



Climate  
Transparency



# Partners and Strategy Workshop 2016

24 – 25 February 2016

Hosted by:

HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform, Allianz Forum, Pariser Platz 6, 10117 Berlin /  
Germany

## Report

This report sums up the main discussion points, recommendations and outcomes of the Climate Transparency Partners and Strategy Workshop that took place from 24 to 25 February 2016 in Berlin.

Version: 4 April 2016



Climate  
Transparency



NEW  
CLIMATE  
INSTITUTE





Climate  
Transparency



NEW  
CLIMATE  
INSTITUTE



## Table of Content

<b>A. About Climate Transparency .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>B. About the Workshop.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>C. Updated 3-Year Plan .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1. Updated Theory of Change .....	9
2. Updated work streams for 2016 – 2018.....	12
WORK STREAM 1: G20 Composite Picture Report.....	14
WORK STREAM 2: Enhanced Mitigation Index.....	16
WORK STREAM 3: G20 Advocacy .....	17
WORK STREAM 4: UNFCCC Transparency Framework.....	17
WORK STREAM 5: National Engagement .....	19
3. Management of the Consortium.....	19
<b>D. Inputs on the Strategy and Work Plan of Climate Transparency.....</b>	<b>21</b>
1. G20 Composite Picture Report.....	21
1.1. Climate Mitigation .....	21
1.2. Climate Finance .....	21
1.3. Enabling Conditions.....	23
2. Enhanced Mitigation Index.....	25
3. G20 and Climate Transparency .....	26
4. UNFCCC Transparency Framework .....	28
5. National Engagement .....	29
6. Inputs from the Financial Sector .....	30
<b>E. Main Conclusions.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: Agenda .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: List of Participants.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>APPENDIX III: Speech by Ambassador Philippe Etienne.....</b>	<b>38</b>

## A. About Climate Transparency

A warming planet is an environmental challenge and a threat to humanity, with the poor the hardest hit. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has warned of the extreme risks to future human wellbeing resulting from a rise in temperature above 2°C.

To mitigate the harmful consequences of global warming, a rapid decarbonisation of economies through more ambitious climate action by countries is urgently needed.

In the Paris Agreement countries pledged nationally determined contributions to the global effort.

Within this framework, a key element is a transparent monitoring system to assess these pledges and actions.

Simple, independent and credible assessment and monitoring tools are necessary for the official UNFCCC process, for countries, the private sector and non-state actors.

This would not only stimulate international and national debate, but also be vital for giving signals to shift investments to support the new momentum provided by the Paris Agreement.

For this transformation process governmental leadership is key to facilitate a market breakthrough of zero carbon technologies and process. Here, the G20 is the most important group of countries. However, transparency on climate action that would increase awareness and peer pressure is still missing in the political arena.

G20 leadership would also strengthen and deepen the emerging post-Paris transparency framework.

**Climate Transparency is an open global consortium with a shared mission to stimulate a 'race to the top' in climate action through enhanced transparency.**

Transparency is strengthened in a two-level approach:

- **Increasing the credibility of climate assessments:** By bringing together the most authoritative climate assessments as well as knowledge and expertise of stakeholders from different fields, a credible, comprehensive and comparable picture on G20 country climate performance is established on an annual basis. This Composite Picture includes easy-to-use information on all major areas such as mitigation and climate finance. At the same time, the Composite Picture boosts relevance, reach and impact of individual assessments.
- **Enhancing the impact of climate assessments:** By directly conveying vital information to those actors who are central for climate but for whom climate is not always a central concern, awareness and peer pressure is increased among policy-makers in governments and influencers from civil society and the financial sector on a national and international level.

Therewith, Climate Transparency seeks to support the shift investments towards zero carbon technologies.

Climate Transparency was co-founded under the leadership of Peter Eigen (Founder of Transparency International) and Alvaro Umaña (former Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica Costa Rica) in late 2014.

Gerd Leipold (former Executive Director of Greenpeace International) serves as Program Director.

Since its inception, Climate Transparency has produced a Composite Picture Report for the G20 meeting in Turkey in 2015 as well as conducted a country workshop in Mexico.

## B. About the Workshop

The Partners and Strategy Workshop 2016 on 24 – 25 February in Berlin brought together more than 30 representatives from civil society, the financial sector, governments and foundations to discuss how transparency could stimulate faster decarbonization.

The participants from where invited to the two-day event to

- ✓ Analyse the external environment after the Paris Agreement;
- ✓ Review and update the 3-year strategy incl. Theory of Change;
- ✓ Identify ways of enhancing the composite picture of G20 countries by including climate finance, enabling conditions and enhanced mitigation index;
- ✓ Agree co-operation and co-ordination of Climate Transparency; and
- ✓ Explore resourcing of Climate Transparency.

Representatives from Active Philanthropy, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Brown University, Climate Analytics, ClimateWorks, the European Climate Foundation, the French Embassy in Germany, the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (DDRI), KR Foundation, Mirova – Responsible Investing, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Renmin University, Stiftung Mercator, Transparency International, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Bank Group and 2° Investing Initiative followed the invitation.

*During the first day of the workshop*, it was discussed how Climate Transparency contributes to enhance transparency in climate action. Based on the existing G20 Report for the Summit in Turkey in 2015, participants elaborated on how the current Composite Picture could be improved by including climate finance and enabling factors. Also, the need to include further partners into the Consortium was emphasized. Based on this, a more formalized way of working together in the upcoming years in order for the Consortium to reach its full potential for impact was presented and discussed.

*On the second day of the workshop*, it was discussed how to increase the impact of transparency on a national and international level by informing policy-makers in governments and empowering influencers from civil society and the financial sector. H.E. Philippe Étienne, the French Ambassador to Germany, addressed the audience and spoke about the significance of the Paris Agreement and the required follow-up<sup>1</sup>. Subsequently, representatives from various sectors presented their views on the need for increased transparency on climate action and how provided information could be drivers of change.

---

<sup>1</sup> The speech of Ambassador Philippe Étienne can be found in APPENDIX III.

***This report is structured as follows:** First, Section C both describes both the underlying Theory of Change of Climate Transparency and provides an overview on the revised Work Plan for 2016 – 2018, as has been presented and discussed during the workshop. This revised version incorporates the feedback from the workshop. Second, Section D sums up the input from experts and participants as well as the insights from representatives of the financial sector. Third, Section E lists the main conclusions. The appendix contains the agenda and a list of participants.*



### c. Updated 3-Year Plan

This section contains the updated version of the Theory of Change and the 5 Work Streams of the 3-year Strategy (2016 – 2018) of Climate Transparency, based on the discussions with all participants and the received inputs during the workshop.

#### 1. Updated Theory of Change

A fast decarbonisation of the world economy is necessary to keep the rise in global temperature well below 2 degrees Celsius. This transformation will require leadership by governments to facilitate a market breakthrough of zero carbon technologies and processes. By providing credible, comparable and comprehensive information on climate action through climate assessments, Climate Transparency wants to stimulate a race to the top in climate action.

