

50pc of USA to get 30pc-less rain: new forecasts of drought for western USA as CO₂ rises, and Arctic ice melts

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Models of climate change by the Community Climate System Model (CCSM) showed decline in Arctic ice cover to have a large impact on water resources in the American west as rain bands moved towards the pole. Drought was predicted for the American west as rising CO₂ levels warmed Arctic ice. The study, of northern hemisphere climate responses to

increased CO₂, was by the Polar Climate Working Group of the Community Climate System Model (CCSM) and published in a meeting report of March 29/30, 2005.

Winter storm tracks shift: Reduced Arctic ice cover could:

- shift winter storm tracks over western North America; and
- drive a drying trend in the western United States; with
- wetter conditions in British Columbia and Alaska.

According to Jacob Sewall, University of California, Santa Cruz, the ice cover of the Arctic Ocean had declined in recent decades and was predicted to continue to decrease throughout the coming century.

What the models show: New work with CCSM3 duplicated this precipitation response to a specified change in Arctic ice cover. Analysis of the fully coupled system further supports the likelihood of this precipitation response as:

- reduction in Arctic ice corresponds to a quadrupling of CO₂; which drives a
- significant drying (up to 30cm less precipitation annually) of the western United States; and a

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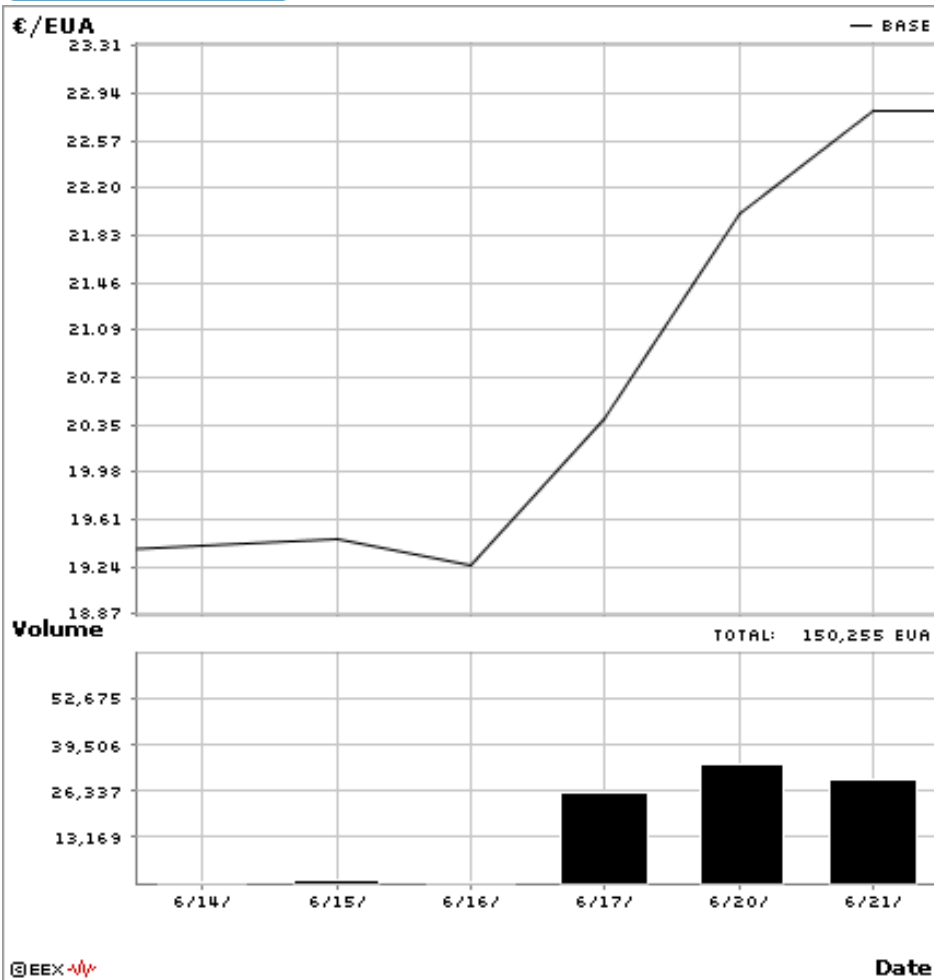
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Round Up

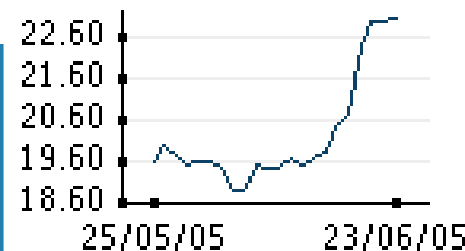


PRICES

22 June record €23.15 on EEX: European carbon prices crept higher again during trade on Wednesday to a new record high of €23.15 in the brokered market and €23.25 on the

exchanges.

22 June €23.05 on Nord Pool: The price for EUA 2005 forward contracts remained high at Nord Pool today, as the exchange set a new record high early in the day with €23.05 traded.



17 June €20.85 in EEX: European carbon prices set record highs for the second day in a row in early morning trade on Friday with forwards for delivery in December 2005 trading as high as €20.85 in the brokered OTC market.

17 June Nord Pool €21/tonne: In yet another record-breaking day in the EU ETS, Nord Pool saw trades up to €21/tonne for 2005 forward contracts on Friday.

17 June EEX €20.40, €1.15 up: The spot price at EEX shot up more than a euro this morning, as trades in the daily auction were settled at €20.40, €1.15 more than yesterday.

16 June UK gas prices push EEX: European carbon prices hit all time highs in early morning trade on Thursday with UK winter gas prices leading the charge north and dragging both carbon and power with it. German exchange EEX cleared 500 allowances in its early morning auction on Thursday at a settlement price of €19.25, down 20 cents on Wednesday.

Electricity, oil futures push EEX: Soaring German 2006 baseload power prices and firmer front month Brent futures saw volume pick up in the carbon market during early morning trade on Wednesday.

16 June Nord Pool up 20c: The bullish trend continued at Nord Pool today, as 2005 contracts traded. Nord Pool saw 125,000 allowances trade on its electronic exchange today over a 50-cent spread, up to 20 cents.

16 June EEX up: The EEX daily spot auction price climbed again this morning, but on low volumes.

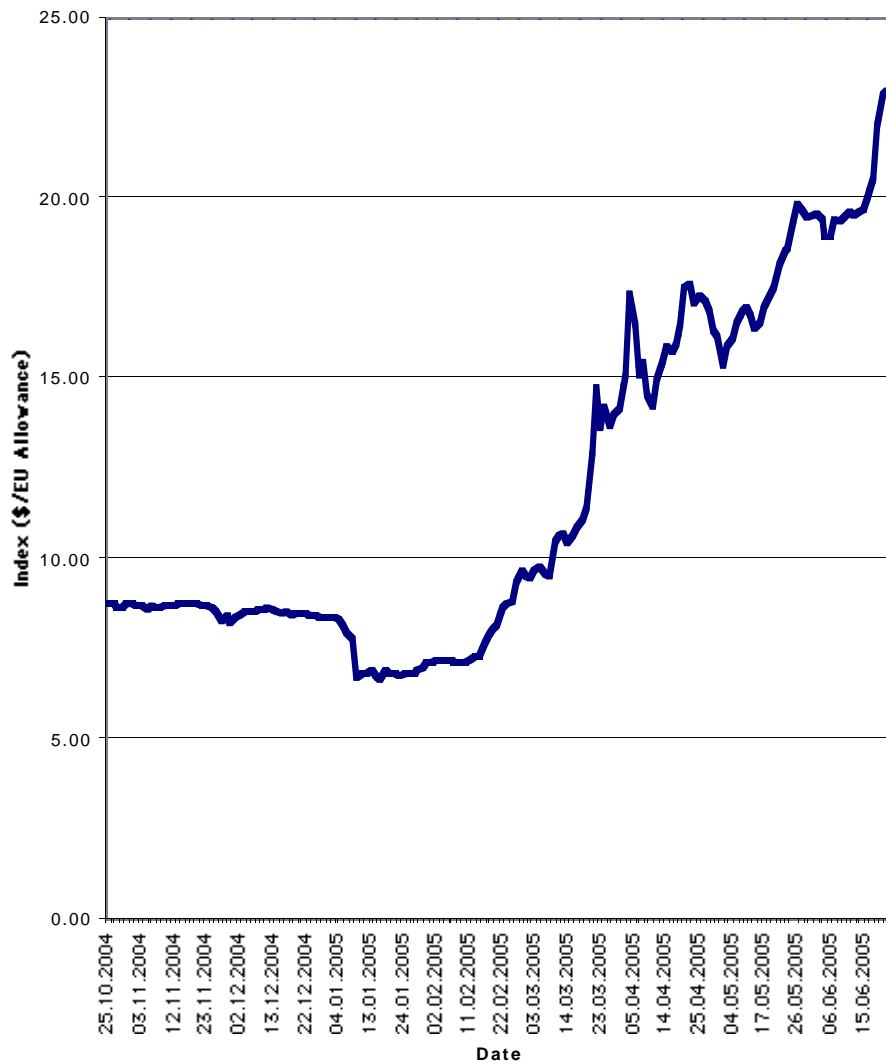
EXCHANGES

EU "a truly global carbon market": Artur Runge-Metzger said other countries have found the 2C target "interesting" but that the EU saw no need for a formal agreement on a global target.

Many problems within EU ETS: The International Emissions Trading Association suggested that benchmarking emissions trading programmes could improve linkages and access between emissions trading schemes. Edwin Aalders aalders@ieta.org.

Linking ETS to world markets: UNIDO, in cooperation with the Government of Hungary, UK Trade and Investment and the European Commission, is organizing a seminar entitled "Linking the Kyoto Project-

EEX CO2 Index



Based Mechanisms with the EU ETS”, that will be held in Vienna, Austria, 15-16 September 2005. Further information and to reserve a place, please go to the UNIDO web page <https://www.unido.org/doc/38110>.

Fourth RTS exchange: Dutch company New Values launched EUA trading at Climex, thus becoming the fourth electronic platform to offer trading in CO2 emissions allowances to European companies.

Two markets link: Asia Carbon Group and New Values have decided to establish a link between their upcoming electronic exchanges – ACX-Change and Climex.

GHGx Canada trades CERs: The Toronto-based carbon trading platform Greenhouse Gas Exchange (GHGx) has seen more than one million credits trade since December, primarily CERs and ERUs.

EU REGISTRIES

Austrian registry opens: Austria's CO2 registry under the EU emissions trading scheme was operational on Thursday, Emission Certificate Registry Austria (ECRA) confirmed.

CDM - JI

HFC-23 plan offers 20 million CERs: Indian company Navin is in the process of developing a CDM project that reduces emissions of HFC23, a byproduct of HCFC22. It was

expected to generate in excess of 20 million CERs over a ten-year period.

