

9. Climate Change: Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord [27]

Commitment

“Recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should not exceed 2 degrees Celsius, we also call for the full and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Accord, including those related to measurement, reporting and verification thereby promoting transparency and trust.”

G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.11	

Background:

In December 2009, members of the G8 and the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Copenhagen at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP-15). The principal objective of the conference was to negotiate a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, which is set to expire in 2012. All G8 members were present at COP-15. However, it should be noted that the United States never ratified the Kyoto Protocol and several G8 members have publicly stated that they will not meet their Kyoto-commitments.

COP-15 did not produce a legally binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol. It did, however, succeed in generating a list of twelve principles which were taken note of by the delegates in the final plenary. These 12 principles collectively referred to as the Copenhagen Accord,⁶²⁹ form the basis of the G8’s commitment in this section. The Copenhagen Accord promotes action in two areas: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation refers to actions that endeavour to limit or halt future greenhouse gas emissions; adaptation refers to actions that respond to the negative physical changes that may occur as a result of climate change.

The principles of the Copenhagen Accord include, but are not limited to:

- Enhance long term cooperative action to combat climate change and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaption programme including international support.

⁶²⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>.

- Agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required and take action to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius.
- Commitment for developed countries to provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support climate change adaptation in developing countries.
- Commitment for each country to state, by 31 January 2010, their pledges for curbing carbon emissions by 2020.
- Non Annex I Parties will Implement mitigation actions will be subject to domestic measurement, reporting and verification which will be reported through their national communications every two years
- Immediate establishment of a funding mechanism to support Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus) in the developing world
- “To pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway”⁶³⁰
- A goal of providing US\$100 billion a year by 2020 to help poor countries cope with the impacts of climate change, including US\$30 billion between 2010-2012 to be divided between mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish a High Level Panel under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties “to study the contribution of the potential sources of revenue, including alternatives sources of finance, towards meeting this goal”⁶³¹
- Establishment of a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund to support projects in developing countries related to mitigation, adaptation, “capacity building” and technology transfer.
- Establishment of a Technology Mechanism to accelerate green technology development and transfer.
- Adherence to “rigorous, robust and transparent” systems of measuring and reporting.⁶³²
- The assessment of the implementation of the accord be completed by 2015, including the strengthening of the long-term goal, including in relation to temperature rise of 1.5 degrees Celsius

Note: For compliance to this commitment we will be considering only those provisions directly pertaining to Annex 1 countries.

Commitment Features:

This commitment calls for the full implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.⁶³³ Specifically, the commitment notes the importance of implementing robust methods of measuring, reporting and verifying national greenhouse gas inventories.

⁶³⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>.

⁶³¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>.

⁶³² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>.

⁶³³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>.

All of the G8 members are categorized as Annex 1 countries and are all considered developed. Therefore, to receive full compliance each member country will be judged along two lines: first, full and complete implementation of all the Copenhagen Accord initiatives including: submission of national emissions targets, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, the Technology Mechanism and the REDD-plus initiatives. Secondly, the member must implement a verifiable system of measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

In the first case, implementation of the Copenhagen Accord will be judged on the basis of significant evidence of legislative or funding commitments towards climate change mitigation and adaptation both domestically and abroad. The term ‘significant’ is used to describe action that is both statistically significant as well as acknowledged by as meaningful by the broader public. In the second case, compliance will be judged on the basis of the transparency of emissions measurement, reporting, and verification systems.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member takes actions that go against the provisions in the Accord or takes no significant action to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord OR fails to uphold the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.
0	Member takes action to implement less than all of the twelve provisions of the Copenhagen Accord AND upholds the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.
+1	Member takes significant action to implement all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord AND upholds the principles of transparency in measurement, reporting and verification.

Lead Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

Canada: 0

Canada has only partially complied with its commitment to fully and effectively implement the Copenhagen Accord. It has made funding contributions, and some efforts to enhance climate change reporting and measurement mechanisms, but it has yet to demonstrate significant legislative efforts towards full implementation.

Canada has committed significant funding to implement the Copenhagen Accord. On 1 October 2010, former Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice announced that Canada would commit CA\$400 million to international climate change efforts. Minister Prentice said, “[t]his represents Canada’s largest ever contribution to support international efforts to address climate change and it will support three key areas in which Canada has considerable expertise: adaptation, clean energy, forests and agriculture.”⁶³⁴ This includes funding that lays the groundwork for the implementation of projects aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).⁶³⁵ Part of this contribution will go towards supporting projects

⁶³⁴ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80>.

