

8. Climate Change [162]

Commitment

"We reaffirm our intention to deliver on commitments made in Gleneagles in order to meet our shared ... objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions"

*Global Energy Security*³⁸²

Background

First introduced in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force on 16 February 2005. The Protocol established a set of mandatory targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the leading economic powers, which have ratified it. Industrialized countries generate the overwhelming majority of GHG emissions -- combined the G8 countries account for about 65 percent of the world's GDP, and for about 47 percent of the world's CO₂ emissions.³⁸³ Accordingly, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom all signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol.³⁸⁴ The United States, however, has not ratified the Protocol. Although it initially signed the Protocol, the United States withdrew in 2001, listing fundamental flaws in its "arbitrary" goals.³⁸⁵ Another cited problem with the Protocol is that it exempts emerging industrialized countries, such as China and India -- two of the top five emitters of GHG. Instead of lowering emissions, the United States has concentrated its attention on sustainable energy: it signed onto the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate with Japan, a non-legally binding framework, focused on the production and trade of clean energy technologies.³⁸⁶

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 leaders acknowledged the problem of global warming, and agreed to a wide range of climate change-related initiatives, including commitment to the UNFCCC and to its ultimate objective to stabilize GHGs in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and taking forward a Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. G8 members pledged to advance "the global effort to tackle climate change. Significantly, G8 leaders agreed that those "who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success".³⁸⁷

As a result of the breadth of commitments made at Gleneagles there were a multitude of standards against which to measure G8 countries' performance vis-à-vis their St. Petersburg re-commitment. To allow for meaningful year-on-year comparison against a commitment that had previously been measured, the G8RG Compliance Team decided to focus its assessment against the statement that those "who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success." This was the exact statement that we assessed during the Gleneagles compliance period as a representative measure of climate change efforts.

Recognizing that this is necessarily a limited view of the climate change efforts of G8 countries, the G8RG Oxford Team is preparing a broader and deeper analysis of G8 countries' climate change efforts.

Team Leader: Courtney Hood

³⁸² Global Energy Security, 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html.

³⁸³ Policy Issues, Background on Climate Change, 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles), June 2005, Date of Access: 25 January 2007. www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1123951048479.

³⁸⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, 16 February 2005. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php.

³⁸⁵ Fact Sheet: United States Policy on the Kyoto Protocol, United States Embassy, (Vienna) 29 March 2001. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. vienna.usembassy.gov/en/download/pdf/kyoto.pdf.

³⁸⁶ Partner Countries, Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, (Sydney), October 2006. Date of Access: 15 January 2007. www.asiapacificpartnership.org.

³⁸⁷ Gleneagles Chairman's Summary, 2005 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles), 6-8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 November 2006. www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page7883.asp.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.78

Canada: 0

Canada registers a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on climate change. Canada ratified the Kyoto Protocol and promised at Gleneagles in 2005 to “remain committed to it” and it is this promise that Canada recommitted to at St. Petersburg in 2006. Since the July 2006 Summit, the Canadian government has announced long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, dedicated over CAD3.5 billion³⁸⁸ of the 2007 budget to the mitigation of climate change and has put forward a plan to reduce emissions from 2006 levels by 2020. In spite of this, Canada has disavowed its commitment to meet Kyoto targets of emissions reductions against 1990 levels.

Although Canada is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol, in September 2006 then-Environment Minister Rona Ambrose announced that Canada would not fulfill its commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 6% from 1990 levels by 2012.³⁸⁹ On 10 October 2006 Canada introduced the Clean Air Act as an alternative “Made in Canada” approach based on more “tenable measures” to reduce GHG emissions.³⁹⁰ The Act pegs Canadian emission targets to economic industrial production, allowing the potential for emissions to increase with outputs.³⁹¹ In defence of its change in policy and perceptions of abandonment of the Kyoto Protocol, Ms Ambrose reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to climate change, stating that the new targets “would exceed those proposed by the previous government and will produce real environmental progress here in Canada.”³⁹² On 19 October 2006, Canada announced that it would strive to achieve “an absolute reduction” of 45 to 65 percent in GHG emissions by 2050,³⁹³ and issued a notice of intent on 21 October 2006 recognizing Canada’s lack of action on climate change in comparison to other OECD nations.³⁹⁴ Canada has continued to be involved in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol negotiations, including via its delegation to the UN on Climate Change Conference in Nairobi in November 2006. Following this broad-based meeting, Environment Canada issued a communiqué expressing Canada’s interest in discussing new emission-cutting targets after 2012.³⁹⁵

³⁸⁸ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

³⁸⁹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), 14 April 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/international/multilat/unfccc_e.htm.

³⁹⁰ PM announces Canada’s Clean Air Act, Office of the Prime Minister, (Ottawa), 10 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=1348.

³⁹¹ In Depth, Kyoto and Beyond, CBC News (Toronto), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/#s7.

³⁹² Canada’s Clean Air Act Delivered to Canadians, Government of Canada Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2006/061019_n_e.htm.

³⁹³ Canada’s Clean Air Act Delivered to Canadians, Government of Canada Ministry of the Environment (Ottawa), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.ec.gc.ca/press/2006/061019_n_e.htm.

