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The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

9 June 2015 to 6 May 2016

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"We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That's why today's outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance."

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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18. Climate Change: Copenhagen Accord

"We reaffirm our strong commitment to the Copenhagen Accord to mobilizing jointly USD100 billion a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, both public and private in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation."

G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

Background

At the G7 Schloss Elmau Summit on 8 June 2015, a Leaders' Declaration was issued reaffirming the need for "urgent and concrete action [to address] climate change."[1113] In order to address the inadequacy and unavailability of funding for decarbonization projects, G7 Leaders have committed to mobilizing USD100 billion by 2020.[1114] Although there have been a number of global advances on climate change, the Fifth Assessment Report issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is particularly crucial; the identification of a global warming target of 2°C acts as the cornerstone for much international environmental action. The 2009 Copenhagen Accord on which this commitment is based calls for "deep cuts in global emissions" in order to make this 2°C warming target.[1115]

Other key developments on climate change include the protocols agreed to during the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21) this December. Based on a maximum average warming of 2°C, COP21 successfully resulted in over 90 countries pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on a rolling basis to meet this target.[1116] On 7 December 2015, the Sustainable Innovation Forum occurred alongside the COP21, aiming to unite business interests and innovation with the emerging need for a greener economy.[1117]

Commitment Features

The need to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to meet global warming targets is at the centre of this commitment. The Leaders' Declaration identifies the need for sufficient funding available to

[1113] Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html
[1114] Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html
[1115] Targets and Actions Under the Copenhagen Accord, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (Online) 2010. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.c2es.org/international/negotiations/cop-15/copenhagen-accord-targets
[1116] COP 21 – What's it all about? United Nations Environment Programme (Paris) 2015. Access date: December 2015. http://www.cop21paris.org/about/cop21/
[1117] 6th Annual Sustainable Innovation Forum, United Nations Environment Programme (Paris) 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.cop21paris.org/

adequately carry out the provisions and goals laid out by the COP21 in December 2015.[1118] Providing funding to ensure that individuals in developing countries have access to climate change insurance, and supporting the development of a renewable African energy sector, are two key priorities.

In terms of funding sources, multilateral development banks as well as the private sector are identified as two primary sources apart from state contributions. The Green Climate Fund, which was created as an arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, is labelled as an integral recipient of funding within the immediate future.[1119]

Members will be evaluated based upon a continuation and extension of their efforts to raise funding for greenhouse gas reduction projects, from both the private and the public sector. Examples of such action could include a formal commitment by the state to contribute a set amount of funding towards global carbon reduction projects, or the development of a public-private partnership which would devote both state and private sector funding towards sustainable energy development.

To achieve full compliance, members must take complete steps to mobilize funding for emissions reduction projects, and follow through with some level of concrete action on the project.

Scoring

−1	Member does not take actions to mobilize any funding for decarbonization projects.
0	Member earmarks an amount for contributions BUT does not take any meaningful action in terms of project implementation
+1	Member commits a level of funding towards decarbonization projects AND follows through with the implementation of the project.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Harrison

Canada: 0

Canada has partially fulfilled its commitment to jointly mobilize USD100 billion by 2020, based upon the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

A report published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Climate Policy Initiative in October 2015 said that joint mobilization efforts from the 2009

Copenhagen Accord have only billion required by 2020.[1120]

On 27 November 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that Canada would contribute CAD2.65 billion over the next five years to combat climate change.[1121]

On 12 December 2015, at the conclusion of the 21st Conference of the Parties, Canada, as well as 195 other countries, negotiated and ratified the Paris Agreement.[1122]

[1118] Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html

[1119] Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access date: 31 December 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html

[1120] Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 Billion Goal Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Climate Policy Initiative.Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/OECD-CPI-Climate-Finance-Report.pdf

[1121] Prime Minister of Canada – Prime Minister Announces Investment in Global Climate Change Action (Online), 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/11/27/prime-minister-announces-investment-global-climate-change-action

[1122] Paris Agreement, European Commission,2015, Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/future/index_en.htm

However, Canada missed the 1 January 2016 deadline to submit a climate change accountability report, citing a need to "streamline" its report with that of the United Nations.[1123]

In addition, Canada has not yet tackled the issue of rising greenhouse gas levels within Canada. In a report released on 27 January 2016, the National Energy Board said that regardless of energy prices within Canada, levels will continue to rise unless the government firmly applies policies designed to counter Canada's emissions.[1124]

Canada therefore receives a score of 0 on its commitment to mobilize funding in alignment with the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Nick Allard

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to follow the Copenhagen Accord to mobilize resources towards greenhouse gas reduction and decarbonization projects.

