

Climate Change

Commitment:

“We will advance the global effort to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal later this year. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success”

-Chairman’s Summary (final press conference)¹¹⁴³

Background:

One of the three treaties adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has been, since the first Conference of the Parties (COP1) of the UNFCCC in 1995, the primary international venue for negotiations on mitigating the impacts of climate change. At COP3 in 1997, all parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which set out, for the first time, legally-binding targets for reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by developed nations as well as several innovative mechanisms for mitigating the cost of those reductions. The Protocol came into force on 16 February 2005 after ratification by the Russian Federation in November 2004, and in early 2005 the Canadian Government offered to host COP11 in Montreal from 28 November 2005 to 9 December 2005. This meeting was to be an historic one because parallel to it (indeed, in the same venue) would be held the first Conference of the Parties acting as Members of the Protocol (COP/MOP1), the first meeting of those 128 Parties that had ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

The commitment to act at the UN Climate Change Conference (as the combined COP11 and COP/MOP1 meetings were called) was significant as fears existed that US cooling to the UNFCCC process would stall further negotiations. Seven G8 members' recommitment to the Kyoto Protocol process (including binding emissions reduction targets) indicated a high level of political support by those G8 members that had ratified the Protocol.

All G8 member states participated in the UN Climate Change Conference and all accepted a total of over forty key agreements. As dictated procedurally, those agreed to under the COP included the United States and those under the COP/MOP did not. The most significant agreements that were reached included the adoption of the 2001 Marrakech Accords (the so-called ‘Kyoto Rulebook’ which established how many of the Protocol’s mechanisms would be enforced) and agreement for movement forward on post-2012 emissions reduction negotiations.

Since the Montreal Conference, there have been a number of further developments, including the first meeting in January 2005 of the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate. The APPCDC was established in July 2005 shortly after the Gleneagles G8 Summit and includes G8 members Japan and the United States, which is seen by many as a process parallel or even divergent to that of the COP and COP/MOP.

¹¹⁴³ Gleneagles Official Documents: Chair’s Summary, U of T G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 16 January 2005. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html.

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			0.89

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:**1. Canada: +1**

Canada complied fully with the first aspect of its commitment to work at the UN Climate Change Conference in November and December 2005, particularly as hosts of the Conference. Former Canadian Minister of the Environment Stéphane Dion reiterated on 27 November 2005 the Ottawa's plans to make it the first carbon-neutral conference.¹¹⁴⁴ Canada and the other delegates adopted more than 40 key decisions aimed at combating climate change.¹¹⁴⁵ The Canadian government also announced the signing of six joint agreements (mostly Memoranda of Understanding) which relate to the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation on 8 December 2005.¹¹⁴⁶

In terms of its second commitment, to move forward on meeting its GHG emissions reduction targets as set out under the Kyoto Protocol, in spite of some funding cuts, recent changes in Canadian policy do not move Canada out of line with this element of its Gleneagles commitment. On 16 July 2005, Canada published the Notice of Intent to Regulate Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Large Final Emitters.¹¹⁴⁷ In August, Canada created the Offset System which will "reward innovation and provide incentives to reduce GHG emissions."¹¹⁴⁸ On 3 October

¹¹⁴⁴ Minister Dion Announces United Nations Climate Change Conference will be Carbon Neutral, Government of Canada (Montreal), 27 November 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2005/051127_n_e.htm.

¹¹⁴⁵ The Montreal Action Plan, Notes for an Address by the Honourable Stéphane Dion, President, UN Climate Change Conference Closing of Joint High-level Segment, Government of Canada (Montreal), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/minister/speeches/2005/051210_s_e.htm.

¹¹⁴⁶ Canada Signs Six Bilateral Agreements on Climate Change, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 8 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.montreal2005.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=08B5F96E-1.

¹¹⁴⁷ Government of Canada Publishes Path Forward on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Large Industrial Sources, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 15 July 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2005/050716_n_e.htm.

¹¹⁴⁸ Government of Canada Moves to Create a Market for Emission Reductions in all Sectors of the Economy, Environment Canada (Ottawa), 11 August 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2005/050811_n_e.htm.

