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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 Organisations Research Institute**  
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow  
present the

## **2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Final Compliance Report**

17 November 2014 to 1 October 2015

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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## 7. Climate Change

“We reaffirm our support for mobilising finance for adaptation ... such as the Green Climate Fund.”

*G20 Brisbane Leaders' Communiqué*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil	-1		
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
India	-1		
Indonesia		0	
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		+0.10	

### Background

The G20 first addressed the issue of climate change at its inaugural summit in Washington DC in 2008.<sup>1077</sup> 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].”<sup>1078</sup> 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).<sup>1079</sup>

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

<sup>1077</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, 2008 Washington Summit, 15 November 2008. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2008/2008declaration1115.html>.

<sup>1078</sup> 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>.

<sup>1079</sup> Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, 2 April 2009. Access Date: 7 December 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqué0402.html>.

with whatever impacts were, by then, inevitable.”<sup>1080</sup> 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 and is set to reconvene under COP21 in Paris during September 2015.<sup>1081</sup>

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.<sup>1082</sup> 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.<sup>1083</sup>

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 Transitional Committee.<sup>1084</sup> Upon adopting the governing instrument of the GCF under decision 3/CP.17, the GCF was launched.<sup>1085</sup>

At the 20th session of the COP to the UNFCCC on the 9th of December 2014, in Lima, Peru,<sup>1086</sup> participating parties highlighted the beginning of the successful resource mobilization phase of the GCF which at that point had raised over USD 10.2 billion.<sup>1087</sup> As a result, the GCF is the largest fund of its kind in the world.<sup>1088</sup> In addition, parties to COP20 requested that the GCF ensure that the ongoing resource mobilization phase was commensurate with the ambitions of the fund, with specific mention of the desire for financial support from other developed country parties.<sup>1089</sup>

At the most recent G20 2014 summit in Brisbane, G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the UNFCCC and its agreed outcomes, including support for sustainable development, economic growth, and certainty for

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<sup>1080</sup> 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](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php).

<sup>1081</sup> G20 Leaders’ Communique, 2014 Brisbane Summit, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2014. Access: 4 February 2014. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communique.html>.

<sup>1082</sup> Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014 Access: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

<sup>1083</sup> 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](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>1084</sup> 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](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>1085</sup> Background, Green Climate Fund (Incheon City) 2014. Access Date: 18 February 2014. <http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/background.html>.

<sup>1086</sup> About COP20, Sustainable Innovation Forum 2014, Climate Action 2014. Access: 4 February 2015. <http://www.cop20lima.org/about/cop20/>.

<sup>1087</sup> Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2014. Access: 4 February 2015. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>1088</sup> Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2014. Access: 4 February 2015. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

<sup>1089</sup> Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2014. Access: 4 February 2015. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php).

business and investment.<sup>1090</sup> The commitment also included support for mobilizing finance for adaptation and mitigation, such as the GCF.<sup>1091</sup>

The G20 Climate Finance Study Group (CFSG) was created in 2012 by a group of foreign ministers from G20 members to “to consider ways to effectively mobilize resources taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC.”<sup>1092</sup> In the 2013 CFSG Report to the Finance Ministers, four broad areas were highlighted for focus:<sup>1093</sup>

- Financing for adaptation, with a focus on the barriers in scaling up private sector involvement and investment and the possible ways to overcome them, notwithstanding the fact that public finance will continue to be a key financing source for adaptation;
- Alternative sources and approaches to enhance climate finance and its effectiveness, with a focus on best practices in risk allocation between the public and private sector, taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of UNFCCC;
- Enabling environments, in developing and developed countries, to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance, including from developed to developing countries and also domestic activities;
- Examining the role of relevant financial institutions and multilateral development banks (MDBs) in mobilizing climate finance, with the understanding that the priority of MDBs is development.

The 2014 CFSG study made policy recommendations that placed financing for adaptation as the first priority for Finance Leaders.<sup>1094</sup> This includes public sector actions along with incentivizing the private sector to incorporate climate risks and adaptation costs in planning, financing and investment decisions.<sup>1095</sup> The CFSG clarified the role that public finance is expected to play in adaptation financing, suggesting as an example the activities that support those most vulnerable to climate change.<sup>1096</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

This commitment requires G20 member states to support financial mobilization for adaptation.

In 2014, the GCF become operational and launched the Initial Resource Mobilization phase. In 2014, the GCF conducted its first Initial Resource Mobilization pledging conferences on 20 November 2014 in Berlin.<sup>1097</sup> The purpose of the conferences was to encourage participating contributors to provide a pledge of

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<sup>1090</sup> G20 Leaders’ Communique, 2014 Brisbane Summit, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2014. Access: 4 February 2014.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communique.html>.

<sup>1091</sup> G20 Leaders’ Communique, 2014 Brisbane Summit, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2014. Access: 4 February 2014.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/2014-1116-communique.html>.

<sup>1092</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1093</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1094</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1095</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1096</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1097</sup> Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change\*, Green Climate Fund, 28 November 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF\\_Report\\_to\\_COP\\_20\\_-\\_28NOV2014\\_final.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_Report_to_COP_20_-_28NOV2014_final.pdf).

financial support.<sup>1098</sup> Within the current compliance cycle, G20 members will be deemed in full compliance of the climate change commitment if they pledge contributions towards the GCF.

A GCF report on 28 November 2014 highlighted the objective of the fund to mobilize resources specifically to assist vulnerable developing countries to adapt to the effects of climate change.<sup>1099</sup> Outside of the GCF, there are external sources of financing for adaptation. Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) for example, are disbursed through multilateral development banks (MDBs) and aim to financially support developing countries in their capacity to address issues involving adaptation to climate change.<sup>1100</sup> Programs such as the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience assist developing countries in including climate-related risk in development planning and provide financial support to the implementation of these programs.<sup>1101</sup> G20 members that pledge support to CIFs or similar organizations will also be considered to be in compliance with this climate change commitment.

In addition, the most recent CFSG study (2014) indicated the role that the public sector can play in assisting the private sector in both reducing barriers to and incentivizing sufficient investment in adaptation.<sup>1102</sup> Significant contributions from G20 members to encourage private sector investment will indicate compliance with the climate change commitment.

