

G20 countries' climate policy report card

Three major groups working with investors – AIGCC, Ceres, and IGCC – have compiled these analyses of G20 countries' policies in relation to the five policy recommendations in the Investor Agenda's 2021 Global Investor Statement to Governments on the Climate Crisis.

18 October 2021



Investor Group on
Climate Change



Ceres

Sustainability is the bottom line.

Policies to unlock trillions of dollars for climate solutions

The Investor Agenda's [2021 Global Investor Statement to Governments on the Climate Crisis](#) urges governments to undertake five priority actions before COP26:

01.

Strengthen NDCs for 2030 before COP26, to align with limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius

02.

Commit to a domestic mid-century, net-zero emissions target

03.

Implement domestic policies to deliver these targets, incentivize private investments in zero-emissions solutions and ensure ambitious pre-2030 action

04.

Ensure COVID-19 economic recovery plans support the transition to net-zero emissions and enhance resilience

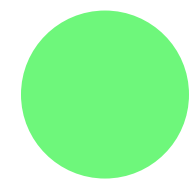
05.

Commit to implementing mandatory climate risk disclosure requirements aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations

Traffic light code

01. 2030 Target

Based on Climate Action Tracker analysis of 2030 NDCs

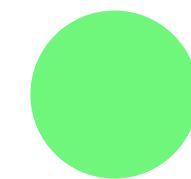
 **Green:** Country's NDC aligns with 1.5 degrees or less of warming

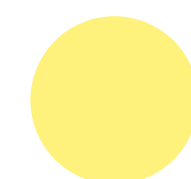
 **Amber:** Country's NDC aligns with 2 degrees or less of warming

 **Red:** Country's NDC aligns with more than 2 degrees of warming

02. Net Zero Target

Based on Climate Action Tracker analysis of net zero targets

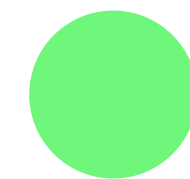
 **Green:** Country has submitted an 'acceptable' net zero emissions target

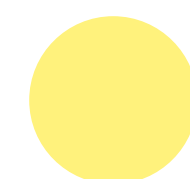
 **Amber:** Country has committed to Net Zero Emissions or carbon neutrality by mid-century, but its target is not assessed 'acceptable'

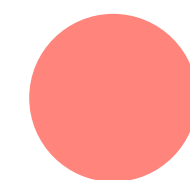
 **Red:** Country has not committed to net zero emissions or carbon neutrality

03. Credible Policies

Based on Climate Action Tracker analysis of policies and action

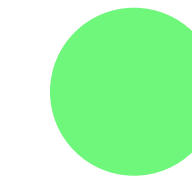
 **Green:** Country's policy suite overall is consistent with 1.5 degrees or less of warming

 **Amber:** Country's policy suite overall is consistent with 2 degrees or less of warming

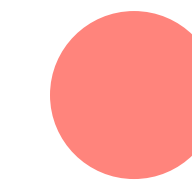
 **Red:** Country's policy suite overall is consistent with more than 2 degrees of warming

04. COVID spending

Based on Oxford Global Recovery Observatory

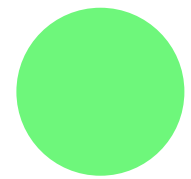
 **Green:** At least 30 percent of country's COVID spending is green

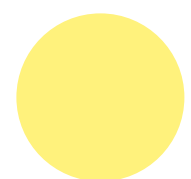
 **Amber:** 20-30 percent of COVID spending is green

 **Red:** Less than 20 percent of COVID spending is green

05. Disclosure

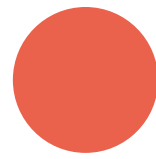
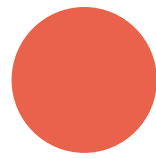
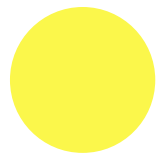
Based on BloombergNEF analysis

 **Green:** Country has specific climate risk policies in place

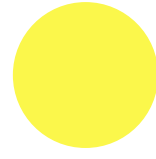
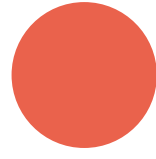
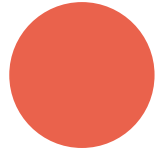
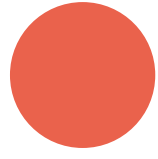
 **Amber:** Country has only generic environmental disclosure rules

 **Red:** Country has no significant disclosure policies in place

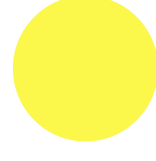
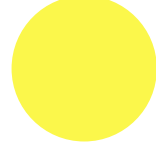
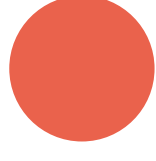
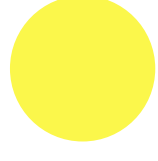
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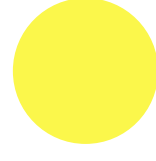
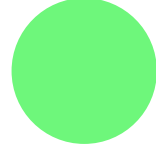
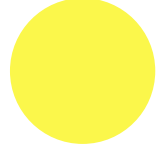
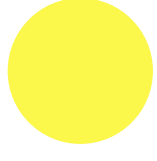
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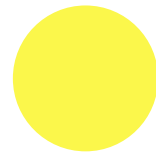
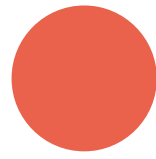
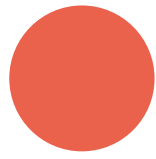
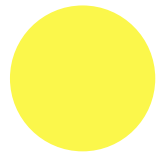
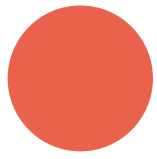
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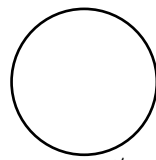
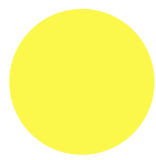
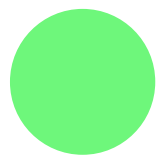
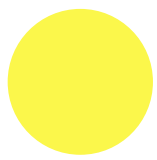
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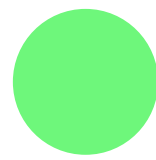
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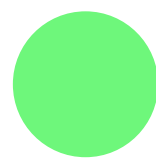
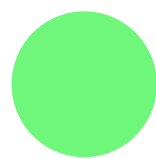
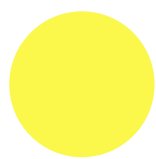
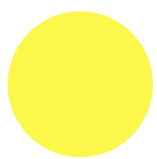
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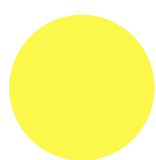
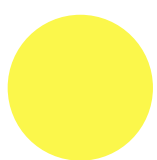
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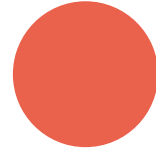
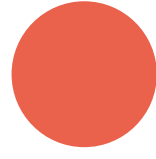
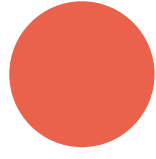
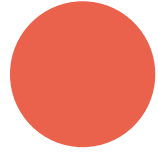
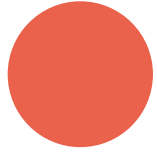
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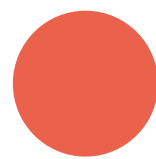
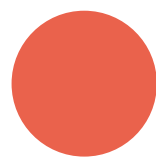
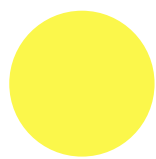
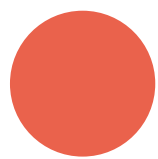
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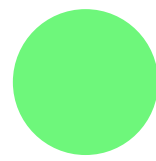
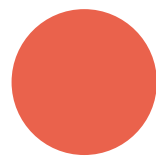
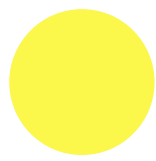
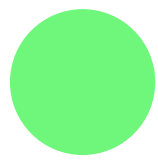
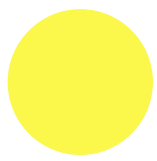
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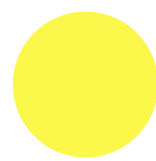
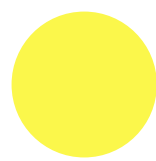
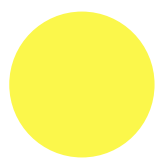
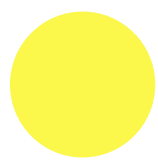
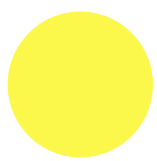
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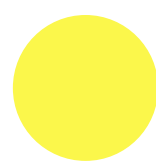
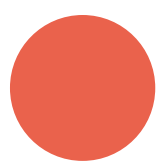
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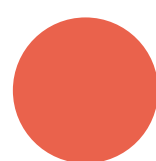
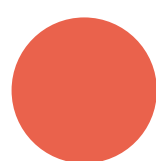
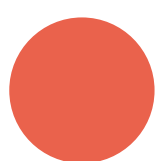
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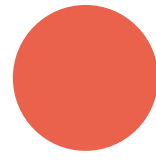
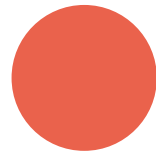
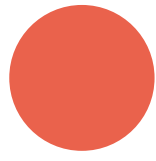
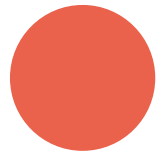
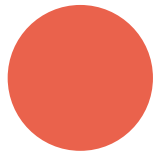
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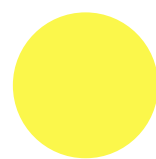
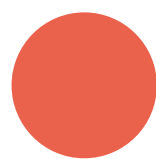
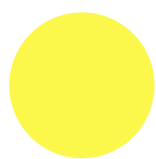
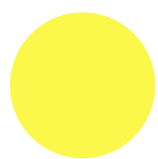
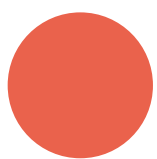
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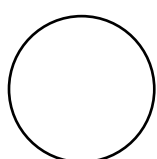
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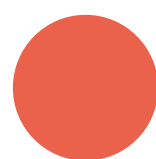
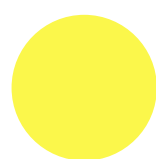
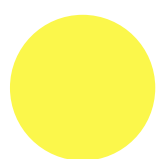
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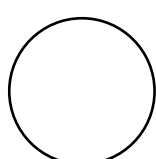
South Korea