2005, new legislation was passed by Parliament to establish the Climate Fund Agency, created in order to purchase internationally-traded units of carbon and credits created by Canada's own Domestic Offsets System.¹¹⁴⁹

Environment Minister Rona Ambrose announced on 13 April 2006 that Canada will create a new "Made-in-Canada" approach to GHG emissions reductions.¹¹⁵⁰ That day it was also announced that the current Conservative government would eliminate 15 existing programs that conducted Kyoto related research and aimed at GHG emissions reductions, including an end to the One Tonne Challenge national behaviour change campaign.¹¹⁵¹ Internationally, Ambrose has assumed the presidency of the COP and COP/MOP until November 2006. When Ambrose opened the climate change talks in Bonn in May 2006, she acknowledged Canada's inability to meet its Kyoto targets and its desire to proceed with GHG emissions reductions in a process that involves the United States, that is, outside of the Kyoto (COP/MOP) process.¹¹⁵² In spite of this, by the conclusion of the conference, Canada along with other Kyoto signatories signed on to a plan that would lead to negotiations under a COP/MOP process, recommitting Canada to its emissions reductions targets.¹¹⁵³

Analyst: Melissa Fourage

2. France: +1

France continued to push forward on the issue of climate change in an attempt to meet and surpass its Kyoto targets and thus can be said to have demonstrated full compliance with its Gleneagles climate change commitments.¹¹⁵⁴ The French government sent a delegation to the UN Climate Change Conference from November to December 2005. Furthermore, the French government has acted in a number of ways to promote the Kyoto protocol and its own GHG emissions reductions targets within France.

France has acted considerably on an international scale to fulfil its commitments. A French delegation attended the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal, where it presented its own climate plan and progress to date, helping to mobilize the international community.¹¹⁵⁵ Furthermore, along with the Kyoto Protocol's 158 other signatories, France "approved crucial

¹¹⁴⁹ Appointment of Climate Fund President Designate Marks Launch of New Agency, Environment Canada (Ottawa), 10 November 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2005/051110_n_e.htm.

¹¹⁵⁰ First Steps Taken Towards Made-in-Canada Approach, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 13 April 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2006/200609_e.htm.

¹¹⁵¹ Climate Change Programs, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa), 13 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2006/200609a_e.htm.

¹¹⁵² Environmentalists say Canada undermines Kyoto, Reuters (Brussels), 22 May 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. today.reuters.com/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=scienceNews&storyID=2006-05-22T131213Z_01_L18770277_RTRUKOC_0_US-ENVIRONMENT-CLIMATE.xml.

¹¹⁵³ Harper government hangs in for Kyoto redux, Canada.com (Ottawa), 27 May 2006. Accessed: 30 May 2006.

¹¹⁵⁴ Rendez-Vous Climat 2005: Discours de Madame Nelly OLIN, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 13 December 2005. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4810.

¹¹⁵⁵ 11ème Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques et première Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto, Mission Interministérielle de l'Effet de Serre (Paris), 28 November to 9 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/DPCOP_11_1.pdf.

decisions on strengthening the treaty's mechanisms... [and] agreed to launch negotiations from ... May [2006] on cutting greenhouse gas pollution beyond 2012, when the present Kyoto pledges run out."¹¹⁵⁶ The French government also hosted the third World Forum on Sustainable Development in Paris on 2 December 2005, where the participants focused their discussion on climate change.¹¹⁵⁷

Beyond verbal reiteration of the crucial nature of tackling climate change immediately and maintaining France's commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, the French government recently expanded its National Climate Plan and began new regulatory and legislative initiatives to tackle GHG emissions and meet its Kyoto targets. New initiatives have been added on to the National Climate Plan originally introduced in July 2004 by the French Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, and the Minister herself, Nelly Olin, announced that an updated Climate Plan 2006 will be released in mid-2006.¹¹⁵⁸ A number of new financial measures to encourage the use of cleaner energy were announced by Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin at the end of 2005, including higher tax credits for the use of renewable energy or products with low CO₂ emissions, both in the areas of housing and vehicles.¹¹⁵⁹

On 6 January 2006, Olin demonstrated a new vehicle labeling program that became mandatory as of 10 May 2006, which requires all vehicles in France to be labelled on a scale of A to G, indicating levels of CO₂ emissions and by 1 July 2007, the program will be expanded to all types of housing.¹¹⁶⁰ The research effort on clean transportation technology has also been reinforced via the government's announcement in September 2005 of a €100 million research program which has as its goal the development of a small, fuel efficient vehicle that is low in CO₂ emissions and other pollutants by the end of the decade.¹¹⁶¹ In addition, Olin has announced that a government television and radio campaign, launched in 2004 to sensitize citizens to the issue of

¹¹⁵⁶ Most of Europe Set to Miss Kyoto Goals: Study, Agence France Presse (London), 27 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.nri-consulting.com/G8News/G8NewsSearch.aspx.

¹¹⁵⁷ Message de M. Jacques CHIRAC, Président de la République, adressé aux participants au troisième Forum mondial du développement durable à Paris, Présidence de la République (Paris), 2 December 2005. Accessed : 5 January 2006. www.elysee.fr/elysee/francais/interventions/lettres_et_messages/2005/decembre/message_du_president_de_la_republique_au_troisieme_forum_mondial_du_developpement_durabl_e.33337.html.

¹¹⁵⁸ Rendez-Vous Climat 2005: Discours de Madame Nelly OLIN, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 13 December 2005. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4810.

