

CAN SOLIDARITY non-PARTY

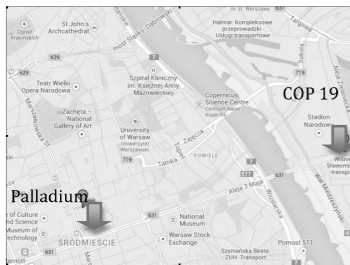
Celebrating the heroes of Arctic 30 and all those who stand for vulnerable communities around the world.

SATURDAY, November 16
21:00 – late
at

Palladium

Złota 7/9

Conference Badge Is Your
Entrance Ticket



Getting there from UNFCCC COP 19 venue (National Stadium):
-Get on tram, direction "Centrum"
-Get off: "Centrum" stop
-Walk north: Marszałkowska St.
-Walk east: on Złota half a block

EU: When 40 Is Only 33

Coming to Warsaw, ECO was feeling somewhat optimistic. Fresh statistics suggested that global CO2 emissions growth has slowed a bit, which could be the first sign of an approaching emissions peak. In September, China announced a major positive step -- a direction change in its coal policy. Three key industrial provinces must peak and decline coal consumption by 2017 and ban new dirty coal plants.

But then came the damaging announcements by Australia and Japan, whose shifts are in the negative direction.

After a week like this, we certainly don't need more bad news. But according to rumours, the European Commission is preparing a proposal for a 2030 climate target of a meagre 40% reduction against 1990 levels.

The EU has long been seen as setting

a global high water mark on ambition. Yet now it is undermining its own objective to keep global temperature below 2°C.

Yes, 40% seems like a lot -- so let's explain what this means. A 40% target for 2030 would in practice bring the EU on a pathway towards real emission cuts of merely 33% by 2030 due to the amount of surplus emission allowances in the system. Indeed, in order to accommodate the huge oversupply of surplus pollution permits in the EU's carbon market, any 2030 target would need to be 7% stricter.

Instead, the proposed level would be inadequate to steer the EU's energy system away from coal, or to drive transformational investments into renewables and energy savings. Instead of investing in clean technologies, EU industries can largely escape meaning-

ful pollution pricing and rely on the overhang of surplus emission allowances on the EU's carbon market well into the next decade. Fortunately, 40% is not the only number in the mix. The UK has called for an EU target of 50% by 2030, while Finland's environment minister stated the EU's fair share is between 40% and 60% emissions cuts by 2030.

The EU "Green Growth" group, consisting of the UK, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania and Estonia, have called for an ambitious EU emissions reduction offer to be put on the table before Ban Ki-moon's leaders summit in 2014.

So when the European Commission publishes its policy proposal in January and EU leaders discuss it during the EU summit in March 2014, they must insure that the rumour of 40% (remember, that's effectively 33%) doesn't turn into any kind of reality.

The spotlight is really on Germany, where coalition talks are also rumoured to be considering a minimum 40% climate target by 2030. Germany, of all countries, should know how important it is to get the incentives and infrastructure correct across Europe in order to deliver its own *Energiewende* -- and a 40% target wouldn't do that. Climate Action Network Europe is calling on the EU to commit to at least 55% domestic emission cuts by 2030, on top of which would come the EU's international effort. Moreover, a binding EU renewable target of at least 45% and an energy savings target of 40% are needed to provide certainty for investors and drive true transformation of the energy system.

Does the Commission have in mind any kind of equity indicators whatsoever when planning for a 40% target? And how big a global emissions budget is assumed? It doesn't sound like the EU is assuming anything that would give a reasonable chance of staying below 1.5/2°C.

To be sure, the EU has a long-term emission reduction goal of 80 to 95% reductions from 1990 levels by 2050. Achieving this would be in the EU's own economic interests as well as inspiring others to follow suit -- a real 'ambition driver'. But 40% by 2030, with all the loopholes in the system, would take the EU off track. We will hear reassuring voices next week as ministers arrive, but what will they be assuring us? We need to see the EU we have until recently known -- all about ambition, action and the clean energy future.



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Warsaw, November 2013. ECO email: administration@climatenetwork.org - ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> - Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Don't Drop the Ball, Japan!

Even with help from friends and governments around the world, ECO can't quite convey its outrage at Japan's latest actions. The newly revised 2020 target announced by Japan yesterday is a **3.1% increase** of carbon emissions compared to 1990 levels. That's a huge increase from Japan's Kyoto first commitment period target (-6% from 1990). The new target allows Japan to revert to business-as-usual by 2020. Forget about climate -- welcome to the race to the bottom.

