

3. Climate Change: Emissions Reductions [51]

Commitment

"Consistent with this ambitious long-term objective, we will undertake robust aggregate and individual mid-term reductions, taking into account that baselines may vary and that efforts need to be comparable."

G8 Members Declaration at Deauville Summit

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.67	

Background

The Copenhagen Climate Change Summit held from 7 December 2009 to 18 December 2009 proposed ambitious goals towards reducing carbon emissions.²²⁷ The following year the Cancun Conference on climate change was held between 29 November 2010 and 10 December 2010 to discuss the adaptation of a comprehensive and global deal on climate change. Building on these precedents, the G8 Summit, held at Deauville on 7 May 2011, focused on setting comprehensive goals such as 50% global reductions by 2050, stronger implementation of reducing emissions from practices of deforestation and environmental degradation.²²⁸

Similarly, at the Durban Conference held from 28 November 2011 to 9 December 2011, members pledged that, in order to meet the goals for 2050, countries need to reduce their interim emissions and work towards adapting cleaner technology.²²⁹ Members also reemphasized on providing financial and material resources to developing nations to aid their efforts of reducing 80% of greenhouse emissions by the year 2050.²³⁰

²²⁷ Copenhagen Climate Change Conference - December 2009, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/meeting/6295.php.

²²⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²²⁹ Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

²³⁰ Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

Commitment Features

The G8 members recognize the need of addressing climate change issues, especially in the area of greenhouse emissions.²³¹ In order to work towards their goal of aggregate reduction of emissions by 2050, the G8 members pledge to reduce their carbon emissions and adapt clean technology.²³² Additionally, members commit to providing resources to developing countries to aid their reduction of emissions.²³³

The commitment requires that the G8 members reduce their individual mid-term greenhouse emissions and contribute towards the aggregate reduction. This involves the tapping of new and clean technological methods and implanting effective sustainability programs. Furthermore, the G8 members need to fulfill the mandate of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), as emphasized in the Cancun and Durban Conferences.²³⁴

Additionally, the G8 members must fulfill their promise of assisting developing and newly emerging states in reducing their greenhouse emissions.²³⁵ Although there is greater emphasis on providing financial resources, the G8 members must also contribute towards providing technological and material assistance to these countries. The overall aim is to obtain a long-term aggregate reduction in emissions.

In order to fully comply with this commitment, the G8 members must be able to reduce their greenhouse and carbon emissions by adapting clean technology methods and/or implementing the REDD protocol. Furthermore, the members need to provide financial, material or technological help to developing nations so that they are able to reduce their emissions. Alternatively, partial compliance would imply that the G8 members are able to at least fulfill one of these two features or undertake actions of significant sustainable development.

²³¹ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²³² G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

²³³ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

²³⁴ Cancun Climate Change Conference - November 2010, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) November 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/meeting/6266.php. ; Durban Climate Change Conference- November/December 2011, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://unfccc.int/meetings/durban_nov_2011/meeting/6245/php/view/decisions.php.

²³⁵ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member fails in the reduction of emissions AND provides no resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.
0	Member succeeds in the reductions of emissions OR provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.
+1	Member succeeds in the reduction of emissions AND provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

Lead Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to take aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 28 November 2011, Environment Minister Peter Kent and Veterans Affairs Minister Steven Blaney renewed the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CARA) by allocating CAD600.8 million for the project over the course of five years.²³⁶ This agenda will help reduce greenhouse emissions in the facilitation of environmental sustainability and improve the quality of air, which has proven to have adverse effects on health.²³⁷

On 5 December 2011, Canada's Environment Minister, Peter Kent, pledged to help the developing countries reach their goal of reducing greenhouse gas emission by investing CAD1.2 billion.²³⁸ This contribution is to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions on an international level, which Peter Kent asserts will provide noticeable results and help Canada fulfil their commitments to the developing world.²³⁹

On 6 December 2011, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to support developing countries in combating climate change.²⁴⁰ Peter Kent asserted that private investment is necessary to help developing countries reach their targets. Canada financed CAD291.5 million through the World Bank and International Finance Fund, which will work towards the facilitation of the private sector for low emissions growth.²⁴¹

²³⁶ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>.

²³⁷ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>.

²³⁸ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>.

²³⁹ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>.

²⁴⁰ Canada Helps Deliver Global Climate Change Solutions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4ACA3644-4EFE-4393-BEFA-861AF630C28A>.

²⁴¹ Canada Helps Deliver Global Climate Change Solutions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4ACA3644-4EFE-4393-BEFA-861AF630C28A>.