⁶³⁵ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80>.

and providing technological assistance to developing countries including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and nations in Africa.⁶³⁶ This investment represents Canada's contribution to the fast-start financing aspect of its commitment to the Copenhagen Accord.⁶³⁷

As part of Canada's Copenhagen commitment, it must submit to the UNFCCC annual reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals. On 18 October 2010, Canada submitted its Common Reporting Format (CRF), and its Supplementary Information to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The CRF's contain "summary, sectoral and trend tables for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, and sectoral background data tables for reporting implied emission factors and activity data."⁶³⁸ This is in addition to its submission of the National Inventory Report, which Canada submitted earlier this year.⁶³⁹

The Government of Canada has invested CA\$2.2 million in the International Energy Agency (IEA) Greenhouse Gas Weyburn-Midale CO₂ Monitoring and Storage Project, bringing its total investment in the project to CA\$15.2 million.⁶⁴⁰ "This unique research will solidify the knowledge of measurement, monitoring and verification of CO₂ storage in depleted oil reservoirs."⁶⁴¹

Canada has also been involved in climate change reduction efforts globally. In conjunction with 37 other governments, the European Commission, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, Canada participated in the launch of the Global Methane Initiative "to urge stronger international action to fight climate change while developing clean energy and stronger economies."⁶⁴²

Canada has not, however, passed legislation that demonstrates a sincere effort to limit its domestic emissions. On 16 November 2010 the Canadian Senate voted down Bill C-311 that would have mandated the reduction of green house gas emissions to 25 per cent below the

⁶³⁶ Canada – 2010 Fast-Start Climate Change Financing, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

<http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1>.

⁶³⁷ Government of Canada Announces Details of Major Investment to International Climate Change, Environment Canada (Waterloo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=454E8F15-55C2-4A70-9FC0-249B35E5DD80>.

⁶³⁸ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.hp.

⁶³⁹ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.hp.

⁶⁴⁰ Canada and U.S. Invest in Leading Carbon Capture and Storage Project, Natural Resources Canada (Washington) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201053-eng.php>.

⁶⁴¹ Canada and U.S. Invest in Leading Carbon Capture and Storage Project, Natural Resources Canada (Washington) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201053-eng.php>.

⁶⁴² The Methane to Markets Partnership is now the Global Methane Initiative!, Global Methane Initiative (Washington) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.globalmethane.org/>

emission levels of 1990 by 2020.⁶⁴³ Without the passage of The Climate Change Accountability Act, Prime Minister Stephen Harper remains committed to a 17 per cent decrease in emission levels from 2005 levels, “which is in line with American President Barack Obama’s target.”⁶⁴⁴ A study produced by the Pembina Institute, an environmental think-tank has said of this lack of government commitment: Canada’s “federal government is not really scratching the surface of the kind of policy action that is needed to get serious about this problem.”⁶⁴⁵ In response to criticism, the Minister of the Environment said that it is Canada’s policy that it not move ahead of the rest of the world, stating, “It is absolutely essential and mandatory if we want to reduce (greenhouse gas) emissions that all large polluters must participate.”⁶⁴⁶

An audit by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development tabled on 7 December 2010 in the Canadian House of Commons, condemns this lack of government action. The Commissioner said, “Our report points to some common and long-standing weaknesses in the way the government has been managing environmental issues, from a lack of critical data to inadequate information about key environmental threats, to a lack of plans to tackle those threats.”⁶⁴⁷ Canada’s lack of progress on this front is not in compliance with its commitments to the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Canada is participating in climate change efforts at the international level. At the COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico, Canada, along with the United States called on emerging global leaders, such as China, to make more significant contributions to combating climate change in a future legally binding treaty on the issue.⁶⁴⁸ However, Minister Baird expressed hope for agreements in other areas, such as deforestation, which would aid developing nations in protecting their forests.⁶⁴⁹

However, there is evidence that Canada is discouraging other countries from taking steps to fulfill their commitments. The Department of Foreign Affairs launched the “Oil Sands Advocacy

⁶⁴³ Climate Bill, Commons Crushed in One Blow, The Toronto Star (Toronto) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/article/892053--climate-bill-commons-crushed-in-one-blow>.

⁶⁴⁴ Submission of Canada Copenhagen Accord, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/canadacphaccord_app1.pdf.

⁶⁴⁵ Global Survey Ranks Canada ‘Very Poor’ on Climate Change Fight, Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/greenpage/environment/global-survey-ranks-canada-very-poor-on-climate-change-fight-111390409.html>.

⁶⁴⁶ Global Survey Ranks Canada ‘Very Poor’ on Climate Change Fight, Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/greenpage/environment/global-survey-ranks-canada-very-poor-on-climate-change-fight-111390409.html>.

⁶⁴⁷ Audit Harsh on Government’s Environmental Leadership, Montreal Gazette (Ottawa) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/news/Audit+harsh+government+environmental+leadership/3939628/story.html>.

⁶⁴⁸ China Clashes With The U.S., Canada at Climate Talks, Montreal Gazette (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+ready+more+climate+change+Baird/3945751/story.html>.

⁶⁴⁹ China Clashes With The U.S., Canada at Climate Talks, Montreal Gazette (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+ready+more+climate+change+Baird/3945751/story.html>.

