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G8 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto  
presents the

## **2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report**

18 June 2013 to 15 May 2014

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### 13. Climate Change: Climate and Clean Air Coalition [145]

#### Commitment:

“[We will pursue ambitious and transparent action] internationally, in the UNFCCC, complemented by actions addressed through other relevant fora, including but not limited to:] the Climate and Clean Air Coalition which we all committed to join at our last Summit, where we will build on the eight global initiatives already begun and further develop the scientific evidence base and private sector involvement.”

*2013 G8 Lough Erne Communiqué*

#### Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.56	

#### Background:

The G8 has been committed to the reduction of pollutants and other steps necessary to halt climate change since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.<sup>977</sup>

In 1992, the UNFCCC is created as an international treaty in order to coordinate efforts in the international community towards limiting the average rise of global temperatures.<sup>978</sup> There are broadly speaking four focus areas the UNFCCC works within as part of its mandate: mitigation (1), adaptation (2), finance technology and capacity building (3), and economic instruments (4).<sup>979</sup>

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, the G8 specifically recognised the impact of short lived climate pollutants on climate change and established the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).<sup>980</sup> The focus of the CCAC is the reduction of SLCPs which include gasses such as: “methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and many hydrofluorocarbons, [which] are responsible for a substantial fraction of climate change.”<sup>981</sup> On 24 April 2012, the CCAC

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<sup>977</sup> 2012 Camp David G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 20 May 2013. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/index.html#2013>

<sup>978</sup> Background on the UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn, Germany). Access Date: 29 November 2013.

<sup>979</sup> An overview of the mandates, as well as the progress of work under institutions, mechanisms, and arrangement under the Convention. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 30 October 2013. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/adp2/eng/inf02.pdf>

<sup>980</sup> Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

<sup>981</sup> Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 29 November 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/About/tabid/101649/Default.aspx>

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members met in Stockholm and prepared five initiatives focussing on municipal solid waste, diesel engines, brick production, oil and natural gas production, and alternatives for HFCs.<sup>982</sup>

**Commitment Features:**

The CCAC is “a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, and representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society.” The CCAC’s goals are the following:

1. Raising awareness of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies;
2. Enhancing and developing new national and regional actions, including by identifying and overcoming barriers, enhancing capacity, and mobilizing support;
3. Promoting best practices and showcasing successful efforts; and
4. Improving scientific understanding of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies.<sup>983</sup>

The Coalition also helps “to provide funds to help create the necessary enabling environment for action, and leverage greater private sector investment in SLCP mitigation.”<sup>984</sup>

The commitment specifically mentions the need to “further develop the scientific evidence base and private sector involvement.” Thus, compliance will be assessed on the basis of members’ participation on these two issues. Full compliance will be awarded to members, which take significant actions to further develop CCAC scientific evidence base and promote private sector involvement in CCAC activities.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

-1	Member does not participate in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base AND does not promote private sector involvement in CCAC activities.
0	Member participates in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base OR promotes private sector involvement in CCAC activities.
+1	Member participates in further development of CCAC scientific evidence base AND promotes private sector involvement in CCAC activities.

*Analyst: Akbar Khurshid*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to contribute to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).

Canada is a founding member, leading partner, and the largest financial contributor of the CCAC.<sup>985</sup> Canada participates in several of the CCAC’s initiatives, including as a co-lead on the initiative to reduce SLCPs.<sup>986</sup>

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<sup>982</sup> CCAC A Year in the Coalition 2012-2013, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 30 November 2013.

<sup>983</sup> Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 25 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

<sup>984</sup> Concept Paper, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris) February 2012. Access Date: 25 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/ConceptPaper.pdf>

<sup>985</sup> Minister Aglukkaq Travels to Norway to Attend the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, Environment Canada 1 September 2003. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=A979EAB8-E681-4026-8B8F-ED6A1C50507B>.

<sup>986</sup> United Nations Environment Program, Climate and Clean Air Coalition. Access Date: 16 December 2013.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Canada.aspx>.

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On 26 March 2014, Parliamentary Secretary Colin Carrie, on behalf of the Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of the Environment, gave a speech at GLOBE 2014 focused on encouraging Canada's business participation in the CCAC. During his speech, Carrie noted that reducing SLCP's is an integral part of Canada's broader climate change and clean air agenda.<sup>987</sup>

On 20 February 2014, Environment Minister Leona Aglukkaq announced CAD 2.5 million towards the establishment of the Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation Platform, a project that aims to engage with Mexico through the CCAC.<sup>988</sup> The bilateral project is expected to focus on several climate change initiatives, including strengthening cooperation between Mexico and other Latin American and Caribbean countries on the criteria of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.<sup>989</sup>

On October 2013, Environment Canada publishes an emissions trend report outlining Canada's progress in advancing the UNFCCC's work towards climate change mitigation. According to the report, Canada is investing CAD 1.2 billion in new and additional climate change financing to support global emissions reduction.<sup>990</sup> To support the long-term mitigation of SLCPs in developing countries, the Government of Canada is delivering financial support including CAD 3 million to the Trust Fund and an additional CAD 7 million for other related projects.<sup>991</sup>

Furthermore, Canada has taken action to advance the UNFCCC's mandate in areas of adaptation and capacity building. The Canadian government has provided CAD 12.6 million to the World Meteorological Organization for projects aimed at enhancing weather services for vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change.<sup>992</sup> In a collaborative project with the United Nations Development Program, Canada has provided CAD 20 million of fast-start financing for a broad range of capacity building projects to help local populations reduce the impact of climate change.<sup>993</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to reduce the use of SLCPs domestically and internationally through legislative and funding initiatives and for its action to contribute to the UNFCCC's mandate.

*Analyst: Duja Muhanna*

## **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to contribute to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs).

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<sup>987</sup> Parliamentary Secretary Carrie delivers opening remarks on Canada's partnership with the Climate Change, Environment Canada 26 March 2014. Access Date: 12 April 2014. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=4&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6672&nid=829659&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVl=2014&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVl=1&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVl=1&crtr.page=1&crtr.yrndVI=2014&crtr.dyndVI=12>.

<sup>988</sup> Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation, Environment Canada 20 February 2014. Access Date: 14 April 2014. <http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=976258C6-1&news=243AF319-291B-4526-A563-BE5FF15DD463>.