Japan signs CDM deal with TERI: TERI will offer Project Information Notes in South Asian countries including India, and screen and evaluate for finalization by Japan Carbon Finance Ltd. TERI website. <http://www.teriin.org/cdm>

METI seeks CDMs: Working groups will develop methodologies under the guidance of “Future CDM Committee” consisting of the Working Group leaders and government representatives of major investment/host countries (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, India, Japan, Netherlands). cdmfuture@meti.go.jp

Peru wants CDM kept, post-2012: Maria Paz Cigaran, National Environmental Council of Peru, said non-Annex I countries need incentive to reduce their emissions, and encouraged the incorporation of the CDM in the post-2012 regime. mpcigaran@conam.gob.pe

New China forest rules: Chinese State Forestry Administration was to use CCB Standards to guide development of new CDM forestry projects in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces. <http://www.climate-standards.org>

CO2 DUMPS

Supply lobby wants CDM credits for CO2 dumps: The study “Exploring

Options for Sectoral Crediting Mechanisms (SCMs)" was about "clean coal technologies in China where technology transfer has occurred through, inter alia, patent acquisitions and the involvement of development banks". Jane Ellis, email: jane.ellis@oecd.org website: <http://www.oecd.org>

China says no to linkage: The G-77/China said it is interested in technologies that can be released to the public domain, and China stated that it would not accept any linkage between public domain technologies and property rights, technology transfer or CO2 dump technologies. A contact group was convened to formalize agreements, which were forwarded to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) for consideration.

CDM ADMIN

UNFCCC cash shortage: Harald Dovland (Norway) led debate on insulating the Secretariat's budget from the impacts of exchange rate fluctuations, with the EU and others – opposed by the US – supporting fixing the budget in euros.

CDM navigator: A website on the approval processes of the CDM as well as information of specific relevance to the development of oil and gas sector mission reduction projects: <http://www.ipieca.org>

CDM Board to make data public, faster: The idle time of requests is reduced by 7 to 9 days.

New CER request process: The plan was to adopt a procedure that enables DOEs to request issuance of CERs. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Procedures>

CDM board asked to speed up: Sushma Gera (CDM EB) said the EB's approach had evolved through responding to cases and that the EB is now consolidating timing information on its website. The Marrakesh Accords do not stipulate rules for timing.

CDM registry timing: The first phase was presented at COP-10 and that work continues on the second phase.

New method on methodologies? On the timing of the EB's work, Gera indicated that the EB is considering streamlining processes for dealing with methodologies.

DNA role defined: On Designated National Authorities (DNAs), Rajesh Kumar Sethi, CDM EB, underscored that their role is specified in the Marrakesh Accords. Sushma Gera, email: sushma.gera@international.gc.ca

Exxon Mobil core anti-Kyoto activist: The head of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Dr Rajendra K. Pachauri, said global warming sceptics - many of whom belonged to, or were connected with, think tanks funded by oil company Exxon Mobil – "are showing signs of desperation".

FUNDS

Purchase offer \$5/metric ton CO2-e: The Climate Trust 2005 Request for Carbon Offset Projects (RFP) was interested primarily in projects seeking more than \$1 million in carbon funding (total project costs can be greater) and expects to fund projects at a carbon price of \$5/metric ton carbon dioxide. <http://www.climatetrust.org>

POST-2012

French ideas for post-2012: Paul Watkinson, French Interministerial Task-Force on Climate Change, said there was a possibility of EU-type emissions trading systems in other countries, including in developing countries. paul.watkinson@ecologie.gouv.fr

Germany idea for 550ppm, 2.6C rise: Gerhard Spilok, Ministry for the Environment of the State of Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany, mooted Global Climate Certificate System (GCCS) at 550ppm concentration level and capped global annual emissions to 30 billion tons from 2013 onwards. Gerhard Spilok gerhard.spilok@uvm.bel.de

Germany for 450 parts per: Patrick Matschoss, German Advisory Council on the Environment, noted the 2C global warming target and proposed that the global carbon concentration target should be 450ppm.

1C would trigger runaway Arctic ice: Jim Hansen (director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York) argued that from today any global warming in excess of 1C could trigger runaway melting of the world's ice sheets. The process might start with Greenland unleashing "vast armadas of icebergs" into the oceans, and sea levels rising by many metres, he argued.

Does EU plan 450ppm?: The last recorded global level was 380ppm, when it rose near 3 per cent. The EU post-2012 plan to limit rise to 2C but sees no need for formal agreement on a global target.

Sector-based approach mooted: Ten sectors were the main CO2-e polluters: electricity; chemicals and petrochemicals; paper; pulp and refining; iron and steel; and non-metallic minerals – and sector-based approaches to reduce emissions may prove "politically and administratively easier, but less cost-efficient than economy-wide approaches". A "no lose" target could be negotiated starting from a benchmark based on best available technology. Developed countries could apply an economy-wide approach, but use sectoral benchmarks to inform their targets. Jake Schmidt jschmidt@ccap.org

TERI calls for rewrite of rules: Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, TERI, explained how National Communications reporting of financial

contributions and technology transfer by Annex 1 countries do not provide an accurate picture of how these countries are fulfilling their obligations under the convention.
dasgupta@teri.res.in

CLIMATE

US drought as Arctic ice melts: The Community Climate System Model (CCSM) heard reduced reduction in Arctic ice drives a significant drying (up to 30cm less precipitation annually) of the western United States; and a significant wetting (up to 30cm increase in annual precipitation) over Alaska and British Columbia.
schramm@ucar.edu

87pc of 244 Antarctic retreat: In the last 50 years Antarctic ice had begun a big melt, with the cause a mix of ocean and atmospheric warming, reported a detailed study in *Science* magazine.

10 to 25cm rise in sea levels: Models from the "stabilisation" through to "business-as-usual" scenarios show combined analysis of 12 climate models in the IPCC archive show an increase in global surface temperature by 0.5C over the 21st century and an average sea level rise of 10cm.

Prepare for extreme weather events: The World Bank proposed a shift in disaster reduction management (DRM) from humanitarian relief efforts to risk management of extreme weather events.

EU ETS POLICY

G8 Ministers back off climate policy: The latest draft text on climate change to be agreed on next month has been significantly watered down from previous versions, according to the BBC.

UK backs off CO2 control policy: The UK Environment and Climate Change Minister, Elliot Morley, said government had pushed back its timetable for its climate change policy review to the end of the year.

Energy efficiency muddle at EU: Energy efficiency law differences between EU governments over draft new national energy efficiency targets has become clear after a ministerial position on the draft EU end-use efficiency directive emerged in Brussels last week. Energy Ministers will debate the draft later this month.

EC plans 20pc demand side cut: The European Commission has adopted a Green Paper on energy efficiency with a series of proposals on how the EU can save 20 per cent of energy use by 2020.

Danes want transport in ETS: In its new energy strategy published, Denmark said it will work to get the transport sector included in the EU emissions trading scheme.

EU NAPS

EC acts against Luxembourg, Malta and Poland: The European

Commission has decided to start infringement proceedings against member states Luxembourg, Malta and Poland for failing to provide data on their emissions of greenhouse gases in 2003.

Pressure on EC on NAP rules: Officials from the UK and Italy both called for more clarity on how NAPs are drawn up and approved by the European Commission.

Never-ending story of Polish NAP: The saga of the Polish national allocation plan (NAP) is quickly turning into a never ending story, as the Polish Ministry of Environment tabled yet another version of the plan for public consultation on Monday 20 June.

NORTH AMERICA

US Senate votes against emissions trading: The US Senate yesterday voted 66-29 in favour of voluntary incentives for industry to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the ongoing debate on the energy bill, shunning several amendments that would have ushered in emissions trading.

US Energy Bill amendment succeeds: The US Senate narrowly approved a Democrat-backed add-on to the Energy Bill that will require utilities to generate ten per cent of their electricity from renewable energy.

NORTH ASIA POLICY

China backs off climate rules: China will not take on any obligations on greenhouse gas emissions until it sees how "other countries" implement their targets, Environment Minister, Xie Zhenhua, said last week.

Japan cap and trade system: Toshiyuki Sakamoto, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan, explained that whilst Japan has decided not to introduce a cap and trade system, it may consider this option in the future. sakamoto-toshiyuki@meti.go.jp.

SOUTH ASIA POLICY

Carbon emission constraints in India: A study showed that carbon emission mitigation strategies would result in "a decrease in India's GDP and an increase in poverty".

PACIFIC

New Zealand to miss target: The latest government estimates indicate that New Zealand will miss its Kyoto target by 36.2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (mtCO2e) unless further action is taken.

- significant wetting (up to 30cm increase in annual precipitation) over Alaska and British Columbia.

Large Impact: "These three results suggest very strongly that a decline in Arctic ice cover will have a large impact on water resources in the American west". The Community Climate System Model (CCSM) provides computer simulations of the earth's past, present, and future climate states. CCSM is sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Administration of the CCSM is maintained by the Climate and Global Dynamics Division (CGD) at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). The CCSM Working Groups are relatively small teams of scientists that work on individual component models or specific coupling strategies. Each team takes responsibility for developing and continually improving its component of the CCSM consistent with the CCSM goal of a fully-coupled model and with the CCSM design criteria.

Reference: Julie Schramm (email schramm@ucar.edu) http://www.ccsm.ucar.edu/working_groups/Polar/

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Big southern ice melt underway: 87pc of 244 Antarctic glaciers in retreat

Antarctic ice had begun a big melt, with the cause a mix of ocean and atmospheric warming. The glaciers of

"A kingdom that has once been destroyed can never come again into being; nor can the dead ever be brought back to life"

Sun Tzu, 500 BC



the Antarctic Peninsula were in rapid retreat, with nearly 90 per cent of ice bodies losing mass, reported a detailed study in *Science* magazine.

Complex causes: But the authors - a joint team from the British-Antarctic and US-Geological Surveys - said the big melt could have a number of complex causes, reported *BBC News* science reporter Jonathon Amos.

Most important factor: They said that although higher air temperatures were a factor, the full picture might go beyond global warming. "The overall picture is of glaciers retreating in a pattern that suggests the most important factor is atmospheric warming; we can connect the retreat with the observed warming recorded at climate stations along the peninsula," said Dr David Vaughan, from the British Antarctic Survey.

Other factors involved: "But it's not a perfect fit; there seem to be other factors involved as well - possibly to do with changing ocean currents and temperatures."

244 glaciers studied: The study covered 244 marine glaciers found largely on the western side of the peninsula. All are relatively small, independent streams of ice that fall from an altitude of about 2,000m down to sea level. Their fronts either ground and calve icebergs into the ocean, or push out into the water as a floating "tongue".

Photographs from 1940 onwards: The team used more than 2000 aerial photographs dating from 1940, and over 100 satellite images from the 1960s onwards to assess the change in position of glacier fronts over time.

87 per cent show retreat: as scientist Alison Cook, who led the research, said: "This is the first comprehensive study of marine glaciers on the Antarctic Peninsula. We found that 87 per cent of the 244 glaciers have shown retreat since the earliest records, which on average were 1953.

Reverse of pattern of 50 years ago: "This is a reverse of the pattern 50 years ago - then most glaciers were actually growing. Now the majority are shrinking, and rapidly."

Reference: Digest of latest news reported on website of Climate Change Secretariat of United Nations Framework on Climate Change Control (UNFCCC). 22 April. Address: PO Box 260 124, D-53153 Bonn, Germany. Phone: : (49-228) 815-1005, Fax: (49-228) 815-1999. Email: press@unfccc.int <http://www.unfccc.int>

All IPCC's fourth assessment: all 12 models predict global warming, large climate impact and min 10-25cm sea level rise

All the models used for IPCC's fourth assessment report (AR4) predict global warming over the next century. These show actual effects of global warming are likely to be considerably larger than the committed change. William Collins, National Center for Atmospheric Research, introduced simulations for the IPCC's fourth assessment report (AR4). He presented the Community Climate System Model (CCSM) and explained that the models used for the AR4 have produced realistic predictions, and simulate:

- mean sea-surface temperatures to within 0.03C;
- ocean heat uptake to within 25 per cent; and
- ocean uptake of tracers to within 10 per cent. Collins outlined climatic effects based on several scenarios for changes in carbon dioxide concentrations for the 21st to 23rd centuries, from a "stabilisation" scenario, involving stabilisation of carbon dioxide concentrations at 20th century levels, to a
- "business-as-usual" scenario, involving an increase of 250 per cent.

