



Special Report on Selected Side Events at COP 11 & Kyoto Protocol COP/MOP 1
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Events convened on Wednesday, 7 December 2005

Beyond 2012 - a high level forum

Presented by Pew Center on Global Climate Change



Elliot Diring, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, said there is a strong economic rationale for immediate action against climate change and that delay could increase long term costs, especially in developing countries

More information:

<http://pewclimate.org>
<http://defra.co.uk>
<http://www.environment.gov.za>
<http://www.riotinto.com>
<http://www.shell.com>
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John Wells <wellsjk@bp.com>
Jennifer Morgan <morgan@wwf.de>

Eileen Claussen, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, introduced the Report of the Climate Dialogue at Pocantico, which brought together 25 government, industry and NGO representatives to share views and reach consensus on ways of advancing the post-2012 regime.

Elliot Diring, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, provided an overview of the Report of the Dialogue, noting the recognition of the scientific justification for stronger action. He listed objectives of a post-2012 regime, including: engaging major economies; being flexible; integrating development and climate change; addressing adaptation; and being viewed as fair by all parties.

Henry Derwent, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK, stated that final decisions on the post-2012 regime must be within the UN context but that dialogues such as those held at Pocantico have created political momentum and will provide useful tools for negotiators.

Joanne Yawitch, Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, called for a greater acknowledgement of sustainable development imperatives and broadened participation. She stressed the need for deeper emission cuts, the decarbonization of developing country economies and a greater emphasis on adaptation.

Preston Chiaro, Rio Tinto, outlined his company's emissions reduction activities, including building support for governmental action, supporting technology development and deployment, and setting meaningful internal targets.

David Hone, Shell International, underlined the importance of long term goals that create certainty for industry. He said carbon markets are a core element of the response to climate change and that market demand will lead to deployment of existing clean technology.

John Wells, BP, emphasized that flexibility and allowing different economies meet their needs is important for the future regime and that progress in emissions reduction can be achieved quickly with the right framework.

(Continued on page 2)

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Beyond 2012 - a high level forum

(Continued from page 1)

Jennifer Morgan, WWF International, stated that the future climate regime should include: mandatory caps; the decarbonization of developing country economies; technology deployment cooperation; and the integration of adaptation. She warned against letting countries “cherry pick” among various climate strategies, cautioning this would lead to a race to the bottom.

Discussions: participants addressed integrating climate change into development policies, the role of informal dialogues in reaching consensus on a post-2012 regime, the creation of incentives, meeting energy demands and climate friendly coal usage, and the role of governments in technology transfer.



Jennifer Morgan, WWF International, said we can bring the US back into the multilateral system by sending a clear signal that the climate regime is moving forward and making US companies want to be part of it

The emerging climate change services sector: a new business constituency

Presented by London Climate Change Services

Anthony Hoble, London Climate Change Services (LCCS), said early UK engagement in climate policies has led to the emergence of a vibrant new business sector that could serve as a global model for tackling climate change.

Elliott Morley, UK Environment Minister, stressed that governments alone cannot ensure the success of carbon trading, noting that a pro-Kyoto business voice is critical. He emphasized that emissions trading will take on a more global dynamic and highlighted the need to link schemes to achieve a global carbon market.

Edwin Aalders, International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), said IETA is striving towards a global network of emissions trading and scheme-linking is necessary to make this affordable.

Mark Kenber, The Climate Group, said business and environmental groups can create effective alliances by understanding what drives each other and building on mutual interests, as a way of driving policy towards a low carbon economy.

Marc Stuart, EcoSecurities, highlighted the benefits of being located in London including a supportive national government and its position as the most important center for global emissions trading.

Dirk Forrister, Natsource Europe, said he moved to London because of the UK's policy structure and its vision to create a longterm stable carbon market, noting that other carbon emission trading centers may emerge.

Louis Redshaw, Barclays Capital, discussed reasons for entering the emissions market and noted that the Kyoto Protocol will extend the reach of the EU ETS.

Discussion: participants addressed the US' absence from the Kyoto Protocol and the technical and economic opportunities offered by emission trading.



