

# Climate Transparency

## BROWN TO GREEN



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Wednesday, 31 August 2017 – Reform Group Salzburg



- 1) Climate Transparency
- 2) The G20 Climate Performance
- 3) Challenges
- 4) Having impact

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The G20 transition to a low carbon economy

Monday 3 July 2017



# Climate Transparency

**2 Co-Chairs: Peter Eigen and Alvaro Umaña**

**Secretariat: Humboldt-Viadrina  
Governance Platform (Berlin)**

**Monthly Steering Group Meeting**

**Funders: World Bank, Stiftung Mercator,  
ClimateWorks, *IKI (2018 – 2019)***

**Mantras:**

**Comprehensive, concise and comparable  
information**

**Information for those central to climate  
for whom climate is not central**

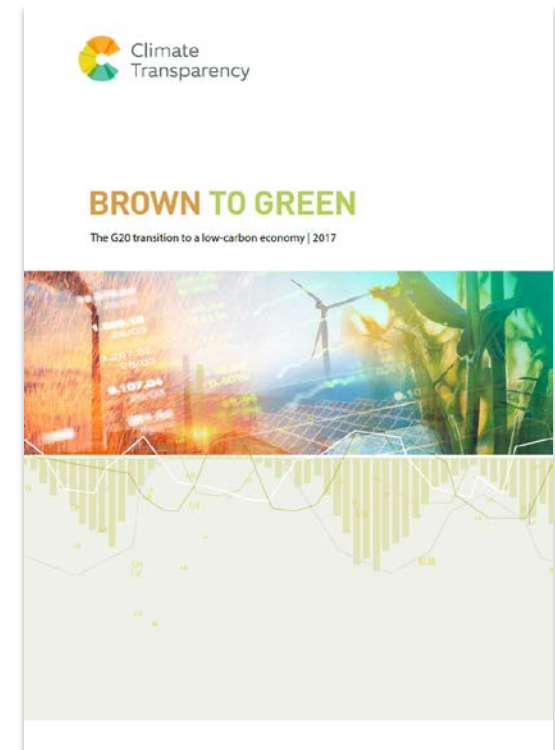
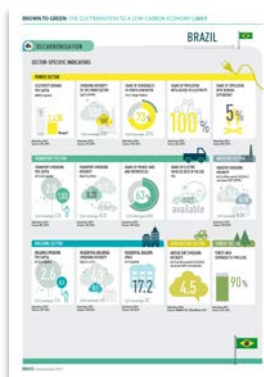
# CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY: RAISING AMBITION THROUGH LEARNING AND COMPETITION

 GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT

 CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

 FINANCING THE TRANSITION

 DECARBONISATION





# MAIN FINDINGS:

## Decarbonisation has begun but too slow



### GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT

- GHG emissions are still rising, but energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have stalled



### CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

- International performance better than national policy and implementation
- Policies and Paris Agreement pledges are not sufficiently ambitious for well below 2°C or 1.5°C
- Canada, France and the UK have established a plan for a coal phase-out



### FINANCING THE TRANSITION

- G20 countries are attractive for renewable energy investment, especially China, France, Germany and the UK
- G20 countries' public finance institutions spent almost USD 88 billion a year on coal, oil and gas

