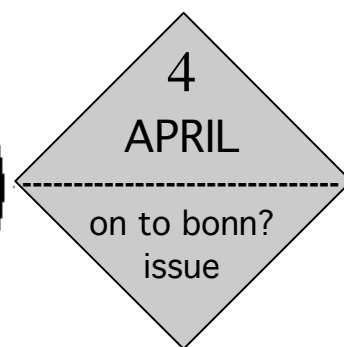


# eco



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## Lost in Translation?

As negotiations came to a late night halt, ECO was wondering whether Japan knows this is about saving the planet, not its G8 summit. Prior to them pushing sectorals past midnight, it had appeared that the government of Japan was finally willing to dispel wicked rumors that had been circulated about their sectoral proposal. A freak spate of several hundred powerpoint presentations may have given observers the impression that Japan's sectoral approach was setting

up an alternative to developed country national targets and/or obliterating common but differentiated responsibilities and/or all of the above.

In presentations to the G8, the Major Economies Meeting and Davos, Japan argued that the cap and trade system of Kyoto's first commitment period should be replaced by an approach based on kindly asking sectors what they are willing and able to do. This has led to what we now are no longer sure we understand were some

regrettable misunderstandings.

Yesterday, Japan, supported by the AWG-KP as a whole, clarified that sectoral approaches complement rather than replace developed country targets. We look forward to seeing this point reflected in the upcoming meetings of the MEM, the G8 – and to Japan not blocking an outcome in the AWG-LCA. This means changing the powerpoint, but ECO will be happy to help draft some slides.

## Distressed? Try Mexican Remedies

ECO was majorly distressed to see the agony on the US representative's face during the AWG-LCA as he faced the prospect of telling US tax payers that the world did not want their money. ECO can reassure him, however: the world indeed needs the richest country in the world to support efforts on adaptation and mitigation. To Worldbank or

not to Worldbank – that is the question.

The crux of the issue is how to give effective support and who can be relied upon to do it. As a starting point, any trustworthy funding mechanisms must have a strong and balanced governance regime of donors and receiver countries and lead to

the full implementation of the global climate regime of the UNFCCC – as the just established adaptation fund. This fund needs money now. And the Mexico proposal offers a far better starting point to the discussion on where the world needs to go, and hence where major donors should make their deposits in the future.

## Bunker Mentalities and the Facts of Life

After years below ground, bunker fuels at last emerged as a serious issue in the AWG-KP. As aviation emissions have continued to rise at 3% each year and marine emissions have doubled since 1990, the International Civil Aviation Organization, (ICAO) and International Maritime Organization, (IMO) have done nothing to regulate them. Emission increases from these sectors, when combined with the indirect effects of aviation emissions in coming decades, could easily outweigh the climate benefits of emission reductions from all other sectors.

Since at least 1996, ECO has maintained that putting the sharks in charge of the swimming pool was a bad idea – and we were right. The prevarication of ICAO and the IMO on this issue is unforgivable. The EU is now in the process of

remediating this by including aviation emissions in their trading scheme and are devising an instrument for marine emissions.

In the AWG-KP, Norway and the EU and others have called for aviation and marine emissions to be included in the post 2012 regime. But the key issue is how. Leaving the issue with ICAO and the IMO, as Japan, Canada, New Zealand and the not-quite-green Australia are arguing, is a recipe for inaction. On this critical issue, Norway remains ambivalent as does the EU, both holding out hope, like unhappily jilted lovers, that ICAO and IMO will both take substantive action and make amends. But as everyone learns by a Certain Age, even in Canada, some things never change and forlorn hopes are usually just that. It is time to move on

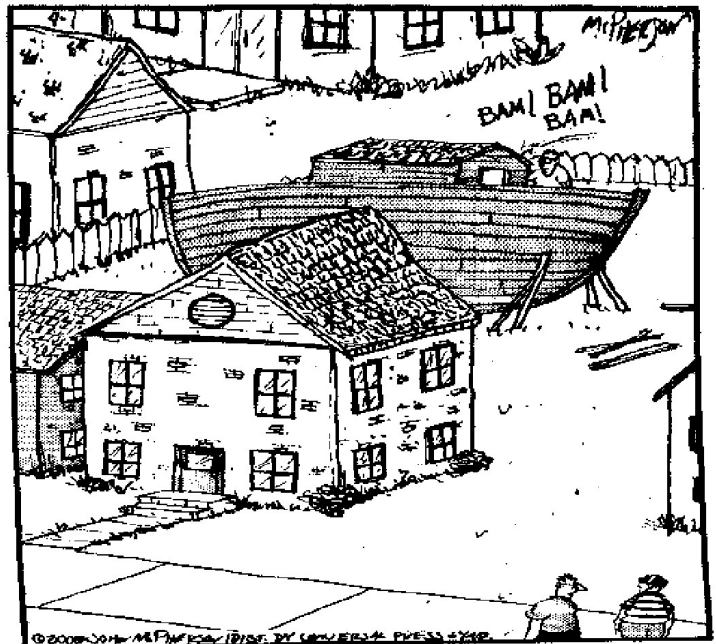
and face the facts of life that industry dominated bodies should not be relied upon to cut their emissions, or even limit their growth, let alone curtail activities that are at the core of their business.

The AWG should move expeditiously to incorporate international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions into the emission limits of the Annex I countries and the AWG-LCA should work on sectoral cooperation arrangements to fairly limit the increase of emissions in this sector in the post 2012 period.

ECO is offering its star prize for the first explanation of why Singapore and Panama spoke up in yesterday's debate.

### UN Resolution on Human Rights and Climate Change

The United Nations Human Rights Council on March 28 2008 adopted by consensus a resolution tabled by the Maldives on the subject of human rights and climate change. The resolution was co-sponsored by sixty-nine countries from all regions, demonstrating the importance of the issue for millions of people around the world, as well as a common determination among the world's governments to respond decisively to climate change and protect the future of vulnerable countries like the Maldives. The conclusions of the study will be fed into the ongoing negotiating process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in order to raise political awareness about the human dimension of global warming.



"I'd chalk it up to just another crazy backyard hobby, except that he's the world's leading authority on global warming."

**Close to Home**

By John McPherson