolitan area of Guatemala City through the provision of water and sewage maintenance equipment. In addition, the programme aims to promote social development by providing basic needs in areas with a large impoverished and indigenous population. Through the provision of basic needs, the government of Guatemala hopes to encourage sustainable and inclusive social growth while simultaneously addressing the causes of irregular migrations patterns.

On 22 May 2024, JICA President Tanaka Akihiko met with Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Le Minh Khai to discuss Japan's ODA loans for Vietnam.⁴⁹⁰ Deputy Prime Minister Le expressed Vietnam's desire to receive further loans from Japan to help develop its strategic infrastructure projects. JICA President Tanaka expressed his satisfaction with the effective ODA cooperation between the two countries, and affirmed that the JICA desires to continue its cooperation and support Vietnam's infrastructure projects. This meeting between the JICA and the Vietnamese government not only reflects Japan's past success with its ODA projects, but also its intention to continue supporting low- and middle-income countries and their sustainable development projects by mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance.

On 6 June 2024, Minister Ken Saito and State Minister Kiyoto Tsuji attended the IPEF Ministerial and the Investor Forum in Singapore.⁴⁹¹ State Minister Tsuji expressed Japan's desire to see the IPEF Clean Economy Agreement, the IPEF Fair Economy Agreement, and the IPEF Agreement to enter into force. The Forum aimed to promote business matching among private and public stakeholders to attract sustainable infrastructure and climate change-related technology investments. Japan iterated its willingness to continue to work closely with the members of the IPEF to ensure greater sustainable investments in the respective countries. Japan's attendance and participation at the IPEF Ministerial and the Investor Forum demonstrate a high commitment towards cooperating to ensure greater sustainable investment and growth in countries in the Indo-Pacific region, many of which are low or middle-income states.

⁴⁸⁸ Signing and Exchange of Notes Concerning Yen Loan and Grant Aid Projects to the Republic of the Philippines.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 17 May 2024. Access Date: 21 June 2024.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00320.html

⁴⁸⁹ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning Japan's Provision of a Water and Sewage System Maintenance Equipment (Pumps, Crane Trucks, etc.) to Guatemala (Grant Aid "the Economic and Social Development Programme"), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 May 2024. Access Date: 21 June 2024.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/la_c/m_ca_c/gt/pressite_000001_00336.html

⁴⁹⁰ Vietnam seeks Japan's new ODA loans for key infrastructure projects, Tuoitrenews (Ho Chi Minh City) 25 May 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://tuoitrenews.vn/news/society/20240525/vietnam-seeks-japans-new-oda-loans-for-key-infrastructure-projects/80064.html>

⁴⁹¹ Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) Ministerial, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 June 2024. Access Date: 21 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00360.html

On 11 June 2024, Ambassador Kazuya signed a grant aid project in the Philippines of up to JPY858 million with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Philippines Head of National Office Maria Ermina Valdeavilla-Gallardo.⁴⁹² The grant aid project aims to promote digital birth registration of populations at risk of statelessness in the Bangasomo Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao by providing the necessary equipment and technical assistance to local government officials who are responsible for birth registration.

On 13 June 2024, Ambassador to Timor-Leste Tetsuya Kimura signed a grant aid project for Human Resource Development Scholarships in Timor-Leste with Timorese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Bendito dos Santos Freitas. The grant provision is expected to amount to JPY184 million and is aimed to support up to eight young administrative officials studying in Japan's graduate schools in 2025.⁴⁹³

On 26 June 2024, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoshifumi Tsuge and Laotian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoxay Khaykhamphithoune signed an agreement for two grant aid projects amassing up to JPY753 million.⁴⁹⁴ The first project seeks to help the Laotian government address its development issues in relation to human capital. The second project pertains to the second phase of the Lao Government's Project for Regional Development through Acceleration of the Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in the Southern Provinces.

On 5 July 2024, JICA signed an agreement with the Indian government concerning an ODA loan agreement of JPY84.26 million for the Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project.⁴⁹⁵ The project aims to address the increase in traffic demand in the city of Mumbai by expanding the city's mass rapid transportation system, which will in turn foster regional economic development and improve the urban environment. India will have a 1.8 per cent interest rate for the project and 0.2 per cent interest rate for consultation services, with a repayment period of 30 years, with a 10-year grace period.

On 17 July 2024, the Japanese government expressed its intention to arrange USD3.3 billion in loans to Ukraine as part of the overall support from the G7 members.⁴⁹⁶ The funds will be acquired through utilizing interest from frozen Russian sovereign assets. This multilateral financial commitment to Ukraine demonstrates Japan's compliance to the G20 financial commitments as it reflects the Japanese government's willingness to support countries that require financial assistance to address global issues.

On 19 July 2024, the JICA signed an agreement with the Senegalese government pertaining to a grant of up to JPY3.72 million for the Project for the Expansion of the Regional Hospital of Thies. This grant will be used to improve the capacity to receive patients by constructing a new specialized outpatient ward and an MRI ward at the Regional Hospital of Thies. This aid will allow Senegal to

⁴⁹² Signing and Exchange of Notes Concerning Grant Aid "The Project for Promoting Digital Birth Registration of Populations at risk of Statelessness in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao" to the Republic of the Philippines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 June 2024. Access Date: 23 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00367.html

⁴⁹³ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning Grant Aid to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste "the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship", Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 13 June 2024. Access Date: 23 June 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00373.html

⁴⁹⁴ Signing and Exchange of Notes concerning the grant aid projects for Human Resource Development Scholarship and for the Regional Development through Acceleration of the Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance in the Southern Provinces (Phase2). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 26 June 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00393.html

⁴⁹⁵ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with India: Metro construction in Mumbai to enhance economic activity and mitigate climate change through traffic congestion relief. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). 5 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20240702_31.html