<sup>989</sup> Canada-Mexico Climate Change Cooperation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 20 February 2014. Access Date: 14 April 2014. <http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=976258C6-1&news=243AF319-291B-4526-A563-BE5FF15DD463>.

<sup>990</sup> Canada's Emissions Trend, Environment Canada October 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. [http://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/985F05FB-4744-4269-8C1A-D443F8A86814/1001-Canada's%20Emissions%20Trends%202013\\_e.pdf](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/985F05FB-4744-4269-8C1A-D443F8A86814/1001-Canada's%20Emissions%20Trends%202013_e.pdf)

<sup>991</sup> United Nations Environment Program, Climate and Clean Air Coalition. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Canada.aspx>.

<sup>992</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada 13 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=0A607A30-1&offset=1&toc=show>.

<sup>993</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 13 August 2013. Access Date: 16 December 2013. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=0A607A30-1&offset=1&toc=show>.

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On 20 and 21 September 2013, France held a second environmental conference to discuss the framework of ecological transition for 2014. The roadmap outlined three objectives for 2014: energy transition, biodiversity, and ecological tax.<sup>994</sup> The Parliament planned to review a bill of energy transition for adoption before the end of 2014. Subsequently, the French Government announced the creation of the Office of Biodiversity and the establishment of a Climate-Energy Contribution in its Finance Act in 2014.<sup>995</sup>

Moreover on 22 November 2013, the French Government was selected to host the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change in 2015.<sup>996</sup> President François Hollande announced that France would play a decisive role in negotiations among the participating countries. President François Hollande highlighted that “an ambitious target of 40 per cent in greenhouse emission by 2030 and of 60 per cent by 2040” is necessary to curb climate change.<sup>997</sup>

Similarly, on 31 January 2014, the French and United Kingdom governments issued a joint declaration on nuclear energy and agreed to take climate change action. Both leaders reiterated that nuclear power has a key role to play “in a cost-effective low carbon transition.” Additionally, UK Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Edward Davey and French Energy Minister Phillipe Martin met to “discuss how the two countries can further work together to develop interconnectors, nuclear and renewable energy projects; secure an ambitious and early EU 2030 energy and climate package; and deliver a global climate deal at the Paris hosted UN climate conference in 2015.”<sup>998</sup>

Furthermore, on 25 April 2014, Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy Ségolène Royal presented six concrete environmental projects that are broken down into twenty-seven different actions in order to promote “green growth, social progress and environmental progress.”<sup>999</sup>

France has received a score of 0 for its commitments to undertake significant actions in laying out the groundwork for sustainable development relating to the UNFCCC’s mandate. While France is active in its work, the government has not undertaken measures to specifically regulate the reduction of SLCPs in pertaining to CCAC.

*Analyst: Freda Zhang*

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<sup>994</sup> Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy: Suites de la conférence environnementale 2013, Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id\\_article=34187](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=34187)

<sup>995</sup> Discours de clôture de la Conférence environnementale Portail du Gouvernement, 21 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/premier-ministre/discours-de-cloture-de-la-conference-environnementale>

<sup>996</sup> France confirmed as host of 2015 Climate Conference, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/sustainable-development-1097/21st-conference-of-the-parties-on/article/france-confirmed-as-host-of-2015>

<sup>997</sup> Issues and reasons behind the French offer to host the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 2015, France-Diplomatie (Paris) 22 May 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/sustainable-development-1097/21st-conference-of-the-parties-on/article/issues-and-reasons-behind-the>

<sup>998</sup> UK and France sign declaration on nuclear energy and agree cooperation on ambitious climate change action, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-sign-declaration-on-nuclear-energy-and-agree-cooperation-on-ambitious-climate-change-action>

<sup>999</sup> Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy: Les chantiers prioritaires du ministère, Ministry of Ecology (Paris) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 9 May 2014. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-chantiers-prioritaires-du.html>

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## Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to mitigate short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), as dictated by the Climate and Clean Air Committee (CCAC). Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

The Climate and Clean Air Committee states that, “Germany is particularly committed to reducing the pollutants addressed by the CCAC (so-called SLCPs).”<sup>1000</sup> This has been observed domestically as Germany domestically reduced pollutants such as: tropospheric ozone precursors, black carbon, nitrogen compounds, fluorinated greenhouse gases, and methane emissions.<sup>1001</sup> In addition, Germany partakes in many multilateral activities on the international level.

On 3 April 2011, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety published a report on Germany’s climate change policies. Compared to the Greenhouse gas (GHG) levels of 1990, Germany in 2011 is 26.5 per cent lower.<sup>1002</sup> Furthermore, Germany aims to increase the reduction of the GHG target by 40 per cent as of 2020 — in contrast, the EU’s ambitions are to reduce by 30 percent as of 2020.

According to a study published by the Ecologic Institute in June 2013, increased activity regarding energy efficiency and integration of renewable energy will have to be taken, if Germany is expected to achieve its 2020 ambition. Nevertheless, there have been significant measures taken between May 2012 and January 2013. Policy developments, such as the high implicit taxation rates on energy have rendered Germany’s economy the sixth least energy intensive in the EU.<sup>1003</sup>

Additionally, on 8 November 2013 a draft of the government coalition agreement was released. Section 1.4, proposes decrease the Feed in Tariffs (FITs) program that help support wind energy companies. The agreement also would see the offshore wind capacity goal for 2020 decrease from 10GW to 6.5GW.<sup>1004</sup>

Moreover, on 11 April 2014 Germany announced — along with the US and UK — a new initiative focused on combating climate change, called Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance.<sup>1005</sup> The function of this initiative is to increase the public’s leverage of the private sphere. Many large financial institutions are expected to support the effort.

Germany’s objectives combating climate change are ambitious. Mitigating SLCPs and aiming for lower GHGs, Germany has successfully complied both constituents of the commitment. In consequence, Germany has received a compliance score of +1.

*Analyst: Michael Humeniuk*

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<sup>1000</sup> Germany, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 5 January 2014.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Germany.aspx>

<sup>1001</sup> Germany, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (Paris). Access Date: 5 January 2014.

<http://www.unep.org/ccac/Partners/CountryPartners/Germany.aspx>

<sup>1002</sup> Germany’s Climate Policies Towards a Low Carbon Society 3 April 2011. Access Date: 5 January 2014.

