

eco



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ECO email: administration@climatenetwork.org - ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> - Editorial/Production: Kyle Gracey

Building A Tower of Climate-Fighting Power

Like the Secretariat, our LCA chair and many other delegates in the Maritim, ECO also has experience with the trials and tribulations of construction projects. But not to worry. Yesterday, AOSIS and the LDCs presented a new blueprint for a sturdy and livable structure that can be a functional home for all of us, with a minimal carbon footprint and protection from the increasingly uncertain elements.

To build a good foundation, AOSIS has designed some strong pillars to replace or reinforce the flimsy developed country pledges. For instance, the EU, which has been mixing only 20% cement with sand for its concrete, can strengthen its climate edifice by rising to 30% concrete or even more. This is required to meet the building codes anyway, so why skimp and risk collapse?

New Zealand should raise its level to at

least 20%. And in Australia, government papers, forced by NGOs to be made public, show that the conditions for its 15% target have already been met.

Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan will need to dig deeper foundations in the second commitment period to prevent vast amounts of hot air.

"A mighty Durban Tower can be built in a few years on the same institutional structure as the current, modest Bali Tower."

Canada, which has been out of compliance with building codes for some time, has decided to build tar sand castles and has given up on any construction that will last more than a few years.

Moving from the foundation to the ground floor, AOSIS, troubled by the United States, Canada, Russia and Japan – fleeing the building and planning to build

their own shanties – warns they must use comparable construction standards, and prepare for the visit of the building inspector. As long as they remain in the Convention, they must demonstrate that their efforts are comparable to those of Kyoto buildings, and will achieve results consistent with the best available science.

Adequate housing for all requires scaled up contributions to the building fund, which is why the LDCs are unhappy with the lack of reliable and predictable finance. Conventionland's wealthier residents, who have already built comfortable homes with high carbon footprints, have thus far refused to give a clear timetable towards meeting the US\$100 billion commitment by 2020. They only seem to be offering play money and junk bonds to add up to the \$100 billion.

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Closing the Giga-silence Gap

In the Kyoto plenary yesterday, we got a taste of how things sound when there is no more time to defer decisions for another year. After all the talk of gaps, urgency and the need to set rules before targets, there's nowhere else to move for Australia and New Zealand.

Those two were left alone in Durban as the only countries still unable to make up their minds on a second commitment period. They remained unwilling, still, to

move ahead with the Durban ambition coalition, and be part of an agreement that can give us hope that we'll close the emissions gap.

And not willing, either, to attract the ire of the world by formally withdrawing, like Canada, or refusing to participate, like Japan and Russia. It's decision time for everyone, and the sooner Australia stops dithering about Kyoto, the sooner everyone can get on and talk about the dozens of

other matters jostling for attention at the UNFCCC.

We know that Australia has a price on carbon legislated and will adhere to the Kyoto rules. We know they have a 2050 target in place to reduce their emissions by 80%. We know they want to participate in carbon markets, and for a new legal agreement to be forged that

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Tower continued

technology transfer and capacity building. The new towers will be in full compliance will all codes. Regular visits by monitoring, reporting and verifying teams, checking up on finance and mitigation actions, will be welcome events.

The initial sketches from Durban are about to become detailed blueprints, full of shovel-ready projects that will be built for the occupants well in advance of the

construction schedule.

The LDCs, like all of us, have placed their futures in the hands of a new Project Manager who we trust will not be satisfied with the current low level of ambition. All the settlers in Conventionland must spare no effort in ensuring the post-2020 Durban Tower reaches new heights, with clear milestones for each coming year.



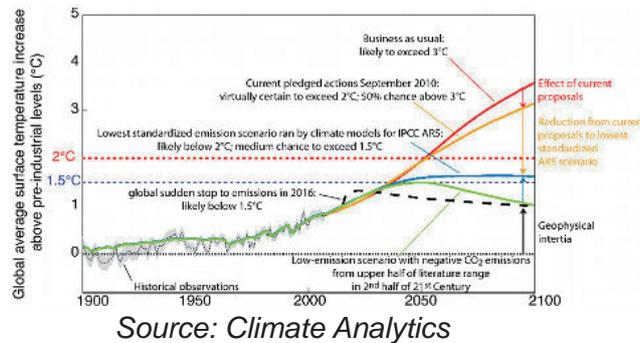
Ambition and Equity - how to close the gap

a CAN EUROPE SIDE EVENT featuring MICHEL SCHAEFFER from CLIMATE ANALYTICS, SIVAN KARTHA from STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE, ARTUR RUNGE-METZGER from THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and TIM GORE from OXFAM, produced by ULRIKKA AARNIO

Premieres: Wed 16 May · 18.15-19.45 · Metro (Ministry of Transport)

"After just one screening, I knew all I needed to about closing the ambition and equity gaps. And I finally understood this graph! 4 Stars!"

-- Ludwig



Source: Climate Analytics

Gap continued

can keep greenhouse gas concentrations to 450ppm. There's really no reason for them to delay any more.

As for all the other Kyoto countries, the challenge was unequivocally put at yesterday's plenary: the only circumstances where an eight year commitment period is acceptable is if ambition is sufficient to meet two degrees.

The only way to participate in carbon markets is to have a binding target to reduce emissions. And the only way to keep the talks for a new and comprehensive legally binding agreement on track and on schedule is to **put your name down on the Kyoto willing list.**

Clip and Collect Them All!

Announcing: A New "CAN Collectibles" Series!

Fast Facts About Countries That Can Increase Their Ambition in Qatar

Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway

Best things about Norway: Brown cheese, 2600 km of ski tracks around Oslo and vast fish stocks

When in Norway: Don't talk to strangers on public transport. Norwegians will consider you freakish. Except maybe if you are offering compliments on our great country

Norwegian favourite entertainment: Whale hunting and jokes about the Swedes

Annual number of SMS sent per capita (2010): 1300

National high point: 1994: Winter Olympics and 2nd referendum rejecting EU membership

Worst thing about Norway: Chronic oil addiction

Existing unconditional pledge on the table: 30% below 1990 by 2020

Existing Conditional pledge (upper end): 40% below 1990 by 2020

Next step to increase ambition by COP18: 40% by 2020 with at least 2/3 of the target through domestic mitigation

Rationale: Norway has pledged to move to a target of -40% if this will contribute to achieving an ambitious global agreement. Increased mitigation ambition from rich countries such as Norway is probably the most important thing that can contribute to increasing overall ambition at the moment, so Norway should make good on this promise right away. Secondly, Norway needs to make clear that it intends to meet its target mainly through domestic action rather than offsetting. This is important for Norway's credibility in UNFCCC negotiations.