On 12 December 2011, Canada did not renew its commitment towards the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, denouncing its ability to solve the climate crisis.²⁴² Peter Kent, Canada's Minister of the Environment, stated their withdrawal from the protocol does not necessarily mean Canada is abandoning their commitment towards reducing environmental degradation.²⁴³ He claimed it is a dated document,²⁴⁴ which does not provide the necessary framework required for environmental action. He asserted the Kyoto agreement does not legally bind major contributors to global warming, such as the United States, thus, making the agreement inadequate.²⁴⁵

On 16 February 2012, Peter Kent announced Canada's new global climate and clean air initiative.²⁴⁶ Along with Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, the initiative aims to neutralize climate change and promote an enhancement of quality air.²⁴⁷ In addition, he announced that Canada had joined the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, as part of its commitment to help developing countries to reduce emissions.²⁴⁸

On 19 March 2012, the Minister of Environment, Peter Kent and Sterling Belliveau, Nova Scotia's Minister of the Environment, reiterated their commitments to a 17 per cent greenhouse gas reduction—below the 2005 levels—by the year 2020 through measures that will allow provincial regulation to take precedence over federal.²⁴⁹ Minister Belliveau stated that “an equivalency agreement makes sense for Nova Scotia. Our regulations were developed after significant research and input from Nova Scotians, and they will achieve the same greenhouse gas reductions as the federal approach while recognizing what's best for our province.”²⁵⁰

²⁴² Canada Announces Exit from Kyoto Climate Treaty, New York Times (New York) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/13/science/earth/canada-leaving-kyoto-protocol-on-climate-change.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=canada%20kyoto&st=cse.

²⁴³ Canada Announces Exit from Kyoto Climate Treaty, New York Times (New York) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/13/science/earth/canada-leaving-kyoto-protocol-on-climate-change.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=canada%20kyoto&st=cse.

²⁴⁴ Canada under fire over Kyoto protocol exit, BBC News UK Edition (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-16165033>.

²⁴⁵ Canada pulls out of Kyoto Accord, The National Post (Toronto) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/12/12/canada-formally-withdrawig-from-kyoto-protocol/>.

²⁴⁶ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>.

²⁴⁷ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>.

²⁴⁸ Canada Joins Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4FD048C3-DAF8-47A8-AABC-34A5C6FAF91B>.

²⁴⁹ Canada and Nova Scotia Working Together to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C57FE6E9-8B0D-487E-8B31-58B3FE776DBC>.

²⁵⁰ Canada and Nova Scotia Working Together to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 19 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C57FE6E9-8B0D-487E-8B31-58B3FE776DBC>.

On 13 April 2012, Harper government announced, in coalition with the United States, its plans to cut greenhouse gas emissions from heavy-duty vehicles.²⁵¹ Peter Kent stated, “Canada and the United States have a deeply integrated automotive industry and there are significant environmental and economic benefits to aligning our emission standards for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles.”²⁵² The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by three million tons per year.²⁵³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitments to make collective and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions by taking measures to reduce emissions in Canada and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Halah Akash

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 27 June 2011, France commissioned a multilateral task force to investigate and propose recommendations for the country to meet emissions targets.²⁵⁴ The recommendations were adopted in September 2011 as the French Ministry for Industry outlined specific regulations raising the standards that must be met by providers of low-emission vehicles.²⁵⁵ The French government continues to provide strong financial incentives to encourage the mass adaptation of low-carbon vehicles through 2012.²⁵⁶

On 21 November 2011, France signed a partnership agreement with Caisse des Depots (CDC), mandating an investment of USD172 million into expanding renewable energy production by 500

²⁵¹ Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>

²⁵² Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>.

²⁵³ Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>.

²⁵⁴ Trajectoires 2020 - 2050 vers une économie sobre en carbone (Rapport), Centre d'analyse stratégique (Paris) 11 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/content/trajectoires-2020-2050-vers-une-economie-sobre-en-carbone-rapport>.

²⁵⁵ France Leads in EVs in Europe, EV World Press Release (Papillion) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://evworld.com/news.cfm?newsid=27753>.

²⁵⁶ France Leads in EVs in Europe, EV World Press Release (Papillion) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://evworld.com/news.cfm?newsid=27753>.

MW between 2011 and 2013.²⁵⁷ The agreement also calls for the diversification of investment into new forms of renewable energy, such as marine energy.²⁵⁸

Additionally, France has reiterated its ban on hydraulic fracturing or ‘fracking’ – a particularly emissions-intensive form of hydrocarbon extraction – and announced its intention to revoke fracking permits from several firms.²⁵⁹

On 25 November 2011, France announced that it would be full compliance with EU renewable energy directives by 31 December 2011.²⁶⁰

Furthermore, France continues to expand the Paris-Nairobi initiative, welcoming Maldives as the newest member on 7 December 2011.²⁶¹ The initiative aims to assist developing countries in Africa – particularly small coastal states, which are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change – in adapting to climate change. The Paris-Nairobi initiative will facilitate the technology transfer needed to develop the Maldives renewable energy sector so the nation can attain emissions-neutral status by 2020.²⁶²

Despite its positive commitments, the French government has explicitly stated its opposition to the European Union’s plan to tax airlines over greenhouse gas emissions.²⁶³ This impacts not only France’s own emissions reduction plan, but the EU’s aggregate reduction targets as well. As such, actions encouraging investment in the renewable energy sector and on-going efforts to assist developing nations, France receives a score of +1.

Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath

²⁵⁷ Nathalie KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET, et Augustin de ROMANET, directeur général de la Caisse des Dépôts (CDC), viennent de signer une convention pour revitaliser les territoires grâce aux énergies renouvelables, Euro-énergie (Paris) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.euro-energie.com/nathalie-kosciusko-morizet-et-augustin-de-romanet-directeur-general-de-la-caisse-des-depots-cdc-viennent-de-signer-une-convention-pour-revitaliser-les-territoires-grace-aux-energies-renouvelables-n-2933>.

