

eco

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MAY

all smoke - no
fire issue

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CODE REDD

The Bali Mandate should ensure that actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries are included in future agreements on climate change. Deeper Annex I reductions after 2012 are essential.

Rapid reductions in deforestation in developing countries can contribute to reducing total global greenhouse gas emissions and staying well below the 2°C target. Actions must enhance the effectiveness of the necessary deeper fossil fuel and other industrial greenhouse gas emission reductions that industrialized countries must undertake after 2012. At SBSTA 26 Parties should focus their efforts on creating elements to address this critical issue for future Commitment Periods.

Careful attention must be given to the critical issue of ensuring that both biodiversity conservation and climate protection goals can be met to ensure the environmental integrity of the Kyoto Protocol and related instruments. This would result in important environmental and social co-benefits.

CAN supports a national scale approach to accounting emissions from deforestation. This accounting should consider gross emissions from deforestation using

scientifically valid measurements, estimation methodologies and a transparent reporting framework. Further improvements in scientific and technical methodologies for measuring, monitoring, and verifying emission reductions should be prioritized.

Emissions from forest degradation should be addressed. In addition to being a significant source of emissions in its own right, degradation is frequently a precursor to deforestation.

Early action to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation is needed, possible, and will be more cost-effective, if initiated soon. However, no credit for emission reductions from early actions should be applied to Annex B commitments during the first Commitment Period.

New and additional financial resources are needed to support emission reductions from deforestation. Potential financial instruments could include both fund and market-based mechanisms.

There is a need to develop and implement a range of pilot approaches that can build capacity and guide future UNFCCC decisions; new and additional financial resources should be dedicated to support them. Eligible activities should incorporate environmental and social co-benefits and maintenance of high conservation values.

Is Japan really “Squeezing a Dry Towel”?

Yes! Japan is one of the world's most energy efficient economies. The CO₂ emissions from the residential and transport sectors are relatively small compared to those of EU and USA. However, Japan's high energy efficiency is mainly achieved by these sectors, and not really through industries, as their AWG submission might have led you to believe.

It is true that Japanese industries made efforts to improve their energy efficiency after the oil crisis in 1970s, as you saw in the data presented in the Japanese AWG submission. However, Japan 'accidentally' forgot to include the data for after 1990. For your information, CAN has plotted these figures, using the same data set as the government. As you can see on the graph, the efficiency of the total manufacturing industry has stagnated since 1990, and some industries such as cement have actually got worse.

The Kyoto Target Achievement Plan, which is the main policy package of Japanese climate measures, contains few effective mitigation measures, depending mainly on voluntary actions. As a result, not only has it failed to reduce GHG emissions for Japan, but has actually allowed

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How Many Negotiators Does It Take To Negotiate The Budget?

Business as usual (BAU) is unacceptable for achieving the deep emission reductions necessary. Similarly, BAU is unacceptable for the budget. Yet negotiators are gearing up to spend a second tortuous week (possible more) wrangling over trivial difference in the budget operation—essential to the whole UNFCCC process.

Just imagine how much everyone, including the Secretariat would save if Parties were to spare another week or more of negotiating hours on reworking spreadsheets, recalculating

the cost of furniture, and keeping Parties happy that their contributions are being well spent.

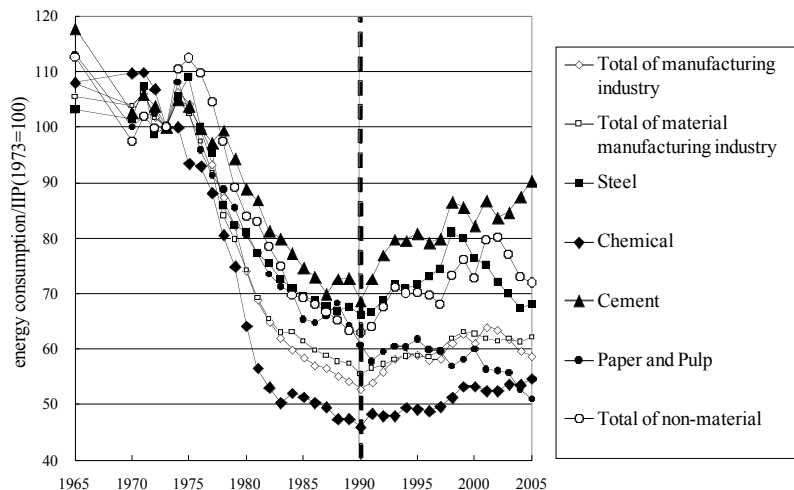
So far a week has been spent squabbling over less than €560,000 per year shared among all the Parties. This is a fraction of the money spent by most of the countries actually doing the quibbling on, for example, agricultural subsidies, fossil fuel subsidies, roads, or armaments. At the individual country level, such amounts are the equivalent to the metaphorical cost of a few light bulbs. What sort of message does this send to the rest of the

world?

Various parties are prepared to accept the budget as is. Delegates, particularly Chair Dovland, have much more serious work to perform next week on the AWG, the Dialogue, and other pressing agenda items. Budgetary prudence is one thing, but it must be related to energy efficiency. This applies, above all, when negotiating the budget for UNFCCC.

To answer our opening question: None. Further budgetary negotiations are unnecessary—the budget should be passed as is.

- Japan, from page 1
emissions to increase by 8.1% in 2005, compared to 1990 levels. The policy has not prevented a growth of CO2 emissions from coal power stations, which have increased three-fold from 1990 to 2004. It is clear that a fuel switch is one of the measures necessary to make a big difference in limiting CO2 emissions. Japan should explore its potential for power generation from renewable sources to make this switch, and to explore ways of increasing efficiencies, not just in the industrial sector, the potential for which is obvious from the graph, but also in the residential and transport sectors. It is time for the real potential for further efficiencies in Japan's economy to be



AWG submission by Japan Oops, forgot to plot after 1990!

exploited and for the government to commit to further emissions reductions in the post 2012 regime. It is time for the Japanese government to stop shouting “Dry Towel”.

Graph; Changes in energy consumption intensities in the manufacturing industries
Source: Energy Data and Modeling Center, Institute of Energy Economics “Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan”, 2007.

Further information is available from the Kiko Network's paper, available on the CAN-International stand.

LUDWIG

Fresh off the plane from Bangkok, where Ludwig had witnessed the enormous public attention being given to the latest scientific findings on climate change, he expected to see the SB session to be buzzing with delegates rushing to solve this urgent global problem. To his surprise, Ludwig found the Maritime to be near empty of delegates. Listening to the echo of his own steps in the deserted corridors, Ludwig pondered where the reasons for the obvious absence of a sense of urgency might lie:

- Everyone had rushed to the local beer gardens near the Rhine for a last drink before the impending German beer crisis (caused by a decline in agricultural production after a record dry season)
- Delegates have gone to the CSD in New York because the shopping is better
- Heads of delegations have followed invitations from Greenpeace to receive activist training on board the Rainbow Warrior

In hope that the meeting will see a steep increase in activity in week two, Ludwig settled in the Pianobar with a Kölsch and his battered copy of “Great Expectations”.