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G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
with the
International Organisation Research Institute
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present

2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

7 September 2013 to 30 September 2014

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6. Climate Change

“We support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).”

St. Petersburg Summit Leaders Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina	-1		
Australia	-1		
Brazil	-1		
Canada	-1		
China	-1		
France			+1
Germany			+1
India	-1		
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa		0	
Turkey	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average Score		-0.20	

Background

The G20 first addressed the issue of climate change at its inaugural summit in Washington, D.C. in 2008.⁸⁷⁰ The topic remains of enormous importance for all members moving forward. It is recognized that, “climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all [countries].”⁸⁷¹ Many commitments made at past G20 summits have either dealt directly with climate change, or have had climate change as an underlying theme. These include commitments relating to clean energy, food and agriculture, among others. At the London Summit in 2009, G20 members expressed their support for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁸⁷²

⁸⁷⁰ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, 2008 Washington Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

⁸⁷¹ Report of the Conference of the Parties on its Seventeenth Session, Held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>.

⁸⁷² Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.html>.

The UNFCCC is an international treaty joined by countries in 1992 in their effort to “cooperatively consider what they could do to limit average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change, and to cope with whatever impacts were, by then, inevitable.”⁸⁷³ The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All countries that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. The COP is tasked with reviewing the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties to the Convention. Based on the information gathered, the COP evaluates the effects of measures taken by Parties as well as the progress made on the road to the ultimate goal of the Convention. The COP meets annually.⁸⁷⁴

During the 16th session of the COP to the UNFCCC, from 20 November to 10 December 2010, in Cancun Mexico, the Parties decided to establish the Green Climate Fund (GCF) — decision 1/CP.16.⁸⁷⁵ The GCF was established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The objective of the GCF is to “support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties.” The GCF Board governs the GCF, however a trustee will administer its assets only for the purposes of, and in accordance with, the relevant decisions of the GCF Board. The COP invited the World Bank to serve as the interim trustee of the GCF, but is subject to review after three years of the GCF’s operationalization. Further, the COP decided that an independent secretariat will support the operations of the GCF and that it was to be designed by the Transitional Committee (TC).⁸⁷⁶

During the 17th session of the COP to the UNFCCC from 20 November to 11 December 2011, in Durban South Africa, the Parties adopted decision 3/CP.17, which approved the governing instrument for the GCF proposed by the TC.⁸⁷⁷ Upon adopting the governing instrument of the GCF under decision 3/CP.17, the GCF was launched.⁸⁷⁸ The GCF’s Board of Directors estimates that it will begin operations in September 2014.⁸⁷⁹

Commitment Features

This commitment requires G20 member states to support the operationalization of the GCF.

For G20 member states (as defined by the Frame Convention) “support” will refer to preparing for the initial resource mobilization phase of the GCF. This requires that all “contributing countries need to reassure all stakeholders that they will indeed be ready to mobilize resources so that they can play a key

⁸⁷³ Background on the UNFCCC: The international response to climate change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2012. Access Date: 8 December 2012. http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php.

⁸⁷⁴ Conference of the Parties (COP): What is the COP?, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2012. Access Date: 8 December 2012. <http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php>.

⁸⁷⁵ Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014 Date of Access: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

⁸⁷⁶ Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 18 February 2014. http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php.

⁸⁷⁷ Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 18 February 2014. http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php.

⁸⁷⁸ Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

⁸⁷⁹ Press Release: Green Climate Fund moves towards full operations and rallies support at COP 19, Green Climate Fund (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_release_fin_20131119.pdf.

role in channeling new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing countries to act on climate change” once the resource mobilization phase begins.⁸⁸⁰

During its meeting on 11 October 2013, the Board decided that “an initial resource mobilizing will start within three months of the adoption of a set of key policies and procedures that enable the Fund to receive, manage and disburse fund.”⁸⁸¹ Furthermore, the Board decided that the Fund will be open to receiving financial support in the form of “grants from public and private sources, and capital contributions and concessional loans from public sources when it starts its initial resource mobilization process.”⁸⁸²

According to the governing instruments for the GCF, under section IV, *Financial Inputs*, paragraphs 29-30, “The Fund will receive Financial inputs from developed country Parties to the Convention” and “The Fund may also receive financial inputs from a variety of other sources, public and private, including alternatives sources.”⁸⁸³

Therefore in order to receive full compliance, G20 countries must provide reassurance to stakeholders that they are prepared to contribute to the initial mobilization phase by either providing public grants, or capital contributions and concessional loans from public sources, or by encouraging grants and contributions from private sources within their countries.⁸⁸⁴

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not pledge any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.
0	Member pledges to financially contribute to the Green Climate Fund, but it does not make any specific pledge.
+1	Member pledges specific financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

Lead Analyst: Jelena Djuric

Argentina: -1

Argentina has not complied with its commitment to pledge specific financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

On 3 October 2013, various Argentina-registered and -based non-governmental organizations, among a larger number of Latin American organizations, enjoined the Green Climate Fund to adopt environmental and social protections. These Argentina-registered NGOs included Eco Sitio; M’Biguá,

⁸⁸⁰ Press Release: Green Climate Fund moves towards full operations and rallies support at COP 19, Green Climate Fund (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014.

http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_release_fin_20131119.pdf.