¹¹⁵⁹ Premier Bilan et Contribution aux Débats du Rendez-Vous Climat 2005, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 22 November 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/bilan22112005.pdf.

¹¹⁶⁰ Etiquette-énergie : un dispositif simple et efficace, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 6 January 2006. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4996.

¹¹⁶¹ Premier Bilan et Contribution aux Débats du Rendez-Vous Climat 2005, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 22 November 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/bilan22112005.pdf.

global warming, will be extended in 2006 to engage individuals to work towards France's Kyoto emissions reduction targets.¹¹⁶²

The French government has also acted quickly to implement the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Linking Directive into national legislation, which sets out rules for participation in the scheme by French firms, and was signed into law on October 26.¹¹⁶³ The first meeting of the "Factor 4" occurred in early September, with the objective of creating and evaluating ways of diminishing greenhouse gas emissions fourfold by 2050. The group has met three additional times since.¹¹⁶⁴ At the national level, Olin held the "Rendez-Vous Climat 2005" in mid-November to mobilize a variety of stakeholders who have an interest in climate change, including various ministerial departments, and all civil society actors (NGOs, firms, and locally elected officials).¹¹⁶⁵

Analyst: Melissa Fourage

3. Germany: +1

Germany acted comprehensively towards fulfilling its Gleneagles climate change commitments. It attended the Montreal UN Climate Change Conference and has since July 2005 instituted a number of policies that move it closer to fulfilling its Kyoto Protocol-mandated GHG emissions reductions targets.

The German delegation attended the COP11 and COP/MOP1 meetings in Montreal and negotiated with its European Union allies as a single bloc. Along with the other Parties, the German delegation agreed to a series of reforms that "continue[d] the course of the Kyoto Protocol" and set in motion a process for post-2012 commitments."¹¹⁶⁶ Indeed, on 8 December 2005, just before the conclusion of the Montreal conference, Federal Minister of Environment

¹¹⁶² Rendez-Vous Climat 2005: Discours de Madame Nelly OLIN, Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 13 December 2005.

www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4810.

¹¹⁶³ 11^{ème} Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques et première Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto, Mission Interministérielle de l'Effet de Serre (Paris), 28 November to 9 December 2005. Accessed: 5 January 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/DPCOP_11_1.pdf.

¹¹⁶⁴ Les travaux du groupe de travail sur la division par quatre des émissions de gaz à effet de serre de la France, à l'horizon 2050, dit "facteur 4", DGEMP-Observatoire de l'Énergie, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de l'Industrie (Paris), Date Unknown. Accessed: 28 December 2005.

www.industrie.gouv.fr/energie/prospect/facteur4.htm.

¹¹⁶⁵ Conférence de presse « Plan Climat Territorial » : discours de Madame Nelly OLIN, Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement Durable (Paris), 22 November 2005. Accessed: 28 December 2005.

www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4872.

¹¹⁶⁶ Federal Environment Minister Gabriel: Climate Change Conference incentive and commitment for Germany's leading role in climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006.

www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/36418.php.

Sigmar Gabriel announced the signing of a partnership to develop Clean Development Mechanism (a key Kyoto mechanism) projects between Germany and Mexico.¹¹⁶⁷

In July 2005, the German government published the National Climate Protection Programme (NCPP) 2005 shortly after the Summit, which outlined measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the 2008-2012 period and establish “further ambitious environmental policies after 2012.” In spite of already considerable German reductions in GHG emissions over 1990 levels, the NCPP sets out an ambitious plan for reductions of 30 percent by 2020.¹¹⁶⁸ In January 2006, the German cabinet decided to allocate an additional €1.4 billion annually to fund the KfW CO2 building modernization program, which on 1 February 2006 was expanded to more buildings.¹¹⁶⁹

German firms have participated in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) since 1 January 2005.¹¹⁷⁰ This policy was augmented by the decision of the European Council of Environment Ministers (of which Gabriel is a member) to expand the EU ETS to include aircraft emissions, a significant source of GHG emissions worldwide.¹¹⁷¹ A number of other EU-wide plans,¹¹⁷² including those for new automobile emissions standards¹¹⁷³ and fuel content regulations¹¹⁷⁴ enacted during the compliance period will also count towards German compliance with the Gleneagles climate change commitment in supporting the meeting of the Germany’s reduction targets.

Most recently, from 15 to 26 May 2006, the UNFCCC Secretariat hosted the latest rounds of UNFCCC climate change negotiations in Bonn, Germany to move forward on agreements that were made at Montreal in 2005. These discussions included meetings of the “Ad Hoc Working

¹¹⁶⁷ The beginning of a partnership in climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006.

www.bmu.de/english/press_statements_speeches/doc/36392.php.