[http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad\\_hoc\\_working\\_groups/lca/application/pdf/2-4-110402\\_german\\_cc\\_bmu\\_\\_bkk.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/2-4-110402_german_cc_bmu__bkk.pdf)

<sup>1003</sup> Assessment of climate change policies in the context of the European Semester (Berlin) June 2013. Access Date: 5 January 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/progress/docs/de\\_2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/progress/docs/de_2013_en.pdf)

<sup>1004</sup> Angela Merkel agrees to form German coalition with Social democrats, The Guardian (London) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/27/angela-merkel-german-coalition-social-democrats>

<sup>1005</sup> UK, US, Germany Launch Climate Finance Innovation Lab 11 April 2014. Access Date: 10 May 2014. <http://climate-i.iisd.org/news/uk-us-germany-launch-climate-finance-innovation-lab/240417/>

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## Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to take significant legislative and funding action with regards to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, (CCAC) with its focus on reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP).

On 10 October 2013, Italian minister of economic development, Flavo Zanon, and Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando, signed a ministerial decree on biorefineries.<sup>1006</sup> This decree aims to promote the development, investment, and acceleration in the production of conventional bio-fuels by simplifying the procedures and permits involved in this sector.<sup>1007</sup> Bio-fuels are environmentally friendly and renewable. The use of biofuels will strengthen Italy's goal of carbon dioxide reductions by 2020 under EU directives and UN timelines.

On 28 October 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando, met 12 European Union ministers and set out a new manifesto outlining: a package of climate and energy policies for 2030, reform of the European emissions market and a target for carbon dioxide reduction under the UN climate negotiations.<sup>1008</sup> The main intent of this legislative agreement was to promote immediate action with respect to carbon dioxide reduction.

In addition, on 7 November 2013, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) stated that, among other countries, Italy has contributed in 2013 EUR 781,168 to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC for the Convention and EUR 455,530 to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for the Kyoto protocol.<sup>1009</sup> However, Italy still has contributions outstanding of EUR 629,747 for the Convention and EUR 411, 894 for the Kyoto Protocol; thus, not meeting their proposed amount for 2013.<sup>1010</sup>

On 15 November 2013, the Italian Council of Ministers approved the "Green Agenda" bill containing 31 articles that set out new policy and directive on environmental protection, regulatory frameworks and sustainable economic development.<sup>1011</sup> All new policies have a focus on cost reduction, simplification and administrative transparency. Articles of this "Green Agenda" that demonstrate legislative action in regards to the UNFCCC and CCAC focuses include article 12:

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<sup>1006</sup> Orlando and sign Zanonato regulation of biorefineries. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 10 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/orlando-e-zanonato-firmano-regolamento-su-bioraffinerie>

<sup>1007</sup> Orlando and sign Zanonato regulation of biorefineries. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 10 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/orlando-e-zanonato-firmano-regolamento-su-bioraffinerie>

<sup>1008</sup> Europe immediately reduce CO2 emissions, the appeal of Orlando and 12 European Ministers. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 28 October 2013. Access Date: 24 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/europa-riduca-subito-emissioni-co2-lappello-di-orlando-e-12-ministri-europei>

<sup>1009</sup> Administrative, financial and institutional matters budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 07 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf15.pdf>

<sup>1010</sup> Administrative, financial and institutional matters budget performance for the biennium 2012-2013. UNFCCC (Warsaw) 07 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf15.pdf>

<sup>1011</sup> CDM approves related environmental "Green Agenda of the government". Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 15 November 2013. Date of Acces: 23 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/cdm-approva-collegato-ambientale-lagenda-verde-del-governo>



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incentive for Green economy recycling and re-use; article 15: measures to increase collection and recycling, and 20; planning incineration plants.<sup>1012</sup>

Furthermore, on 27 November 2013, the Italian Ministry of Environment announced that it will be allocating EUR 5 million for the environmental rehabilitation of the Port of Piombino to ensure it is environmentally sustainable and competitive in today's market,<sup>1013</sup> Specific reference to the mechanisms by which the rehabilitation will be environmentally sustainable or how it will reduce SCLPs was omitted.

On 18 December 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando announced that a working group has been created to develop a national plan for the prevention of food waste as part of the National plan of waste prevention.<sup>1014</sup> This initiative could impact Italy's SCLP emissions, especially landfill emissions. However, this announcement did not make specific reference emission reductions. On 19 December 2013, Minister of Environment Andrea Orlando also signed a program agreement to coordinate anti-pollution initiatives in Po basin; a location with frequent smog advisory days.<sup>1015</sup> However, no operation proposals or funding has been provided.

On 21 December 2013, an agreement was reached on the cooperation in the areas of energy and climate change between Italian Foreign Minister Emma Bonino, and Head of Iran's Department of Environment, Masoumeh Ebtekar, in Tehran, Iran.<sup>1016</sup> No further action and no direct implications to SCLP reductions or UNFCCC focuses were mentioned.

Additionally, on 23 January 2014 Environment Minister Andrea Orlando today launched a series of institutional meetings in the light of the proposed yesterday by the European Commission to cut 40% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to aim for a 27% share of renewable energy by 2030. The minister this morning had a bilateral meeting with the UK Minister for Energy and climate Change Ed Davey. During the meeting, Orlando and Davey compared the different approaches with respect to the commitment of reducing emissions in order to define the most effective engagement strategy on climate change. Orlando also added that Italy will carry out a study to determine a strategy for reducing emissions, developing renewable energy and increased energy efficiency that contribute to the economic recovery of the country and that takes into account Italy's industrial base.<sup>1017</sup>

On 4 February 2014 Environment Minister Andrea Orlando met with with the Secretary General of the UN Ban Ki-Moon in New York to discuss Italy's activities regarding climate change, in light of

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<sup>1012</sup> CDM approves related environmental "Green Agenda of the government". Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare. 15 November 2013. Date of Acces: 23 December 2013.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/cdm-approva-collegato-ambientale-lagenda-verde-del-governo>

<sup>1013</sup> Piombino, Minambiente 5 million Euros. Orlando: Respected promise. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Livorno). 27 November 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013.