#### Fast decarbonisation through climate assessments



##### **VISION:**

**Fast decarbonization of economies so that global temperature increase remains below 1.5 / 2 degree C.**

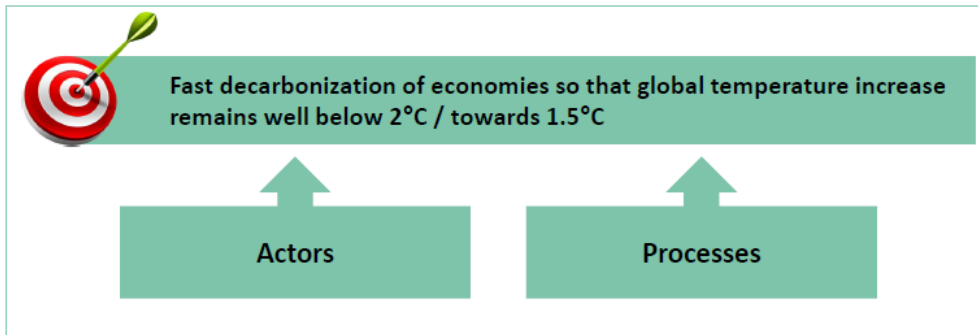
##### **MISSION:**

**By providing credible, comparable, comprehensive information on climate action through climate assessments, Climate Transparency empowers decision makers from government, influencers from civil society and market participants from financial sector to stimulate a race to the top in climate action towards the 1.5 / 2 degree C targets.**

Climate Transparency has identified **three political arenas** that are crucial in this respect:

- The transparency framework of the Paris Agreement;
- The G20;
- National political debate and action.

Fast decarbonization  
through climate assessments



Articles 13 and 14 of the **Paris Agreement** mandate the development of a **transparency framework for action and support**. Article 13 is to check progress with countries' intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and adaptation actions and to provide clarity on support provided and received. The global stocktake under Article 14 is to ensure whether national contributions add up to remain well below the 2 degrees Celsius limit. This transparency framework will be a reference point for domestic political action. Its development can be expected to be a slow and contentious process that will have substantial and desired flexibility; it will rather offer guidance than a prescriptive direction for countries.

Climate is not yet a key concern for the G20. The G20 has, however, shown that it can play an influential and effective role in global financial governance. Climate change as a global issue with huge ramifications for the economy offers itself as a topic for a **leadership role of the G20**. If the G20 gave climate change more attention, it could play an important role in climate governance: Not only by taking up a co-ordinating role in identifying climate issues and giving advice and direction to international institutions, but also by being instrumental in mainstreaming climate in financial and economic governance. Compared to the UNFCCC the G20 are a fast and nimble group, which can complement and strengthen the broader and more inclusive role of the UNFCCC.

**National political debate and action** are crucial for the implementation of decarbonisation policies and market breakthrough of low carbon technologies. Political will of governments is necessary for that purpose. This will be influenced by the framework provided by the

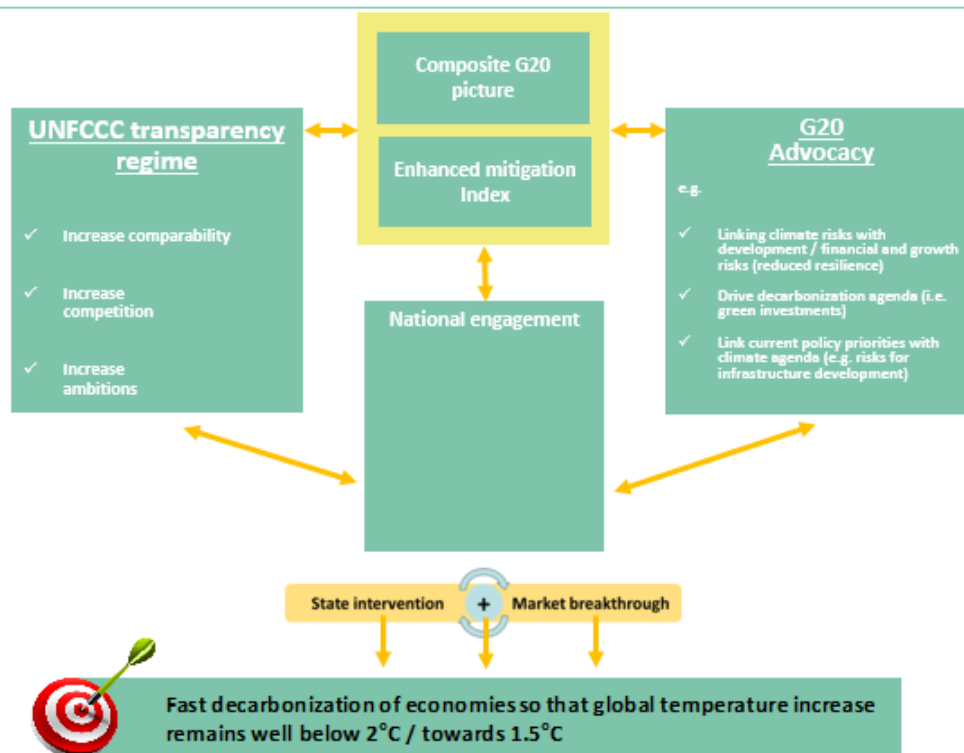
UNFCCC - but even stronger through stakeholders pushing for more ambitious action and the success of decarbonisation technologies.

Climate Transparency can be effective in all three political arenas:

- **The transparency framework of the Paris Agreement:** The work program of Climate Transparency mirrors the mandate of Article 13 and 14. By developing and adapting its output in relation to the UNFCCC, Climate Transparency can speed up, deepen and frame the development of the transparency framework of the UNFCCC.
- **The G20:** The G20 countries are central for addressing climate change, but climate governance is not yet a central concern for the G20 deliberations. The credible, comparable and comprehensive information provided by Climate Transparency is tailor-made for the actors in the G20. This will help to convince them to making climate change a priority and working towards the mainstreaming of climate risks and opportunities in financial governance.
- **National political debate and action:** Stakeholders and experts in the national debate are most effective in influencing governments. They benefit from information that allows to judge how the own country performs in comparison to peer countries and whether national contributions are sufficient for the global goal of staying well below 2 degrees Celsius. Governments in turn are sensitive to their international reputation.

In short, Climate Transparency will have impact through a stronger transparency framework, enhanced global political leadership, which will strengthen domestic action and regulation towards decarbonisation and a mainstreaming of climate risks and objectives in the financial sector. The combination of governmental action and recognised and integrated risks will lead to a shift in investments towards a low carbon economy.

## Three interrelated political arenas for having impact



## 2. Updated work streams for 2016 – 2018

In 2015, Climate Transparency published its first G20 Report, which gave a Composite Picture of climate mitigation actions and plans for the future as expressed by the INDCs.

Based on this work, in 2016, Climate Transparency aims to add enabling conditions and an overview of public climate finance to its 'G20 Composite Picture'. It will also enhance the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) by reviewing the methodology for energy efficiency as well as including indicators for enabling conditions and the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) assessments of INDCs.

In 2017, Climate Transparency aims to add assessments of climate adaptation and indices for climate finance.

In 2018, Climate Transparency aims to further developed its G20 Composite Picture Report and an index for climate adaptation, eventually offering the full picture of climate action by G20 countries.

From 2016 to 2018, five interrelated work streams will be pursued to enhance transparency in climate action through an insider-outsider strategy (pending approval of funding):

Work stream 1: **Composite G20 Picture**

Work stream 2: **Enhanced Mitigation Index**

Work stream 3: **G20 Advocacy**

Work stream 4: **UNFCCC Transparency Framework**

Work stream 5: **National Engagement**

The work streams ‘Composite G20 Picture’ and ‘Enhanced Mitigation Index’ will increase the credibility of climate assessments. The work streams ‘G20 Advocacy’, ‘UNFCCC Transparency Framework’ and ‘National Engagement’ have the objective to enhance the impact of the assessments.