⁸⁸¹ Press Release: Green Climate Board sets out roadmap to mobilize resources, Green Climate Fund (Paris) 11 October 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014.

http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_Release_11_Oct_2013.pdf.

⁸⁸² Press Release: Green Climate Board sets out roadmap to mobilize resources, Green Climate Fund (Paris) 11 October 2013. Access Date: 18 February 2014.

http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_Press_Release_11_Oct_2013.pdf.

⁸⁸³ Annex: Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session (Durban) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 18 February 2014.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>

⁸⁸⁴ Annex: Governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session (Durban) 15 March 2012. Access Date: 18 February 2014.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>

Ciudadanía y Justicia Ambiental, Entre Ríos; FUNAM, Fundación para la defensa del ambiente; and Taller Ecologista.⁸⁸⁵

Their requests to the GCF Board were the following: (1) an utmost respect for the sovereignty and the self-determination of developing countries and their peoples and (2) the implementation of a “do no harm” principle by which GCF activities should not have harmful impacts, whether social, gender, economy or environmental.⁸⁸⁶

Having more direct bearing to this report, these organizations are opposed to the use of international financial intermediaries (FIs) by the GCF and formally requested that the GCF upholds financial integrity and anti-corruption standards. They further requested that the GCF carries out regular public consultations about its operations, programs and projects in a manner that is responsive and appropriate to the needs and concerns of affected groups and communities.⁸⁸⁷

They asked that the GCF develop principles, criteria and a clear system for equitable and fair allocation of climate finance across countries, founded on consensus and agreement by developing countries with full input by civil society groups from developing countries. Finally, they appealed to the GCF to operate in compliance with international law and binding obligations pertaining to human rights (including economic, social, cultural, gender, indigenous, and labour rights, among others), and the environment.⁸⁸⁸

In addition, Argentina presented a study on the economic impacts that climate change would have in the state. On 20 May 2014, Argentina hosted a presentation and analysis of the study “The Economics of Climate Change in Argentina.” During the presentation, the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ing. Omar Judis, also criticized lack of adherence by core countries to climate change protocols, and stated that combating climate change “depends on the planet as a whole.”⁸⁸⁹

On 9 July 2014, the United Nations approved a project to combat deforestation and climate change in Argentina at the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board meeting in Lima, Peru. The 20 members of the Political Council of Argentina approved USD 3,800,000 in funding for the UN-REDD programme to curb deforestation and combat climate change. In addition, it was decided at the meeting that Argentina will represent Latin America and the Caribbean in the Political Council of the Programme.⁸⁹⁰

Furthermore, Argentina hosted a meeting wherein experts and officials discussed the impacts of climate change on the region. On 30 and 31 July 2014, Argentina hosted a meeting on Climate Change,

⁸⁸⁵ Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-American Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date: March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

⁸⁸⁶ Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-American Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date: March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

⁸⁸⁷ Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-American Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date: March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

⁸⁸⁸ Letters to the GCF Board, Inter-American Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date: March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

⁸⁸⁹ “Presentaron estudio sobre el impacto económico del Cambio Climático en la Argentina,” Secretaría de Ambiente, 20 May 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014.

<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?aplicacion=noticias&idarticulo=12675&idseccion=12>.

⁸⁹⁰ “ONU aprobó un proyecto para luchar contra la deforestación y el cambio climático en el país,” Secretaría de Ambiente, 21 July 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014.

<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?aplicacion=noticias&idarticulo=12840&idseccion=12>.

organized by the UN, which highlighted work that Argentina has previously undertaken and to discuss further action in climate change.⁸⁹¹

Despite Argentina-based organizations and civil societies appealing to the GCF Board to uphold financial integrity and a fair allocation of climate finance across countries, thus de facto preparing for the operationalization of the fund, the Government of Argentina has not itself taken concrete action by pledging financial contribution to the Fund.

Thus, Argentina is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

Australia: -1

Australia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

On 15-17 November 2013, Australia attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In the final communiqué of this meeting, it was revealed that Australia and Canada could not support a Green Climate Fund at this time.⁸⁹²

The document also indicated Australia's reservations about the language of Paragraph 21 of the Communiqué, which states: "Heads recognized the importance attached to both the operationalization and the capitalization of the Green Climate Fund. Heads looked forward to progress at COP [Conference of the Parties] 19/CMP [Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol] 9. Heads agreed to continue to take steps to help build national capacities for improved access to and use of climate financing, and to ensure the transparency of these flows."⁸⁹³ On 7 November 2013, when interviewed about Australia's views toward the fund, the Australian Foreign Affairs Minister said, "The Australian government is currently considering budget and funding priorities, including for its foreign aid program. The government will consider any future climate finance contributions in due course."⁸⁹⁴

At the UN Climate Summit in September of 2014, Julie Bishop, Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, told members of the Major Economies Forum that Australia will not raise its target of a 5 per cent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.⁸⁹⁵

As of 30 September 2014, Australia has not submitted any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund nor pledged any specific amount.⁸⁹⁶

⁸⁹¹ "Debaten en Mendoza sobre Cambio Climático," Secretaria de Ambiente, 1 August 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014. <http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?aplicacion=noticias&idarticulo=12886&idseccion=12>.