<http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/piombino-da-minambiente-5-milioni-di-euro-orlando-rispettato-impegno-preso>

<sup>1014</sup> Italy has a national plan for the prevention of food waste. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Rome) 18 Decemeber 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/litalia-avra-un-piano-nazionale-di-prevenzione-dello-spreco-alimentare>

<sup>1015</sup> Smog, Po basin regions sign agreement to fight pollution. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della tutela del territorio e del mare (Milan). 19 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/smog-regioni-bacino-padano-firmano-accordo-lotta-inquinamento>

<sup>1016</sup> Italian FM meets director of Iran's Department of the Environment. Tehran Times (Tehran). 21 December 2013. Access Date: 21 December 2013. <http://www.tehrantimes.com/politics/112977-italian-fm-meets-director-of-irans-department-of-the-environment>

<sup>1017</sup> EU, Orlando: 40% positive cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ue-orlando-positivo-taglio-40-emissioni-co2>

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Italy's EU Presidency in the second half of 2014 and the management of major international events such as the High Level Political Forum on Climate Change, the Third International Conference for Small Island Developing State in the climate change negotiations, the definition of the objectives of sustainable development and on the opening of negotiations on post-2015.

Orlando added that in order to meet European carbon targets by 2030, countries can decarbonize the economy by implementing a series of measures at the global level, "including defining a program of gradual replacement fuels and technologies; establishing a "carbon tax" global allow the overcoming of tariff barriers to the diffusion of low-carbon technologies; ensure the protection of intellectual property in favor of the producers of low-carbon technologies; create measures financial and technical cooperation support to emerging economies and developing countries to achieve the necessary infrastructure to change the energy system."<sup>1018</sup>

In a statement by the Italian Secretary for the Environment Silvia Velo, on 14 April 2014 she stated that it is necessary to "step up policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions." This was in response to the alarm raised by the UN Scientific Forum on Climate Change. Veil further noted that on the eve of the Presidency of the European Union, Italy should be at the forefront and become a promoter of unified action that includes net and effective interventions to combat global warming and the effects it produces on the environment by (1) slowing the rise of global temperatures and (2) by preparing to deal with the negative consequences of climate change already on their way.<sup>1019</sup>

Moreover, on 4 April 2014 the Italian Council of Ministers committed EU 800 million from 2014 to 2020 to promote energy efficiency. The decree introduced new measures to promote energy efficiency in the central public administration, public and private buildings, production processes, systems of production, transmission and distribution of energy in the domestic sector, in order to achieve targets of reducing energy consumption by 2020 set by the national Energy Strategy.<sup>1020</sup>

On 29 April 2014, the University of Genoa and Environment Ministry, Corrado Clini signed an agreement for the analysis and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, as part of Italy's low-carbon development policies. A team of researchers in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment will measure greenhouse emissions at the University and identify possible actions for gradual reduction. Clini added that already six other universities had signed the agreement as well as 200 companies.<sup>1021</sup>

Italy was awarded a score of 0 for its significant steps in invoking legislation to promote the reduction of SCLPs and many of the UNFCCC focuses. However, Italy has not provided significant funding as promised to both the UNFCCC and CCAC during the compliance period.

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<sup>1018</sup> Climate: Orlando will meet Ban Ki-Moon, strong Italian commitment to counter climate change, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 4 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/clima-orlando-incontra-ban-ki-moon-forte-impegno-italia-contrasto-cambiamenti-climatici>

<sup>1019</sup> Environment, Veil, "On reducing greenhouse gas emissions need rapid interventions with the EU," Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 14 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/ambientevelo-su-riduzione-gas-serra-servono-interventi-rapidi-con-ue>

<sup>1020</sup> Council of Ministers: 800 million for Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 4 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/consiglio-dei-ministri-800-milioni-lefficienza-energetica>

<sup>1021</sup> University of Genoa and Environment Ministry sign agreement for the analysis and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions of the University, Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 29 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <http://www.minambiente.it/comunicati/universita-di-genova-e-ministero-dellambiente-firmano-laccordo-lanalisi-e-la-riduzione>

**Japan: -1**

Japan has not complied with any of its commitments regarding climate change. So far it has not taken legislative action or allocated funding to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), nor has it taken significance action towards assisting the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CACC).

Japan is still experiencing repercussions of the Fukushima nuclear meltdown. On 16 September 2013, Japan has shut down its last nuclear reactor with no schedule for when the reactors will be operational again. This lack of nuclear energy which once supplied 30 per cent of Japan's power has caused difficulties in Japan's abilities to meet its climate change commitments.<sup>1022</sup>

On 15 November 2013, the Japanese government lowered 2020 emission targets from a 25 per cent reduction from 2005 to 3.8 per cent.<sup>1023</sup> The target cut is a reversal in mitigation commitments made by Japan to the UNFCCC.

Furthermore, on 11 April 2014, the Japanese Cabinet approved the Basic Energy Plan which allows for the resumption of Japan's nuclear operations. The Cabinet approved a commitment to make renewable resources account for 20 per cent of the electricity supply by 2030.<sup>1024</sup>

Thus, Japan has received a score of -1 for taking minimal measures to meet its commitments.

*Analyst: Xi Xi (Edward) Xiao*

**Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on climate change.

On 18 September 2013, Russian Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Rinat Gizatulin hosted a working meeting with the representatives of Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) Board of Directors and administration. The participants discussed practical environment protection issues and prospective areas of cooperation for 2013-2015. The implementation of the 2011 agreement between the Russian Federation and NEFCO and the cooperation within the Arctic Council Project Support Instrument were also among the topics discussed at the meeting.<sup>1025</sup> The Arctic Council Project Support Instrument (PSI) mobilizes climate finance from multiple sources, including domestic and international banks, IFIs, private foundations and enterprises.<sup>1026</sup> One of the projects supported by the PSI addresses short-lived climate pollutants

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<sup>1022</sup> Japan halts last nuclear reactor at Ohi, BBC News UK Edition 15 September 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-24099022>

<sup>1023</sup> Japan's new CO2 goal dismays U.N. climate conference, Reuters US Edition 15 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/15/us-climate-japan-idUSBRE9AE00P20131115>

<sup>1024</sup> Japan approves new energy policy, reinstating nuclear power, Digital Journal 11 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://digitaljournal.com/news/world/japan-approves-new-energy-policy-reinstating-nuclear-power/article/380478#ixzz30FnzSeYM>

<sup>1025</sup> A working meeting between the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Rinat Gizatulin and the representatives of Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) Board of Directors and administration took place on 18 September 2013, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 18 September 2013. Access Date: 20 May 2014. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=131410>.

<sup>1026</sup> A Funding Mechanism for the Arctic Council's Priority Projects: the Arctic Council Project Support Instrument. 2013 NEFCO. Access Date: 20 May 2014. [http://www.nefco.org/sites/nefco.viestinta.org/files/PSI%20\\_Article\\_HUA.pdf](http://www.nefco.org/sites/nefco.viestinta.org/files/PSI%20_Article_HUA.pdf).