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not pledge any financial commitment to the Green Climate Fund for adaptation AND does not contribute to external adaptation financing mechanisms.
0	Member pledges to support the Green Climate Fund OR an external funding mechanism BUT does not specifically support adaptation. Member pledges to support the Green Climate Fund OR an external funding mechanism BUT does not provide a timeline on the disbursement of funds.
+1	Member pledges a contribution to the Green Climate Fund OR an external financing mechanism specifically for adaptation with a clear timeline for disbursement of funds.

*Lead Analyst: Matthew Gumley*

### Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to support mobilizing funds for climate change adaptation.

As of October 1, 2015, Argentina had not pledged to invest in the Green Climate Fund (GCF).<sup>1103</sup>

After the November 2013 COP 19 meeting, the Argentinian government stated that many developing countries had to cut their budgets for climate change, and that they would like to see the structure, principles and regulations of the 2020 plan to be funded by the GCF prior to investing in it.<sup>1104</sup>

<sup>1098</sup> Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change\*, Green Climate Fund, 28 November 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF\\_Report\\_to\\_COP\\_20\\_-\\_28NOV2014\\_final.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_Report_to_COP_20_-_28NOV2014_final.pdf).

<sup>1099</sup> Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change\*, Green Climate Fund, 28 November 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF\\_Report\\_to\\_COP\\_20\\_-\\_28NOV2014\\_final.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/MOB201410-8th/GCF_Report_to_COP_20_-_28NOV2014_final.pdf).

<sup>1100</sup> About the Climate Investment Funds, Climate Investment Funds, World Bank Group, 2015. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/aboutus>.

<sup>1101</sup> About the Climate Investment Funds, Climate Investment Funds, World Bank Group, 2015. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/aboutus>.

<sup>1102</sup> Report to the Finance Ministers, G20 Climate Finance Study Group, September 2014. Access: 4 February 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/18%20Climate%20Finance%20Study%20Group%20-%20Report%20to%20Ministers.pdf>.

<sup>1103</sup> Green Climate Fund, Status of Pledges and Contributions made to the Green Climate Fund - Status Date: 1 October 2015.

Access date: 1 October 2015. <http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Status-of-Pledges-2015.10.1.pdf>

In its February 2015 meeting, the National Commission for Agricultural Disaster continued to address the provision of funding for farmers, with particular attention to those most vulnerable. The commission also seeks to address issues related to water and road infrastructure.<sup>1105</sup>

The government officials who are addressing agriculture, disaster preparedness and other climate-related areas are also continuing their work with the private sector to help encourage the viability of businesses, such as beef export, and international partnerships, with countries such as with Russia.<sup>1106</sup>

As of October 1, 2015, Argentina has additionally submitted its climate action plan to the UNFCCC, an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) document which outlined Argentina's related two high-level goals:

Unconditional goal: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 2030 with respect to projected emissions, through actions related to sustainable forest management, biofuels, energy efficiency, renewal energy, nuclear power, and changes in mass transportation.

Conditional goal: To increase its reduction goal to a 30% reduction in GHG emissions if it receives sufficient international financing and assistance and support in technology development, transfer and capacity building.<sup>1107</sup>

Although Argentina has taken a multi sector approach to address climate change, because no specific quantifiable pledge was made, Argentina is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Carol Ramchuram*

#### **Australia: +1**

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to support mobilizing funds for adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund.

In November 2014, at the pledging conference held in Berlin, Australia pledged AUD 200 million (USD 186.94 million) to the Green Climate Fund to help address climate change.<sup>1108</sup> This came as a surprise after Australia's initial refusal to contribute to the fund at the 2014 Brisbane Summit.<sup>1109</sup> Australia has committed

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<sup>1104</sup> Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros, Presidencia de la Nacion. Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Nacion. Informe final del Decimonoveno Período de Sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (COP 19). Access date: 28 February 2015.

[http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/archivos/web/UCC/file/19\\_12\\_2013\\_COP%20XIX\\_VARSOVIA.doc](http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/archivos/web/UCC/file/19_12_2013_COP%20XIX_VARSOVIA.doc)

<sup>1105</sup> Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca - Argentina y Francia avanzan en la cooperación educativa en el sector agropecuario. La Comisión Nacional de Emergencias y Desastres Agropecuarios analizó la situación de las producciones afectadas en Corrientes. 24 February 2015. Access date: 19 February 2015.

[http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit\\_accion=noticia&id\\_info=150224175250](http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/institucional/prensa/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=150224175250)

<sup>1106</sup> Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca - Argentina y Francia avanzan en la cooperación educativa en el sector agropecuario. El MAGyP y el sector privado repasaron los logros 2014 y trazaron las líneas de trabajo para el año 2015. 11 February 2015. Access date: 28 February 2015.

[http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/areas/DNRAI/index.php?edit\\_accion=noticia&id\\_info=150212123635](http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/areas/DNRAI/index.php?edit_accion=noticia&id_info=150212123635)

<sup>1107</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Republica Argentina, Contribucion Prevista y Determinada a Nivel Nacional. 1 October 2015. Access date: 2 October 2015.

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Argentina/1/INDC%20Argentina.pdf>

<sup>1108</sup> Outcome of the First GCF Pledging Conference and Pledges as of 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund (Berlin), 18 February 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2015.

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/In\\_between/Inf.01\\_Rev.01\\_-\\_Outcome\\_of\\_the\\_First\\_GCF\\_Pledging\\_Conference\\_20150218\\_fin.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/In_between/Inf.01_Rev.01_-_Outcome_of_the_First_GCF_Pledging_Conference_20150218_fin.pdf)

<sup>1109</sup> Climate Change: Europe and US press G20 leaders for strong action, the Guardian Australia (London) 15 November 2014.

Access Date: 1 March 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/15/climate-change-europe-and-us-press-g20-leaders-for-strong-action>

to disbursing the AUD 200 million over four years, and has transferred the first installment in December 2014.<sup>1110</sup>

As of 31 December 2014, the Green Climate Fund reported receiving AUD 0.5 million (USD 0.51 million) from Australia, and is awaiting further funds.<sup>1111</sup>

On June 16, 2015, the Green Climate Fund reported that Australia signed contribution arrangements for its pledge in full.<sup>1112</sup>

Australia has fully complied with the commitment made at the Brisbane Summit to mobilize finances for climate adaptation and mitigation. Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Aylin Manduric*

### **Brazil: –1**

Brazil has failed to comply with its commitment to support mobilizing funds for adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund. Brazil has not pledged any financial contribution to the Green Climate Fund.