On financial markets, Marc Stewart, EcoSecurities, said that energy trading markets are virtually the same as carbon trading markets

More information:

<http://www.londonclimatechange.com>
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/ministers/morley.htm>
<http://www.ieta.org>
<http://www.theclimategroup.org>
<http://www.ecosecurities.com>
<http://www.natsource.com>
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Regional views on future climate regimes

Presented by the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Bob Page, TransAlta, presented some of the Canadian climate initiatives such as development of offset projects, noting its future plans for renewables and clean coal technology development.

Masayuki Sasanouchi, Japanese Motor Association, outlined his association's Voluntary Action Plan and Future Framework Beyond 2012.

Lorraine Stephenson, Origin Energy, Australia, highlighted the Australian commitment to long term emission cuts, and presented an overview of Australian policies and Origin Energy's initiatives.

Joachim Hein, Federation of European Industries, called for meaningful global cooperation that brings big emitters on board and for rendering the CDM and EU ETS fully operational.

Kevin Fay, US International Climate Change Partnership, emphasized that a number of emission reduction initiatives led by states, cities and industry already exist in the US.

Björn Stigson, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, said the business community needs to better publicize their efforts in climate change abatement.

Discussion: participants discussed private sector views on the US position on climate change, and considered nuclear energy as a clean fuel option.



Björn Stigson, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, asked the panel if they had a climate wish for Christmas

More information:

<http://www.keidanren.or.jp/english/policy>
<http://www.originenergy.com.au>
<http://www.iccp.net>
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United States clean energy and climate change partnerships

Presented by the US

David Garmin, US Department of Energy, described public-private partnerships involving US National Laboratories, noting their work towards hydrogen fueled vehicles and zero emissions coal fired power plants producing both electricity and hydrogen.

Bill Wehrum, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), outlined win-win partnerships including Energy Star, Climate Leadership, and Methane to Markets programmes.

Jeffery Sterbo, PNM Resources, described the US Electric Industries Power Partnerships, indicating that they will exceed their 7% reduction target.

Jim Lime, Pfizer Inc., reviewed a number of partnerships involving the Business Roundtable, EPA and the World Resources Institute.

Wayne Balta, IBM, said all their products meet Energy Star Criteria, and highlighted partnerships with Pew Foundation, the EPA's Climate Leaders Programme, WRI's Green Market development programme, and the Chicago Climate Exchange.

Randall Overbey, Alcoa, noted that his company has moved beyond debating climate science and have met their 25% reduction target of 2010 six years early. He expressed concern at the reduced momentum on recycling.



Bill Wehrum, Environmental Protection Agency, US, presented data on US Emissions Reduction

More information:

<http://www.state.gov>
<http://www.energy.gov>
<http://epa.gov>
<http://www.pnm.com>
<http://www.pfizer.com/pfizer/main.jsp>
<http://www.alcoa.com/globa/en/home.asp>
<http://www.ibm.com.us>

Climate Change: past and future impacts on water

Presented by the Met Office - Hadley Centre for Research and Climate Change

Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, noted the historical importance of the G8 climate change agreement reached at Gleneagles this year, noting the important role played by the Hadley Centre in establishing the scientific certainty of climate change.

Vicky Pope, Hadley Centre, presented observed climatic changes relative to measurements at the end of the 19th century, noting pronounced Arctic temperature anomalies and concentration of rainfall patterns. She added that anthropogenically-caused increases in river flow and subsequent decreases in Arctic ocean salinity stands to effect the thermohaline cycle and gulf stream.

Pope then demonstrated a new technique for tracking tropical storms. She said that 2004 was the fourth warmest year on record; that the ten warmest years have occurred since 1990; and that rainfall and river flows stand to be altered drastically, leading to pronounced drought events in Africa.

Debbie Hemming, Hadley Centre, demonstrated future hydrological scenarios using the total river runoff pathway (TRIP) modeling system, which predicts marked changes in global river flows, including a considerable increase in Africa and the boreal region. She explored quantification of uncertainties, and noted decreased transpiration rates in response to increased carbon dioxide concentrations.

Discussion: participants discussed the inclusion of soot as a seventh GHG; that the Amazon is drying out faster than predicted, and the unprecedented hurricane activity in coastal Brazil.