⁸⁹² CHOGM 2013 Communiqué, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Date Accessed: March 6 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2014.

http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique_0.pdf

⁸⁹³ CHOGM 2013 Communiqué, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Access Date: March 6 2014.

http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communique_0.pdf

⁸⁹⁴ Cabinet rethinks Australia's backing of global Green Climate Fund, The Guardian UK edition (London) 8 November 2013. Access date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/08/australian-ministers-rethink-green-climate-fund-commitment>

⁸⁹⁵ Australia's Climate Stance Savaged at UN Summit, Sydney Morning Herald, 27 September 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2014. <http://www.smh.com.au/environment/climate-change/australias-climate-stance-savaged-at-un-summit-20140927-3gsr3.html>

Thus, Australia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Daniel Hart

Brazil: -1

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

Brazil implemented new green energy schemes as well as enhanced existing initiatives however it has not made any specific financial pledge to the Fund. While it is acknowledged that Brazil has laid out a highly conducive ground to investment by the Fund, it has not made any specific financial pledge to it.

The latest International Energy Agency (IEA) report features Brazil as a world leader in renewable energy. Brazil's renewable energy sector offers more opportunity for private investment. However, the already significant public and private investment in wind, solar, hydro, and biofuel projects suggests that Brazil's green energy industry will be able to take advantage of Latin America's growing economy.⁸⁹⁷

The largest increase in contributions has come from wind power, which currently supplies around 1 per cent of Brazil's electricity, but would supply up to 7 per cent by 2020 under the current plans. Despite its 9 650 km of Atlantic coastline and its Northeast coast having some of the strongest and most consistent winds in the world, Brazil only currently reaches 1 GW of wind power.

As of April 2014, Brazil has fifty-one wind farms and thirty more under construction. However, this number is projected to significantly rise with an estimated BRL25 billion which was invested on wind projects throughout 2013. "The solar potential for Brazil is huge," said Fuiza of El Paso Electric. "We have to explore wind sources that are cheaper in the first instance and think about solar in four or five years." Tolmasquim of the EPE agrees: "We are probably not going to use all the hydro potential in the Amazon because we have to balance the potential with the environment."⁸⁹⁸

Brazil has reduced deforestation in the Amazon over the past decade, keeping an estimated 3.2 billion tons of CO₂ kept out of the atmosphere. A recent study claimed, "The decline in deforestation in 2013 alone represented a 1.5 percent reduction in global emissions for that year." Brazil however declined to sign the UN backed Climate Fund, and Brazil's Environment Minister, Izabella Teixeira, claims that "developed nations still haven't fleshed out promises to help emerging economies like Brazil pay for their efforts." While it is recognized that the Brazilian Government has laid out a highly conducive ground to green investment by the Fund, especially in the wind energy sector, Brazil has not made any specific financial pledge to the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

⁸⁹⁶ Green Climate Fund (GCF): Contributions, World Bank Group, 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2014.

<http://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/index.php?type=contributionpage&ft=gcf>

⁸⁹⁷ Abrams, Evan. Financial Post. 4 December 2013. Access Date: 30 September 2014.

http://business.financialpost.com/2013/12/04/despite-reforms-brazil-and-mexico-lack-energy-investment/?__lsa=54a2-b540

⁸⁹⁸ Yapp, Robin. Renewable Energy World. 28 September 2011. Access Date: 30 September 2014.

<http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/news/article/2011/09/brazil-sets-the-pace-in-clean-energy?page=2>. 7 March 2014

Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

On 15-17 November 2013, Canada attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In the Final Communiqué of this meeting, it was revealed that Canada, alongside Australia, could not support a Green Climate Fund at this time.⁸⁹⁹

During the Conference of the Parties (COP) 19 held on 20 November 2013, the Canadian delegation noted that current global efforts to keep climate below two degrees Celsius were “aspirational” and refused to address compensation for countries that are victims of climate change.

At the UN Climate Summit that took place on 23 September 2014, when the Canadian delegation was asked about the Green Climate Fund, a spokesperson said it was too “premature” to comment on any planned contributions to the Green Climate Fund.⁹⁰⁰

Canada has failed to uphold its commitment to the Green Climate Fund, explicitly declaring that it could not support the Fund as of 15-17 November 2013.

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

China: -1

China has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

On 6 March 2014, China urged developed countries to raise their total contributions to the Green Climate Fund to USD100 billion by 2020 in its submission to UN Framework of Convention on Climate Change.