Overview on the works streams for 2016 – 2018

	Objective	Outcomes Impact
<b>WORK STREAM 1:</b> <b>G20 Composite Picture Report</b>	Establish a credible and comprehensive picture of climate action covering climate mitigation, enabling factors, climate finance and – from 2017 onwards - adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influencers and decision makers in G20 countries are more knowledgeable and motivated to engage in climate action.</li> <li>• A stronger transparency framework in the UNFCCC that leads to more competition due to better comparability.</li> <li>• Authoritative reference about climate risks and opportunities for the financial sector.</li> <li>• Shift to low carbon investments through domestic and international regulation.</li> </ul>
<b>WORK STREAM 2:</b> <b>Enhanced Mitigation Index</b>	Enhancing the CCPI mitigation index for a more comprehensive picture of past, present and future mitigation performance to adapt the index to the post-Paris reality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved transparency about emissions and climate finance.</li> <li>• More public pressure on decision makers.</li> <li>• Empowered national and international NGOs.</li> <li>• Higher priority for climate in the G20.</li> <li>• Stronger national climate policy frameworks.</li> </ul>
<b>WORK STREAM 3:</b> <b>G20 Advocacy</b>	Direct communication of credible climate assessments tailored to increase the importance of climate action on the G20 agenda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness among G20 influencers and decision makers of the importance of climate action for sustainable development and improved resilience.</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of climate in financial governance.</li> </ul>
<b>WORK STREAM 4:</b> <b>UNFCCC Transparency</b>	Speed up the development of a transparency framework in the UNFCCC and make it stronger and deeper.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global knowledge and impact network for driving more climate action (G20+).</li> <li>• Increased domestic knowledge of and willingness and capacity for climate action.</li> </ul>
<b>WORK STREAM 5:</b> <b>National Engagement</b>	Provide a reference point for domestic stakeholders and empower national experts and NGOs to work towards higher ambition in their respective countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global knowledge and impact network for driving more ambitious climate action</li> <li>• Increased knowledge, willingness and capacity for climate action</li> </ul>

### WORK STREAM 1: G20 Composite Picture Report

Climate Transparency seeks to establish a credible, succinct and transparent picture of climate action based on existing indices as well as new primary data.<sup>2</sup> The objective is to fill in the current gap of a missing globally accepted source of easily accessible and complete information on climate action covering mitigation, enabling factors, finance and adaptation.

The current G20 Report will be updated, complemented and extended on an annual basis with the result of a finalized credible Composite Picture of climate action of the G20 countries. Its format will be developed and adapted in relation to the UNFCCC transparency framework so that it can help speeding up and improving the quality of this official process.

The G20 Report will be used to incentivize a ‘race to the top’ in climate action, especially in the G20 countries and it will be the basis for all communication activities of Climate Transparency. In particular, it will

- Strive to be a reference point for the emerging UNFCCC transparency framework.
- Increase the importance of climate action in the G20 (see separate work stream).
- Stimulate debate and peer pressure through national engagement (see separate work stream).
- Increase awareness among influencers and policy makers from various fields on status and relevance of climate action.

The G20 Report will be based on existing work of partners and data providers of Climate Transparency, as well as draw on up-to-date developments within the UNFCCC transparency framework and the G20 process.

Over the years, the scope of the G20 Composite Picture will be widened. The 2015 report focused on mitigation only. The 2016 version will also include enabling conditions and climate finance. Subsequently, adaptation will be added.

Enabling conditions are essential for the transition to a low carbon, resilient economy. These conditions include the general institutional set-up to deal with climate change, investment conditions for mitigation and adaptation projects and measures, as well as sectoral factors, e.g. absence of monopolies in the electricity sector. Currently these enabling conditions are only partially documented and assessed. The ambition is to include enabling conditions to provide a more comprehensive picture.

The G20 Report in 2016 will also begin to cover the first elements of climate finance.

---

<sup>2</sup> Once all indicators of climate mitigation, enabling factors, climate finance and adaptation are finalized, country performances with respect to this Composite Picture can be compared over time.

## WORK STREAM 2: Enhanced Mitigation Index

Developing and establishing a monitoring system for mitigation ambition and action of the countries that are parties to the Paris Agreement is one of the most important post-Paris tasks for the UNFCCC and the global climate community. Equally important though is the establishment of simple, transparent and independent monitoring tools, accompanying the UNFCCC process and portraying ambitions, actions and pathways of countries. This is particularly important to identify which countries are on track to keep up to own promises as well as to their fair share for staying well below the 2 degrees Celsius limit. A mitigation index is a simple, yet powerful tool to stimulate the national debate, provide arguments for NGOs and experts and raise ambition as countries aim to protect their reputation. Climate Transparency brings together the most important and effective mitigation monitoring tools.

The first report of Climate Transparency, “G20 – A Turning Point”, developed a joint picture of the G20’s mitigation performance and the adequacy of the plans for the future. This was based, first, on the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), which for the last eleven years has provided transparency on the climate protection performance of the 58 biggest global emitters and, second, on the detailed analysis of countries’ INDCs conducted by the Climate Action Tracker (CAT).<sup>3</sup>

The Paris Agreement has raised the bar for transparency in climate action, creating the need for the adaption of those indices to the higher demands on monitoring tools. Until now, the CCPI is measuring countries’ performances in five categories: Emissions Level, Emissions Trends, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energies and (national and international) Climate Policy. In order to adapt the indices to the post-Paris reality, the following methodological modifications will be considered:

- An inclusion of an evaluation of the country's Intended National Determined Contribution (INDCs), including its conformity with the well below 2 degrees Celsius limit, and whether the country is on a path to reach it.
- An inclusion of enabling factors to identify transformational policies. For that purpose, a detailed evaluation of national policies regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency will be conducted.
- A revision of the energy efficiency assessment in the CCPI methodology.
- The use of more recent data to have more impact on the ongoing debate.
- A reward system for extraordinary ambition and action for countries that are overachieving their INDCs or are building innovative frontrunner coalitions.

---

<sup>3</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.climate-transparency.org/g20-climateperformance>



### WORK STREAM 3: G20 Advocacy

The G20 are probably the most relevant informal global policy forum, having created already substantial “soft laws” to deal with financial instabilities and global financial governance. The G20 has the potential to become a very important and dynamic platform for increasing ambition of climate action. Hence, the objective of this work stream is to increase the importance of climate action on the G20 agenda.

The G20 and its affiliated groups have so far not given climate a high priority – economic growth and financial stability are the main concerns. Fast decarbonisation, however, requires that climate is mainstreamed in financial governance. The host countries of the next two G20 summits, China and Germany, have both expressed an interest to give sustainability, green investments and climate a higher priority within the G20. Therefore, a special focus of this work stream will be on China (G20 Host 2016) and Germany (G20 Host 2017). The activities will involve regular updates and tailored communication of G20 Climate Performance for annual G20 events.

The communication will be targeted at various G20 policy groups (B20 - business, C20 – civil society, L20 - labour, T20 – think tanks) and decision-makers. The type of information by Climate Transparency is tailor-made for the G20 and affiliated groups. These groups are important for climate change, but climate governance is not their central concern. Credible, comprehensive and comparable information can shift this dynamic and make climate change a higher priority.

Within the field of G20 Advocacy, Climate Transparency can build on experiences, networks and on-going efforts of its partners. Synergies will be created regarding existing work on national decarbonisation strategies of G20 member states and cooperation with important local partners in China.

### WORK STREAM 4: UNFCCC Transparency Framework

The Paris Agreement commissions the establishment of a transparency framework, mostly through the Articles 13 and 14. These articles foresee the monitoring, reporting and verification of countries’ climate actions. In the new architecture of the climate treaty in which countries independently declare their contributions (NDCs), such a framework is particularly important - it makes the NDCs comparable and allows adding up to check whether the world is on track to reach the well below 2 degrees Celsius target.

The development of the framework will be a long process, where procedural considerations can mask differences of interest, can be used to delay the process and weaken the outcome. The quality of that transparency framework, however, is crucial for the overall target to be achieved.

