

ASCOR



Grantham
Research Institute
on Climate Change
and the Environment

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

Area CF2. Transparency in
climate costing

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ASCOR framework

Emissions Pathways (EP)	Climate Policies (CP)	Climate Finance (CF)
EP1. Emissions trends EP2. 2030 targets EP3. Net zero targets	CP1. Climate legislation CP2. Carbon pricing CP3. Fossil fuels CP4. Sectoral transitions CP5. Adaptation CP6. Just transition	CF1. International climate finance CF2. Climate costing CF3. Climate spending CF4. Renewable opportunities

Note: [ASCOR framework: methodology note - Version 1.1](#) was used to assess 70 countries in 2024.

Content

1. Introduction to transparency in climate costing
2. How does ASCOR assess transparency in climate costing?
3. Results and emerging good practices

1. Introduction to transparency in climate costing

Why does ASCOR assess transparency in climate costing?



Under Article 13 of the [Paris Agreement](#), developing countries should provide information on financial and support needed.



Disclosing cost estimates can help **mobilise finance** from developed countries and other sources such as multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the private sector.



Providing information on the costs of climate action can help assess the **country's financial preparedness** to implement its mitigation and adaptation policies.



Stating costs in executive documents or in [reports](#) submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) **strengthens accountability** around received international climate finance.

2. How does ASCOR assess transparency in climate costing?

Indicators



CF2a. Has the country disclosed a transparent breakdown of the costs of implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)?



CF2b. Has the country disclosed a transparent breakdown of the costs of implementing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP)?

How does ASCOR assess transparency in climate costing?



We assess country submissions to the UNFCCC, including [NDCs](#), [NAPs](#), Long Term Strategies ([LTSs](#)), and national policy documents that detail the costs of mitigation and adaptation measures.



The Paris Agreement encourages developing economies to publish the costs of mitigation and adaptation action. We assess [non-Annex I](#) countries and Annex I are exempt on this area. Assessment coverage may be expanded to all countries in future years due to growing investor interest in this information.



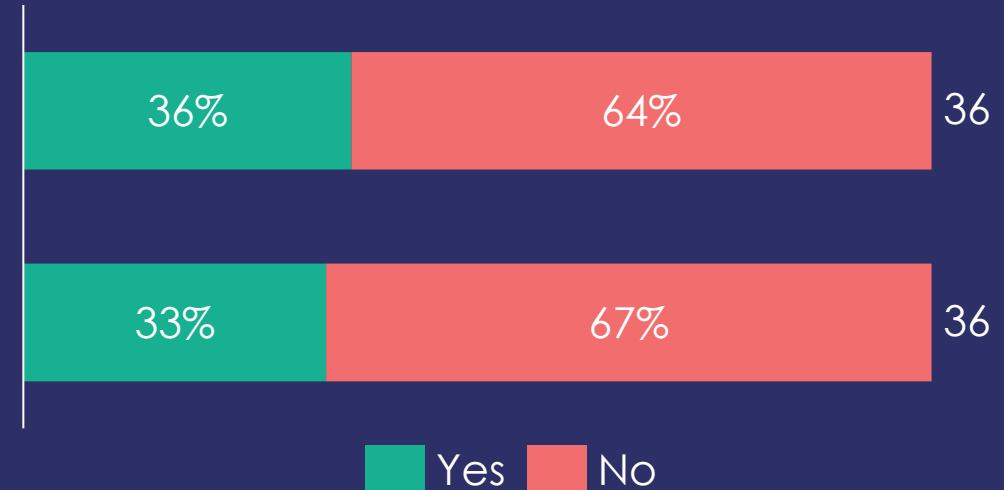
We evaluate the granularity of costing disclosure. Acceptable disclosure must break down relevant costs to some degree, for example at a sectoral or thematic level.

