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The
G8 Research Group
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presents the

**2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit
Interim Compliance Report**

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13. Climate Change: Climate Finance [150]

Commitment:

“We reiterate our commitment to the developed countries’ goal of mobilising jointly USD100 billion of climate finance per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and are advancing our efforts to continue to improve the transparency of international climate finance flows.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Climate Change

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		-0.11	

Background:

The first commitments to climate change by the G7 were introduced in the 1978 Bonn I and 1980 Venice summits.⁸¹⁵ These negotiations focused on energy security rather than the environment.

Prior to the 2003 Evian Summit, the environment was not the main focus of the commitment on climate change. The Evian Summit discussed sustainable development and sanitation for the first time, but lacked significant political action or follow-up processes to ensure compliance. During the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair declared climate change as “long term the single most important issue we face as a global community.”⁸¹⁶

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the “leading international body for the assessment of climate change.”⁸¹⁷ Created in 1988, the IPCC has provided the G8 with four reports in the past to “provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.”⁸¹⁸

⁸¹⁵ “G8 Impact on International Climate Change Negotiations: Good or bad?” (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2013. http://www.ecologic.eu/download/zeitschriftenartikel/meyer-ohlendorf/g8_impact_on_international_climate_change_negotiations.pdf

⁸¹⁶ “G8 Impact on International Climate Change Negotiations: Good or bad?” (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2013. http://www.ecologic.eu/download/zeitschriftenartikel/meyer-ohlendorf/g8_impact_on_international_climate_change_negotiations.pdf

⁸¹⁷ “IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml#.UqEGXpGEzwI>

⁸¹⁸ “IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change” Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml#.UqEGXpGEzwI>

In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro with the objective to “stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate.

At the Camp David Summit in 2012, G8 leaders recognized that “the development of and universal access to environmentally safe, sustainable, secure, and affordable sources of energy is essential to global economic growth and to their overall efforts to address climate change.”⁸¹⁹ Previous G8 Summits have focused on pursuing a comprehensive energy strategy, the sustainability of renewable resources and reduction of climate pollutants.

Commitment Features:

The commitment is focused on the necessity for all countries to contribute to the mobilization of the combined amount of \$100 billion of climate finance per year by 2020. Any action taken by G8 member countries that contributes to the mobilization of \$100 billion will be viewed as compliance to this section of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not contribute to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance AND does not express intention to do so.
0	Member expresses intention to make a contribution towards the \$100 billion of climate finance BUT does not make this contribution.
+1	Member makes a contribution towards the \$100 billion of climate finance.

Lead Analyst: Christine Jacob

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with its commitment on climate change.

Canada has not taken action to lower greenhouse gas emissions, creating UNFCCC protocols or contributing USD100 billion towards climate finance. Thus, Canada has received a score of -1.

Analyst: Sangeethai Sivan

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, create United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change legal protocols that could be implemented with force in 2020 and contribute to the mobilization of USD100 billion for climate finance.

On 9 October 2013, the board of the Green Climate Fund met in Paris to help developing countries adapt to climate change and reduce emissions.⁸²⁰ For France, EUR 110 million were attributed to the fund for 2014 and 2015 under the draft 2013 finance law initially.⁸²¹ The French

⁸¹⁹ “The White House: Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on Energy and Climate Change.” (Washington) May 2012. Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/19/fact-sheet-g-8-action-energy-and-climate-change>

⁸²⁰ Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

⁸²¹ Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

contribution was to be derived from the country's tax on financial transactions, 10 per cent of which was to be repaid to the development aid budget.⁸²²

On 11 September 2013, French lead climate negotiator Paul Watkinson confirmed the country's main development agency had allocated EUR 2 billion a year towards climate mitigation and adaptation projects up to 2015 and put at least 50 per cent of their resources towards climate activities.⁸²³

France has partially complied with its commitment to climate change. France has contributed to the mobilization of USD100 billion for climate finance but has yet to disburse the funds. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to contribute to the USD100 billion for climate finance. Germany has made significant efforts in reducing greenhouse emissions by contributing EUR 12 million to a program supporting pioneer regions that have reduced deforestation.⁸²⁴ In total, Germany has provided EUR 56 million to support forest protection measures that demonstrably contribute to reducing emissions.

