Powering Across Divides
Clean energy cooperation in a fragmented world

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Our report *Powering Across Divides* provides a **forward-looking political analysis** of how the global clean power transition is being shaped in an increasingly fragmented and multipolar geopolitical context. Rather than focusing solely on national progress, the report **examines how practical cooperation between countries can accelerate implementation** and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The next phase of the clean power transition will depend not only on raising ambition through multilateral processes, but also on a smaller number of countries finding new ways to turn strategic alignment into delivery together.

This is a summary of the report *Powering Across Divides – Clean energy cooperation in a fragmented world*, published November 2026, available from **https://www.e3g.org/publications/powering-across-divides-clean-energy-cooperation-fragmented-world/**

The majority of countries cannot by themselves dictate the pace of the energy transition. Multilateral international cooperation will remain important to help countries navigate a secure transition. However, countries must also come together to work in new agile alliances and coalitions of the willing to solve common implementation challenges – be it at a bilateral, regional or sectoral level. Doing so will generate mutual benefit from new opportunities to cooperate and accelerate the transition.

Common energy transition dynamics across diverse economies

Choice of countries examined

This report takes a diverse group of 16 economies as its starting point. It examines where they are in their transition journey, and what opportunities present themselves for international collaboration, through two complementary levels of analysis.

The first ten countries – Australia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Türkiye and the United Kingdom – are a cross-section of middle powers that are strategically important in combination. They form the core comparative sample and are examined through full political economy profiles.

Six further countries – Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Mexico and the Philippines – are incorporated through shorter strategic spotlight analyses. These reflect their particular systemic, diplomatic or regional relevance to the wider transition:

- Brazil and Ethiopia as past and future hosts of COP30 and COP32, respectively
- China to reflect the impossibility of interrogating the global energy transition without examining its role
- India as an emerging superpower with an outsize influence on the transition
- Mexico and the Philippines for their regional importance with respect to coal and gas.

The differentiated treatment is deliberate: the full profiles provide a consistent basis for comparative political economy analysis, while the spotlight cases capture additional geopolitical, diplomatic and regional dynamics. Together, the case studies cover:

- advanced, emerging, and developing economies
- major energy producers and consumers
- countries with significant clean technology and industrial capabilities
- countries occupying influential positions in international climate governance, including through COP leadership.

The sample is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a diverse cross-section of countries that captures the growing influence of actors beyond the traditional superpowers, in determining the trajectory of the global clean power transition. **In an increasingly fragmented geopolitical environment, progress will depend heavily on whether countries with different national interests and transition pathways can organise practical cooperation around areas of shared interest.** This report interrogates how a burgeoning set of such countries can achieve greater impact and geopolitical heft through working together.

Choice of mixed methodology reflecting new realities

Our analysis employs a mixed-methods research methodology that reflects the new realities of today's world. Rather than assessing transition progress through energy sector indicators alone, it examines why a country's transition follows a particular pathway by considering the interaction between the structural, political and economic conditions. These include:

- the structure and trajectory of the power system
- political willingness and the durability of transition commitments
- economic and industrial dependence on fossil fuels, including their contribution to domestic economic activity, employment and export earnings
- the extent to which geographic, geopolitical or diplomatic positioning shapes the choices available to governments.

Details of the mixed-methods analysis and wide range of data used, both quantitative and qualitative, are given in the Annexes of the **full report**.

Five common energy transition dynamics

Our analysis finds that countries are approaching this challenge from very different starting points, but that common dynamics are emerging (see also Table 1). This section offers an overview of these shared dynamics; it is then followed by a summary of the four priorities we see for international cooperation, from bilateral to global.

- **Energy security is becoming a key driver of the clean power transition**

The latest fossil fuel crisis, sparked by the US–Israeli strikes on Iran on 28 February 2026, has demonstrated the economic exposure created by dependence on imported coal, oil and gas. Fossil fuel importers paid an additional US$330 billion for seaborne crude oil, oil products and liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the six months following these strikes. Yet, clean power added since 2020 saved the same countries an estimated US$36 billion in the first five months of the crisis.[1]

- **Electrification increasingly is both an opportunity and a challenge**

Electricity demand is forecast to grow by an average 3.6% a year between 2026 and 2030.[2] Electrification is critical to reduce fossil fuel use in transport, buildings and industry. However, to deliver that, clean generation must be expanded at the same time – as does the infrastructure required (such as grids, storage, and distribution networks). Otherwise, the risk is that rising electricity demand will support fossil fuel generation even as renewables gain market share.