On 2 June 2015, the French government outlined its new Air Quality Action Plan, which is designed to help reduce air pollution. While the purpose of this plan is not explicitly to reduce greenhouse gas and carbon emissions, it achieves this as well. The plan offers incentives for consumers to invest in lower-emission vehicles like free parking and preferential lanes for owners of less polluting vehicles. The plan also offers subsidies of EUR10, 000 towards the purchase of clean vehicles. In addition, the plan provides a framework for replacing public transit vehicles with low-polluting vehicles, and actively involves municipalities to reduce pollution in urban centres.[1125]

On 22 July 2015, French lawmakers passed an energy law that raises the carbon tax over the course of the next 14 years. It begins with an increase to EUR22/ton from EUR14.50/ton in 2016. This tax then rises to EUR56/ton by 2020 and EUR100/ton by 2030. This law is explicitly intended to facilitate the phasing out of high-carbon emission, and to make carbon price rises visible to the business community.[1126]

On 18 November 2015, the French government established the Energy Transition Act, which included in it the French National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC), which carefully outlines French plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They committed themselves to not only reducing national emissions but also to ensuring that they are not simply exporting their emissions to other countries.[1127] The SNBC uses "carbon budgets" for various sectors of activity, namely transport, housing, industry, agriculture and waste. The SNBC shows that the French government will seek out public-private partnerships to help them to achieve these targets. It also refers to specific changes that the government will implement in each sector that will improve efficiency and reduce emissions.[1128]

[1123] Canada misses deadline for climate accountability report, National Observer,2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.nationalobserver.com/2016/01/25/news/canada-misses-deadline-climate-accountability-report

[1124] Governments must commit to greenhouse gas policies, NEB warns, CBC, 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/neb-urges-more-aggressive-emissions-policies/article28412975/

[1125] Air quality action plan, Government of France (Paris, France) 3 June 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/air-quality-action-plan

[1126] Patel, Tara. "France Passes New Energy Law Quadruples Carbon Price," Bloomberg Business, (23 July 2015). Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-07-23/france-passes-new-energy-law-quadruples-carbon-price

[1127] Stratégie Nationale Bas-Carbone, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Énergie (Paris, France) December 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/15147-2_strategie-bas-carbone_4p_GB-3.pdf

[1128] Adoption of the National Low-Carbon Strategy for Climate, Government of France (Paris, France) 27 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/adoption-of-the-national-low-carbon-strategy-for-climate

On 1 December 2015, the French delegation to 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) committed France to spend EUR2 billion on renewable energy projects in Africa between 2016 and 2020. The initiative will be administered through the African Union.[1129] This is a doubling of funds over previous commitments, and came alongside other commitments related to fighting climate change. This shows that France has committed not only to reducing emissions nationally, but also internationally.

In another international initiative, France also moved forward on its deal with India to develop India's solar industry. The French President and the Indian Prime Minister launched the International Solar Alliance (ISA) alongside COP21 on 30 November 2015. The alliance includes 120 countries and is meant to encourage solar power generation in developing countries.[1130] On 25 January 2016, French President Hollande travelled to India to lay the foundation stone of the future headquarters of the ISA, moving forward on France's commitment to the ISA. He also announced that France would provide EUR300 million to the ISA during the same trip.[1131] This move shows France is not only committing money towards greenhouse gas reduction, but is also making preliminary steps to carrying out those commitments.

Between June 2015 and January 2016, France engaged in several initiatives, including the SNBC to reduce emissions at home and several commitments to help reduce emissions abroad. It has also taken preliminary steps to carry out these initiatives.

France has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: John Nicholson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize USD100 billion towards sustainable environmental development in developing countries according to the Copenhagen Accord of 2009 that was reaffirmed by the G7 Summit in 2015.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) program of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recently published an annual progress report of the USD100 billion funding initiative for developing countries to receive financial support, and outlined Germany's pledge to provide USD1.003 billion.[1132] This is one of the top 5 funding contributions that year and demonstrates Germany's recognition of the importance of this initiative.