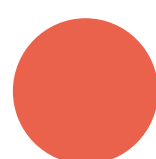
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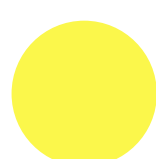
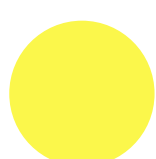
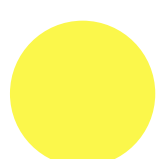
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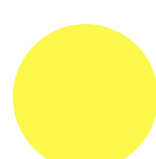
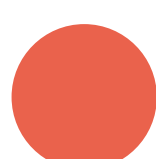
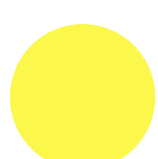
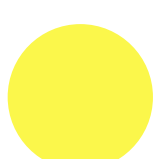
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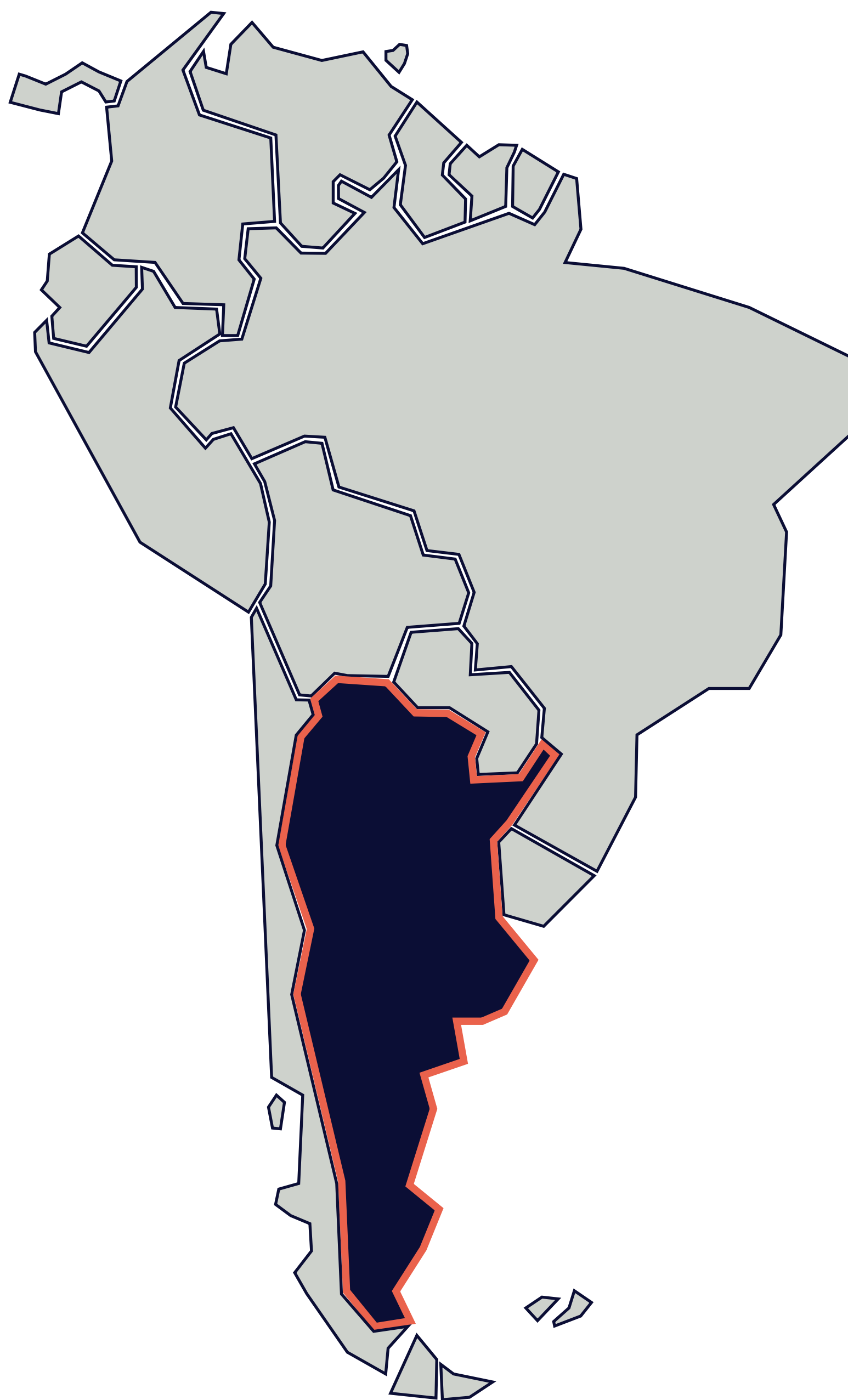


U.K.



U.S.A.





Argentina

- Argentina's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Argentina has announced its aim to set a target of carbon neutrality by 2050. There is insufficient information about the target to assess if it is 'acceptable'.²
- Argentina's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Argentina's overall policy suite is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Argentina has spent 1.8 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Argentina has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/argentina/targets/>
2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/argentina/net-zero-targets/>
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/argentina/policies-action/>
4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>
5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 13



Australia

- Australia's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Australia has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Australia's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Australia's overall policy suite is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Australia has spent less than two percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Australia has taken some steps to promote climate risk disclosure, but TCFD policy is not mandatory. The financial regulators are moving towards improved reporting standards.⁵