⁴⁹⁶ Japan arranging to shoulder \$3.3 billion in G7 loans for Ukraine. Kyodo News (Tokyo). 17 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2024/07/c7a8b0c56927-japan-arranging-to-shoulder-33-billion-in-g7-loans-for-ukraine.html>

meet its Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) by alleviating the fundamental issues that stem from a lack of supply and funding.⁴⁹⁷

On 1 August 2024, Ambassador to the Philippines Kazuya Endo and Resident Representative at the United Nations Development Programme Philippines Selvakumaran Ramachandran signed and exchanged notes pertaining to a JPY234 million grant aid to the Philippine government's project Raising Voters' Awareness and Promoting Digitalization of Electoral Process in Bangsamoro. This project seeks to strengthen both the analytical and management capacity of the Philippine Commission on Elections in order to foster fair participation at elections, which will in turn contribute to the promotion of peace and development in Mindanao.⁴⁹⁸

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges. The government has committed several concessional loans to various countries in need, and has also urged other member states of the G20 to take action. Moreover, the government has provided additional support through the provision of material goods, helping reduce the expenditures of the recipient state's development projects and ensuring high quality results. Japan's contributions towards economic, social, and political development projects of several developing countries demonstrates their efforts to provide necessary support.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1

Analyst: Woosuk (Liam) Chun

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to mobilizing more headroom and concessional finance to support the poorest countries and boost the World Bank's support capacity.

On 25 January 2024, First Vice Minister of Economy and Finance Kim Byoung-hwan declared at the first meeting of the Economic Development Cooperation Fund Advisory Committee that Korea would be expanding its official development assistance (ODA) to fulfil its role in the international community, especially in meeting the needs of developing countries' infrastructure demands and private sector developments.⁴⁹⁹ The reference to strengthening the linkage between concessional and non-concessional ODA projects will benefit low-income countries' developments.

On 25 January 2024, Finance Minister Choi Sang-mok met with World Bank President Ajay Banga to discuss development aid, global economy issues, and ways to boost cooperation between Korea and the international entity on digital technology.⁵⁰⁰ Banga believes Korea can play an essential role in leading other developing countries' economies due to its successful development from an underdeveloped country to one with new technological innovations.

⁴⁹⁷ Signing of Grant Agreement with Senegal: Contributing to the achievement of UHC by expanding a regional hospital. Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo). 22 July 2024. Access Date 5 August 2024

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2024/20240722_21.html

⁴⁹⁸ Signing and Exchange of Notes Concerning Grant Aid "The Project for Raising Voters' Awareness and Promoting Digitalization of Electoral Process in Bangsamoro" to the Republic of the Philippines. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). 1 August 2024. Access Date 5 August 2024 https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_00468.html

⁴⁹⁹ 1st Meeting of EDCF Advisory Committee is Held, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul) 25 January 2024. Access Date: 28 May 2024. <https://english.moef.go.kr/pc/selectTbPressCenterDtl.do?boardCd=N0001&seq=5762>

⁵⁰⁰ Deputy Prime Minister Choi Sang-mok met with World Bank Group President Ajay Banga to discuss ways for close bilateral cooperation between the two sides on January 25, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul) 25 January 2024. Access Date: 28 May 2024. <https://english.moef.go.kr/mi/selectTbMinisterDtl.do?boardCd=M0001&seq=2720>

On 3 June 2024, Korea signed loan agreements with Tanzania and Ethiopia.⁵⁰¹ Tanzania will receive USD2.5 billion over the next five years through concessional loans and signed accords to allow Korea to utilize its resources for clean energy technologies. Ethiopia signed a USD1 billion finance deal over the next four years to aid its infrastructure, science and technology, and health and urban development.

On 17th June 2024, the Export-Import Bank of Korea signed a loan agreement with the government of Uzbekistan to provide EUR185.91 million to Uzbekistan for the purchase of Korean-made high-speed trains.⁵⁰² These vehicles and the development of a high-speed railway network are meant to improve accessibility and transit across the country.

On 25th July 2024, Deputy Prime Minister Choi and World Bank President Banga met to discuss expanding cooperation and hosting the final meeting for Korea's 21st replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA).⁵⁰³ The IDA is a part of the World Bank Group and offers highly concessional lending.

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to boost the World Bank's support capacity. There is evidence that demonstrates their concessional financing of low and middle-income countries.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: TianTian Dong

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 22 February 2024, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Alicia Bárcena advocated for the reformation of international financial architecture and multilateral development banks.⁵⁰⁴ Secretary Bárcena encouraged the expansion of sources of finance and equitable access to financial markets for emerging economies as a means of promoting financial development among low- and middle-income countries.

On 22 July 2024, the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation represented Mexico at the G20 Development Ministerial Meeting.⁵⁰⁵ The agency underscored Mexico's support for international financial efforts to achieve inclusive development.

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. The country

⁵⁰¹ South Korea agrees to lend billions to Tanzania, Ethiopia, Reuters (Dar es Salaam) 3 June 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/south-korea-agrees-lend-billions-tanzania-ethiopia-2024-06-03/>

⁵⁰² Eximbank signs \$198 mil. loan agreement with Uzbekistan, The Korea Times (Seoul) 18 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/biz/2024/06/602_376799.html

⁵⁰³ On July 25, Deputy Prime Minister Choi Sang-mok held a meeting with World Bank President Ajay Banga to discuss ways to expand cooperation between the two sides, including the successful hosting of the final meeting for the 21st replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), which is scheduled to be held in Korea, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Seoul) July 29 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024 <https://english.moef.go.kr/mi/selectTbMinisterDtl.do?boardCd=M0001&seq=2814>

⁵⁰⁴ Foreign Secretary Alicia Bárcena concludes her participation in the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 22 February 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/foreign-secretary-alicia-barcena-concludes-her-participation-in-the-g20-foreign-ministers-meeting?idiom=en>