More polar ice: He listed the likelihood of "polar amplification" and "a 10 to 25cm rise in

sea levels from the "stabilisation" through to "business-as-usual" scenarios, noting that these projections do not account for ice sheet melting.

No summer Arctic sea ice: He also explained that under the "business-as-usual" scenario, there could be no Arctic sea ice during summer time by the end of the 21st century.

What 12 climate models show: Collins then discussed projected climatic changes based on a combined analysis of 12 climate models in the IPCC archive, including:

- an increase in global surface temperature by 0.5C over the 21st century; "
- an average sea level rise of 10m;
- polar amplification; and the possibility of an
- "El Nino-like signature," where the eastern Atlantic Ocean warms more than the western part.

But little increase in rainfall: He noted that the models indicate few statistically significant changes for precipitation other than a slight increase in the strength of the Indian monsoon and a weakening of the US monsoon.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. 27 May 2005. In a paper Simulations of global climate change commitment for the IPCC AR4, presented by the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. More information: <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu> Contacts: William Collies, e-mail: wcollins@ucar.edu

Industrialised countries must cut emissions 15-30pc below 1990 levels in 2020 to keep global temp rise below 2C

According to the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, to meet the EU climate policy target with more than 50 per cent certainty, greenhouse gas concentrations need to stabilise at 450ppm CO2-equivalent. The last recorded global level was 380ppm, when it rose near 3 per cent.

- Global emissions needed to peak around 2015, followed by
- substantial overall reductions by 30 per cent (50 per cent);
- compared to 1990 levels in 2050. Industrialized countries will need to reduce their emissions by 15-30 per cent below 1990 levels in 2020.

USA action needed to meet target: It also requires the USA to participate in significant reductions soon, and major advanced developing countries within the next 10-15 years.

Reference: Michel den Elzen (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency), e-mail: michel.den.elzen@mnp.nl Malte Meinshausen (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zurich), e-mail: malte.meinshausen@env.ethz.ch the EU 2C climate target: global and regional emission implications. MNP report 728001031 <http://www.mnp.nl/en>), Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP), Bilthoven, the Netherlands

0.5C ahead, even if GHG emissions cease today: 1C triggers runaway Arctic ice melting, iceberg armadas

Peter Cox, of the UK's Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Dorset, said that Jim Hansen's (director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York) calculation of the energy imbalance should help scientists gauge how sensitive the climate is to the "forcing" effect of greenhouse gases, reported *New Scientist* (7/5/2005, p. 14).

Runaway meltdown predicted: In other words, it helped us quantify how much warming we can expect from a given increase in concentrations of the gases. And this could be critical for staving off dangerous climate change. In a recent paper (*Climatic Change*, vol 68, p 269), Hansen argued that from today any global warming in excess of 1C could trigger runaway melting of the world's ice sheets.

"vast armadas of icebergs": The process might start with Greenland unleashing "vast armadas of icebergs" into the oceans, and sea levels rising by many metres, he argued. If his latest assessment was correct, the earth already has more than half that amount of warming "in the pipeline", even if we stop emitting greenhouse gases today".

Oceans have warmed by around 0.5C at the surface

Records of ocean temperatures from the past 40 years show oceans have warmed by around 0.5C at the surface, and the warming extends to a depth of several hundred metres. But simulations of human effects agreed with observations "with a confidence exceeding 95 per cent".

Human fingerprint: The human fingerprint also shows in the pattern of warming. For instance, warming has been greatest in the southern oceans, where man-made aerosols are at a minimum. In the northern Indian Ocean there was a cool layer of water above a warmer one. The upper layer is almost certainly a result of the thick "brown haze" of pollutants over southern Asia, which has largely cancelled out atmospheric warming in the region, said a report in *Science*.

Earth due for at least 0.3C warming within 30 years

It takes decades to warm the oceans from the surface down – there was a time lag between atmospheric warming and the rise in ocean temperatures, reported *New Scientist* (7/5/2005, p. 14).

Ticking time bomb: According to Jim Hansen, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Goddard Institute for

Space Studies in New York, this delay represented a ticking time bomb.

Earth due for a warm-up: Regardless of whether more greenhouse gases are added to the atmosphere or not, his calculations showed that the earth was due for about 0.6C of global warming. Half of it was likely to emerge in the next 30 to 40 years and the rest over succeeding decades, he said.

Delay not an option: This was the same amount of warming that was experienced from 1880 to 2003. "If we wait for more overwhelming empirical evidence of climate change [before acting], still greater climate change will be in store," said Hansen. If we act now to halt climate change it gives the world time to head off the worst of the consequences, he added.

Economies built on of short term profits from free pollution have ten years left to act to stop climate change

At the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, in considering the EU's 2C target, Michel den Elzen, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, stressed that in order to obtain stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations at 450 or 400 parts per million, global emissions are required to peak in around

2015, followed by overall reductions of respectively 30 per cent or 50 per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.

How to do it: Bert Metz, IPCC Working Group III, considered the issue of how, and at what cost, low-level stabilization can be achieved. He noted the long-term mitigation potential of renewable and nuclear energy from 2000 to 2100. He underscored the need for a portfolio of least-cost options and emphasised that climate change mitigation is restricted by the lack of political will, incentives, and awareness.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005. **Contact:** Chris Rapley, email: c.rapley@bas.ac.uk, Carol Turley, email: ct@pml.ac.uk, Rachel Warren, email: r.warren@uea.ac.uk, Michel den Elzen, email: michel.den.elzen@mnp.nl, Bert Metz, email: bert.metz@mnp.nl

EU post-2012 plan to limit rise to 2C but sees no need for formal global target

At the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Artur Runge-Metzger, European Commission, explained the EU's objective to limit the global temperature rise to 2C. Outlining a vision on five key elements in the post-2012 regime, he said it should "build on Kyoto", but aim for "a truly global carbon market" including emissions trading, Joint Implementation and the CDM. He indicated that market-based mechanisms

increase competitiveness through new technologies and improved efficiency. He called for more countries to reduce emissions in the future, as the EU's decreasing 14pc share of global emissions means that "even closing down the European economy would not stop climate change."

EU wants more gases and sectors: Runge-Metzger said a future regime should cover more gases and sectors. He underlined the need to:

- deploy a range of new technologies;
- take into account climate concerns when making near-term energy investments; and
- adapt to climate change.

Discussion: Runge-Metzger said other countries have found the 2C target "interesting" but that the EU saw no need for a formal agreement on a global target. He explained that "building on Kyoto" means that the EU does not want to pre-empt the post-2012 debate, but wishes to incorporate lessons learned from Kyoto in the future regime.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005. **Contact:** Henri Haine, email: henri.haine@mev.etat.lu, Artur Runge-Metzger, email: artur.runge-metzger@cec.eu.int, Sarah Hendry, email: sarah.hendry@defra.gsi.gov.au

Germany suggests 450 parts per million for the global carbon concentration target

Highlighting the necessity of value judgements, Konrad Ott, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University, said cost-benefit analysis should not be a decisive criterion for climate policy. He highlighted that most ethical theories support low or very low carbon stabilisation levels, and suggested 450 parts per million (ppm) as an ethically justified target. He noted that most theories of distributive justice favour equality and that ethical argumentation supports the "contraction and convergence" approach to emission allowances.

2C global warming target: In outlining the German Advisory Council's views on climate policy, Patrick Matschoss, German Advisory Council on the Environment, noted the 2C global warming target and proposed that the global carbon concentration target should be 450ppm.

New eco-technologies are essential: He underscored that industrialised countries must reduce emissions more than the world average, indicating that about half of Germany's energy generation capacity must be replaced by 2030, he noted that new eco-technologies are essential to achieve the UNFCCC's objective.

Discussion: Participants discussed the impact of population growth, economic activities and the right to cultural identity on the 450ppm stabilisation goal. In discussing whether economic growth can be equated with sustainability, Klepper said he does not believe that environmental constraints make economic growth impossible.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the **Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 24 May 2005.** More information: <http://www.umweltrat.de> ; <http://www.uni-kiel.de>. Contact: Konrad Ott ott@uni-greifswald.de ; Gernot Klepper gklepper@ifw-kiel.de ; Patrick Matschoss patrick.matschoss@nba.de

European Commission starts infringement proceedings against Luxembourg, Malta, Poland for not reporting data

The European Commission has decided to start infringement proceedings against member states Luxembourg, Malta and Poland for failing to provide data on their emissions of greenhouse gases in 2003.

Obligation to publish: In a media release from Brussels on 12 April, the commission said that without this date it could not complete its report covering the European Union (EU) greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 and meet its obligation to publish and submit these to the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in time.

First infringement action: The deadline for reporting 2003 emissions was 15 January this year. This is the commission's first infringement action over incorrect application of EU environmental law by member states that joined the EU last year.

European Parliament set requirements: The reporting requirements for greenhouse gas emissions were set in a decision of the European Parliament and Council, adopted last year, on implementing the Kyoto Protocol. It requires member states to submit a report to the commission by 15 January each year containing the information needed for assessing their progress towards their Kyoto target and for preparing an annual report by the EU in line with its UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol obligations.

What information must be provided: The information must include figures for member states' emissions of the six greenhouse gases controlled by the Protocol – carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride – during the year before last. Other requirements include information on the removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere by carbon "sinks" resulting from land use, land-use change and forestry over the same period.

No reports received from three: To date, none of the three member states has submitted the report for its 2003 emissions. If after receiving the first written warning, any of the member states still fails to comply, the

commission can issue a final written warning, which is the last stage in the infringement procedure before it takes a member state to the European Court of Justice.

Canada's new climate change plan: Matt Jones, Environment Canada, discussed the two aspects of Project Green, Canada's new climate change plan, which are most relevant to the international carbon market: the Large Final Emitter System (LFES) and the Climate Fund.

LFES to reduce emissions: He said the LFES provides a series of compliance options for companies to reduce emissions, and covers companies representing 50 per cent of Canada's GHG emissions.

Climate Fund aims to purchase emissions: The Climate Fund, with an initial investment of CAN\$ one billion, aims to purchase emissions and removal credits at the domestic and international levels. He explained that the Climate Fund's involvement in the international carbon market would evolve over time.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the **Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 26 May 2005.** More information: <http://www.ieta.org> ; <http://europa.eu.int> ; <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca>. Contact: Artur Runge-Metzger artur.runge-metzger@cec.eu.int ; Matt Jones matt.jones@ec.gc.ca ; Nick Campbell nick.campbell@arkemagroup.com ; Murray Ward murray.ward@paradise.net.nz ; Toshiyuki Sakamoto sakamoto-toshiyuki@meti.go.jp

IPCC head names Exxon Mobil as core anti-Kyoto activist

Unless the loss of confidence between developed and developing countries was repaired, developing countries would not make any commitments to reduce greenhouse gases, the head of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said, reported *The Age* (4/5/2005, p. 7).

International rift needs mending: "You need to see the developed countries do a lot more and particularly those that are not part of the Kyoto Protocol," Dr Rajendra K. Pachauri said. He said he was particularly concerned that poorer nations would bear the brunt of climate change's worst impacts.

Battle with sceptics won: He believed he was winning his battle with global warming sceptics - many of whom belonged to, or were connected with, think tanks funded by oil company Exxon Mobil. "They are showing signs of desperation," he said. "They see the scientific community (getting) so much support and having so much conviction, so they feel insecure. I wish them well and hope we always have sceptics. Because scientists are no angels. They can get carried away, some are very arrogant ...But you can't keep questioning the science forever, because if you do, you only postpone action."