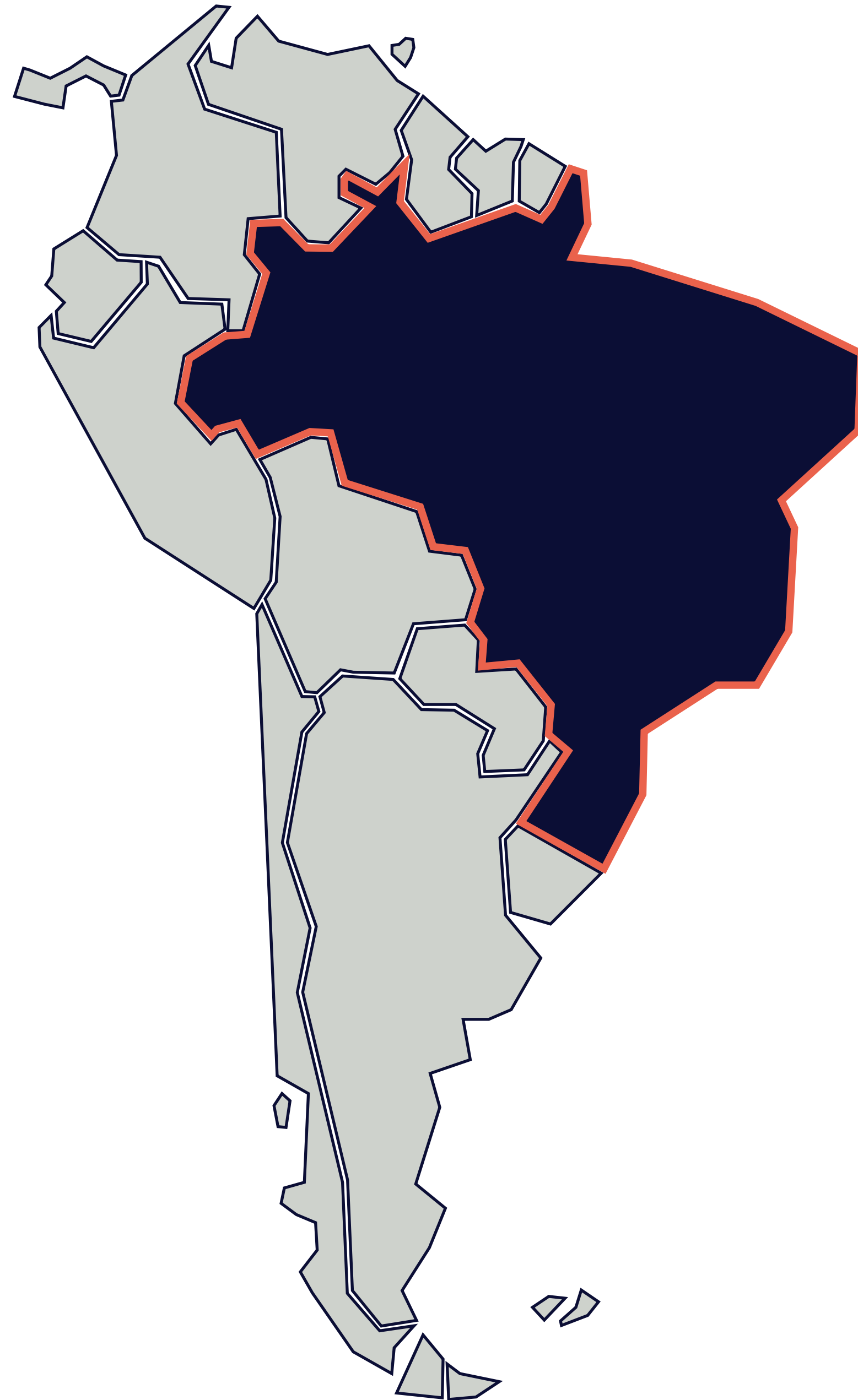
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 13



Brazil

- Brazil's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- In 2021, Brazil announced an aim to achieve net zero by 2050. There is insufficient information about the target to assess if it is 'acceptable'.²
- Brazil's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Brazil's overall policy suite is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Brazil has spent 25 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- A mandatory TCFD policy is under discussion and the central bank plans to implement reporting in line with the TCFD recommendations in 2021/2022.⁵

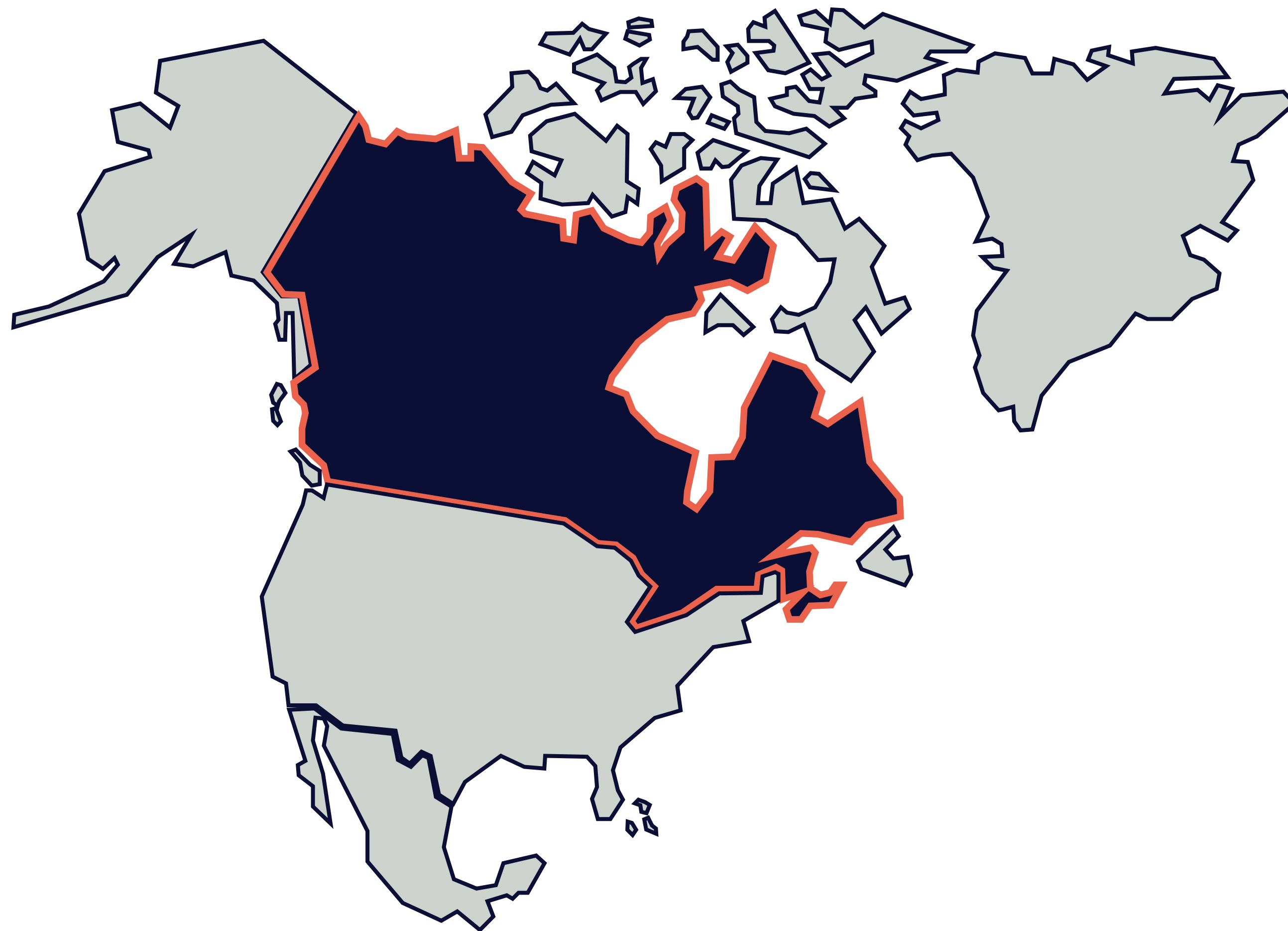
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 15



Canada

- Canada's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Canada has committed to net zero emissions by 2050. The target has been evaluated as 'average'. While Canada's Net Zero Act has some positive measures, it does not follow good practice on other aspects.²
- Canada's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Canada's overall policy suite is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Canada has spent 74.5 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Canada has backed 'moving towards' climate risk disclosure, but the only mandatory policy is for large companies to publish TCFD reporting to access Covid-19 recovery financing.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/canada/targets/>
2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/canada/net-zero-targets/>
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/canada/policies-action/>
4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>
5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 16



China

- China's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- China has pledged to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. The target has not yet been legislated. There is insufficient information about the target to assess if it is 'acceptable'.²
- China's current policies are expected to achieve its 2030 NDC. However, China's overall policy suite is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- China has spent less than 12 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- China has no policy encouraging or enforcing TCFD reporting and investors are not required to report climate risk. However China intends to collaborate with the EU on creating green investment standards by merging their environmental taxonomies.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china/net-zero-targets/>