Even more surprising is that Japan seems to consider the target 'ambitious' based on its announcement materials. ECO wonders if Japan forgot the qualifier 'raising' that goes along with the 'ambition.' It's simple maths, really. Targets should be in line with reducing the risk of devastating climate change (staying well below 2°C). When Japan decreased its target, it abdicated its ambition, further widening the gigatonne gap and leaving it for others will have to fill.

Equity: Building With Brazil

No one will be surprised to hear that the Brazilian Proposal -- which is to say Brazil's move to reintroduce its classic 1997 analysis of historical responsibility -- has been a bit controversial. But as a proposal to kick off a formal work program on Equity Indicators, Brazil's move should be welcomed.

Historical Responsibility, after all, is a keystone Equity Indicator. In fact, it is one of five -- Ambition, Responsibility, Capability, Development Need and Adaptation

A growing number of people are fasting with a hope to have meaningful outcome from this COP, but Japan is betraying them and putting vulnerable countries in greater danger.

According to the Climate Action Tracker, the revision of the target will add another 356 MtCO2e/year to the atmosphere and widen the global emissions gap by 3-4%. That is a measurable burden for all those who live with the reality of climate change every day, when the world instead needs decisive and immediate actions to raise ambition, not to lower it.

The Government of Japan attributes the rollback of ambition to the shutdown of nuclear power plants, but that isn't the real story. There are plenty of options such as energy efficiency and renewable energy that can reduce Japan's greenhouse gas emissions in order for Japan to keep its 25% reduction pledge.

What's missing in Japan is political will

and a heart to care; in its place, a soulless industrial lobby. The official responses to Japan from the EU, AOSIS and the UK declared deep disappointment and cautions about the ramifications on international mitigation action. People rushed to Japanese embassies to show their condemnation.

Japan should know this will render it being considered irrelevant in these talks. It's heading in the direction of its Brolly colleague Canada. It no longer has skin in the game, nothing to play with and no political leverage. Japan needs to reconsider its target immediately, upward and forward.

Still, there is one more thing. This has been announced as a "tentative" target. In due course, a chance remain for Japan to come back with a truly ambitious target in order to build momentum to close the gap -- and not relying on or making excuses because of nuclear. Don't drop the ball, Japan!

the proper definitions of responsibility and capability, and the relationship between the two. Which is exactly why we need an expert process to study the proper formulation of equity indicators, and why that debate must be mainstreamed into the ADP.

We're long past the point where historical responsibility, taken alone, can usefully stand for the overarching problem of climate equity. And

Reasonable people can disagree about *continued on page 2*



Adaptation Fund: The Litmus Test

As delegates are reorganizing their first week notes for ministers back home, ECO offers the chart below for inclusion in their briefings. It shows the gap that developed countries should fill next week to meet the US \$100 million fundraising goal for the Adaptation Fund.

We are confident that the goal can be met – how can we believe the claims that the long-term goal of mobilising \$100 billion a year is within reach if they can't provide even this much.

We will keep track of forthcoming announcements and update the chart as needed. Developed countries eager to be included in the chart with their contributions are invited to contact the ECO email.

Equity, continued from page 1

this is why Brazil's reintroduction of its old proposal – though helpful – is also a bit limited.

The real challenge before us is to find a new approach to equity, one that's actually robust enough to be helpful when evaluating pledges. And this requires an entire set of core equity indicators, not just historical responsibility.

And there is really no choice but to take this challenge head on. We finally have reached an important moment: all agree that equity cannot be ignored. Ambition cannot be achieved without equity, and equity is beyond our grasp without ambition.

The way forward must include an open exchange on equity indicators, one that

clarifies the trade-offs, builds consensus and prepares the ground upon which Parties will soon make pledges of action that are both strong and fair.

So we welcome Brazil's proposal on historical responsibility. Responsibility alone is not a sufficient basis for meaningful equity review, but Brazil's proposal provides a well-considered starting point and responsibility is a necessary pillar of any such review.

The challenge now is to build upon Brazil's proposal, expand it into a larger process designed to clarify the core, measurable characteristics of pledges, assessing the extent to which they are fair enough to pass muster in the challenging years ahead.

Bunkers: No More Evasive Maneuvers

The way things are going, ships and airplanes will be able to cruise the seas and skies without serious emissions control measures for some years to come. Earlier this year the International Maritime Organization (IMO) indefinitely suspended its consideration of market based measures (MBMs) that can put a cap and a price on emissions in line with the polluter-pays principle.