Report due in 2007: The IPCC's next report is due in 2007. The last one, which connected human activity to the warming of the planet, was published in 2001.

USA offers to fund international energy efficiency projects and methane reduction projects; \$2m value

The International Utility Efficiency Partnerships, Inc. (IUEP) is pleased to announce the release of its 2005 Request for Proposals (RFP) for developing and implementing international energy efficiency projects and methane reduction projects that will result in the reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Grant winners are expected to be announced in July, 2005.

Govt and industry initiative: The IUEP program is one of the voluntary initiatives created as part of the Power Partners program, a collaborative venture announced on February 12, 2003 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Edison Electric Institute (EEI.) Under Power Partners, the U.S. investor-owned utility industry committed to reducing GHG intensity by the equivalent of three to five per cent in this decade. The IUEP will award a significant share of this year's funding to methane-reduction projects.

For more information about this year, RFP, please visit the IUEP website at <http://www.iuep.org/RFP2005/>. The RFP can be directly downloaded from this site. There are also links providing additional information on the Power Partners program and the Methane to markets initiative.

Climate Trust will supply per project \$1 million in carbon funding or more at a carbon price of \$5/metric ton CO₂-e

The Climate Trust 2005 Request for Carbon Offset Projects (RFP) was interested primarily in projects seeking more than \$1 million in carbon funding (total project costs can be greater) and expects to fund projects at a carbon price of \$5/metric ton carbon dioxide. There was no geographic constraint on projects that can be funded. There was a \$500 application fee due for each submitted proposal. There are other fees that will be assessed.

Carbon offset projects: The Trust encourages project developers with high-quality carbon offset projects to submit a project application. The Trust is interested in offsets from most project sectors. Initial proposals are due August 24, 2005. The total funding available is \$4.3m for carbon offset projects. The funding that The Climate Trust will apply to this effort was provided by Portland General Electric as part of their requirement to offset the emissions from their new Port Westward power facility. The Climate Trust will be transacting for the ownership of carbon dioxide offsets through offset purchase agreement contracts.

Reference: The Climate Trust, 24 May 2005. Contact: Ted Presberg, Offset Services Coordinator, email: tpresberg@climatetrust.org, ph: 503-238-1915, website: <http://www.climatetrust.org>

32 company group; Japan Carbon Finance Ltd signs MoU with TERI, India, for new CDM Projects for South Asia

Japan Carbon Finance Ltd signed a memorandum of Association with TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) of Delhi, India, on 3rd February 2005 for developing CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects in South Asia including India. The projects are being developed for selection under the JGRF (Japan GHG Reduction Fund), operated by JCF (Japan Carbon Finance Ltd).

Who's in the group: The Japan GHG Reduction Fund (JGRF) was established as of December 1st 2004, jointly by thirty one private Japanese companies and two governmental financial institutions, JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and DBJ (Development Bank of Japan). The committed amount to the JGRF is to the tune of 141.5m USD.

Who will do what: Japan Carbon Finance, Ltd (JCF) has been established as of November 25th 2004 to serve JGRF by selecting projects potentially eligible for CDM and JI (Joint Implementation), and purchasing emission reductions of good quality from among selected CDM/JI projects. Under the MoU signed, TERI will co-ordinate receipts of PINs (Project Information Notes) from the project

developers and promoters in South Asian countries including India, and conduct screening and evaluation of them for finalisation by Japan Carbon Finance Ltd. TERI will also disseminate information on the underlying finance by JBIC and the emission reductions (ERs) being purchased by Japan Carbon Finance Ltd. "We understand and appreciate India's leading position in CDM and we are happy to be associated with TERI for its significant contribution to facilitate CDM so far," said Hiromu Tanaka, president, Japan Carbon Finance Ltd., "This Facility will assist local developers to reduce some of the up-front costs of WM project development", noted Dr. R.K. Pachauri, director-general of TERI.

Call for PINs: "A call for PINs will be made in March 4, 2005, under the first phase. PINs received until March 17, 2005 will be evaluated. The second phase of evaluation of projects will be carried out for projects received until April 7, 2005. Further information on the subsequent evaluation phases will be made available in the TERI website. <http://www.teriin.org/cdm>)

Contacts: 1, Japan: Mr Shin Oya, Deal Manager, Carbon Finance Department, Japan Carbon Finance, Ltd. Tel: 81-3-5212-8878; Fax: 81-3-5212-8886; E-mail s-oya@jcarbon.co.jp. 2, India: N Yuvaraj Dinesh Babu, Area Convenor & Fellow, Centre for Global Environment Research, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) Darbari Seth block, Habitat Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003, India; Tel: +91 11 2468 2100 / 2468 2111; Extn:2305; Fax :+91 11 2468 2144; Mob: 9811392263; Email: ydbabu@teri.res.in

Japan Ministry aims to advance energy efficiency and renewable energies in developing countries via CDM

Future CDM Project is the initiative by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan, and is aiming to advance energy efficiency and renewable energies in developing countries through CDM (Clean Development Mechanisms). This project was launched in 2004, and now it is in the second phase. Takahiro Ueno, researcher, Socio-economic Research Center, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, said "In this phase, we focus on development of methodologies and established five working groups on Consolidated Energy Conservation Methodology; Transportation; Common Baseline emission rates; Bundling Approach; and ESCO." These working groups will develop methodologies under the guidance of "Future CDM Committee" consisting of the Working Group leaders and government representatives of major investment/host countries (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, India, Japan, Netherlands).

Reference: Takahiro Ueno, Researcher, Socio-economic Research Center, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI), 11 June 2005. Contact: the secretariat, ph: +81 3 3201 6601, fax: +81 3 3287 2805, email: cdmfuture@meti.go.jp

Peru wants CDM in post-2012 regime, but wonders if targets link to benchmarking would leave surplus ERs to sell

Maria Paz Cigaran, National Environmental Council of Peru, said non-Annex I countries need incentive to reduce their emissions, and encouraged the incorporation of the CDM in the post-2012 regime. She acknowledged that sector-based approaches address competitiveness concerns, but indicated the need for new regulation and capacity building in developing countries. She also questioned whether targets linked to benchmarking would leave developing countries with surplus missions reductions to sell.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate change, 20 May 2005. Contact: Maria Paz Cigaran, mpcigaran@conam.gob.pe

French Interministerial Task-Force beyond 2012: binding targets, flexibility, compliance, extended emissions trading

Paul Watkinson, French Interministerial Task-Force on Climate Change, said different options, such as sector-based approaches, should be assessed in light of the

Seminar of Governmental Experts. He underlined the need to consider incentives for participation in the post-2012 framework, and highlighted bottom up approaches as potential means for involving developing countries. He questioned whether the sector-based proposal contained sufficient incentives for developing countries to reach the “first wedge.”

Questions “one size fits all”: He noted it was including binding targets, flexibility and compliance, but said it is time to move beyond the “one size fits all” burden-sharing approach. Extended emissions trading participants discussed ways for defining emissions trading sectors, noting that these may be different from traditional economic sectors. They considered the possibility of EU-type emissions trading systems in other countries, including in developing countries.

Reference: International Institute for Sustainable Development, Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005. Contact: Paul Watkinson, paul.watkinson@ecologie.gouv.fr

Beyond Kyoto 2012: German idea of equal per capita limit with Global Climate Certificate System set to 2.6C temp rise

Gerhard Spilok, Ministry for the Environment of the State of Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany, noted the Global Climate Certificate System (GCCS) as

a possible alternative. Lutz Wicke, European School of Management, stated that a 550ppm concentration level requires the GCCS to cap global annual emissions to 30 billion tons from 2013 onwards. The EU's 2C target would require a lower cap than the current GCCS proposal.

How the GCCS would work: He said the GCCS was based on immediate equal per capita distribution allocated to national governments under strict rules. Risk of

Desctruction of economies: He said the allocation corresponds to the estimated emissions in 2015 but that it necessitates corrections to avoid destroying industrialised countries' economies. Christoph Bohringer, Centre for European Economic Research, noted that an integrated assessment of long-term emissions abatement strategies shows that the GCCS is economically efficient, and leads to lower carbon concentrations than other scenarios and to an approximate temperature rise of 2.6C.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Issue #6, 26 May 2005. More information: <http://www.baden-wuttemberg.de> Contact: Gerhard Spilok gerhard.spilok@uvm.bel.de; Hans-Jochen Luhmann j.luhmann@wupperinst.org; Jorg Durr-Pucher duerr-pucher@duh.de; Lutz Wicke prof.wicke@gmx.de; Christoph Bohringer boehringer@zew.de

China says it won't accept link between public domain technologies/property rights

Co-chairs Liptow and Agyemang-Bonsu introduced their compilation of submissions for draft conclusions and terms of reference for the EGTT (Expert Groupon Technology Transfer), which was welcomed by parties as a good basis for negotiations.

Lack of inovative financing: Japan and Canada noted the absence of innovative financing. Malaysia, for the G-77/China, noted the lack of reference to technologies listings. Delegates then began negotiating on proposed text paragraph-by-paragraph.

Focus on publicly-owned technologies: Discussions focused on technology needs assessments and on publicly-owned technologies. Debate centered on what "publicly-owned" and "public-domain" technologies actually mean, and the links to intellectual property rights.

China says no to linkage: The G-77/China said it is interested in technologies that can be released to the public domain, and China stated that it would not accept any linkage between public domain technologies and property rights. The co-chairs would prepare a revised text and consult informally.

Reference: 22nd sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB-22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 23 May 2005.

UN Subsidiary Bodies debate use of CDM credits for sale of rights and technology transfer

The following is a summary of "Climate friendly technologies: forging alliance between the governments, industry and finance sector," presented by the International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer. The session started when Elmer Holt, US Department of Energy, stated that the involvement of the private sector was essential for meaningful and lasting technology transfer.

Chinese, Japanese steel example: Toshiyuki Sakamoto, Climate Technology Institute Executive Committee, presented on the cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese steel industries, highlighting the Coke Dry Quenching project. He stressed that technology transfer and diffusion involve the collaboration of all parties and specified that a sectoral focus should be employed to identify technology needs and energy saving opportunities. He underscored that the CDM should be utilized more as an incentive to facilitate technology transfer.

Call for market-oriented conservation law: Holger Liptow, German Development Cooperation (GTZ), emphasized the importance of a market-oriented energy conservation law, supported by high energy tariffs for industry and commerce. Commenting on an Indian case study on energy cooperation for energy efficiency and greenhouse gas

mitigation, he highlighted that most of the measures taken had been "run of the mill" ones.

Public-private partnerships: Yap Kok Seng, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, highlighted how public-private partnerships may provide a means to address the financial sector's perception of the risks in investing in developing countries and encourage investments for technology transfer.

Improved efficiency needed in China: Ji zou, Renmin University of China, stressed the potential for improving energy efficiency in China. He underscored the need to involve human resources and establish appropriate institutions and policies to promote technology transfer.

Local circumstances considered: Xuedo Lu, Ministry of Science and Technology of China, stressed the need to take into account the location of the producer, and to adapt to local circumstances to ensure the success of technology transfer projects.

Need to attract efficiency projects: In the discussion, one participant highlighted that the CDM process may have to be modified in order to attract more energy efficiency projects. Liptow indicated that around 5 per cent of CDM projects deal with energy efficiency. Sakamoto underscored that the CDM should enhance energy efficiency, but that the CDM procedures need to be streamlined. Zou stressed that the CDM is not the only vehicle for technology transfer.

