

E-news update September 5 2005

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ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

- 1.1. UK, China in cleaner power plan

1 September 2005, BBC news

By Roger Harrabin: Britain and the EU will next week announce plans to hand China the technology for a power station designed to combat climate change. The coal plant will capture its own emissions of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) and bury them in porous rock measures underground. The deal will be announced by the Prime Minister at an EU summit. "Carbon capture and storage" projects using similar technology are also being planned for the UK and elsewhere. Squeeze: Carbon capture involves removing carbon dioxide from emissions by one of three methods - separating it from the power plant's exhaust stream; burning with pure oxygen to increase the amount of CO₂ in the flue gas and aid recovery; or separating the hydrogen and CO₂ in the fossil fuel before it is burned. The carbon dioxide is then pumped at pressure into porous rocks where it is expected to stay for a thousand years or more. By then it is anticipated that carbon-free energy sources will have been developed. By 2030, China's CO₂ emissions from coal use will double, says Britain's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) which is co-ordinating the UK side of the China scheme. It is proposing joint research and development between UK, European and Chinese partners, involving academic, research institute and industry partners - leading, it is hoped, towards a demonstration project starting up between 2010 and 2015. Hoping: Oil firms in the USA have been pumping carbon dioxide into oil-bearing rocks for decades in order to squeeze out more oil. The CO₂ lubricates the particles of oil in rock cavities. Politicians are now hoping the technology will allow nations to use fossil fuels with impunity. BP have announced a power plant at Peterhead in Aberdeenshire from which the CO₂ will be piped to the Miller oil field under the North Sea, which had been due to close by 2007. China attaches great importance to addressing climate change issues. Chinese reform chief Gao Guangsheng: It is hoped that injecting CO₂ into the deposits will force out more oil, extending the life of the field by at least 15 years. A medium scale demonstration capture and storage plant is being developed by the EU in Germany and should be ready by 2008. The USA hope to have a large-scale demo plant operating by around 2015. EU officials hope that the Chinese venture will also deliver by around the same date (2015). Getting China involved in carbon storage is a sign that, despite the diplomatic rows over climate, major nations are working together in some ways. The China initiative builds on recent G8 discussions. Phase one is worth a few million pounds. It aims to spread knowledge about the technology among Chinese experts, and to identify rocks where the CO₂ could be stored. Gao Guangsheng - director-general of China's National Development Reform Commission -

told the BBC China was very concerned about the effects of climate change on glaciers and coastlines, so would be delighted to co-operate. Pay the cost: "China attaches great importance to addressing climate change issues because China is a country that is vulnerable to climate change," said Mr Gao. Details have not been resolved yet over phase 2 - particularly over who will eventually pay the extra cost entailed in storing the carbon. Mr Gao said they did not cause the climate problem and they expect the EU or the USA to pick up the whole tab. Environmentalists are warming to the idea of carbon storage as a way of allowing developing nations to increase their economies while protecting the climate. But some of them fear that climate change is advancing faster than the attempts to combat it. Tom Burke, visiting professor at Imperial College London, comments that of all the world's scarce environmental resources, the most scarce is time. Story from: http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/4204812.stm.