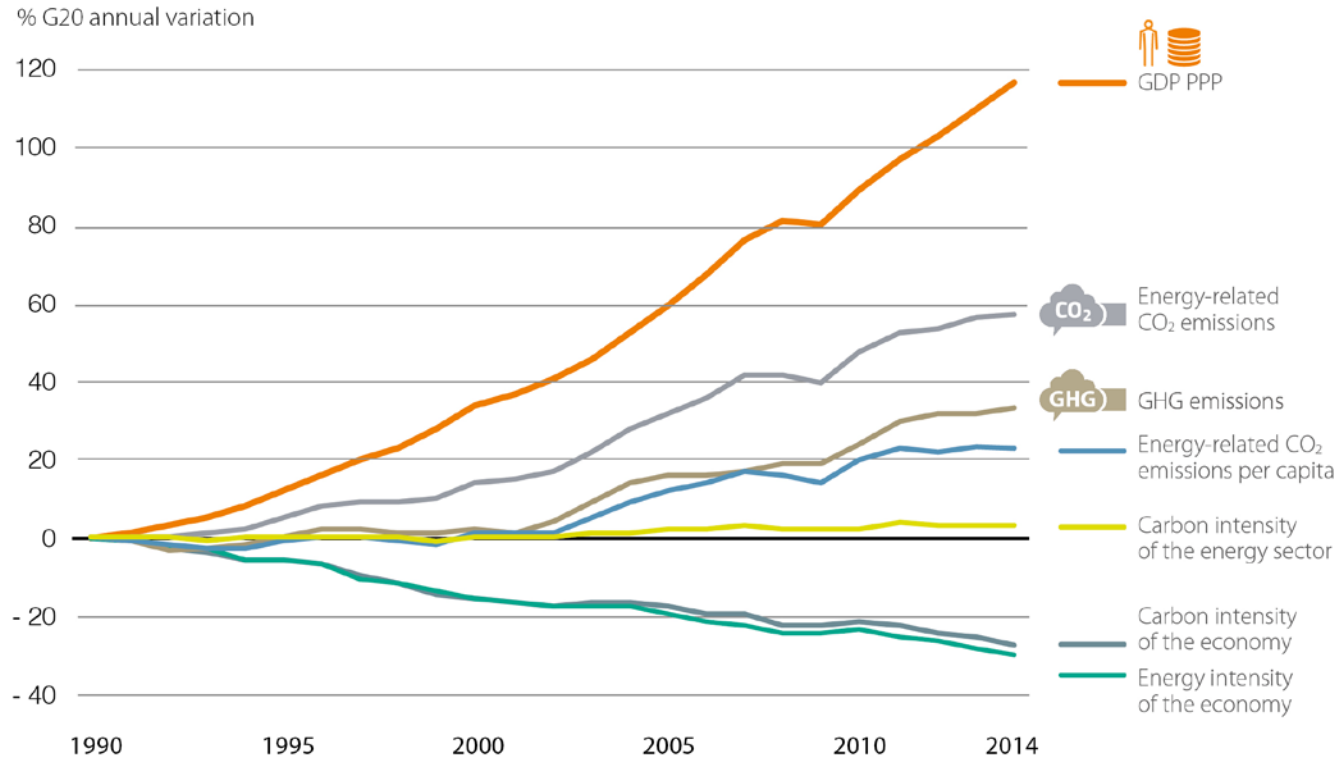


### DECARBONISATION

- In most G20 countries, renewables are growing, except in Russia. China, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and the UK have all experienced strong growth