The German national government has demonstrated commitment to mobilizing and increasing investments from the private sector; a report by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in partnership with the Federal Ministry on Environment, Nature Conservation, Building, and Nuclear, on national climate finance demonstrates a commitment to directly influence mitigation and adaption measures (for example special loan facilities or climate insurance schemes); and supports other partner countries in designing, implementing, and financing sustainable energy programs for private investments in mitigation methods for decarbonization.[1133]

[1129] France to Invest 2 Billion Euros in Africa Renewables, UNFCCC 1 December 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://newsroom.unfccc.int/financial-flows/france-to-invest-2-billion-euros-in-renewables-in-africa/

[1130] India and France Launch International Solar Energy Alliance at COP21, UNFCCC 30 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://newsroom.unfccc.int/clean-energy/international-solar-energy-alliance-launched-at-cop21/

[1131] "Full Text of Joint Statement Issued by India, France," Hindu, 25 January 2016. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.thehindu.com/news/resources/full-text-of-joint-statement-issued-by-india-france/article8151255.ece

[1132] Climate Funds Update, The Green Climate Fund: Climate Finance Fundamentals, December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10066.pdf

[1133] International Climate Finance: Germany's Contribution, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, November 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/flyer/climate_finance.pdf

In sum, Germany has fully complied with its commitment to participate in jointly funding USD100 billion for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, as demonstrated by its national and international climate financing allocations, and cooperation with the private sector on climate initiatives. Therefore Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Johnston

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to follow through on the 2009 Copenhagen Accord to mobilize resources towards greenhouse gas reduction and decarbonization projects.

On 9 October 2015, the Italian parliament introduced a new piece of legislation that would phase out coal-burning power plants in Italy.[1134] The first 23 to be closed have been selected because of their high pollution and low energy yield. The reasons cited in the legislation are that coal burning is relatively inefficient compared to other forms of energy production, and that it releases not only carbon dioxide, but also other harmful by-products. It also made note that Italy is currently producing energy far above consumption levels, and that the loss of power from closing the plants would not lead to power shortages.[1135]

On 1 December 2015, the Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti (Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport) issued Decree 1 December 2015, n. 219.[1136] N.219 allowed both individual consumers and businesses to convert their conventional gasoline-powered vehicles into electric vehicles. This decree is an important step in reducing carbon emissions by providing a lower-cost alternative to consumers to be able to use electric vehicles without needing to purchase a new vehicle.[1137]

Italy committed to funding and passed into law measures to fund decarbonization. On 28 December 2015, the Italian government passed "la legge 28 dicembre 2015, n.221." In addition to numerous other measures to protect the environment, n.221 included several strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and carbon output. First, it created various amendments to existing legislation to incentivize the movement of power generation from fossil fuels to renewable energy. This includes the introduction of "oil free zones," which are designated geographic areas which will focus on replacing oil and its products with renewable energy. It also imposed higher taxes on garbage incineration, and various measures to encourage people to choose walking or cycling over driving as a means of regular transportation.[1138]

Alongside n.221 the Ministero Dell'Ambiente (Ministry of the Environment) released their emergency program on 30 December 2015 to combat smog and air pollution. The anti-smog protocol focuses mainly on pollution reduction from vehicles. It devotes EUR405 million to bicycle and car sharing, sustainable transport, building electric fueling stations, making public buildings more energy efficient, and renovation of public administration buildings. The protocol also incentivizes bus travel with free buses. This protocol is a

[1134] "Stop alle centrali a carbone colpevoli di metà dei gas serra", Repubblica (Rome, Italy) 9 October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016.
http://www.repubblica.it/ambiente/2015/10/09/news/_stop_alle_centrali_a_carbone_colpevoli_di_meta_dei_gas_serra_-124683710/?ref=search

[1135] "Stop alle centrali a carbone colpevoli di metà dei gas serra", Repubblica (Rome, Italy) 9 October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016.
http://www.repubblica.it/ambiente/2015/10/09/news/_stop_alle_centrali_a_carbone_colpevoli_di_meta_dei_gas_serra_-124683710/?ref=search

[1136] Decreto 1 dicembre 2015, n.219, Gazzetta Ufficiale (Rome, Italy) 1 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016.
http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2016-01-11&atto.codiceRedazionale=15G00232&elenco30giorni=false

[1137] Ambiente e trasporti, in Gazzetta Ufficiale il regolamento per convertire veicoli tradizionali in elettrici, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Rome, Italy) 15 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016.
http://www.governo.it/articolo/ambiente-e-trasporti-gazzetta-ufficiale-il-regolamento-convertire-veicoli-tradizionali

[1138] Collegato ambientale, Commission: VIII Environment (Rome, Italy) 19 January 2016. Access date: 28 January 2016.
http://www.camera.it/leg17/522?tema=collegato_ambientale

clear example that Italy has not only committed money to greenhouse gas reduction, but it has also implemented it in a budget.[1139]

Italy has complied with its commitment to follow through on the 2009 Copenhagen Accord to mobilize resources towards greenhouse gas reduction and decarbonization projects. During the period between June 2015 and January 2016, Italy engaged in various initiatives towards decarbonization and greenhouse gas reduction, including phasing out coal-fired power plants, encouraging alternatives to cars, and other movements towards greater energy efficiency. Italy therefore receives a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: John Nicholson

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to follow through on the 2009 Copenhagen Accord goal of mobilizing USD100 billion towards greenhouse gas reduction and decarbonization projects.