⁵⁰⁵ Mexico takes part in G20 Ministerial Meetings on Development and Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, Gobierno de México (Mexico City) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. <https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/mexico-takes-part-in-g20-ministerial-meetings-on-development-and-global-alliance-against-hunger-and-poverty?>

has made few public commitments to provide support to the poorest countries since 1 December 2024 and lacks a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cooper Price

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 28 February 2024, Russia convened the Russian-Iranian Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation for the 17th time.⁵⁰⁶ The two countries have indicated their intention to open up free trade between themselves, as per one memorandum of understanding. Russia and Iran agreed to collaborate on the development of electricity capacities, and the modernization of oil and gas corporations. Further, Russia and Iran planned to send a co-produced technology into space, beginning a new space travel partnership. Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Novak articulated that Iranian officials were welcome to the Caucasus Investment Forum, the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and the Russian Energy Week International Forum.

On 6 June 2024, Deputy Prime Minister Alexei Overchuk and Prime Minister Felix Oloua of the Central African Republic discussed plans to establish a Russian academic institution in the Central African Republic.⁵⁰⁷

On 19 June 2024, Russia announced that advancements had been made in their plan for constructing a Nuclear Science and Technology Centre in Vietnam.⁵⁰⁸ Russia also indicated its intentions to open a Russian-Vietnamese school in Hanoi, which would prioritize exposure to the sciences and mathematics, and train students for various competitions.

On 19 June 2024, Russia announced its intentions to continue its support of the Tropical Research and Technological Centre in Vietnam by improving the centre's capacity for aquatic research and hiring personnel who do not have a fixed end date for employment.⁵⁰⁹

On 9 July 2024, Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Chernyshenko had a discussion with Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Tran Hong Ha, preceding the Intergovernmental Russia-Vietnam Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.⁵¹⁰ Deputy Prime Minister Chernyshenko put forward the idea to increase the amount of scholarships available to Vietnamese people at the Russian-Vietnamese Consortium of Technical Universities who study green and renewable energy. The two officials also decided to continue offering support to the Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Research and Technology Centre. Deputy Prime Minister Chernyshenko also encouraged constructing a Russian

⁵⁰⁶ Alexander Novak holds 17th meeting of Russian-Iranian Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation, The Russian Government (Moscow) 28 February 2024. Access Date: 16 March 2024. <http://government.ru/en/news/51000/>

⁵⁰⁷ Alexei Overchuk meets with Prime Minister of the Central African Republic Felix Moloua, The Russian Government (Moscow) 6 June 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <http://government.ru/en/news/51805/>

⁵⁰⁸ Dmitri Chernyshenko's meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam Tran Hong Ha (Moscow) 19 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <http://government.ru/en/news/51899/>

⁵⁰⁹ Dmitri Chernyshenko: We plan plans to sign a development strategy of the Tropical Centre until 2035 (Moscow) 19 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <http://government.ru/en/news/51896/>

⁵¹⁰ Dmitry Chernyshenko meets with Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam Tran Hong Ha, The Russian Government (Moscow) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 21 July 2024. <http://government.ru/en/news/52070/>

and Vietnamese academic institution in Hanoi that would allow its alumni to pursue higher education in Russia.

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to aid low and middle-income countries through the World Bank, and to aid countries of the lowest income. Russia has plans for establishing academic institutions in Vietnam and the Central African Republic, to construct a Nuclear Science and Technology Centre in Vietnam and continue supporting the Tropical Research and Technological Centre in Vietnam⁵. However, it has failed to aid low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank.

Thus, Russia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Carmina Cornacchia

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries through the World Bank, as well as in offering aid to countries of the lowest income.

On 4 December 2023, Chief Executive Officer of the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) Sultan Abdulrahman Al-Marshad signed a development loan agreement with Tajikistani Minister of Finance Kahhorzoda Fayziddin Sattor, pledging USD100 million to fund the Rogun Hydropower Project.⁵¹¹ This initiative aims to enhance energy, food, and water security, as well as foster sustainable development in the country, supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2, Zero Hunger, SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, and SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy.

On 5 December 2023, the Arab Coordination Group, which includes the SFD, announced its commitment to allocate USD10 billion until 2030 for promoting renewable energy in developing countries at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The funding aims to accelerate the transition towards cost-effective clean energy sources, and is part of a strategic plan comprising seven key points.⁵¹² This pledge is aligned with the group's earlier promise of USD24 billion, and highlights its efforts towards facilitating a global shift to sustainable energy.

On 13 December 2023, the Office of the Executive Director of the World Bank Group for Saudi Arabia led a high-level delegation consisting of members of the Executive Board of Directors of the World Bank to the SFD's headquarters in Riyadh.⁵¹³ The delegation learned about SFD's global development projects and initiatives, which have been ongoing for over 49 years. Both parties discussed ways to advance sustainable development in developing countries worldwide through development cooperation.

On 17 December 2024, Sultan Al-Marshad signed a USD40 million development loan agreement with Mauritanian Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development Abdessalam Ould Mohamed Saleh to establish and equip specialized educational institutes in key sectors of the economy.⁵¹⁴ The project aims to promote sustainable development in Mauritania.

⁵¹¹ Saudi Fund for Development Provides \$100 Million Development Loan for the Rogun Hydropower Project, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n649>

⁵¹² Arab Coordination Group Allocation of US\$10 Billion to Support Energy Transition, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 5 December 2023. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n651>

⁵¹³ Saudi Fund for Development Welcomes World Bank Delegation to Discuss Avenues of Development Cooperation. SFD Portal (Riyadh) 13 December 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n655>

⁵¹⁴ Saudi Fund for Development Inaugurates Medical Center and Funds the Establishment of New Educational Institutes in Mauritania, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 17 December 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n658>

On 17 January 2024, the government signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at the 2024 World Economic Forum in Davos.⁵¹⁵ The memorandum aims to solidify their cooperation in multiple policy areas, provide support to Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and explore its role in current OECD standards and best practices. This MOU will also build upon the existing collaboration between Saudi Arabia and the OECD on matters such as development cooperation and public governance.