³⁹⁴ Government Notices, Notice of Intent to develop and implement regulations and other measures to reduce air emissions, (Ottawa), Canada Gazette, Department of the Environment, 21 October, 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://canadagazette.gc.ca/partI/2006/20061021/html/notice-e.html#i3>

³⁹⁵ Ambrose Drops hints that Canada’s position on Kyoto may be changing, 570 News, (Toronto), 19 November 2006. Date of Access: November 22, 2006. www.570news.com/news/national/article.jsp?content=n111943A.

On 19 January 2007 Prime Minister Stephen Harper declared the intent to boost renewable energy to 4,000 megawatts between 2007 and 2011.³⁹⁶ On 8 February 2007, Environment Minister John Baird announced plans to implement legislation in 2010 concerning the regulation of pollutants as per the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions by the year 2050.³⁹⁷

The budget released on 19 March 2007 pledged CAD1.5 billion towards a Canadian ecoTrust plan for the support of province- and territory-led initiatives towards clean air and climate change.³⁹⁸ The Canadian government further introduced a "Green levy" on the heaviest-polluting vehicles on 19 March 2007, dedicated CAD36 million between 2007 and 2009 for the plan, and pledged CAD2 billion between 2007 and 2014 for research and development of renewable fuels totaling over CAD3.5 billion in investments towards the reduction of greenhouse gasses and amelioration of climate change.³⁹⁹ On 27 March 2007 the Commons Committee reviewed the the Clean Air Act proposed several amendments that, including the trading of Carbon Credits and the establishment of short, medium, and long-term emissions goals.⁴⁰⁰ The proposed alterations were tabled at the 39th parliamentary session 29 March 2007 and the Clean Air Act remains unimplemented as of 1 May 2007⁴⁰¹.

On 26 April 2007, Minister Baird announced the Canadian government's Turning the Corner plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.⁴⁰² The plan calls for a regulatory reduction in certain industrial sectors of 18% in GHG emissions per unit of output by 2010 over 2006 levels and a 2% yearly reduction thereafter. The plan also creates a Climate Change Technology Fund that will be funded by levies on each tonne of GHG emissions. Finally, the plan puts in motion a domestic emissions trading scheme and gives emitters access to international Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits. This plan has a goal of an overall 20% reduction in annual Canadian GHG emissions over 2006 levels by 2020.

In light of this, it is apparent that the Canadian Government has displayed diplomatic and fiscal attention to the issue of climate change. However, with Canadian GHG emissions up by over 35 percent from their 1990s levels,⁴⁰³ the government's target of 20% reductions over 2006 represents an increase in annual emissions over 1990 levels of five percent,⁴⁰⁴ far above its Kyoto target of a six percent reduction over 1990 levels. As a result of a public repudiation of its Kyoto commitments and no policy goals to meet those obligations which it recommitted to at St. Petersburg, Canada cannot receive a score higher than 0.

Analyst: Courtney Hood

France: +1

France has demonstrated full compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, registering a score of +1. At the November 2006 Nairobi United Nations Climate Change Conference, the French delegation reiterated its commitment to address climate change.⁴⁰⁵ In a 15 November 2006 speech at the conference, French President Jacques Chirac stated that France is committed to its responsibilities and will adhere to its obligations under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁰⁶ President Chirac announced that France is currently establishing regulatory measures to meet its long-term commitment of reducing 75% of its GHG emissions by the year 2050.⁴⁰⁷ On 16 November 2006, Nelly Olin, the French Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development, further reiterated France's pledge

³⁹⁶ Tories push \$1.5B in green initiatives, (Ottawa), Allan Woods: Toronto Star. 20 January 2007.

³⁹⁷ Kyoto and beyond: Canada-Kyoto Timeline, (Ottawa), CBC News. 14 February 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/kyoto/timeline.html>

³⁹⁸ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

³⁹⁹ Budget 2007: Aspire to a Stronger, Safer, Better Canada, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 19 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16 2007 <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2007/bp/bpc1e.html>

⁴⁰⁰ Opposition Rips Apart Tories Clean Air Act, (Ottawa), Toronto Star. 27 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://www.thestar.com/article/196602>

⁴⁰¹ Legislative Committee on Bill C-30 First Report, (Ottawa), House of Commons: 39th Parliament, 1st session. 29 March 2007. Date of Access: April 16, 2007. <http://cmte.parl.gc.ca/cmte/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=198462>

⁴⁰² <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20070426-2-eng.cfm> <http://www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20070426-2-eng.cfm>

⁴⁰³ Tories push \$1.5B in green initiatives, (Ottawa), Allan Woods: Toronto Star. 20 January 2007.

