

## E-news update November 21 2005

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### POLICY

- 1.1. Commission to push EU climate change policies  
14 November 2005, Environment Daily 1981

The European commission will drive forward EU policy making on climate change and sustainable energy next year, its 2006 legislative and work programme shows. Commission president Jose Manuel Barroso presents the programme to the European parliament on Tuesday. The commission sees 2006 as a "critical year" for global climate policy. It stresses that the EU needs to maintain its own momentum by putting in place new measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions and reviewing existing ones. Its proposals add up to a substantial package that will keep climate issues at the forefront of the business agenda. The commission is promising: Legislation to bring aviation into the EU carbon emission trading scheme; An action plan on energy efficiency to follow up a green paper published this summer; A communication taking stock of the EU voluntary agreement on new car CO2 emissions and proposing further steps; A communication on clean coal technologies, aimed at stimulating technology development and opening the door to carbon capture and storage; A communication on future prospects for biofuels, proposing policies beyond 2010; A green paper on secure, competitive and sustainable EU energy policy; A green paper on adaptation to climate change, exploring how to respond to "the increasing adverse effects" of global warming. Not all the commission's environmental energies will be focused on climate change. In particular it will launch three important policy debates in other fields: A thematic strategy on sustainable use of pesticides, rounding off the seven strategies promised in 2002 under the EU's latest ten-year environmental action programme; A communication on halting the decline of biodiversity by 2010. This major review of EU nature policy will propose a "road map on priority objectives and actions"; Legislation revising the 2001 national emission ceilings directive; a key implementation measure for the recent EU air quality strategy, Cafe, setting new targets for four key pollutants. The work programme details several

other initiatives with environmental policy relevance. The commission will propose legislation to establish a European institute of technology, which is likely to include a focus on eco-innovation. It will issue a mid-term review of the 2001 white paper on transport policy. Also due is legislation revising EU rules on marketing of pesticides. Meanwhile, simplification and better regulation will continue to be major themes in existing law and new initiatives, specifically affecting EU waste rules in 2006. A promise of more efforts to improve national application of EU rules is also likely to have an impact in the environmental policy arena. Environment will also be on the commission's external policy agenda. The work programme promises a policy framework on global public goods such as forests and water resources and a proposal for a renewable energy fund for developing countries.

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### 1.2. European Parliament voted through a strong report on climate change

On the November 16 the European Parliament in plenary had their final vote on the MEP Wijkman's own initiative report/response to the Commissions' Communication from earlier this spring 'Winning the battle against global climate change'. [http://europa.eu.int/lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005\\_0035en01.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005_0035en01.pdf). On the whole, Parliament agreed on a very good report that will be distributed via UNFCCC to all the parties attending COP/MOP in Montreal. Plenary amendment tabled by the Green Party group calling for a negotiations timetable with end date in 2008 was adopted although without the words "formal negotiation mandate" to be achieved in Montreal. An amendment deploring the US non-implementation of UNFCCC calling for EU to ensure that multilateral process is not paralysed by individual countries was also adopted. On the negative side, while the E.P. called for EU climate policy to be based on undertaking emission reductions of 30% by 2020 the reference for these reductions to be done domestically was lost in the process. Also, although the text still recognises that emission reductions must not lead to other threats, explicit mention of nuclear projects to be excluded from CDM/JI or similar credits was lost. A proposal to rephrase the oral amendment on biofuels to call for examining the environmental effectiveness of requiring 10% biofuel blends in transport fuels (instead of requesting such blends in petrol) was adopted. The plenary also adopted amendments calling for a directive on renewable heating and cooling with targets and called for the biomass action plan (currently being discussed in interservice consultation by the Commission) to include legally binding measures. The rest of the Environment Committee report remained largely unchanged, i.e. the European Parliament inter alia calls: the EU to present, at the COP-11 and COP/MOP1, proposals for a climate regime, based on recent science about achieving the 2°C objective with reasonable certainty; remove 'perverse' incentives such as fossil fuel subsidies as well as internalising external costs, make Europe the most energy efficient economy in the world, by setting targets for annual reductions in the energy intensity in the order of 2,5-3%; adopt strong measures to reduce emissions from transport, including mandatory limits for CO2 emissions from new vehicles in the order of 80-100 gm/km in the medium term and severe reduction targets for the aviation sector including creating a pilot emissions trading scheme for aviation emissions for the period 2008-2012, covering all flights to and from any EU airport; introduction of ecotaxes at Community level by 2009 at the latest; consider sectoral targets for energy-intensive export industries as a supplement to binding emission targets for industrialised countries and border adjustment measures on trade to offset any competitive advantage producers in industrialised countries without carbon constraints might have; to study the feasibility and merits of setting up a system of personal tradeable emission quotas to involve the citizen and influence private consumption patterns; the EP also maintained the position to recommend a target for 60-80% emission reductions for 2050 for developed countries. The report, as it looked before the final changes is available under the following link: <http://www.europarl.eu.int/omk/sipade3?PUBREF=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A6-2005-0312+0+DOC+WORD+V0//EN&L=EN&LEVEL=0&NAV=S&LSTDOC=Y>.