In 2012, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and the Brazilian Development Bank created lines of credit for the Brazilian Climate Change Fund Program (Fundo Clima), which funds projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote adaptation to climate change. The lines of credit aim to encourage private, municipal and state investments.<sup>1113</sup> The Fund's main source of finance is taxes from oil companies, but it also receives funding from public and private donations. In 2014, Fundo Clima's financial resources amounted to approximately BRL390 million, or EUR 134 million.<sup>1114</sup> However, it is unclear what the Brazilian government's contribution has been, if any, beyond administering the Fund.

By the end of 2014, the Brazilian government indirectly contributed BRL10.4 million to its Amazon Fund through the semi-publicly owned energy company Petrobras. Administered by The Brazilian Development Bank, the fund was created to attract investments to promote conservation of the Amazonian forests.<sup>1115</sup>

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of –1.

*Analyst: Hannab Cohen*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize finance for climate change adaptation.

On 20 November 2014, Minister of the Environment Leona Aglukkaq announced that the government of Canada was pledging a contribution of CAN300 million to the Green Climate Fund.<sup>1116</sup> Aglukkaq

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<sup>1110</sup> Media Release: Assisting the global response to climate change, Office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Barton ACT) 10 December 2014. Access Date: 1 March 2015. [http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2014/jb\\_mr\\_141210.aspx](http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2014/jb_mr_141210.aspx)

<sup>1111</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Financial Report as of 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund (Incheon), 19 February 2015. Access Date 26 February 2015. <http://www.gcfund.org/documents/between-session-documents.html>

<sup>1112</sup> Status of the Initial Resource Mobilization Process, Green Climate Fund (Songdo), 16 June 2015. Access Date 4 October 2015. <http://www.gcfund.org/documents/all-board-documents.html>

<sup>1113</sup> Brazil: The Brazilian Climate Change Fund Program, Mondaq. 21 February 2012. Access: 3 October 2015. <http://www.mondaq.com/brazil/x/165594/Fund+Management+Hedge+Mutual+Investment/The+Brazilian+Climate+Change+Fund+Program>

<sup>1114</sup> Fundo Clima – The Brazilian National Fund for Climate Change, Energypedia. October 2014. Access 3 October 2015. [https://energypedia.info/images/5/5b/National\\_Fund\\_for\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Brazil.pdf](https://energypedia.info/images/5/5b/National_Fund_for_Climate_Change_Brazil.pdf)

<sup>1115</sup> Amazon Fund: Annual Report 2014, Brazilian Development Bank. June 2015. Access: 3 October 2015.

[http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/export/sites/default/site\\_en/Galerias/Arquivos/Relatorio\\_Atividades/RAFA\\_2014\\_ing.pdf](http://www.amazonfund.gov.br/FundoAmazonia/export/sites/default/site_en/Galerias/Arquivos/Relatorio_Atividades/RAFA_2014_ing.pdf)

acknowledged the importance of helping developing countries with climate change adaptation and stated that Canada “will continue to protect our environment and support our economy as we move towards a new climate agreement in 2015 that must include all major economies and major emitters.”<sup>1117</sup>

Canada has also taken climate change action outside of the Green Climate Fund. From 2010 to 2013, Canada made a contribution of CAD 1.2 billion to different initiatives and programs that addressed climate change.<sup>1118</sup> Canada also supported key international partnerships such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate.<sup>1119</sup>

On 3 October 2015, Canadian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel Jean reiterated to the United Nations General Assembly Canada’s pledge to contribute CAN300 million to the Green Climate Fund.<sup>1120</sup> He added that Canada aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.

Canada has pledged to contribute the Green Climate Fund. Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Elisabeth Asselin*

### **China: 0**

China has partially complied with its commitment support mobilizing funds for adaptation by pledging financial resources to the China South-South Climate Cooperation Fund.

On 6 February 2015, data from China’s National Bureau of Statistics showed a 2.5% decline in coal output and, a 2.9% decline in coal consumption in 2014.<sup>1121</sup> In addition, China has invested USD 90 billion in solar energy in the same year.<sup>1122</sup>

On 9 December, 2014, Xie Zhenhua, China’s chief negotiator at the 2014 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Lima stated that developed countries were doing too little to raise climate finance towards the USD 100 billion goal by 2020. “The Lima Conference should adopt a clear roadmap on finance by 2020 by specifying the annual amount of public finance by every developed nation, every year.”<sup>1123</sup>

On 25 September, 2015, President Barack Obama and President Xi Jinping made a joint Presidential statement reaffirm “their shared conviction that climate change is one of the greatest threats facing humanity and that their two countries have a critical role to play in addressing it.”<sup>1124</sup> China pledged USD 2 billion to

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<sup>1116</sup> Harper Government Commits Significant Funding to International Green Climate Fund, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 20 November 2014. Access: 26 February 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=906609>

<sup>1117</sup> Harper Government Commits Significant Funding to International Green Climate Fund, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 20 November 2014. Access: 26 February 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=906609>

<sup>1118</sup> Canada’s Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada (Canada) 26 February 2015. Access: February 28 2015. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=72F16A84-1>

<sup>1119</sup> Canada’s International Action, Government of Canada (Canada) 7 November 2013. Access: February 28 2015. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5497F282-0>

<sup>1120</sup> At UN, Canada urges focus on financing for climate change mitigation, adaptation. UN News Centre. 3 October 2015. Access: 4 October 2015. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52157>

<sup>1121</sup> 5 China’s Coal Consumption Falls 2.9%, NASDAQ (New York City) 26 February 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.nasdaq.com/article/chinas-coal-consumption-falls-29-20150226-00422>

<sup>1122</sup> Solar power drives renewable energy investment boom in 2014, The Guardian (London) 9 January 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/jan/09/solar-power-drives-renewableenergy-investment-boom-2014>

<sup>1123</sup> Green Climate Fund hits \$10 billion goal, after Australia surprise, Reuters (Lima) 9 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/10/us-climatechange-lima-fundidUSKBN0JN2D220141210>

<sup>1124</sup> U.S – China Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change, White House (Washington DC) 25 September 2015. Access: 11 October, 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/25/us-china-joint-presidential-statement-climate-change>

the China South-South Climate Cooperation Fund “to help other developing countries combat climate change.”<sup>1125</sup>

However, despite pledging financial resources to the China South-South Climate Cooperation Fund, they have not released a timeline on the disbursement of funds.