Strategy” that, according to Climate Action Network Canada, is “lobbying efforts against clean energy policies proposed in three jurisdictions: California, the United States and Europe.”⁶⁵⁰

Thus, Canada has been awarded a 0 for its implementation of the Copenhagen Accord. It has made funding contributions, efforts to enhance measurement and reporting of climate change, domestically and internationally, and is participating in multilateral forums. However, Canada has not taken legislative steps to implement the principles of the Copenhagen Accord, Thus, Canada has been awarded a 0 for its implementation of less than all of the 12 provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord by taking significant legislative and funding actions on both adaptation and mitigation strategies. France has implemented a verifiable system for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

On 2 December 2010, at the COP 16 in Cancun, France with its EU counterparts and Norway, stood alone in demonstrating a clear commitment to a second period of the Kyoto Protocol.⁶⁵¹ In full cooperation with the Copenhagen Accord, France will continue to campaign on the basis of the diagnosis established by IPCC scientists for an emissions reduction by developed countries of between 25 per cent and 40 per cent by 2020⁶⁵² and a 75 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.⁶⁵³

In accordance with Grenelle 2, the law on national commitment to the environment, France is on target to achieve its average emissions reduction goal of 8 per cent by 2012.⁶⁵⁴ As a member of the EU, France’s reduction goals for the post-Kyoto period stand at reducing region-wide emissions 20 per cent by 2020, although there is consideration of increasing this goal to 30 per cent.⁶⁵⁵ France is a member of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), which limits the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by factories, power plants and other installations.⁶⁵⁶

On 27 July 2010, as part of the revised Grenelle 2, The French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and the Sea stated their objective to play a world-leading role in the

⁶⁵⁰ New Report Reveals Canadian Efforts to Kill Climate Change Policies in Other Countries, Climate Action Network Canada (Ottawa) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.climateactionnetwork.ca/e/news/2010/release/index.php?WEBYEP_DI=66.

⁶⁵¹ Latest news from COP16, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability (Freiburg) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. <http://www.iclei-europe.org/cop16/>.

⁶⁵² French Climate Plan, Le Grenelle Environment (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁶⁵³ French Climate Plan, Le Grenelle Environment (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁶⁵⁴ An Analysis of France’s Climate Bill, Worldwatch Institute (Washington) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6511>.

⁶⁵⁵ An Analysis of France’s Climate Bill, Worldwatch Institute (Washington) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6511>.

⁶⁵⁶ Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 6 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm.

technological revolution expected in the solar power sector.⁶⁵⁷ The following measures have been announced which instigate the construction of at least one solar power plant in every French region by 2011, as well as the setting of a tariff at 45 euro cents/kWh to encourage deployment of photovoltaic panels on commercial buildings.⁶⁵⁸

France has also demonstrated its commitment for sustainable growth in the worlds' developing countries. Former Environment Minister of France, Jean-Louis Borloo, participated in the Seventh Forum on African Development (ADF-VII), held from 10- 15 October 2010 in Addis Ababa.⁶⁵⁹ Under UNFCCC negotiations, France has shown its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). France announced it would allocate around US\$3.5 billion to fight deforestation in developing countries over 2010-2020.⁶⁶⁰ While this initiative was not implemented during this compliance cycle, it captures France's past commitment to REDD+ and their implementation of the Copenhagen Accord principle to establish a funding mechanism to support the reduction of emissions from deforestation in the developing world. Nonetheless, as documented above, during this compliance cycle France has taken further actions and is now compliant with all principles of the Copenhagen Accord.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its compliance with all principles of the Copenhagen Accord through legislative and funding initiatives on adaptation and mitigation, as well as maintaining verification of measures and reports based on transparency and trust.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, including transparency in its monitoring, reporting, and verification systems.

Germany has made significant progress in domestic emissions reductions and leads the European Union (EU) in this category. Germany pledged to reduce emissions by 21 per cent relative to 1990 levels, and currently has over-delivered by reducing emissions in 2008-2009 by 25.5 per cent relative to 1990.⁶⁶¹ Germany also leads the EU in mitigation land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) actions by a margin of 5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.⁶⁶² These reductions are consistent with provision two of the Copenhagen Accord

⁶⁵⁷ French Climate Plan, La Grenelle Environnement (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁶⁵⁸ French Climate Plan, La Grenelle Environnement (Paris) November 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/plan_climat_anglais.pdf.

⁶⁵⁹ Le changement climatique à l'honneur du 7e Forum sur le développement en Afrique, Ministère de L'Ecologie, de développement durable, des transports et du logement (Paris) 11 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-changement-climatique-a-l.html>.

⁶⁶⁰ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

⁶⁶¹ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency (Brussels) Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁶⁶² Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency (Brussels) Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

Germany participates actively in the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and is auctioning 40 million European Emissions Allowances (EUA) annually in 2010 and 2011.⁶⁶³ One EUA provides an allowance to emit of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas.⁶⁶⁴ Germany is therefore a leader in emissions trading and is should continue to be a leader in the third trading period commencing in 2013, when auctions are expected to become more commonplace

Germany has committed €272 million in funding for 43 projects in mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and REDD+ programs as their share of the EU's commitment to fast-start financing to aid developing nations.⁶⁶⁵ An example of a fast-start financing project was announced on 12 November 2010. The announcement said that the ICI will provide €2.49 million to India to develop a low-carbon transportation system as well as develop sustainability indicators for India.⁶⁶⁶ The funding will be used to develop a national action plan for low-carbon transport as well as design plans for four major Indian cities.⁶⁶⁷ However, it is unclear which projects were created specifically to meet their commitments to fast-start financing or were already in existence prior to COP 15. Despite this, the breadth of Germany's investments shows its commitment to assisting developing nations in mitigation, adaptation, and REDD+ programs.