⁴⁰⁴ <http://www.canada.com/topics/news/politics/story.html?id=501e96f2-04a2-4e40-b2d7-ffd10b572e5&k=77039>

⁴⁰⁵ Message du Président de la République, Jacques Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

⁴⁰⁶ Message du Président de la République, Jacques Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

⁴⁰⁷ Message du Président de la République, Jaque Chirac, (Nairobi), 15 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Message_du_president_Nairobi.pdf

to the Kyoto Protocol for the period of 2008-2012, and encouraged the international community to increase its support for their commitments.⁴⁰⁸

In early 2007, France facilitated a number of international conferences to encourage multilateral discussions on climate change. In January 2007, France organized the first working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which started to publish its fourth evaluation report on climate science on 2 February 2007.⁴⁰⁹ From 2-3 February 2007, President Jacques Chirac hosted the Paris Conference for international environmental governance called "Citizens of the earth" in order to push for the establishment of an international action plan of managing the environment.⁴¹⁰

In addition to its efforts on the international stage, France has also implemented a number of domestic environmental reforms. On 4 October 2006, Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin announced a new National Pact for the environment,⁴¹¹ inspired by the August 2006 'Factor 4' report produced by a French energy policy committee.⁴¹² The French government's new National Pact, announced by Prime Minister de Villepin to begin in 2007, allocated EUR10 billion for energy savings in the housing sector.⁴¹³ On 13 November 2006, Mr de Villepin also announced the reinforcement of France's national Climate Plan in an effort to reduce 10% of French CO₂ emissions by 2010.⁴¹⁴ France has also devised plans to implement taxation reforms to encourage environmental protection through this plan.⁴¹⁵ As well, the French government submitted its National Plan of the Assignment of CO₂ Quotas for the 2008-2012 period to public consultation from 23 February to 23 March 2007.⁴¹⁶ This measure was taken in conformity with the Kyoto Protocol and led the European Commission to approve the plan on 9 March 2007.⁴¹⁷

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

Germany: +1

Germany has recorded a score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment to abide by its Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target. In a report released in September 2006, the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety Sigmar Gabriel confirmed that Germany is well on its way toward meeting its Kyoto obligations.⁴¹⁸ Germany has indicated that it is on pace to exceed requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, promising to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 21 percent of 1990 emissions levels (currently at 18 percent)⁴¹⁹ between 2008 and 2012.⁴²⁰ The German government is advocating the extension of Kyoto beyond its current 2012

408 Discours de Mme Nelly Olin, Ministre de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Nairobi), 16 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 November 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6609.

409 Impacts de Rechauffement : le GIEC aggrave ses projections. La Délégué interministériel au Développement Durable, No. 17, (Paris), 6 April 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. http://www.ecoresponsabilite.ecologie.gouv.fr/lettre2.php3?id_rubrique=177.

410 « Citoyens de la Terre », Conférence de Paris pour une gouvernance écologique mondiale, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 2-3 February 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/conference/>.

411 Colloque International Défi Climat pour la France: Le Facteur 4, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/invit_Facteur4.pdf.

412 The Factor 4 Objective: Addressing the Climate Challenge in France, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, (Paris), August 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.industrie.gouv.fr/energie/prospect/pdf/facteur4-rapport-final-engl.pdf.

413 Colloque International Défi Climat pour la France: Le Facteur 4, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 9 October 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/invit_Facteur4.pdf.

414 Actualisation 2006 du Plan Climat 2004-2012, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/liste_mesures_actua_PC_PdMV10nov.pdf.

415 Sustainable Development: Unveiling the Climate Plan and the Charter for Flexible Fuel, Office of the Prime Minister and Government of France, (Paris), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.premierministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/sustainable_development_unveiling_the_57272.html.

416 La Commission européenne a approuvé le Plan National d'Affectation des Quotas de CO₂ pour la période 2008-2012 fixé à 132,8 Mt CO₂, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/La-Commission-europeenne-a.html>.

417 La Commission européenne a approuvé le Plan National d'Affectation des Quotas de CO₂ pour la période 2008-2012 fixé à 132,8 Mt CO₂, Ministère de l'Écologie et Développement Durable, (Paris), 27 March 2007. Date of Access : 17 April 2007. <http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/La-Commission-europeenne-a.html>.

418 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

419 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

420 Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 16, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

mandate.⁴²¹ Prior to the UN Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, Mr Gabriel emphasized the need to establish guidelines for a post-2012 global climate protection agreement,⁴²² proposing that the EU reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% of 1990 levels by 2020, for which Germany is committed to a 40% emissions reduction.⁴²³ Following the Conference, Minister Gabriel reaffirmed Germany's commitment to strengthen the Kyoto Protocol.⁴²⁴

Germany has also engaged in various bilateral and multilateral efforts to address the issue of GHG emissions. On 9 November 2006 Germany announced its commitment to assist Peru in carrying out the Clean Development Measure which supports climate protection investments in developing countries.⁴²⁵ Germany also earmarked EUR24 million for the EU's Global Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEREF) which assists developing countries in decoupling economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.⁴²⁶ In December 2006, Germany and China established an agreement to to broaden their partnership on environmental protection by focusing on climate protection projects in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, chemicals safety, waste management and water management.⁴²⁷ These arrangements were confirmed during a telephone conversation on 19 March 2007 between Chancellor Angela Merkel and Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao.⁴²⁸ In October 2006, Germany also participated in the Asia-Europe Meeting (AESM) Summit establishing a consensus on extending the Kyoto Protocol beyond 2010⁴²⁹ and in November 2006, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced a new pact between Germany and the United Kingdom to prevent climate change.⁴³⁰

Germany is further taking advantage of its leadership positions within the G8 and the EU. State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Matthias Machnig, announced on 27 November 2006 that his government will focus on environmental topics during the first six months of its presidency in the European Council in 2007.⁴³¹ On 3 March 2007, the European Council, chaired by Federal Chancellor Merkel, merged the European Union's climate and energy policies aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union by 30 percent by 2020 compared with 1990 levels.⁴³² To meet this target, Germany plans to increase energy efficiency by 3 percent per year.⁴³³

⁴²¹ Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 20 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

⁴²² Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38164.php.