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### 1.3. U.S. won't try to undercut Kyoto climate treaty, official says

18 November 2005

The United States recognizes the threat of climate change and won't try to undercut the Kyoto protocol at a key international conference in Montreal this month, says a senior American official. Friday's assurance came as Canada prepares to host the first conference of parties to the Kyoto treaty, with the goal of strengthening it to further cut greenhouse gas emissions. Many environmentalists have publicly worried that the U.S. will play a spoiler role at the Montreal

conference, which opens Nov. 28. Such fears have been fanned by U.S. leadership of a separate effort to curb emissions - the Asia Pacific Partnership - involving Australia, China, India, Japan and South Korea. Unlike the Kyoto treaty, the Asia Pacific Partnership does not impose absolute emissions-cutting targets on members, but seeks to encourage greater energy efficiency and the adoption of low-emissions technology. "Technology for us seems to be the best avenue for approaching this," said the U.S. official, who cannot be named under the rules of a media briefing Friday. He said the Asian partnership should not be seen as a U.S. attempt to create an alternative to Kyoto. "It's a complementary effort. I don't know how else for us to engage countries like China and India without doing something like this. "We're not trying to undermine Kyoto in any way or replace it, it's just this is the way we think we can be of most help." Even though Washington has withdrawn from the Kyoto protocol, it remains a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the umbrella agreement for the protocol. The United States is a major funder of the convention, and will participate in the Montreal meeting. There have been suggestions that Washington might be convinced to rejoin the protocol, but the official made it clear that won't happen any time soon. He said the short time frames of the protocol - to meet tough emissions targets by 2012 - are not realistic. And he added that too few countries are subject to reductions under the protocol, and unrealistic mandates would impede investments in new technology. He said the United States will have invested more than \$20 billion in efforts to cut greenhouse pollution by the end of this year - more than any other country. The U.S. government is seeking to cut greenhouse gas intensity by 18 per cent by 2012. Greenhouse intensity refers to the amount of greenhouse emissions per unit of economic output. Under the U.S. approach, emissions could rise in absolute terms due to economic growth even if the improved efficiency target were met. In the period 1990-2002, the United States was more successful in curbing greenhouse emissions than Canada. American emissions rose 13 per cent, while Canadian emissions rose 20 per cent.

<http://www.macleans.ca/topstories/news/shownews.jsp?content=n111881A#continue>.

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## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