Thus, China is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Cindy Ou*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize finance for climate change adaptation.

At the September 2014 United Nations Climate Summit, French President François Hollande stated that his country would provide USD 1 billion to the GCF over the next few years.<sup>1126</sup>

On 20 November 2014, at the official capitalization meeting, France went through with President Hollande’s commitment and announced that it would make a contribution to the GCF consisting of a EUR 489 million grant and a EUR 285 million zero-interest loan.<sup>1127</sup> It was specified that the loan would be disbursed in early 2015, and the grant over four years from 2015.<sup>1128</sup>

On 26 February 2015, President Hollande made a conjoint statement with Philippine President Benigno Aquino in which they called for the international community “to provide the poorest and most vulnerable countries with adequate means of implementation, to help them achieve their transition to resilient territories and low-carbon economies.”<sup>1129</sup>

On 1 October 2015, President Hollande met with GCF’s executive director Hela Cheikhrouhou and expressed hope that the fund would become stronger and be reinforced by new contributions.<sup>1130</sup>

France has pledged a detailed contribution to support the GCF and has specifically shown its support for adaptation. Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Elisabeth Asselin*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitments to “support developing countries on their road to low-emission, climate-resilient development” through financial contributions to the Green Climate Fund

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<sup>1125</sup> China Pledges 3 billion USD for developing countries to fight climate change, Xinhua (Beijing), 25 September 2015. Access: 11 October, 2015. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-09/26/c\\_134663006.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-09/26/c_134663006.htm)

<sup>1126</sup> Pledges Made Towards GCF at the United Nations Climate Summit 2014, Green Climate Fund September 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://news.gcfund.org/pledges/>

<sup>1127</sup> Joint communiqué issued by Laurent Fabius, Ségolène Royal, Michel Sapin and Annick Girardin on Climate Disruption Financing, Government of France (France) 20 November 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.euractiv.fr/sections/aide-au-developpement/le-financement-du-fonds-vert-decolle-avec-lannonce-des-etats-unis>  
<http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/climate-disruption-financing>

<sup>1128</sup> Le financement du Fonds vert décolle avec l’annonce des États-Unis, EurActiv News French Edition 14 November 2014. Access : 28 February 2015. <http://www.euractiv.fr/sections/aide-au-developpement/le-financement-du-fonds-vert-decolle-avec-lannonce-des-etats-unis>

<sup>1129</sup> Manila Call to Action on Climate Change, Présidence de la république française (France) 26 February 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/manila-call-to-action-on-climate-change/>

<sup>1130</sup> Déclarations officielles de politique étrangère du 1er octobre 2015. Government of France (France) 1 October 2015. Access : 4 October 2015. <http://basedoc.diplomatie.gouv.fr/vues/Kiosque/FranceDiplomatie/kiosque.php?fichier=bafr2015-10-01.html#Chapitre2>

(GCF).<sup>1131</sup> No financial contributions have been made to the GCF, however Germany has pledged to support the institution. Furthermore, Germany has pledged to external financial mechanisms.

On 18 May 2015, the German Federal Government accepted its responsibility to fight climate change when the President's wife Daniela Schadt announced, "We know that the consequences of climate change hit poorer regions and countries especially hard. The international community has an obligation to provide assistance."<sup>1132</sup>

On 19 May 2015, Prime Minister Angela Merkel announced Germany's plan to double contribution to the international climate fund by 2020.<sup>1133</sup> Development made is to be increased by a total of 8.3 billion euros for the period of 2016 to 2019.<sup>1134</sup>

On 9 April 2015, Germany announced it will buy EUR 1 billion of bonds linked to projects to curb climate change through the country's KfW development bank.<sup>1135</sup>

Germany has been given a score of 0 for its compliance to the commitments made towards the GCF. While Germany has actively pledged support for the GCF's mission, as well as participated in its line of work through alternative institutions, no financial contributions have been made thus far.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Francesca Morfini*

#### **India: -1**

India has failed to comply with its commitment to support financial mobilization for climate adaptation by failing to pledge financial support to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or other external climate organizations.

On December 8, 2015, India insisted on early financing for the GCF. Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar said, "India and other developing countries were hoping the GCF would be funded at a rate of USD 10 billion every year until 2020 to reach the USD 100 billion target."<sup>1136</sup>

On February 3, 2015, he stated that India has begun to turn towards alternative energy, including efforts to increase solar power across the country.<sup>1137</sup> Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has set a target for India to have "100 gigawatts of solar capacity by 2022."<sup>1138</sup>

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<sup>1131</sup> Green Climate Fund an encouraging sign for climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 20 November 2014. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2014/november/20141120\\_pm\\_Green-Climate-Fund-an-encouraging-sign-for-global-climate-agreement/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2014/november/20141120_pm_Green-Climate-Fund-an-encouraging-sign-for-global-climate-agreement/index.html)

<sup>1132</sup> Reception on the occasion of the Vth Petersberg Climate Dialogue, Office of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany (Schloss Bellevue) 18 May 2015. Access: 28 February 2015.

<http://www.bundespraesident.de/SharedDocs/Reden/EN/JoachimGauck/Reden/2015/150518-Petersberger-Klimadiolog.html>

<sup>1133</sup> Germany increases funding for climate action, The Federal Government (Berlin) 19 May 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/05\\_en/2015-05-19-rede-merkel-pkd\\_en.html?nn=709674](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/05_en/2015-05-19-rede-merkel-pkd_en.html?nn=709674)

<sup>1134</sup> Germany increases funding for climate action, The Federal Government (Berlin) 19 May 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/05\\_en/2015-05-19-rede-merkel-pkd\\_en.html?nn=709674](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2015/05_en/2015-05-19-rede-merkel-pkd_en.html?nn=709674)

<sup>1135</sup> Germany to Buy 1 Billion Euros of Green Bonds Through KfW Bank, Bloomberg Business (New York) 9 April 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-04-09/germany-to-buy-1-billion-euros-of-green-bonds-through-kfw-bank>

<sup>1136</sup> India for early financing of Green Climate Fund, The Economic Times (Lima) 8 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-12-08/news/56839464\\_1\\_green-climate-fundclimate-finance-indcs](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-12-08/news/56839464_1_green-climate-fundclimate-finance-indcs)

<sup>1137</sup> India 'Walking the talk' on climate change, says environment minister, The Guardian (London) 3 February 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/feb/03/india-walking-the-talk-onclimate-change-says-environment-minister>

On 2 October 2015, India unveiled their climate change plan. India commits to cut “emissions intensity of its economy — a ratio of carbon emissions per unit of GDP — by up to 35% by 2030.”<sup>1139</sup> In addition, the plan outlined how the country will source 40% of its electricity from renewable and other low-carbon sources by 2030.