[1] CREA, August 2026, **What the Hormuz crisis has cost fossil fuel importers – March to August 2026**
[2] IEA, 2026, **Electricity 2026**

Delivery of projects is becoming the critical constraint

Across the countries examined, the problem is increasingly not a lack of ambition or technology; rather, it is the ability to turn plans into projects that are financed, connected to the grid and operational. Transmission networks and grid connections are recurring physical constraints. High costs of capital, weak project pipelines, limited institutional capacity and regulatory barriers prevent viable projects from reaching financial close.

Coal incumbency remains one of the hardest structural barriers

The economics of new coal are deteriorating, and 36 countries have exited the coal pipeline since 2015. Yet coal remains embedded in different ways – including in power systems, industrial strategies, employment and regional economies. In ageing energy systems such as in Poland and South Africa, coal retirement is economically attractive but politically difficult. In a country with a relatively young coal fleet like Indonesia, coal is embedded in an industrialisation model centred on energy-intensive sectors such as nickel processing and indeed cleantech.

Geopolitical fragmentation is changing the landscape of international cooperation

Every country must accelerate its own transition – yet no country can deliver a shift to secure, clean power of the scale required on its own. Navigating a secure transition will not eliminate interdependence, it will reshape it. As our Conclusion states: countries will need to reduce exposure to fuel supply vulnerabilities while preserving the benefits of global markets, investment and technology exchange. This continued interdependence creates a strong case for practical collaboration: addressing shared delivery challenges while drawing on different national strengths to advance each country's own energy and economic priorities.

Table 1: The energy transition dynamics of the 16 countries analysed.

Country	Energy transition dynamics
Australia	Australia is scaling renewables and critical minerals to pursue its clean energy superpower ambitions. Yet its dual identity as exporter of both fossil fuels and clean energy creates uncertainty as its transition is hampered by continued dependence on coal and LNG export revenue.
Brazil	Brazil has a largely clean power system and is expanding renewables and clean industry. Yet its transition remains shaped by fossil fuel interests, including continued oil expansion, and a development model that seeks to advance clean and fossil fuel development in parallel.
China	China is scaling renewables, electrification and cleantech manufacturing at enormous scale. However, coal remains embedded in energy security, and grid constraints, along with market dynamics, limit the extent to which renewable growth displaces fossil generation.

Country	Energy transition dynamics
Ethiopia	Ethiopia is building on an almost fully renewable, clean power system to link clean energy with development and regional integration. But low rates of electricity access, affordability pressures, hydropower dependence and widespread biomass use constrain delivery.
Germany	Germany has made strong progress toward a renewables-based power system. However, phasing out fossil fuels by 2045 will require further electricity system expansion, clean dispatchable power and flexibility. It will also require faster electrification of transport, buildings and industry.
India	India is rapidly scaling renewables and clean manufacturing to meet soaring electricity demand. Yet continued coal expansion and grid and storage constraints risk fossil lock-in as its power system grows.
Indonesia	Indonesia is pursuing a development-led energy transition, scaling renewables and clean industries where they support industrialisation. However, coal remains central to electricity generation and the country's cleantech economic transformation.
Japan	Japan's transition is industry-led and security-driven, prioritising energy resilience and economic competitiveness over rapid decarbonisation. Fossil fuel-adjacent options receive strong policy support, while conventional renewables like wind and solar remain constrained by grid and regulatory barriers.
Mexico	Mexico is linking renewable expansion to energy sovereignty and nearshoring-led industrial development. But gas dependence, grid constraints and a centralised, state-led power model limit the pace of clean energy investment and integration.
Nigeria	Nigeria's transition is access-led and increasingly decentralised, with distributed renewables expanding around a fragile gas-dependent grid. Yet oil and gas remain central to economic security.
Philippines	The Philippines is seeing rapid solar growth as high power prices and imported-fuel exposure strengthen the case for renewables. However, entrenched coal contracts, fossil-favouring market structures and grid constraints continue to slow displacement of coal and gas.
Poland	Poland is rapidly diversifying its power system. But its transition remains constrained by deep coal lock-in, energy security concerns, an ageing and inflexible grid, and major investment in gas infrastructure alongside its plans to scale renewables.
South Africa	South Africa's transition is progressing as energy insecurity and market reform are driving renewable deployment, while liberalisation is reshaping the balance between public and private participation in the power sector. However, coal remains entrenched, and expanding gas risks fossil lock-in.
South Korea	South Korea is advancing its energy transition with ambitious commitments, framing decarbonisation around industrial competitiveness and energy security. Yet structural dependencies on fossil fuels and energy-intensive industries necessitate a pragmatic, managed transition.
Türkiye	Türkiye's transition has accelerated in line with its government's priorities to strengthen energy security and advance towards a 2053 net zero target. However, progress has been uneven, as renewable energy expands alongside continued reliance on fossil fuels.
United Kingdom	The UK's transition has strong momentum from exiting coal and significantly expanding renewables, grids and storage. However, it now faces the challenge of delivering a fully clean power system to break away from gas dependence.