1.2. Solar Power Firms Warm Up for Stock Market Ipos

2 September 2005, Planet Ark

A number of solar power firms are considering floating their shares in the coming months as the soaring price of oil draws increasing interest from governments trying to reduce their dependence on importing costly and polluting fossil fuels. The largest markets for solar power -- Germany and Japan - - have already been boosted by state support, which has made relatively-costly products such as rooftop solar panels affordable to the general public. And despite the sharp rise in oil prices most solar companies are likely to remain dependent on political support for the medium term, which exposes investors to political risks. But solar cell maker ErSol Solar Energy AG and sources at wafer maker PV Crystalox Solar AG and component and systems maker Renewable Energy Corp AS (REC) all said they were considering listing in Europe. "Investors are willing to pay a lot for solar companies at the moment, but we are searching for the best long-term option which may be an IPO," one of the company sources said. Solar cell maker Q-Cells AG may also seek an initial public offering, bankers familiar with the talks said but Q-Cells declined to comment. Elsewhere, Cypress Semiconductor Corp. plans to spin off its solar products unit SunPower Corp. via a listing in New York in the final quarter of 2005. Bright future: Solar-power firms can approach new investors with a story of increasingly competitive products as fossil fuel prices climb to record levels and of favourable legislation as states seek to cut their reliance on imported crude oil. The oil price crises in the 1970s spurred massive investment in renewables, and now with crude hitting \$70 a barrel the sector is set for another boom, analysts said. In Europe interest in renewable energy sources has also been reignited by a drive by countries to curb their greenhouse gas emissions to meet commitments under the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. "The main drivers of the solar industry are legislation, increased cost competitiveness to other energy sources, off-grid applications, and more expensive fossil energy," said Martin Hoerstel, an equity capital markets banker at Deutsche Bank. Solar cells are used predominantly for electricity grid-connected applications but analysts are also becoming excited about the potential growth in more economically-viable consumer product applications such as solar power sunroofs for cars. Storm clouds on horizon?: As with every investment, analysts say there will be risks involved in solar power investments. "These risks include potential shortages in silicon supply, changes in German pro-solar policies, rising interest rates, lower oil prices and a backlash against solar by generating companies," said broker CLSA Asia-Pacific Markets in a note. Germany's renewable energy law which subsidises solar power is up for review in 2008 and since German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder announced he would hold early national elections, there have been concerns the favourable policy will change. The opposition conservatives have said they will do away with "ideological energy policy" and have attacked exorbitant subsidies, but have also said they would safeguard Germany's leading role in solar and wind power technologies. "The supply of silicon is a much more imminent problem. There is a fierce fight ongoing for silicon. In a way the solar industry did not anticipate the level of its own success, neither did the silicon producers," said Deutsche's Hoerstel. Sun screen: But for those European companies who do go ahead with share offers, they have the already traded SolarWorld and Conergy to measure up against. "We will see more solar energy IPOs after Conergy's listing in the first half of the year, which was a success," said Eberhard Dilger, head of Equity Capital Markets at Commerzbank. Integrated solar power group SolarWorld AG is trading on a price earnings ratio of 20.2 times 2006 earnings and Europe's largest solar-specific systems integrator and distributor Conergy is on 16.4 times. This compares with the Europe IT hardware sector on 17.2 times and the global chip sector on 20.8 times, according to Alistair Bishop, an analyst at broker DrKW. CLSA Asia-Pacific Markets said it saw a market cap for Q-Cells of \$1.4 billion to \$2.8 billion and expects REC to

weigh in at \$1 billion to \$2 billion. And the retail investor is expected to vie with large institutions for shares in solar companies, particularly in Germany where the public widely uses solar products. "It is no longer a niche market for those that are ecologically minded," said Deutsche's Hoerstel. Involvement by German retail investors would also mark another step towards their return to the stock market after their love affair with technology stocks in 2000 and 2001 went spectacularly wrong when the Neuer Markt collapsed. It will also boost the number of German IPOs this year. The volume of deals so far in 2005 is already at its highest point for four years according to financial data provider Dealogic, but is still only a fifth of the cash companies raised via listings in 2000 at the height of the technology boom. Story by Alison Tudor.

1.3. Soaring Oil to Trigger New Renewables Boom

1 September 2005, Reuters

Rocketing world oil prices will trigger a wave of new investment in renewables as green energy becomes more competitive and countries push to reduce their reliance on imported crude, analysts say. The oil price crisis in the 1970s spurred massive investment in renewables, and now with crude hitting \$70, the sector is set for another boom led by wind power and solar. "The high oil price will be a trigger for more investment. In the 1970s there was a huge peak in government spending on renewables," said Piotr Tulej, manager of the renewable energy unit at the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA). "We see money going to solar and wind. Governments recognise the fact that those technologies have entered the market and see the necessity for further development to make them more efficient and cheaper." Last Friday, Spain approved measures to more than double its production of renewable energy with most coming from new wind power projects. Shares in solar and wind power companies have climbed sharply since the start of the year on hopes of an investment boom in response to high oil prices and a European Union drive to curb greenhouse gas emissions. The share of renewables in the energy supply for IEA countries rose to 5.5 percent in 2001, from 4.6 percent in 1970 with most of the increase from 1970 to 1990. Lower oil prices led to a slowdown in green energy growth from 1990 onwards, according to IEA research. Renewables more competitive again: As soaring oil prices increase the cost of generating electricity from fossil fuels, traditionally expensive renewable power is becoming more competitive. "Rising oil prices do have an impact on the attractiveness of renewables on a global scale," said Tulej. "Oil...has a direct impact on electricity prices for consumers." High power prices will help renewable projects find finance -- often a problem for many schemes despite government-backed subsidies in many countries. "High electricity prices make renewables more viable...this helps with returns and financing," said Richard Slark of UK-based energy consultants ILEX. In Britain, many wind projects have struggled to find funding after a slump in electricity prices in 2001 following reforms to the power trading market. The UK is facing an uphill battle to meet its target of generating 10 percent of its electricity from green sources by 2010, up from around three percent currently. In Europe, interest in renewables has also been reignited recently by a drive by countries to curb their greenhouse gas emissions to meet their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. Hydro not popular: Tulej said he did not expect to see much investment in IEA countries in the more traditional technologies, large-scale hydropower and geothermal projects. Most suitable rivers have already been dammed and new projects face opposition from environmentalists who argue they damage the landscape. Tidal power is also in the spotlight but the technology is in its infancy, comparable with wind power in the 1970s. The British government has given grants to a number of tidal and wave power projects. "The main obstacle are material and technological barriers and (grid) interconnections with the mainland," said Tulej. Rocketing oil prices are also raising demand for biofuels made from crops including sugar cane and corn. Sugar prices are hovering near a seven-year high as cane is increasingly being diverted into producing sugar-based ethanol. Story by Margaret Orgill.