On 9 February 2024, Sultan Al-Marshad and Beninese Minister of Economy and Finance Romuald Wadagni signed a memorandum of understanding, which allocated a USD5 million grant to support the 5th phase of the Saudi Program for Drilling of Wells and Rural Development in Benin.⁵¹⁶ Additionally, the SFD has granted USD8 million to Benin to support water security and resources, and reduce the impact of drought, as part of the fourth and fifth phases of the Saudi Program for Drilling Wells and Rural Development in Africa. This project aims to achieve SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation.

On 16 February 2024, Sultan Al-Marshad signed a new development loan agreement worth USD55 million with Turkish Deputy Minister of Treasury and Finance Osman Çelik.⁵¹⁷ The loan will help fund the Mitigating Seismic Risk in Several Public Schools Project and contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 4, Quality Education.

On 23 February 2024, Sultan Al-Marshad and Tunisian Minister of Economy and Planning Feryel Ouerghi signed a new development loan agreement worth USD55 million to finance the project for the renewal and development of the Tunisian railway network for transportation of phosphate.⁵¹⁸

On 22 March 2024, Sultan Al-Marshad signed two development loan agreements worth USD101 million with Secretary for the Pakistani Ministry of Economic Affairs Kazim Niaz to promote the clean energy sector in Pakistan. Soft development loans in the amount of USD66 million and USD35 million will be used to finance the establishment of the Shounter Hydropower and the Jagran-IV Hydropower Projects respectively.⁵¹⁹ These two agreements signify an ongoing effort to bolster clean energy projects in Pakistan, as they address the challenges brought about by conventional energy and its accompanying financial costs.

On 6 May 2024, the SFD and the British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) signed a joint cooperation agreement in Riyadh. The agreement commits the SFD and the FCDO, and by extension, Saudi Arabia and the UK to improve donor coordination, aid accountability, monitoring,

⁵¹⁵ OECD and Saudi Arabia Sign MoU to Deepen Co-Operation and Support Reforms, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Davos) 17 January 2024. Access Date: 28 March 2024.

<https://www.oecd.org/governance/oecd-and-saudi-arabia-sign-mou-to-deepen-co-operation-and-support-reforms.htm>

⁵¹⁶ The Saudi Fund for Development Signs a Memorandum of Understanding to Fund a Water Project in the Republic of Benin, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 9 February 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n707>

⁵¹⁷ Saudi Fund for Development Signs a New \$55 Million Development Loan Agreement with the Republic of Turkey to Support Education, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 16 February 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n710>

⁵¹⁸ Saudi Fund for Development Signs a New Development Loan Agreement to Support the Transport Sector in Tunisia, and Inaugurates 270 Housing Units, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n716>

⁵¹⁹ Saudi Fund for Development Has Signed Two Development Loan Agreements Totaling \$101 Million to Support Clean Energy Sector in Pakistan, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 22 March 2024. Access Date: 29 March 2024, <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n727>

evaluation, and transparency to ensure support for “the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people”.⁵²⁰

On 17 May 2024, SFD CEO Al-Marshad signed two loan agreements with Maldivian Minister of Finance Mohamed Shafeeq, pledging USD100 million for the expansion of the Velana International Airport and USD50 million for the Maldives’ Health Sector Development project.⁵²¹ These bilateral loans will contribute towards the development of physical infrastructure in the Maldives.

On 6 June 2024, SFD CEO Al-Marshad signed a development loan agreement with Salvadorian Minister of Finance Jerson Posada worth USD83 million to finance a water treatment and biogas power generation project using the Acelhuate River’s water in El Salvador.⁵²²

On 7 June 2024, SFD CEO Al-Marshad signed a development loan agreement with Nicaraguan Vice Minister of Finance and Public Credit Bruno Gallardo Palaviccine worth USD103 million to fund the construction and equipment required for the construction of a new hospital.⁵²³

On 29 July 2024, SFD CEO Al-Marshad signed an additional development loan agreement worth USD14.13 million with Kosovan Minister of Finance, Labor and Transfers Hekuran Murati to aid the Pristina-Mitrovica highway project.⁵²⁴ The agreement extends a 2013 project to upgrade a 27-kilometre highway, enhancing services and expanding capacity for 27,000 daily vehicles. It aims to reduce traffic and accidents, create jobs, and boost regional integration for sustainable development.

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries in offering aid to countries of the lowest income. Saudi Arabia has invested in multiple low- or middle-income countries like Pakistan, Türkiye, Tunisia, Benin, Gambia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Mauritania, Maldives, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Tajikistan. Although Saudi Arabia committed to meet World Bank officials, Saudi Arabia has yet implemented practical plans with the World Bank to collectively mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sharvi Jain

South Africa: -1

South Africa has not complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

⁵²⁰ Saudi Fund for Development and the UK’s Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office Sign Joint Cooperation Arrangement to Advance Global Development, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 6 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n752>

⁵²¹ Saudi Fund for Development Inaugurates Hulhumale Island Development Project and Signs Two Development Loan Agreements in the Republic of Maldives, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 17 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n759>

⁵²² Saudi Fund for Development Signs First Development Loan Agreement Worth \$83 Million to Support Water and Energy Generation in El Salvador, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 6 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n762>

⁵²³ Saudi Fund for Development Signs First Development Loan Agreement Worth \$103 Million to Support Health Sector in Nicaragua, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 16 April 2024. Access Date: 7 June 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n764>

