



G20 Energy Abundance Ministerial Statement

Pillar I: G20 Energy Ministers' Statement on Advancing Clean Cooking Access

We, Energy Ministers of the G20 who assembled in Houston, Texas, recognize that achieving universal access to clean cooking solutions is fundamental to improving public health, supporting education, advancing livelihoods, enhancing economic empowerment, reducing pollution and deforestation and biodiversity loss, and expanding access to energy in developing countries. Building on previous G20 clean cooking efforts, we pledge to make clean cooking a priority and enhance efforts towards achieving energy access for all.

There is no single pathway to clean cooking, and local context combined with domestic choices on energy mixes will determine the right portfolio for each country. Practical, affordable, sustainable, scalable, and context-specific solutions for clean cooking including liquified petroleum gas (LPG), electric cooking, natural gas, biofuels, and advanced biomass technologies can deliver immediate, measurable gains in human welfare and environmental outcomes in a manner consistent with people-centered energy access at the household level, especially for women and children. Government directed and multilateral resources for clean cooking technologies should be allocated through a technology-neutral, merit-based approach in line with our domestic priorities and respective international commitments.

GLOBAL CONTEXT

We recognize that global energy market conditions in recent years have made reliable and affordable access to energy and clean cooking solutions more difficult for many households. In many developing countries, LPG is a scalable, affordable, and reliable pathway for rapidly displacing traditional biomass. LPG has accounted for roughly three-quarters of gains in global clean cooking access since 2010 and 75 percent of the gains in sub-Saharan Africa since 2018, contributing significantly to instances where access to household electricity remains limited. Given around 92% of people globally have some access to electricity, with access to reliable and affordable electricity continuing to expand, there is an opportunity to expand access through electric cooking. In other contexts, biofuels, advanced cookstoves, or other technologies may provide more appropriate solutions. Clean cooking pathways will therefore vary according to national circumstances, available infrastructure, affordability, and energy needs.

ROLE OF FINANCING

It is estimated that achieving universal access to clean cooking will require significant investment through 2030, with USD 4 billion expected to be required in Africa. Relevant financing and eligibility frameworks should be designed to support universal access to clean cooking solutions across diverse country contexts, allowing governments to deploy proven options that reduce reliance on traditional biomass.

We recognize that public development and innovative finance can play a catalytic role in scaling up private sector investments, building an enabling financial environment, and supporting



affordability for consumers, especially in the early stages of adopting clean cooking technology. Clean cooking access can play a particular importance in the context of displacement settlements and people in vulnerable situations.

Innovative financing mechanisms have already played a significant role in scaling clean cooking efforts. There is potential for further expansion of this support, while ensuring that benefits are shared appropriately among actors, and ultimately contribute to greater financial autonomy, reducing the sector's aid dependency. Our experiences underscore that rapid progress is achievable when there are strong political will and deployment of results-based approaches that accelerate clean cooking uptake.

CALL TO ACTION

To advance pragmatic, result-oriented access to clean cooking, we encourage the development and finance community to take the following actions in line with national priorities and respective commitments:

- Ensure access to financing for all qualifying clean cooking solutions, including projects that deploy LPG, in accordance with national circumstances, needs, and priorities. Financing decisions should take into account end-use performance. This may include defined exceptions for clean cooking within existing energy financing policies, consistent with approaches already applied by members.
- Offer transparent, accessible, affordable, and fair financing terms for proven clean cooking solutions to support their increased accessibility and adoption;
- Address political, financial, or market barriers to investment in quality infrastructure and create conducive policy and tax environments, stable and predictable domestic regulatory frameworks, and standards for supporting clean cooking deployment;
- Strengthen last-mile delivery systems to improve access and affordability for households;
- Address issues related to supply chain resilience for clean cooking solutions including assured supply, storage, last-mile distribution, sourcing diversification; and.
- Promote local and regional clean-cooking value chains, including voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, skills development, assured supply, storage, last-mile distribution, consumer education and public awareness where appropriate.