

Assessing Sovereign Climate-related Opportunities and Risks (ASCOR) Explainer Series

Area CP1. Climate legislation

Setenay Hizliok, Analyst Transition Pathway Initiative Centre London School of Economics and Political Science



#### **ASCOR framework**

# Emissions Pathways (EP)

**EP1.** Emissions trends

**EP2**. 2030 targets

**EP3.** Net zero targets

#### Climate Policies

(CP)

CP1. Climate legislation

CP2. Carbon pricing

CP3. Fossil fuels

**CP4**. Sectoral transitions

CP5. Adaptation

**CP6**. Just transition

#### Climate Finance

(CF)

**CF1.** International climate finance

CF2. Climate costing

CF3. Climate spending

**CF4.** Renewable opportunities

Note: <u>ASCOR framework: methodology note - Version 1.1</u> was used to assess 70 countries in 2024.

### Content

- 1. Introduction to climate legislation
- 2. How does ASCOR assess climate legislation?
- 3. Results and emerging good practices





# 1. Introduction to climate legislation







# Why does ASCOR assess climate legislation?



Climate laws can help deliver mitigation and adaptation outcomes.



They establish a **legal, regulatory and institutional framework** for national climate policy.



Climate laws enable **policy continuity** as they are difficult to amend.



They set <u>accountability mechanisms</u> for climate-related obligations.

### What is a climate framework law?



Common characteristics can be used to define a <u>climate framework law:</u>



It sets a **strategic direction** for national climate change policy.



It is passed by the **legislative branch** of government (with exceptions for some political systems).



It **sets an obligation**, for example meeting a national target or developing a climate strategy.

# 2. How does ASCOR assess climate legislation?







## **Indicators**



CP1a. Does the country have a framework climate law or equivalent?



CP1b. Does the country's framework climate law specify key accountability elements?

# How does ASCOR assess climate legislation?



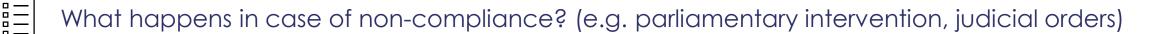
ASCOR assesses whether a country has passed a law that qualifies as a **climate framework** law or equivalent (e.g. an amended environmental law).



We also assess if the climate framework law specifies the following accountability elements:







# 3. Results and emerging good practices



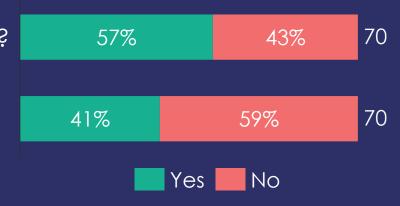




### 2024 assessment results

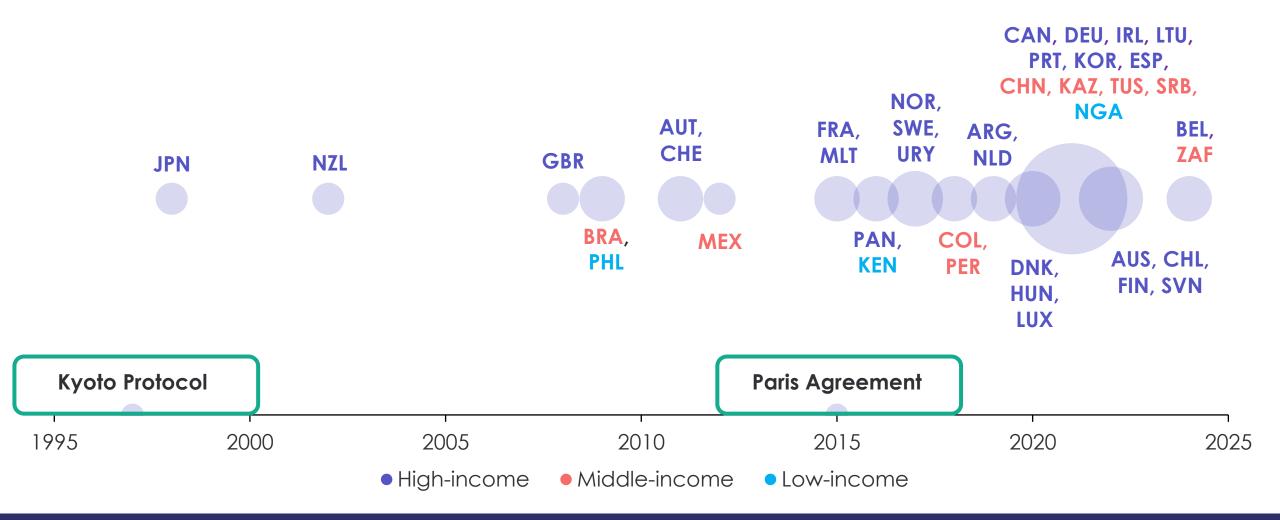
CP 1.a Does the country have a framework climate law or equivalent?

CP 1.b Does the country's framework climate law specify key accountability elements?



Note: The number of countries assessed against each indicator is specified next to each bar.

# Climate framework laws adopted from 1998 to 2024



# **Emerging good practices**



National climate action needs a direction for adaptation as well as mitigation.

> Japan and Germany have dedicated laws for adaptation.



Establishing accountability of the government itself strengthens national commitments.

> <u>New Zealand</u>, <u>Nigeria</u> and <u>South Africa</u>, among others, specify action to be taken if the government fails to meet its national mitigation targets.

#### Stay up to date on the ASCOR project:

www.ascorproject.org

Access the ASCOR tool and database:

www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor

**Contact:** 

gri.ascor@lse.ac.uk







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