### 2.1. EU states lose grip on climate change targets

18 November 2005, <http://euobserver.com/9/20360>

Further efforts are needed to tackle climate change, the UN has warned in a fresh report, with greenhouse gas emissions in many EU states rising instead of decreasing. The Bonn-based United Nations Climate Change secretariat in a report released on Thursday (17 November) warned that the western world is losing its grip on the climate change problem. UN researchers found that overall in the industrialised world, greenhouse gas emissions were down 5.9 percent in 2003 compared to the 1990 levels. But the UN report says a large part of the reductions were achieved in Central and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s, as heavily-polluting industry stemming from the communist era were shut down as these countries restructured their economies. Richard Kinley, acting head of the UN climate change body, said: "What we see is that the emissions from developed countries as a group have been stable in recent years and not decreased as they did in the early 1990s. Moreover, greenhouse gas projections indicate the possibility of emission growth by 2010." "It means that ensuring sustained and deeper emission reductions remains a challenge for developed countries," he added. The EU as a bloc achieved a reduction of 1.4 percent in emissions from 1990 to 2003, still far away from the minus 8 percent target in 2012 that the Europeans have set themselves in the framework of the international Kyoto protocol. Former communist new member states witnessed sizable reductions as dirty plants closed, with the largest cuts reported in Latvia (58%) and Lithuania (66%). However, most "old" member states have seen emissions increasing instead of decreasing. Eleven of the fifteen old member states have reported emissions going up instead of down since 1990, with huge increases seen in Spain (41.7%), Portugal (36.7%), Greece (25.8%), Ireland (25.6%), Finland (21.5%) and Austria (16.5%). Only Germany (-18.2%), France (-1.9%), the UK (-13%), Luxembourg (-16%) and Sweden (-2.3%) managed to cut emissions. Under a "burden sharing agreement" facilitated by an emission rights trading scheme, the EU has set targets for each member state in order for the bloc as a whole to reach the Kyoto targets. According to the agreement, some states like Portugal and Spain are allowed to increase their emissions, but not by the amounts the new UN report has recorded.

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## 2.2. New pricing system for green electricity

17 November 2005, China Daily

By Wang Ying: Senior officials from the government's top pricing and tax decision-making group yesterday said China has come up with a pricing system for electricity generated by renewable energy. The government will also raise the price of electricity for domestic customers from the start of next year by a small margin. The new electricity pricing mechanism will accompany the country's first law on renewable energy, which will come in at the beginning of next year. It will set the price at which generators of electricity can sell their power to grid companies. This will be different from region to region due to differences in economic development, and will be within a range of 0.49 yuan to 0.69 yuan (0.06 US cents to 0.085 US cents) per kilowatt-hour (kwh), said Wang Zhongying, director of the centre for renewable energy development under the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). The NDRC unit is responsible for making regulations for the renewable energy law. Wang was speaking at the International Forum on Tax and Fiscal Policies to Promote Sustainable Development, hosted by the Energy Foundation yesterday in Beijing. Keynote speakers at the forum also included Vice-Minister of Finance Lou Jiwei and Vice-Minister of the NDRC Zhang Guobao, who said the government is considering levying a windfall tax on the country's top two oil companies, Sinopec and PetroChina. This could happen if crude prices remain high. Zhang also said further tax incentives should be given to hydro and wind power producers. Wang said the price-setting body at the NDRC is now collecting feedback about the proposal. He said the additional money that it costs to produce renewable-energy electricity will be paid for by customers. "There will be a slight (electricity) tariff increase next year, which will be less than 0.01 yuan (0.0012 US cents)," Wang Fengchun, deputy director-general of the research department under the environmental protection & resources conservation committee of the National People's Congress, yesterday told China Daily. However, poorer people, residents in the Tibet Autonomous Region, cities and counties powered by their separate electricity supply network (off the national grid), as well as the agricultural sector, will not pay the additional charges, Wang Zhongying said. According to the pricing proposal, the Minister of Finance will establish a special account and return the extra money to the country's grid companies, including the State Grid Corp of China and China Southern Power Grid, Wang Zhongying said. This will offset the higher cost of buying green electricity. Wang Fengchun said there have been some complaints from the electricity sector that the new tariff for renewable energies is still too low, but Wang Zhongying yesterday said no big setbacks exist to prevent the new pricing system from taking effect next year. Remarks from senior officials yesterday also showed a government determination to increase taxes on State-owned resources, such as oil and coal, to better reflect their value. "The country's big energy companies, such as Sinopec and PetroChina, are making windfall profits from oil resources while world crude prices remain strong," Lou told yesterday's forum. The Ministry of Finance will levy a special tax on both oil companies if crude prices stay above US\$40 per barrel, since the operating costs of oil exploitation is only US\$12 per barrel on average, Lou said. He yesterday refused to comment when asked about the timetable and amount of the oil tax, but said Sinopec and PetroChina have reached an agreement with the ministry about the new tax. The ministry is also considering charging the country's State-owned coal miners for mining rights, but the proposal has met strong objection from the China Coal Industry Association, which represents the interests of State-owned coal companies, Lou said. The NDRC's Zhang yesterday said value-added tax for wind power generators is still too high. China has vowed to use renewable energy to supply 15 per cent of the nation's electricity needs by 2020, compared with the current level of 7 per cent.