The transparency framework will over time have an influence on investments in two ways: It will require national political action to support decarbonisation. And by facilitating comparisons between countries and sectors it will make climate risks more tangible, be reflected in the ratings of countries, the governance of financial institutions and the balance sheets of companies.

Closely working with negotiators and observers in the process, Climate Transparency will monitor the development of the UNFCCC transparency framework and tailor its products so that they reflect and frame the internal debate.

In close co-operation with groups working inside the UNFCCC, negotiators and experts, Climate Transparency will

- Influence the format, concepts and contents of the developing transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, in close co-operation with NGOs (ideally the World Resource Institute) working inside the convention through assessments that both anticipate and reference the transparency framework.
- Strengthen the hand of progressive negotiators by the normative power of existing assessments.
- Reach out through direct communication to G20 politicians and negotiators for the G20 to take a proactive position on measuring, reporting and verification (MRV).
- Provide NGOs and experts with salient assessments to inform and influence national delegations to the UNFCCC and the G20.

In a nutshell, through its activities Climate Transparency strengthens the transparency framework of the UNFCCC and stimulates the G20 to take on a leadership role in climate action. This will in turn speed up and strengthen the emerging transparency framework.

### WORK STREAM 5: National Engagement

National debate and action will be crucial for the implementation of decarbonisation. The transparency framework will give guidance for national action – but real drive for change has to come from national governments, experts and civil society.

Credible comparisons with peer countries can provide a strong impetus for increased ambition: It leads to learnings and competition and it provides a reference to stakeholders, who demand more action. Workshops with local experts, politicians and media that will be conducted in G20 countries and emerging economies (further referred to as G20+) can serve this purpose. These will also help to create a network of experts that provides insights to and in turn receive support from Climate Transparency.

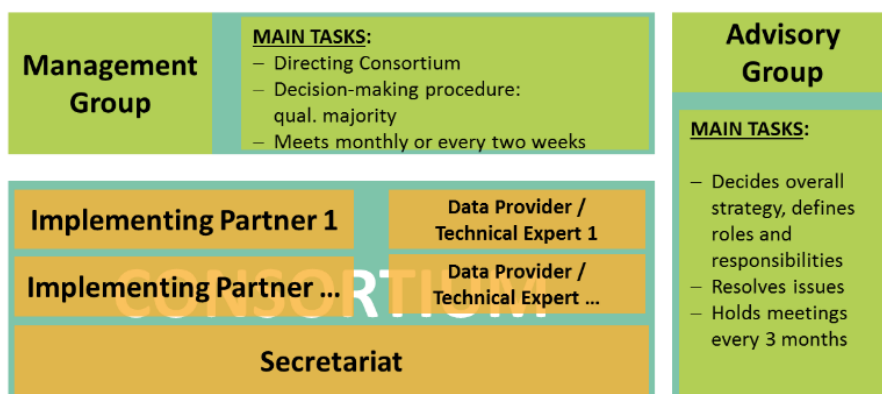
The country workshops will preliminary draw on the G20 Composite Picture Report (work stream 1) as well as existing comparative assessments by Partners and Data Providers of Climate Transparency (e.g. CCPI and CAT assessments). If needed, the G20 Composite Picture framework will be applied to a non-G20 country.

To improve its support function and broaden its legitimacy and expertise, Climate Transparency is in the process of accommodating partners from Asia, Latin America and Africa.

### 3. Management of the Consortium

The workshop also served to present the governance system of Climate Transparency. This is particularly important as Climate Transparency is seeking to extent the Consortium.

The Management Group and the Advisory Group are the two main bodies of this governance system:



The governance system distinguishes between four different types of Partners:

- **Implementing Partners** lead on particular activities such as conducting capacity building on national level, provide technical input, support the overall work of the consortium and give strategic advice. Implementing Partners are part of the Management Group.
- **Data Providers** contribute data mainly in the areas of climate mitigation, climate finance, adaptation and enabling factors and provide technical advice. Data Providers are observers to the Management Group.
- **Sponsors** guide the general strategic and management framework and provide financial support to the Secretariat and Implementing Partners.
- **Observers** provide general feedback on Climate Transparency's work but are not directly involved in Climate Transparency's decision making process and work programs.

The members of the Advisory Group are the Co-Chairs, the World Bank Group, major Funders and representatives of the management group.

The Secretariat coordinates work streams, internal and external communication as well as fundraising.

This governance system of the Consortium

- Ensures credibility and authority of the Consortium;
- Is inclusive, allows for new partners with different degrees of involvement and input; and
- Allows for effective decision-making and fast movement while representing all partners.

## D. Inputs on the Strategy and Work Plan of Climate Transparency

This section sums up the input from the workshop on the strategy and work plan of Climate Transparency.

### 1. G20 Composite Picture Report

With mitigation being a key element of global climate protection, the first G20 Composite Picture report focused on climate action in this field. Climate Transparency seeks to enhance the framework of the Composite Picture for the G20 meeting in China in 2016 through information on climate finance and potentially so-called ‘enabling factors’. The following sections summarize the input by the experts on the existing and new elements to evaluate climate action.

#### 1.1. Climate Mitigation

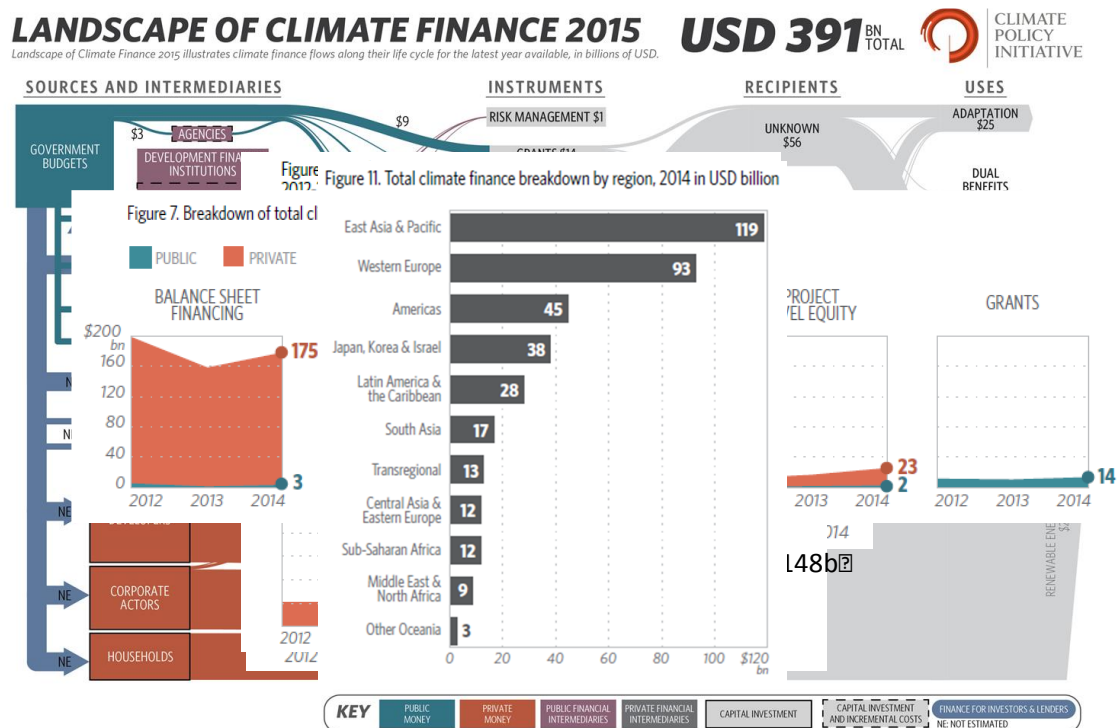
The workshop consensually confirmed the necessity of the focus on mitigation in the assessments of the G20 report. An on-going challenge is considered the timeliness of comparable data. The new reporting framework that the UNFCCC is developing might mark progress in this regard. To complete this picture and the analysis of climate protection performance, other topics, such as climate finance, enabling conditions and adaptation should complete the picture in the mid-term and long-term.