⁵²⁴ Saudi Fund for Development Signs a New \$14 Million Development Loan Agreement to Support the Transport Sector in Kosovo, SFD Portal (Riyadh) 29 July 2024. Access Date: 4 Aug 2024. <https://www.sfd.gov.sa/en/n772>

On 16 April 2024, Minister in the Presidency Responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Maropene Ramokgopa reaffirmed and lauded China's role as the largest scale investor in South Africa's economy, through more than USD25 billion spent in investments, generating over 400,000 jobs at the 2024 Job Fair of Chinese-Invested Enterprises in South Africa.⁵²⁵

South Africa has not complied with the commitment to aid low- and middle-income countries in offering aid to countries of the lowest income. With a single collaborative action with China, South Africa has taken little action to collectively mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources that provides strong support for the poorest countries.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Natasha Bhimji

Türkiye: -1

Türkiye has not complied with commitments to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 28 January 2024, the government expressed concern over the growing number of Türkiye's international allies suspending financing for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs urged international allies to continue funding for UNRWA to ensure the needs of millions of Palestinian refugees can be met.⁵²⁶

Türkiye has not complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries as it has taken a single weak action of compliance.

Thus, Türkiye receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Theresa Jones

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries.

On 22 February 2024, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) invited tenders to conduct a rapid evidence assessment of the research literature on the effects of interventions for reducing financial hardship for low- and middle-income countries, focusing specifically on the field of

⁵²⁵ Minister Maropene Ramokgopa: Job Fair 2024 of Chinese-Invested Enterprises in South Africa, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (Pretoria) 16 April 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/minister-maropene-ramokgopa-job-fair-2024-chinese-invested-enterprises-south-africa>

⁵²⁶ Turkey urges countries to reconsider suspending Unrwa funding, Middle East Eye (Ankara) 28 January 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/live-blog/live-blog-update/turkey-urges-countries-reconsider-suspending-unrwa-funding>

healthcare. The FCDO claims to contribute to a better understanding of the evidence on how government and organizations can diversify all backgrounds of low- and middle-income countries.⁵²⁷

On 26 March 2024, the United Kingdom contributed USD516 million in funding via the World Bank's advance Ukraine Trust Fund to the World Bank's USD1.5 billion Growth Foundations Development Policy Loan to Ukraine.⁵²⁸ The funding will work to support Ukraine's state budget and economic recovery.

On 11 July 2024, the United Kingdom announced GBP151 million in bilateral support for Afghanistan in 2024-2025, aimed at funding medical, economic, and climate related crises facing the country.⁵²⁹

On 10 October 2024, new funding for Ethiopia was announced with the aim of promoting greater stability in the region.⁵³⁰ The UK has committed GBP 16 million to assist in ensuring lasting peace in the country. Another GBP 6.9 million has been earmarked for the textile industry. The goal is to rebuild communities ravaged by the civil war and accelerate economic recovery.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment mobilize more headroom and concessional finance to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low and middle-income countries that need help in addressing global challenges, with a clear framework for the allocation of scarce concessional resources, and to provide strong support for the poorest countries. Namely, the United Kingdom has initiated and executed plans to provide financial aid to low- and middle-income countries, particularly Kenya, Somalia, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Nigeria through loans and a pledge to uplift the World Bank's IBRD.

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

Analyst: Natasha Bhimji

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to boost the World Bank's capacity to support low- and middle-income countries and offer aid to countries of the lowest income.

On 2 December 2023, the United States announced a multi-year pledge of USD3 billion to the Second Replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) from 2024 to 2027.⁵³¹ This pledge forms part of the United States' commitment to concessional finance in terms of enhancing the utilization of the GCF's financial resources to help foster innovation for small island developing states and least developed

⁵²⁷ Reducing financial hardship from healthcare spending in low- and middle-income countries: a rapid evidence assessment, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 22 February 2024. Access Date: 31 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/reducing-financial-hardship-from-healthcare-spending-in-low-and-middle-income-countries-a-rapid-evidence-assessment>

⁵²⁸ Ukraine to receive USD 1.5 billion development policy loan from Japan and UK through World Bank mechanism, Official Website of Ukraine (Kiev) 26 March 2024. Access Date: 23 June 2024. <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/ukraina-otrymaie-15-mlrd-dolariv-ssha-na-pidtrymku-polityky-rozvytku-cherez-mekhanizm-svitovoho-banku-vid-iaponii-ta-velykoi-brytanii>

⁵²⁹ Aid watchdog visits Afghanistan to examine UK's aid programmes, Independent Commission for Aid Impact (London) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 4 August 2024. <https://icai.independent.gov.uk/aid-watchdog-visits-afghanistan-to-examine-uks-aid-programmes/>

⁵³⁰ UK announces support to drive stability and growth in Ethiopia, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 10 October 2024. Access Date: 22 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-support-to-drive-stability-and-growth-in-ethiopia>

⁵³¹ Announcement of Pledge to Second Replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, Department of State (Washington DC) 2 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.state.gov/announcement-of-pledge-to-second-replenishment-of-the-green-climate-fund/>

countries. The goal of this pledge is to enhance the GCF's effectiveness, leverage private capital for climate actions, and support new approaches to address climate challenges in developing countries.

On 4 December 2023, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen announced a USD568 million loan to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) during the Climate Investment Funds Panel, which will fund CTF projects developed by the World Bank Group among other groups, thus boosting the World Bank's capacity.⁵³² The loan is funded by Congress and aligns with US climate commitments to fund clean energy. The goal is to facilitate the implementation of clean energy initiatives and supply chains in developing countries.

On 4 December 2023, the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and the Inter-American Development Bank announced their intention to participate as leaders of a new task force in a global initiative aimed at increasing climate-sustainable financing for developing countries.⁵³³ The goal is to help developing countries meet their climate goals by alleviating debt and debt service burdens.