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## 2.3. China-EU workshop on climate change opens

14 November 2005, [www.chinaview.cn](http://www.chinaview.cn)

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2005-11/14/content\\_3779856.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2005-11/14/content_3779856.htm): A China-EU workshop on climate change opened here Monday, aiming to further cooperation in the fight against climate change. "The workshop shows the commitment to translate the recently agreed partnership into concrete action," said France Jessen, deputy head of the European Commission's delegation to China, at the opening ceremony. The two-day workshop focuses on the Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism (CDM), which envisages emission-saving projects in developing countries, and emissions trading, as tools to combat climate change through cost-effective actions. More than 100 officials and entrepreneurs from China and EU will also discuss a number of key issues in preparation for the upcoming UN climate change conference in Montreal, Canada, including CDM promotion. In September this year, China and EU issued a joint declaration on climate change, agreeing to establish

a partnership and jointly promote the implementation of CDM. They also encouraged enterprises from both sides to participate in the cooperation of CDM projects. China has issued rules to manage CDM projects and up to date, eight CDM projects in the country have been officially approved with four undergoing approval procedures. "China has a great potential in the CDM market," said Zhu Guangyao, deputy director general of China's State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA), acknowledging that the market is far from mature. He said he hoped that the workshop will provide constructive proposals on developing the market, so as to further promote China-EU cooperation. The workshop was co-sponsored by SEPA and the European Commission Directorate of Environment.

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## CLIMATE IMPACTS

### 3.1. The big thaw

20 November 2005, The Independent

Global disaster will follow if the ice cap on Greenland melts. Now scientists say it is vanishing far faster than even they expected. Greenland's glaciers have begun to race towards the ocean, leading scientists to predict that the vast island's ice cap is approaching irreversible meltdown, The Independent on Sunday can reveal. Research to be published in a few days' time shows how glaciers that have been stable for centuries have started to shrink dramatically as temperatures in the Arctic have soared with global warming. On top of this, record amounts of the ice cap's surface turned to water this summer. The two developments - the most alarming manifestations of climate change to date - suggest that the ice cap is melting far more rapidly than scientists had thought, with immense consequences for civilisation and the planet. Its complete disappearance would raise the levels of the world's seas by 20 feet, spelling inundation for London and other coastal cities around the globe, along with much of low-lying countries such as Bangladesh. More immediately, the vast amount of fresh water discharged into the ocean as the ice melts threatens to shut down the Gulf Stream, which protects Britain and the rest of northern Europe from a freezing climate like that of Labrador. The revelations, which follow the announcement that the melting of sea ice in the Arctic also reached record levels this summer, come as the world's governments are about to embark on new negotiations about how to combat global warming. This week they will meet in Montreal for the first formal talks on whether there should be a new international treaty on cutting the pollution that causes climate change after the Kyoto protocol expires in seven years' time. Writing in The Independent yesterday, Tony Blair called the meeting "crucial", adding that it "must start to shape an inclusive global solution". But little progress is expected, largely because of continued obstruction from President George Bush. The new evidence from Greenland, to be published in the journal Geophysical Research Letters, shows a sudden decline in the giant Helheim glacier, a river of ice that grinds down from the inland ice cap to the sea through a narrow rift in the mountain range on the island's east coast. Professor Slawek Tulaczyk, of the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, told the IoS that the glacier had dropped 100 feet this summer. Over the past four years, the research adds, the front of the glacier - which has remained in the same place since records began - has retreated four and a half miles. As it has retreated and thinned, the effects have spread inland "very fast indeed", says Professor Tulaczyk. As the centre of the Greenland ice cap is only 150 miles away, the researchers fear that it, too, will soon be affected. The research echoes disturbing studies on the opposite side of Greenland: the giant Jakobshavn glacier - at four miles wide and 1,000 feet thick the biggest on the landmass - is now moving towards the sea at a rate of 113 feet a year; the normal annual speed of a glacier is just one foot. The studies have found that water from melted ice on the surface is percolating down through holes on the glacier until it forms a layer between it and the rock below, slightly lifting it and moving it toward the sea as if on a conveyor belt. This one glacier alone is reckoned now to be responsible for 3 per cent of the annual rise of sea levels worldwide. "We may be very close to the threshold where the Greenland ice cap will melt irreversibly," says Tavi Murray, professor of glaciology at the University of Wales. Professor Tulaczyk adds: "The observations that we are seeing now point in that direction." Until now, scientists believed the ice cap would take 1,000 years to melt entirely, but Ian Howat, who is working with Professor Tulaczyk, says the new developments could "easily" cut this time "in half". There is also a more immediate danger as the melting ice threatens to disrupt the Gulf Stream, responsible for Britain's mild climate. The current, which brings us as much heat in winter as we get from the sun, is driven by very salty water sinking off Greenland. This drives a deep current of cold ocean southwards, in turn forcing the warm water north. Research at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts has shown, that