Reference: International Institute for Sustainable Development, Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 20 May 2005. **Contact:** Elmer Holt: elmer.holt@hq.doe.gov Toshiyuki Sakamoto: sakamoto-toshiyuki@meti.go.jp Holger Liptow: holger.liptow@gtz.de Yap Kok Seng: yks@kjc.gov.my Ji Zou: zouji@ruc.edu.cn Xuedo Lu: lvx@mail.most.gov.cn

Subsidiary Bodies of UNFCCC draft conclusions reached on technology transfer or CO₂ dump technologies

At the 22nd sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Subsidiary Body for implementation (SBI) chair Thomas Becker (Denmark) opened the meeting on the Thursday evening, indicating that he wanted to conclude agreement on all outstanding issues.

Technology transfer: After lengthy negotiations throughout the day and into the evening, delegates reached agreement on the terms of reference for the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and on draft conclusions. Agreement on the EGTT terms of reference was reached at midday, after differences over long-term strategies and review of progress were resolved.

Discussions proceed by paragraph: Paragraph-by-paragraph discussions

continued throughout the day over draft conclusions, on paragraphs referencing adaptation technology, technologies to be addressed by EGTT and technology needs assessments, joint research, and public domain and publicly owned technologies.

Final obstacle overcome: The last obstacle to agreement, a reference to Decision 4/CP.4 paragraph 7(b) (publicly-owned environmentally sound technologies), was finally resolved in the evening. A contact group was convened to formalize agreements, which were forwarded to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) for consideration.

Reference: 22nd sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 27 May 2005.

UNFCCC cash shortage blamed on nations' reluctance to allow other agencies collaboration

Harald Dovland (Norway) convened the first meeting of a contact group on the internal review of the activities of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, according to a report on the 22nd session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies.

More funding needed: Conference of the Parties secretary Richard Kinley provided a summary of the Secretariat's report (FCCC/

SBI/2005/6). On the need for predictable funding for operation and maintenance of information systems, Kinley acknowledged US contributions to the Supplementary Fund but explained the need for funding beyond the development phase. He also explained the Secretariat's efforts to streamline fund raising and communication across business areas.

Reluctance to collaboration: Responding to a question from Japan, Kinley recalled some reluctance by Parties to permit the Secretariat to collaborate with other agencies. The European Union (EU) supported the view that there was scope for productive relationships between the Secretariat and other agencies.

Tough budget questions asked: Chair Dovland circulated draft conclusions for the Subsidiary Body for implementation and the 11th Conference of the Parties. Delegates asked substantive questions about the proposed budget, and informally in the afternoon to discuss draft SBI and COP/ Meeting of the Parties (MOP) 1 decisions from the chair.

Exchange rate fluctuations: Much of the discussion focused on how to insulate the Secretariat's budget from the impacts of exchange rate fluctuations, with the EU and others – opposed by the US – supporting fixing the budget in Euros.

Reference: 22nd Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB-22) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 23 May 2005.

IPIECA launches CDM Navigator to guide businesses through the complex CDM project approval process

The International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) has launched its CDM Navigator - a web-based portal to project development guidance and project type specific information. To access the Navigator, go to the Climate Change area of the IPIECA website (<http://www.ipieca.org>) and click on "CDM Navigator" in the drop down menu.

Certified Emission Reductions: Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board for verified emission reductions from approved and registered CDM projects could be used by companies to fulfil their emission reduction or limitation obligations according to national legislation, or could be sold on a market. CERs are also eligible commodities in the EU emission trading system.

Complex approval process: The rules for the CDM approval process are anchored in the Marrakech Accords approved by Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change. The approval of projects is based on the principles of case law. The process is highly complex, however, and is evolving quickly. This presents a significant hurdle to the development of CDM projects by business.

Website to provide guidance: The purpose of this website is to provide guidance for companies, in particular within the petroleum sector, considering submitting emission reduction projects for approval as CDM projects. The CDM Navigator provides a simple and useful portal to up-to-date guidance on the approval processes of the CDM as well as information of specific relevance to the development of oil and gas sector emission reduction projects.

Reference: Petroleum Industry GHG Reporting Guideline, 8 June 2005. Contact: Tim Stileman, Project Manager. Phone: +44 (0)20 7633 2378. Fax: +44 (0)20 7633 2389. Website: <http://www.ipieca.org> Erisk Net, 16/6/2005

IEA argues case for CDM credits for technology transfer through patent acquisitions, involvement of devt banks

Martina Bosi, International Energy Agency (IEA), explained that the study "Exploring Options for Sectoral Crediting Mechanisms (SCMs)" focuses on three options: sectoral policies; rate-based sectoral baselines; and fixed sectoral limits.

SCMs need baselines and reliable data: She said all SCMs need baselines and reliable data. She stated that the extent of environmental benefits would depend on the design of the mechanism.

Future international cooperation: Cedric Philibert, IEA, outlined future international cooperation on emissions reductions including quantitative and non-quantitative approaches, indicating that they could involve:

- fixed binding targets;
- dynamic binding targets with price caps;
- technology agreements; and
- carbon taxes.

Technology transfer occurred: In considering international energy technology collaboration, he highlighted clean coal technologies in China where technology transfer has occurred through, inter alia, patent acquisitions and the involvement of development banks.

Reference: Contact: Jane Ellis, email: jane.ellis@oecd.org website: <http://www.oecd.org>

European companies: strong incentive to use credits from JI and CDM for EU ETS rules

Jurgen Salay, European Commission, presented on the EU ETS and the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and indicated that the EC and its members can participate in the Kyoto mechanism to achieve their reduction targets.

Use JI or CDM credits for compliance: He also specified that European companies may

use JI or CDM credits for compliance with the EU ETS. Noting that thousands of companies are covered by the trading scheme, he said it has given them a strong incentive to use credits from JI and CDM. He said the GIS would provide a way for buyers to show they are supporting sustainable development in host countries.

Discussion: Panelists discussed, inter alia, baselines for JI projects under the EU ETS, and capacity building in Bulgaria and Romania.

Reference: *Twenty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 26 May 2005. More information: <http://www2.moew.government.bg>; <http://www.climatefocus.com> ; <http://europa.eu.int>
Contacts: Vlad Trusca vlad@mappm.ro; Charlotte Streck c.streck@climtefocus.com; Daniela Stoytcheva dstoytcheva@moew.government.bg

CDM Executive Board plan to revise validation procedure to make project design documents public, faster

The CDM Executive Board in June agreed to “make project design documents public so that the process becomes more time efficient. The idle time of requests is reduced by 7 to 9 days”.

It was agreed:

- procedures on public availability of the CDM project design document (PDD) and for receiving comments as referred to in

paras 40 (b) and (c) of the CDM modalities and procedures can be viewed in the reference section for procedures of the UNFCCC CDM web site at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Procedures>;

- to adopt a procedure that enables DOEs (Designated Operational Entities) to requests issuance of CERs (Certified Emissions Reduction). The DOE interface on the UNFCCC WM web site to submit such requests for issuance is being finalised. The procedure is called Procedures relating to verification report and certification report/request for issuance of CERs, and can be viewed in the reference section for procedures of the UNFCCC CDM web site at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Procedures> ;
- to accredit and provisionally designate Bet Norske Veritas Certification (DNV Cert) for sector-specific validation in sectoral scope 15- Agriculture. The list of all eight DOEs, indicating the sectoral scope(s) for which they are accredited, is available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE> ;
- to revise the review conclusions of the BE 19 regarding “La Esperanza Hydroelectric Project (0009)”. (Annex 11 of the EB19 report) and “Graneros Plant Fuel Switching Project (0024)”. (Annex 12 of the EB19 report) – more detail: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/Meetings>; and
- to correct the link to the sectoral scope of AM0022. The correct sectoral scope to

which the methodology is linked is 13 and not 10. <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/Pamethodologies/approved.html>

Reference: UNFCCC CM NEWS cdm-info@unfccc.int, 9 June 2005. Erisk Net, 16/6/2005

CDM Executive Board faces heated questioning as pressure rises to earn credits and release them for sale

At the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, responding to several questions regarding the timing of approval letters, Sushma Gera, Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board (CDM EB), noted that the EB’s approach has evolved through responding to cases and that the EB is now consolidating timing information on its website. Jose Miguez, CDM EB, added that the Marrakesh Accords do not stipulate rules for timing.

Additionality criteria: A number of participants raised questions regarding the additionality criteria. Gera and Miguez noted that the EB has provided guidance on the definition and use of additionality. They said proponents may choose which methodology to use or suggest a new one, and underlined that the additionality tool is not mandatory.

CDM registry timing: On the CDM registry, Gera explained that there are two phases to its

creation – that the first phase was presented at COP-10 and that work continues on the second phase. On the issue of EB funding, Gera noted that the EB is not yet self-financed and that it is still dependent on voluntary contributions. She noted that over time, income will be generated and that some funding will be provided through the Kyoto Protocol budget.

Work plan for CDM board: Responding to a question on assessing the EB-S performance, Gera noted that the EB is keeping figures on its activities and developing a work plan based on a self-assessment of its progress and future workload. She noted that these issues will be covered in reports to the COP (Conference of the Parties).

New method on methodologies? On the timing of the EB's work, Gera indicated that the EB is considering streamlining processes for dealing with methodologies and the consolidation of those sectors that have not yet been addressed. John Shaibu Kilani, CDM EB, expressed hope that projects will start to flow through the registration process.

DNA role defined: On Designated National Authorities (DNAs), Rajesh Kumar Sethi, CDM EB, underscored that their role is specified in the Marrakesh Accords. Xuedu Lu, CDM EB, noted that the role of DNAs in developed and developing countries may differ.

Eight DOEs accredited: On the issue of accreditation of Designated Operational Entities (DOEs), Kilani noted that the eight

DOEs that have already been accredited cover all of the original 13 project “scopes” identified. He underlined that the need to speed up the DOE accreditation process must be balanced against the importance of “learning by doing.”

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005. **Contact:** Sushma Gera, email: sushma.gera@international.gc.ca

Main CO₂-e polluters: paper; electricity; petro/chemicals pulp and refining; iron and steel; non-metallic minerals

Jack Schmidt, Center for Clean Air Policy, highlighted that many options for a future climate framework were developing outside the formal negotiations, including within the Future Actions Dialogue.

Sector-based approach mooted: He suggested that sector-based approaches to reduce emissions may prove: “politically and administratively easier, but less cost-efficient than economy-wide approaches, and might exclude nationally important sectors”. Outlining different sector-based proposals, he focused on the “no lose” target for certain sectors in developing countries, with emissions reductions beyond the voluntary target being tradable.

Ten target sectors: He listed ten sectors within which a significant proportion of non-

Annex I emissions are covered, including: electricity; chemicals and petrochemicals; paper; pulp and refining; iron and steel; and non-metallic minerals.

Based on best available technology: He explained that the “no lose” target could be negotiated starting from a benchmark based on best available technology. He said developed countries could apply an economy-wide approach, but use sectoral benchmarks to inform their targets.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005. **Contact:** Jake Schmidt jschmidt@ccap.org

India plans substantial GHG reductions, but faces financial investment limits

The following is a summary of the session titled “Energy, environment, development: Perspectives from India”, presented by India.

Legislation supports efficiency: Surya Sethi, Indian Planning Commission, described the energy consumption and legislative framework of India, which supports higher energy efficiency, conservation, and cleaner fuels. He listed India's energy-related goals, noting that they are in line with the millennium development goals and climate change concerns. He detailed specific energy initiatives such as improving the quality of

transportation fuels, increasing the use of public transport, and building the Delhi metro.