On 12 December 2023, DFC Chief Executive Officer Scott Nathan announced a USD200 million loan to Banco Popular Dominicano.⁵³⁴ The loan is aimed at supporting development by aiding the Banco Popular Dominicano's lending to underserved groups including both female entrepreneurs and small businesses. The goal is to help the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean partner countries foster new economic growth.

On 11 January 2024, the DFC launched a USD500 million loan to support the establishment of a new solar panel manufacturing facility, First Solar, in Tamil Nadu, India.⁵³⁵ This loan aims to promote economic growth and generate jobs in India. The aim is to support global transitions to clean and green energy through green development within India.

On 8 February 2024, DFC Deputy Chief Executive Officer Nisha Biswal announced new financing to support the Lobito corridor in building new infrastructure and investments into agriculture, healthcare, and financial services.⁵³⁶ The goal is to improve economic growth and development in alignment with Africa's development goals.

On 15 May 2024, Assistant Secretary for International Trade and Development Alexia Latortue announced that the United States pledged USD174.4 million toward replenishing the Asian Development Fund.⁵³⁷ This will help to support the economic development of the most impoverished and vulnerable nations in Asia and the Pacific, including developing states. The Fund will provide support towards addressing the impacts of climate change, debt burdens, and sustainable development.

⁵³² Treasury Affirms Support for Clean Technology Fund through \$568 Million Loan that Advances U.S. Climate Commitments, Just Energy Transition Partnerships and MDB Evolution, Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1943>

⁵³³ Eight International Organizations and Development Finance Institutions Join Forces to Boost Innovative Financing for Nature and Climate (Dubai) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/eight-international-organizations-and-development-finance-institutions-join>

⁵³⁴ DFC CEO in Dominican Republic Announces \$200 Million Loan, Intention to Open New Caribbean Office (Santo Domingo) 12 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/dfc-ceo-dominican-republic-announces-200-million-loan-intention-open-new>

⁵³⁵ DFC CEO Marks U.S. \$500 Million Loan for Strategic Supply Chain Diversification With Launch of New Energy Manufacturing Facility in India (Chennai) 11 January 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/dfc-ceo-marks-us-500-million-loan-strategic-supply-chain-diversification>

⁵³⁶ DFC Announces New U.S. Financing for Africa's Lobito Corridor (Lusaka) 8 February 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.dfc.gov/media/press-releases/dfc-announces-new-us-financing-africas-lobito-corridor>

⁵³⁷ Assistant Secretary for International Trade and Development Alexia Latortue on the Asian Development Bank Annual Meetings and Asian Development Fund Replenishment, Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 15 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2341>

On 20 May 2024, Assistant Secretary Latortue, being the American representative to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), expressed the United States' support for the ADB's contributions to developing countries at its 57th Annual Meeting.⁵³⁸ Latortue highlighted the importance of initiatives like the Community Development Window for the people of Afghanistan and displaced populations from Myanmar in Bangladesh. Additionally, Latortue urged the ADB to increase support for capacity-building in developing countries and endorsed substantial increases in its financing.

On 21 May 2024, USAID Counselor Clinton White signed a Framework for Cooperation with the government of Kenya, aiming to foster new collaborations between universities and industries to boost research and job opportunities in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.⁵³⁹ Additionally, USAID also announced a USD32 million investment to enhance Kenya's education system, including initiatives to support the country's engineers, scientists, and researchers, to further support Kenya's economic development.

On 29 May 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced the US's commitment of USD135 million to support Moldova's electric power system.⁵⁴⁰ This will help aid Moldova's economic growth and development.

On 13 June 2024, Ambassador to Egypt Herro Mustafa Garg, along with the Egyptian Ministry of International Cooperation, announced USD130 million in bilateral funding for Egypt.⁵⁴¹ This funding aims to enhance economic opportunities by providing development financing and technical support for education, human capital investment, women's empowerment, and agricultural capacity building. The investment supports the commitment to achieving sustainable economic and social development.

On 24 June 2024, Assistant Secretary Latortue stated at the African Development Bank's Annual Meeting that the United States approved, alongside other shareholders, a USD117 billion "general callable capital increase" toward the African Development Bank.⁵⁴² The goal is to support the Bank in advancing development in Africa through building infrastructure and dealing with developmental challenges such as climate change.

On 26 June 2024, USAID contributed information technology equipment valued at around USD50,000 to Uzbekistan.⁵⁴³ This contribution aims to enhance the efficiency of energy sector regulation and support the development of primary and secondary legislative frameworks to promote sustainable development.

⁵³⁸ Remarks by the Temporary Alternate Governor for the United States of America Alexia Latortue, 2024 Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 20 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2350>

⁵³⁹ The United States Announces New Partnership with Kenya to Support STEM Education, United States Agency for International Development Office of Press Relations (Atlanta) 21 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/may-21-2024-united-states-announces-new-partnership-kenya-support-stem-education>

⁵⁴⁰ The United States Commits \$135 Million to Support Moldova's Energy and Economic Security, United States Agency for International Development Office of Press Relations (Washington DC) 29 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/may-29-2024-united-states-commits-135-million-support-moldovas-energy-and-economic-security>

⁵⁴¹ The United States Invests \$130 Million for Egypt's Development, U.S. Embassy in Egypt (Cairo) 13 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://eg.usembassy.gov/us-invests-130-million-egypt-development>

⁵⁴² Statement from Assistant Secretary for International Trade and Development Alexia Latortue on the African Development Bank Annual Meetings, Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 24 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2426>

⁵⁴³ USAID Supports the Uzbekistan's Regulatory Agency with New IT Equipment to Promote Efficient Regulation of the Energy Sector, U.S. Embassy in Uzbekistan (Tashkent) 26 June 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://uz.usembassy.gov/usaid-handed-over-new-it-equipment/>