Debbie Hemming, Hadley Centre, noted that the effects of increased CO₂ concentrations, including lost water in plant stomata and increased runoff, will compound the already dire consequences of climate change

More information:

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk>

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The dialogue on climate change, clean energy and sustainable development

Presented by the United Kingdom

Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK, described the Gleneagles G8 Plan of Action, noting its aim to improve energy efficiency and encourage low-carbon technologies. She said the plan established the Dialogue on Climate Change as an informal space to address questions concerning timeframes and sector-specific roadmaps for low carbon technology.

Claude Mandil, International Energy Agency (IEA), said IEA support to the dialogue includes advising on energy alternatives and worldwide best practices, mapping best technologies, carbon capture and storage, and promoting R&D networks.

Kenneth Newcombe, World Bank, described how the Bank is involved in developing a dynamic, action-oriented investment framework aimed at



Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environment of South Africa, said financing for adaptation and mitigation is essential for developing countries signing on

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(Continued on page 5)

The dialogue on climate change, clean energy and sustainable development

(Continued from page 4)

encouraging low-carbon futures and stressed the need to address climate risk and fund adaptation.

Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, stated that the scientific case of climate change has been established and stressed the need for financing adaptation and mitigation activities.

José Ramón Ardavín Ituarte, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico, offered to host the 2006 meeting of the Dialogue, highlighting the inclusiveness of the process and its work on best practices and benchmarking policies.



Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK said Tony Blair told her in Johannesburg that climate change was the most pressing issue of our times

More information:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk>
<http://www.carbonfinance.org>
<http://www.deat.gov.za>
<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx>

National frameworks for the world of work

Presented by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Sharon Abreu, Blue-Green Coalition, opened the side event with a song celebrating the alliance of labor and environmental movements.

Robert Sneddon, Trade Union Sustainable Development Advisory Committee (TUSDAC), highlighted objectives of TUSDAC and urged governments to grant trade unions equal standing with NGOs in climate discussions.

Elliot Morley, Environment Minister, UK, emphasized the importance of trade unions in policy development, and their ability to disseminate information.

Daniel Van Daele, FGTB, said governments and unions have a long tradition of dialogue within his country, and this has extended to climate politics, noting gains achieved in integrating social criteria into the CDM.

Atilio Savino, Environmental Secretary of State, Argentina, called for aligning and uniting labor, education, health and climate change interests, which he believes can be mutually supportive.

Joachin Nieto, on behalf of the Confederation of Spanish Trade Unions (CCOO), noted that both Spain and Canada are far from fulfilling their Kyoto obligations, and stressed that the social effects of combating climate change must be minimized.

Arturo Gonzalo Aizpiri, Environment Ministry, Spain, noted rising population levels and GDP will make meeting Kyoto obligations difficult, and that climate change is as much a socioeconomic problem as an environmental one.

Sophie Dupressoir, European Trade Union Confederation, noted a recent study of changing workforce and capacity-building needs in relation to fulfilling Kyoto objectives.



Elliot Morley, Environment Minister, UK, noted that climate change impacts all aspects of the economy, including the workforce. He cautioned that although a low carbon economy may provide growth in certain sectors, it could cause hardship for others in the near future

More information:

<http://www.mma.es/en/oecc/index.htm>
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Japan's policies and measures to combat climate change-The Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan

Presented by Japan

Koike Yuriko, Minister of Environment, Japan, highlighted the Japanese Kyoto target Achievement Plan which sets sector targets, and described a number of policies, measures and campaigns for emission reductions. She outlined numerous innovative energy saving technologies such as the automobile Toyota Prius and a residential fuel cell cogeneration system.

Makoto Kato, Ministry of Environment, Japan, provided an overview of the Japanese Kyoto Mechanisms Acceleration Programme (JCAP), a government support scheme for host countries and Japanese stakeholders to carry out CDM and JI projects. He described the Nubarshen Landfill Gas capture and power generation project in Armenia and a windfarm project in Argentina.

Shinichi Ioka, Institute of Global Environmental Strategies, presented a JCAP project component that integrates CDM/JI capacity building.

Shigeru Shiotani, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japan, illustrated a second JCAP project component, relating to capacity-building activities in Hebei, China.

Discussion: participants addressed additionality issues, CDM project financing, and Japanese policies on hybrid automobiles tax exemption.



Makoto Kato, Ministry of Environment, Japan, noted that the biggest challenge in CDM project development is finding finance

More information:

<http://www.kyomecha.org/e>
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