⁴²³ Federal Climate Protection Pays: Implementing and Upgrading the Kyoto Protocol, 5, Federal Ministry for the Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), September 2006. Date of Access: 29 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38164.php.

⁴²⁴ Sigmar Gabriel: In Nairobi the foundation was laid for the further development of the Kyoto Protocol, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38240.php.

⁴²⁵ Germany and Peru Agree on Cooperation in Climate Protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38158.php.

⁴²⁶ Climate change conference approves aid for developing countries, Regierung Online, (Berlin), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 12 December 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/11/2006-11-20-klimakonferenz-beschliesst-hilfen-fuer-entwicklungslaender__en.html.

⁴²⁷ Germany and China to strengthen cooperation on climate protection and energy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 8 December 2006. Date of Access: December 15 2006. www.bmu.de/english/international_environmental_policy/press_statements_speeches/pm/38373.php.

⁴²⁸ German Federal Government/ Press and Information Office of a federal Government Date of Access: 14/04/07 http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Pressemitteilungen/BPA/2007/03/2007-03-20-merkel-telefonat-chinesischer-ministerpraesident__en.html

⁴²⁹ Working Together to Help Prevent Climate Change, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 9 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/09/2006-09-11-asem-gipfel-tag-2__en.html.

⁴³⁰ Further Development of Global Agreement on Climate Change, German Federal Government, (Berlin), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 27 November 2006. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/11/2006-11-03-weltweites-klimaschutzabkommen-weiter-entwickeln__en.html.

⁴³¹ Environmental Policy Emphasis During the German EU Presidency, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 27 November 2006. Date of Access: 30 December 2006. www.bmu.de/english/europe_and_environment/press_statements_speeches/pm/38355.php.

⁴³² Minister Gabriel Welcomes the Results of the EU Summit, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 March 2007. http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/38874.php

⁴³³ Minister Gabriel Welcomes the Results of the EU Summit, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 9 March 2007. Date of Access: 28 March 2007. http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/38874.php

On 12 February 2007 the Federal Research Ministry's Parliamentary State Secretary, Thomas Rachel, announced the allocation of EUR255 million over the next 3 years through the "Forschung für den Klimawandel" (Research for Climate Change) program funding research into zero-emissions vehicles, energy efficiency, and renewable energy sources.⁴³⁴ In March 2007, the environment ministers of the G8 countries and the five major newly industrializing countries met in Potsdam, Germany to recognize the most recent findings of scientific research on climate change, including the report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).⁴³⁵ Federal Environment Minister Gabriel praised the initiative on 16 March 2007 calling it a "good interim result for the summit in Heiligendamm."⁴³⁶ In response to the IPCC report, on 12 February 2007, the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) published a policy paper entitled "New impetus for climate policy: making the most of Germany's dual presidency" with suggestions on state responses to climate change.⁴³⁷ Further, on 6 April 2007, Mr Gabriel commented that the latest IPCC report "confirms that it is necessary to pursue an ambitious climate protection policy."⁴³⁸

On 27 March 2007 at the G8 development ministers meeting in Berlin, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul re-affirmed Germany's commitment to climate change, stating that throughout its G8 presidency Germany intends to "adopt concrete initiatives" towards the alleviation of climate change's consequences, especially for developing nations.⁴³⁹

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali and Yuriy Zaitsev

Italy: +1

Italy has demonstrated compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment, registering a score of +1. In 2006 Italy achieved some progress with the approval of the National Allocation Plan (NAP) Phase 2 for the 2008-2012 term.⁴⁴⁰ The NAP Phase 2 aims to reduce CO₂ emissions from smokestack industries to 209 million tonnes per year, a decrease from NAP Phase 1 emissions, which permitted 224 million tonnes per year.⁴⁴¹ At present, Italy requires reductions of 97 million tonnes per year to meet its Kyoto targets.^{442,443} The new NAP phase 2 will garner funds from industry emissions overruns to finance CO₂ reduction programs.⁴⁴⁴ Italy managed to escape disciplinary action from the European Court of Justice for delaying its NAP Phase 2, which was due 30 June 2006 but not issued until December of 2006.⁴⁴⁵

Italy has also made diplomatic strides towards emissions reduction, and in November 2006, Italy sent a delegation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Nairobi in support of

⁴³⁴ Federal Government increases efforts for climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38740.php

⁴³⁵ Gabriel: A good signal for the G8 summit in Heiligendamm, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 17 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilungen_ab_22112005/pm/38931.php

⁴³⁶ Gabriel: A good signal for the G8 summit in Heiligendamm, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 17 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilungen_ab_22112005/pm/38931.php

⁴³⁷ Federal Government increases efforts for climate protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 12 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/climate/press_statements_speeches/pm/38740.php