¹¹⁶⁸ The National Climate Protection Programme 2005, Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 15 July 2005. Accessed: 20 December 2005.

www.bmu.de/english/climate/downloads/doc/35833.php.

¹¹⁶⁹ Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Environment — Economy — Innovation: We’re off to a good start (Berlin), February 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006.

www.bmu.de/english/the_ministry/doc/36769.php#1.

¹¹⁷⁰ Federal Environment Minister Gabriel: Climate Change Conference incentive and commitment for Germany's leading role in climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin), 12 December 2005. Accessed: 15 January 2006.

www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/36418.php.

¹¹⁷¹ Press Release — 2697th Council Meeting, The European Council (Brussels), 2 December 2005. Date Accessed: 16 January 2006. ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/87368.pdf.

¹¹⁷² Directive on the promotion of clean road transport vehicles, European Commission (Brussels), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/495&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹¹⁷³ Clean Cars: Commission proposes to reduce emissions, European Commission (Brussels), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1660&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

www.lowcvp.org.uk/newsandevents/news.cfm?news_id=327.

¹¹⁷⁴ European Commission adopts action plan to increase use of biomass for energy and transport, Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership (London), 8 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006.

www.lowcvp.org.uk/newsandevents/news.cfm?news_id=327.

Group on Further Commitments for Annex 1 Parties” under the Kyoto Protocol from 17 to 25 May 2006 and the twenty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).¹¹⁷⁵

Analyst: Afsheen Lalani

4. Italy: +1

Italy complied with its Gleneagles climate change commitments through its participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference. It has also initiated several programs aimed at meeting its Kyoto Protocol-mandated GHG emissions reduction targets. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Montreal, the Italian government, along with its EU counterparts, signed a number of key agreements including a reinforcement of the Clean Development Mechanism, the details of a five-year program on adaptation, and the so-called Marrakech Accords.¹¹⁷⁶ This full participation at the Conference fulfils a key portion of the Italian government’s Gleneagles commitment.

Italy has also undertaken a number of actions in support of the Kyoto Protocol and their requirements under it. On 19 October 2005, Altero Matteoli, the Italian Minister of the Environment, announced a new anti-smog strategy under which €20 million would be spent by the Italian government on incentives for Italian automobile owners to convert gasoline-powered vehicles to run on natural gas or methane and construct distribution centres for those fuels. Under this scheme, some 40,000 automobiles are expected to be converted to fuels that emit less greenhouse gases.¹¹⁷⁷

Although not significant enough to diminish Italy’s compliance score, it must be noted that Italy has been criticized harshly by the European Union for its consistent failure to support EU-wide efforts to reduce GHG emissions. On 18 May, the European Court of Justice found that Italy had failed to follow “EU Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community,”¹¹⁷⁸ that has been one of the cornerstones of the EU Kyoto plan.¹¹⁷⁹

Analysts: Matto Mildenberger and Ayako Yamamoto

¹¹⁷⁵ UNFCCC Website, Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, 17-26 May 2006 (Bonn), Site Updated Frequently, Accessed: 15 May 2006. unfccc.int/meetings/sb24/items/3648.php.

¹¹⁷⁶ Climate Change: successful conclusion of UN conference in Montreal — statement by Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas, European Commission (Brussels), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/473&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹¹⁷⁷ Smog: in arrivo incentive di 350 euro per convertire auto a GPL e Metano, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio (Rome), 19 October 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006. www2.minambiente.it/Sito/comunicati/2005/19_10_05.asp.

¹¹⁷⁸ Proceedings of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance of the European Communities and the Civil Service Tribunal of the European for 15 May to 19 May 2006. European Court of Justice (Luxembourg), 19 May 2006. Accessed: May 22 2006 curia.europa.eu/en/actu/communiqués/index.htm.

¹¹⁷⁹ EU: Court Condemns Italy on Greenhouse Gases Quota Rules. AdnKronosInternational New Service (Rome), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 24 May 2006. www.adnki.com/index_2Level_English.php?cat=Business&loid=8.0.299860118&par=0.

5. Japan: +1

Japan registered full compliance with its Gleneagles climate change commitments. Tokyo fulfilled its commitment to attend the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Montreal. Japan signed, along with all other Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, various agreements, including reforms to the Clean Development Mechanism, details of a five-year program on adaptation, and the Marrakech Accords.¹¹⁸⁰