Limitations in financial investment: Ritu Mathur, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), described the results of various energy scenarios in India. She explained that the government is planning substantial emissions reductions but that limitations exist regarding financial investment.

Discussion of Annex 1 GHG: Subodh Sharma, Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests, indicated that Annex 1 parties' National Communications show an aggregate increase in greenhouse gas emissions, while countries with economies in transition are showing a decrease. He stressed that the UNFCCC calls for a return to 1990 levels of emissions for Annex 1 countries.

Call for new guidelines: Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, TERI, explained how National Communications reporting of financial contributions and technology transfer by Annex 1 countries do not provide an accurate picture of how these countries are fulfilling their obligations under the convention. He called for the adoption of new guidelines for National Communications that specifically cover financial and technology transfer aspects.

Reference: International Institute for Sustainable Development, *Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005*. Contact: Surya Sethi: spsethi@yojana.nic.in Ritu Mathur: ritum@teri.res.in Subodh Sharma: subodh14@yahoo.com Chandrashekhar Dasgupta: dasgupta@teri.res.in

Carbon emission mitigation strategies would result in a decrease in India's GDP and (unknown) increase in poverty

Preety Bhandari, TERI, noted that achieving sustainable consumption patterns was a high priority of Agenda 21 and that levels and choices of energy vary regionally. She described the indicators used in a study carried out by her organization on lifestyles in India and indicated that developing countries tend to generate less waste and recycle more. She explained that there is considerable use of public transport in India, but that the core question is how to influence individual activities and choices towards a more sustainable pattern.

Economic impact: Chandra Kiran, Integrated Research and Action for Development, presented a study on the economic impact of carbon emission constraints in India. He said the results of the study showed that carbon emission mitigation strategies would result in:

- a decrease in India's GDP; and
- an increase in poverty.

Reference: *Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005*. Contact: Preety Bhandari, email: prettyb@teri.res.in, Chandra Kiran, email: bkckiran@yahoo.com

World Bank proposes shift in disaster reduction from humanitarian relief efforts to extreme weather management

Frank Sperling, World Bank, presented a paper on disaster risk management in a changing climate, prepared for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in January 2005. He said practitioners need guidance on dealing with extreme weather events including early warning systems, as changes in magnitude and frequency of climatic extremes increased exposure to hydro-meteorological hazards.

Planning principles: For planning, he:

- stressed the shift in disaster reduction management (DRM) from humanitarian relief efforts to risk management, as well as the recognition that adaptation necessarily complements measures taken for climate change mitigation;
- said despite their different timeframes and policy frameworks, the DRM and climate change agendas are converging. Among the challenges to collaboration, he mentioned:
- flexible approaches to DRM; short-term thinking; and information collection and dissemination. Sperling called for building on the momentum generated by the recent adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action to foster linkages between DRM and

climate change efforts, ensuring consistency of approaches, and promoting information sharing.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on the Climate change, 20 May 2005.

Chinese State Forestry Admin use CCB Standards to guide development of new CDM forestry projects in provinces

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Project Design Standards (CCB Standards) were launched at the Carbon Expo recently by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). The CCBA is a global alliance of leading NGOs, research institutions and companies.

To evaluate carbon mitigation projects: The CCB Standards evaluate land-based carbon mitigation projects in the early stages of development, and foster the integration of best-practice and multiple-benefit approaches into project design.

CCB Standards advantages: The CCB Standards “Identify projects that simultaneously address climate change, support local communities and conserve biodiversity; promote excellence and innovation in project design; and can help mitigate risk for investors and increase funding opportunities for project developers”.

China to use CCB Standards: The Chinese State Forestry Administration just announced that it would use the CCB Standards to guide the development of new CDM forestry projects in the Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces.

For more information or to download a copy of the Standards, visit: <http://www.climate-standards.org>

Japan not to introduce a cap and trade system: may consider this option in the future

Toshiyuki Sakamoto, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan, explained that whilst Japan has decided not to introduce a cap and trade system, it may consider this option in the future.

Ongoing issues: He said ongoing issues relating to a cap and trade system include the administrative costs of such a scheme and the government's general policy of deregulation.

To consider principles of complementarity: He suggested that in planning for the future of the international carbon market, the principles of complementarity contained in the Kyoto Protocol and Marrakesh Accords should be considered.

Reference: Twenty-second sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 26 May 2005. **Contact:** Artur Runge-Metzger artur.runge-metzger@cec.eu.int ; Matt Jones matt.jones@ec.gc.ca ; Nick Campbell nick.campbell@arkemagroup.com ; Murray Ward murray.ward@paradise.net.nz ; Toshiyuki Sakamoto sakamoto-toshiyuki@meti.go.jp

International Emissions Trading Association: to seek “common currency and verification” under EU ETS

Edwin Aalders, International Emissions Trading Association, considered possibilities for “common currency and verification” under the EU ETS and other emissions trading programmes.

Many problems within EU ETS: He highlighted problems within the EU ETS, such as:

- individual verification and auditor requirements;
- lack of clarity of the verification statement requirements; and
- general stakeholder uncertainty regarding obligations.

He suggested that benchmarking emissions trading programmes could improve linkages and access between emissions trading schemes.

Discussion: Participants raised issues related to:

- double counting for direct and indirect emissions;
- harmonisation of software tools for inventory development and accounting;
- the possibility of verifying the EU's 12,000 installations;
- continuous measurement of the MRG; and
- verifiers' accreditation.

16 June 2005

Product	Curr.	Best buyer	Best seller	Last traded	1000 EUA traded	Change	Highest traded	Lowest traded	Closing price	Open Interest
Forward										
EUADEC-05	EUR	20.20	20.40	20.20	110	0.45	20.50	20.00	20.20	3871000
EUADEC-06	EUR	20.30	20.50	20.40	15	0.45	20.45	20.40	20.40	1111000
EUADEC-07	EUR	20.45	20.75	-	0	-	-	-	20.60	232000
Sum 1000 EUA traded					125					

17 June 2005

Product	Curr.	Best buyer	Best seller	Last traded	1000 EUA traded	Change	Highest traded	Lowest traded	Closing price	Open Interest
Forward										
EUADEC-05	EUR	20.95	21.10	21.00	40	0.80	21.00	20.55	21.00	3926000
EUADEC-06	EUR	21.05	21.15	20.86	10	0.46	20.86	20.86	21.10	1156000
EUADEC-07	EUR	21.08	21.28	-	0	-	-	-	21.16	232000
Sum 1000 EUA traded					50					

20 June 2005

Product	Curr.	Best buyer	Best seller	Last traded	1000 EUA traded	Change	Highest traded	Lowest traded	Closing price	Open Interest
Forward										
EUADEC-05	EUR	-	22.60	22.50	115	1.50	22.70	22.00	22.60	3936000
EUADEC-06	EUR	22.60	22.85	22.35	40	1.25	22.35	22.30	22.78	1156000
EUADEC-07	EUR	22.80	23.00	-	0	-	-	-	22.93	252000
Sum 1000 EUA traded					155					

21 June 2005

Product	Curr.	Best buyer	Best seller	Last traded	1000 EUA traded	Change	Highest traded	Lowest traded	Closing price	Open Interest
Forward										
EUADEC-05	EUR	22.60	22.85	22.70	55	0.10	23.00	22.70	22.70	4021000
EUADEC-06	EUR	22.75	22.95	-	0	-	-	-	22.85	1186000
EUADEC-07	EUR	22.85	23.15	-	0	-	-	-	23.00	252000
Sum 1000 EUA traded					55					

global green tenders and events

Tenders

INT: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources - Removal of Demolition Materials from the Former Clinton Creek Mine Site Yukon, 2005. Contact: Contract Services, Department of Highways and Public Works, Second Floor, 4141-4th Avenue, PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6, ph: +1 867 667 5385. *Closing: 13 July 2005*

INT: Department of Environment (Canada) - Processing of Yukon Tires 2005. Contact: Contract Services, Department of Highways and Public Works, Second Floor, 4141-4th Avenue, PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6, ph: +1 867 667 5385. *Closing: 28 June 2005*

INT: Environment and Sustainable Development in Central Asia and Russia - Investment and Construction of A Pilot 5MW Wind Farm (Kazakhstan). Contact: Michail Fillonov, email: neitun@yandex.ru *Closing: 15 August 2005*

INT: European Commission - Specific Targeted Research Projects and Coordination Actions for Mediterranean Partner Countries. No: FP6-2004-INCO-MPC-3. These projects are for Mediterranean Partner Countries of the EU, Areas covered: environment, renewable energy, health. Contact: European Commission, email: inco@cec.eu.int website: www.cordis.lu *Closing: 13 September 2005*

INT: European Environment Agency - DK-Copenhagen: Multiannual Programme for Scientific and Technical Assistance in the Field of Information on the Environment. No: EEA/RNC/004/2002. Contact: European Environment Agency, Jan-Erik Petersen, Kongens Nytorv 6, DK-1050 Copenhagen, ph: +45 3 3367100, fax: +45 3 3367293, website: www.eea.eu.int *Closing: 17 December 2005*

INT: Ordnance Factory Board (India) – Combined Environmental Test Facility for Vibration, Temperature & Humidity Simulation as

per Specn. No.KF/IGMDP/34NC00-01/QAPR-2. Contact: AK Gupta, ph: +91 020 25810554, email: afk@pn2.vsnl.net.in *Closing: 30 June 2005*

INT: The Central and Eastern Europe Business Information Centre - INA Environmental Rehabilitation Project. No: 5525. Contact: INA - Industrija nafte d.d, V. Holjevca 10, 10000 Zagreb, Republic of Croatia, Mr. Vlado Bilusic, C/o Project Implementation Unit, Lovinciceva b.b., ph: +385 1 2381 357, fax: +385 1 2381 370. *Closing: 2 February 2006*

INT: The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland – Mid-Term Review of the Centre for Sustainable Development in Chimoio, Mozambique. Contact: Department of Africa and Middle East, Mannerheiminaukio 1A, 6th Floor, email: etunimi.sukunimi@formin.fi website: www.global.finland.fi/english/procurement/ken_electri/itt_ken_ruralelectr.pdf *Closing: 11 July 2005*

INT: Waitakere City Council (New Zealand) – Environmental Weed Collection. No: PK05009A. The scope of work includes delivery of 9m3 weed bins to various locations throughout Waitakere City for the disposal of environmental weeds, collection of bins 14 days later and disposal of weeds at WCC Transfer Station. Contact: City Services Offices, First Floor, 131 Lincoln Road, Henderson, Waitakere City, New Zealand, ph: + 64 (09) 836 8000 (Attn: Theresa Pearce), email: info@waitakere.govt.nz *Closing: 28 June 2005*

Public Notice

INT: Scottish Environmental Protection Agency - Environmental Risk Assessment Manual. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency is required to direct resources to where they are most needed and where they will be most effective in meeting its environmental objectives. SEPA has adopted a risk-based assessment methodology to determine inspection frequencies for licences, authorisations and

consents (where inspection is needed). The Environmental Risk Assessment Handbook consists of methodologies and guidelines that shall be used to determine inspection frequencies for: 1) Waste sites; 2) LAPC, IPC and PPC sites; 3) COPA consented discharges to surface waters; 4) COMAH sites; and 5) RSA Band C inspections. The individual methodologies are described in the manual. SEPA is currently developing and reviewing these methodologies and where no detail appears under a heading, this means the final version is still being worked on and will be published once available. Public comments are invited. Contact: Audrey Terry, SEPA, Greyhope House, Greyhope Road, Torry, Aberdeen, AB11 9RD, ph: +44 01224 248338, fax: +44 01224 248591, website: www.sepa.org.uk *Closing: 25 July 2005*