⁴³⁸ Environment Minister Gabriel: We need an ambitious climate policy, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, (Berlin), 6 April 2007. Date of Access: 12 April 2007.
http://www.bmu.de/english/press_releases_as_of_22_november_2005/pm/39138.php

⁴³⁹ German Federal Government/ Press Release Date of Access: 14/04/07
http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/03/2007-03-27-g8-ez_en.html

⁴⁴⁰ Italy Seen Posting 209 Mln Tons/Yr EU CO₂ NAP Plan Wed, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴¹ Italy Seen Posting 209 Mln Tons/Yr EU CO₂ NAP Plan Wed, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴² Italy Set To Approve CO₂ 2008-2012 Scheme - Industry Min, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 13 November 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴³ Italy aims to file CO₂ plan to EU by end Sept, Reuters News, (Milan), 6 September 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁴ Italy Seen Posting 209 Mln Tons/Yr EU CO₂ NAP Plan Wed, Dow Jones International News, (Rome), 12 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁵ Italy bids to shake off 'dirty man' of EU image, Reuters News, (Rome), 7 June 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

multilateral talks on climate change.⁴⁴⁶ On 19 February 2007, Industry Minister Pierluigi Bersani announced that EUR1 billion would be allocated for company research related to innovation in energy efficiency, and EUR1.5 billion in tax credits for companies and families using small-scale renewable power generation and energy efficient technologies.⁴⁴⁷ On 16 March 2007, the Italian government announced that it would switch its public transport fuel to a mix containing 20 percent biodiesel by the end of 2008 to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.⁴⁴⁸ Italian ministers also announced that Italy would enter the voluntary carbon trading market on 2 April 2007 to help offset some of its carbon emissions.⁴⁴⁹ Furthermore, Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi agreed to tackle climate change in cooperation with Japan during his meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on 16 April 2007.⁴⁵⁰

Notwithstanding these domestic policies concerning climate change, Italy's GHG emissions volume continues to increase.⁴⁵¹ In October 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency (APAT) reported a 12.2 percent increase in GHG emissions from 1990 levels, a level far exceeding Italy's projected Kyoto target of 6.5 percent in reductions.⁴⁵² However, since the Italian government has taken substantial measures to meet its Gleneagles climate change commitment, it receives a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Christian Cianfrone

Japan: +1

Japan registers a full compliance score of +1 for fulfilling its St. Petersburg commitment to reduce GHG emissions. On 29 September 2006, Japan's newly elected Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, outlining his government's plans to meet its objectives: "In order to honor Japan's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol beginning in 2008, I will steadily advance the Kyoto Protocol Target Attainment Plan ... The government is also working on a global warming prevention...by promoting the introduction of solar power generation ... I will also accelerate the use of biomass, including the use of bio-ethanol as a vehicle fuel."⁴⁵³ In another statement on 1 November 2006, Prime Minister Abe announced the government's plans to replace all gasoline in the country with E10, a 10% ethanol blend, by 2030.⁴⁵⁴

Prime Minister Abe's pro-active approach in tackling climate change has been echoed by Japan's Environment Minister Masatoshi Wakabayashi: "We must mobilize everyone and employ all policy instruments to speed up the policies and measures spelled out in the Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan, beginning with the adoption and promotion of renewable energies such as biomass energy, solar energy, wind power ..."⁴⁵⁵ The Ministry of Environment is also seeking new budget allocations for the fiscal year to fund studies on biofuels.⁴⁵⁶ The Japanese government has also recently initiated a feasibility study about an environmental tax following the FY 2007 Tax Reform Proposal, with the goal of making the system "more environment-oriented ... to support policy measures designed to arrest global warming."⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁴⁶ Climate; Italy to pledge dedication to UN, Greenwire, (Washington), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 26 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁷ Italy Places Up To EUR2.5B For Renewables, Energy Efficiency, Dow Jones International News, (New York), 19 February 2007. Date of Access: 1 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁸ Rome plans public transport switch to biodiesel, Reuters News, (London), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 25 March 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁹ CLIMATE; Italy to launch carbon trading market next month, Greenwire, (Washington), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 25 March 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁰ Japanese, Italian premiers hold news conference after Tokyo talks, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, (Hong Kong), 16 April 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵¹ Italy reports 12.2% increase in greenhouse gas emissions, Agence France Press, (Rome), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵² Italy reports 12.2% increase in greenhouse gas emissions, Agence France Press, (Rome), 24 October 2006. Date of Access: 14 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵³ Text of Japanese Prime Minister Abe's Policy Speech, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, (Hong Kong), 30 September 2006. Date of Access: 22 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁴ Japan's New PM Backs 10% Biofuels Target, Platts Commodity News, (United States), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁵ In Focus: 2007 New Years Greetings, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/070101.html.

⁴⁵⁶ Japan's New PM Backs 10% Biofuels Target, Takeo Kumagi, Platts Commodity News, (United States), 3 November 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁷ In Focus: 2007 New Years Greetings, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 January 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/070101.html.