1.4. Spain Aims to Double Energy from Renewable Sources

29 August 2005, Reuters

Spain approved measures on Friday aimed at nearly doubling its production of energy from renewable sources like wind, sun and water over the next five years. The plan aims for investment of 23.5 billion euros (\$29 billion) in the renewable sector from 2005 to 2010, with private companies footing the majority of the bill. The government will put forward only 2.9 percent of the estimated cost. By 2010, Spain wants 12 percent of consumed energy to come from sources like wind, solar and hydroelectric

plants, compared to 6.9 percent at the end of 2004. A previous renewable energy plan, spanning 2000-2010, has fallen well short of targets, especially for solar energy and biomass -- an energy resource derived from organic material like agricultural waste. By the end of last year, the energy sector reached just over a quarter of the plan's objectives. "The initial targets for renewable energy targets are not being met," Deputy Prime Minister Maria Teresa Fernandez de la Vega told a news conference after the cabinet approved the measures on Friday. "The previous plan was failing." Spanish renewable energy firms like the world's second-biggest wind turbine maker Gamesa and Iberdrola, the world's largest wind energy company by installed capacity, are set to benefit from the plan, analysts say. The government has raised the target for wind power energy from 12,000 megawatts under the former plan to 20,155 megawatts. Gamesa gains: "This represents very good news for the main players in the industry in Spain, Gamesa, Iberdrola and Acciona. The new target will imply investment of 7 billion euros," said Daniel Gandoy, analyst at Deutsche Bank. The new plan means an increase in annual production of renewable energies, mainly wind, of around 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts over the next 5 years in Spain, said Roberto Barrio, analyst at Espirito Santo. Gamesa was leading the gainers in the flagship Ibex-35 index on Friday, up 2.4 percent at 12.31 euros by 1440 GMT -- around year-high levels. Iberdrola welcomed the new plan on Friday, calling the targets sensible and feasible, and said it would help Spain meet its objectives under the UN's Kyoto protocol. Under Kyoto, developed countries are meant to cut emissions of carbon dioxide, largely from burning fossil fuels in power plants, factories and cars, by an average 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2008-12. But Spain has seen the biggest increase in the emissions of greenhouse gases since 1990 amongst the countries which originally agreed to Kyoto targets. The amount of fumes spewed rose 40.5 percent in the 12 years spanning 1990 to 2002, according to UN data. Story by Sonya Dowsett.