#### 1.2. Climate Finance

In his presentation “Tracking and Reporting Climate Finance”, Eduardo Ferreira, Senior Financial Specialist at the World Bank, gave an overview of existing efforts of climate finance assessments. He explained that tracking is important to create ambition and harmonization and gain a better overview of the climate finance landscape.

Contents	
Why tracking and reporting?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why tracking climate finance is important?</li> </ul>
Ambition and Harmonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint MDB Statement on COP21 and 2020 goals</li> <li>MDB/IFC Common Principles for Mitigation and Adaptation</li> </ul>
Overview of climate finance landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPI Landscape Report</li> <li>Joint MDB Report on Climate Finance</li> <li>IDFC Green Finance Report</li> <li>OECD/CPI Report on \$100b</li> </ul>
Links to the G20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are numbers available?</li> <li>Next steps</li> </ul>

Moreover, he also emphasized the complexity of the climate finance landscape:



Source: Draft CPI Report Circulated on October 12<sup>th</sup> 2015

Mr. Ferreira stressed the importance of domestic investments, which are typically much higher than international investments, but less often reflected in the reporting.

Marigold Norman, research officer at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), explained the methodological difficulties within climate finance and the importance of having shared and agreed definitions. Even more important than sheer numbers are reliable metrics for measuring the impact of climate finance.

The discussion and work in small groups led to the following observations and recommendations:

- ➡ It is useful to distinguish between domestic and international investments, public and private investments. Domestic and private investments are substantially higher than public and international investments.
- ➡ The tracking of the “100 billion” is important politically as a symbol for commitment and differentiated responsibility, even though other forms of climate finance may have bigger impact.
- ➡ Climate Transparency will be able to draw on a significant number of published data sources for inclusion of climate finance in its G20 report, for example:

- Ease of doing business report from the World Bank.
  - RISE report from the World Bank.
  - Ernst&Young index of attractiveness of investing in sustainable energy.
- ➔ It would be useful to develop indicators to assess whether investments are 1.5/2-degree compatible.
- ➔ The comparison of green and brown investments, how much money is being invested in correspondence to the "well below 2°C" limit, agreed on in Paris compared to the amount of money invested in fossil fuels and inefficient technologies, though is particularly important and attractive. The methodological hurdles are substantial, however.

### 1.3. Enabling Conditions

The study of enabling conditions – also referred to as ‘the drivers that need to be in place for an effective low carbon transition’ – is a key element for a more in depth analysis of future decarbonisation scenarios.

These conditions include the general institutional set-up to deal with climate change, investment conditions for mitigation and adaptation projects and measures, as well as sectoral factors, e.g. the absence of monopolies in the electricity sector. Currently these enabling conditions are only partially documented and assessed.

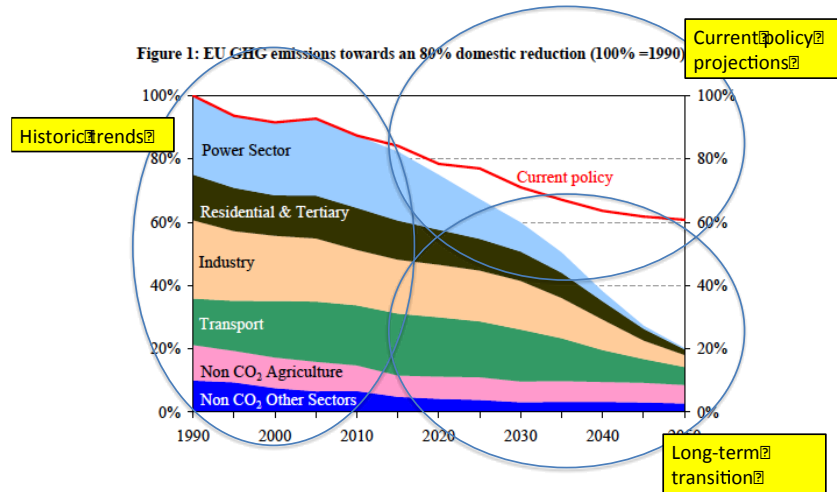
In his presentation “Monitoring enabling conditions for a transition to a low-emissions economy – some initial thoughts” Bert Metz, Fellow at the European Climate Foundation explained the relevance of enabling conditions and presented a wealth of examples and suggestions for enabling conditions for climate action.

He argued that enabling conditions (indicators) should follow a narrative, help understanding the systems behaviour, have a predictive value, reflect non-linear change, cover technological, social and economic domains and should include drivers and barriers.

The importance of enabling conditions derives from the fact that current policy projects show a large gap between their expected outcome and the required long-term transition:



## Why are enabling conditions important?



The audience for enabling conditions are national public policy makers (broader than climate/energy), stakeholders from business, finance and civil society and possibly the UNFCCC for designing the transparency framework. Data availability is a challenge in many countries, “big data” may be a new way of deriving useful information.

Small groups discussed during the workshop which indicators might be particularly suitable for describing enabling conditions and came up with the following ideas, also partially covered in the presentation:

Overarching indicators	Sectoral indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country’s legislation on climate change</li> <li>Public opinion on climate change / climate action (surveys)</li> <li>Country’s Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)</li> <li>Non-state actor activities</li> <li>Innovation potential (R&amp;D, collaboration along the value chain)</li> <li>Investment lock-in</li> <li>Policies that encourage compatible and incompatible investments</li> <li>Social sanctioning against harmful behaviour</li> <li>Institutional coherence / good governance</li> <li>Competitiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planned coal fired power plants</li> <li>Annual addition of capacity for renewables compared to that required for a “under 2°C” scenario</li> <li>Costs of renewable vs. fossil fuelled electricity supply</li> <li>Fossil fuel subsidies</li> <li>Electrification (share of electric vehicles, charging infrastructure, etc.)</li> <li>Renovation rate in buildings</li> <li>CCS (carbon capture and storage) deployment</li> <li>Competition / existence or absence of monopolies</li> <li>Carbon price</li> <li>Investment attractiveness</li> <li>Adequate rate of decarbonisation (adding low carbon capacity, money invested)</li> </ul>



Following further comments and suggestions were raised:

- Enabling conditions are highly relevant and currently not covered by other projects/organizations.
- A green/brown indicator (reflecting the relative share of low carbon and high carbon investments) was mentioned as especially important and promising, though it poses substantial methodological difficulties.
- Data requirements and availability pose severe challenges. However, there is availability of a great number of relevant indicators (for example from the World Bank's RISE project), which institutions like the World Bank would be prepared to share.
- It was disagreed whether Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) would a useful indicator, as countries had very different time horizons and stages of development.
- The interaction and interdependence of indicators should also be considered.
- Enabling conditions should also be assessed in the specific national context.

## 2. Enhanced Mitigation Index

The most recent G20 Composite Picture report focused on climate action in the field of mitigation. At the workshop, it was confirmed that after countries have set themselves own targets in the Paris Agreement, it now becomes even more important to monitor their mitigation performance. This is not only relevant in terms of the objective emissions development, but also regarding the achievement of their own targets and the 'well below 2 degrees Celsius'-conformity. Being in the construction process of its own reporting and monitoring system, the UNFCCC Secretariat considers independent inputs from tools such as Climate Transparency's country rankings very useful, as Katia Simeonova confirmed at the workshop.