²⁵⁸ Nathalie KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET, et Augustin de ROMANET, directeur général de la Caisse des Dépôts (CDC), viennent de signer une convention pour revitaliser les territoires grâce aux énergies renouvelables, Euro-énergie (Paris) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.euro-energie.com/nathalie-kosciusko-morizet-et-augustin-de-romanet-directeur-general-de-la-caisse-des-depots-cdc-viennent-de-signer-une-convention-pour-revitaliser-les-territoires-grace-aux-energies-renouvelables-n-2933>.

²⁵⁹ France to Keep Fracking Ban to Protect Environment, Sarkozy Says, Bloomberg Businessweek (New York) 4 October 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-04/france-to-keep-fracking-ban-to-protect-environment-sarkozy-says.html>.

²⁶⁰ Besson Says France to Meet EU Renewable Energy Rules by End-Year, Bloomberg Businessweek (New York) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-11-25/besson-says-france-to-meet-eu-renewable-energy-rules-by-end-year.html>.

²⁶¹ Énergies renouvelables: les Maldives rejoignent l’initiative Paris-Nairobi, Daily Bourse (Lyon) 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.daily-bourse.fr/energies-renouvelables-les-maldives-rejoignent-l-i-feed-AFP11012163634.5o9xxgh6.php>.

²⁶² Changement climatique : la France soutient l’engagement des Maldives, Ministère de l’écologie et du développement durable (Paris) 12 October 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Changement-climatique-la-France.html>.

²⁶³ France calls for retreat on airline pollution tax, The Australian (Sydney) 6 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/france-calls-for-retreat-on-airline-pollution-tax/story-fnb64oi6-1226320519690>.

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions and provides resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

Germany is providing resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions. The German Federal Environment Ministry will provide a grant of EUR15 million to Morocco in order to help build a solar thermal parabolic trough plant.²⁶⁴

Furthermore, on 10 December, 2011, Germany signed the Declaration of Intent on the South African Renewables Initiative (SARI), which aims to decrease South Africa's emissions by investing in more renewable resources.²⁶⁵

In December 2011, Germany participated in the Climate Change Conference in Durban, where Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen welcomed the "Durban Package" as a "major, groundbreaking success for global climate protection."²⁶⁶ The conference paved the way for a legally binding climate agreement between all countries.²⁶⁷ Around 190 countries agreed to a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the design of a Green Climate Fund, and a mandate to get all countries in 2015 to sign a deal to reduce emissions by 2020.²⁶⁸ The delegates also agreed to consider private funding and market-based mechanisms for financing emissions reduction from deforestation and degradation.²⁶⁹ The Kyoto Protocol creates obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gasses, including carbon dioxide.²⁷⁰

On 13 April 2012, the German government submitted its application to accommodate the headquarters of the Green Climate Fund in Bonn.²⁷¹ The Fund will provide financial support developing countries and emerging economies to "to shape their continued development in an environmentally sound way, and to help them protect themselves to a greater extent against the impacts of climate change."²⁷² The German Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Norbert Röttgen noted that "the Green Climate Fund has the potential to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development."²⁷³ Our

²⁶⁴ Norbert Röttgen: Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe As Well (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php.

²⁶⁵ Minister Röttgen: Major Success For Climate Protection (Berlin) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48153.php.

²⁶⁶ Renewable Energy Experiencing Double Digit Growth World Wide (Berlin) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/47605/45149/>.

²⁶⁷ Renewable Energy Experiencing Double Digit Growth World Wide (Berlin) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/47605/45149/>.

²⁶⁸ What U.N. climate talks agreed in Durban, (New York) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/12/11/us-climate-deal-idUSTRE7BA07F20111211>.

²⁶⁹ What U.N. climate talks agreed in Durban, (New York) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/12/11/us-climate-deal-idUSTRE7BA07F20111211>.

²⁷⁰ Kyoto Protocol, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 11 December 1997. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/climate-change/kyoto-protocol/p8864>.

²⁷¹ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷² German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷³ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

proposal to host the Green Climate Fund in Bonn emphasizes our willingness to assume responsibility.”²⁷⁴

On 17 January 2012, the German Environment Ministry established the “Future of Carbon Market” foundation Start-up financing for climate investment in the developing countries, through which the German government will provide EUR10 million in form of start-up financing.²⁷⁵ Support will be provided for small-scale emissions reduction measures such as the use of energy-efficient stoves.²⁷⁶ The projects “receiving support should be financially viable in the long-term, without external finance, and should pay back the start-up capital.”²⁷⁷

On 12 July, 2011, the Renewables 2011 Global Status Report (GSR), published by the REN21 policy network, confirmed that “there is a global trend toward renewable energy and highlights [sic] Germany's leading position in the sector.”²⁷⁸

On 8 December 2011, the German Environment Minister, Norbert Röttgen stated, in regards to the EU’s Energy Roadmap 2050, that “to achieve its climate targets, Europe must place greater focus on renewable energies and energy efficiency.”²⁷⁹

Despite the German government’s positive measures in Germany, since the Deauville Summit, Germany has not undertaken any new initiatives to reduce emissions in Germany.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions, but failing to take new initiatives in Germany to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar

Italy: 0

Italy has fully complied with its commitments to achieve aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

EU statistics indicate that actual reductions between 1990 and 2009 were barely 2.5 per cent, requiring an annual decrease of approximately 2 per cent to meet the commitment.²⁸⁰ The fact

²⁷⁴ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund , Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php.