1.5. CO2 Reduction Efforts Save BP \$650 Million

29 August 2005, Reuters news service

Cutting greenhouse gas emissions, which some US politicians have warned could hurt industrial competitiveness, has been good business for BP Plc. and will save the oil major about \$650 million, a company official told Reuters on Friday. In 2002, BP pledged to trim emissions of heat-trapping gases by 10 percent below 1990 levels through 2012. At the time, BP said that could be done at no net cost to the world's second-biggest oil company. As it turns out, BP's carbon dioxide reduction strategy -- achieved mostly through efficiency gains -- will save it about \$650 million, said Mark Proegler, director of BP's Emissions Markets Group. "That's a different concept -- I'm not sure we anticipated that," Proegler told Reuters in a telephone interview. Energy efficiency measures helped BP reduce operational emissions by 10 percent between 1998 and 2001, Proegler said. For example, BP cut flaring of unwanted natural gas at oilfields by the equivalent of 850,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases per year. BP also uses cogeneration -- or producing electricity from waste heat from refineries -- to boost its efficiency, he said. BP is among some 12,000 industrial plants and businesses required to limit emissions beginning this year as part of European Union-wide rules to comply with the international Kyoto treaty. However, BP has been tracking its carbon emissions internally since 1998. The Bush administration and Republican leaders in Congress oppose limiting US carbon dioxide emissions, preferring voluntary industry efforts. The United States is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, which are linked to a gradual rise in the earth's temperature. "The application of a cap-and-trade program to (carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases would increase consumer energy costs, move American industry and jobs overseas and reduce economic growth," a White House spokeswoman said. BP's Proegler said the United States needs to enact mandatory reduction targets to bring industry into sync with other markets. Such mandates "are the right way to go with government setting the cap and providing the level playing field," he said. BP eventually envisions a worldwide greenhouse gas trading market with standard rules and practices. Story by Chris Baltimore.

1.6. US CO2 Market Needs Federal Push to Blossom

29 August 2005, Reuters news service

US trading of heat-trapping greenhouse gas emission contracts could eclipse the European Union's \$37 billion market, but only if the federal government imposes mandatory limits, experts say. The UN-backed Kyoto treaty hatched the world's first large-scale trading of carbon emissions among the EU's 25 members, which started in January. Some \$37 billion in emission allocations are expected to trade there annually, according to the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Greenhouse emissions credits

are essentially buying and selling the right to pollute. If the United States embraced Kyoto-like limits, it could spawn a trading market with an annual value from \$41 billion to \$77 billion, the Pew Center said. "If the United States ever moves to a cap-and-trade environment, we'll have a substantially bigger market than Europe," said Andy Ertel, president of Evolution Markets LLC, a brokerage firm active in other US emissions markets. Under cap-and-trade, businesses are required to cut carbon emissions to a set level, or buy credits from companies that have complied with limits. The Bush administration and Republican leaders in Congress oppose limiting carbon dioxide emissions, preferring voluntary industry efforts. "Addressing the risk from climate change poses a different challenge and requires a fundamentally different, longer and technology-based approach," a White House spokeswoman said. A US cap-and-trade greenhouse gas program would boost consumer energy bills and affect jobs and economic growth, the spokeswoman said. The United States is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, which are linked to a gradual rise in the earth's temperature. But so far, formal trading of US greenhouse gas emissions credits is done only voluntarily, a fact reflected in prices. A US contract for the right to emit one metric ton of carbon dioxide fetches about \$2 on the Chicago Climate Exchange, a voluntary market. But a similar contract hit a record 29 euros (US\$35.67) last month on the European Climate Exchange, run by London's International Petroleum Exchange and the Chicago Climate Exchange. Pressure from states: Steam is gathering among several US states for action. Earlier this week, officials in nine Northeastern US states reached a preliminary agreement to cap and then cut emissions from power plants by 10 percent by 2020. Similar plans are afoot in California, Washington and Oregon. "The state and regional programs are really going to force the federal government to step up to the table," Ertel said. Meanwhile, some US companies are experimenting with carbon trading at the fledgling Chicago Climate Exchange. That marketplace has attracted some heavy hitters like American Electric Power and Ford Motor Co. "It takes money, it takes time, and it takes effort to track what your emissions are," said Dennis Welch, a senior vice president at AEP, a major US utility. Mandatory limits may be inevitable, but "right now the voluntary approach is the only way we're willing to go," Welch said. U.K. oil major BP Plc., which is active in the EU market, said mandates are one of the best ways for the US government to put industry in sync with other trading systems globally. In 2002 BP committed to hold its greenhouse gas emissions at 10 percent below 1990 levels through 2012. Mandatory programs "are the right way to go with government setting the cap and providing the level playing field," said Mark Proegler, director of BP's Emissions Markets Group. "To see material trading in the States requires mandatory programs," echoed Steve Drummond, managing director of Co2e.com LLC, an emissions-trading arm of the Cantor Fitzgerald group. Not true, said Richard Sandor, chairman of the Chicago exchange. "We think it is going quite well in the United States," he said. Skeptics say voluntary caps will keep US industry on the sidelines. "There is very little evidence that corporate America has any real interest in participating in a voluntary greenhouse gas reduction trading program," said Ethan Podell, a former Chicago Climate Exchange vice president of marketing, now president of Orbis Energy Advisors Inc., a consultant. Absent from the Chicago exchange are large oil and gas companies, industrial cement makers and other large utilities that emit the lion's share of emissions, Podell said. The United States pioneered the cap-and-trade market model that the EU has adopted for greenhouse gases. A vibrant market for acid rain emissions credits began with state-specific limits that eventually spurred Congress in 1990 to pass the Clean Air Act, which created a federal mandate to trade sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions credits. Emissions of those pollutants fell sharply in the past 15 years through a trading system run by the Environmental Protection Agency. The two markets are worth about \$3.45 billion annually, according to Pew Center data. (1 Euro=\$US1.23) Story by Chris Baltimore.