On 28 September 2005, Japan launched the Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme, under which 34 selected companies and corporate groups are required to commit to their own targets on the reduction of greenhouse emissions, in exchange for subsidization of “the installation cost of CO2 emissions reduction equipment to help businesses that are actively attempting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions” by the Ministry of Environment.¹¹⁸¹ The Japanese Ministry of Environment’s most ambitious climate change plan is a comprehensive Environmental Tax that was announced on 25 October 2005. A revision of a 2004 plan that was not implemented, the Japanese government will now introduce a comprehensive tax on consumption-related GHG emissions generated by end-users of energy by January 2007.¹¹⁸² The plan will create a tax on all carbon of about ¥2,400 per ton of atmospheric emissions and is expected to contribute to a decrease in GHG emissions by 3.5% over 1990 levels.¹¹⁸³ Annual tax revenues will be reinvested to fund research into energy efficient technologies.¹¹⁸⁴ However, this plan and other environmental proposals have been hampered by a weak and sometimes obstructive response by the Japanese Ministry of Economics, and it is not yet clear in what forms these proposals will be enacted.¹¹⁸⁵

Since the Gleneagles summit, Japan launched two major behavioural change projects geared specifically to generate society-wide reductions in GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling needs across Japanese businesses, the first geared seasonally towards the summer months, and the second, launched 17 October 2006, towards the winter months.¹¹⁸⁶ At least the first has publicly been reported by the Japanese Government on 16 September as a tremendous success.¹¹⁸⁷

¹¹⁸⁰ Summary and Evaluation of COP11 and COP/MOP1, the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 3 January 2006. www.env.go.jp/earth/cop/cop11/hyoka.pdf.

¹¹⁸¹ Japan Launches Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme, International Emissions Trading Association, September 28 2005 (Geneva), Accessed: 30 December 2005. www.ieta.org/ieta/www/pages/index.php?IdSitePage=962.

¹¹⁸² Detailed Plan for Environmental Taxes (Basic Outline), Ministry of Environment in Japan (Tokyo), 25 October 2005, Accessed: 3 January 2006. www.env.go.jp/en/topic/cc/taxol051025.pdf.

¹¹⁸³ Detailed Plan for Environmental Taxes (Basic Outline), Ministry of Environment in Japan (Tokyo), 25 October 2005. Accessed: 3 January 2006. www.env.go.jp/en/topic/cc/taxol051025.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁴ Detailed Plan for Environmental Taxes (Basic Outline), Ministry of Environment in Japan (Tokyo), 25 October 2005. Accessed: 3 January 2006. www.env.go.jp/en/topic/cc/taxol051025.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁵ Japan hot and cold on warming, San Francisco Chronicle (San Francisco), 16 April 2006. Accessed: May 21 2006. www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2006/04/16/MNG6SIA0FD1.DTL.

¹¹⁸⁶ Japan's 'Warm Biz' Campaign Set to Cut Power Sales Again, Bloomberg (New York), 17 October 2005. Accessed: May 21 2006. www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=10000101&sid=agsV5_LR54L8&refer=japan.

¹¹⁸⁷ Japan's 'Warm Biz' Campaign Set to Cut Power Sales Again, Bloomberg (New York), 17 October 2005. Accessed: May 21 2006. www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=10000101&sid=agsV5_LR54L8&refer=japan.

Japan also signed two statements of intent of cooperation with Romania¹¹⁸⁸ and Bulgaria¹¹⁸⁹ reaffirming government cooperation with the pursuit of Joint Implementation projects in the two countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, in July 2005 Japan signed the pact creating the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate.¹¹⁹⁰ The group met from 11-12 January 2006 and has been criticized by some countries and environmental groups as an avoidance of Kyoto emissions reduction targets and as a challenge to the UNFCCC process on climate change.¹¹⁹¹ In spite of this, it appears that Japanese action through that partnership, particularly the creation of “taskforces in which governments and businesses create action plans to cut global warming emissions in sectors such as aluminum, cement, steel and power” may be successful in complementing Japan’s Kyoto emissions reduction targets.¹¹⁹²

Analysts: Matto Mildenberger and Ayako Yamamoto

6. Russia: +1

Russia registered full compliance with both aspects of its Gleneagles climate change commitment. The first aspect of its commitment was fulfilled when Russia attended the 2005 UN Climate Change Conference. There, along with all other signatories to the Kyoto Protocol, Russia agreed to over forty decisions pertaining to global efforts to fight climate change.¹¹⁹³ Russia has undertaken few initiatives aimed at reducing emissions since it took over the G8 presidency in January 2006, but does register full compliance due to its movement on implementation of key Kyoto programs.

Russia signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol and agreeing, under Article 10 of the Kyoto Protocol, to “act to stabilize emissions and take voluntary measures to reduce emissions.”¹¹⁹⁴ While it has not undertaken any significant initiatives to fulfill this commitment, Russia has moved forward on implementing some Protocol programs. The interdepartmental commission of Russia’s Cabinet responsible for implementation of the Kyoto Protocol sealed “draft rulings on greenhouse gas emission accounting and on responsibility segregation concerning the progress in Kyoto efforts“ on 14 November 2005 and set out guidelines of a further bill on Kyoto

¹¹⁸⁸ Signing of the Statement of Intent on Cooperation between Japan and Romania on the Kyoto Mechanisms, Ministry of Environment in Japan (Tokyo), 1 June 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. www.env.go.jp/en/press/2005/0601a.html.