On 3 July 2024, the United States and Indonesia entered a “debt-for-nature” swap.⁵⁴⁴ This agreement seeks to decrease Indonesia’s debt payments to the United States for the following nine years in exchange for Indonesia’s commitment to allocate funds to protect and restore its coral reef ecosystems. The debt swap is financed in part by grants from the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation, which focuses on sustainable development for communities alongside conservation of protected areas

On 9 July 2024, Secretary Yellen announced before the Committee on Financial Services that the United States Congress has, up to date, contributed USD250 million to the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA) Crisis Response Window. The goal of this contribution is to offer crucial support to the world’s poorest and most vulnerable countries. The IDA allocates funds on highly concessional lending terms. Secretary Yellen also called on Congress to approve USD1 billion in the President’s budget, which would expand the World Bank’s lending headroom by USD36 million.⁵⁴⁵

On 24 July 2024, the United States Export-Import Bank approved a USD1.6 billion loan to the Angolan government intended to improve access to clean water by constructing 65 solar mini-grids. The initiative is aimed at enhancing the quality of life in certain provinces in Angola through improved health, education, and wellbeing. Moreover, this loan reflects the United States’ commitment to the Partnership for Global Infrastructure initiative, which focuses on extending finance and investment in developing markets.⁵⁴⁶

On 24 July 2024, Secretary Yellen revealed that the United States plans to pledge up to USD667 million to the World Bank Group’s Pandemic Fund. The commitment is aimed at boosting pandemic resilience and preparedness in the event of a future pandemic, and to address the needed areas of improvement revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Pandemic Fund is designed to provide grants to aid low-and-middle-income countries prepare for future pandemics. Furthermore, Secretary Yellen reaffirmed support for collaboration between the IMF and the World Bank to enhance global pandemic preparedness.⁵⁴⁷

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to boost the World Bank’s capacity to support low and middle-income countries by mobilizing headroom and creating a clear framework to allocate concessional resources. The United States has not only boosted the World Bank’s capacity through loans to the Clean Technology Fund, but it has also engaged in financing various programs that support low- and middle-income countries since 1 December 2023. The United States has continued to reiterate their support for providing concessional finance to developing countries through the IMF and World Bank. The United States has taken further action to increase lending to low-income countries and announced discussions of a new loan to Jamaica alongside other countries. Moreover, the United States has proposed in their 2024 Fiscal Year Budget an increase in monetary contribution to the World Bank for concessional finance. Since 2 May 2024, the United States has continued to mobilize headroom to support the development of the poorest and most vulnerable countries. The United States has contributed towards replenishing the Asian Development Fund and the African

⁵⁴⁴ The United States and Indonesia Sign \$35 Million Debt Swap Agreement to Support Coral Reef Ecosystems, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 8 July 2024. Access Date: 31 July 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2451>

⁵⁴⁵ Testimony of Secretary of the Treasury Janet L. Yellen Before the Committee on Financial Services, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 31 July 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2453>

⁵⁴⁶ Angola secures another US Exim loan for solar and water project, Global Trade Review (London) 24 July 2024. Access Date: 31 July 2024. <https://www.gtreview.com/news/africa/angola-secures-another-us-exim-loan-for-solar-and-water-project/>

⁵⁴⁷ Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Janet L. Yellen at the Pandemic Fund Investment Case Launch Event, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington DC) 24 July 2024. Access Date: 31 July 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2483>

Development Bank and expressed support for their contributions to developing countries. Moreover, the United States has provided strong support to countries including contributions to Kenya's universities, Moldova's energy systems, Uzbekistan's energy sector, and Egypt's development. Since 31 July 2024, the United States has continued demonstrating its dedication to the commitment by contributing to financing of several of the poorest and most vulnerable countries and boosting the World Bank's headroom. The United States has approved a debt swap with Indonesia and contributed to the International Development Association's Crisis Response Window. Moreover, it has supported technical assistance grants in Latin American and Caribbean countries and made pledges to the Pandemic Fund, which targets financing developing markets. Lastly, the United States has approved technical assistance to small businesses in the form of grants.

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

Analyst: Lindsay Liu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilising more headroom and concessional finance to support the poorest countries and boost the World Bank's support capacity.

On 3 December 2023, the European Investment Bank (EIB) supported several initiatives by investing in climate-resilient projects and industries, which can offer "opportunities for policy exchange and operational coordination." The majority of countries that are at risk of climate change are in Africa or Asia. Since climate adaptation requires billions of dollars, the EIB's aid will allow developing and low-income countries to overcome the financial challenges of climate change.⁵⁴⁸

On 23 February 2024, the European Union and EIB supported the launch of a strengthening project in St. George's, Grenada, providing the country's healthcare infrastructure with a USD9.97 million loan.⁵⁴⁹ This concessional financing aims to boost the region's healthcare facilities, increase the purchase of medical and non-medical equipment and general supplies, and help construct healthcare facilities. This will help the lower-income country after the Covid-19 pandemic.

On 17 March 2024, the EU announced a EUR7.4 billion aid package to Egypt to stem migration flows to Europe.⁵⁵⁰ This package includes grants and loans for the next three years, as the EU hopes to establish a "strategic partnership" with Egypt.

On 26 April 2024, President of the European Council Charles Michel remarked after meeting Beninese President Patrice Talon that the European Union remained active in supporting Benin's economic development and affirmed that the EU would continue to supply Benin with equipment for combatting terrorism to create stable conditions for economic development.⁵⁵¹ The EU will provide EUR47 million to Benin in counterterrorism funding over the course of 2024.