Germany has also contributed to the mobilization of USD100 billion necessary for climate finance. At the 2013 United Nations climate change conference held in Warsaw, Poland, Germany pledged to contribute to the Green Climate Fund, a fund associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) founded to promote efforts combatting climate change.⁸²⁵ In addition, Germany has contributed USD40 million to the Adaptation Fund, an international fund that finances programs aimed at helping developing countries adapt to the effects of climate change.⁸²⁶

Germany has also taken action to create UNFCCC legal protocol. At the 2013 United Nations climate change conference in Warsaw, Germany also contributed to efforts to create a UNFCCC

⁸²² Green Climate Fund meets amid cash problems, EurActiv (Brussels) 4 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/meeting-green-fund-amid-failure-news-530927>.

⁸²³ \$40 million boost for Green Climate Fund from South Korea, Climate Action; UNEP (London) 11 September 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. http://www.climateactionprogramme.org/news/40_million_boost_for_green_climate_fund_from_south_korea/.

⁸²⁴ Germany Increases Its Commitment To Forest Protection, International Climate Initiative (Berlin) 22 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/nc/media-centre/news-archive/news-detail/article/germany-increases-its-commitment-to-forest-protection/?cHash=5da88829cb0a448a68b7177937ff932a>

⁸²⁵ U.N Launches Green Climate Fund With Little in Its Coffers, Reuters UK (London) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2013/12/04/uk-korea-climate-idUKBRE9B308E20131204>

⁸²⁶ Climate Change Conference in Warsaw concluded, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Berlin). 23 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.bmu.de/en/bmu/press-and-speeches/current-press-releases/detailansicht-en/artikel/klimakonferenz-in-warschau-beendet/>

legal protocol, scheduled to be agreed upon in 2015 during the upcoming Paris conference and implemented by 2020.⁸²⁷

Germany has fully complied with the commitment of lowering its emissions, assisting in the creation of UNFCCC legal protocol, and contributing to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance and as a result receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to climate change.

Italy has not contributed to the mobilization of USD 100 billion for climate finance, has not taken action to lower its greenhouse gas emissions, and has not assisted in the creation of UNFCCC legal protocol. Because of its non-compliance, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Stephanie Lim

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to climate change.

Japan has taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. On 22 August 2013, Japan launched its Joint Crediting Mechanism, aimed at assisting developing countries reduce carbon emissions by providing them with low-carbon technologies as well as facilitating global action for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.⁸²⁸

On 1 November 2013, Japan's Ministry of Environment endorsed a "co-benefits" approach to climate change.⁸²⁹ Japan is publicly promoting this approach, which aims to alleviate environmental pollution and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and is hoping to collaborate more with Asian countries as the main partners towards the promotion of this approach.⁸³⁰

On 15 November 2013, at the Warsaw Climate Change conference, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga announced that in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear disaster Japan would decrease its greenhouse gas emission reduction target from 25 per cent below 2005 levels to 3.8 per cent by the year 2020.⁸³¹

⁸²⁷ Warsaw Climate Conference: Agreement Reached in Added Time, Umweltbundesamt (Berlin). 23 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/warsaw-climate-conference-agreement-reached-in>

⁸²⁸ Japan Launches Joint Crediting Mechanism, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Tokyo) 22 August 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/japan-launches-joint-crediting-mechanism/>

⁸²⁹ A Co-Benefits Approach to GHG Emissions Reduction, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 01 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20131213-80.pdf>

⁸³⁰ A Co-Benefits Approach to GHG Emissions Reduction, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 01 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/docs/files/20131213-80.pdf>

⁸³¹ Warsaw Climate Change Conference: Japan Dials Back on Emission Reduction Targets, The Economic Times (Warsaw) 16 November 2013. Date of Access: 22 December 2013. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2013-11-16/news/44138189_1_emission-reduction-reduction-target-fukushima

Japan has taken action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but has not made a contribution towards the USD 100 billion goal. Japan is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Rija Rasoul

Russia: -1

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

On 30 September 2013, Russian President signed Executive Order on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions,⁸³² which defined the level of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Russia at 25% by 2020.⁸³³

However, no information on Russia's contribution to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance or its intention to do so has been registered.

Russia has made no contribution to the \$100 billion necessary for climate finance during the monitoring period. Thus, it receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment towards climate change finance.