¹¹⁸⁹ Signing of the Memorandum on Cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Bulgaria on the Kyoto Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, Ministry of Environment in Japan (Tokyo), 20 December 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. www.env.go.jp/en/press/2005/1220a.html.

¹¹⁹⁰ Japan Wants All Nations in Post-Kyoto Deal, Environmental News Network (Arlington, VA), 31 October 2005. Accessed: 30 December 2005. www.enn.com/today.html?id=9137.

¹¹⁹¹ \$445m for cleaner energy, but it won't stop climate change, The Age (Melbourne), 12 January 2006. Accessed: 12 January 2006. www.nbr.co.nz/home/column_article.asp?id=14048&cid=4&cname=Business%20Today.

¹¹⁹² \$445m for cleaner energy, but it won't stop climate change, The Age (Melbourne), 12 January 2006. Accessed: 12 January 2006. www.nbr.co.nz/home/column_article.asp?id=14048&cid=4&cname=Business%20Today.

¹¹⁹³ United Nations Climate Change Conference agrees on future critical steps to tackle climate change, UNFCCC Secretariat (Montreal), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 20 May 2006.

¹¹⁹⁴ Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn), 10 December 1997. Accessed: 20 May 2006. unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/1678.php.

implementation.¹¹⁹⁵ It followed these actions on 26 February 2006, when Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov signed a decree that creates a process that documents hydrocarbon units in order to “track the storage, delivery, acquisition, annulment and withdrawal of units of emissions.”¹¹⁹⁶ The Natural Resources Ministry will keep responsible for keeping track of Russia’s hydrocarbonate units.¹¹⁹⁷

On 3 April 2006, Andrei Sharonov, Russian Deputy Economic Development and Trade Minister, said that “a draft regulation for the approval of Joint Implementation (JI) projects and a scheme for targeted environmental investment would be submitted to the government in a few weeks in a bid to launch approval procedures in July,” which would advance Russia’s progress on the implementation of the JI program under the Kyoto pact.¹¹⁹⁸ There is some evidence of progress on implementation of Kyoto-based programs such that, in spite of a lack of concrete emissions reductions policies coming into effect since Gleneagles, Russia registers full compliance with its Gleneagles commitment.

Analyst: Stephanie Law

7. United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered full compliance with its Gleneagles Summit commitments related to climate change. The UK delegation took a leadership role at the UN Climate Change Conference and signed onto all of the COP and COP/MOP1 outcomes. Furthermore, the UK government has, since the Summit, acted substantially to promote the Kyoto Protocol and reduce greenhouse gas emissions both domestically and internationally. From 1-2 November 2005 the UK government hosted the first Ministerial meeting of the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development that was launched at Gleneagles.¹¹⁹⁹ Following this, the UK delegation led European Union negotiators at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal from 29 November to 9 December 2005, and along with the other parties to the Kyoto Protocol signed a number of key agreements.

On 7 September 2005 UK Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Margaret Beckett reiterated¹²⁰⁰ a commitment made in March 2005 that aims to allow, by April 2006, all UK Government Departments to make carbon offset investments for all departmental and ministerial air travel. On 12 September 2005, Elliott Morely, UK Government minister for

¹¹⁹⁵ Russia Prepared for Restricted Consumption of Power Energy, Kommersant (Moscow), 16 November 2005. Accessed: 11 January 2006. www.kommersant.com/page.asp?id=626774.

¹¹⁹⁶ Register of hydrocarbon units to be created in Russia, Daily News Bulletin (English) Moscow. 26 February 2006.

¹¹⁹⁷ Register of hydrocarbon units to be created in Russia, Daily News Bulletin (English) Moscow. 26 February 2006.

¹¹⁹⁸ Russia to start work on Kyoto Protocol JI projects — ministry. RIA Moskovskiye Novosti, Moscow, 3 April 2006. Accessed: 20 May 2006. en.rian.ru/business/20060403/45120670.html.

¹¹⁹⁹ Chairman's Conclusions, 10 Downing Street (London), 1 November 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env_energy051101.htm.