On 25 October 2010, State Secretary at the German Environment Ministry Jürgen Becker announced that Germany would provide US\$3 million for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Centre of Innovation and Technology in Bonn.⁶⁶⁸ The Centre will collect, exchange, and develop renewable energy technology and thereby facilitate technology transfer.⁶⁶⁹ This funding is consistent with Germany's commitment to develop a technology mechanism to aid the development and transfer of clean technology.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for fully implementing the Copenhagen Accord and maintaining transparency in MRV systems.

Analyst: Nabeel Thomas

⁶⁶³ EUA Primary Market Auction, European Energy Exchange (Brussels) Date of Access: 6 December 2010. <http://www.eex.com/en/EEX/Products%20%26%20Fees/EUA%20Primary%20Market%20Auction>.

⁶⁶⁴ 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 and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC, European Parliament and Council (Brussels) 13 October 2003. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003L0087:EN:NOT>.

⁶⁶⁵ EU Fast Start Financing report for Cancun: ANNEX Actions supported by EU fast start financing, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889-ad01.en10.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁶ India steers full speed towards low carbon transport, United Nations Environment Programme (New Delhi) 12 November 2010. Date Accessed: 19 November 2010. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=651&ArticleID=6829&l=en&t=long>.

⁶⁶⁷ India steers full speed towards low carbon transport, United Nations Environment Programme (New Delhi) 12 November 2010. Date Accessed: 19 November 2010. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=651&ArticleID=6829&l=en&t=long>.

⁶⁶⁸ Close cooperation on setting up IRENA agreed with United Arab Emirates, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Abu Dhabi) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/46645.php.

⁶⁶⁹ Vision and Mission of IRENA, Preparatory Commission for IRENA (Abu Dhabi) Date of Access: 11 December 2010. http://www.irena.org/downloads/aboutIrena/IRENA_VisionandMission_Ansichtsexemplar.pdf.

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, and in some cases, has taken actions that go against the provisions of the Accord.

The European Union is set to fall short of its fast-start financing commitments in part due to Italy's failure to deliver on its contribution. Oxfam reports that Europe will fall €200 million short of its pledge to raise €2.4 billion in 2010 to help poor countries cope with climate change, and by as much as €357 million over the period 2010-2012.⁶⁷⁰ The shortage comes after Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi reneged on Italy's commitment to provide its share of the EU's commitment.⁶⁷¹ Italy has scaled back its commitments to climate change because of the recession; however, Oxfam points out that the recession was already in effect when Italy signed the Copenhagen Accord in 2009. Jos Delbeke, the director-general of the European Commission's Climate Action Department, previously wrote to Italy in October 2010, urging the Italian government to release exact figures on financing and projects to be supported in a timely manner.⁶⁷² The European Commission was not satisfied with the quality of the information it had received from the Italian government and feared that the credibility of the EU's commitment was in jeopardy as long as stalling tactics continued.⁶⁷³

Italy is undermining the efforts of other EU members to push for more aggressive domestic emission reduction targets. Italy and Poland are the lone EU members who oppose increasing the existing reduction target from 20 per cent to 30 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.⁶⁷⁴ Italy has expressed concern over the ability of its economy to rebound from the global recession.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 on its failure to implement any provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. While Japan has made commitments to environmentally friendly technology initiatives, completed its required reports on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and sought to prevent deforestation, it has also taken domestic and international action contrary to the principles of the Copenhagen Accord.

⁶⁷⁰ Oxfam reaction to Italy's apparent failure to meet climate change pledges to world's poorest, Oxfam Ireland (Dublin) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. <http://www.oxfamireland.org/blog/2010/11/16/oxfam-reaction-to-italy%E2%80%99s-apparent-failure-to-meet-climate-change-pledges-to-world%E2%80%99s-poorest/>.

⁶⁷¹ Oxfam reaction to Italy's apparent failure to meet climate change pledges to world's poorest, Oxfam Ireland (Dublin) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. <http://www.oxfamireland.org/blog/2010/11/16/oxfam-reaction-to-italy%E2%80%99s-apparent-failure-to-meet-climate-change-pledges-to-world%E2%80%99s-poorest/>.

⁶⁷² Fading climate-change promises, European Voice (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. <http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/fading-climate-change-promises/69262.aspx>.

⁶⁷³ Fading climate-change promises, European Voice (Brussels) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. <http://www.europeanvoice.com/article/imported/fading-climate-change-promises/69262.aspx>.

⁶⁷⁴ UN fudges Copenhagen Accord deadline, EU Observer (Brussels) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2011. <http://euobserver.com/885/29311>.