On 22 November 2013, The United Kingdom released a Carbon Market Finance Case Study that stated the United Kingdom was contributing GBP 50 million towards developing access to carbon market finance in Sub-Saharan African countries between 2013 and 2025.⁸³⁴ The United Kingdom also announced that it would contribute GBR49 million to the World Bank's Carbon Initiative for Development, intended to invest in low-carbon technologies at the communal or household level.⁸³⁵

On 10 October 2013, the United Kingdom announced that it was expected to be on track to reduce gas emissions by 34 per cent by 2020 as a result of active attempts by the government.⁸³⁶ The United Kingdom also noted its commitment towards encouraging tighter 2020 emissions

⁸³² Executive Order on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, President of Russia 1 October 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/6090>.

⁸³³ Executive Order on reducing greenhouse gas emissions signed, President of Russia 1 October 2013. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/19344>.

⁸³⁴ Carbon Market Finance (CMF), Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/carbon-market-finance-cmf>.

⁸³⁵ Carbon Market Finance (CMF), Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/carbon-market-finance-cmf>.

⁸³⁶ Government responds to committee on climate change and delivers record investment in energy infrastructure by 2020, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-responds-to-committee-on-climate-change-and-delivers-record-investment-in-energy-infrastructure-by-2020>.

targets throughout the European Union at large, a stance the United Kingdom has held since July 2013.^{837,838}

The United Kingdom has both actively attempted to lower its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and has promised to contribute funds towards the USD100 billion meant for climate change finance. However, no money has been disbursed yet. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Guillaume Lacombe-Kishibe

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

President Barack Obama has directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to work closely with states, industry and other stakeholders to establish carbon pollution standards for both new and existing power plants from 2013 to 2016.⁸³⁹ On 1 November 2013, President Obama signed an Executive Order, which created the Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience, which would work with the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force.⁸⁴⁰

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to climate change. It has taken action to lower its emissions, though it has not contributed to the mobilization of USD100 billion. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sohyeoun Joung

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mitigate the effects of climate change by taking steps towards lowering emissions and making a contribution towards the USD 100 billion necessary for climate finance.

The European Union has taken measures to lower greenhouse gas emissions. On 3 July 2013, the European Commission approved the investment of EUR 281.4 million in 248 new projects in the

⁸³⁷ Government responds to committee on climate change and delivers record investment in energy infrastructure by 2020, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-responds-to-committee-on-climate-change-and-delivers-record-investment-in-energy-infrastructure-by-2020>.

⁸³⁸ Response to the European Commission's consultation on the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework, Department of Energy & Climate Change (London) 22 November 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/response-to-the-european-commissions-consultation-on-the-eus-2030-climate-and-energy-framework>.

⁸³⁹ Progress Report on Joint Efforts To Mobilize Climate Finance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 24 October 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/other/2013/215831.htm>.

⁸⁴⁰ Executive Order — Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change, White House (Washington) 1 November 2013. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/01/executive-order-preparing-united-states-impacts-climate-change>.

fields of climate change and environmental policy, many of which will have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions.⁸⁴¹

The European Union has taken action to mobilize the USD 100 billion necessary for climate finance. On 19 November 2013, the EU announced that at least 20 per cent of the new 2014-2020 budget would be dedicated towards climate-related projects and policies.⁸⁴² The new budget allows the EU to invest up to EUR 960 billion by 2020, which contributes to the EU's collective effort to contribute to the USD 100 billion goal.⁸⁴³

On 18 December 2013, the Committee of Permanent Representatives in the European Union unanimously supported a proposal to significantly reduce emissions of dangerous greenhouse gases.⁸⁴⁴ The agreement aims to reduce fluorinated gas emissions in the EU by two thirds by the year 2030, and will simultaneously stimulate technological innovation, green jobs, and growth.⁸⁴⁵

By taking steps to lower greenhouse gas emissions, and for contributing to the USD 100 billion goal needed for climate finance, the European Union has shown full compliance and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Rija Rasoul

⁸⁴¹ Commission Invests €281.4 Million in New Environment and Climate Projects, European Commission (Brussels) 3 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013070301_en.htm.

⁸⁴² An EU Budget for Low Carbon Growth, European Commission (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/docs/pr_2013_11_19_en.pdf.

⁸⁴³ An EU Budget for Low Carbon Growth, European Commission (Warsaw) 19 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/headlines/docs/pr_2013_11_19_en.pdf.

⁸⁴⁴ European Commissioner Connie Hedegaard Welcomes Major Step Forward, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1183_en.htm.

⁸⁴⁵ European Commissioner Connie Hedegaard Welcomes Major Step Forward, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1183_en.htm.