Source: *E3G country analyses – **see full report** for details.*

What this means for international cooperation

Countries increasingly have reasons to cooperate that go beyond climate action. Working together on clean power can at the same time strengthen energy security, reduce exposure to global supply shocks, support industrial competitiveness and build more resilient economies.

Cooperation can also allow countries to use their different strengths more effectively: bringing together broader renewable energy potential, demand, finance and technology. Connecting these complementary assets can create value that countries would struggle to capture as efficiently on their own, thereby creating a cooperation dividend in which countries can achieve more, faster and at lower cost than they could by acting alone.

We conclude that this means building a broader ecosystem of practical cooperation alongside the multilateral processes that set global ambition. Cross-country partnerships and coalitions can focus on the implementation challenges that are holding back the transition, as our country studies show: from working on resilient supply chains and stronger grids to mobilising finance, developing technologies and integrating regional power systems.

Our analysis identifies four priorities for the next phase of the transition, for the international community as a whole – but crucially also countries acting jointly in smaller, more flexible groupings. What we suggest will add real value is to:

1. Place the pursuit of clean energy security at the centre of international diplomacy.
2. Support complementary pathways away from fossil fuels and towards electrification.
3. Mobilise finance and investment through practical delivery partnerships.
4. Use clean energy trade partnerships and regional infrastructure to diversify supply chains and accelerate investment.

The following offers a selection of potential ways in which these priorities could be addressed, building on existing shared goals, mechanisms and experiences. Table 2 also provides an overview of how each of the 16 countries analysed in this report can take up and deliver more agile cooperation.

Priority 1: Place the pursuit of clean energy security at the centre of international diplomacy

The current energy and climate context creates an opportunity to establish a more ambitious model of international cooperation. New clean energy security partnerships could provide a stronger framework for international cooperation, bringing together countries seeking to raise ambition, rebalance global clean energy supply chains, and support new models and pathways for clean energy development in partnership with the

Global South. COP31 provides an early opportunity for leaders to make such commitments to be more actively mobile and develop new connective alliances and partnerships.

A strengthened network for collaboration can help countries achieve greater prosperity and benefits from the clean energy transition at home, and also help build trade in clean technologies with existing and new partner countries – reaping the cooperation dividend.

Specific examples of ways countries can elevate the clean energy transition to the highest levels of diplomacy and establish it as a strategic priority across policy areas include:

- Governments should work together to forge new high-level political partnerships, bringing together strategically important countries around bolder clean energy objectives. This should build on existing international architecture, including but not limited to the EU's Clean Energy Transition Partnership, the UK's Global Clean Power Alliance, the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) and Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA), while providing a broader and more effective framework for cooperation and filling the space left by the Major Economies Forum which used to convene at Leader level. It should also build on lessons from previous G7-led approaches to international clean energy cooperation (including the Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment) seeking to frame broader collaboration among a wider group of countries, including those covered in this report.
- Governments should use their diplomatic networks to make clean energy and cleantech supply chains a cornerstone of international cooperation and partnership.
- Governments and other partners, especially those with finance, project and technical expertise, should cooperate with an explicit focus on delivery: to develop pipelines of investable clean energy projects and then mobilise the technical and financial capacity of all partners involved to bring them forward.
- Governments should put clean energy at the heart of the energy security debate. Specifically, the UK can use its upcoming G20 Presidency to create a broader coalition and support and build upon the initial work of 2025's Energy Security Summit held with the IEA, while elsewhere Singapore could lead via its 2027 ASEAN Presidency, as could South Africa as hosts of the 2027 World Economic Forum.
- Countries should cooperate to accelerate the deployment of firmed renewables[3] connected to modern grids now. This will create tangible benefits and lay the foundations for a strong majority of governments to push for a stronger collective clean energy ambition in 2028 and beyond. Over time, this will support stronger collective progress as we approach the next milestone for international collective action on climate change through the second Global Stocktake – the next five-yearly assessment of collective progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement, taking place in 2028.