Japan has also announced its intentions to play a larger role in facilitating global environmental leadership. In October 2006 Japan issued a statement outlining plans to host the 10th Conference of the Parties on the Convention of Biological Diversity in 2010, although no date has been specified.⁴⁵⁸ In addition, at the Eight Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting held on 2-3 December 2006, Japan, with China and South Korea, expressed a willingness to support the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) to complement the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁵⁹ The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) has also announced plans to host the 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2007) in September 2007 to offer a forum for the exchange of ideas for the promotion of regional environmental co-operation.⁴⁶⁰

As of March 2006, Japan's emissions had risen 0.6%, displaying a 14.1% gap between actual emission reductions and the country's Kyoto goal of a 6% overall emissions reduction based on 1990 emissions levels.⁴⁶¹ To mitigate this gap, Japan has taken action to strengthen domestic law to promote the reduction and increased recycling of food wastes by amending the Law for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities. The amendment will strengthen the guidance and supervision of food-related businesses.⁴⁶² On 30 March 2007, Japan renewed the Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction in Government Operations which was originally adopted in 2002. The new plan will cover fiscal periods between 2007 to 2012.⁴⁶³

Analyst: Zeeshawn Ali

Russia: 0

Russia has only partially complied with its St. Petersburg Climate Change commitment. Unlike its other G8 partners, it has no specific greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets under the Kyoto Protocol but does have some specific procedural responsibilities along with the general responsibility of decreasing its emissions. While Russia has submitted its UNFCCC greenhouse gas inventory, it has done little of substance to decrease its emissions since the 2006 G8 Summit.

During this compliance period, Russia submitted, for the first time, its Kyoto-protocol mandated greenhouse gas inventory to the UNFCCC.⁴⁶⁴ In October 2006 Russia sent its Fourth National Report to the UNFCCC with data on GHG emissions in 2000-2004 and other information on climate change in Russia.⁴⁶⁵ In February 2007 the UNFCCC published this report.⁴⁶⁶ According to the Federal Center of Geoecological Systems (FCGS "Ecology"), the institution tasked with administering Russia's greenhouse gas registry, Russia could start its initialisation process with the UN's International Transaction Log (ITL) in the Summer of 2007.⁴⁶⁷ Thus, all necessary documents for the realization of the Kyoto Protocol in Russia are ready and Russia has fulfilled its commitment under the Protocol.⁴⁶⁸

In February 2007 Russia's government decided to accept a grant from Japan via the World Bank of USD725,000 (€560,000) to carry out a study on how Russia can implement a green investment scheme (GIS) under the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁶⁹ Ministry of Economic Development of the RF passed to the

⁴⁵⁸ Japan Expected to Host 2010 Biodiversity Forum, Daily Yomiuri, (Tokyo), 15 October 2006. Date of Access: 21 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁵⁹ In Focus: The Eight Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan and Korea, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 30 January 2007. www.env.go.jp/en/focus/061221.html.

⁴⁶⁰ The 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2007) to be Held, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 6 February 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=299>

⁴⁶¹ Al Gore says Japanese business can lead climate campaign (Tokyo), 16 January 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2007. www.alaskareport.com/reu77326.htm.

⁴⁶² Cabinet Decision on the Bill Partially Amending the Law for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities for the Treatment of Cyclical Food Resources, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 1 March 2007. Date of Access: 8 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=332>

⁴⁶³ Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction in Government Operations, Ministry of the Environment, (Tokyo), 29 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=364>

⁴⁶⁴ Russia recalculates emissions, ups Kyoto target by 576 mt/year, Pointcarbon, 10 January 2007, (Moscow), Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁵ Russia knows hazardous emissions, WWF in Russia, (Moscow), 25 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2667>

⁴⁶⁶ Russia applies for assigned amount under Kyoto Protocol, Pointcarbon, (Moscow), 23 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁷ Russia eyes summer link to ITL, Pointcarbon, 13 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>.

⁴⁶⁸ Realization of Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in Russia, Interview of the Deputy Director of Department of Property and Land Relations of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation V. Gavrilov, (Moscow), 22 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.economy.gov.ru>

⁴⁶⁹ Russia to sign agreement on GIS study, Pointcarbon, (Moscow), 1 February 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.pointcarbon.ru/>

Government the bill on JI projects.⁴⁷⁰ Russia will take part in carbon trade, thus will help Russia to develop energy saving and carbon emissions reducing technologies.⁴⁷¹

Russia also participated in a number of international events devoted to the problems of climate change. Russian specialists took part in the work of the XV World Forum on Global Changes in Vienna on the 10-12 October 2006⁴⁷² and in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi on the 6-7 November 2006. At the 26th Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 7-18 May 2007, on 11 May, a workshop on the proposal by the Russian Federation, that appropriate procedures be developed to enable parties to the Kyoto Protocol to adopt voluntary commitments, was organized.⁴⁷³

Analysts: Vera Serdiuk and Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registers a final score of +1 indicating full compliance with its St. Petersburg commitment on climate change. According to the European Environment Agency in its Annual 2006 European Community Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, the United Kingdom is on pace to meet its Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target. The report cites 14.1% in GHG emissions reductions until 2004, an achievement exceeding the target of 12.5% in reductions initially committed to by the United Kingdom. UK Environment Secretary David Miliband put forth a draft climate change bill on 13 March 2007 defining a long-term plan to reduce emissions by 60% from 1990 levels by 2050. The bill also aims to make legally binding a system of five-year targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and require "all sectors of society to contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy".⁴⁷⁴