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emissions such as black carbon from diesel sources, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons.<sup>1027,1028</sup>

On 6 March 2014, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) hosted a Russo-Swedish seminar “Black carbon and its effect on environment, health and climate change.” The participants discussed the ways to reduce short-lived pollutants emission, primarily black carbon. The head of the MNRE Department of international cooperation Nuritdin Inamov proposed furthering international cooperation and knowledge-sharing, developing a monitoring system as well as broadening scientific research of black carbon emissions impact on environment. Russian participants informed their Swedish colleagues of the current Russian efforts to cut black carbon emissions, reduce air pollution and diminish its negative effects on human health.<sup>1029</sup>

On 2-3 April 2014, Russia took part in the meeting of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CACC) Working Group for the first time. The Russian delegation was headed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Department of International Cooperation director Nuritdin Inamov. In his address to the participants, Mr. Inamov underscored the negative influence of black carbon emissions on the ecosystem and human health. He also stated that Russia cooperates with other states on black carbon emissions reduction both on bilateral and multilateral basis, as well as within the Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane (TFBCM).<sup>1030</sup>

On 14 April 2014, the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment hosted a third meeting of the Arctic Council TFBCM. The participants discussed the implementation of the commitments made at the 2013 Kiruna Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting and a draft Action Plan on black carbon and methane emissions reduction.<sup>1031</sup>

Russia has taken actions aimed at further development of CCAC scientific evidence base and has taken part in the efforts to promote private sector involvement in activities aimed at reducing short-lived climate pollutants emissions.

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. Thus it gets a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, passing measures that directly tackle all four categories of this commitment: mitigation (1) adaptation, (2) finance technology, (3) capacity building, and (4) economic instruments.

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<sup>1027</sup> ACAP Work Plan 2009-2013, Arctic Council 2009. Access Date: 20 May 2014.<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/ru/document-archive/category/73-acap-work-plans?download=274:acap-work-plan-2011-2013>.

<sup>1028</sup> ACAP Work Plan 2013-2015, Arctic Council 2013. Access Date: 20 May 2014.<http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/ru/document-archive/category/73-acap-work-plans?download=1787:acap-work-plan-2013-2015>.

<sup>1029</sup> Russo-Swedish seminar “Black carbon and its effect on environment, health and climate change”, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 6 March 2014.  
[http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=133919&sphrase\\_id=414511](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=133919&sphrase_id=414511). Access Date: 7 March 2014.

<sup>1030</sup> Russian Federation participated in the work of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition for the first time, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 9 April 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2014.  
[http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134138&sphrase\\_id=444483](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134138&sphrase_id=444483).

<sup>1031</sup> The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment hosted the Arctic Council Task Force on Black Carbon and Methane, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 9 April 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2014.  
[http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134186&sphrase\\_id=444514](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=134186&sphrase_id=444514).

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On 7 November 2013 Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg gave a speech on the environment at an event hosted by the Green Alliance. Clegg observed that although some claim focusing on economic recovery should be the main priority, he argued this is in fact the time “to sharpen” the UK’s “green commitments,” adding that the UK must “make low carbon industry a cornerstone of the new economy.” He also summarized some of the key initiatives being undertaken by the current administration including the Energy Bill, the Green Investment Bank and the Local Sustainable Transport Fund. Clegg further highlighted that the government is working towards passing a “5p charge on throw-away plastic bags;” planting over one million trees “by the end of parliament;” and launching a “National Pollinator strategy next spring to protect the country’s bees and many other pollinating insects.”<sup>1032</sup>

Regarding the UN climate change negotiations in Warsaw he emphasized that the UK would be pushing for an agreement to reduce the EU’s greenhouse gases by 50 per cent by 2030 — “the most ambitious target proposed by any member state.” He also noted that Britain is meeting its target of obtaining 15 per cent of its energy from renewable sources by 2020. The UK is currently the number one generator of offshore wind.<sup>1033</sup>

In addition, Clegg welcomed the efforts of the Green Investment Bank which is now operating and which seeks to “to accelerate the UK’s transition to a green economy and to create an enduring Institution, operating independently of Government.”<sup>1034</sup> According to Clegg, 80 per cent of the 85,000 homes which have had a Green Deal assessment confirmed that they have or intend to install an energy saving measures. Clegg also asserted that he wants to give the Green Investment Bank “the power to borrow on the markets as early as possible in the next parliament — in order to support greater levels of investment.”<sup>1035</sup>

The UK government has also introduced the Local Sustainable Transport Fund which seeks to support “low carbon transport schemes.” Over GBP 1 billion will be invested to promote alternative forms of transportation such as walking, biking or public transportation.<sup>1036</sup> It is also pushing for “ultra low emission vehicles” by 2040. The UK committed GBP 400 million from 2010 to 2015 to make vehicle affordable for consumers. An additional sum of GBP 500 million will be invested by 2020.<sup>1037</sup>

Moreover, in a response from the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change to the Breathe Clean Air Group about the Barton Renewable Energy Plant, member of Parliament Edward Davey assured that “a biomass plant using primarily waste wood would need to go through an extremely rigorous process for pollution control.” The permit given to the plant would set limits to “on emissions to air, water, sewer, land and groundwater; disposal of ash; operating conditions such as temperature, oxygen and polluting gas concentrations; conditions on the fuel that can be burned;

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<sup>1032</sup> Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

<sup>1033</sup> Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

<sup>1034</sup> About Us, Green Investment Bank. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <http://www.greeninvestmentbank.com/who-we-are/default.html>

<sup>1035</sup> Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

<sup>1036</sup> Local Sustainable Transport Fund, Department of Transport (London) 2 July 2013. Access Date: 20 July 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-sustainable-transport-fund>

<sup>1037</sup> Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>.