However, despite setting significant alternative energy goals and releasing a comprehensive climate change plan, India has not pledged financial contributions to GCF or other external climate organizations.

Thus, India is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Cindy Ou*

### **Indonesia: 0**

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund.

As of 31 December 2014, Indonesia signed off on its USD 0.25 million contribution, but the Green Climate Fund has yet to report its receipt of the country’s contribution.<sup>1140</sup>

At the 2014 Green Climate Fund pledging conference in Berlin, Indonesia pledged USD 0.25 million but did not immediately release a timeline for disbursement of the funds.<sup>1141</sup>

On 16 June 2015, however, the Green Climate Fund reported that Indonesia signed contribution arrangements for its pledge in full.<sup>1142</sup>

Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Aylin Manduric*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

On 20 November 2014, Italy pledged USD 310 million at the GCF conference in Berlin. However, no contributions had been made between 27 November 2014 and 28 February 2015.<sup>1143</sup>

On 8 December 2014, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Lima, Director General for Sustainable Development, Energy and Climate at the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land & Sea Francesco

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<sup>1138</sup> India ‘Walking the talk’ on climate change, says environment minister, *The Guardian* (London) 3 February 2015. Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/feb/03/india-walking-the-talk-onclimate-change-says-environment-minister>

<sup>1139</sup> India Unveils Climate Change Plan, *The Guardian* (London) 2 October 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/02/india-pledges-40-percent-electricity-renewables-2030>

<sup>1140</sup> Green Climate Fund Trust Fund Financial Report as of 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund, 19 February 2015. Access Date 26 February 2015. <http://www.gcfund.org/documents/between-session-documents.html>

<sup>1141</sup> Outcome of the First GCF Pledging Conference and Pledges as of 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund (Berlin), 18 February 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2015. [http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/In\\_between/Inf.01\\_Rev.01\\_-\\_Outcome\\_of\\_the\\_First\\_GCF\\_Pledging\\_Conference\\_20150218\\_fin.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/In_between/Inf.01_Rev.01_-_Outcome_of_the_First_GCF_Pledging_Conference_20150218_fin.pdf)

<sup>1142</sup> Status of the Initial Resource Mobilization Process, Green Climate Fund (Songdo), 16 June 2015. Access Date 4 October 2015. <http://www.gcfund.org/documents/all-board-documents.html>

<sup>1143</sup> Countries pledge \$9.4bn for Green Climate Fund, *The Guardian* (London) 20 November 2014. Access: 3 March 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/nov/20/countries-pledge-93bn-for-green-climate-fund>

La Camera announced that the GCF “funds are hugely important as indicators of delivery.”<sup>1144</sup> Despite this announcement, no contributions have been to the GCF or other external financial mechanisms.

Further, no action has been made to contribute to the GCF’s goal to “support projects, programs, policies and other activities in developing country Parties” through external financial mechanisms.<sup>1145</sup>

Italy has failed to make a concrete financial pledge to the GCF. Thus, Italy is awarded a score of –1.

*Analyst: Francesca Morfini*

## **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

On 20 November 2014, at the GCF Pledging Conference in Germany, the Japanese Minister Takayuki Miyashita pledged that Japan would contribute up to USD 1.5 billion (approximated JPY 154 billion) to the GCF. This represented 15% of the total contributions, thus far. The intention behind Japan’s significant investment is to provide momentum to climate change initiatives, in particular, curbing greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, Japan is hoping that this climate finance can establish a post-2020 agreement where all countries, including developing countries, will make “ambitious” and “transparent” commitments to reduce their emissions.<sup>1146</sup>

On March 18, 2014, according to “Japan’s Climate Change Policies” released by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan has committed to undertake a number of short-, medium- and long-term initiatives that extend as far as 2050.<sup>1147</sup>

Japan’s Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), a body to support the UNFCCC objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, continues to take action to disseminate Japanese low-carbon technologies to developing countries with three-year projects, to build their technological capacity and also to accurately evaluate Japan’s emission reductions. The 2015 JCM budget is approximately USD 30 million. Recent updates to JCM projects in 2015 include:

- Japan and Cambodia held their first JCM committee meeting;
- Japan and Palau solicited public input on their project “Displacement of Grid and Captive Genset Electricity by a Small-scale Solar PV System”; and
- Ahead of the 2015 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP21), Japan has pledged its goal to reduce GHG by 26% by 2020, up to 30% by 2030 and up to 50% by 2050. Their INDC identifies the energy sector as a primary focus, though Japan’s initiative with focus on multiple sectors, and will include its reductions, intending to emission reductions achieved by the JCM in foreign countries.<sup>1148</sup>

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<sup>1144</sup> Speaking’s EU press briefing, Lima, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) 5 December 2014. Access: 3 March 2015. <http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/notizie/Intrevento%20La%20Camera%20eng.docx>

<sup>1145</sup> Background: Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn). Access Date: 3 March 2015. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/green\\_climate\\_fund/items/5869.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/green_climate_fund/items/5869.php)

<sup>1146</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, United States and Japan announce \$4.5 billion in pledges to GCF. Access date: 15 February 2015. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000059837.pdf>

<sup>1147</sup> Japan’s Ministry of the Environment, Japan’s Climate Change Policies. Access date: 15 February 2015. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20140318-83.pdf>

<sup>1148</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Submission of Japan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). Access date: 2 October 2015.