1.7. Huge coalition to combat climate change

1 September 2005, Press Release from Stop Climate Chaos

New movement will mobilise millions: Organisations with millions of supporters have today united to demand action on climate change. Eighteen campaign groups, including some of Britain's best known organisations, have joined forces to launch the biggest climate change coalition this country has ever seen. 500 volunteers formed a giant human banner on London's South Bank to mark the launch of the unique new movement. Stop climate chaos will mobilise its millions of members and supporters to put pressure on the government, whose plans to tackle climate change fall far short of what's needed. The new coalition wants the government to slash the UK's global warming gas emissions and make fighting climate change a key part of its plans to deal with global poverty. The National Federation of

Women's Institutes, Greenpeace, RSPB, Oxfam, Christian Aid, WWF, CAFOD, Friends of the Earth, People & Planet and Tearfund are just some of the groups already committed to the new movement, with many others set to join. The coalition will use its huge base of support to campaign against government failings while mobilising public support for government initiatives that reduce the huge levels of CO2 being emitted. Ashok Sinha, Director of Stop climate chaos, this morning hailed the birth of the new movement, "We're facing a catastrophe, with hundreds of millions of people at risk from severe drought, starvation and disease, and by the middle of the century up to one third of land-based species may face extinction. The time has come to respond with the utmost urgency. The organisations that have come together today are supported by millions of people who will be called upon to demand the steps that must be taken right now." Stop climate chaos is campaigning for: The UK government to deliver substantial annual reductions in UK greenhouse gas emissions, meet its target of cutting CO2 emissions by 20% by 2010 and to commit to an EU-wide greenhouse gas reduction target of 30% by 2020. The UK government to make climate change a top international priority so that global warming is capped at a temperature rise of less than 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels. This will require global emissions to have peaked and be irreversibly declining by 2015. The UK government to ensure that its policies on combating global poverty include investing in low carbon technologies and clean energy and providing significantly more assistance to the developing world to adapt to climate change. The new movement believes politicians have so far failed to take anything like sufficient action to tackle the threat. The choices made in the next 5 or 10 years will determine the extent of the devastation faced by future generations. With coordinated action and the mobilisation of its massive supporter base STOP CLIMATE CHAOS aims to become a potent political force for action. Ashok Sinha added, "We've rightly seen huge movements assembled to fight world poverty, now we're ready to take on what the Prime Minister has called the greatest long term threat the world faces. Before this decade is out world leaders like Tony Blair need to live up to their duty to prevent catastrophic climate change. Politicians can save millions of lives by keeping the average global temperature rise under 2 degrees C. That's the target. Our supporters are ready for the challenge." The members of STOP CLIMATE CHAOS are Airport Watch, CAFOD, Christian Aid, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Medact, National Federation of Women's Institutes, Network for Social Change, Operation Noah, Oxfam, People & Planet, Practical Action, RSPB, The Wildlife Trusts, Sustrans, Tearfund, Woodland Trust and WWF-UK.