The workshop demonstrated that country rankings are a valuable source of information for the financial sector. As Francesca Suarez underlined during her presentation that financial analysts often do not have a detailed familiarity with climate change issues and therefore often feel challenged by the complexity of the subject. Richard Chatterton from Bloomberg New Energy Finance confirmed the need for reducing this complexity and providing easy to use information for analysts.

Concerns were raised that indices would not be forward-looking enough. Therefore, the suggestion made that they should be accompanied by an analysis of enabling conditions within the countries, in order to reflect current and future obstacles and opportunities.

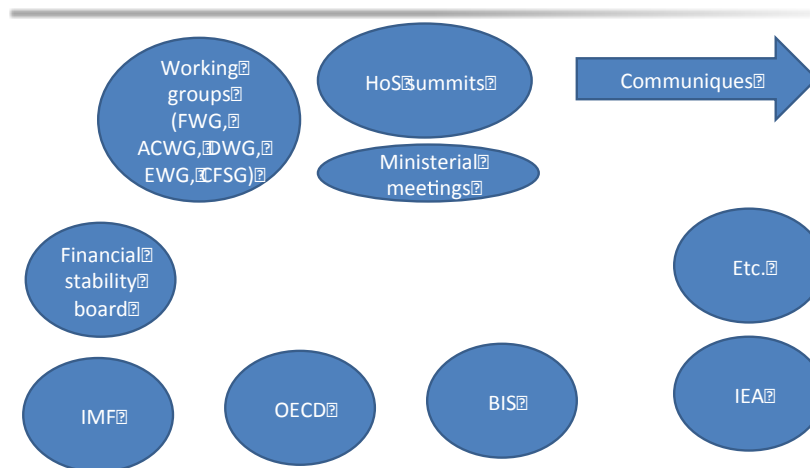
The general feedback from participants and funders on the further development of an Enhanced Mitigation Index was positive.

### 3. G20 and Climate Transparency

Thomas Spencer, Program Director Climate at the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), suggested in his presentation “Accountability and Transparency in the G20 Context” that valuable lessons could be learned from the G20 for climate governance. The G20, established after the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990s, has played an important role in coordinating the global regulatory response to the financial crisis. It has assumed two roles: First, to coordinate with diverse international governance institutions and second, working towards own member states commitments on domestic policies.

The G20 operate through a number of structures and institutions:

#### G20: structure and institutions



IDDRI Thomas Spencer

In the context of financial stability, the G20 have developed a pragmatic accountability framework, for example in the Framework for Strong, Stable and Balanced Growth, which assesses the global implications of national policy frameworks and includes identification of global risks, mutual assessment and actions towards common objectives.

## Conclusions

- The G20 has a quite highly developed transparency framework; in certain spheres it is clearly more intrusive, constraining than anything in the climate governance sphere.
- Based notably on its structural relationship with external institutions (IMF, OECD, BIS, FSB)
- Climate change remains pretty marginal; a key issue would be how to make it mainstream, legitimate objective of policy commitment and tracking; and what institutions could support G20 work
- It is important to think about complementarity between UNFCCC and G20 (if we want to promote a role for G20 in climate tracking (finance, transformation))

IDDR | Thomas Spencer

The discussion raised the following points and recommendations:

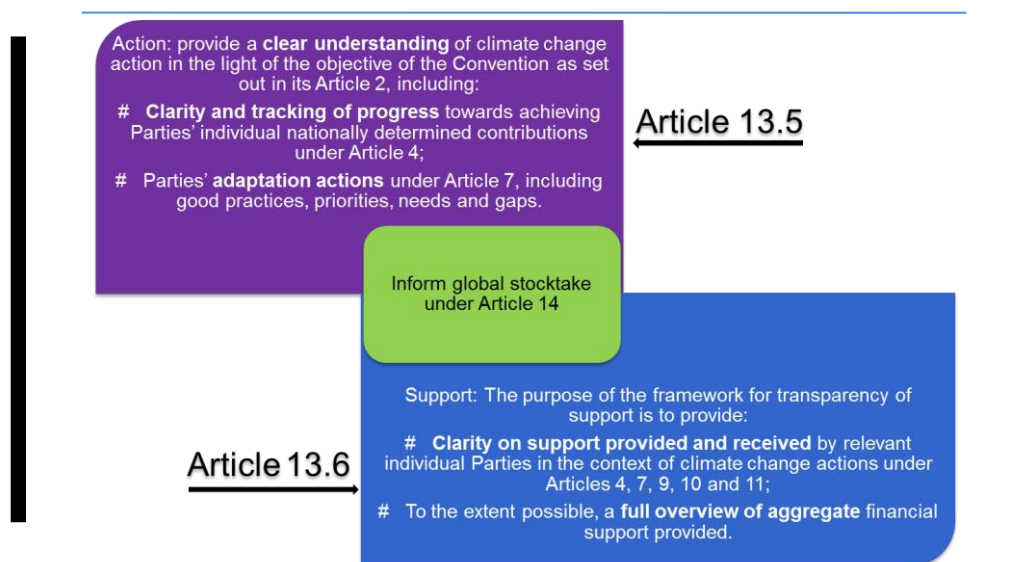
- The G20 are a promising forum for offering climate leadership. It can be instrumental in mainstreaming climate in financial and economic governance.
- The assessments of regulatory and physical risks of climate change are an important part of mainstreaming.
- If the G20 was to play a bigger role in climate action, complementarity to the UNFCCC transparency framework would be important for the alignment of action and for avoiding the impression of addressing climate issues outside of the UNFCCC.
- The G20 can be nimble and high level.
- The G20 reach powerful actors (finance and economics ministries, financial sector, etc.) that are crucial for climate issues and typically not centrally concerned with the topic.
- The B20, C20, T20 and V20 processes offer interesting entry and influencing points.

#### 4. UNFCCC Transparency Framework

Katia Simeonova, Manager of the Reporting and Analysis Programme of the UNFCCC, described in her presentation the emerging transparency framework of the Paris Agreement as described in Articles 13 and 14. This enhanced framework for action and support is meant to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation. The framework has built-in flexibility, which takes into account Parties' different capacities (in particular of the least developed countries and small island developing States) and it builds upon collective experiences. Common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency of action and support are to be developed over the coming years. A global stock take (as described in Article 14) to analyse the combined effect of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) of countries is to be undertaken in 2023.

Two slides of the presentation describe key components of Articles 13 and 14:

#### Article 13: purpose of the transparency framework



- Article 4 – mitigation/nationally determined contribution; Article 7 – adaptation; Article 9 – finance; Article 10 – technology development and transfer; Article 11 – capacity-building; Article 14 – global stocktake



## Article 14: global stock take

- **Objective:** to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goal
- **How:** in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, in light of equity and the best available science
- **When:** the first global stock take in 2023 and every five years thereafter
- **Outcome:** inform Parties in updating and enhancing in a nationally determined manner their actions and support, and enhancing national co-operation on climate action
- **Immediate next steps** in accordance with decision 1/CP.21:
  - a) APA to identify sources for the global stock take and modalities thereof
  - b) SBI&SBSTA to provide advice on how the IPCC can inform the global stock take



As mentioned above, Katia Simeonova stressed the opportunity to provide input and that the UNFCCC welcomed contributions.

The discussion raised the following points and recommendations:

- ➡ Article 13 and 14 stress the importance of transparent and comparable information with respect to emissions, climate finance and adaptation.
- ➡ The UNFCCC process will be relatively slow; there is an opportunity for Climate Transparency to generate valuable input to this process. This applies particularly to the 2018 facilitative dialogue in the run up to the global stock taking in 2023.
- ➡ The urgency of action might lead to the Paris Agreement entering into force earlier than expected.
- ➡ It is especially important to work with and in countries to contribute to better country submissions.
- ➡ The enhancement of the mitigation index could play a very useful role.