[http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Japan/1/20150717\\_Japan's%20INDC.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Japan/1/20150717_Japan's%20INDC.pdf)

Because Japan has both made a substantial pledge to the GCF, set ambitious goals to address its GHG emissions and undertaken extensive work to build capacities of developing countries, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Carol Ramchuram*

### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

As of November 2014, Korea had pledged to invest up to USD 100 million towards the GCF, which includes the USD 50 million contribution currently being invested. Korean President Park Geun-hye, expressed his desire to share Korea's experiences with other nations, and stressed the fund's importance to the republic's 2015 plans. The President also expressed interest in investing in the Global Green Growth Institute and other similar organizations working to combat climate change.<sup>1149</sup>

In December 2014 at the United Nations climate conference in Lima (Peru), Korea's Environment Minister Yoon Seong-kyu announced a 2020 greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target of 30%, and the launch of its Emission Trading Scheme. Korea will be the first Asian country to adopt this type of scheme. The minister also announced that Korea would submit its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution extending past 2020.<sup>1150</sup>

In December 2014, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Korea Environment Corporation, in support of its nation's expertise and research in climate change mitigation, designated five universities as graduate schools climate change specialists. The MOE will provide consultation and support to these schools' curriculums, as well as provide them with funding up to the approximate amount of USD 136,000 per year for up to five years.<sup>1151</sup>

In February 2015, the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute continued its initiative to raise awareness about carbon dioxide emissions. It will assess 30 small or medium-sized companies and create "carbon labels" for their products, which reflect these emissions.<sup>1152</sup>

In April 2015, Minister of Environment of Korea, Yoon Seongkyu, attended the 17th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM17) between Korea, Japan and China. At the meeting, the three nations established that their Joint Action Plan for 2015-2019 period would focus on nine Priority Areas adopted at the 16<sup>th</sup> TEMM. The Action Plan highlights the need for jointly addressing problems and challenges in the following priority areas:

- Response to climate change and emergencies
- Air quality
- Biodiversity, the marine environment and water conservation

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<sup>1149</sup> Green Climate Fund, Pledges made towards GCF at the United Nations Climate Summit 2014. Access: 15 February 2015. <http://news.gcfund.org/pledges/>

<sup>1150</sup> Republic of Korea, Ministry of Environment, Minister Yoon Seong---kyu Delivered a Keynote Speech at UNFCCC COP20/CMP 10 (Lima) 12 December 2014. Access: 15 February 2015. <http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?menuId=21&boardMasterId=522&boardId=467250&searchKey=titleOrContent&searchValue=climate>

<sup>1151</sup> Republic of Korea, Ministry of the Environment, MOE to Designate Five Graduate Schools Specialized in Climate Change (Seoul) 19 December, 2014. Access: 15 February 2015. <http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?menuId=21&boardMasterId=522&boardId=469450&searchKey=titleOrContent&searchValue=climate>

<sup>1152</sup> Republic of Korea, Ministry of Environment, Respond to Climate Change by Calculating Emissions (Seoul) 2 February 2015. Access: 15 February 2015. <http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?menuId=21&boardMasterId=522&boardId=482230&searchKey=titleOrContent&searchValue=climate>

- Collaborative management of circulating chemicals and waste
- Environmental education, public awareness and corporate social responsibility
- Rural environmental management and
- Corporate social responsibility and building green economies<sup>1153</sup>

In June 2015, Korea submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC. Korea's INDC commits to reducing its GHG emissions by 37 per cent from the typical level by 2030 across all economic sectors. The INDC also emphasizes Korea's commitment to promoting cost-effective measures for mitigation by launching a nation-wide Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in 2015. The Scheme covers 525 business entities accounting for 67.7 per cent of Korea's national greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>1154</sup>

In September 2015, Korean President Geun-hye Park met with European Union President Mr. Donald Tusk at the Eight Bilateral Summit, where the two expressed their aim to cooperate bilaterally with each other and with other countries to realize an “ambitious” and “effective” agreement that must “address adaptation to climate change and climate finance, in particular through the Green Climate Fund.” In addition, the two leaders also solidified their intention to “make the Green Climate Fund fully operational and the main operating entity of the financial mechanism” under the UNFCCC for the Post-2020 climate regime.<sup>1155</sup>

Korea has made a substantial contribution to the GCF and has undertaken extensive work to build its national awareness and expertise, and collaboration with neighboring countries.<sup>1156</sup>

Thus, Korea is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Atul Menon*

### **Mexico: +1**

Mexico has contributed a total of USD 10 million to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and has therefore fully complied with its commitment of mobilizing finance for adaptation.<sup>1157</sup>

In March 2015, Mexico became the first developing country to release its post-2020 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), thus further demonstrating its commitment to environmental sustainability.<sup>1158</sup> In its INDC, Mexico has pledged to “reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 22 percent and its black carbon (soot) by 51 percent by 2030.”<sup>1159</sup>

Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Maryam Rabimi Shabmirzadi*

<sup>1153</sup> Joint Communiqué of the 17<sup>th</sup> Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting Among China, Japan and Korea, Ministry of Environment of Japan (Shanghai) April 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/26978.pdf>

<sup>1154</sup> INDCs as communicated by Parties, Climate Change Newsroom from the UNFCCC. Access: 29 September 2015.

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

<sup>1155</sup> EU, South Korea See Central Role for GCF in Global Climate Finance, Green Climate Fund (Songdo, South Korea) 17 September 2015. Access: 29 September 2015. <http://news.gcfund.org/eu-south-korea-see-central-role-for-gcf/>

<sup>1156</sup> Republic of Korea, Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Ministers of Korea, China and Japan agreed to combat DSS (Daegu, South Korea) 29 April 2014. Access: 15 February 2015. <http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?menuId=21&boardMasterId=522&boardId=347526&searchKey=titleOrContent&searchValue=>

<sup>1157</sup> Pledges made towards GCF at the United Nations Climate Summit 2014. Access: 4 October 2015.

<http://news.gcfund.org/pledges/>

<sup>1158</sup> Mexico Becomes First Developing Country to Release New Climate Plan (INDC) 31 March 2015. Access: 4 October 2015.

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/03/mexico-becomes-first-developing-country-release-new-climate-plan-indc>

<sup>1159</sup> Mexico Becomes First Developing Country to Release New Climate Plan (INDC) 31 March 2015. Access: 4 October 2015.