Japan's recent announcement that it will not support a successor to the Kyoto Protocol can be construed as running contrary to the goals of the Copenhagen Accord. In the lead up to COP16 in Cancun, Hideki Minamikawa, vice minister for global environmental affairs at the Environment Ministry announced that Japan will not support a post-2012 extension of the Kyoto Protocol at the United Nations Climate Change Conference.⁶⁷⁵ Minamikawa said of the decision, "The biggest problem is that an agreement has not been reached on a framework in which all major emitters will participate."⁶⁷⁶ Tokyo will continue to seek a "fair and effective" framework in which all major emitters participate as a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, rather than its continuation.⁶⁷⁷

Japan recently postponed plans to implement a national emissions trading scheme. On 28 December 2010, the Japanese Government bowed to business interests who warned that there would be job losses if Japan implemented emissions regulations while overseas trading partners have failed to do so.⁶⁷⁸ As the fifth largest GHG emitter in the world, Japan's decision represents a blow to the EU's hopes that other major emitters will join its progressive stance on climate change.⁶⁷⁹

As part of Japan's commitments, it must submit to the UNFCCC annual reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals. On 18 October 2010, Japan submitted its Common Reporting Format, (CRF) and its Supplementary Information to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. The CRF's contain "summary, sectoral and trend tables for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, and sectoral background data tables for reporting implied emission factors and activity data."⁶⁸⁰ This is in addition to its submission of the National Inventory Report, and the setting of a midterm reduction goal of 25 per cent, which Japan decided on previously.⁶⁸¹

Japan has signalled intent to prevent deforestation in Cambodia and Thailand. On 28 October 2010, an exchange of notes occurred between Yutaka Banno, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Emmanuel Ze Meka, Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber

⁶⁷⁵ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html>.

⁶⁷⁶ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html>.

⁶⁷⁷ Japan Will Oppose Kyoto Extension at COP16, Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20101127a4.html>.

⁶⁷⁸ Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUUSTRE6BR06120101228>.

⁶⁷⁹ Japan shelves carbon emissions trading scheme, Reuters (London) 28 December 2010. Date of Access 10 February 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2010/12/28/us-climate-japan-idUUSTRE6BR06120101228>.

⁶⁸⁰ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.hp.

⁶⁸¹ National Inventory Submissions 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/5270.hp.

Organization.⁶⁸² This was regarding the grant-aid Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area for the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand, and Japan committed a maximum of ¥174 million.⁶⁸³ This will help to mitigate the effects of climate change in developing countries in the region.

In another attempt to prevent deforestation, Japan hosted and co-chaired the Aich-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership (Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) in Nagoya, Japan on 26 October 2010, as part of its commitment to the Copenhagen Accord. At the meeting they discussed the progress already made, and future directions, with a view to advance international negotiations at COP16.⁶⁸⁴

The proliferation of clean technology is also of interest to Japan. On 18 November 2010, Japanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Akihiro Ohata met with American Secretary of Energy Steven Chu to reaffirm their commitment to the Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Technologies Action Plan, which includes the Energy-Smart Communities Initiative (ESCI).⁶⁸⁵ The ESCI “will support the energy-efficient buildings, transport and electric power supply that will underpin sustainable development and long-term job creation for the Asia-Pacific region.”⁶⁸⁶

By postponing its national emissions trading plan and refusing to endorse a successor to the Kyoto Protocol, Japan has taken actions contrary to the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. While it has taken nominal steps in advancing environmentally friendly technology, has signalled intent to prevent climate change as a result of deforestation, and has fulfilled its measurement and reporting commitments, Japan has yet to demonstrate significant legislative or financial action to fulfill all the provisions of the Accord.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1 for taking inadequate steps towards the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to the implement the Copenhagen Accord.

⁶⁸² Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) on Grant Aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand on the “Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1028_02.html.

⁶⁸³ Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) on Grant Aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand on the “Project for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of Mekong Protected Forest Area,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 28 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/10/1028_02.html.

⁶⁸⁴ Aich-Nagoya Ministerial Meeting of the REDD+ Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Nagoya) 15 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/10/1015_03.html.

⁶⁸⁵ Joint Statement on Technological Cooperation on Clean Energy by Mr. Ohata, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Dr. Chu, the United States Secretary of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101118_01.html.

⁶⁸⁶ Joint Statement on Technological Cooperation on Clean Energy by Mr. Ohata, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Dr. Chu, the United States Secretary of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20101118_01.html.

During the UN Climate Change Summit in Cancun, Russia reiterated its commitment to achieve 15-25 per cent emission reduction by 2020 with a base year of 1990.⁶⁸⁷ It was consistent with the commitment made at the 2009 UN Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen.⁶⁸⁸

On 30 July 2010, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved the rules of register of investment projects aimed at greenhouse gas emission reduction under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol thus contributing to the current Russian system of measuring and reporting on reduction emission.⁶⁸⁹

On 7 September 2010, the Russian Government announced a US\$10 million contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for 2011-2014.⁶⁹⁰ The GEF is the “financial mechanism for both the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change”⁶⁹¹ and supports projects in climate change mitigation and adaptation.⁶⁹²

In 2010, Russia announced the creation of the International Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change based at the Kurchatov Institute and Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University). Its major tasks are the attraction of advanced foreign energy efficiency technologies, participation in projects for increasing the “energy efficiency of the Russian economy and the transfer of best “green” technologies to developing countries.”⁶⁹³ On 21 December 2010, a bilateral partnership between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was discussed.⁶⁹⁴ This partnership will aid in the “development of the renewable energy sector in the Russian Federation.”⁶⁹⁵

⁶⁸⁷ Statement by the Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, Russian Federation (Cancun) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_16/statements/application/pdf/101209_cop16_hls_russia.pdf.