even before the glaciers started accelerating, the water in the North Atlantic was getting fresher in what it describes as "the largest and most dramatic oceanic change ever measured in the era of modern instruments". Even before these discoveries, scientists had shortened to evens the odds on the Gulf Stream failing this century. When it failed before, 12,700 years ago, Britain was covered in permafrost for 1,300 years.

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### 3.2. Climate change kills - WHO 18 November 2005

More than 150 000 people die and five million more become sick each year due to the effects of global climate change. And those numbers could double by 2030, says a World Health Organization (WHO) report published Thursday in the journal Nature. The WHO data indicate that climate change is causing increasing rates of malaria, malnutrition and diarrhoea and that poorer countries are disproportionately affected by the rising temperatures, the Washington Post reported. "Those most vulnerable to climate change are not the ones responsible for causing it. Our energy-consuming lifestyles are having lethal impacts on other people around the world, especially the poor," study lead author Jonathon Patz, professor at the Gaylord Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, told the Post. The Asian and South American Pacific coasts, Indian Ocean coast and sub-Saharan Africa are the regions that face the greatest threats due to climate change. These areas are most vulnerable to abrupt climate shifts and have more climate-sensitive diseases, Patz said. Climate change could also cause more severe health problems in large cities due to the urban "heat island" effect, the report said. – (HealthDayNews)

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## CONFERENCES

### 4.1. "Future CDM" Workshop in Montreal

Hosted by the Government of Japan. "Future CDM" initiative will have a full-day open workshop on "December 3 (Saturday)" at "Hotel Delta Montreal ([www.deltamontreal.com](http://www.deltamontreal.com))." You can join the workshop without registration. Future CDM initiative is developing widely applicable and environmentally sound CDM methodologies for "energy efficiency improvement" and "transport sector," which is to be completed by early 2006. This initiative is funded by the Government of Japan. The Government of Japan, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI) and Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. (MRI) are serving as the secretariat. The goal of this workshop is to provide inputs for the methodology development activities of the Future CDM initiative so that as wide range of projects as possible are to be benefited. In this workshop, 1) the key concepts of the methodologies are presented; 2) various projects ideas that may be benefited from the methodologies are presented; 3) expectations of Future CDM are discussed between methodology developers and potential project proponents. For more information on this initiative, please see the website of Future CDM at:

[http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/global\\_environment/kyomecha/050531FutureCDM/FutureCDM\\_main.htm](http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/global_environment/kyomecha/050531FutureCDM/FutureCDM_main.htm) or please contact the secretariat. The contact address is [cdmfuture@meti.go.jp](mailto:cdmfuture@meti.go.jp) or [cdmfuture-ml@criepi.denken.or.jp](mailto:cdmfuture-ml@criepi.denken.or.jp).