¹²⁰⁰ Environment and Agriculture Ministers Head for London — and Sustainability, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 7 September 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. Www.Defra.Gov.Uk/News/2005/050907b.htm.

climate change and environment, urged individuals to use a UK government-supported scheme introduced by British Airways to offset emissions from air travel.¹²⁰¹ Following this strategy, Beckett and Transport Secretary Alistair Darling announced UK support for the inclusion of aviation emissions in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS).¹²⁰² On 29 October 2005, Elliot Morley, UK Minister of State for Climate Change and the Environment announced the introduction of a set of regulations to bring the UK in line with the EU's so-called Linking Directive, which sets out rules for the participation in the EU ETS by British firms.¹²⁰³ Finally, on 1 December 2005, the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs launched its Tomorrow's Climate, Today's Challenge campaign, that will last three years and will provide £6 million to fund projects run by local private organizations to raise awareness of climate change and promote attitudinal change.¹²⁰⁴

The UK has followed up these efforts in 2006 with a number of initiatives, including the publication on 28 March 2006 of the 2006 Climate Change Programme, which includes a wholesale review of all UK climate change policies instituted since 2000.¹²⁰⁵ In his forward to the document, Blair indicates that Britain is on track to exceed its Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction commitments,¹²⁰⁶ something echoed by the Institute for Public Policy Research in its January 2006 report.¹²⁰⁷ This plan also reiterates the UK's commitment to the COP/MOP (i.e. Kyoto) process,¹²⁰⁸ and sets out that the UK's goal at further climate change negotiations is a set of binding commitments, like those under the Kyoto Protocol.¹²⁰⁹ UK Chancellor Gordon Brown announced a number of UK government funding initiatives to continue to meet UK GHG emissions reduction targets. These include £50 million over two years to fund microgeneration in public buildings and a significant change to the Climate Change Levy.¹²¹⁰ The Levy has been in force since 2001 and is a tax on commercial and institutional use of energy and, as of 1 April 2007, will automatically rise at the rate of inflation.¹²¹¹ These and many other programs, along

¹²⁰¹ Carbon Offset Scheme Launched, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 12 September 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2005/050912b.htm.

¹²⁰² UK Backs European Commission to Include Aviation Emissions in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 27 September 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2005/050927a.htm.

¹²⁰³ UK Issues Regulations Transposing the Linking Directive, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London), 19 October 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2005/051019d.htm.

¹²⁰⁴ Climate Change Communications Program Launched by Defra, Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership (London), 1 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.lowcvp.org.uk/newsandevents/news.cfm?news_id=314.

¹²⁰⁵ Action in the UK — The UK Climate Change Programme, Defra (London), 12 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm.

¹²⁰⁶ Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006, United Kingdom (London), 28 March 2006, p. iii. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf.

¹²⁰⁷ Two-Thirds of EU Countries Set to Miss Emissions Targets, Institute for Public Policy Research (London), 27 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. www.ippr.org.uk/pressreleases/archive.asp?id=1863&fID=62.

¹²⁰⁸ Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006, United Kingdom (London), 28 March 2006, pp. 16-17. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf.

¹²⁰⁹ Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006, United Kingdom (London), 28 March 2006, p. 18. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf.

¹²¹⁰ Beckett backs Budget to tackle climate change, Defra (London), 22 March 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2006/060322d.htm.

¹²¹¹ Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006, United Kingdom (London), 28 March 2006, p. 47. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf.

with international efforts, indicate full UK compliance with Gleneagles' climate change commitments.

Analyst: Brian Kolenda

8. United States: +1

In spite of significant criticism from other nations, including G8 member states, non-governmental organizations and media, the United States registered full compliance with its Gleneagles commitment to “advance the global effort to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal.” While it signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, Washington has not yet ratified the global climate pact and so is exempt from the second part of the Gleneagles climate change commitment, which calls for support of the Kyoto Protocol only by those who have ratified the agreement.

The United States government sent a delegation to the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal and must register full compliance for doing so and for signing those agreements that it was able to at the Conference. However, Washington has been accused by many environmental campaigners of impeding global efforts in tackling climate change problems in Montreal.¹²¹² At the Conference, the US delegation rejected a proposal from the conference president and then-Canadian environment minister, Stéphane Dion, “to undertake a dialogue on future commitments under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.”¹²¹³ Refusing to be included in broader negotiations on future commitments, Harlan Watson, the chief US negotiator, left the Conference early on 2 December 2005, which was scheduled to be the last date of the Conference.¹²¹⁴ “[Watson] objected to a formulation in the UN statement that suggested dialogue on climate change with no binding commitments which he said would be tantamount to opening fresh negotiations.”¹²¹⁵ After intense discussions, revisions were made to the agreement and Watson returned to the Conference and later agreed to a document that commits to “a dialogue [on future emissions reductions], without prejudice to any future negotiations, commitments, process, framework or mandate” without a deadline for conclusion under the aegis of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹²¹⁶

Analyst: Stephanie Law

¹²¹² Ghoreishi, Omid. Climate Change Conference Ends with Key Agreement, *The Epoch Times* (New York). 14 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-12-14/35788.html.

¹²¹³ Vitelli, Alessandro. “US resisting overtures on climate change talks: participants.” *Platts Commodity News*. 7 December 2005.