## 5. National Engagement

During the discussions at the workshop, the participants conveyed the strong message that more focus on national processes would be of crucial importance for Climate Transparency - closing the gap between the international and national arena – to enhancing the impact of climate assessments to deepen decarbonization. More ambitious climate action will only occur, if national governments will become more ambitiously supported and challenged by

different stakeholders. The information provided by Climate Transparency can empower stakeholders and help monitoring implementation. Climate Transparency's workshop in Mexico in November 2015 demonstrated the potential of engaging in the national debate.

Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa as emerging economies were suggested as particularly suited for stronger engagement as well as Japan, Korea and Japan. The opportunity to making use of existing networks of the Carbon Transparency Initiative, the Climate Briefing Service (CBS), the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) could be very valuable.

There was also consensus that Climate Transparency needed to broaden the geographical diversity of its partners.

## 6. Inputs from the Financial Sector

The financial sector plays an important role in driving a low-carbon economy. The relevance of climate assessments for the financial sector was addressed and confirmed by Richard Chatterton, Head of Climate Policy, Bloomberg New Energy Finance. This is also the result of an internal study, questioning various actors of the financial sector regarding the relevance of climate performance indices for their efforts in including climate risks into their ratings and risk analysis.

Richard Chatterton provided an overview about investments in renewable energy. He stressed the strong growth, identified important drivers of the boom, such as subsidies, monetary expansion, interest rates and fossil fuel prices.

He also emphasized that the investment potential is huge, while costs are still coming down. He recommended that policy makers should focus on improving the investment environment and include investment metrics in the Paris Agreement's Transparency. As part of the global stock take, he stressed the importance of independent assessments of investment metrics as they inform investors and attract capital to profitable opportunities.

Francesca Suarez, SRI analyst at Mirova Responsible Investment, covered in her presentation the connection between climate assessments and sustainability ratings. She described the indicators used, which contain positive impacts in the form of per capita emissions and physical and economic climate risks. She emphasized the need for independent assessments for good sustainability ratings, which, according to her, are not yet fully served.

Finally, she underlined the importance of input from climate change experts, since the analysts often possess limited familiarity with climate change topics and are challenged by the complexity of the broad field.

## E. Main Conclusions

The most important conclusions and recommendations from the workshop are:

- Climate Transparency should continue to use its successful model of bringing expertise among climate mitigation assessments together and convening joint activities to climate finance, enabling conditions and adaptation. For this, Climate Transparency
  - should add enabling conditions to its G20 Report in 2016, to be further expanded in the coming years;
  - should address climate finance in its 2016 G20 Report and adaptation in the 2017 version; and
  - should intensify its outreach to the financial sector, with a view to mainstreaming climate in finance.
- The workshop confirmed the importance of the G20 as the right political arena to drive faster decarbonisation on an international level. It was highlighted that the international impetus must be complemented by national engagement to empower stakeholders and monitor implementation.
- The strategy and work plan of the Consortium Climate Transparency demonstrates the variety of stakeholders that need to be involved in order to mobilize the Paris Agreement. The expected outcomes of such work – enabling trust and comparability – are essential for a successful implementation of the Agreement.
- It is important to broaden the geographical base of partners, so that the initiative will not be perceived as a regional partnership. In this sense, it was particularly suggested that the Consortium should seek partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America in order to
  - put a stronger emphasis on national engagements;
  - engage in collective and targeted outreach to increase the usability of climate mitigation assessments by better serving and prioritizing the needs of users, focused initially on G20 countries.
- Climate Transparency should embark on developing a common conceptual framework to enable practitioners to communicate on the same basis of understanding and assist users in interpreting the outcomes.

## APPENDIX I: Agenda

### Wednesday – 24 February 2016: Partners Workshop

The main objectives of the Partners Workshop are to

- Present, discuss, update and agree the strategy of Climate Transparency incl. theory of change.
- Identify ways of enhancing the Composite Picture of G20 countries by including climate finance, enabling conditions and enhanced CCPI mitigation index.
- Agree co-operation and co-ordination of Climate Transparency.

Venue: HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform  
Pariser Platz 6 (Allianz Forum), Room 2015 (Second Floor)  
10117 Berlin

**09:00 – 09:30** Arrival of participants

**09:30 – 09:40** Welcome remarks by Co-Chairs

*Peter Eigen, Alvaro Umaña*

**09:40 – 09:50** Introduction to objectives of the day

*Gerd Leipold*

**09:50 – 10:00** Introduction of participants

**10:00 – 11:30** Overview Climate Transparency

*Gerd Leipold, Jan Burck, Niklas Höhne*

This session provides a review of 2015, an overview of the strategy and theory of change of Climate Transparency and an outline of the ideas and key activities for 2016.

**11:30 – 12:00** Coffee break

**12:00 – 12:30** Climate Finance

*Eduardo Ferreira, The World Bank Group*

*Marigold Norman, ODI*

Two presentation will provide an overview of climate finance assessments.



**12:30 – 14:00**    **Lunch**

**14:00 – 15:00**    **Climate Finance**

Breakout groups will discuss how climate finance can be built into the G20 Composite Picture.

**15:00 – 16:30**    **Enabling Conditions incl. Coffee Break**

*Sebastian Wegner, Bert Metz*

This session will introduce how enabling conditions are defined and are used in other policy fields. The main presentation will then look at how enabling conditions could look like for climate mitigation.

Breakout groups will discuss how to include enabling conditions in the G20 Composite Picture.

**17:00 – 17:45**    **Working together in Climate Transparency**

This session will discuss, how the partners of Climate Transparency will work together.

A proposal for co-operation will be developed and distributed before the workshop.

**17:45 – 18:00**    **Summary**

Summary of the day. Preparations for day 2.

**18:30**                **Dinner at Hotel ALvis**

### Thursday – 25 February 2016: Strategy Workshop

The main objectives of the Strategy Workshop are to:

- Analyse external environment after the Paris Agreement.
- Review and update 3-years strategy of Climate Transparency.
- Explore resourcing of Climate Transparency.

Venue: HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform  
Pariser Platz 6 (Allianz Forum), Conference Room (Top floor)  
10117 Berlin

**08:30 – 09:00**    **Arrival of participants**

**09:00 – 09:15**    **Welcome Remarks by Co-Chairs**

*Peter Eigen, Alvaro Umaña*

**09:15 – 10:45**    **The External Environment**

External speakers will explore the political environment for climate action after the Paris Agreement, the relevance of climate assessments for the financial sector and the role the G20 can play in climate action.

Speakers:

1. H.E. Philippe Etienne, Ambassador of France in Germany
2. Thomas Spencer, IDDRI
3. Katia Simeonova, UNFCCC
4. Richard Chatterton, Bloomberg New Energy Finance
5. Francesca Suarez, MIROVA - Responsible Investment

The presentations will be followed by a discussion.

**10:45 – 11:15**    **Coffee Break**

**11:15 – 12:45**    **Climate Transparency Strategy 2015 – 2019; Work Plan for 2016**

*Gerd Leipold, Jan Burck, Niklas Höhne*

This session will include an updated presentation and discussion of the 2015 – 2019 Climate Transparency Strategy as well as the proposed 2016 work plan.

**12:45 – 14:15**    **Lunch**

**14:15 – 15:45**    **Next steps**

This session will allow discussions among partners regarding joint work and provide opportunities for funders and other stakeholders to give feedback.