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## PUBLICATIONS

### 5.1. On the Climate Change Effects of High Oil Prices

By Marc Vielle and Laurent Viguier. Abstract: Some commentators claim that the oil market has achieved within a few months what international bureaucrats have struggled to obtain in a decade of international climate negotiations. The fallacy of the oil price argument is that substitutions and income effects that would result from higher oil prices are not considered. Using a computable general equilibrium model, we show that high oil prices cannot serve as substitutes for effective climate policies. The paper can be downloaded at: <http://gemini-e3.epfl.ch/webdav/site/gemini-e3/users/163266/public/On%20the%20Climate%20Change%20Effects%20of%20High%20Oil%20Prices>.

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## 5.2. Key GHG data

In its new publication, the United Nations Climate Change secretariat confirms that developed countries, taken as a group, have achieved sizable emission reductions. Compared to the 1990 levels, overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of these countries were down 5.9% in 2003. But the secretariat warns that further efforts are required to sustain these reductions and to cut the emissions further. "National efforts to implement the Climate Change Convention and to prepare for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol have already resulted in emission reductions", said Richard Kinley, acting head of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). But Mr. Kinley emphasized that a large part of these reductions was achieved in the early 1990s in countries of Eastern and Central Europe undergoing transition to a market economy. "What we see is that the emissions from developed countries as a group have been stable in recent years and not decreased as they did in the early 1990s. Moreover, GHG projections indicate the possibility of emission growth by 2010. It means that ensuring sustained and deeper emission reductions remains a challenge for developed countries." These findings are supported by the new UNFCCC publication, "Key GHG data". It is the first UNFCCC publication covering all GHG data officially submitted by developed and developing countries under the Climate Change Convention. The publication includes data on greenhouse gas emissions from 40 developed and 121 developing countries, presented in a reader-friendly form. The UNFCCC secretariat is confident that "Key GHG data" will become a recognized source of authoritative, transparent and easy-to-read information on greenhouse gas emissions. All available information on this report: [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/items/3604.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/items/3604.php). The link to the full report, available for download: [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/pdf/key\\_ghg\\_data\\_web.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/key_ghg_data_web.pdf).

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## 5.3. CDM PDD Guidebook: Navigating the Pitfalls

UNEP's Capacity Development for CDM Project (CD4CDM) has recently collaborated with DNV, an accredited Designated Operational Entity (DOE), to produce a new CDM guidebook entitled "CDM PDD Guidebook: Navigating the Pitfalls". The guidebook presents the 20 most common pitfalls DNV has noted in its validation of more than 50% of total CDM projects submitted for validation. It also provides a step-by-step guidance on how to fill the sections of a PDD, based on real instances of mistakes made in submissions by project developers. By producing this guidebook, CD4CDM is aiming at assisting project developers in developing countries improve their capacity in preparing high quality PDDs. The guidebook can be downloaded from <http://www.cd4cdm.org/>. Hard copies will be available at the CD4CDM side event (6 pm, Dec. 5th, room 5) in the COP/MOP.

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## 5.4. The global market for bioenergy between climate protection and development policy

New NGO policy paper: The paper is the result of an intensive preparation and discussion of German NGO representatives from the environment and development sectors. It aims to form an initial position on the topic of bioenergy from the viewpoint of environmental and developmental NGOs in Germany. In this phase, the discussion has an intentional German/European bias, so as to better understand and analyze the role of a potentially bioenergy importing region. The authors have concentrated on the most important lines of argument. However, some important questions remain unanswered for the time being as there has been little practical experience to learn from and the dialogue on sustainable bioenergy trade is still in its infancy. "The Global Market for Bioenergy between Climate Protection and Development Policy" can be downloaded at: [http://www.cures-network.org/docs/global\\_market\\_for\\_bioenergy.pdf](http://www.cures-network.org/docs/global_market_for_bioenergy.pdf). Comments and further contributions are highly welcome.

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## 5.5. Pew Dialogue Report on 2012 climate effort

The Pew Center on Global Climate Change's major new report outlining options and recommendations for advancing the international climate change effort post-2012. The report is from the Climate Dialogue at Pocantico, a group of 25 senior policymakers and stakeholders from 15 countries convened by the Pew Center. For information on the Pocantico dialogue and report, and on the Lugar-