- Coal and fossil fuels still dominate in the G20 energy mix. Australia, China, India and South Africa have the highest shares of coal in energy supply



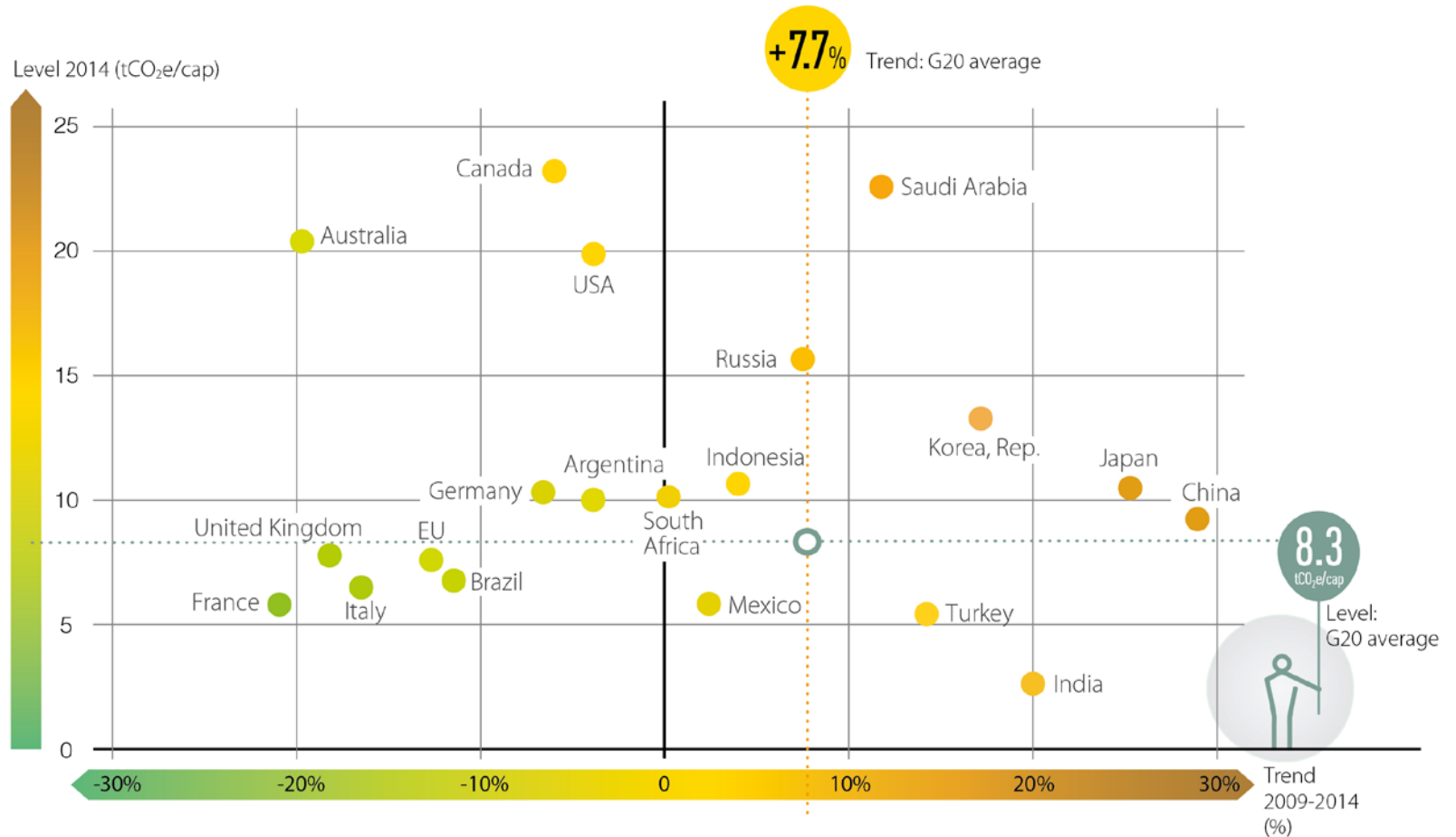
## KEY INDICATORS ON THE G20 TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY



Source: IEA, 2016; PRIMAP, 2017; World Bank, 2017



 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER CAPITA



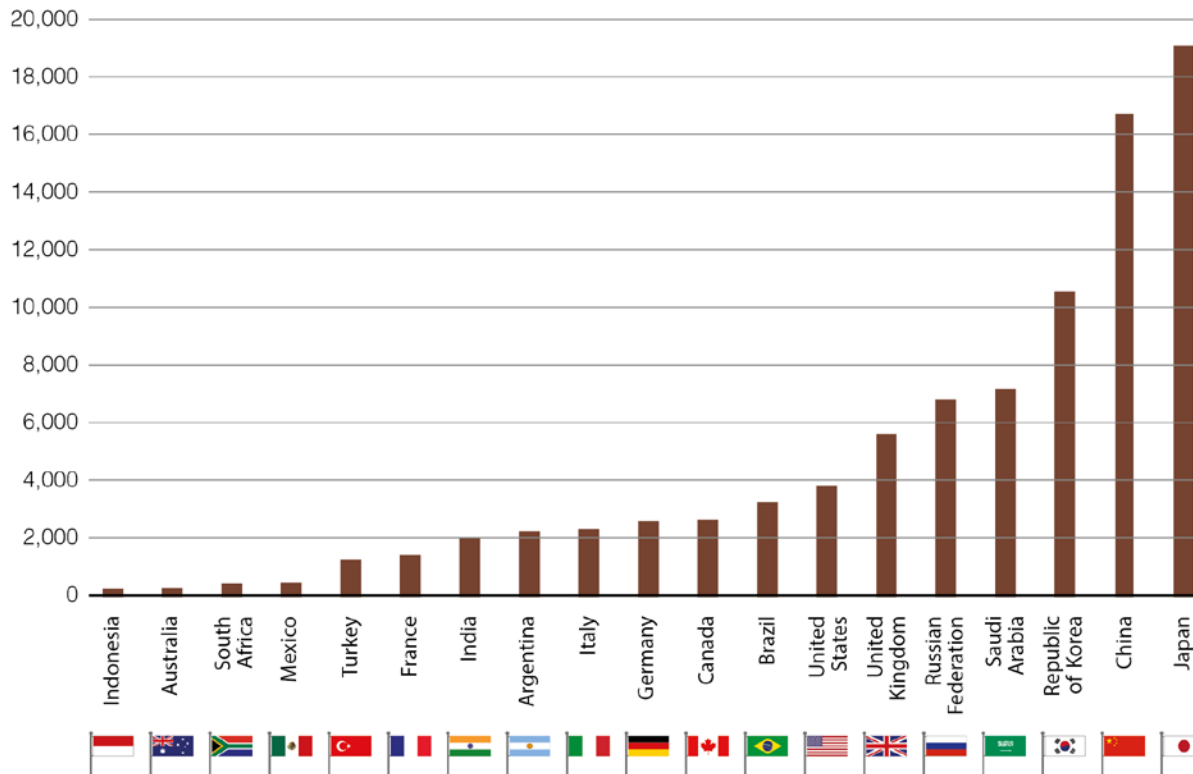
Source: CCPI 2017; PRIMAP, 2017





## G20 PUBLIC FINANCE FOR FOSSIL FUELS

Million US\$, annual average, 2013 and 2014

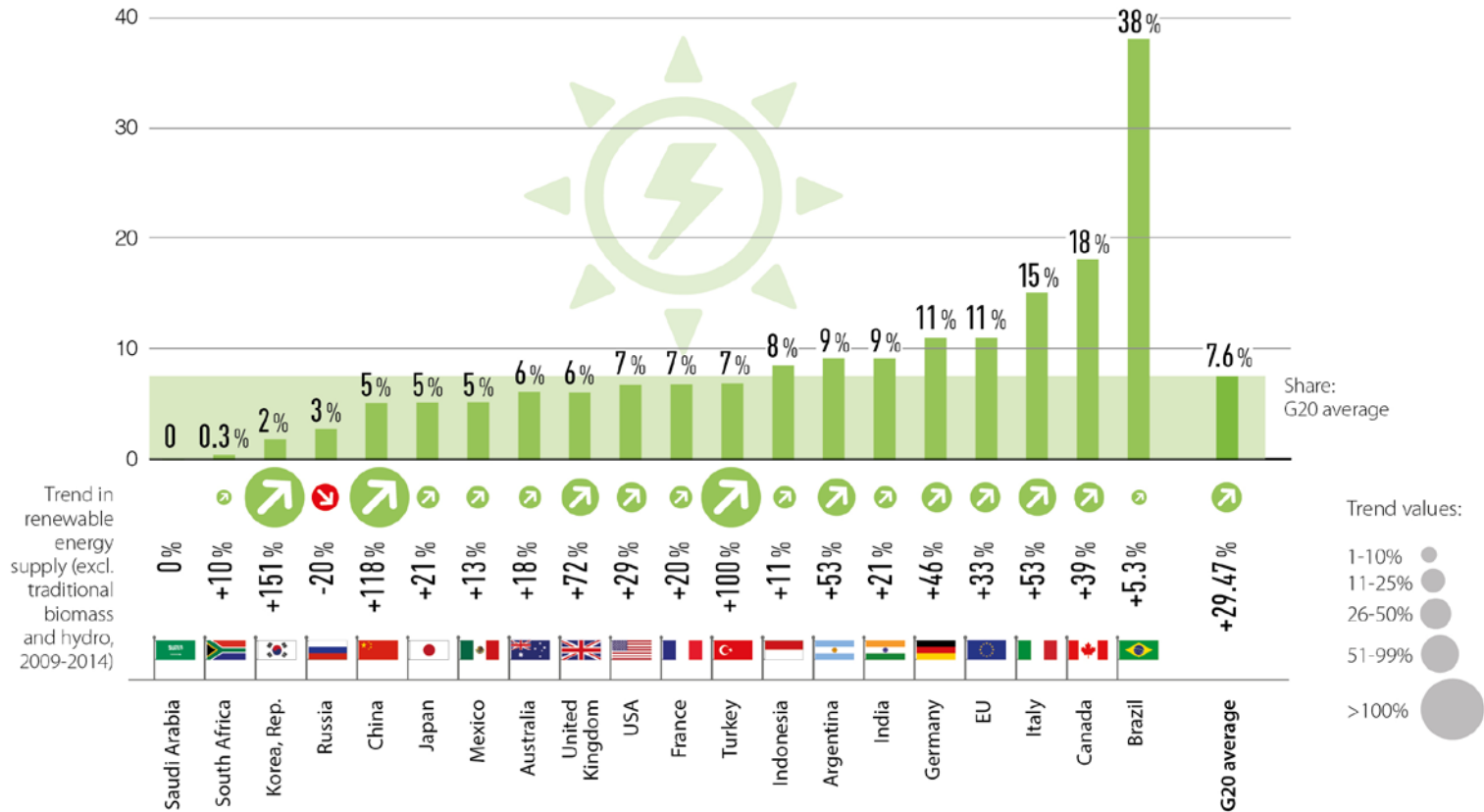


Source: ODI/OCI, 2015



## SHARE AND TREND OF RENEWABLES IN TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2009-2014)

Share of renewable energy  
(excl. traditional biomass, incl. hydro) in 2014 (%)