Employment

INT: Allen and York - Air Quality Consultant. No: EE/G/13753. To manage and provide technical input to a broad range of air quality projects. Projects include work related to PPC, EIA, local air quality management, air quality and health research, odour assessments and air quality monitoring. Should have a relevant degree, and must have at least two years experience, including the use of dispersion modelling software such as ADMS or AERMOD. Contact: Allen and York, email: info@allen-york.com website: <http://www.allen-york.com> *Closing: 25 August 2005*

INT: Allen and York - Waste Management Engineer/Associate. No: EE/S/13719. Should have extensive experience in waste management, including Municipal Biological Treatment, composters, digesters and energy from waste. Contact: Allen and York, email: info@allen-york.com website: <http://www.allen-york.com> *Closing: 25 August 2005*

INT: Astrocamp - Seasonal Instructors. Should have BS/BA in the science, preferably physical sciences and First Aid and CPR Certification. Contact: Matthew Smith, PO Box 3399, Idyllwild CA 92549-3399, email: msmith@guidediscoveries.org *Closing: 30 June 2005*

INT: Columbus McKinnon - Senior Design Engineer. To develop the design and/or revision of size reduction machines such as shredders, granulators and/or hammer mills and ancillary equipment. Prepare Engineering specifications, develop strong customer relations, solve technical problems and review special applications. Should have BS in Mechanical Engineering from accredited College or University with a minimum of 10 years mechanical design experience with emphasis on heavy-duty size reduction equipment such as shredders, granulators and/or hammer mills. Contact: Columbus McKinnon, ph: +1 941 755 2621, email: Margaret.Beaulieu@cmworks.com website: www.cmshredders.com *Closing: 10 August 2005*

INT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa) – Assistant Directors: Waste Information Systems x 2. No: AP110/2005. To develop of waste information system, waste information systems reporting guidelines and protocols, development and maintenance of an internet portal for waste information in South Africa and oversee pilot projects during the initial phase of development and implementation of the waste information system, input to the development of training material and implementation of training and capacity building programmes in provinces. Should have a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Sciences or Natural Sciences or equivalent with appropriate experience in the waste management field and sound understanding of waste practices in South Africa, e.g. landfilling, treatment and recycling and a good knowledge of relevant waste and environmental management legislation and policies. Contact: Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag x 447, Pretoria, 0001, ph: +27 012 310 3833 (Attn: Obed Baloyi), website: www.environment.gov.za *Closing: 4 July 2005*

INT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa) - Assistant Director: Waste Minimisation and Recycling. No: AP116/2005. To drive the department's responsibilities with regard to the implementation of the National Waste Management Strategy initiatives; develop strategies to deal with waste recycling; establish a national waste reduction programme; monitoring and enforce national policies, guidelines and legislation pertaining to waste minimisation and

recycling and participate in local, provincial, national as well as regional initiatives aimed at waste minimisation and recycling in South Africa. Should have an appropriate Bachelors degree in Engineering, Environmental, Natural or Economic Sciences or equivalent qualification; a appropriate experience in a management position and a postgraduate qualification in Natural Sciences, Environmental Law or Environmental Management. Contact: A.T.L Mohapi, ph: +27 012 310 3861, website: www.environment.gov.za *Closing: 11 July 2005*

INT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa) – Chief Director: Regulatory Services. No: AP108/2005. To administer and process all departmental pollution and waste related authorizations; enforce compliance with authorization and initiate legal proceedings in respect of pollution and waste offences and investigate emergency incidents and possible cases of non-compliance notices, directives and court rulings. Should have an appropriate B-degree in Natural Sciences, engineering or equivalent qualification plus proven management experience in the following areas, project management skills, negotiations, interpersonal and communication skills, ability to monitor and control budget for the Chief Directorate plus good knowledge of Public Finance Management Act. Contact: Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag x 447, Pretoria, 0001, ph: +27 012 310 3666 (Attn: J Yawitch), website: www.environment.gov.za *Closing: 27 June 2005*

INT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa) - Deputy Director Legal Researcher. No: AP122/2005. To Conduct and coordinate legal research and development activities for the purposes of pollution and waste enforcement related matters. Conduct and coordinate research activities with other stakeholders e.g. (Scorpions, NIA, and Law Enforcement Agencies). Should have good understanding of Environmental policies, legislation, international instruments and Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, constitutional law and administrative law and LLB degree or relevant/ equivalent qualification. Contact: Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag x 447, Pretoria 0001,

ph: +27 012 310 3583 (Attn: M Fourie), website: www.environment.gov.za *Closing: 11 July 2005*

INT: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa) – Officer Manager. No: AP112/2005. To coordinate branch business plan. Perform all secretarial functions at management meetings; coordinate Parliamentary question and draft replies; manage the efficient flow of documents and correspondence into, and out of the office and interact and liaising with senior management and clients including the exchange of basic information regarding departmental policies/strategies. Should have a three year post matric qualification and/or practical experience related to the duties. Contact: Director-General, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag x 447, Pretoria, 0001, ph: +27 021 402 3432 (Attn: SM Mathunyane), website: www.environment.gov.za *Closing: 4 July 2005*

INT: Eden Recruitment - Environmental Engineer Waste. No: ee/2719. To undertake projects in the regeneration of brownfield land for residential, industrial and commercial developers, landfill construction and other waste management facilities. Should have a minimum of 3 years experience within one or more of the following areas: general civil engineering works (drainage, highways, and earthworks), landfill design including construction quality assurance, landfill restoration, waste management infrastructure and contaminated land redevelopment. Contact: Ettrick Riverside, Eden Recruitment Ltd, Dunsdale Road, Selkirk, TD7 5EB, ph: +44 0870 787 7630, fax: +44 0870 787 7631, email: paul@edenrecruitment.com website: <http://www.edenrecruitment.co.uk> *Closing: 27 July 2005*

INT: Eden Recruitment - Waste Management Specialist Senior Consultant. No: ee/2762. Responsible for managing and providing support to the waste logistics, policy and strategy work undertaken with local authorities, waste contractors and central government/agencies. Should have a BSc in Engineering or Environmental Technology or Waste or a MSc in Environmental Management, a minimum of 3 years experience in waste planning and recycling within a local authority, consultancy, waste contracting or similar and will have a clear understanding of the dynamics of the waste sector. Contact: Ettrick

Riverside, Eden Recruitment Ltd, Dunsdale Road, Selkirk, TD7 5EB, ph: +44 0870 787 7630, fax: +44 0870 787 7631, email: paul@edenrecruitment.com website: http://www.edenrecruitment.co.uk *Closing: 26 August 2005*

INT: ENSR - Senior Project Manager. No: ee/W05063. To conduct technical and regulatory analyses for PSD and Title V projects and manage air permitting and air modeling projects. Should have B.S. in Environmental Engineering with emphasis in air quality 6-10 years total experience. Contact: ENSR, email: hrwest@ensr.com website: http://www.ensr.com *Closing: 17 August 2005*

INT: Environmental Expert (UK) - Climate Change Principal/ Senior Climate. No: ee/2733. Should be educated to degree level and be well connected within this area. Contact: Ettick Riverside, Eden Recruitment Ltd, Dunsdale Road, Selkirk, TD7 5EB, ph: +44 870 787 7630, fax: +44 870 787 7631, email: paul@edenrecruitment.com website: www.edenrecruitment.co.uk *Closing: 11 August 2005*

INT: Environmental Expert (UK) - Emissions Monitoring Consultant. No: ee/44542. Responsible for preparation and maintenance of sampling equipment, the production of reports and quotations, use of computer spreadsheets, word processing and quality assurance activities for UKAS. Should have 1 to 3 year's experience, including particulate emissions to BS EN 13284 and at least one other area of emission or internal monitoring work. Contact: Environmental Expert, email: fleet@indexenvironmental.co.uk website: www.environmental-expert.com *Closing: 29 July 2005*

INT: Environmental Expert (UK) - Environmental Engineer Waste. No: ee/2719. To undertake projects in the regeneration of brownfield land for residential, industrial and commercial developers, landfill construction and other waste management facilities. Should have a minimum of 3 years experience within one or more of the following areas: general civil engineering works (drainage, highways, and earthworks), landfill design including construction quality assurance, landfill restoration, waste management infrastructure and

contaminated land redevelopment. Contact: Ettick Riverside, Eden Recruitment Ltd, Dunsdale Road, Selkirk, TD7 5EB, ph: +44 870 787 7630, fax: +44 870 787 7631, email: paul@edenrecruitment.com website: www.edenrecruitment.co.uk *Closing: 27 July 2005*

INT: Environmental Expert (UK) - Senior/Principal Stack Emission. No: ee/44217. Should have 2-5 years consultancy experience and possess either a Level 1 or Level 2 MCERT certificates. Contact: Index Environmental, email: fleet@indexenvironmental.co.uk *Closing: 11 July 2005*

INT: European Environment Agency – Secretary, Contract Agent (Function Group II). No: EEA/CA/2005/7. Responsible for drafting of correspondence, document registration and filing; administrative support including assistance for the operational and financial management; preparation and assistance in the organisation of meetings; preparation of transparencies and presentation materials and supporting web hosting of documents. Should have experience in working in an international environment and a level of post-secondary education attested by a diploma. Contact: European Environment Agency, email: personnel@eea.eu.int website: www.eea.eu.int *Closing: 30 June 2005*

INT: Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI) – Climate Policy Researcher. The Institute does cutting-edge research on climate policy instruments, analysis and policy consultancy and is actively contributing to the international climate negotiation. Should have masters degree or similar in industrial engineering with strong background in economics, good knowledge in process engineering or energy technologies and interest in political economy, environmental or energy technologies. Contact: Axel Michaelowa, Programme International climate Policy, Hamburg Institute of International Economics, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, 20354 Hamburg, email: a-michaelowa@hwi.org *Closing: 10 July 2005*

INT: Index Environmental - Waste Consultant. No: ee/44455. Should have excellent knowledge of UK and EU waste and resource management policy and legislation, experience in the development of waste strategies (eg preparation of municipal waste management strategies) for local authorities, in undertaking waste audits, preparation

of waste impact assessments for new developments as part of EIA/ES. Contact: Index Environmental, email fleet@indexenvironmental.co.uk *Closing: 29 July 2005*

INT: Scottish Environment Protection Agency - Environmental Protection Officer. No: OPER2053. To provide regulation & enforcement of a range of environmental legislation including controlling pollution of controlled waters, conservation of water resources, emissions to air from prescribed processes, the storage, treatment, transfer & disposal of controlled waste (excluding radioactive waste) and the use of sealed radioactive sources. Contact: Recruitment, SEPA Corporate Office, Erskine Court, The Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TR, email: recruitment@sepa.org.uk website: www.sepa.org.uk *Closing: 1 July 2005*

INT: Scottish Environment Protection Agency - Scientist, Appropriate Operational Office. No: OPEA3450. To undertake scientific survey and analysis of environmental samples; report analytical data and provide advice and information on its environmental significance and participate in investigative studies, assess environmental quality and liaise with internal and external customers. Contact: Recruitment, SEPA Corporate Office, Erskine Court, The Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TR, email: recruitment@sepa.org.uk website: www.sepa.org.uk *Closing: 30 June 2005*