CLIMATE IMPACTS

2.1. Katrina's Real Name

30 August 2005, Boston Globe

By Ross Gelbspan: The hurricane that struck Louisiana yesterday was nicknamed Katrina by the National Weather Service. Its real name is global warming. When the year began with a two-foot snowfall in Los Angeles, the cause was global warming. When 124-mile-an-hour winds shut down nuclear plants in Scandinavia and cut power to hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland and the United Kingdom, the driver was global warming. When a severe drought in the Midwest dropped water levels in the Missouri River to their lowest on record earlier this summer, the reason was global warming. In July, when the worst drought on record triggered wildfires in Spain and Portugal and left water levels in France at their lowest in 30 years, the explanation was global warming. When a lethal heat wave in Arizona kept temperatures above 110 degrees and killed more than 20 people in one week, the culprit was global warming. And when the Indian city of Bombay (Mumbai) received 37 inches of rain in one day -- killing 1,000 people and disrupting the lives of 20 million others -- the villain was global warming. As the atmosphere warms, it generates longer droughts, more-intense downpours, more-frequent heat waves, and more-severe storms. Although Katrina began as a relatively small hurricane that glanced off south Florida, it was supercharged with extraordinary intensity by the relatively blistering sea surface temperatures in the Gulf of Mexico. The consequences are as heartbreaking as they are terrifying. Unfortunately, very few people in America know the real name of Hurricane Katrina because the coal and oil industries have spent millions of dollars to keep the public in doubt about the issue. The reason is simple: To allow the climate to stabilize requires humanity to cut its use of coal and oil by 70 percent. That, of course, threatens the survival of one of the largest commercial enterprises in history. In 1995, public utility hearings in Minnesota found that the coal industry had paid more than \$1 million to four scientists who were public dissenters on global warming. And ExxonMobil has spent more than \$13 million since 1998 on an anti-global warming

public relations and lobbying campaign. In 2000, big oil and big coal scored their biggest electoral victory yet when President George W. Bush was elected president -- and subsequently took suggestions from the industry for his climate and energy policies. As the pace of climate change accelerates, many researchers fear we have already entered a period of irreversible runaway climate change. Against this background, the ignorance of the American public about global warming stands out as an indictment of the US media. When the US press has bothered to cover the subject of global warming, it has focused almost exclusively on its political and diplomatic aspects and not on what the warming is doing to our agriculture, water supplies, plant and animal life, public health, and weather. For years, the fossil fuel industry has lobbied the media to accord the same weight to a handful of global warming skeptics that it accords the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change -- more than 2,000 scientists from 100 countries reporting to the United Nations. Today, with the science having become even more robust -- and the impacts as visible as the megastorm that covered much of the Gulf of Mexico -- the press bears a share of the guilt for our self-induced destruction with the oil and coal industries. As a Bostonian, I am afraid that the coming winter will -- like last winter -- be unusually short and devastatingly severe. At the beginning of 2005, a deadly ice storm knocked out power to thousands of people in New England and dropped a record-setting 42.2 inches of snow on Boston. The conventional name of the month was January. Its real name is global warming. Ross Gelbspan is author of "The Heat Is On" and "Boiling Point."

CONFERENCES

3.1. Reduction of emissions and geological storage of CO₂ : innovation and industrial stakes

The Institut Français du Pétrole, Ademe and BRGM, with the support of the European Commission and the International Energy Agency are organising an international seminar entitled "Reduction of emissions and geological storage of CO₂ : innovation and industrial stakes". The seminar will be held in Paris on 15 and 16 September 2005, at the Meridien Etoile Hotel. The symposium intends to bring together researchers, industrialists, economists, and financiers to examine the role the geological storage of CO₂ can play in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and the means to be used to finance such operations. All information could be find at the website of the symposium: www.co2symposium.com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

4.1. Call for papers: Development and adaptation day at COP11

Plans are underway for Development and Adaptation Days at COP-11, which will take place on December 3 and 4, 2005, as part of the Montreal Climate Conference's Parallel Events on Science, Impacts and Adaptation. Hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the International Institute for Environment and Development, this year's event will seek to: bring together practitioners, negotiators, scientists and policy-makers to explore key issues related to adaptation to climate change in developing countries; share latest developments and information on climate change and development linkages; and facilitate greater collaborative links between to the climate change and development communities. In preparation for this event, an open call for papers to be presented at Development and Adaptation Days is being held. You are invited to submit an abstract of no more than 200 words related to one of the following six themes: Linking Development and Climate Change; Health and Climate Change; Disaster Management and Climate Change; Adaptation Science; Community-based Adaptation; Experience with National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Papers will be selected based upon their consistency with the goals and objectives of the workshop and their contribution to new knowledge and/or perspectives. Preference will be given to presenters from developing countries reporting on recent or on-going activities, rather than theoretical papers. The session and workshop organisers will make the final selection of papers for presentation based on geographical spread, with a preference for papers from Africa and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). A maximum of six papers will be selected for presentation in each session. Funding to support travel to Montreal will be available to a limited number of participants from developing countries whose papers are accepted for presentation. All abstracts must be submitted no later than 30 September 2005 to Saleemul Huq (saleemul.huq@iied.org) or Hannah Reid (hannah.reid@iied.org) at the International Institute for Environment and Development.