²⁷⁵ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmuklimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁶ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁷ Start-up financing for climate investment, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 17 January 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/press?p=1&d=291>.

²⁷⁸ Renewables 2011 Global Status Report (Paris) 12 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.ren21.net/REN21Activities/Publications/GlobalStatusReport/GSR2011/tabid/56142/Default.aspx>.

²⁷⁹ Germany Becomes a Partner in South African Renewables Initiative (Berlin) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48142.php.

²⁸⁰ Countries Factsheets: Energy Statistics for EU-27, European Commission (Luxembourg) 1 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/publications/statistics/doc/2011-2009-country-factsheets.pdf>.

that Italy is currently 4.5 per cent behind its Kyoto reduction targets would seem to place this goal beyond reach.²⁸¹ Much of this stagnancy is attributable to the lack of growth in the renewable energy sector, where Italy is currently expected to run a deficit (albeit a marginal one) of 0.85 per cent by 2020, impeding chances of meeting its emissions target by 2050.²⁸² Furthermore, Italy's implementation of EU-wide biodiesel criteria has been impeded by legislative delays, placing the country at risk of not meeting its vehicular biofuels target of 4.5 per cent by 2012.²⁸³

Further, Italy sought to implement verification standards to measure the private sector's efforts to combat climate change through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), with mixed results. In 2011, the CDP required the 100 largest firms (by market capitalization) operating in Italy to provide mandatory information concerning GHG emission levels with an eye to reducing them through incremental business process modifications.²⁸⁴ The CDP, which provides incentives for investment in carbon-reducing activities, represents a clear and sophisticated attempt to implement sophisticated mechanism for monitoring and managing emissions.²⁸⁵ CDP data itself reveals ambiguous trends: while the percentage of large enterprises disclosing emissions data has risen by 5 per cent to reach 91 per cent in 2011, the percentage of responders offering new products and services that mitigate GHG emissions has fallen by 10 per cent to 61 per cent in 2011.²⁸⁶

On 24 October 2011, the Serbian Ministry of Infrastructure announced that Italy will sign an agreement with Serbia, supporting Italian energy investments in Serbia, which will exceed EUR1 billion.²⁸⁷ The agreement paves the way for Italy to derive 17 per cent of its power consumption from renewable energy by 2020.²⁸⁸

On 8 December 2011, Italy welcomed the renewal of Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change at the Conference of Parties 17 (COP17) in Durban, South Africa.²⁸⁹ The Kyoto Protocol creates

²⁸¹ CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion: Highlights, International Energy Agency (Paris) November 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.iea.org/co2highlights/co2highlights.pdf>.

²⁸² EU Energy Policy to 2050, European Wind Energy Association (Brussels) March 2011. Date of access: 28 December 2011.

www.ewea.org/fileadmin/ewea_documents/documents/publications/reports/EWEA_EU_Energy_Policy_to_2050.pdf.

²⁸³ Italy biodiesel sector blocked by regulatory delay, Reuters Africa (Dakar) 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFL6E8CG21G20120116>.

²⁸⁴ What We Do, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2009. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/EN-US/WHATWEDO/Pages/Italy.aspx>.

²⁸⁵ CDP Italy 100 Report 2011, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/CDPResults/CDP-2011-Italy-Report.pdf>.

²⁸⁶ CDP Italy 100 Report 2011, Carbon Disclosure Project (London) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <https://www.cdproject.net/CDPResults/CDP-2011-Italy-Report.pdf>.

²⁸⁷ Italy to Pay EU155 Per MWH Made From Renewables in Serbia, Bloomberg Businessweek (Bloomberg) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012.

<http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-24/italy-to-pay-eu155-per-mwh-made-from-renewables-inserbia.html>.

²⁸⁸ Italy to Pay EU155 Per MWH Made From Renewables in Serbia, Bloomberg Businessweek (Bloomberg) 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012.

<http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-10-24/italy-to-pay-eu155-per-mwh-made-from-renewables-inserbia.html>.