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/03/mexico-becomes-first-developing-country-release-new-climate-plan-indc>

### **Russia: -1**

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

Russia has not made financial contributions to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) during the compliance period.<sup>1160</sup>

No facts of Russia's intent to provide financial contribution to GCF have been registered. Thus Russia is awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Saudi Arabia: -1**

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In August 2014, the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (K-A.CARE), a Saudi royal agency that oversees renewable energy development, implemented an agreement with the Chinese National Nuclear Corporation to develop renewable and nuclear energy.<sup>1161</sup> This plan would result in 41 gigawatts of photovoltaic solar energy capacity by 2032, supplying 30% of its total power consumption. Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, relies on hydrocarbon fossil fuels for power. By 2032, however, power demands will exceed 120 gigawatts per year. The Saudi government projects approximately 41 gigawatts to be supplied by solar energy, 17 gigawatts by nuclear and 9 gigawatts by wind. However, within the current compliance cycle, Saudi Arabia delayed its renewable energy program by eight years.<sup>1162</sup> At a 2015 energy conference in Abu Dhabi, K-A.CARE President Hashim Yamani announced that he had "revised the outlook together with our stakeholders to focus on 2040 as the major milestone for long-term energy planning in Saudi Arabia."

While Saudi Arabia has maintained its long-term goal of divestment from hydrocarbons for domestic energy production, it has not pledged any financial contribution to the GCF or to similar adaptation mechanisms, as of 1 October 2015.

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

*Analyst: Elisabeth Asselin*

### **South Africa: 0**

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to support climate change adaptation by pledging and delivering financial resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

As of 31 December 2014, South Africa had not made any financial contribution to the GCF nor has it contributed to external adaptation financing mechanisms, failing to comply with its commitment to mobilize funds for adaptation.<sup>1163</sup>

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<sup>1160</sup> Green Climate Fund (GCF): Contributions, World Bank. Access: 15 May 2015. <http://fiftrustee.worldbank.org/index.php?type=contributionpage&ft=gcf>.

<sup>1161</sup> China, Saudi Arabia to Cooperate on Renewable Energy Development, PV Magazine 19 August 2014. Date Accessed: 27 February 2014 [http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/china--saudi-arabia-to-cooperate-on-renewable-energy-development\\_100016140/#axzz3TBLQoMI7](http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/china--saudi-arabia-to-cooperate-on-renewable-energy-development_100016140/#axzz3TBLQoMI7)

<sup>1162</sup> Saudi Arabia Delays \$109 Billion Solar Plant by 8 Years, Bloomberg January 20, 2015. Date Accessed: 28 February 2015 <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-01-20/saudi-arabia-delays-109-billion-solar-plant-by-8-years>

<sup>1163</sup> Attachment III: Pledge Table – Green Climate Fund Initial Resource Mobilization Pledges as at 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund News 31 December 2014. Access: 27 February 2015. [http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/pledges\\_GCF\\_dec14.pdf](http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/pledges_GCF_dec14.pdf)

In 2015, South Africa has taken steps towards mitigating the affects in climate change, such as its submission of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)<sup>1164</sup>. In this, South Africa addresses its priorities as a poor nation in addressing quality of life, as well as the its climate change priorities, such as addressing GHG's in a highly coal-dependent country.

As of October 2015, while South Africa had not has not made any contribution to the Green Climate Fund,<sup>1165</sup> its INDC presents numerous past and planned financial investments to address climate change, as part of its development of a cross-sectoral National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Plan based (NCCASP) on the UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan.

Examples of its accomplishments and commitments include<sup>1166</sup>:

- Launch of its first solar thermal electricity plant as of 2 March 2015, the largest in Africa and able to power 80,000 South African homes.
- Pledged estimated spending of \$0.17 billion USD annually towards NCCASP establishment of goals and planning between 2020 and 2030.
- Pledged estimated spending of between \$0.42 billion and \$29.8 USD annually towards NCCASP adaptation and needs and costs between 2020 and 2030, and \$0.29 billion and \$1.4 billion USD annually between 2030 and 2050.
- Increased spending on: its Working for Water and Working for Fire, estimated at \$1.2 billion per year; Working on Wetlands, estimated at \$0.12 billion per year; Water Conservation and Demand Management at \$5.3 billion per year; and, land restoration at \$0.07 billion per year.
- Approval of 79 renewable energy power producer projects, valued at approximately \$16 billion USD .

South Africa has not made a financial contribution to the GCF or to other external mechanisms to support adaptation, and has instead focused on national adaptation. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Carol Ramchuram*

## **Turkey: -1**

Turkey has failed to comply with its commitment to support raising finances for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

As of 31 December 2014, Turkey did not have a representative on the board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and did not attend the pledging conference in November 2014 in Berlin.<sup>1167</sup>

After the 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit, Turkey put climate change finance on the list of priority areas it planned to focus on during its G20 presidency.<sup>1168</sup> Although the Turkish government has not started any new initiatives to further climate change finance, it is continuing its previous projects and commitments.

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<sup>1164</sup>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, South Africa's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. Access date: 2 October 2015.

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/South%20Africa/1/South%20Africa.pdf>

<sup>1165</sup>Green Climate Fund. Status of Pledges and Contributions to the Green Climate Fund. Status Date: 5 October 2015. Access Date: 10 October 2015. <http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Status-of-Pledges-2015.10.5.pdf>

<sup>1166</sup>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, South Africa's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. Access date: 2 October 2015.

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/South%20Africa/1/South%20Africa.pdf>

<sup>1167</sup>Outcome of the First GCF Pledging Conference and Pledges as of 31 December 2014, Green Climate Fund (Incheon), 18 February 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2015. [http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/In\\_between/Inf.01\\_Rev.01\\_-\\_Outcome\\_of\\_the\\_First\\_GCF\\_Pledging\\_Conference\\_20150218\\_fin.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/In_between/Inf.01_Rev.01_-_Outcome_of_the_First_GCF_Pledging_Conference_20150218_fin.pdf)

<sup>1168</sup>Turkish G20 Presidency Priorities for 2015, G20.org (Istanbul), 3 December 2014. Access Date: 1 March 2015.

<https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/2015-TURKEY-G-20-PRESIDENCY-FINAL.pdf>

Between 2015 and 2016, Turkey, in partnership with the United Kingdom Prosperity Fund, is working on funding programs that promote sustainable development. The Prosperity Fund, based in Ankara, aims to fund projects in Turkey that take action against climate change through “low-carbon economic development.”<sup>1169</sup>

Turkey has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Aylin Manduric*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

In November 2014, the UK pledged GBP 720 million in support of the GCF.<sup>1170</sup> As of the April 30 2015, the UK had converted this pledge into a contribution agreement as required by the GCF.<sup>1171</sup>

As of December 2014, the UK also has allocated GBP 40 million to the bio-carbon fund, which is overseen by the World Bank.<sup>1172</sup> This donation is intended to assist the BCF Initiative on Sustainable Forest Landscapes, a program to combat greenhouse gas emission resulting mainly from deforestation. In addition, the UK’s contribution is an investment into more environmentally friendly and sustainable agriculture.