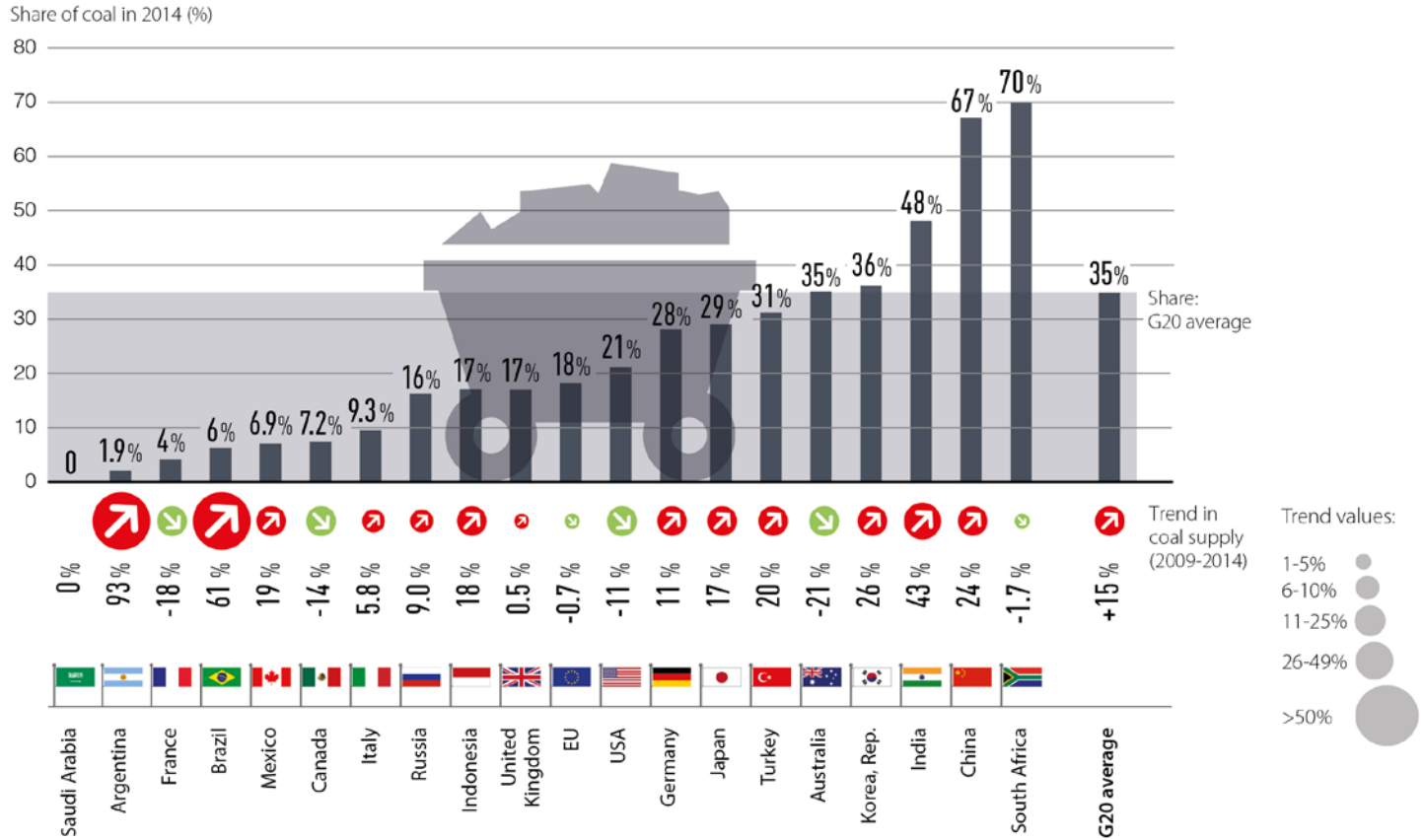


Source: IEA, 2016





## SHARE AND TREND OF COAL IN TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2009-2014)



Source: IEA, 2016



## Challenges

Data quality

Time zones

Recent data

E-mail congestion

Benchmarks

Media vs political influence

Political nature of indicators

Civil society relation to  
government

## Having impact: Mirroring the Paris Agreement for the G20

### Paris Agreement

Top down: 1.5/2<sup>0</sup> target

Bottom up: NDCs and many players

Change: Ratcheting up every 5 years

### Climate Transparency

Top down: Adding up the G20 action

Bottom up: Comparing the G20

Change: Stimulating the national debate

# THANK YOU!



**Contact us:**  
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