In the report it asks developed countries to contribute at least one per cent of their Gross Domestic Product to the Green Climate Fund. China suggests that in order for developed countries to better achieve the goal of contributing USD100 billion by 2020, the following schedule should be implemented: “USD40 billion by 2014, USD50 billion by 2015, USD60 billion by 2016, USD70 by 2017, USD80 billion by 2018, USD90 billion by 2019, and USD100 billion by 2020.”⁹⁰¹

However, as of 6 October 2014 China has made no concrete financial pledge to the GCF.

Thus, China is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Pin Hui Chen

⁸⁹⁹ CHOGM 2013 Communiqué, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Colombo) 15-17 November 2013. Access Date: March 6 2014.

http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/events/documents/CHOGM%202013%20Communiqué_0.pdf

⁹⁰⁰ U.S., China Vow Climate Action, Canada Seeks ‘Fair’ Deal, The Globe and Mail (New York), 24 September 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2014. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/us-china-vow-climate-action-canada-seeks-fair-deal/article20752631/>

⁹⁰¹ China’s Submission on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action 6 March 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014. http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/20140306-submission_on_adp_by_china__without_cover_page.pdf

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund.

On 14 February 2014, the Green Climate Fund Meeting of the Board released a financial report prepared by the World Bank, the interim trustee of the Board. The report stated that as of 31 December 2013 France has contributed EUR250 000 of its total financial pledge to the Green Climate Fund.⁹⁰²

Furthermore, France stated it will continue to contribute funding to the GCF. On 23 September 2014, at the UN Climate Change Summit in New York, USA, France announced it will contribute USD1 billion in upcoming years to the GCF.⁹⁰³

France has shown its support to the initial mobilization phase of the GCF through capital contribution.

Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund. Germany has thus far made the largest pledge and contribution to the Green Climate Fund.⁹⁰⁴

On 20 January 2014, the German Ministry of Environment announced that EUR30 million would be made available through the GCF for developing countries that require start-up funds for “project standards.” Furthermore, German Minister of Environment Hendricks reiterated Germany’s support for the initial mobilization stage of the GCF by formally declaring: “the money will help them prepare for appropriate climate change mitigation projects and hopefully with this start-up funding, the Green Climate Fund can take up operation soon.”⁹⁰⁵

On 2-3 December 2013, representatives from the GCF and the German Government participated in the Global Forum on Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance in Incheon, Republic of Korea. The GCF Executive Director stressed “formal support to develop and strengthen country readiness to absorb climate finance through country systems, including support for co-ordination and public financial management.” The director also emphasized the need to “create an enabling

⁹⁰² Green Climate Fund Trust Financial Report: Green Climate Fund (Bali, Indonesia) February 2014. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://gcfund.org/documents/board-meeting-documents.html>

⁹⁰³ China’s Submission on the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action 6 March 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014. http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/application/pdf/20140306-submission_on_adp_by_china__without_cover_page.pdf

⁹⁰⁴ Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Date of Access: 5 March 2014. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin....pdf

⁹⁰⁵ Federal Environment Ministry contributes to start-up finance for Green Climate Fund. Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 January 2014. Access Date: 6 March 2014. http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/bmub/press-and-speeches/press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/bundesumweltministerium-finanziert-starthilfe-fuer-den-gruenen-klimafonds/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=113

environment for the private sector, including through changes in government policies and incentives,” in line with the requirements of the initial mobilization phase.⁹⁰⁶

As of 31 December 2013, Germany has contributed EUR17 million to the GCF Trust Fund, fulfilling its commitment to support the initial mobilization phase of the GCF.⁹⁰⁷

As of 30 June 2014 Germany has pledged EUR17.785 million to the Green Climate Trust Fund according to the financial contribution statistics of the Eighth Meeting of the Board.⁹⁰⁸

On 17 July 2014 Chancellor Angela Merkel added EU750 million to Germany’s financial pledge to the initial phase of the Green Climate fund during the fifth Petersberg Climate Dialogue, “noting that this is in addition to the EU3.2 billion Germany has already contributed to climate efforts in recent years.”⁹⁰⁹

On 23 September 2014 Federal Environment Minister Hendricks stressed the importance of financial support of the GCF from developed nations at the United Nations Climate Summit: “For this to succeed, the richest countries must stand by the poorer countries as partners. Germany will contribute up to 750 million euros — around one billion US dollars — to the initial financing of the Green Climate Fund.”⁹¹⁰

On 27 September 2014 Germany iterated its support for a binding climate change agreement by 2015 and Foreign Affairs Minister Steinmeier pledged US1 billion to the Green Climate Fund at the United Nations General Assembly Debate.⁹¹¹

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Akshay Sharma

India: -1

India has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

As of 1 October 2014, no concrete financial pledge to the GCF has been made by the Government of India.

