

	Which energy or climate partnership between GER/EU and the respective region does already exist? and what is the focus of this partnership?	Which energy or climate partnership is planned/is being discussed/could materialize in the years to come? and what would be the focus?	What constitutes potential challenges for a successful climate partnership in the respective region?
Morocco	<p>a) "Green Partnership" with the EU on energy, climate, and the environment signed in June 2021.</p> <p>b) "Green hydrogen alliance" with Germany signed in June 2020 (currently on hold due to diplomatic crisis).</p> <p>c) "German-Moroccan Energy Partnership" (PAREMA) that was created in 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The British company XLinks plans to set up a huge solar power plant in Morocco. The electricity produced here is to be transported directly to the UK via a submarine cable yet to be built. - Morocco has deepened its energy cooperation with Portugal in 2021. This could be further expanded in the future, including the construction of a submarine cable between the two countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local conflicts around water resources and land use could potentially limit Morocco's capacity for sustainable electricity/hydrogen production. - Divergent views on the question of Western Sahara could make it difficult to deepen climate/energy partnerships with European partners.
West Balkan	<p>a) a strategic cooperation in the field of climate action between Serbia & Germany.</p> <p>b) the EU will help Serbia to initiate a "green" transformation.</p> <p>c) a partnership between Serbia and the province of Baden-Württemberg in the field of renewables.</p>	<p>The strategic cooperation in the field of climate action between Serbia & Germany. Placing a special focus on sustainable development, responsible climate and energy policy and good governance.</p>	<p>a) political will and limited capacities of decision makers in Serbia in implementation all the reforms and goals from the partnerships.</p> <p>b) enormous corruption in almost every part of the society.</p>
Ukraine	<p>The German-Ukrainian Energy Partnership focusing on decarbonisation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, hydrogen and the just transition of coal regions.</p> <p><u>Others:</u> EU4Climate, GIZ Energy Efficiency and Climate Projects Cluster, EU-Ukrainian Association Agreement, Energy Community Treaty and Eastern Partnership Platform.</p>	<p>There are many things under implementation and/or launched recently, so not that much being discussed to start. But what reasons significant concerns is that scope of new areas of cooperation is often narrowed to hydrogen.</p>	<p>a) expectations that international partners/banks will come and provide finances for decarbonization, while very little is done to mobilize public and private finances within the country.</p> <p>b) high level of climate scepticism among population and prioritization of other issues (continuous war, poverty).</p>
Turkey	<p>No climate partnerships in the sense of a bilateral agreement. But there are strong pushes from the private sector and first-time agreements on loans from IBRD, FRA and GER that have paved the way for TUR to join the Paris Protocol.</p>	<p>Currently unclear but there will probably be a strong private sector drive coming from both the TUR and the GER industry to avoid CBAM effects.</p>	<p>a) struggling economy</p> <p>b) persistently high poverty rates in the country</p> <p>c) political instability</p>