3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

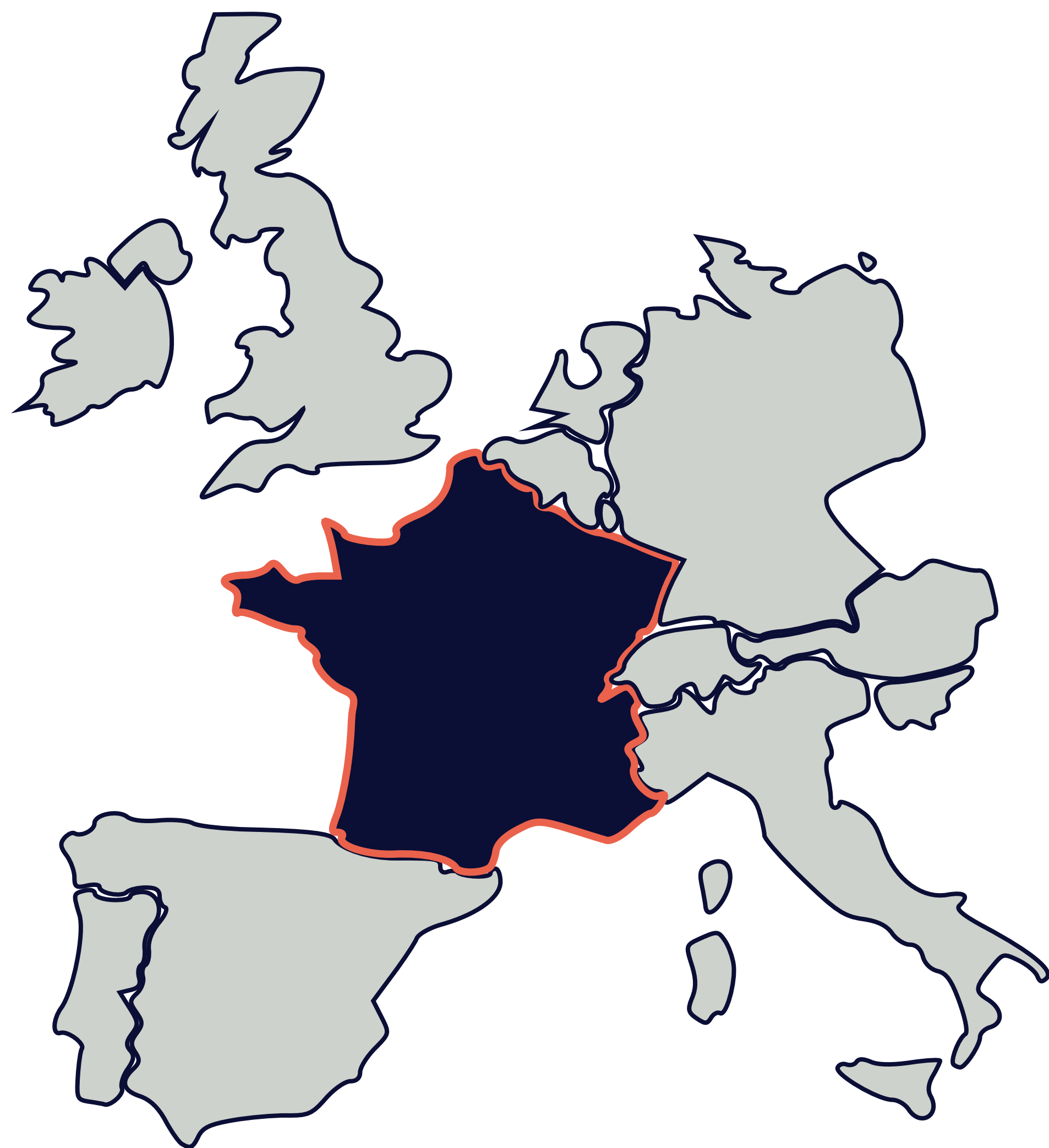
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European Union

-  The EU's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
-  The EU has committed to net zero emissions by 2050. The EU's net zero target has been evaluated as 'acceptable'.²
-  The EU's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. The EU's overall policy suite is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
-  Data unavailable.
-  Climate-risk assessment is mandatory through the EU Taxonomy and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). TCFD is the recommended reporting framework.⁴

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/targets/>
2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/net-zero-targets/>
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/policies-action/>
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France (EU)

- The EU's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- The EU has committed to net zero emissions by 2050. The EU's net zero target has been evaluated as 'acceptable'.²
- The EU's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. The EU's overall policy suite is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- France has spent 37.6 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Climate-risk assessment is mandatory through the EU Taxonomy and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). TCFD is the recommended reporting framework.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/targets/> - The CAT has not assessed France individually

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

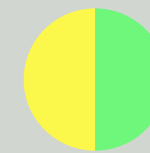
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Germany (EU)



Germany's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹



Amber: Germany has legislated its target of net zero emissions by 2045. The target has been evaluated as 'average'. It covers all key elements but fails to meet best practice standards for some of them.

Green: Germany also falls under the EU net zero target, which has been evaluated as 'acceptable'.²



Germany's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Germany's overall policy suite is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³



Germany has spent 47.3 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴



Climate-risk assessment is mandatory through the EU Taxonomy and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). TCFD is the recommended reporting framework.⁵

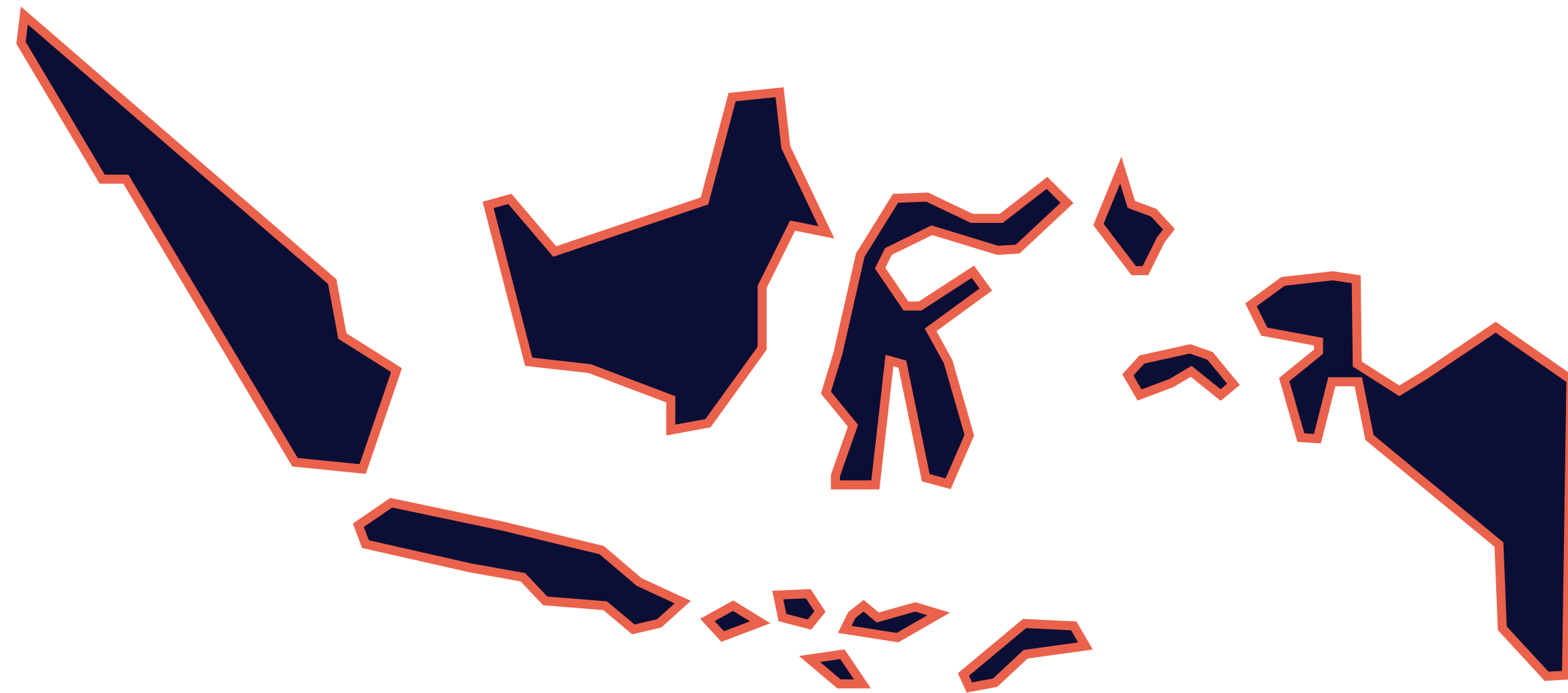
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/germany/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/germany/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/germany/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