The UK and the US state of California, signed a mission statement establishing a working partnership on 31 July 2006 to tackle climate change which would "commit [California and the United Kingdom] to urgent action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote low carbon technologies."⁴⁷⁵ The United Kingdom-California pact demonstrates compliance with Article 10 of the Kyoto Protocol. The United Kingdom further complied with Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol when Climate Change Minister Ian Person announced that the United Kingdom "would approve non-UK entities' participation in Clean Development Mechanism projects."⁴⁷⁶ One non-UK project recently approved was with China, which aimed to reduce an average of 109,922 tonnes of equivalent CO₂ emissions each year between 2006 and 2012. The approval by the United Kingdom of non-UK entities has made the global carbon market more inclusive of additional parties focused on reducing GHG emissions. In addition, Environment Secretary David Miliband and Transport Secretary Douglas Alexander approved of the European Commission's proposal to include aviation into the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.⁴⁷⁷

In February 2007, Mr Miliband announced that the UK would host a meeting in June with key experts and businesspeople to investigate how a low-carbon economy could be achieved.⁴⁷⁸ This announcement came shortly after politicians from G8 countries plus Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa signed a new agreement on climate change at The Washington Legislators Forum that included developing countries for the first time. Secretary Miliband commented on the new agreement saying that it could clear the way for progress on a new global pact.⁴⁷⁹ In March 2007, UK Environment

⁴⁷⁰ 1 billion dollars for emissions, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 23 January 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007.

<http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2007/01/23/119391>

⁴⁷¹ Interview of the Head of Department of Environment Economy of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation O. Pluzhnikov, (Moscow), 15 December 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.economy.gov.ru>

⁴⁷² Climate change was chosen the higher priority strategic research, WWF in Russia, (Moscow), 12 October 2006, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/2648>

⁴⁷³ Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, UNFCCC International, (Bonn), 7-18 May 2007. Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://unfccc.int/meetings/sb26/items/3919txt.php>.

⁴⁷⁴ UK government outlines five-year emissions targets in draft bill, Platts Commodity News, (New York), 13 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁷⁵ California and UK in climate pact, BBC News Online, (London), 31 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁷⁶ UK paves way for non-Kyoto Countries to join international carbon market, Government News Network, (Beijing), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 15 November 2006. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁷⁷ Government welcomes EU move to address aviation and climate change, Government News Network, (London), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁷⁸ Kyoto anniversary: Miliband welcomes globe agreement, Government News Network, (Beijing), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁷⁹ World leaders sign new climate pact, Platts Commodity News, (New York), 16 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

Secretary David Miliband and South African Environment Minister Marthinus Van Schalkwyk agreed to work together “to tackle key international sustainable development issues including climate change” through a signed agreement that completed a series of five partnerships the UK has built with China, India, Brazil and Mexico to deliver international sustainable development commitments.⁴⁸⁰

Analyst: Christian Cianfrone

United States: +1

The United States maintained a high level of compliance with the climate change and sustainable development commitments reaffirmed at St. Petersburg, largely as a result of its lack of original commitment at Gleneagles to emissions reductions commitments. In fact, the original G8 Gleneagles commitment to the Kyoto Protocol only applied to those that had ratified it. As a result US compliance has to be considered against its more general ‘objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions’.

During his January 2007 State of the Union Address, President Bush announced that America will increase its supply of alternative fuels, setting a mandatory fuels standard to require 35 billion gallons of renewable and alternative fuels in 2017, some 5 times the current target⁴⁸¹. The President also unleashed “20 in 10: Strengthening America’s Energy Security.” Some of the key elements in this plan are to reform and modernize corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for cars and the current light truck rules, and encourage the growth of renewable and alternative fuel sources. In addition, the President’s 2008 budget calls for an increase of a further USD2.7 billion for the Advanced Energy Initiative. Moreover, the President’s Farm Bill proposal contains more than USD1.6 billion of additional new funding over ten years for energy innovation, including bio-energy research, energy efficiency grants, and USD2 billion in loans for cellulose ethanol plants.⁴⁸² The President’s new plan also includes clean air interstate and clean air mercury rules to significantly improve air quality.⁴⁸³ In addition, the President called for a further USD143 million in new funds for priority ocean projects, and will be working with NASA, NOAA, NSF, and USGS in numerous new projects aimed at tackling climate change in all areas.⁴⁸⁴ On 2 February 2007 the U.S. joined over 100 other states in completing a substantial climate change science report in Paris, France, with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which U.S. scientists were major players.⁴⁸⁵ On 14 March 2007 the U.S. made a proposal to adjust the Montreal Protocol to hasten the phase-out of ozone-damaging chemicals.⁴⁸⁶ Subsequently, the U.S. joined other states in completing and approving a 1000 page climate change science summary for policy makers in Brussels that will be released later this year.⁴⁸⁷ Finally, the Bush Administration is providing a new deferral tax credit of up to USD3,400 for hybrid and clean diesel purchasers.⁴⁸⁸

Analyst: Vera Serdiuk

European Union: +1

The EU registered a score of +1 for full compliance with its St. Petersburg climate change commitment. On 30 November 2006 at the European Voice Comment Forum in Brussels, the European Commissioner for Environment, Stavros Dimas, stated that “the European Union is committed to achieving [its] Kyoto Protocol emission targets, and by leading the way [it is] determined to ensure that the international community takes decisive further action to cut global emissions after 2012,

⁴⁸⁰ UK and South Africa agree to joint working on sustainable development and climate change, Government News Network, (Beijing), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 2 April 2007. global.factiva.com.myAccess.library.utoronto.ca/ha/default.aspx.