⁹⁰⁶ Using Country Systems to Manage Climate Change Finance, Global Forum Summary (Incheon) 2-3 December 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/images/events/globalforum2013/korea-global-forum-on-use-of-country-systems-to-manage-climate-finance-summary-final.pdf>

⁹⁰⁷ Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as at 31 December 2013 (Bali) 14 February 2014. Access Date: 5 March 2014. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf

GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin....pdf

⁹⁰⁸ Green Climate Trust Fund Status of Resources (Barbados) 25 September 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014.

http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_B.08_Inf.03_Report_on_Status_of_Resources_fin_20141002.pdf

⁹⁰⁹ Petersberg Climate Dialogue Addresses Expectations for Lima (Berlin) 17 July 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014.

<http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/petersberg-climate-dialogue-addresses-expectations-for-lima/>

⁹¹⁰ Statement of the Federal Environment Minister Barbara Hendricks at the UN Climate Summit (New York) 23 September 2014. Access Date: 3 October 2014. http://www.bmub.bund.de/en/press/speeches/detail-page/artikel/statement-of-the-federal-environment-minister-barbara-hendricks-brat-the-un-climate-summit/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=1892&cHash=01bfea798d7738ea79928ce9c20ce7c0

⁹¹¹ UNGA General Debate 2014 Addresses Climate Agreement, Financing, SIDS (New York) 27 September 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2014. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unga-general-debate-2014-addresses-climate-agreement-financing-sids/>

Thus, India is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund.

Not only has Indonesia pledged and mobilized funds for the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund, it has also laid solid foundations for future GCF investments in the Indonesian renewable energy sector.

Indonesia has pledged USD250 000 to the Green Climate Fund. With this pledge, Indonesia became the second emerging country to contribute money to the Fund after Korea pledged USD40 million in 2013.⁹¹²

The government of Indonesia is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 26 per cent by 2020. In addition, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) Investment Plan for Indonesia proposes co-financing of USD400 million to support Indonesia's goals of providing 17 per cent of total energy use from renewable energy by 2025.⁹¹³ Specifically, the Investment Plan proposes CTF financing for two areas: (1) the scale-up of large-scale geothermal power, and (2) the acceleration of initiatives to promote renewable energy (especially from biomass) and energy efficiency. CTF investments will mobilize financing of up to USD2.7 billion from multilateral financiers, state-owned enterprises, and the private sector. It is estimated that Indonesia will accelerate the use of renewable energy by establishing its first geothermal exploration risk reduction fund and developing technical capacity through exchanges with other large geothermal power-producing countries.⁹¹⁴

Indonesia is committed to mitigating climate change and has announced that the country will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 percent by 2020, predominantly with the use of renewable energy.⁹¹⁵

Indonesia is also reforming fossil fuel subsidies to encourage a shift to cleaner energy. "Moving the climate frontier from negotiations and commitment to real action is not only urgent but also opens a new window of sustainable development opportunity for all in Asia and the Pacific" as stated by Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.⁹¹⁶

Indonesia has fully complied with this commitment as per its pledge and mobilization of funds for the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund, in addition to laying solid foundations for future GCF investments in the Indonesian renewable energy sector.

Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

⁹¹² Pamerindo Indonesia. n.d. <http://www.pamerindo.com/events/4>. 9 March 2014.

⁹¹³ Pamerindo Indonesia. n.d. <http://www.pamerindo.com/events/4>. 9 March 2014.

⁹¹⁴ Indonesia aims to boost electricity capacity, renewable energy, the Jakarta Source (Jakarta) 28 November 2013. <http://www.eco-business.com/news/indonesia-aims-boost-electricity-capacity-renewable-energy/>

⁹¹⁵ Climate Investment Funds - World Bank Group (US). 2014. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/3344>. 9 March 2014.

⁹¹⁶ The Malaysian Insider. 2 October 2014. Date of Access: 6 October 2014.

<http://www.themalaysianinsider.com/sideviews/article/asia-pacific-must-act-now-on-climate-change-shamshad-akhtar>.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund.

On 21 February 2014, Italy complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the GCF by pledging to contribute EUR500 000 to the Green Climate Fund.⁹¹⁷

As of 6 October 2014, no further contribution by Italy has been reported.

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pin Hui Chen

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund.

As of 31 December 2013, Japan has pledged and contributed USD500 000 to the Green Climate Fund.⁹¹⁸

On 16 November 2013, Japan welcomed and encouraged “significant progress towards the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund...” Japan reassured stakeholders by formally encouraging financial support for the GCF “in order to commence an initial resource mobilization process as soon as possible and transition subsequently to a formal replenishment process.”⁹¹⁹

On 23 November 2013 at the UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, a UNFCCC press release stated, “The Warsaw meeting also resulted in concrete announcements of forthcoming contributions of public climate finance to support developing nation action, including...Japan...”⁹²⁰

Japan pledged USD16 million to the GCF “to help developing countries reduce emissions over the next three years” once the fund becomes operational.⁹²¹ Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs affirmed this pledge stating: “On financing, the following decisions were adopted: the acknowledgment of financial pledges and announcements...the holding of a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance from 2014 to 2020, the convening of in-session workshops on strategies and approaches for