On 26 November 2015, in preparation for 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris, Japan announced that they would be increasing their current funding of climate financing in developing countries from JPY1 trillion to JPY1.3 trillion by 2020.[1140] The money will reportedly go to geothermal generation, railway systems, water-supply systems, and other projects.[1141]

On 12 December 2015, Japan committed to work with 17 other countrieds to develop an international carbon market. It will create a market for carbon credits for companies in all 18 countries to bid and trade. The commitment was a part of the greater Paris climate deal reached 12 December 2015.[1142]

According to Germanwatch and Cliamate Action Network Europe, two climate change think tanks, Japan is among the worst performers in climate protection. Japan was ranked according to five categories: (1) carbon dioxide emissions level; (2) changes in emissions from different sectors; (3) renewable energy; (4) energy efficiency; and (5) climate policy.[1143]

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to follow the Copenhagen Accord to mobilize resources towards greenhouse gas reduction and decarbonization projects. During the period of June 2015–January 2016, Japan made some commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions at home and abroad, but showed little to no signs of actively implementing these commitments in a tangible way. Japan therefore receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: John Nicholson

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to begin the mobilization of funding towards the goal of USD100 billion by 2020, in support of sustainable energy resource implementation in developing countries.

[1139] Riposte "di Sistema" allo smog, Minister Dell'Ambiente e Della Tutela del Territorio e Del Mare (Rome)30 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ministero-regioni-e-comuni-firmano-protocollo-anti-smog
[1140] Japan plans $10.6 Billion in Climate Finance for Developing Nations for 2020, Associated Press, 17 November 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://ajw.asahi.com/article/sci_tech/environment/AJ201511270023
[1141] Japan pledges ¥1.3 trillion yearly to developing nations by 2020 ahead of Paris climate talks, Japan Times, 26 November 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/11/26/national/japan-pledges-%C2%A51-3-trillion-yearly-developing-nations-2020-ahead-paris-climate-talks/#.Vq597JMrKHo
[1142] U.S., Japan, Germany among 18 nations to build carbon markets, Japan Times (London), 14 December 2015. Access date: 27 January 2016. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/12/14/world/u-s-japan-germany-among-18-nations-to-build-carbon-markets/#.Vq6FwZMrKHo
[1143] Japan again among worst performers in climate protection effort index. Japan Times, 11 December 2015. 4 May 2016. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/12/11/national/japan-among-worst-performers-climate-protection-effort-index/#.VyrDTSMrLjA

On 27 September 2015, the Department of Energy and Climate Change of the United Kingdom announced that the federal government had pledged to substantially increasing the total funding for vulnerable and developing countries to combat the issues of climate change as part of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a program of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from which developing countries receive financial support: the UK's money for climate activities will be increased by at least 50 per cent, to a further GBP5.8 billion of funding from April 2016 to March 2021, including at least GBP1.76 billion in 2020, from within the existing budget for official development assistance.[1144]

The GCF published a finance progress update in November 2015 reporting that the United Kingdom has pledged USD1.211 billion thus far.[1145] The Private Sector Facility, of which the United Kingdom has representation on, is the sub-committee of the GCF that provides funding to private actors and "supports activities that especially enable domestic private investment in low carbon and climate resilient approaches," demonstrates its commitment to the funding of programs through the private sector to decarbonize emissions in developing countries.[1146]

The United Kingdom made significant progress on the target of mobilizing funding for climate change in 2014, and expanded upon these efforts throughout 2015. As such, it has fully complied with its commitment to jointly mobilize funding for climate change prevention and adaptation. Therefore, the UK receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Johnston

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, in line with the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

On 3 August 2015, US President Barack Obama and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Gina McCarthy announced that they would release their Clean Power Plan, which will regulate the extent to which manufacturers and power plants in the United States can pollute.[1147] The plan sets out achievable guidelines that seek to lower greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent from 2005 levels.[1148]

Additionally, the US has played a vital role in shaping global climate policy discussions. On 12 December 2015, it was at the forefront of advocacy for the creation of a universal agreement that sets the world on a path towards a low-emission future.[1149] President Obama, at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) held in Paris, stated that he believed it to be of the highest importance that the parties represented at that conference reach an agreement concerning tackling climate change.[1150]

[1144] Finance Boost to Help Protect Developing Countries from Climate Change, Www.gov.uk. Department of Energy and Climate Change, 27 September 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/finance-boost-to-help-protect-developing-countries-from-climate-change

[1145] Climate Funds Update, The Green Climate Fund: Climate Finance Fundamentals (n.d.) Green Climate Fund, December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10066.pdf

[1146] Climate Funds Update, The Green Climate Fund: Climate Finance Fundamentals (n.d.) Green Climate Fund, December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10066.pdf, pg. 6.