INT: Scottish Environment Protection Agency - Scientist, Dingwall/Riccarton. No: OPEA3536. To undertake scientific survey and analysis of environmental samples; report analytical data and provide advice and information on its environmental significance and participate in investigative studies, assess environmental quality and liaise with internal and external customers. Contact: Recruitment, SEPA Corporate Office, Erskine Court, The Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TR, email: recruitment@sepa.org.uk website: www.sepa.org.uk *Closing: 30 June 2005*

INT: Scottish Environment Protection Agency - Senior Planning Officer. No: OPER2243. To ensure that environmental objectives are integrated into local authority plans and responses to development

control consultations including the coordination of SEPA responses to EIS and SEA consultations. Contact: Recruitment, SEPA Corporate Office, Erskine Court, The Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TR, email: recruitment@sepa.org.uk website: www.sepa.org.uk *Closing: 1 July 2005*

INT: The Climate Group – Program Manager. To address how the Climate Group can most effectively enable its present and future members and others to achieve deeper GHG emissions reductions. Should have significant experience working on climate changes issues in the public and/or private sector and understanding of both clean air/ climate policy frameworks and implementation of GHG emissions reduction programs. Contact: Nicol Forster, email: nforster@theclimategroup.org *Closing: 8 July 2005*

INT: WWF-UK – Head of Climate Change. To provide leadership and support for major funded Programmes, creating a new climate portfolio for WWF-UK and delivering targets and milestones. Should have a minimum of five to seven years experience of working in a complex multi-functional structure along with a good understanding of managing budgets and financial planning. Contact: The Recruitment Officer, WWF-UK, Panda House, Weyside Park, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1XR, ph: +44 01483 426444, fax: +44 01483 426409, email: recruitment@wwf.org.uk *Closing: 28 June 2005*

Conferences and Events



28-30 June 2005. Bringing Climate into Natural Resource Management. Portland. Contact: Western Forestry and Conservation Association 4033 SW Canyon Rd, Portland, OR 97221, ph: +1-503-226-4562, email: richard@westernforestry.org website: <http://www.westernforestry.org>

29 June-1 July 2005. IPCC Workshop on New Emissions Scenarios. Laxenburg, Austria. Contact: IPCC Secretariat, C/O World Meteorological Organization, 7bis Avenue de la Paix, C.P. 2300, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland, ph: +41-22-730-8208/84, fax: +41-22-730-8025/13, email: IPCC-Sec@wmo.int website: <http://www.unep.ch>

29 June-1 July 2005. Second Expert Meeting on Emission Scenarios. Laxenburg, Austria. Contact: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) TSU WGIII, RIVM, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, P.O. Box 1, 3720 BA Bilthoven, the Netherlands, fax: +31(30) 274 4464, email: ipcc3tsu@rivm.nl website: <http://www.ipcc.ch>

4-6 July 2005. 4th International Symposium on Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases: Science, Control, Policy & Implementation. Utrecht, The Netherlands. Contact: NCGC-4 Organizers, Netherlands Association of Environmental Professionals, PO Box 2195, NL-5202 CD Den Bosch, The Netherlands, fax: +31 73 621 6985, email: cfp@ncgg4.nl website: <http://www.ncgg4.nl>

5-7 July 2005. 2005 Annual Meeting of the International Energy Workshop. Kyoto, Japan. Contact: Leo Schrattenholzer, ph: +43 2236 807 225, fax: +43 2236 807 488, email: leo@iiasa.ac.at website: <http://www.iiasa.act.at>

11-12 July 2005. EU Emission Trading 2005. Sheraton Brussels Hotel and Towers, Brussels, Belgium. Contact: Environmental Finance Conferences, 22-24 Corsham Street, London N1 6DR, UK, ph: +44 020 7251 9151, fax: +44 020 7251 9161, website: <http://www.environmental-finance.com>

12-14 July 2005. 2005 IASME/WSEAS International Conference on Energy, Environment, Ecosystems and Sustainable Development. Bouliagmeni, Athens, Greece. Contact: WSEAS, email: info@wseas.org website: <http://www.worldses.org>

12-15 July 2005. Nuclear Power Asia Pacific 2005. Conrad Hotel, Hong Kong, China. Contact: Symon Rubens, ph: (02) 9005 0702, fax: (02) 9281 3950, email: symon.rubens@terrapinn.com

13-16 July 2005. International Hydrogen Energy Congress and Exhibition. Istanbul, Turkey. Contact: Dekon Congress & Tourism Services Inc, ph: +90 212 347 6300, fax: +90 212 347 6363, email: info@ihcc2005.org website: <http://www.ihcc2005.org>

25-29 July 2005. Third Meeting of the CBD AHTEG on Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. Bonn, Germany. Contact: CBD Secretariat, ph: +1 514 288 2220, fax: +1 514 288 6588, email: secretariat@biodiv.org website: <http://www.biodiv.org>

6-12 August 2005. Solar World Congress 2005. Orlando, Florida, US. Contact: Becky Campbell-Howe, ph: +1-303-443-3130, fax: +1-303-443-3212, email: bchowe@ases.org website: <http://www.swe2005.org>

7-9 September 2005. Green Power Central & Eastern Europe. Prague. Contact: Sarah Ellis, Green Power Conferences, email: sarah.ellis@greenpowerconferences.com website: <http://www.greenpowerconferences.com>

15-16 September 2005. Reduction of Emissions and Geological Storage of CO2: Innovation and Industrial Stakes. Paris, France. Contact: Conference Organization, Patricia Fulgoni, IFP, ph: +00 33 1 47 52 6721, fax: +00 33 1 47 52 7096, email: patricia.fulgoni@ifp.fr website: <http://www.ifp.fr>

20-22 September 2005. Metering, Billing & CRM/CIS Europe 2005. Barcelona, Spain. Contact: Synergy, ph: +31 346 590 901, fax: +31 346 590 601, email: info@synergy-events.com website: <http://www.metering.com>

26-27 September 2005. European Energy Venture Fair 2005. Zurich, Switzerland. Contact: Lilian Furrer, ph: +41 43 268 8430, email: lilian.furrer@firsttuesday.ch website: <http://www.europeanenergyfair.com>

26-27 September 2005. Greenpower - Central and Eastern Europe. Prague, Czech Republic. Contact: Green Power, ph: +44 870 758 7808, website: <http://www.greenpowerconferences.com>

26-28 September 2005. ITTO International Conference on Tropical Plywood. Beijing, China. Contact: Pual Vantomme, ITTO Secretariat, ph: +81 45 223 1110, fax: +81 45 223 1111, email: fi@itto.or.jp website: <http://www.itto.or.jp>

27-28 September 2005. Fifth Annual Workshop of Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading. IEA, Paris, France. Website: <http://www.iea.org>

12 September-1 October 2005. Interactive Forest & Nature Policy in Practice - Management Multi-Stakeholder Learning in Sector-Wide Approaches and National Forest Programmes. Wageningen, the Netherlands. Contact: International Agricultural Centre (IAC), ph: +31 317 495 495, fax: +31 317 495 395, email: training.iac@wur.NL website: <http://www.iac.wur.nl>

4-5 October 2005. ESCO Europe 2005. Vienna, Austria. Contact: Elisabeth Brusse, ph: +31 346 590901, fax: +31 346 590601, email: info@synergy-events.com website: <http://www.esco-europe.com>

30 September-6 October 2005. Eighth World Wilderness Congress. Anchorage, Alaska, US. Contact: WILD Foundation Secretariat, ph: +1 805 640 0390, fax: +1 805 640 0230, email: info@8wwc.org website: <http://www.8wwc.org>

17-21 October 2005. 14th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition. Palais des Congres, Paris, France. Contact: Biomass Conference, email: biomass.conf@etaflorence.it website: <http://www.conference-biomass.com>

17-28 October 2005. Seventh Conference of the Parties to the CCD. Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: UNCCD Secretariat, ph: +49 228 815 2802, fax: +49 228 815 2898, email: secretariat@unccd.int website: <http://www.unccd.int>

7-12 November 2005. 39th Session of the International, Tropical Timber Council. Yokohama, Japan. Contact: Manoel Sobral Filho, Executive Director, ITTO, ph: +81 45 223 1110, fax: +81 45 223 1111, email: itto@itto.or.jp website: <http://www.itto.or.jp>

7-18 November 2005. UNFCCC Eleventh Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-11). Conference Place is to be decided. Contact: FCCC Secretariat, ph: +49-228-815-1000, fax: +49-228-815-1999, email: secretariat@unfccc.de website: <http://www.unfccc.de>

9-10 November 2005. EMART Energy 2005. Nice, France. Contact: Synergy, ph: +31 346 590 901, fax: +31 346 590 601, email: info@synergy-events.com website: <http://www.metering.com>

14-16 November 2005. CCSP Workshop: Climate Science in Support of Decision Making. Arlington, Virginia. Contact: US Climate Change Science Program, 1717 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20006, ph: +1 202 223 6262, fax: +1 202 223 3065, email: workshop@climatescience.gov website: <http://www.climatescience.gov>

14-16 November 2005. Green Power Mediterranean. Rome, Italy. Contact: Nad Chaudhry, Green Power Conferences, email: nadim.chaudhry@greenpowerconferences.com website: <http://www.greenpowerconferences.com>

15-18 November 2005. The 2nd International Exhibition of Energy Production Equipment. Kish Trade Free Zone, I.R. of Iran. Contact: Secretrate Of Emermid 2005, ph: +98 21 7529241, fax: +98 21 7634718, email: info@expokish.com website: <http://www.expokish.com>

22-25 November 2005. 2nd European Hydrogen Energy Conference. Zaragoza. Contact: EHEC 2005, ph: +34 654 80 20, email: abstract@ehed.info

29 November-2 December 2005. 3rd Intl.Conf.on Plants & Environmental Pollution (ICPEP) - Intl.Soc.Envirn.Botanists. Lucknow, India. Contact: R.D.Tipathi, Organising Secretaries, ph: + 91 522 2205831, fax: + 91 522 2205836, website: <http://www.geocities.com>

28 November-29 December 2005. First Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP-1) and Eleventh Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP-11). Montreal, Canada. Contact: UNFCCC Secretariat, ph: +49 228 815 1000, fax: +49 228 815 1999, email: secretariat@unfccc.int website: <http://www.unfccc.de>

2-3 December 2005. Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. Berlin, Germany. Contact: Anna Schreyogg, Conference Manager, 2005 Berlin Conference, email: Bc2005@zedat.fu-berlin.de website: <http://www.fu-berlin.de/ffu/akumwelt/bc2005>

3-6 January 2006. 2nd International Conference on Thermal Engineering Theory and Applications. Al Ain, United Arab Emirates. Contact: Yousef Haik, ph: +971 3 7621702, fax: +971 3 7623158, email: yhaik@uaeu.ac.ae website: <http://www.engg.uaeu.ac.ae>

30-31 January 2006. Sustainable Development and the WTO. Chatham House, London, England. Contact: Conference Organizer, ph: +020 7957 5753, email: driberio@chathamhouse.org.uk website: <http://www.riia.org>

6-7 February 2006. Sustainable Development and the WTO. Chatham House, London, England. Contact: Chatham House, ph: +020 7957 5753, email: dribeiro@chathamhouse.org.uk website: <http://www.riia.org>

1-3 March 2006. 8th Annual National Power New Zealand. Hyatt, Auckland, New Zealand Contact: Ayusha Tyagi, ph: + (02) 9005 0700, fax: + (02) 9281 3950, email: ayusha.tyagi@terrapinn.com

12-16 June 2006. The 11th International Energy Conference and Exhibition. Stavanger, Norway. Contact: Energex 2006, email: info@energex2006.com website: <http://www.energex2006.com>