⁵⁴⁸ Impact adaptation, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/stories/adaptation-climate-migration-impact>

⁵⁴⁹ Grenada: CDB, EIB launch US\$ 9 970 500 health sector strengthening project, European Investment Bank (St. George's) 26 February 2024. Access Date: 16 March 2024. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-083-cdb-eib-launch-ususd-9-970-500-health-sector-strengthening-project-in-grenada>

⁵⁵⁰ EU announces \$8bn package for Egypt as part of deal to check migration, Al Jazeera (Doha) 17 March 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/3/17/eu-announces-8bn-package-for-egypt-as-part-of-deal-to-check-migrant-flows>

⁵⁵¹ Remarks by President Charles Michel after his meeting with the President of Benin, Patrice Talon, European Council (Brussels) 26 April 2024. Access Date: 2 July 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/04/26/remarks-by-president-charles-michel-after-his-meeting-with-president-of-benin-patrice-talon/>

On 2 May 2024, President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen announced that the EU will be providing EUR1 billion in financial assistance to Lebanon from 2024 to 2027, to ensure the provision of basic services like education, social services, and health in Lebanon.⁵⁵²

On 11 June 2024, President von der Leyen announced a group of new initiatives designed to aid Ukraine's war recovery at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Berlin.⁵⁵³ The EU pledged to provide a total of EUR3.4 billion to Ukraine, from the EU's Ukraine facility and from profits generated from seized Russian assets.

On 20 June 2024, the European Union announced that it would be contributing over EUR750 million to the African Vaccines Manufacturing Accelerator (AVMA), which will aid in the growth of Africa's manufacturing capacity as a continent in cooperation with the African Union.⁵⁵⁴ The AVMA aims to increase vaccine production in Africa, ensuring predictability of supply in African countries and thereby healthcare development.

On 24 June 2024, the European Council approved the newest EU development aid targets, cementing the EU and its member states' status as the world's largest provider of official development assistance (ODA). The EU, combined with its member states, provided EUR95.9 billion in ODA in 2023, or 42 per cent of all global ODA.⁵⁵⁵

On 25 July 2024, the EU established an agreement with Albania to provide EUR136 million in EU grants for rehabilitating the Vore-Hani i Hotit railway line.⁵⁵⁶ The Western Balkans Investment Framework will aid in providing the funds, which represent the largest EU grants given to Albania to date. Through these grants, Albanian Railways will be able to electrify more than 120 kilometres of track and renovate 12 train stations.

On 27 July 2024, the EU pledged an additional EUR1.9 billion to Ukraine under its Ukraine Facility for a total of EUR8 billion spent to date.⁵⁵⁷ Commission President von der Leyen stated that the Commission and the EU is committed to continue providing aid to Ukraine in the future to help the country as it "fights for its freedom".

On 29 July 2024, the EU signed a financing agreement for two projects of EUR93 million with the Malawian government to support the Eastern Backbone power transmission line and Malawian civil society organizations.⁵⁵⁸ The latter will help develop innovative solutions to increase job opportunities

⁵⁵² President von der Leyen reaffirms EU's strong support for Lebanon and its people and announces a €1 billion package of EU funding, European Commission (Brussels) 2 May 2024. Access Date: 2 July 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_2384

⁵⁵³ EU bolsters support for Ukraine's recovery, European Commission (Brussels) 11 June 2024. Access Date: 2 July 2024. https://commission.europa.eu/news/eu-bolsters-support-ukraines-recovery-2024-06-11_en

⁵⁵⁴ Team Europe announces over €750 million to the African Vaccines Manufacturing Accelerator, European Commission (Brussels) 20 June 2024. Access Date: 2 July 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_3262

⁵⁵⁵ Official development assistance: the EU and its member states remain the biggest global provider, European Council (Brussels) 24 June 2024. Access Date: 2 July 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/06/24/official-development-assistance-the-eu-and-its-member-states-remain-the-biggest-global-provider/>

⁵⁵⁶ European Union Provides €136 Million Grant for Reconstruction of Vore-Hani i Hotit Railway Line, European Economic and Social Committee (Tirana) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 6 August 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/albania/european-union-provides-%E2%82%AC136-million-grant-reconstruction-vore-hani-i-hotit-railway-line_en

⁵⁵⁷ Commission disburses an additional €1.9 billion to Ukraine in pre-financing, European Economic and Social Committee (Brussels) 27 July 2024. Access Date: 6 August 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/commission-disburses-additional-%E2%82%AC19-billion-ukraine-pre-financing_en

⁵⁵⁸ EU in Malawi commits to two projects under the priority areas of the Global Gateway strategy, European Economic and Social Committee (Lilongwe) 29 July 2024. Access Date: 6 August 2024. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/malawi/eu-malawi-commits-two-projects-under-priority-areas-global-gateway-strategy_en

and private sector dynamism. The European Investment Bank (EIB) will provide concessional funding and the EU will provide grants.

On 1 August 2024, the EIB joined with Armenian bank Evocabank to lend EUR12 million to Armenia.⁵⁵⁹ This financial concession will contribute to Armenia's economic growth, with 20 per cent in women-led businesses, through the expansion of operations, new jobs and market opportunities. The EU will support this transaction through grant funding, allowing affordable interest rates on the loan.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilising more headroom and concessional finance to support the poorest countries and boost the World Bank's support capacity. Although the European Union, the European Commission, and the European Investment Bank have supported low-income and developing countries, there is a lack of evidence demonstrating their specific actions that aid the World Bank to increase its support capacity.

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

Analyst: TianTian Dong

⁵⁵⁹ Armenia: EIB Global and Evocabank join forces with €12 million loan deal to aid small businesses, European Investment Bank (Yerevan) 1 August 2024. Access Date: 1 August 2024 <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2024-311-armenia-eib-global-and-evocabank-join-forces-with-eur12-million-loan-deal-to-aid-small-businesses>