¹²¹⁴ Adam, David, US isolated after climate talks walkout, *Guardian Unlimited* (London), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.guardian.co.uk/climatechange/story/0,12374,1664259,00.html.

¹²¹⁵ Adam, David, US isolated after climate talks walkout, *Guardian Unlimited* (London), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. www.guardian.co.uk/climatechange/story/0,12374,1664259,00.html.

¹²¹⁶ US poised for new climate talks, *BBC News* (London), 9 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/4512696.stm.

9. European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) registered a high level of compliance with its G8 commitment to advance global efforts to tackle climate change. The EU complied fully with the first aspect of its Gleneagles commitment through its attendance of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Montreal in November and December 2005. The EU has furthermore made significant efforts to comply with its Gleneagles commitment to meeting its member states' emissions reductions targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

The EU and its Member States all registered compliance with that part of the Gleneagles climate change commitment that mandated action on climate change at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. The EU negotiated as a bloc at the Conference and in the end signed on the same package of agreements that did all parties attending the COP11 and COP/MOP1 in Montreal.

The permanent EU institutions have instituted a number of significant policies since the July 2005 Gleneagles Summit, mostly aimed at meeting Kyoto-mandated emissions reduction targets. The European Union's energy commissioner Andris Piebalgs outlined on 8 December 2005 an EU action plan for the widespread use of biomass energy to reduce GHG emissions in the transportation, electricity production and heating and cooling sectors.¹²¹⁷ The EU also agreed to a Partnership on Climate Change with the government of China on 5 September 2005 that would see EU expertise and member states' funding for projects in China to promote "development and demonstration of advanced, "zero emissions" coal technology based on carbon dioxide capture and geological storage."¹²¹⁸

A March 2006 EU policy discussion paper, 'The Green Paper',¹²¹⁹ aimed to include the public in formulating a sound vision for a common EU energy policy that aims to reduce "environmental impact, boost competitiveness and enhance security of supply."¹²²⁰ The European Commission has planned a six-month public consultation period on the Paper, ending on 24 September 2007.¹²²¹ This paper outlined the EU's goals to obtain a coherent external policy such that the bloc would be able to tackle common problems such as climate change more effectively with partners on a global scale.

The European Council of Environment Ministers on 5 December 2005 endorsed plans to expand the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) to include emissions from

¹²¹⁷ EU Launches Biomass Action Plan for Transport, Electricity, and Heating/Cooling Sectors, Green Car Congress, 8 December 2005. Accessed: 15 Jan 2006. www.greencarcongress.com/2005/12/eu_launches_bio.html.

¹²¹⁸ EU and China Partnership on Climate Change, European Commission (Brussels), 2 September 2005. Date Accessed: 6 January 2006.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/298&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹²¹⁹ European Commission, The Green Paper "Energy" (Brussels), 17 May 2006. Accessed 19th May 2006. ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/index_en.htm.

¹²²⁰ European Commission, Environment Fact Sheet: Energy for Sustainable Development Fact 2 (Brussels), March 2006. Accessed: May 15th 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/environment/climat/pdf/energy_fact_sheet.pdf.

¹²²¹ European Commission, The Green Paper "Energy" (Brussels), 17 May 2006. Accessed 19th May 2006. ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/index_en.htm.

international aviation.¹²²² This action is significant as that sector alone has contributed up to 73% of the increase in EU emissions from 1997 to 2003.¹²²³ The European Commission, furthermore, announced on 21 December 2005 a directive to create a market to promote cleaner vehicles¹²²⁴ and proposed its Euro 5 standard for vehicular emissions, which would see cuts in nitrous oxide (a GHG) emissions by 20% and 25% for gasoline and diesel automobiles, respectively.¹²²⁵ However, recent developments in the EU ETS marketplace have cast some doubt as to the ability of the system to deliver GHG emissions reductions, as prices plummeted in late April 2006 due to unexpectedly low CO2 emissions in six Member States.¹²²⁶

Analyst: Afsheen Lalani

¹²²² Press Release — 2697th Council Meeting, The European Council (Brussels), 2 December 2005. Date Accessed: 16 January 2006. ue.eu.int/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/87368.pdf.

¹²²³ EU Environment Ministers Endorse Emissions Trading for Aviation, Green Car Congress, 5 December 2005. Accessed: 15 Jan 2006.

www.greencarcongress.com/2005/12/eu_environment_.html.

¹²²⁴ Directive on the promotion of clean road transport vehicles, European Commission (Brussels), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 6 January. europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/05/495&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹²²⁵ Clean Cars: Commission proposes to reduce emissions, European Commission (Brussels), 21 December 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006.

europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1660&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹²²⁶ Crashing carbon prices puts EU climate policy to the test, EurActiv (Brussels), 2 May 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. www.euractiv.com/en/sustainability/crashing-carbon-prices-puts-eu-climate-policy-test/article-154873.