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monitoring and reporting requirements; and conditions to achieve control of noise emissions and energy efficiency.”<sup>1038</sup>

Additionally, at the Conference of Parties (COP19) in Warsaw, Poland, the UK made a significant financial pledge towards emission reduction projects as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In conjunction with the United States, Norway and the World Bank, the UK launched the US280 million “BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes,” which aims to curbing deforestation levels by partnering with developing countries. After Norway, the UK was the second largest contributor, pledging a total of US120 million.<sup>1039</sup> According to Edward Davey, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change “The UK’s key objective for the Warsaw climate change talks has been met. All countries have now agreed to start their homework to prepare for a global climate change deal in 2015.”<sup>1040</sup>

Furthermore, on 18 December 2013, the Energy Act received Royal Assent. According to Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, it aims “to create the world’s first low carbon electricity market.” The Act creates provisions for decarbonization, puts in place measures to attract the GBP 110 billion of investment to replace current generating capacity and upgrade the grid by 2020, and to cope with a rising demand for electricity.<sup>1041</sup>

In addition, the UK is undertaking multilateral efforts to reduce greenhouse emissions. Under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) the UK is providing GBP 75 million to develop a wide range of projects such as renewable energy production, energy efficiency improvements and low carbon transport development in Chile, India, Nigeria and Turkey. Combined these initiatives are projected to save 7.3 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide.<sup>1042</sup> Furthermore, the UK Secretary of State Edward Davey met with the Romanian Environment Minister, Rovana Plumb on 4 December 2013. The two countries are working “on deepening their bilateral working relations on national and EU energy, climate and low carbon policies in order to tackle climate change effectively while boosting jobs and growth.”<sup>1043</sup> In particular, they reaffirmed both countries commitment to reduce EU greenhouse emissions by 80 to 95 per cent on 1990 levels by 2050. They also acknowledged that promoting a “transition to a low carbon, green future” will contribute significantly to job creation and economic recovery.<sup>1044</sup>

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<sup>1038</sup> Response to Breathe Clean Air Group campaign about burning wood and biomass, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 29 July 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/response-to-breathe-clean-air-group-campaign-about-burning-wood-and-biomass>

<sup>1039</sup> Climate Change Negotiations in Warsaw Result in a Timeline for Agreement in 2015, Brookings (Washington) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/up-front/posts/2013/11/27-climate-change-warsaw-cop19-timeline-hultman#>

<sup>1040</sup> Outcomes of the COP19 international talks on climate change, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 24 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/outcomes-of-the-cop19-international-climate-change-talks>

<sup>1041</sup> Staying the course on the environment: Nick Clegg speech, Cabinet Office (London) 7 November 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/staying-the-course-on-the-environment-nick-clegg-speech>

<sup>1042</sup> Low carbon transition in Chile, India, Nigeria and Turkey, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 May 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/how-the-international-climate-fund-icf-is-supporting-a-low-carbon-transition-in-chile-india-nigeria-and-turkey>

<sup>1043</sup> UK and Romania joint statement on Green Growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-romania-joint-statement-on-green-growth>.

<sup>1044</sup> Joint Statement on Green Growth, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/263187/JOINT\\_STATEMENT\\_ON\\_GREEN\\_GROWTH.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263187/JOINT_STATEMENT_ON_GREEN_GROWTH.pdf)

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Moreover, the UK is working to developing advanced low-carbon fuels technologies, like converting yoghurt containers into diesel or turning household waste into jet fuel. According to Baroness Kramer Britain needs to cut its transport related emissions. “The government is looking at whether such innovative processes can help reduce carbon emissions and support the growth of a high-tech, highly-skilled industry.” Earlier in the year the UK government announced a GBP 25 million competition to develop a demonstration plant to produce advanced transport fuels.<sup>1045</sup>

On 31 January 2014, the United Kingdom and French governments issued a joint declaration on nuclear energy and agreed to take climate change action. Both leaders reiterated that nuclear power has a key role to play “in a cost-effective low carbon transition.” Additionally, UK Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change Edward Davey and French Energy Minister Phillipe Martin met to “discuss how the two countries can further work together to develop interconnectors, nuclear and renewable energy projects; secure an ambitious and early EU 2030 energy and climate package; and deliver a global climate deal at the Paris hosted UN climate conference in 2015.”<sup>1046</sup>

On 4 February 2014, the UK government reported that the country “met its first carbon budget, which is the first step in fulfilling” their “commitment to cut Britain’s emissions by 80% to 2050.” Secretary of State Edward Davey stated that “Green investment has been booming in the UK, with renewable electricity generation doubling and £31bn of renewable energy investment announced since 2010. Now with the Energy Act 2013, we can look forward not just to hitting our renewable targets for 2020, but beating them.”<sup>1047</sup>

Subsequently, on 24 February 2014, the UK announced a major deal with Shell that could create “enough clean energy to power half a million homes, and capture 1 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> each year.” The Peterhead project will be “the first gas plant in the world to capture carbon dioxide on an industrial scale and pipe it under the sea where it can be stored safely,” which means it can generate clean energy. In the next two years the UK government will be investing around GBP 100 million from its GBP 1 billion CCS budget.<sup>1048</sup>

On 23 April 2014 the United Kingdom unveiled eight major renewable electricity projects which will create around 8,500 green jobs. Once completed, the projects will generate around 14 per cent of the renewable electricity expected by 2020. This will be a major step in helping the UK meet its renewable energy targets as these will “reduce emissions by 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub> per year compared to fossil fuel power generation.” According to Energy and Climate Change Secretary Edward Davey, “These are the first investments from our reforms to build the world’s first low carbon electricity market —

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<sup>1045</sup> New green fuels in the spotlight, Department of Transport (London) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 20 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-green-fuels-in-the-spotlight>

<sup>1046</sup> UK and France sign declaration on nuclear energy and agree cooperation on ambitious climate change action, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 31 January 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-sign-declaration-on-nuclear-energy-and-agree-cooperation-on-ambitious-climate-change-action>

<sup>1047</sup> Secretary of State comment on the UK meeting its first carbon budget, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 4 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/secretary-of-state-comment-on-the-uk-meeting-its-first-carbon-budget>

<sup>1048</sup> Carbon capture and storage - Deputy Prime Minister announces Clean Energy Deal, Deputy Prime Minister’s Office (London) 24 February 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/deputy-prime-minister-announces-clean-energy-deal>

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reforms which will see competition and markets attract tens of billions of pounds of vital energy investment whilst reducing the costs of clean energy to consumers.”<sup>1049</sup>

Moreover, on 29 April 2014 Deputy Prime Minister Robert Goodwill announced several key measures “to support the use and development of ultra low emission vehicles.” The package aims to provide long-term and comprehensive funding to support consumer incentives, provide necessary infrastructure and recognize the significance of other vehicles sectors including busses and taxis. Around GBP 500 million has been allocated for tis project.<sup>1050</sup> The UK government also announced that GBP 1 billion will be allocated to put Formula 1 technology into buses and diggers.<sup>1051</sup>

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a full score of +1 for taking concrete steps to support the Climate and the Clean Air Coalition.

*Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to reduce short-lived climate pollutants through action with the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

On 25 June 2013, United States President Barack Obama introduced the ‘Climate Action Plan’ to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses, as well as encourage adaptation to climate change. The president announced that the United States EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) will work to curtail carbon dioxide emissions under the Clean Air Act and will also provide guidelines for carbon dioxide emissions to reduce power plant emissions.<sup>1052</sup>

Additionally, on 4 September 2013 the Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, and the United States of America released a joint statement on their commitment to accelerating the transition to low-carbon energy systems. The Nordic countries will join the U.S. to end public funding for coal-fired power plants. The U.S. agreed to join the Nordic members of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform to undertake peer reviews of domestic fossil fuel subsidies.<sup>1053</sup>

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<sup>1049</sup> Government unveils eight major new renewables projects, supporting 8,500 green jobs, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-unveils-eight-major-new-renewables-projects-supporting-8500-green-jobs>

<sup>1050</sup> Investing in ultra low emission vehicles in the UK 2015 to 2020, Department for Transport (London) 29 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/investing-in-ultra-low-emission-vehicles-in-the-uk-2015-to-2020>

<sup>1051</sup> Vehicles of the future get £130 million investment, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (London) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 14 May 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/vehicles-of-the-future-get-130-million-investment>.

<sup>1052</sup> The President’s Climate Action Plan, Executive Office of the President (Washington DC) 25 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateactionplan.pdf>

<sup>1053</sup> Joint Statement by Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, and the United States of America, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 4 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/09/04/joint-statement-kingdom-denmark-republic-finland-republic-iceland-kingdo>



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On 19 August 2013, President Barack Obama attempted to mitigate and adapt to climate change in the form of the Hurricane Sandy rebuilding strategy. The federal government is cooperating with state and local governments to create locally driven solution to decide how funds can be spent.<sup>1054</sup>

Moreover, in 20 September 2013 the EPA proposed carbon pollution standards for new power plants to reduce carbon pollution. New, large natural gas-fired turbines need to meet a regulation of 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour. New, small natural gas-fired turbines would need to meet a limit of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour. New coal-fired units would need to meet a limit of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour.<sup>1055</sup>

On 1 November 2013, President Obama signed an order to establish a Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience to advise the Administration on how the Federal Government can respond to the needs of communities as they are dealing with the impacts of extreme weather and other impacts of climate change.<sup>1056</sup>

Furthermore, on 12 December 2013 the Department of Energy released USD 8 billion solicitations for advanced fossil energy projects as part of the president's Climate Action Plan. These funds will support innovative advanced fossil energy that do not release greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide and methane.<sup>1057</sup>

On 19 December 2013 President Obama's also pledged to end public funds for new coal plants that do not rely on carbon capture and sequestration technology (CCS). The only exception is for the world's poorest countries when there are no other options such as Kosovo's coal plant that has been supported by the U.S. government. The Environmental Protection Agency indicated that it did not pass the test.<sup>1058</sup> The EPA regulations have contributed to the closure of more than 300 coal units in 33 states of the United States.<sup>1059</sup>

In order to fulfill the transparency initiative of the UNFCCC, on 1 January 2014, the United States Department of State submitted a Climate Action report on all actions and progress combating climate change.<sup>1060</sup>

Furthermore, on 25 April 2014, the United States has voiced its support for Japan's new Strategic Energy Plan in a joint statement with Japan. In particular, the US applauded action which includes safe use of nuclear energy and further acceleration of renewable energy. The U.S. is working towards

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<sup>1054</sup> Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force Releases Rebuilding Strategy, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (Washington DC) 19 August 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. [http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press\\_releases\\_media\\_advisories/2013/HUDNo.13-125](http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2013/HUDNo.13-125)

<sup>1055</sup> EPA Proposes Carbon Pollution Standards for New Power Plants, The US Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 20 September 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/da9640577ceacd9f85257beb006cb2b6!OpenDocument>

<sup>1056</sup> FACT SHEET: Executive Order on Climate Preparedness, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 1 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/01/fact-sheet-executive-order-climate-preparedness>

<sup>1057</sup> Department of Energy Releases \$8 Billion Solicitation for Advanced Fossil Energy Projects, US Department of Loan Programs Office (Washington DC) 12 December 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <https://lpo.energy.gov/department-of-energy-releases-8-billion-solicitation-for-advanced-fossil-energy-projects/>

<sup>1058</sup> Kosovo Coal Plant Fails President Obama's Climate Plan Test, Huffington Post (Washington DC) 25 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/justin-guay/kosovo-coal-plant-fails-p\\_b\\_4339052.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/justin-guay/kosovo-coal-plant-fails-p_b_4339052.html)

<sup>1059</sup> EPA Preparing to Unleash a Deluge of New Regulations, Daily Caller (Washington DC) 27 November 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://dailycaller.com/2013/11/27/epa-preparing-to-unleash-a-deluge-of-new-regulations/>

<sup>1060</sup> 2014 U.S. Climate Action Report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC). Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/rpts/car6/>

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decisions taken at the UNFCCC conference to promote an agreement in Paris in Decemeber 2015 in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>1061</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of the UNFCCC and its four focuses and taking significant action with the CCAC to reduce SLCPs.

*Analyst: Farina Mendelson*

### **European Union +1**

The EU has fulfilled its climate change commitment. The EU has taken significant legislative and funding action towards addressing the mandate of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC).