The UK has contributed to various climate change initiatives, and has provided financing for the Green Climate Fund.

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

*Analyst: Andrew Aulthouse*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to support the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

On 2 February 2015, the Obama Administration proposed a budget, which included a contribution of USD 500 million to the GCF and USD 230 million to the Climate Investments Fund.<sup>1173</sup> The budget was introduced in early February 2015 and included this contribution that would be the country’s first installment of the USD 3 billion it has pledged to the GCF.<sup>1174</sup> The White House has also expressed support for the continuation of the fund into the future, stating, “The United States expects that the GCF will become a

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<sup>1169</sup> UK Prosperity Fund: Turkey, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 15 December 2014. Access Date: 1 March, 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/uk-prosperity-fund-turkey>

<sup>1170</sup> UK Pledges to Help Hardest Hit by Climate Change, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) November 20 2014. Access: October 3 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pledges-to-help-hardest-hit-by-climate-change>

<sup>1171</sup> Governments Requested to Accelerate Signing of Contributions to Green Climate Fund, Green Climate Fund (Songdo International Business District) April 30 2015. Access: October 3 2015. [http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/release\\_GCF\\_2015\\_contributions\\_status\\_30\\_april\\_2015.pdf](http://news.gcfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/release_GCF_2015_contributions_status_30_april_2015.pdf)

<sup>1172</sup> Intervention Summary: Biocarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) December 2014. Access: October 3 2015.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/399714/intervention-summary-biocarbon-fund-initiative.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/399714/intervention-summary-biocarbon-fund-initiative.pdf)

<sup>1173</sup> Amy Harder, “Obama Budget Would Pour Funds into Climate, Renewable Energy”, Wall Street Journal 3 February 2015. Access Date: 03 October 2015. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/obama-budget-would-pour-billions-into-climate-renewable-energy-1422903421>

<sup>1174</sup> James West, “Obama’s Budget Calls for Billions in Climate Funding”, Mother Jones 2 February 2015. Access Date: 26 February 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/25/fact-sheet-united-states-and-china-issue-joint-presidential-statement>

preeminent, effective, and efficient channel for climate finance.”<sup>1175</sup> In advance of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, the Obama Administration has reaffirmed its pledge to the GCF.<sup>1176</sup>

However, the United States missed the April 30 deadline for a firm commitment of funds to the GCF.<sup>1177</sup> Although the pledge of a specific amount of money to the Fund outlines the Obama Administration’s intention to follow through on its promised contributions, its proposed budget has not been approved by the US Congress.

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

*Analysts: Daniel Hart, D. Alex Nyikos*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize funds for adaptation.

As of December 9, 2014, the European Commission had pledged EUR 80 million to the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency program. This program aims to “increase private financing for investments in energy efficient projects.”<sup>1178</sup> The recipients of the funding include “small and medium sized enterprises, private individuals, small municipalities and other public sectors.”<sup>1179</sup>

Also on 19 December 2014, the European Commission and the European Investment Bank launched a new financing instrument called the Natural Capital Financing Facility for “projects promoting the preservation of natural capital, including adaptation to climate change.”<sup>1180</sup> The commission pledged EUR 50 million as guaranteed investment and EUR 10 million for a support facility.

In addition, three EU member states have individually pledged contributions to the GCF. On 25 July 2014, Germany announced a pledge of EUR 750 million to the GCF.<sup>1181</sup> On 28 November 2014, Spain announced a pledge of EUR 120 million<sup>1182</sup> and, on 11 December 2014, Austria announced a pledge of USD 25 million<sup>1183</sup> with the possibility of an additional USD 25 million in 2015.

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<sup>1175</sup>Office of the Press Secretary, “FACT SHEET: United States Support for Global Efforts to Combat Carbon Pollution and Build Resilience”, The White House November 15 2014. Access Date: 03 October 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/11/15/fact-sheet-united-states-support-global-efforts-combat-carbon-pollution>

<sup>1176</sup>Office of the Press Secretary, “U.S.-China Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change”, the White House 25 September 2015. Access Date: 03 October 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/25/us-china-joint-presidential-statement-climate-change>

<sup>1177</sup>Alister Doyle and Megan Rowling, “US and Japan Miss Deadline on Cash for UN Green Climate Fund”, Reuters 30 April 2015. Access Date: 03 October 2015. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/30/uk-climatechange-finance-un-idUSKBNONL1RN20150430>

<sup>1178</sup>Range of LIFE funding has been expanded, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2014120901\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014120901_en.htm)

<sup>1179</sup>Range of LIFE funding has been expanded, European Commission (Brussels) 9 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2014120901\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014120901_en.htm)

<sup>1180</sup>New Funding under the Natural Capital Financing Facility, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2014121902\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014121902_en.htm)

<sup>1181</sup>Green Climate Fund Welcome German Pledge, Green Climate Fund (Incheon) 25 July 2014. Access: 28 February 2015. [http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/Press/GCF\\_PR\\_07\\_25\\_July\\_2014\\_German\\_Pledge.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Press/GCF_PR_07_25_July_2014_German_Pledge.pdf)

<sup>1182</sup>Spain Announces Contribution to Green Climate Fund, Green Climate Fund (Incheon) 28 November 2014. Access: 28 February 2015.

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/Press/GCF\\_Press\\_Release\\_2014\\_11\\_28\\_Spain\\_pledge.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Press/GCF_Press_Release_2014_11_28_Spain_pledge.pdf)

<sup>1183</sup>Total Pledges nearing 10.2 billion. New Pledges from Peru, Colombia, Austria, Green Climate Fund (Incheon) 10 December 2014. Access: 28 February 2015

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/Press/release\\_GCF\\_2014\\_12\\_10\\_austria\\_pledge.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Press/release_GCF_2014_12_10_austria_pledge.pdf)

The EU and its member states have demonstrated their commitment to improving energy efficiency and environmental protection. Financial investments have been made to encourage the public and private sector in energy-efficient projects and in developing measures to counteract climate-related risks through adaptation.

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

*Analyst: Cindy Ou*