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Indonesia

- Indonesia's 2030 NDC target is consistent with over 4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Indonesia has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Indonesia's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Indonesia's overall policy suite is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Indonesia has spent 0 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Indonesia has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk.⁵

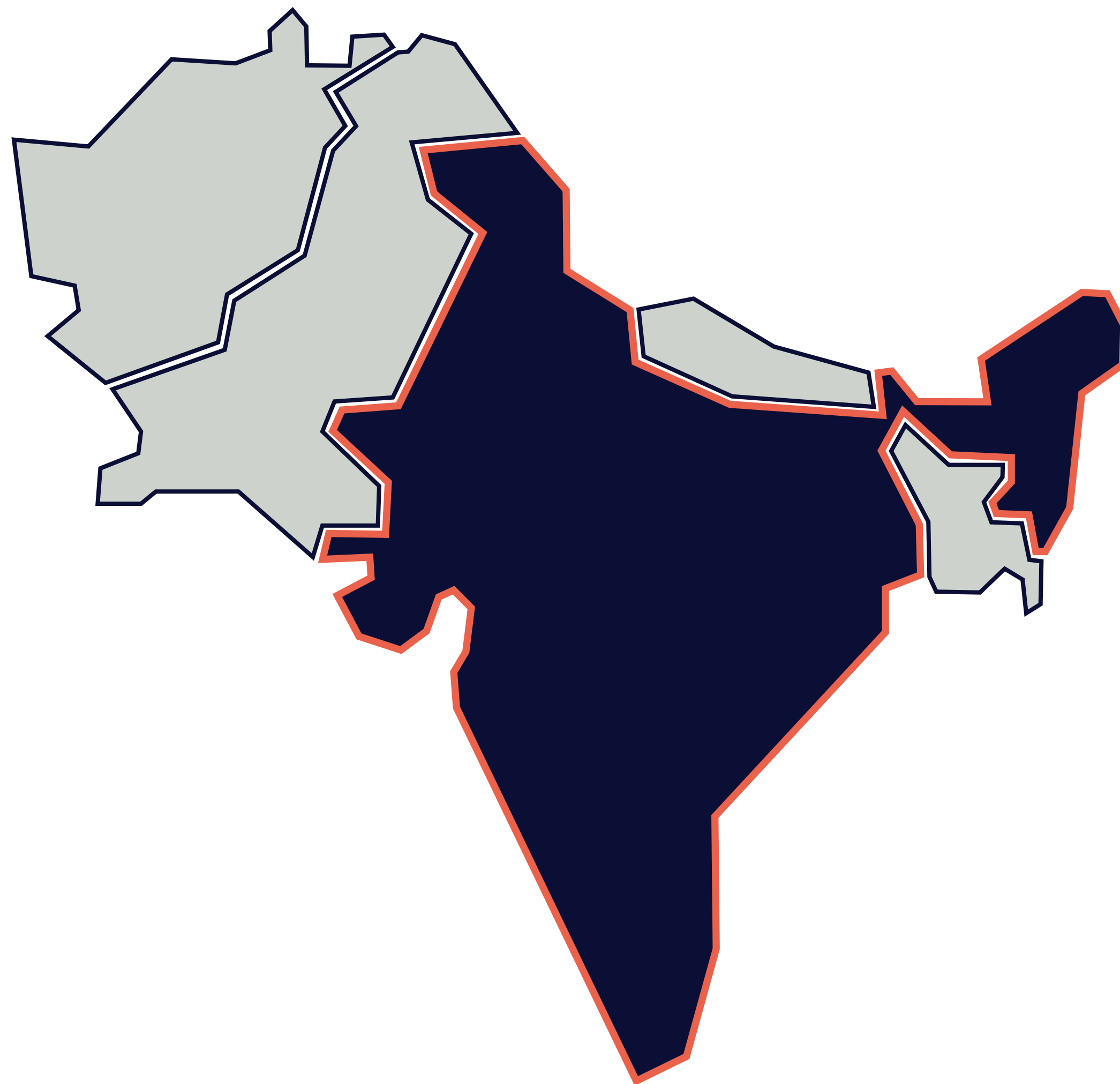
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 21



India

- India's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- India has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- India's current policies are expected to significantly overachieve its 2030 NDC. India's current policy suite is in line with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- India has spent 4.2 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- India has no government policy on climate-risk reporting, nor ESG disclosure rules for investors. In May 2021, India's Securities and Exchanges Board introduced new ESG reporting requirements for listed entities, which acknowledge TCFD as an internationally accepted reporting framework.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 20

6. https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/may-2021/business-responsibility-and-sustainability-reporting-by-listed-entities_50096.html



Italy (EU)

- The EU's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- The EU has committed to net zero emissions by 2050. The EU's net zero target has been evaluated as 'acceptable'.²
- The EU's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. The EU's overall policy suite is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Italy has spent 6.7 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Climate-risk assessment is mandatory through the EU Taxonomy and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). TCFD is the recommended reporting framework.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/targets/> The CAT has not assessed Italy individually

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

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Japan

- Japan's 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Japan has legislated its target of net zero emissions by 2050. Japan's target has been evaluated as 'poor' because there are not sufficient details on key elements that ensure effectiveness and transparency.²
- Japan's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Japan's overall policy suite is consistent with below 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Japan has spent 26.5 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Japan is in favor of 'moving towards' mandatory climate-risk disclosure in 2021 and it has since released some guidance documents. However, Japan currently lacks specific climate-risk regulations for investors.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan/targets/>
2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan/net-zero-targets/>
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan/policies-action/>
4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>
5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 23



Mexico

- Mexico's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Mexico has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Mexico's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Mexico's overall policy suite is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Mexico has spent 0 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Mexico has recommended TCFD policy and advocates TCFD as a reporting standard.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/mexico/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/mexico/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/mexico/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

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Russia

- Russia's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 3 and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Russia has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Russia's current policies are expected to overachieve its 2030 NDC. However, Russia's overall policy suite is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Russia has spent 0 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Russia has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk disclosure. On 19 July 2021, the Bank of Russia recommended public companies to disclose information about ESG factors.⁵