[3] Renewable energy paired with storage (and in some cases other technologies and systems) to reduce variability.

Priority 2: Support complementary pathways away from fossil fuels and towards renewables and electrification

Within the new contours of elevated and strengthened international diplomacy on clean energy, countries should provide coordinated political, technical and financial support for two mutually reinforcing priorities:

1. establishing credible, nationally led pathways away from fossil fuels
2. accelerating the delivery of a renewables-led electrified energy system.

Accelerating the transition will require greater international understanding and agreement on credible pathways forward for all countries and economies, both fossil fuel exporters and importers. These efforts should be understood as part of a single global endeavour to halve dependence on fossil fuels and double the rate of electrification over the next decade, and include:

- Countries should continue to support an ongoing Transitioning Away From Fossil Fuels (TAFF) process within the UNFCCC following the COP30 Brazilian Presidency initiative, alongside an open space for dialogue under the Santa Marta process. Publishing national roadmaps for reducing fossil fuels, with clear plans and trajectories, will provide everyone with greater certainty to plan an equitable and just transition away from fossil fuel dependence.
- Countries should complement domestic action on renewables-led electrification, a critical component of net zero pathways, by supporting efforts to realise the benefits of electrification across different regions and geographies, including by addressing the financial and technical barriers identified in this report. The "35-by-35" electrification target, which forms a key part of the COP31 Action Agenda under the presidency of Türkiye, provides an important benchmark.
- Countries should also engage with, and expand, the government-led part of the Electrify Now platform,[4] broadening its membership and strengthening its ability to help countries address the barriers specific to their regional circumstances.

Priority 3: Mobilise finance and investment through practical delivery partnerships

Finance remains a barrier to progress as our analysis illustrates. While country NDCs set out new pathways, the projects, grids and finance needed to reach them are not in place. Transition finance architectures are not built to address systemic risks, high cost of capital, currency exposure and uncertainties, which prevents scarce concessional finance from unblocking investment where it is most needed.

[4] Electrify Now is a global campaign launched in 2026 to accelerate clean electrification, targeted at governments along with groups including industry, finance organisations and initiatives, and more.

Intensified international focus on clean energy should encourage countries to intensify cooperation through country platforms. These provide a useful mechanism for middle powers to work together – first, to identify priorities that help deliver on national commitments and, second, to better align and coordinate existing instruments to mobilise public and private finance. For instance:

- Particular emphasis should be placed on mobilising and de-risking private investment. This should include greater use of instruments such as Singapore's FAST-P and the Public Development Bank Guarantee Hub.
- Mechanisms to expand investment in infrastructure such as grids should also be considered crucial, for example South Africa's Credit Guarantee Vehicle which is supported by funding from partners including the World Bank.
- Countries should also prioritise clean energy deployment through international partnerships such as the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC).
- Country platforms should look at electrification (driven by renewable energy) in particular because it is relevant across multiple sectors. Platforms should, however, also address fossil fuel incumbency and the just transition impacts associated with structural changes in energy systems.
- The nascent Climate Implementation Bridge launched by the Turkish COP31 Presidency could provide additional political momentum for country platforms. This country-led mechanism aims to help governments identify gaps in their national plans and delivery systems, prepare bankable project pipelines and design the financing needed to attract public and private investment at scale. Building on the Belém Mission to 1.5 °C and the Global Implementation Accelerator agreed at COP30, its scope covers mitigation and adaptation across sectors, not just power. However, the coal transition is one of the primary tests of its effectiveness, since it addresses the transition challenges described above. The first phase of the Bridge focuses on electrification, tying it directly to the "35-by-35" electrification target and the clean power that this requires. Its development should remain inclusive of countries that have already established platforms through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) process or through other national and international initiatives. If the pilot projects are successful, they will show that a coal exit, an electrification roadmap, grid modernisation and a resilient power system can be integrated into a single national delivery framework, rather than handled as separate negotiations.
- Ethiopia's upcoming COP32 Presidency presents a significant opportunity to develop an initiative demonstrating how increased renewable energy deployment, grid development and international cooperation can accelerate clean electrification, economic growth and prosperity through new green industrialisation pathways. Such an initiative could make an important contribution to the global discussion on development pathways that avoid future fossil fuel dependency.