⁴⁸¹ President Bush Delivers State of the Union Address, The White House President George W. Bush, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/release/2007/0123-2>

⁴⁸² Twenty in Ten: Strengthening America’s Energy Security, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79330.htm>.

⁴⁸³ The President’s Plan Enables Us to Further Protect our Environment, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 23 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007/79331.htm>.

⁴⁸⁴ President Bush Continues His Strong Commitment to Our Oceans and Proposes Substantial New Funding for Ocean Priorities, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 26 January 2007. Date of Access: 1 February 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2007>

⁴⁸⁵ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Finalizes Report, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 2 February 2007. Date of Access: 7 March 2007. <http://www.state.gov>

⁴⁸⁶ Adjustments to the Protocol Would Speed Elimination of Ozone-Depleting Substances, U.S. Department of State, (Washington), 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs2007/81784.htm>.

⁴⁸⁷ U.S. Seen Joining Climate Fight, SwissInfo, (Bern), 16 March 2007. Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.swissinfo.org/eng/swissinfo.html?siteSect=43=7628424>.

⁴⁸⁸ Energy For America’s Future, The White House, (Washington). Date of Access: 22 March 2007. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/energy>.

when the Kyoto targets expire.⁴⁸⁹ During the Nairobi Climate Change Conference in November 2006, the EU succeeded in achieving its objective of advancing negotiations on developing the climate convention system after 2012.⁴⁹⁰ Also, on 15 February 2007, in anticipation of the second anniversary of the Kyoto Protocol's entry into force, Commissioner Dimas called for the international community to begin negotiations on a comprehensive global climate change treaty that would succeed Kyoto when its targets expire in 2012.⁴⁹¹

On 6 October 2006, the European Commission proposed the formation of a new Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), a global risk capital fund to subsidize energy efficiency projects in developing countries, and in reducing climate change and air pollution, pledging EUR80 million in funding over the next four years.⁴⁹² In addition, on 19 October 2006 the European Commission approved to increase funding for new Life-Environmental 2006 projects, allocating nearly EUR66 million for 50 new environmental innovation projects in 14 countries,⁴⁹³ EUR6.5 million for 16 new environment projects in the Mediterranean and Baltic regions,⁴⁹⁴ and EUR70.1 million for 61 nature conservation projects situated in 20 Member States.⁴⁹⁵

On 20 December 2006 the European Commission also proposed legislation to reduce GHG emissions deriving from civil air transport into the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.⁴⁹⁶ The European Commission took legal action against Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, and Spain for their failure to submit their national allocation plans for CO2 emissions,⁴⁹⁷ which pushed these countries to correct their policies as early as February and March 2007.⁴⁹⁸ Furthermore, on 9 February 2007, the European Commission proposed the strengthening of environmental protection by obliging Member States to treat serious offences against the environment as criminal acts.⁴⁹⁹

Analyst: Ioana Hancas

489 Address by European Commissioner for Environment Stavros Dimas at the European Voice Comment Forum Debate on Climate Change, (Brussels), 30 November 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/06/769&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

490 The Goals of Finland's EU Presidency Achieved in the Environmental Sector, Finland's EU Presidency, (Helsinki), 21 December 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. www.eu2006.fi/news_and_documents/press_releases/vko51/en_GB/179067/.

491 Climate change: Commissioner Dimas urges start of negotiations on global agreement to succeed Kyoto, (Brussels/Washington), 15 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/192&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

492 Commission Proposes €100 Million Global Risk Capital Fund for Developing Countries to Boost Energy Efficiency and Renewables, European Commission, (Brussels), 6 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1329&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

493 LIFE-Environment 2006: Commission Funds 50 Innovation Projects in 14 Countries with €66 Million, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1430&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

494 LIFE-Third Countries 2006: Commission Grants €6.5 Million to 16 Environment Projects in Neighbouring Countries, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1429&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

495 LIFE-Nature 2006: Commission Funds 61 Nature Conservation Projects in 20 Countries with over €70 Million, European Commission, (Brussels), 19 October, 2006. Date of Access: 4 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1428&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

496 Climate change: Commission Proposes Bringing Air Transport into EU Emissions Trading Scheme, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1862&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

497 Climate change: Commission Proposes Bringing Air Transport into EU Emissions Trading Scheme, European Commission, (Brussels), 20 December 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/1862&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

498 News Archive, (Brussels), Date of Access: 17 April 2007, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/news/news_archive.htm.

499 Commission strengthens environmental protection through criminal law, abolishing "safe havens" of environmental crime, (Brussels), 9 February 2007. Date of Access: 17 April 2007.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/166&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>