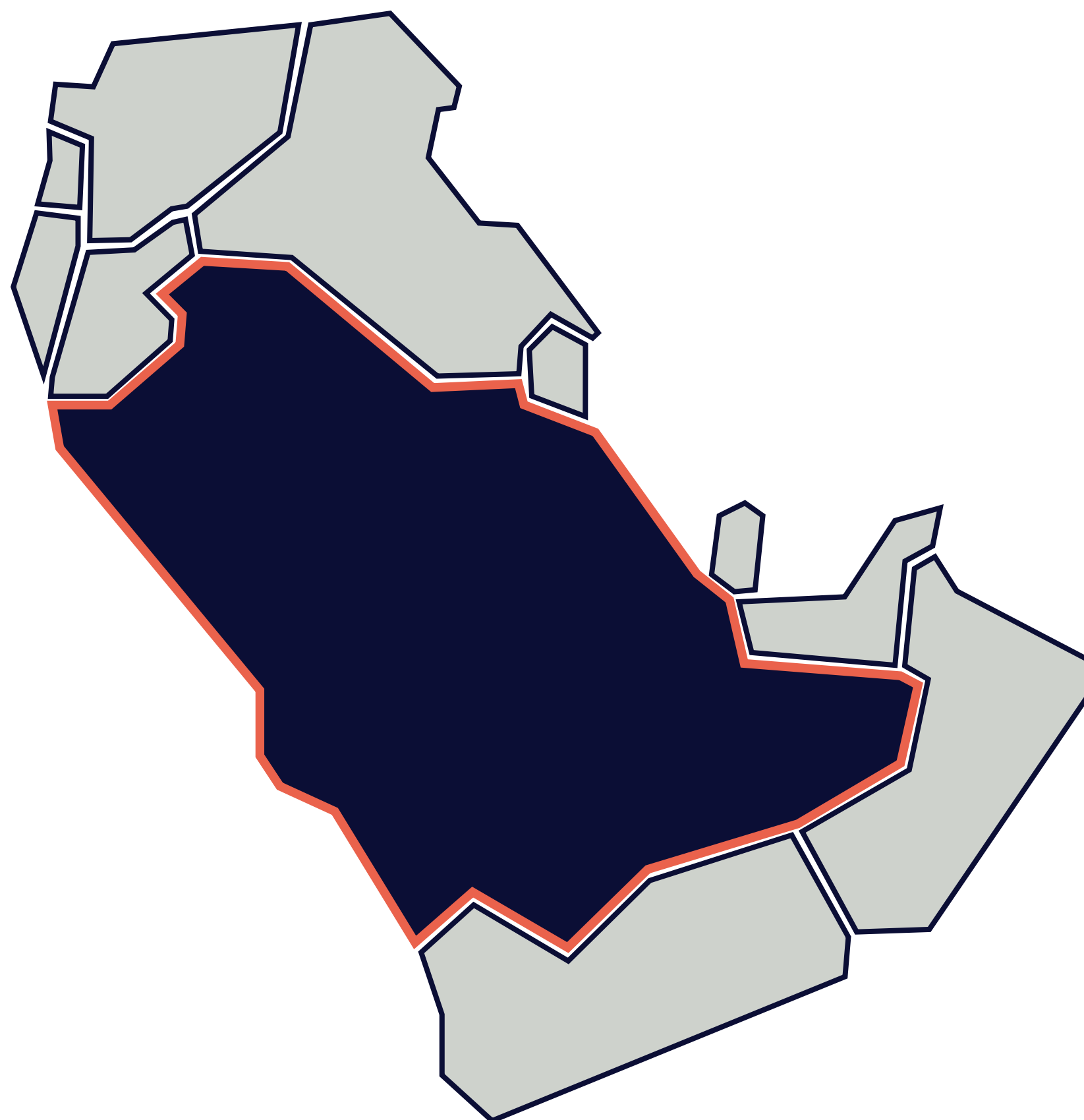
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/russian-federation/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/russian-federation/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/russian-federation/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 25



Saudi Arabia

- Saudi Arabia's 2030 NDC target is consistent with over 4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Saudi Arabia has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Saudi Arabia's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. Saudi Arabia's overall policy suite is consistent with over 4 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- Saudi Arabia has spent 0 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- Saudi Arabia has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk.⁵

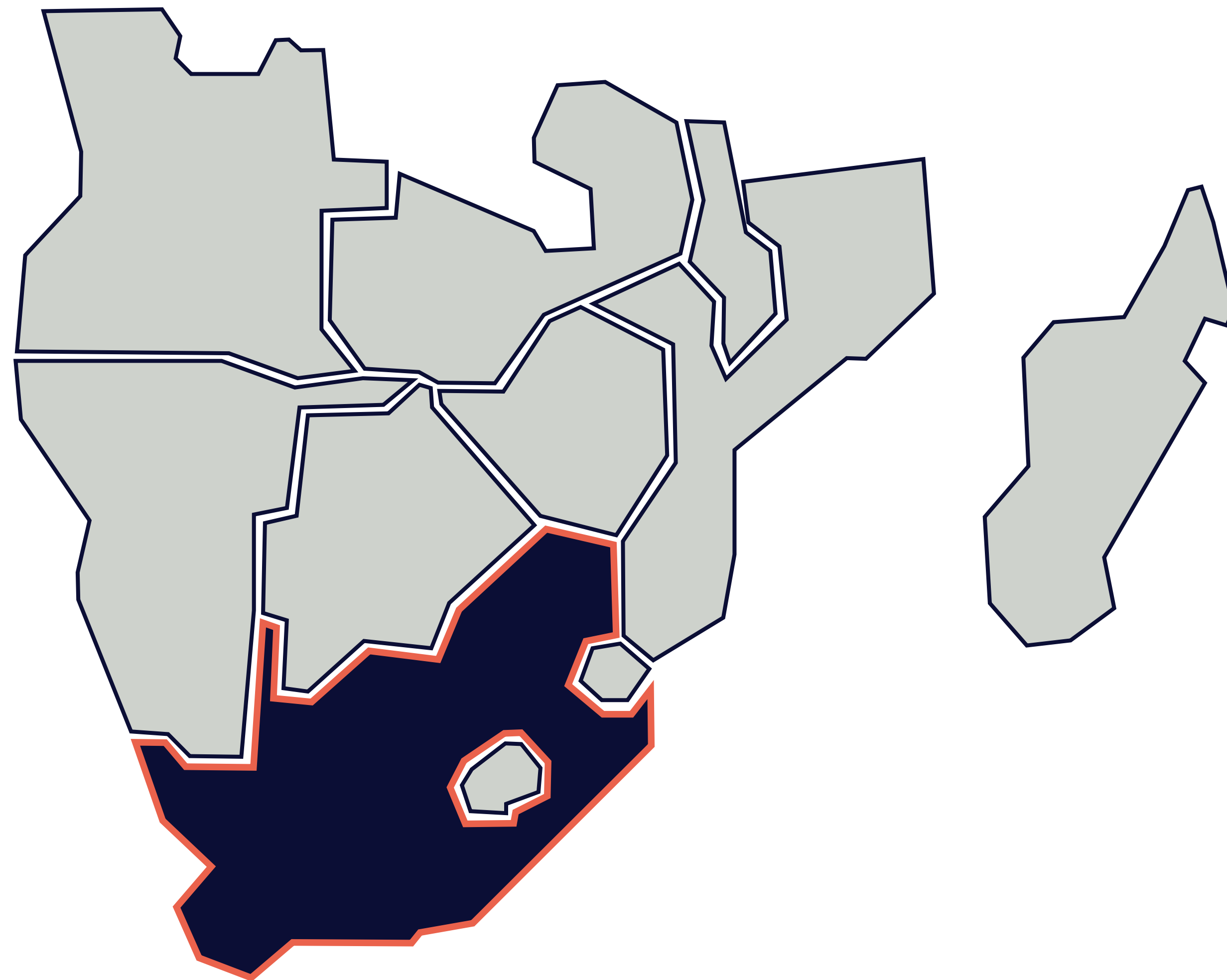
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 26



South Africa

- South Africa's 2030 NDC is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- South Africa has stated its intention to commit to a net zero emissions by 2050. There is insufficient information about the target to assess if it is 'acceptable'.²
- South Africa's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. South Africa's overall policy suite is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- South Africa has spent 4.3 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- A mandatory climate-risk reporting policy is under discussion. A technical draft in May 2020 recommended the use of TCFD as a reporting standard.⁵