Priority 4: Use clean energy trade partnership and regional infrastructure to diversify supply chains and accelerate investment

As identified, countries face common challenges including exposure to volatile fossil fuel markets, imbalanced clean energy supply chains, the need to electrify across the economy while maintaining affordable energy costs, and the need to deliver climate commitments against a backdrop of worsening climate impacts. Ways in which they could cooperate to overcome these include:

- Industrial and trade policy should be used more deliberately to expand and diversify clean energy supply chains, to reduce major imbalances and high levels of dependencies on any singular country. The recent UK and EU free trade agreements with India and the Green Economy Partnership Arrangement on Climate and Energy between Australia and South Korea provide possible examples of the potential for this approach.
- Countries should identify which segments of the clean energy supply chain require greater domestic resilience and which can be opened to a more diverse range of international partners. Greater coordination can help establish more balanced trade arrangements, supporting reindustrialisation while maintaining access to cost-effective components and input materials.
- Regional cooperation on clean energy infrastructure should be strengthened in parallel. New mechanisms are needed to manage the variability of renewable generation, including through greater interconnection between national grids and common rules and guidelines for technologies such as hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS). Joint planning should be supported by shared financial vehicles that provide greater clarity on future infrastructure requirements and reduce investment risk for the private sector.
- Coordinated planning should focus particularly on grids and interconnection, given that interconnection, unified markets and power pooling (on a regional or even continental basis) make the transition more effective and can mitigate risks. Countries should ensure that electricity system knowledge sharing agreements are in place as operators develop their ability to manage high penetration of renewable energy. Cooperation on energy in the North Seas offers a leading example of large-scale possibilities open to countries which work together on these issues; the goal of greater, shared and interconnected renewable energy between a broad set of neighbouring nations. The UK could show further leadership by hosting the next North Seas Summit, and making links to their chairing of the G20 in 2027.
- Countries should also establish mechanisms to share lessons and approaches, and to implement delivery across strategic regional platforms, including large grid and renewable energy interconnection projects like the North Seas Energy Cooperation (as above), ASEAN Power Grid, African Power Pools and the T-MED Initiative working to connect countries around the Mediterranean. This should complement and extend the

work of existing initiatives such as the Green Grids Initiative and the Global Grids Catalyst, with greater emphasis on the role of international cooperation and diplomacy in enabling regional clean energy infrastructure build-out.

Table 2: Opportunities for international cooperation across the 16 countries analysed.

Country	#1 International cooperation architecture	#2 TAFF and electrification diplomacy	#3 Country platforms and Bridges	#4 Clean energy trade partnerships and regional infrastructure
Australia	**Diplomatic influence:** COP31 negotiations presidency **Partnerships:** MIXTA, Asia-Pacific dialogues	**Power landscape:** Solar and wind pipeline; rooftop solar and EVs **Transition pathway:** No New Coal **Security narrative:** hedge against fuel shocks		**Industry:** Critical minerals; Future Made in Australia **Trade levers:** GEPA with Korea; SE Asia demand
Brazil *	**Diplomatic influence:** COP30 host; TAFF roadmap	**Power landscape:** clean power system; distributed solar **Transition pathway:** PLANTE; TAFF roadmap	**Platforms:** BIP	**Industry:** Green manufacturing; biofuels **Trade levers:** EU market access; CBAM
China *	**Diplomatic influence:** Global South leadership; BRICS presidency 2027; 2035 NDC **Partnerships:** EU engagement	**Power landscape:** Renewables and EVs at scale **Transition pathway:** Coal to flexibility; 15th FYP	**Capital sources:** MDB reform; Global South infrastructure finance	**Industry:** cleantech manufacturing; strategic minerals **Trade levers:** export procedures **Grid and infrastructure:** grid investment
Ethiopia *	**Diplomatic influence:** COP32 Presidency; ACS2; AGN	**Power landscape:** hydropower system **Transition pathway:** Access; clean cooking; transport	**Capital sources:** Self-financed GERD **Financing needs:** Blended finance for access	**Industry:** green industrialisation **Grid and infrastructure:** Eastern Africa Power Pool; Kenya interconnector
Germany	**Diplomatic influence:** EU external policy **Partnerships:** Strategic partnerships	**Power landscape:** renewables build-out **Transition pathway:** Phase-out targets; electrification **Security narrative:** Resilience after the 2022 gas shock	**Capital sources:** European finance and market access	**Industry:** GreenTech; India corridor **Grid and infrastructure:** North Seas; Baltic Offshore Grid; storage
India *	**Partnerships:** EU–India agenda; UK & EU FTAs	**Power landscape:** Record renewables **Transition pathway:** Generation Adequacy Plan; access policies	**Financing needs:** Large-scale finance	**Industry:** Manufacturing hub **Grid and infrastructure:** Storage and transmission **Enabling reforms:** Power market reform