²⁸⁹ Clini: "Kyoto-2 strumento per conciliare, attraverso la cooperazione internazionale, la lotta ai cambiamenti climatici con lo sviluppo. Accordo da 3,6 mln con la Cina," Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012.

obligations for its signatories to reduce emissions from greenhouse gasses, including carbon dioxide.²⁹⁰

In February 2012, the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea announced that the fund earmarked for the enforcement of the Kyoto Protocol, established in 2006 but not in operation, would become operational in March 2012.²⁹¹ The fund, amounting to EUR600 million, will provide loans to private citizens, local administrations, and small and medium enterprises for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

On 17 April 2012, at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives for the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF), the Italian Minister of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea, Corrado Clini presented the National Plan to reduce emissions.²⁹² The Plan included measures such as introduction of carbon tax (which would strengthen the Kyoto Fund), extension until 2020 for the tax credit for investment in low CO2 economy, and the management of forests as reservoirs of carbon capture, and the production of biomass and biofuels.²⁹³

On 23 April 2012, the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) signed an agreement to fund research and development into zero-emissions renewable energy production methods.²⁹⁴

However, as of 26 April 2012, Italy is not in compliance with the European Union's regulations on emissions of fluorinated gas – a particularly harmful category of greenhouse gases – and has not stated its intentions to pay the penalties for violating them.²⁹⁵ Moreover, Italy has not yet provided support to developing countries in assisting them with reducing emissions.

To this end, Italy is awarded a score of 0 for undertaking initiatives to reduce emissions at home and assisting other countries to reduce their emissions.

Lead Analyst: Gaurav Gopinath

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?lang=&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0254.htm.

²⁹⁰ Kyoto Protocol, Council on Foreign Relations (New York) 11 December 1997. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/climate-change/kyoto-protocol/p8864>.

²⁹¹ Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹² Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹³ Clima: obiettivo, tagliare del 25% la CO2 entro il 2020, Ministry of Environment and the Protection of Land and Sea (Rome) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012.

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it.

²⁹⁴ Hybridised solar-biomass power coming to Italy, Renewable Energy Magazine (Madrid) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. http://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/biomass-20129-74-Hybridised%20solar_biomass%20power%20coming%20to%20Italy.

²⁹⁵ Commission Asks Italy and Malta to Comply with EU Legislation on Fluorinated Gases, Information Daily (London) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/49648>.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Japan's energy policies continue to be affected by the Fukushima nuclear accident.²⁹⁶ Before the accident, Japan generated 30 per cent of its electricity through nuclear power.²⁹⁷ After the crisis, many nuclear reactors have been taken offline for inspections.²⁹⁸ To this end, Japan's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions is affected.²⁹⁹

Nevertheless, Japan has taken some action to reduce its emissions. According to the draft by the Advisory Committee on Natural Resource and Energy subcommittee meeting in Tokyo, Japan planned to present options for its energy mix including increase in energy conservation and introducing renewable energy by the end of March 2012.³⁰⁰ The earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011 resulted in the worst atomic disaster in 25 years and caused a loss of confidence in nuclear energy. Japan is reviewing its energy policies since the energy plan relies on atomic energy to supply 53 per cent of the country's power needs.³⁰¹ The committee said that the country needs to allow independent companies to enter the market, which has been difficult due to the existing system where 10 utilities and one wholesaler control the power transmission network.³⁰²

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy" to promote geothermal power generation in harmony with local communities from Fukushima.³⁰³ Geothermal energy is rich and environmentally compatible and capable of stably generating power.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁶ Fukushima Meltdowns Set Nuclear Energy Debate On Its Ear, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 3 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20120103f1.html>.

²⁹⁷ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

²⁹⁸ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

²⁹⁹ US Encourages Japan To Stick With Nuclear Power To Curb Carbon Emissions, The Wall Street Journal (New York) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20111215-706878.html>.

³⁰⁰ Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰¹ Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰² Japan to Outline Options for Future Energy Mix by End-March (Bloomberg) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-12-07/japan-to-outline-options-for-future-energy-mix-by-end-march.html>.

³⁰³ The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy," Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 17 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1202_02.html.

³⁰⁴ The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will jointly organize a "Symposium on Geothermal Energy," Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 17 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1202_02.html.

On 22 August 2011, Japan's lower house of parliament passed a bill that promotes investment in solar and other renewable energy sources in a step to reduce Japan's reliance on nuclear power.³⁰⁵ The bill creates incentives that guarantee above-market rates for wind, solar, and geothermal energy.³⁰⁶

On 25 November, Japan along with Indonesia reiterated the need to maintain and conserve the environment and resolve climate change issues and ensure success of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change.³⁰⁷ The countries also confirmed cooperation towards the Low Carbon and Resilient Development Program and sought to further implement cooperation on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).³⁰⁸

On 2 April 2012, JICA signed an ODA loan agreement of YEN6.186 billion with the government of the Republic of Cape Verde for the Electricity Transmission and Distribution Network Development Project.³⁰⁹ The project is expected to contribute to climate change mitigation since the reduction of transmissions and distribution loss will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.³¹⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions reduction and working to assist developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Mina Akrami and Doly Begum

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

Russia has taken measures to reduce its carbon emissions.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.³¹¹

³⁰⁵ Japan Renewable Energy Push Clears Key Hurdle, Reuters (Tokyo) 23 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/08/25/japan-politics-energy-idUSL4E7JP0DR20110825>.

³⁰⁶ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg Business Week (Bloomberg) 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-spurs-solar-wind-energy-with-subsidies-for-renewables.html>.

³⁰⁷ Bilateral Cooperation on Climate Change Between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/pdf/1125_02a.pdf.

