

Past Performance of Selected Countries

Climate Action Network International

<http://www.climatenetwork.org>

The Last 10 Years: Country Performance

- CAN International selected several key countries to assess their performance over the last 10 years.
- Annex I and Non-Annex I were assessed on different criteria based on their obligations under Kyoto and UNFCCC.
- How did your country rank?

Annex I Criteria:

- Leadership Role in International Negotiations
- Emission Trends and Target Fulfillment
- Domestic Climate Policy
- Funding Commitments
- Long Term Targets

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5	USA	-1

United States of America:

Score: -1

- Most destructive force in the international climate negotiations.
- 2002: GHG emissions up 13% from 1990 (CO₂ levels up 16%). Projection: Up 32% in 2012.
- Domestically: Bush Administration opposed to meaningful action and promoting fossil fuel expansion.

Fossil-of-the-Day: 135 Points; Rank: 1st

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
2		
3		
4	Australia	0
5	USA	-1

Australia:

Score: 0

- After being granted significant concessions in the Kyoto negotiations, Australia then refused to ratify.
- World's highest per capita emissions. Energy and Transport Emissions up 30%. Projection: Up 40-50% by 2012.
- Domestically: Increasing fossil fuel subsidies. No target for reducing GHG emissions.

Fossil-of-the-Day: 60 Points; Rank: 5th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
2		
3	Russia	2
4	Australia	0
5	USA	-1

Russia:

Score: 2

- Biggest Contribution: Ratified, allowing entry into force. But, achieved many concessions in the mean time.
- World's fourth largest source of emissions. But, economic collapse reduced global share from 10% to 6%.
- Domestically: Increasing fossil fuel subsidies. No target for reducing GHG emissions.
- Not ready for implementation: lacks good inventories and necessary institutions to register JI projects

Fossil-of-the-Day: 41 Points; Rank: 6th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
2	Japan	3
3	Russia	2
4	Australia	0
5	USA	-1

Japan:

Score: 3

- Courageous step to ratify without US. But, achieved many concessions and weakened key provisions.
- 2003 GHG emissions as much as 8% higher than 1990, while they must reduce by 6% under Kyoto.
- Domestically: National Climate Change Policy Program is under review, but efforts to undermine.
- Funding: No developing country funding since COP6b, but will be largest contributor to the Protocol following US withdrawal.

Fossil-of-the-Day: 65 Points; Rank: 4th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	European Union	6
2	Japan	3
3	Russia	2
4	Australia	0
5	USA	-1

European Union:

Score: 6

- Leadership: Critical role in safeguarding integrity of Protocol and UNFCCC.
- Mixed record on emissions: GHGs overall down 2.9% in 2002, but CO₂ up slightly. Must reduce by 8%.
- European Climate Change Program: Implementation policies include Emissions Trading System and Renewables support, among others.
- Funding: Committed 369 Million € to developing countries.
- Long Term: Limit warming to 2°C and reduce emissions 70% by 2050.

Fossil-of-the-Day: 12 Points; Rank: 9th

Non-Annex I Criteria:

- Convention Commitments
- Status of National Communications
- Sustainable Development Policies and Measures
- Emission Trends and Forecasts
- Role in International Negotiations

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
1		
2		
2		
2		

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
1		
2		
2		
2	South Africa	4

South Africa:

Score: 4

- National Climate Change Response Strategy
- Inventories not compiled and updated
- NATCOM submitted in December 2003
- Domestically: National Strategy for Sustainable Development is required; Integrated Planning Process misses social and environmental aspects
- Energy consumption from coal has grown; Share of Renewable energy supply has decreased

Fossil-of-the-Day: None.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
1		
2		
2	Mexico	4
2	South Africa	4

Mexico:

Score: 4

- One of top 10 polluters
- Third NATCOM in process
- Domestic implementation delayed
- Under-utilizes its great renewable potential;
90% of energy from fossil fuels

Fossil-of-the-Day: None.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
1		
2	China	4
2	Mexico	4
2	South Africa	4

China:

Score: 4

- National Strategy dealing with CC drafted; Inventories not updated
- Initial NATCOM released last month
- Domestically: No strategy on SD
- Coal consumption increasing, 67% of energy source

Fossil-of-the-Day: 7 Points; Rank: 13th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1		
1	India	5
2	China	4
2	Mexico	4
2	South Africa	4

India:

Score: 5

- Efforts towards efficiency of reducing carbon intensity;
Target of 20% power from renewables by 2020
- Released first NATCOM and strong structure in place
- Domestically: Need to increase efficiency of development;
Lack integrated implementation mechanism to achieve SD
- International Negotiations: Allowing OPEC agenda to flow
in G 77 and China Group

Fossil-of-the-Day: 10 Points; Rank: 11th

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	Brazil	5
1	India	5
2	China	4
2	Mexico	4
2	South Africa	4

Brazil:

Score: 5

- Policies implemented for reasons other than climate change
- Emissions and deforestation increased
- First NATCOM due to be released this COP
- Emissions: Emissions from electricity generation increased by 50 %; Emissions due to deforestation increased since 1990s
- Leadership: Key leadership role in G77; Brazilian proposal

Fossil-of-the-Day: 1 Point; Rank: 36th