**15:45 – 16:15**    **Summary and evaluation**

**16:15**              **Farewell reception**

## APPENDIX II: List of Participants

Organisation	Name
Advisor, Government of Costa Rica	Alvaro Umaña
HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform	Peter Eigen
2° Investing Initiative	Jakob Thomä
Active Philantrophie	Felicitas von Peter
Active Philantrophie	Valérie von Hodenberg
Adelphi	Lina Li
Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Richard Chatterton
Climate Analytics GmbH	Bill Hare
Climate Analytics GmbH	Marcia Rocha
ClimateWorks	Surabi Menon
European Climate Foundation	Bert Metz
French Embassy in Germany	H.E. Ambassador Philippe Etienne
French Embassy in Germany	Stéphane Reiche
French Embassy in Germany	Marie Illes
German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conversation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Alexander Fisher
Germanwatch e.V.	Jan Burck
Germanwatch e.V.	Franziska Marten
HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform	Gerd Leipold

HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform	Sebastian Wegner
HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform	Eike Hellen Feddersen
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)	Thomas Spencer
Stiftung Mercator	Philipp Wesemann
MIROVA - Responsible Investment	Francesca Suarez
NewClimate Institute	Niklas Höhne
NewClimate Institute	Sofia Gonzales
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	Marigold Norman
Renmin University	Wang Ke
Transparency International	Brice Böhmer
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Katia Simeonova
World Bank Group	Rachel Chi Kiu Mok
World Bank Group	Bianca Ingrid Sylvester
World Bank Group	Eduardo Ferreira
World Bank Group	Chandra Shekhar Sinha

### Participants per telephone/ video conference

Organization	Name
2° Investing Initiative	Klaus Hagedorn
Brown University	J. Timmons Roberts
KR Foundation	Maja Mortensen
World Bank Group	Alan David Lee

### APPENDIX III: Speech by Ambassador Philippe Etienne

*Berlin, 25. February 2016*

**Dear Mr Peter Eigen (director of Climate Transparency)**

**Dear Mr Alvaro Umana (director of Climate Transparency)**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

First of all, I wish to thank you for inviting me to collaborate to this Strategy Workshop, organized by Climate Transparency. I would like to congratulate you for having organized such a conference. The great audience reflects the extent of the mobilization for climate and shows how much this question concerns all stakeholders. This mobilization remains essential for a good implementation of the Paris agreement.

In this sense, the independent initiatives which you offer in order to guarantee greater transparency, through controls and frequent assessments, are a major contribution.

This agreement is an important historical turn. I would like to tell you a few words about its making, its meaning, its content and its follow-up;

As you know, the agreement reached during the Paris COP21 in December 2015 is of utmost importance to the United Nations and to the 195 countries who attended the conference, but also to local authorities and to the EU which played such a big role, to the private sector, to civil society, as well as to non-official actors.

The agreement is the result of a long-term effort from all countries involved and is a great achievement for France and its diplomacy. We are proud of the logistical achievement, some days only after the most terrible terrorist attacks that we have ever had in Paris. But we are also proud of having reached out in the preparation to so many partners, in particular Peru, the COP20 President, and Morocco, the COP 22 President. François Hollande was recently in Lima to thank our Peruvian friends. We could count also on the highly efficient support of Germany, as G7 Presidency with Angela Merkel's personal action in Elmau, and also of Barbara Hendricks and Jochen Flasbarth who played a very useful active role during the conference itself. I had myself dozens of contacts in 2015 with all stakeholders in Germany, in the politics, the economy, the academic life and the civil society at the federal level, in the

Länder and the cities and I take this opportunity to thank again warmly our German friends. Some words about the meaning of this agreement: - This agreement is particularly important for the future because it is more science based than most of the international agreements we had so far. The role of science was essential in its negotiation. Also, this agreement strengthens really the global legitimacy of the UN. I would like it also to underline the close link with other global challenges (migration, sustainable development, poverty reduction, security). You know well the content : the agreement defines a common goal for the fight against climate change: we have to make sure that global warming does not increase to more than 2 degrees by 2100 and then try to make to reach a further target, which is a temperature increase of just 1, 5 degrees.

In order to achieve this ambitious aim, we have to fix a ceiling level for world emissions. We can help reducing them in a significant way thanks to the energetic transitions.

The logic of the Paris agreement is that it is based on national commitments which will be expanded throughout time, so that States deliver greater and greater efforts according to the needs which will be further aroused with the help of science.

A financing plan has been elaborated. Green Climate Fund will incentivize private investment. This part of the deal was crucial. There will be also a close cooperation between developed nations and developing countries. Innovation, cooperation and mobilization are the key words of this agreement of December 2015.

On the implementation and the follow up

Regarding the issue of transparency, which we are interested in today this agreement forecasts an enhanced monitoring system, measures, feedback systems, verifications, in order to manage the implementation and the compliance with standards established at the time of the climate summit.

The national contributions, known as INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) published by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CCNUCC), allow us to measure national commitments. This international community will review regularly the reductions of those emissions and the measures enforced to do so. Already in November 2015, France and China had proposed that a comprehensive verification should be conducted every five years to assess the progress in this field. We have to make sure that the commitments taken during the Paris Conference are implemented and we need to guaranty transparency in order to foster mutual trust between the different governments. France and Germany will launch in 2019 Merlin, the first Franco-German environment-

oriented satellite to measure, onwards, the methane concentration in the atmosphere. We have also such a project for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The principle of transparency is at the core of the Paris agreement. Transparency means truth and efficiency: applied to all countries, while also taking into account their special features. It is exactly what the Paris agreement needs to be correctly implemented.

Climate Transparency produces assessments which evaluate on the one hand the efforts made by governments and on the other hand the transparency of financial issues. These two fields are exactly the most important issues at stake. The Climate Assessments produced by Climate Transparency are therefore extremely useful to evaluate objectively the national contributions and efforts, which will be measured every five years, but also to evaluate government transparency regarding financial issues.

#### Long term commitments

Even if our common priority is to act quickly to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and to help the energy transition move forward now, we will do everything in our power to guarantee the longevity of the December 2015 commitments.

The agreement signed this year in April will come into effect in 2020. But already in 2018, all the countries will gather again to report on the measures taken since the agreement and to present their future projects.

From 2023 onwards, we will ask for a global assessment of the progress made by then, and this assessment will be renewed every five years.

The private sector, which has been an important part of the Paris Conference, will play a leading role in the years to come. It will participate in the common project of reducing emissions, and it will encourage us to continue our efforts. In this way, the main cash flows invested in CO<sub>2</sub>-emitting sectors, especially the fossil fuel industry, are going to be redirected towards sectors with a lower carbon footprint. This private sector commitment is essential to achieving our goal by 2020.

I would like to emphasize the importance of the coalitions to which France will remain committed in fields such as solar or geothermic energy, forestry and water. Minister Ségolène Royal, the new President of the Climate conference recently confirmed that Africa is “one of the key priorities”. France will clearly engage in financial and technological support in this continent, in order to help infrastructure construction and the renewable energies development. I know that the foreign involvement in Africa is also a priority for the World Bank, its development is a major part of Mr Eigen’s work.



Last but not least I would like to recall the Lima-Paris action agenda, also called “Agenda of solutions”, which plans to push certain initiatives, to keep mobilizing non state actors, firms, local authorities and non-governmental organizations. This action plan is all about financing reduction and adaptation projects in key sectors such as energy, technology, cities or transportation. Resilience is at the core of our most immediate preoccupations.

So, France will not stop fighting climate change. The organization of the December 2015 Climate Conference, and the success of the negotiations are certainly great victories, but they have to be followed by others. Your efforts are, I repeat, a major contribution to keep the movement. We remain united to work together against climate change and we still have a lot on our plates until 2020!

Thank you for your attention.