Country	#1 International cooperation architecture	#2 TAFF and electrification diplomacy	#3 Country platforms and Bridges	#4 Clean energy trade partnerships and regional infrastructure
Indonesia	**Partnerships:** MIXTA; AZEC	**Power landscape:** Renewable potential **Transition pathway:** Golden Indonesia 2045; nickel roadmap	**Platforms:** JETP	**Industry:** Nickel; EV and battery making **Trade levers:** Clean standards **Grid and infrastructure:** Grid and storage
Japan	**Diplomatic influence:** Indo-Pacific security framing **Partnerships:** Security dialogues; AZEC	**Power landscape:** AI and chip demand **Transition pathway:** Non-fossil target **Security narrative:** Import dependence; chokepoints	**Platforms:** AZEC finance	**Industry:** Minerals partnerships; RE100 demand **Grid and infrastructure:** Grid and offshore wind expertise
Mexico *	**Partnerships:** MIXTA; strategic partnerships	**Power landscape:** Solar and wind resources **Transition pathway:** CFE plan; Solar Ejidos **Security narrative:** Dependence on US fuel and gas	**Platforms:** Mixed investment scheme **Financing needs:** Grid finance	**Industry:** Nearshoring; lithium **Grid and infrastructure:** Grid resilience
Nigeria		**Power landscape:** Distributed solar growth **Transition pathway:** Energy Transition Plan; BOGA	**Platforms:** NCIP; Climate Change Fund; Mission 300; DARES **Capital sources:** pension funds; international capital	**Grid and infrastructure:** Stranded capacity **Enabling reforms:** Electricity Act; net billing; local content
Philippines *		**Power landscape:** Solar surge **Transition pathway:** coal moratorium; renewables targets **Security narrative:** Fuel import exposure; power prices	**Financing needs:** Concessional finance; solar lending	**Grid and infrastructure:** Grid upgrades; geothermal and hydro
Poland		**Power landscape:** Rapid solar additions **Transition pathway:** NECP; coal-region models; social contract; business backing		**Industry:** Battery and minerals **Grid and infrastructure:** Baltic Offshore Grid; grid plan
South Africa		**Power landscape:** Renewables pipeline **Transition pathway:** Liberalisation; just transition principles **Security narrative:** Power crisis	**Platforms:** JETP; World Bank grid vehicle **Capital sources:** Pension funds	**Industry:** PGMs; green steel **Trade levers:** Global Gateway **Enabling reforms:** NTCSA

Country	#1 International cooperation architecture	#2 TAFF and electrification diplomacy	#3 Country platforms and Bridges	#4 Clean energy trade partnerships and regional infrastructure
South Korea	**Partnerships:** PPCA; MIXTA; GEPA with Australia	**Transition pathway:** renewables and coal-exit targets; KEPCO reform **Security narrative:** Hormuz exposure	**Platforms:** PPCA	**Industry:** Battery and EV conglomerates; RE100 demand **Grid and infrastructure:** West Coast Energy Highway
Türkiye	**Diplomatic influence:** COP31 Presidency; 35 by 35; **Partnerships:** MIXTA	**Power landscape:** Renewables growth **Transition pathway:** Wind and solar target; net zero target **Security narrative:** Domestic and national energy framing	**Platforms:** Climate Implementation Bridge; grid pipeline **Financing needs:** SME finance	**Industry:** Industrial competitiveness **Trade levers:** CBAM; CSRD **Grid and infrastructure:** Grid development
United Kingdom	**Diplomatic influence:** G20 2027; G7 2028 **Partnerships:** PPCA; CETP; GCPA	**Power landscape:** Coal exit; grids and storage **Transition pathway:** Clean Power 2030; net zero law; CCC **Security narrative:** Clean energy seen as security	**Capital sources:** CfDs; capital markets; MDB reform	**Trade levers:** UK–India FTA **Grid and infrastructure:** offshore wind; North Seas; grids and storage

Source: *E3G country analyses – **see full report** for details. Country snapshots are marked *.*

ABOUT E3G

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We drive systemic action on climate by identifying barriers and constructing coalitions to advance the solutions needed. We create spaces for honest dialogue, and help guide governments, businesses and the public on how to deliver change at the pace the planet demands.

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