On 23 November 2013, the EU attended and helped to successfully meet their climate change objectives at the UN climate conference in Warsaw. The resulting agreement sets out a timeplan for countries to “accelerate efforts to deepen emissions cuts over the rest of this decade.”<sup>1062</sup> Ending on 25 October 2013, the annual Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol saw the EU voice its belief that the Montreal Protocol is the best solution to ending the emissions of HCFCs. The parties present also discussed the cost and benefits of adapting technologies away from HCFCs.<sup>1063</sup> On 19 November 2013, the EU further announced that one fifth of its budget — EUR 180 billion — will be directed towards climate change.<sup>1064</sup>

Announced on 30 April 2014, the EU’s commitment has culminated in the provisioning of EUR 282.6 million for a total of 225 environment and climate projects by the EU and represent a total investment of EUR 589.3 million. These new projects fall under the umbrella of the LIFE+ program and fall under the subcategories of nature and biodiversity, environmental policy and governance, and information and communication.<sup>1065</sup>

The EU has also taken significant action by assisting countries and local metropolises in building their capacity to respond to climate change. On 1 December 2013, and 5 December 2013 respectively, the EU commits USD 10 million to Tanzania,<sup>1066</sup> and EUR 4 million to aid Maldives for the purpose of helping these two recipient countries build a capacity to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.<sup>1067</sup> Moreover, the European Commission and the European External Action Service

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<sup>1061</sup> U.S.-Japan Joint Statement: The United States and Japan: Shaping the Future of the Asia-Pacific and Beyond, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington DC) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/04/25/us-japan-joint-statement-united-states-and-japan-shaping-future-asia-pac>

<sup>1062</sup> Warsaw climate change conference, European Commission on Climate Action (Brussels) 23 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0086\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0086_en.htm)

<sup>1063</sup> 25th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, European Commission (Bangkok) 25 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013.

<sup>1064</sup> One-fifth of total EU budget to be spent on climate action, European Commissions (Brussels) 19 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2013111901\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013111901_en.htm)

<sup>1065</sup> Environment and Climate: European Commission proves €282.6 million for 225 new environment and climate projects, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-14-486\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-486_en.htm)

<sup>1066</sup> Tanzania:EU Gives Tanzania U.S. \$10 Million, AllAfrica.com (Kampala) 1 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201312021083.html>

<sup>1067</sup> EU approves 4 million euro in climate change aid to Maldives, Global Post (Xinhua) 5 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/xinhua-news-agency/131205/eu-approves-4-million-euro-climate-change-aid-maldives>

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hosted a roundtable discussion about building international capacity to deal with climate change with Latin American and Caribbean countries.<sup>1068</sup>

On 25 April 2014, the EU partnered with Kiribati to help combat infectious diseases being exacerbated by climate change, particularly dengue fever, as part of its USD 17 million Global Climate Change Alliance Pacific Small Islands States project.<sup>1069</sup>

Domestically, the European Commission has partnered with large cities in Europe through a new program called Mayors Adapt in order to locally source ideas for dealing with extreme climate phenomena. Since cities represent large clusters of infrastructure and citizenry, the need to take preventative action is considered self evident as Climate Action Commissioner Connie Hedegaard and Director-General for Climate Action Jos Delbeke were joined by the Mayor of Naples, Italy; Hasselt, Belgium, and a councillor from Manchester, England.<sup>1070</sup>

In terms of economic instruments, the EU has further refined its emissions trading systems by continuing to monitor and act on ongoing emissions concerns from aircraft,<sup>1071</sup> by adding the flexibility to select member states free carbon allocations for industries of their choosing,<sup>1072</sup> and by continuing to work on the trading of carbon emissions credits via auction.<sup>1073</sup>

Reported on 21 April 2014, the EU has extended the scope of their emissions trading instruments to begin to incorporate Chinese emissions trading. EU Climate Commissioner Connie Hedegaard states, “we [The EU] have started a cooperation project with the Chinese authorities on emissions trading this year and it is a very good example of how we can work together on climate change”<sup>1074</sup> Speaking at her 24 April 2014 visit to Beijing, China, Connie Hedegaard says “it is very encouraging to see that many policies in China have been focussed on environmental issues.”<sup>1075</sup>

Moreover, as concerns the CCAC and its mandate to address the emissions of Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs), the EU is planning strict air quality laws, is investing in emerging low carbon technologies, and is legally pursuing noncompliant countries with regards to its emissions laws. The EU has outlined a new set of air quality laws. The stated target of these laws is to reduce the level of pollutants by 20 per cent by 2030.<sup>1076</sup>

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<sup>1068</sup> Engaging with Latin American and the Caribbean on Climate Change, European Commission (Brussels) 17 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0085\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0085_en.htm)

<sup>1069</sup> EU and Kiribati partner to combat climate change diseases. Radio New Zealand (Wellington) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://www.radionz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/242560/eu-and-kiribati-partner-to-combat-climate-change-diseases>

<sup>1070</sup> Commission joins forces with European cities to promote urban adaptation to climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 19 March 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2014031901\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2014031901_en.htm)

<sup>1071</sup> Stakeholder meeting on Aviation ETS Small Emitters, European Commission (Brussels) 30 July 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0082\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0082_en.htm)

<sup>1072</sup> Commission gives green light for first set of Member States to allocate allowances for calendar year 2013, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013.

<sup>1073</sup> EU Climate Change Committee meets on 8 January to decide on back-loading details, European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2013121901\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013121901_en.htm)

<sup>1074</sup> EU Wants To Strengthen Cooperation With China On Climate Change, Live Trading News (New York) 21 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014 <http://www.livetradingnews.com/eu-wants-to-strengthen-cooperation-with-china-on-climate-change-45502.htm#.U20B0FfhSR>

<sup>1075</sup> EU, China Strengthen cooperation in climate change. People's Daily Online English Edition (Beijing) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 8 May 2014. <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/98649/8610045.html>

<sup>1076</sup> EU plans air quality laws to tackle ‘invisible killer’, BBC News (London) 18 December 2013. Access Date 27 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-25431608>

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Methods through which the EU is attempting to reach its goal of cleaner air include the 22 October 2013 workshop report on technologies that emit little to no carbon.<sup>1077</sup>

On 22 November 2013, the EU also took legal action against Austria, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland, Sweden, and Slovenia so as to ensure that all EU members follow carbon dioxide emissions and storage protocols set out as EU guidelines.<sup>1078</sup> Moreover, the EU has brought legal action against Poland for its failure to comply with the EU wide ban on fluorinated greenhouse gas<sup>1079</sup>

Therefore, the EU has received a score of +1 for taking significant steps to meet its CCAC climate change commitments.

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<sup>1077</sup> Workshop to report on emerging low carbon technology, European Commission (Brussels) 22 October 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0083\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/events/articles/0083_en.htm)

<sup>1078</sup> Commission asks six Member States to transpose CCS Directive, closes cases against 10 others, European Commission (Brussels) 21 November 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2013112102\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2013112102_en.htm)

<sup>1079</sup> Climate Change: Commission refers Poland to Court for failure to comply with EU laws on fluorinated greenhouse gases, European Commission (Brussels) 16 April 2014. Access Date: 6 May 2014.