⁹¹⁷ King, Ed, “Green Climate Fund to ring-fence 25% of cash for ‘vulnerable,” Responding to Climate Change (London), Responding To Climate Change, 21 February 2014. Access Date: 5 March 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2014/02/21/green-climate-fund-to-ring-fence-25-of-cash-for-vulnerable-nations/>

⁹¹⁸ Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Report – Status as of 31 December 2013 (Bali), 14 February 2014. Access Date: 8 March 2014. http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/pdf/GCF_B06_Inf_04_GCFT_Financial_Report_as_of_31Dec2013-Interim_Trustee_fin....pdf

⁹¹⁹ Agenda item 11c – Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund Submission on behalf of Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States (Warsaw), 16 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/submission_gcf_guidance_ug.pdf

⁹²⁰ UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw keeps governments on a track towards 2015 climate agreement (Warsaw), 23 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://www.un.org/climatechange/blog/2013/11/25/un-climate-change-conference-in-warsaw-keeps-governments-on-a-track-towards-2015-climate-agreement/>

⁹²¹ Langley, Claire and Hultman, Nathan, Climate Change Negotiations in Warsaw Result in a Timeline for Agreement in 2015 (Warsaw), Brookings, 27 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/11/27-climate-change-warsaw-cop19-timeline-hultman>

scaling up climate finance, and an agreement on arrangements between COP and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).⁹²²

As of 30 June 2014, Japan has pledged US\$1.5 million to the initial phase according to the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Resource Update.⁹²³

Prime Minister Shinzo indicated on 23 September 2014 at the United Nations Climate Summit that Japan will increase upon its already existing pledges in the near future: “regarding the Green Climate Fund, when the relevant conditions for receiving the contributions are met, we will consider to contribute the fair share of the burden.”⁹²⁴

Japan has thus complied with its commitment to the GCF by contributing funds to its mobilization phase and by pledging future funds for a specific time period.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Akshay Sharma

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging a specific financial contribution to the Fund.

On 10 September 2013, Korean Vice President of Strategy and Finance, Kyung-Ho Choo, pledged to contribute USD 40 million to the GCF at a United Nations long term finance event in Icheon.⁹²⁵

As of 31 March 2014, Korea has contributed twice towards Green Climate Fund in USD\$11 million and USD\$3.58 million.⁹²⁶

On 23 September 2014, Korean president promised Korea will contribute up to USD\$100 million towards the Green Climate Fund.⁹²⁷

Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pin Hui Chen

⁹²² Summary and Evaluation of COP 19 / CMP 9 (the 19th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and the 9th Session of the Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) (Tokyo), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 23 November 2013. Access Date: 10 March 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page3e_000130.html

⁹²³ Green Climate Trust Fund Status of Resources (Barbados), 25 September 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014.

http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_B.08_Inf.03_Report_on_Status_of_Resources_fin_20141002.pdf

⁹²⁴ Pledges made towards GCF at the United Nations Climate Summit 2013 (New York), 23 September 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014. <http://news.gcfund.org/pledges/>

⁹²⁵ South Korea pledges \$40 million to Green Climate Fund (London), 10 September 2013. Access Date: 6 March 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2013/09/10/south-korea-pledges-40-million-to-green-climate-fund/#sthash.b74QRgth.dpuf>

⁹²⁶ Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Financial Report-Status as of 31 March 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014.

http://gcfund.net/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201406-7th/GCF_B07_Inf_04_Trust_Fund_Financial_Report_fin_20140501.pdf

⁹²⁷ France to Allocate \$1 Billion to UN's Green Climate Fund (Paris), 23 September 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014. <http://en.ria.ru/world/20140923/193213512/France-to-Allocate-1-Billion-to-UNs-Green-Climate-Fund.html>

Mexico: -1

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

However, it is worth noting that Mexico has laid down the ground for future CGF investments.

Mexico plans to invest in sustainable modes of transportation from funding given by the GCF. On 1 October 2013, at the 4th International Congress of Sustainable Transportation in Mexico, Director Holger Dalkmann of EMBARQ gave a presentation on the proposed use of climate finance for sustainable transportation. Funding received from the total expected GCF budget of USD100 billion dollars will be injected into both private and public sectors to assist in the shift towards more sustainable modes of transportation.⁹²⁸

On 3 October 2013, Mexico-registered and based Non-Governmental Organizations, including Fronteras Comunes, Equidad, Instituto de Políticas para el Transporte y el Desarrollo and Centro Mexican de Derecho Ambiental, amongst a larger number of Latin American organizations, requested for the GCF Board to implement several principles. These include the preservation of sovereignty and self-determination of all countries, as well as the upholding of a “do no harm” principle.