³⁰⁸ Bilateral Cooperation on Climate Change Between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Trade, Economy, and Industry (Tokyo) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012 http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/pdf/1125_02a.pdf.

³⁰⁹ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html>.

³¹⁰ Signing of a Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Cape Verde, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2012/120402.html>.

³¹¹ Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530>.

On 15 September 2011, the Russian Government approved the procedure of greenhouse gas emission units transfer and acquisition under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol which provides for the mechanism of carbon emissions trading to keep their volume within the agreed limits.³¹²

On 7 October 2011, the Russian State Duma adopted in the first reading Draft federal law On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities for the Implementation of Best Technologies. The draft law is aimed at regulating the negative influence of economic entities' activities on the environment by introducing emissions limits for environmentally hazardous facilities and creating economic stimuli for reducing emissions by establishing tax benefits for companies using clean technologies.³¹³

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion were allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centres in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts will be released in 2012 and 2013.³¹⁴

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.³¹⁵ On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.³¹⁶

Russia has provided resources to help developing countries reduce their emissions.

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300 thousand annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund³¹⁷ which aims to assist countries, including developing ones, to “implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation”.³¹⁸

³¹² Government Resolution No. 780 of 15 September 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 15 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1572912>.

³¹³ Draft federal law №584587-5 On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities, Russian State Duma 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. [http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(Spravka\)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5](http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(Spravka)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5).

³¹⁴ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov visits Mamayev Kurgan memorial in Volgograd, and lays flowers at the Eternal Flame in the Pantheon of Glory and the tomb of Marshal Vassily Chuikov, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Government of Russia (Moscow) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16773/>.

³¹⁵ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 722 of 9 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?45629>.

³¹⁶ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 768 of 27 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 27 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?46474>.

³¹⁷ Executive Order No. 1845-r of 21 October 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16846/>.

³¹⁸ About UNFF, United Nations Forum on Forests. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/index.html>

Russia has fully complied with its climate change commitment and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions, and provide resources to help developing countries reduce their emission levels.

On 20 June, 2011, ministers from the British Isles, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man signed a deal to cooperate on exploiting the major wind and marine resources in and around the islands.³¹⁹ “The All Islands Approach to energy resources across the British Islands and Ireland will encourage and enable developers to exploit commercial opportunities for generation and transmission, facilitate the cost-effective exploitation of the renewable energy resources available, and increase integration of our markets and improves security of supply.”³²⁰

In addition, in July 2011, the UK government announced a new GBP15 million ‘Renewable Heat Premium Payment’ scheme under which “householders across the country could get up to £1,250 of government funding to help towards the cost of installing renewable heating systems such as biomass boilers, air and ground source heat pumps and solar thermal panels.”³²¹

The UK has also aided the developing countries to reduce deforestation in accordance with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) goals. On 4 December 2011, British Environment Secretary, Caroline Spelman announced that the UK government is giving GBP10 million to a joint project to tackle deforestation in Brazil.³²² The funding “will support a project based in the Cerrado, central Brazil, and aims to reduce rates of deforestation by supporting environmental registration of rural properties and by helping farmers restore vegetation on illegally cleared land. It will also fund measures to prevent and manage forest fires.”³²³ The funding is available through UK’s International Climate Fund through which the UK will provide GBP2.9 million to address climate change. A portion of the fund will be allocated in support of REDD+.³²⁴

In December 2012, the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change released the Carbon Plan, which sets “sets out the Government’s plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to

³¹⁹ All Island Approach to Open Up Renewables Opportunities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_050/pn11_050.aspx.

³²⁰ All Island Approach to Open Up Renewables Opportunities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 June 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_050/pn11_050.aspx.

³²¹ DECC Gives Money Off Green Heaters (London) 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_064/pn11_064.aspx

³²² UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

³²³ UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

³²⁴ UK pledges £10million to reduce deforestation in Brazil, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 January 2012.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>.

in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target.”³²⁵ “A ‘carbon budget’ is a cap on the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the UK over a specified time.”³²⁶

On 18 January, 2012, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills reported that the UK government launched a new program, UKH2Mobility, which “will evaluate the potential for hydrogen as a fuel for Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles in the UK before developing an action plan for an anticipated roll-out to consumers in 2014/15.”³²⁷

On 27 January, 2012, the UK government launched a public-private investment fund that is offering GBP110 million of capital, the private equity fund aims to “attract private finance to invest in commercial solar, wind and hydroelectric power plants, generating more than 7,000 MW of clean energy – the equivalent of two-thirds of the current renewable energy capacity of the UK.”³²⁸

On 26 April 2012, the British Climate Change Minister, Greg Barker, announced the allocation of up to GBP60 million (USD96 million) to support the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology in emerging markets.³²⁹

Thus, the UK is awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assist other countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Debi Shyama Talukdar

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 17 August 2011, bilateral Energy Dialogue continued with US and Brazil on areas of biofuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, oil and natural gas, and nuclear energy and nuclear security.³³⁰ Through this dialogue the US agreed on actions including “green export” and technical assistance to partner countries to support development of domestic biofuels industries that can improve energy security and grow local economies as well as support biofuels research efforts to improve efficiency to enhance the dialogue.³³¹

³²⁵ Carbon Plan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/carbon_plan/carbon_plan.aspx.