In early October, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) decided to 'develop' (the text neglected to commit to actually 'adopt' or 'implement') an MBM by 2016 – not a particularly noteworthy achievement after well over a decade discussing these very measures. And the only emissions target mentioned in the agreement (but still in essence bracketed by party reservations) is carbon neutral growth after 2020. Meanwhile, under intense pressure from airlines and many governments, the EU is severely scaling back its ETS coverage of international air traffic, the only measure in the world that regulates aviation emissions.

The shipping and aviation industries must be very pleased with themselves. Thanks to their intensive lobbying of transport ministries and the tendency by governments to treat these sectors as a proxy for the broader negotiations, countries seeking action on emissions from these sectors have practically thrown in the towel.

Giving the IMO and ICAO free rein to pursue emissions from these sectors

with no real accountability is not likely to turn out well for people or the planet. The owners of ships and airlines have much more direct influence over transport ministries that represent parties in these bodies. These sectors have benefitted from their unique access to tax-free fuels for too long to be willing to start paying their way now. Ambitious emissions reduction targets and anything resembling carbon pricing for these sectors is highly unlikely.

The UNFCCC must ensure that the international shipping and aviation sectors contribute their fair share to global efforts. They should be included in any considerations of equity, such as calculation of historical responsibility and other applicable indicators. The ADP and the COP must adopt decisions that either set emissions limits directly, or provide guidance to ensure a sufficient level of ambition in emissions reduction efforts, particularly in emissions limits set as part of global Market Based Measures. The new legal agreement to be finalized in 2015 must contain provisions that ensure these sectors contribute their fair share to global efforts.

To ensure accountability and adequate consideration of these sectors, the ADP must receive regular reports from ICAO and IMO on efforts to control GHG emissions from these sectors, including progress towards implementation of market based measures that can put a cap on emissions, put a price on emissions, and generate finance for climate action.



The **First Place Fossil** goes to **Japan**, which today slashed its 2020 emission reduction target, with the new pledge equating to a 3.1% increase in pollution from 1990 levels. The UNFCCC is about negotiating to raise the level of climate action, so this must be a bad joke!

In 2009, Japan announced an emissions reduction of 25% below 1990 levels by 2020. We urge Japan to read the IPCC report, do their math again and reconsider their commitment to this prehistoric target. The new target is a backwards step compared to Tokyo's pledge in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which was -6% from 1990.

How is Japan expecting to contribute to raising the international level of ambition if the third largest economy says it can only increase their emissions? Hiding weak ambition behind strong rhetoric is no excuse, we know you can do better. Please reconsider and come back with target that is really ambitious!



– Image by Piotr Sergiej, the Polish Climate Coalition

Brazil Goes in Reverse

There was rather astonishing news from Brazil this week. A report by the National Institute for Spatial Research (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais - INPE) reveals that deforestation in the Amazon region has increased by 28% from August 2012 to July 2013. This is the third largest rate of deforestation ever registered.

The real number is surely larger if you take into consideration cloud cover – and that the bad guys on the ground are getting smarter and cutting the forest in a greater number of ever smaller areas.

Although the Minister for the Environment is trying to put the blame on the States that make up the Amazon region, we are hearing that it's really the Federal government that bears the major responsibility.

For years, Brazil has showcased deforestation in these meetings as the main component of its voluntary mitigation commitment/promise. But the new forest law the government pushed through Congress last year included major concessions to the agro-business lobby.

And to be clear, no other sector of the Brazilian economy has contributed to emissions reductions – ever. So green-

house emissions are on the rise everywhere. The momentum from the very substantial reductions of forest emissions in recent years is being reversed by Brazil's accelerated economic growth plan and the return of increased deforestation.

Although the Environment Minister emphatically denies that the government has reduced the budget to combat deforestation, the former President of INPE resigned last year out of frustration with the lack of resources and ever-increasing restrictions on investments. Monitoring of the Amazon region will continue, he said, but it will not improve: "The system is full of holes."

The head of the Brazilian delegation made two important points in a press briefing the other day. First, he said that Brazil would honor its commitment to reduce deforestation because that commitment has now become law. Second, Brazil insists that those developed countries historically responsible for creating the climate problem must take the lead.

So considering all this, here are some questions for Brazil:

- If reduced emissions from deforestation is now a law, who is to be account-

able?
• What does Brazil intend to do to reverse this dangerous trend?

- Given these developments, what leverage does Brazil have to bargain for more ambition in reducing the mitigation gap in the 2015 agreement and post 2020 implementation?

The world needs Brazil to be a protagonist in the battle against Climate Change.

But it seems that Brazil is stepping back further and further from the front lines and into the muddy post-logging trenches.