3. Results and emerging good practices

2024 assessment results

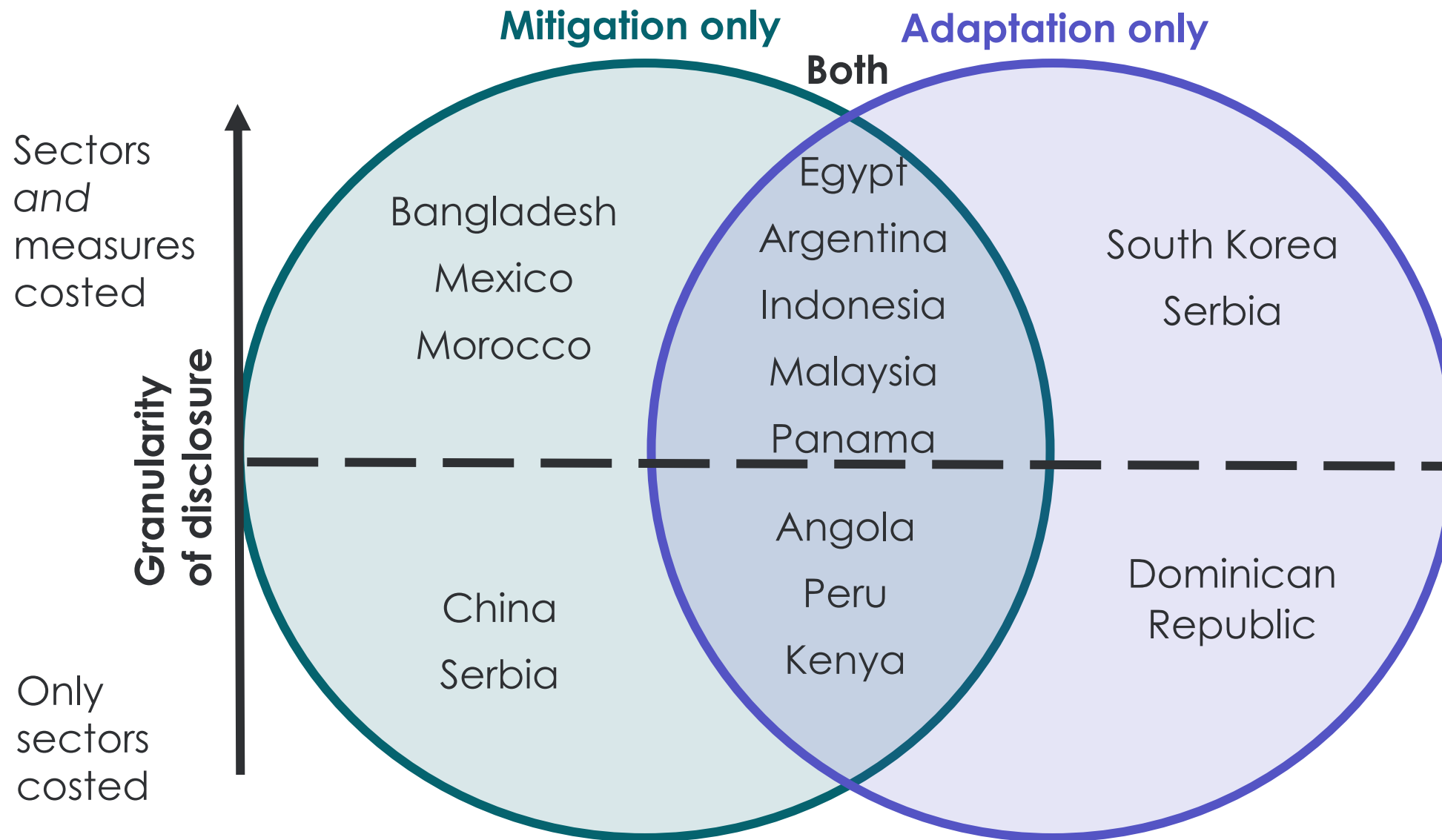
CF 2.a Has the country disclosed a transparent breakdown of the costs of implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution?

CF 2.b Has the country disclosed a transparent breakdown of the costs of implementing its National Adaptation Plan?



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

Granularity of costing disclosure for mitigation and adaptation



Emerging good practices



Disclosing costs at the project or sector level allows investors to explore how they might align transition investments with national climate priorities.

- **Egypt's NDC** provides information on specific wind power plants, bioethanol production and programmes to enhance agricultural production in the Valley and Delta regions.
- **Argentina's NDC** and **NAP** each break down associated costs. Mitigation costs are categorized by sector (e.g. energy, agriculture, industry), while adaptation costs are divided by pillars (e.g. conservation, food systems, and mobility), followed by costs for specific measures.

Stay up to date on the ASCOR project:

www.ascorproject.org

Access the ASCOR tool and database:

www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor

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