³²⁶ Carbon Budgets, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London). Date of Access: 2 May 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/emissions/carbon_budgets/carbon_budgets.aspx.

³²⁷ New Government and Cross Industry Programme to Make Hydrogen Powered Travel in the UK a Reality, NDS (London) 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://nds.coi.gov.uk/content/Detail.aspx?ReleaseID=422877&NewsAreaID=2>.

³²⁸ UK Leads Launch of £3bn Green Energy Fund, Financial Times (London) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 January 2012. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/1cd1eba6-484a-11e1-a4e5-00144feabdc0.html#axzz1ko65k27l>.

³²⁹ UK Allocates up to £60m to Support Development of CCS in Emerging Markets 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.bymnews.com/news/newsDetails.php?id=102056>.

³³⁰ “Expanded energy cooperation to promote mutual economic growth, energy security.” U.S. and Brazil Launch Strategic Energy Dialogue, US Department of Energy (Washington) 18 August 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-and-brazil-launch-strategic-energy-dialogue>.

³³¹ “Expanded energy cooperation to promote mutual economic growth, energy security.” U.S. and Brazil Launch Strategic Energy Dialogue, US Department of Energy (Washington) 18 August 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/us-and-brazil-launch-strategic-energy-dialogue>.

On 28 September 2011, the US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the finalization of a USD737 million loan guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC to develop the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project located 14 miles northwest of Tonopah, Nevada.³³² The efforts will increase grid stability and reduce the need for carbon pollution emitting generators.³³³

On 29 September 2011, Secretary Chu also announced an USD132.4 million loan guarantee to Abengoa Bioenergy Biomass of Kansas, LLC to support the development of a commercial-scale cellulosic ethanol plant which will fund approximately 300 construction jobs and 65 permanent jobs in Hugoton, Kansas³³⁴. The project is expected to displace over 15.5 million gallons of gasoline and avoid over 139,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year.³³⁵

On 30 September 2011, another loan in the amount of USD1.46 billion was announced to Desert Sunlight 250, LLC and Desert Sunlight 300, LLC to support the Desert Sunlight Project in California which is expected to generate electricity to power over 110,000 homes and avoid over 735,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually.³³⁶

Further initiatives include the Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team launched on 2 December 2011, which is aimed at advancing clean energy generation in Indian Country and assisting federally recognized Native American and Alaska Native governments with clean energy project placement.³³⁷

The second meeting of the US – South Africa Bilateral Energy Dialogue on 17 January 2012 marked one of the many efforts to enhance energy capacities by the US. Officials from both countries developed a timeline towards cooperative actions in areas of energy efficiency, smart grids, carbon captures and storage, and nuclear energy.³³⁸

³³² Energy Department Finalizes \$737 Million Loan Guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy for Nevada Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-737-million-loan-guarantee-tonopah-solar-energy-nevada-project>.

³³³ Energy Department Finalizes \$737 Million Loan Guarantee to Tonopah Solar Energy for Nevada Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-737-million-loan-guarantee-tonopah-solar-energy-nevada-project>.

³³⁴ Energy Department Finalizes \$132 Million Loan Guarantee to Support the Abengoa Bioenergy Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-132-million-loan-guarantee-support-abengoa-bioenergy-project>.

³³⁵ Energy Department Finalizes \$132 Million Loan Guarantee to Support the Abengoa Bioenergy Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-132-million-loan-guarantee-support-abengoa-bioenergy-project>.

³³⁶ Energy Department Finalizes Loan Guarantee to Support California Solar Generation Project, US Department of Energy (Washington) 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-finalizes-loan-guarantee-support-california-solar-generation-project>.

³³⁷ Energy Department Announces Technical Assistance Opportunity for Tribal Clean Energy Deployment, US Department of Energy (Washington) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-technical-assistance-opportunity-tribal-clean-energy-deployment>.

³³⁸ Deputy Secretary Poneman Statement on Second Meeting of the U.S. – South Africa Bilateral Energy Dialogue. US Department of Energy (Washington) January 17, 2012. Date of Access: 27 January 2012.

To this end, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking measures to reduce emissions and assisting the developing countries to reduce emissions.

Analyst: Doly Begum

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to make aggregate and individual mid-term greenhouse gas reductions.

On 19 July 2011, the EU financed EUR 244 million for 183 new projects under the LIFE+ Programme.³³⁹ This programme will fund projects that aim to preserve nature and biodiversity, facilitate progressive policy ideas, and generate public awareness.³⁴⁰ EUR16 million will contribute to projects directly addressing climate change while 12 additional projects under the program will have an indirect impact on greenhouse gas emissions.³⁴¹

On 23 November 2011, the EU recommended legislation to improve the quality of the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions.³⁴² This new legislation aims to produce a more promising EU climate policy, track the progress of reaching their reduction goals, ensure the fulfillment of each nations commitments towards emission reduction, enhance the quality of data, and implement rules to ensure that Member States are using half of the excess revenue from auctioning allowances towards emission reduction.³⁴³

On 9 December 2011, the EU officially unveiled its Energy Roadmap.³⁴⁴ This newly developed legally-binding signatory treaty is a result of EU's reiterated commitment towards environmental sustainability. It proposes a methodology that will be implemented no later than 2020 and will effectively reduce carbon emissions by 2050, without interrupting current energy supplies or the

<http://energy.gov/articles/deputy-secretary-poneman-statement-second-meeting-us-south-africa-bilateral-energy-dialogue>.