The Mexico-registered and based NGOs also requested that financial intermediaries (Fis) uphold financial integrity and anti-corruption principles as well as the conclusion of public consultations, full documented, free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), and grievance mechanisms, non-discrimination and inclusion, equity, transparency, compliance with international law and upward harmonization with the highest national and international standards.⁹²⁹

Despite Mexico-based organizations and civil societies appealing to the GCF Board to uphold financial integrity and a fair allocation of climate finance across countries, thus de facto preparing for the operationalization of the fund, the Government of Mexico has not itself taken concrete action by pledging financial contribution to the Fund.

However, Mexico has developed plans to preserve and expand forested areas. On 9 July 2014, President Enrique Peña Nieto confirmed at the National Reforestation Campaign 2014 that the government is committed to “preserving and expanding forested areas.” The campaign aims to sow 190 million trees, which will recover 170 thousand hectares of land. Reforestation will be used to lower the impact of climate change in the country.⁹³⁰

Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Alicia Robinson

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment on climate change.

⁹²⁸ IX Congreso Internacional de Transporte Sustentable, EMBARQ (Mexico) October 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. http://congresotransportesustentable.org/home/images/pdf/cits/martes01Oct/ClimateFinanceForSustainableTransport_HolgerDalkman.pdf

⁹²⁹ Letters to the GCF Board, Interamerican Association for Environmental Defence, October 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. <http://www.aida-americas.org/en/pubs/letter-board-green-climate-fund>

⁹³⁰ “President Peña Nieto Leads Start of National Reforestation Campaign 2014,” 9 July 2014. Access Date: 4 October 2014. <http://en.presidencia.gob.mx/articles-press/president-pena-nieto-leads-start-of-national-reforestation-campaign-2014/>

On 11 November 2013, Special Presidential Representative on Climate Issues Alexander Bedritsky speaking at the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) in Warsaw stated that Russia welcomed the progress achieved in establishing the mechanisms of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and intended to use its potential to provide multilateral and bilateral aid, notably in improving energy efficiency and developing alternative sources of energy, adapting agriculture to changing climate, resolving cross-border environment issues, including through knowledge and experience sharing with the countries in distress.⁹³¹

However, no facts of Russia's financial contribution GCF or its pledges to make such contribution have been registered.

Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1 for failing to comply with the commitment on climate change.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

However, Saudi Arabia has laid down the ground for future CGF investments. Saudi Arabia has introduced a variety of operations to promote sustainable growth and also mobilized capital to fund the proposed projects.

It has announced its goal to become solar-power efficient and capable by 2032. Most specifically, it has announced the installation of seventy stations that will measure the potential for solar, wind and geothermal energy production. Ten of these stations have thus far been installed. They will collect all weather and air data to show renewable energy sources in all parts of the country. Researchers will then be able to access the data through a website, relaying information such as solar radiation and wind speed. Saudi Arabia aims to install 23.9 GW of renewable power capacity by 2020 and then 54.1 GW by 2032.⁹³²

Despite Saudi Arabia laying down the ground for green projects that ought to be perfect recipients for future GCF investments, the Saudi Arabian Government has not pledged any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, Saudi Arabia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Ujwal Ganguly

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute to the fund. South Africa has in principle pledged support for the GCF, but has not made any *specific* financial pledges thus far.

⁹³¹ Statement by Alexander Bedritsky at the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, President of Russia 11 November 2013. Access Date: 17 April 2014. <http://state.kremlin.ru/administration/19598>.

⁹³² International Business Times (Australia), July 4, 2013. Access Date: 7 March 2014. http://au.ibtimes.com/articles/486391/20130704/saudi-arabia-renewable-energy-solar-power.htm#UxwC_YUvmta

The Eighth Board of the Meeting of the GCF's financial contribution statistics indicate that South Africa has not pledged nor contributed any financial support for GCF Trust Fund as of 30 June 2014.⁹³³

However, on 16 November 2013, Chief Policy Advisor Zaheer Fakir of the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, along with other ministers participating in the Warsaw Climate Change Summit, emphasized the need for both developed and developing nations to finance both private and public sector sustainable projects in line with the GCF.⁹³⁴

However, on 8 August 2014 South African ministers “called for the full operationalization of and close coordination between institutions established in the Bali process, including the Green Climate Fund and ...for the immediate and substantial capitalization of the GCF,” along with ministers from other nations at the BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change.”⁹³⁵

Furthermore, South Africa's Minister of Environment stated at the same meeting that South Africa and its fellow developing nations should show “political will” in making the Green Climate Fund operational.⁹³⁶

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to contribute to the initial mobilization phase of the GCF, by pledging support for it in principle but has not made any specific financial pledges as of yet.

Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Akshay Sharma

Turkey: -1

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution to the Fund.

As of 13 April 2014, no concrete financial pledge to the GCF has been made by the Government of Turkey.

As of 1 October 2014, no concrete financial pledge to the GCF has been made by the Government of Turkey.

Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Jelena Djuric

⁹³³ Green Climate Trust Fund Status of Resources (Barbados), 25 September 2014. Access Date: 6 October 2014. http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_B.08_Inf.03_Report_on_Status_of_Resources_fin_20141002.pdf

⁹³⁴ Warsaw Participants Discuss 'Developing Countries in the Driving Seat for Accelerating Green Finance' (Warsaw), 16 November 2013. Access Date: 9 March 2014. <http://climate-iiisd.org/news/warsaw-participants-discuss-developing-countries-in-the-driving-seat-for-accelerating-green-finance/>

⁹³⁵ Joint Statement – 18th BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change (New Delhi), 8 August 2014. Access Date: 7 October 2014. <http://envfor.nic.in/sites/default/files/press-releases/Joint-statement-18th-BASIC-New-Delhi.pdf>

⁹³⁶ BASIC group urges rich countries to act on climate change (New Delhi), 8 August 2014. Access Date: 7 October 2014. <http://www.rtcc.org/2014/08/08/basic-group-urges-rich-countries-to-act-on-climate-change/>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute and following through on this pledge.

At the UN Climate Summit on 23 September 2014, Prime Minister David Cameron announced that the United Kingdom would set aside nearly GBP4 billion to advance climate change action internationally.⁹³⁷ In addition, the UK has pledged to contribute GBP2.5 million. It has thus far concretely contributed GBP1.882 million to the GCF.⁹³⁸

In light of its official pledge to contribute financially to the GCF, and its existing contribution, the UK has complied with its commitment.

Thus, the United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Hart

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through pledging to financially contribute to the fund, without however making a *specific* financial pledge.

On 24 October 2013, the United States stated that it is “committed to the goal of mobilizing USD100 billion per year by 2020 from both public and private sources to support mitigation and adaptation in the context of meaningful and transparent action by developing countries,” as part of the Green Climate Fund.⁹³⁹ The United States confirmed, “It is working expeditiously to operationalize an ambitious Green Climate Fund.”⁹⁴⁰

Although the United States has yet to make a specific pledge to the GCF, it is however working on bolstering its national climate change financing capacity by providing grant-based technical assistance, viability gap financing, low-cost long-tenor debt financing and risk mitigation tools to a number of different domestic financial sectors. Including development finance institutions, export credit agencies, multilateral development banks, public-private platform.⁹⁴¹

⁹³⁷ Clare Foran, National Journal, 23 September 2014, Access Date: September 30, 2014.

<http://www.nationaljournal.com/energy/here-s-what-major-nations-pledged-at-the-climate-summit-20140923>

⁹³⁸ World Bank, Access Date: 30 September 2014.

<http://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/index.php?type=contributionpage&ft=gcf>,

⁹³⁹ United Kingdom-Republic of Korea Joint Statement on Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change and Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London), 13 November 2013. Access Date: 5 March 2014.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/united-kingdom-republic-of-korea-joint-statement-on-climate-change>

⁹⁴⁰ Progress Report on Joint Efforts To Mobilize Climate Finance, US Department of State (Copenhagen), 24 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/other/2013/215831.htm>

⁹⁴¹ Strategies and Approaches for Scaling up Long-term Finance Submission by the United States, UNFCCC, 7 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014.

http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/application/pdf/cop_suf_usa_07102013.pdf

It is also working towards supporting multilateral climate change and environment funds, including the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through an additional pledge of USD2 billion to the CIFs and an additional pledge of USD575 million to the GEF.⁹⁴²

By declaratively showing that it is committed to financing the Green Climate Fund, but failing to make any specific pledge, the United States has partially complied with this commitment.

Thus, the United States is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through a failure to pledge any financial contribution.

On 23 September 2014, EU Commission President, José Manuel Barroso, gave a speech at the UN Climate Summit that reiterated the EU's promise to dedicate 20 per cent of the 2014-2020 EU budget for external action on climate change.⁹⁴³ However, the EU Commission failed to pledge any funds to the Green Climate Fund, citing "governance issues," as it will not sit on the fund's management board.⁹⁴⁴ Although the EU has yet to make a specific pledge to the GCF, it has committed EUR3 billion for mitigation efforts in developing nations between 2014 and 2020.⁹⁴⁵

While the European Union has taken initiatives on climate change, it has failed to commit any specific funds to the Green Climate Fund.

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Natalia Valencia

⁹⁴² 2014 Climate Action Report, US Department of State (Washington D.C.), 24 October 2013. Access Date: 04 March 2014. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/214955.pdf>

⁹⁴³ UN Climate Summit: European Commission pretends to be a climate champion, reiterates previous pledges, Oxfam International. Access Date: 4 October 2014. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/grow/pressroom/reactions/un-climate-summit-european-commission-pretends-be-climate-champion-reiterates>

⁹⁴⁴ EU snubs Green Climate Fund, France pledges to contribute. EurActiv (France), 7 July 2014. Access Date: 4 October 2014. <http://www.euractiv.com/sections/development-policy/eu-snubs-green-climate-fund-france-pledges-contribute-303398>

⁹⁴⁵ Pledges made towards GCF at the United Nations Climate Summit 2014, Green Climate Fund. Access Date: 4 October 2014. <http://news.gcfund.org/pledges/>