⁶⁸⁸ Letter of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring to the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Secretariat, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 8 December 2010.

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/russianfederation_cph10.pdf.

⁶⁸⁹ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 352 of 30 July 2010, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 30 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

<http://merit.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=13803>.

⁶⁹⁰ Executive Order No. 1494-r of 7 September 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 7 September 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. <http://government.ru/docs/12071/>.

⁶⁹¹ Areas of Work, Global Environment Facility (Washington) Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.thegef.org/gef/Areas_work.

⁶⁹² Climate change, Global Environment Facility (Washington) Date of Access: 21 January 2011.

http://www.thegef.org/gef/climate_change.

⁶⁹³ Ministerial Climate Change Meeting in New York, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 26 September 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/f0513b3a7bdcf2bec32577ac004e6849.

⁶⁹⁴ About cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

⁶⁹⁵ About cooperation between the Center of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (Moscow) 23 December. Date of Access: 10 January 2011.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/DB2C9247F280073AC32578020034308A.

On 27 December 2010, the Russian Government approved the State Programme On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020.⁶⁹⁶ One of the anticipated results of the programme implementation is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the amount of 2.4 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent from 2011 to 2020. This will be achieved by promoting energy conservation and energy efficiency in energy generation and transmission, communal infrastructure, industry, agriculture, transportation and housing.⁶⁹⁷ About RUB7 billion (US\$233 million) will be budgeted for this program's implementation in 2011.⁶⁹⁸

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for taking some steps towards the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Irina Grechukhina

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to fully implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. The United Kingdom government is participating in multilateral environmental agreements, it is establishing measures to determine environmental progress, and it is providing financial assistance for mitigation and adaptation to developing countries.

On 27 September 2010 in a speech to the council on foreign relations in New York, Foreign Secretary Nicholas Hague said "Climate Change is one of the gravest threats to our security and prosperity. Unless we take robust and timely action to deal with it, no country will be immune from its effects."⁶⁹⁹ Chris Huhne, Secretary of State for the Department of Energy and Climate Change is on the United Nations High Level Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGCF) and had a role in the recent report of the AGCF.⁷⁰⁰ The Advisory group is trying to find ways to implement the agreements reached at Copenhagen.

The UK plans to reduce emissions by 34 per cent by 2020.⁷⁰¹ The November business plan for the Department of Energy and Climate Change details specific goals to mitigate climate change for the period between 2011-2015. The plan lists specific commitments and detailed timelines for meeting these commitments. The four main priorities are a Green Deal to provide incentives for homeowners to be more efficient, a reformed low carbon energy market, to support ambitious action on climate change at home and abroad and cost efficiency. The plan lays out specific time

⁶⁹⁶ Executive Order No. 2446-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13912/>.

⁶⁹⁷ State Programme On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020, Government of Russia (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. <http://government.ru/media/2011/1/20/38402/file/2446.doc>.

⁶⁹⁸ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Russian government, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 February 2011. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/12655/>.

⁶⁹⁹ Tackling Climate Change is Essential to our Security and Prosperity, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/climate-change/priorities/>.

⁷⁰⁰ Report Launched on ways to reach 100 Billion Finance Goal Agreed in the Copenhagen Accord, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 13 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?id=23157861&view=News>.

⁷⁰¹ Chris Huhne unveils plans for reform of UK Energy Market, The Guardian (London) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/dec/16/chris-huhne-energy-reform>.

periods for reaching certain benchmarks, though no monetary commitments are listed. Some commitments are the introduction of Green Deal legislation in parliament.

The initial Green Deal was introduced in 2010 and will be formalized under legislation by October 2012.⁷⁰² The government started work on social price schemes to measure costs of energy use and reform prices. The Department plans to reform electricity prices in order to reflect carbon content of electricity. The Government plans to commercially scale carbon capture storage technology and set in place a framework for a smart electricity grid. The government has set a specific timeline for each of these steps outlined in the business plan.⁷⁰³ The department has committed to providing monthly progress reports on its website.⁷⁰⁴ The government plans to reduce government department emissions by 10 per cent between May 2010 and May 2011.⁷⁰⁵ The government is working on legislation for the private sector and encouraging companies, private organizations and citizens to be more energy efficient. The UK government created the Carbon Reduction Energy Efficiency Scheme in April 2010. Organizations are required to report emissions annually to government. Starting in 2012 participants will purchase a certain amount of emissions per year from the government; the scheme gives organizations an incentive to lower energy use and save money.⁷⁰⁶

On 18 November 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron appeared before the House of Commons to discuss his government's climate change commitments. He discussed a green investment bank that will fund energy efficient initiatives, carbon capture and storage and sustainable development.⁷⁰⁷

The government has made some progress on funding climate change mitigation in poor countries. On 27 October 2010, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs announced £100 million in funding for REDD+ over the years 2011-2015 as part of the government's pledge to provide £2.9 billion of climate funding by 2020.⁷⁰⁸

On 8 December 2010, at the COP 16 Plenary Statement Cancun, UK Energy and Climate Change secretary, Chris Huhne stressed the need to come to a consensus on key climate change issues and re-affirmed the UK's commitment of "£2.9 billion of climate finance over the next four years to

⁷⁰² No place for cowboys in Green Deal, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2011.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn10_125/pn10_125.aspx.