³³⁹ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴⁰ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴¹ Commission to provide €244 million for 183 new environment projects, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/902&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴² Climate change: Enhancing EU rules for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1391&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴³ Climate change: Enhancing EU rules for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, European Commission (Brussels) 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1391&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁴⁴ Climate Talks End with Late Deal, BBC News UK Edition (London) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-16124670>.

competitive nature of the energy industry.³⁴⁵ These methods include research, technology and innovation, a change in European energy policy;³⁴⁶ implementing an internal energy market³⁴⁷ in order to reduce energy imports;³⁴⁸ creating energy efficient products, infrastructure and services,³⁴⁹ discovering renewable energy resources,³⁵⁰ advances in nuclear energy,³⁵¹ securing their energy supplies, and establishing cooperation regionally and internationally.³⁵² In addition to these methods, the EU has asserted that it is more pragmatic to invest in environmental sustainability now than it would be later down the road, when this issue may become unmanageable.³⁵³

On 12 December 2011, the EU expanded on the LIFE+ Programme by providing funding of EUR3.2 billion between 2014 and 2020.³⁵⁴ They have proposed to modify the Programme to be more effective and provide simpler and more adaptable solutions, with the advantage of having a greater budget.³⁵⁵ The LIFE+ Programme will include a series of sub-programs: Climate Action, which proposes advanced solutions for “environment and resource efficiency,” sustaining “biodiversity,” and providing information to facilitate public awareness; and the environment, which focuses on reducing greenhouse emissions, creating flexible solutions concerning climate change, as well as generating public awareness.³⁵⁶

³⁴⁵ Towards a competitive low-carbon energy sector, European Commission (Brussels). 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/news/energy/111219_en.htm.

³⁴⁶ European Energy Policy, European Commission (Brussels). 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/european_energy_policy/index_en.htm.

³⁴⁷ Internal Energy Market, European Commission. 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/internal_energy_market/index_en.htm.

³⁴⁸ EU Unveils 2050 energy roadmap, National Post (Toronto) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://business.financialpost.com/2011/12/15/eu-unveils-2050-energy-roadmap/>.

³⁴⁹ Energy Efficiency, European Commission. 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/index_en.htm.

³⁵⁰ Renewable Energy, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/index_en.htm.

³⁵¹ Nuclear Energy, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 December 2011. http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/nuclear_energy/index_en.htm.

³⁵² Security of supply, external dimension and enlargement, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/external_dimension_enlargement/index_en.htm.

³⁵³ Unveils 2050 energy roadmap, National Post (Toronto) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://business.financialpost.com/2011/12/15/eu-unveils-2050-energy-roadmap/>.

³⁵⁴ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁵ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁶ Significant boost in EU support for the environment and climate through the new LIFE programme, European Commission (Brussels). 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

On 19 January 2012, the EU decided to reduce emissions in all areas including emissions from ships, which produce three per cent of overall greenhouse gases.³⁵⁷ The EU enabled public online dialogue for consultation on potential solutions to address maritime transport emissions.³⁵⁸

On 12 March 2012, the European Commission introduced a proposal that deals with sustainable forestry and agriculture.³⁵⁹ It aims to reduce and minimize the emissions that result from this sector, which up until now has been the only area where a greenhouse gas emission has not consisted of a common legislation amongst the EU members.³⁶⁰

Finally, on 23 March 2012, the European Commission launched a web tool that addresses climate change, the European Climate Adaptation Platform (CLIMATE-ADAPT).³⁶¹ “CLIMATE-ADAPT has been developed with the support of the European scientific and policy making community, and will help users to access, disseminate and integrate information.”³⁶² It aims to target “expected climate change in Europe; the vulnerability of regions, countries and sectors now and in the future; information on national, regional and transnational adaptation activities and strategies; case studies of adaptation and potential future adaptation options; online tools that support adaptation planning; and adaptation-related research projects, guideline documents, reports information sources, links, news & events.”³⁶³

To this end, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for taking measures to reduce emissions within the EU, but failing to assist developing countries reduce emissions.

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³⁵⁷ Commission launches consultation to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁸ Commission launches consultation to address greenhouse gas emissions from ships, European Commission (Brussels) 19 January 2012. Date of Access: 25 January 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/12/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁵⁹ Commission Proposes to Improve Common Greenhouse Gas accounting Rules for Forestry and Agriculture (Brussels) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/234&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶⁰ Commission Proposes to Improve Common Greenhouse Gas accounting Rules for Forestry and Agriculture (Brussels) 12 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/234&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶¹ CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶² CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

³⁶³ CLIMATE-ADAPT: A New Tool for Climate Adaptation Policy Making, European Commission (Brussels). 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/309&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.