[1147] Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2015, Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-existing-power-plants

[1148] Fact Sheet: President Obama to Announce Historic Carbon Pollution Standards for Power Plants, The White House, 3 August 2015, Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/08/03/fact-sheet-president-obama-announce-historic-carbon-pollution-standards

[1149] Paris Update: North America's Role in COP21Climate Negotiations, Council of the Americas,2015, Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.as-coa.org/articles/paris-update-north-americas-role-cop21-climate-negotiations

[1150] Statement by the President on the Paris Climate Agreement, The White House,12 December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/12/12/statement-president-paris-climate-agreement

The resulting agreement reached at COP21 is the first deal of its kind because it not only includes the developed countries of the world, but also the developing countries such as India and China. Their inclusion in these negotiations are crucial given that they are two of the world's largest polluters, yet have not been included in previous discussions.[1151] The Paris Agreement was set to provide a strong foundation on which meaningful climate change policies can be built, around the world.[1152]

Overall, the United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize funding in line with the target of USD100 billion set by the 2009 Copenhagen Accord, because it has taken steps to increase climate financing unilaterally, while also cooperating with other countries to mobilize funding and set greenhouse gas reduction targets. Therefore the United States receives a scores of +1.

Analyst: Nick Allard

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to begin mobilizing USD100 billion towards sustainable environmental development and the lowering of emissions internationally, as was outlined in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

The European Environmental Agency (EEA), a body of the EU which includes some non-EU member states, released a statement in October 2015, months ahead of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris, confirming that the EU members have "collectively lowered their Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 24% overall, decreasing 23% over the period from 1999 to 2014 reaching the lowest levels on record."[1153]

Preceding the COP21 in November 2015, the executive body of the EU, the European Commission, reported that at least 20 per cent of the European Union budget is now scheduled to be spent on climate change action by the year 2020.[1154] This means that at least EUR14 billion, or an average of EUR2 billion per year, of public sector grants will support activities in developing countries between 2014 and 2020.[1155]

A recent report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in partnership with the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) evaluated the international progress on the USD100 billion commitment so far; it demonstrated that the developed countries are well on track to meet their USD100 billion goal, and approximately USD62 billion has been mobilized in 2014 into programs towards sustainable energy development in less developed countries.[1156]

In November 2015, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) released its annual report outlining the pledges developed countries have made equalling over USD10 billion. The GCF was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to provide sustainable climate change response initiatives in developing countries, with nearly half the total number coming from EU members.[1157] The GCF has begun

[1151] Nations Approve Landmark Climate Accord in Paris, New York Times, 13 December 2015, Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/13/world/europe/climate-change-accord-paris.html
[1152] Paris Agreement, European Commission, December 2015, Access date: 28 January 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/future/index_en.htm
[1153] Climate Change: EU Shows Leadership Ahead of Paris with 23% Emissions Cut, European Commission,October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5868_en.htm
[1154] Climate Change: EU Shows Leadership Ahead of Paris with 23% Emissions Cut, European Commission,October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5868_en.htm
[1155] Climate Change: EU Shows Leadership Ahead of Paris with 23% Emissions Cut, European Commission,October 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5868_en.htm
[1156] Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 Billion Goal Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Climate Policy Initiative.Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/OECD-CPI-Climate-Finance-Report.pdf
[1157] Climate Funds Update, The Green Climate Fund: Climate Finance Fundamentals (n.d.) Green Climate Fund, December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10066.pdf

to launch board-approved projects in Malawi, Peru, Senegal, Bangladesh, Eastern Africa and islands in the South Pacific financed by both private and public ventures from the participating countries.[1158]

In sum, the EU has fulfilled its commitment to mobilize funding for the lowering of emissions in line with the 2009 Copenhagen Accord, by investing into concrete projects and setting funding targets for the future. It therefore receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michael Johnston

[1158] Climate Funds Update, The Green Climate Fund: Climate Finance Fundamentals (n.d.) Green Climate Fund, December 2015. Access date: 28 January 2016. http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10066.pdf