⁷⁰³ November Business Plan 2011-2015, Department of Environment and Climate Change. November. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/DFID-business-plan.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁴ Structural Reform Plan Monthly Implementation Update, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 1 December 2010. Date of Access 13 November 2010.

<http://decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/About%20us/governance/1139-srp-monthly-update-dec-2010.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁵ Cameron: I want coalition to be the "greenest government ever," The Guardian (London) 14 May 2010. Date of Access: January 5, 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/14/cameron-wants-greenest-government-ever>.

⁷⁰⁶ Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), Carbon Trust (Witney) October 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/policy-legislation/business-public-sector/pages/carbon-reduction-commitment.aspx>.

⁷⁰⁷ David Cameron Breaks Silence on Green Matters, The Guardian (London) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: November 18, 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/blog/2010/nov/18/david-cameron-green-matters>.

⁷⁰⁸ Caroline Spelman's speech at Nagoya biodiversity conference, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs. 27 October, 2010. Date of Access: November 13 2010. <http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/10/27/nagoya-biodiversity-conference/>.

help developing countries tackle climate change,⁷⁰⁹ and their long-term goal of £100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020.⁷¹⁰

The UK is building emissions measurement infrastructure, providing measurement information to the public and actively supporting measurable emissions reductions. While it has cut the independent sustainability office,⁷¹¹ departments have set transparent targets and provided progress reports. The government has also provided support to help developing countries meet climate change goals. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with its commitment to the full implementation of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Nick McLean

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

In December 2010, the United States signed the Cancun Accords. The agreement formalizes many of the fundamental elements of the Copenhagen Accord, particularly with regard to supporting developing countries.⁷¹² The Cancun Accords commit signatories to raising US\$100 billion for adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the developing world by 2020 and sets a target of limiting a rise in average world temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial times.⁷¹³ However, the funding measures necessitated by the Cancun Accords will require approval by the United States' Congress, thus it remains to be seen whether the United States will be able to follow through on its commitments.

Domestically, the United States has largely failed to uphold the principles of the Copenhagen Accord. In July 2010, the U.S. Senate announced it would not put the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act to a vote because it did not have the votes to pass.⁷¹⁴ The Bill would have committed the United States to a nation-wide cap-and-trade program aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020.⁷¹⁵ In the absence of a supportive Congress, the Obama administration is unlikely to win the votes it needs to enact a national cap-and-trade system in this reporting period.

⁷⁰⁹ Speech by Chris Huhne, UK Energy and Climate Change Secretary, COP 16 Plenary Statement, Cancun, Department of Energy and Climate Change (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/091210_huhnesp/091210_huhnesp.aspx.

⁷¹⁰ Speech by Chris Huhne, UK Energy and Climate Change Secretary, COP 16 Plenary Statement, Cancun, Department of Energy and Climate Change (Cancun) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/091210_huhnesp/091210_huhnesp.aspx.

⁷¹¹ Defra announces changes to arm's length bodies, Department of Food and Rural Affairs (London) 22 July 2010. Date of Access: 21 January 2011. <http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/news/2010/07/22/arms-length-bodies/>.

⁷¹² Statement: Cancun Climate Talks Take Steps to Strengthen Climate Action, Pew Center on Global Climate Change (Arlington) 11 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. <http://www.pewclimate.org/press-center/statements/cancun-climate-talks>.

⁷¹³ Conference of the Parties approves the Cancun Accords, United Nations Climate Change Conference – COP 16 Mexico (Cancun) 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. http://cc2010.mx/en/press-center/news/news-interviews_2010121153618.htm.

⁷¹⁴ Who Killed the Climate Bill?, Foreign Policy (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/07/23/who_killed_the_climate_bill.

⁷¹⁵ Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, Open Congress for the 111th United States Congress (Washington) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010. <http://www.opencongress.org/bill/111-s1733/show>.