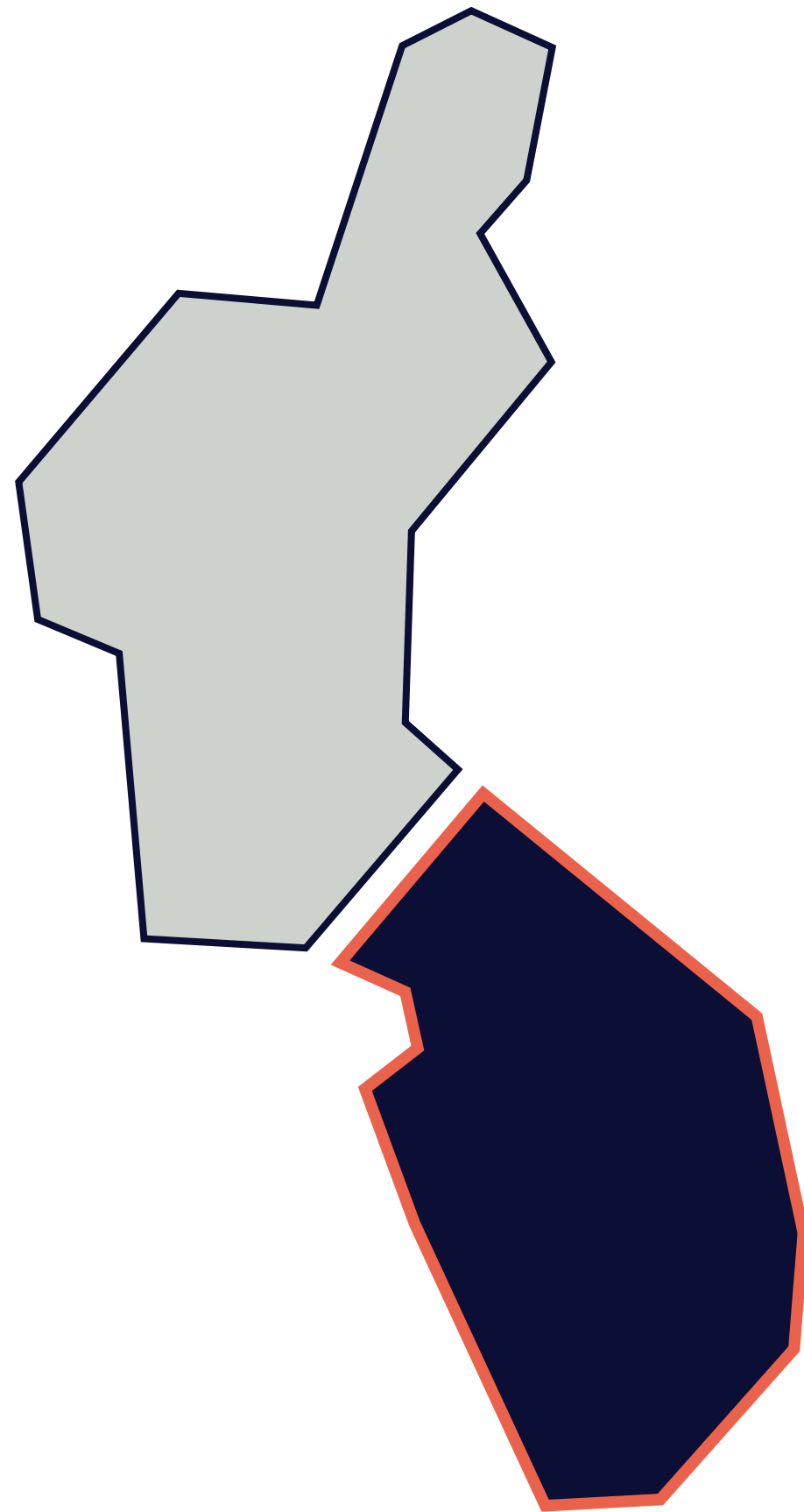
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-africa/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-africa/net-zero-targets/>

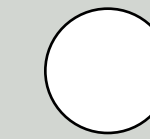
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-africa/policies-action/>

4. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page 27



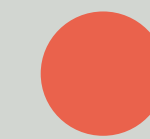
South Korea



Data unavailable.



South Korea has legislated its commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050. The target has been evaluated as 'poor'. South Korea's target covers CO2 emissions, but not other GHGs.¹



South Korea's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. South Korea's overall policy suite is consistent with over 3 degrees and up to 4 degrees Celsius of warming.²



South Korea has spent 26.7 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.³



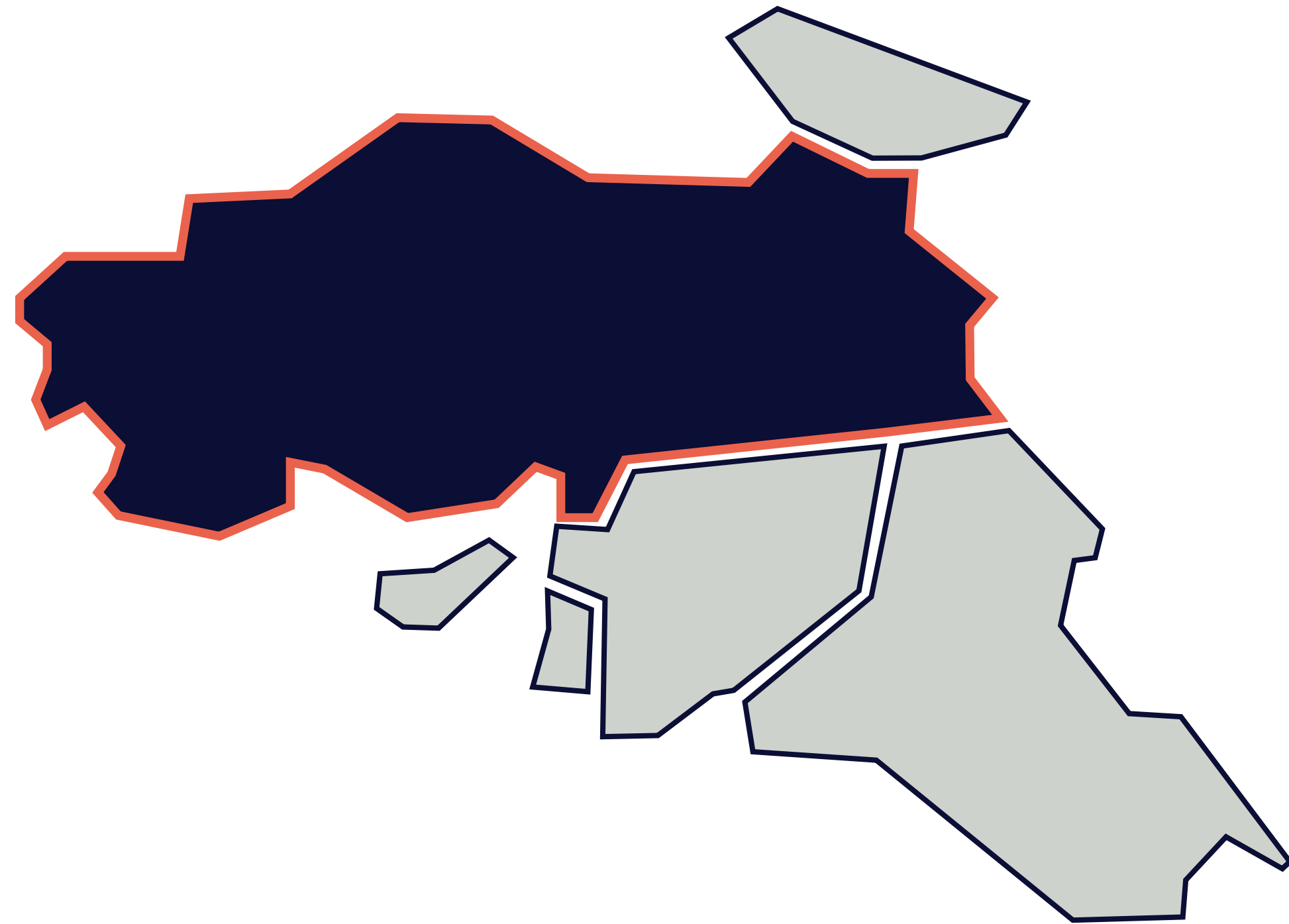
South Korea has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk.⁴

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-korea/net-zero-targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-korea/policies-action/>

3. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

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Turkey

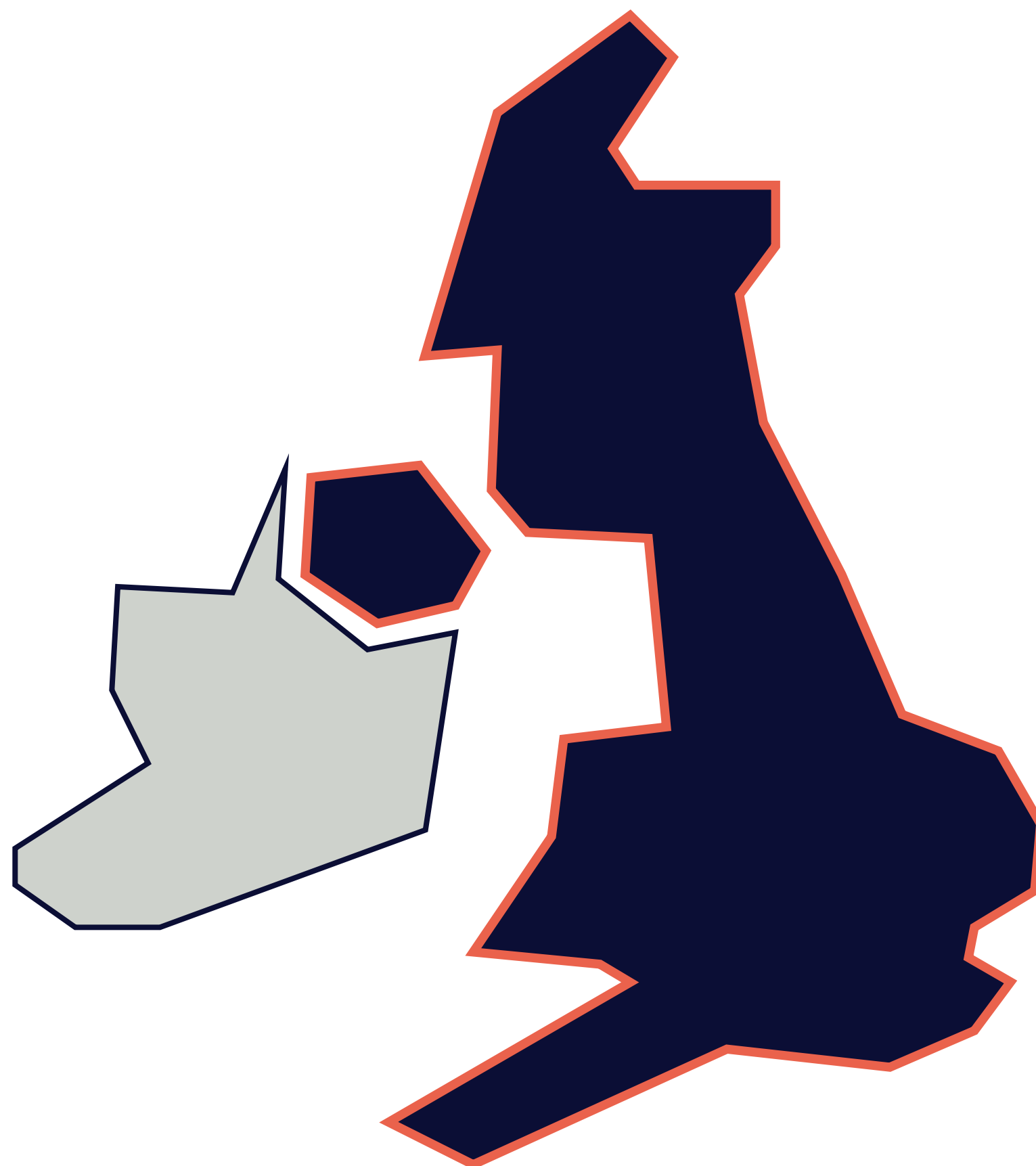
- Turkey's INDC is consistent with over 3-4 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- Turkey has not committed to net zero emissions by mid-century.²
- Data unavailable.
- Turkey has spent 100 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.³
- Turkey has no mandatory TCFD policy and no mandatory rules regarding climate risk.⁴

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/turkey/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/turkey/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

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United Kingdom

- The UK's 2030 NDC is broadly in line with 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- The UK has legislated its target of net zero emissions by 2050. The target has been evaluated as 'average'. If the government's commitment to include international aviation and shipping were legislated, and international emissions credits were not used, the UK's net zero target would improve to 'acceptable'.²
- The UK's current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. The UK's overall policy suite is consistent with below 2 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- The UK has spent around 20 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- In November 2020 the UK announced that all publicly-listed companies will have to comply with TCFD requirements by 2023, and that TCFD-aligned disclosure will be mandatory across financial and non-financial sectors by 2025.⁵

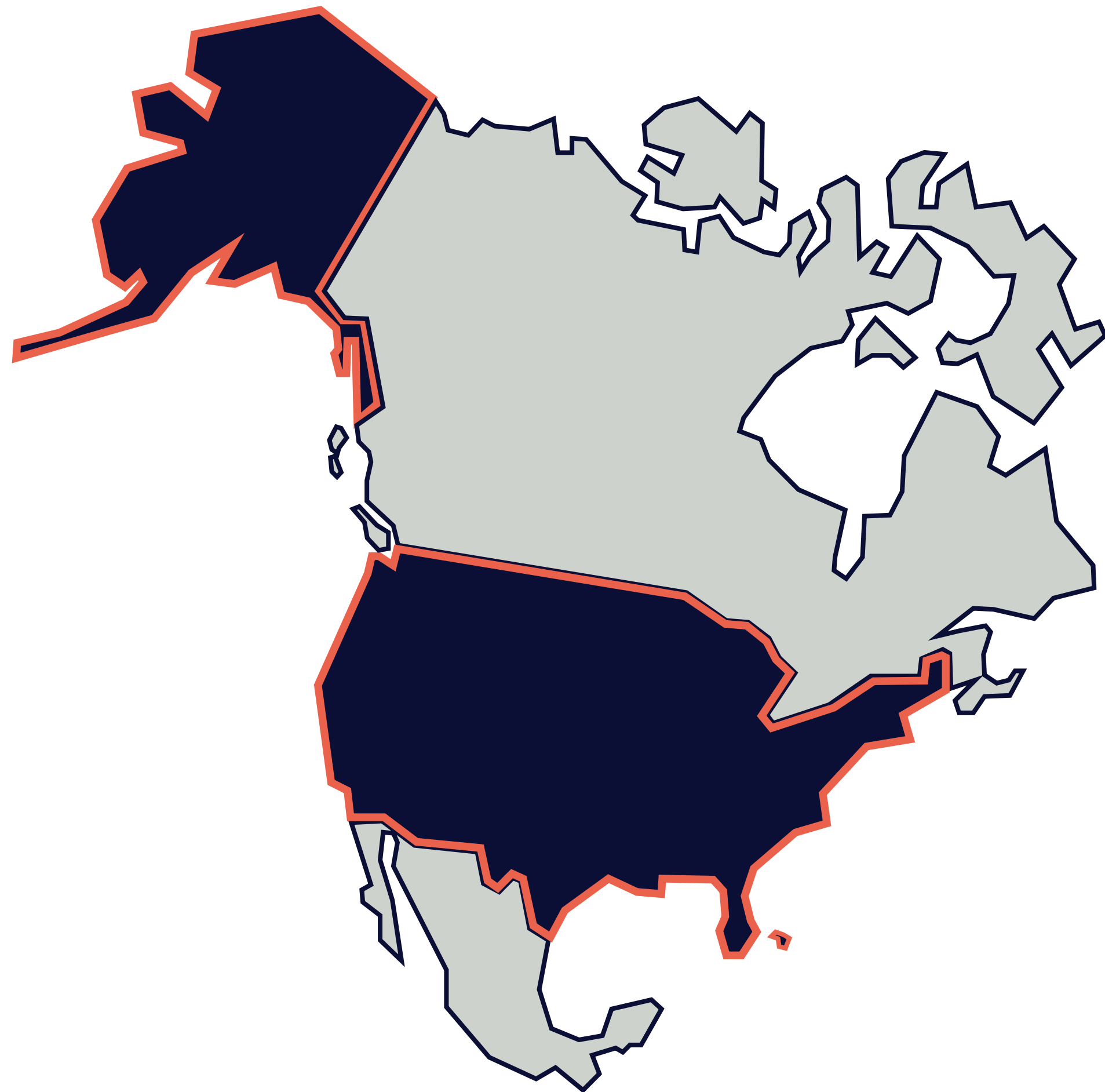
1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/uk/targets/>

2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/uk/net-zero-targets/>

3. <https://recovery.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/tracking/>

4. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/uk/net-zero-targets/>

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United States of America

- The United States' 2030 NDC is consistent with 2 degrees Celsius of warming.¹
- The United States has committed to net zero emissions by 2050. The target has not yet been legislated, but has been included in executive orders. There is insufficient information about the target to assess if it is 'acceptable'.²
- The United States' current policies are insufficient to meet its 2030 NDC. The US's overall policy suite is consistent with over 2 degrees and up to 3 degrees Celsius of warming.³
- The US has spent under 9 percent of its COVID-19 economic recovery spending on green initiatives.⁴
- In June 2021 the US said it supported "moving towards" climate-risk disclosure, and the Government currently recommends using the TCDF framework. The Government is working on a strategy to quantify the risks posed by climate change to both public and private financial assets.⁵

1. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/usa/targets/>
2. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/usa/net-zero-targets/>
3. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/usa/policies-action/>
4. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/uk/net-zero-targets/>
5. Bloomberg NEF Climate Policy Fact Book Page