Internationally, the United States has fulfilled some of its commitments towards financing adaptation and mitigation projects in the developing world. In total, the parties of the Copenhagen Accord agreed to provide US\$30 billion of funding to the developing world between 2010 and 2012.⁷¹⁶ In the fiscal year 2010, the United States provided a total of US\$1.7 billion in fast-start financing.⁷¹⁷ To date, this financing has been distributed through existing funding channels, instead of through the mandated Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, which has yet to be established.⁷¹⁸

The United States has taken steps towards implementing an accurate, transparent and verifiable greenhouse gas (GHG) measurement system. Its national GHG inventory, as well as the methodology it uses to calculate emissions, is available online.⁷¹⁹ In November 2010, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized reporting requirements for GHG emissions from large sources and suppliers in the United States.⁷²⁰

Despite making improvements to measurement and reporting systems and showing some commitment to adaptation and mitigation in the developing world, the United States has yet to demonstrate a serious commitment domestically to limiting a rise in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to implement all of the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Hamish van der Ven

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord. It has outlined its vision for a future monitoring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) system for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and has a current system in place for this process. While the EU has signalled intent to meet the other provisions of the Copenhagen Accord, they have not yet been implemented.

On 30 June 2010, EU Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard circulated a document at the Major Economies Forum that detailed her plan for an enhanced MRV system, which would involve developing countries reporting their GHG inventories every two years.⁷²¹

⁷¹⁶ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Draft Decision -/CP.15 Copenhagen Accord (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf>.

⁷¹⁷ U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010, US Department of State (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm>.

⁷¹⁸ U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010, US Department of State (Washington) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm>.

⁷¹⁹ 2010 U.S. Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/usinventoryreport.html>.

⁷²⁰ Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 11 December 2010.

<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgrulemaking.html>.

⁷²¹ A Vision for an Enhanced Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system, European Commission (Rome) 30 June 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010.

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/mef_en.pdf.

The EU stated their goals at the Cancun Climate Change Conference included the creation of a standardized MRV system.⁷²² The EU currently issues reports on their progress, as well as their member nations' progress, in meeting Kyoto Accord requirements every two years.⁷²³ The latest progress report shows that the EU-27 reduced 2009 emissions by 17.3 per cent with base year 1990, nearly meeting their goal of a 20 per cent reduction by 2020, and is on track to meet this goal despite the effects of economic recovery.⁷²⁴ The EU-15 has surpassed their goal of emissions reductions of 8 per cent relative to base year 1990, with average emissions in 2008-2009 9.1 per cent below 1990 levels. The EU has therefore fully met its commitment to a transparent MRV system and has made strong progress in emissions reductions consistent with the 20 per cent reduction goal reiterated following the COP-15 Summit.⁷²⁵

The European Union's Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) distributes European emissions allowances (EUA) using the cap and trade principle and is currently in its second trading period.⁷²⁶ The system has been in place since 2005, and lowers the cap on allowances each year to reduce its emissions consistent with the goal to limit the global temperature increase, and covers nearly half of CO₂ emissions in the EU.⁷²⁷ While auctioning has been rare to this point, this is expected to change for the trading period beginning January 2013 pending new regulations mandating auctions that should end the predominance of the free allocation of licenses.⁷²⁸ This system will contribute to climate change mitigation within the European Union as well as provide a mechanism through which emission reductions can be legally mandated.

The EU has committed €7.2 billion to developing countries for the period 2010-2012, and delivered €2.2 billion in 2010.⁷²⁹ As per the Copenhagen Accord, this funding will be used for mitigation of and adaptation to the effects of climate change, REDD+ programs, multilateral technology development, and technology transfer.⁷³⁰ Specifically, €735 million has been given

⁷²² Climate Change: Questions and Answers on the UN climate conference in Cancun, European Commission (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: December 11 2010. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/627&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷²³ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency (Brussels) Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁷²⁴ Tracking progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets in Europe, European Environment Agency (Brussels) Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-kyoto/at_download/file.

⁷²⁵ Expression of willingness to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord and submission of the quantified economy-wide emissions reduction targets for 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/europeanunionphaccord_app1.pdf.

⁷²⁶ Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm.

⁷²⁷ Auctioning, European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/auctioning_en.htm.

⁷²⁸ Auctioning, European Commission Climate Action (Brussels) 12 August 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/auctioning_en.htm.

⁷²⁹ European Union fast start funding for developing countries 2010 progress report, European Commission (Brussels) November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/docs/spf_startfinance_en.pdf.

⁷³⁰ EU Fast Start Financing report for Cancun: ANNEX Actions supported by EU fast start financing, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889-ad01.en10.pdf>.

for adaptation, €1.060 billion for mitigation, and €362 million REDD+, with technology transfer funding channelled through these categories.⁷³¹

Through the Energy 2020 plan and the Strategic Energy Technology plan (SET), the EU set a framework for green technology development. Connie Hedegaard announced the NER300 program in Brussels on 9 November 2010, which will give approximately €4.5 billion from the sale of 300 million emissions allowances from the New Entrant Reserve for 42 projects that demonstrate clean technology, with additional matching funding from private and public sources.⁷³²

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its dedication to transparency in MRV and for meeting the provisions of the Copenhagen Accord through €2.2 billion of delivered fast-track funding and domestic mitigation actions.⁷³³

Analyst: Nabeel Thomas

⁷³¹ EU Fast start finance report for Cancun (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf>.

⁷³² Address by European Union Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard at Launch of Carbon Disclosure Project 2010 (Brussels) 9 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/10/635&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>.

⁷³³ European Union fast start funding for developing countries 2010 progress report, European Commission November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/hedegaard/docs/spf_startfinance_en.pdf.