MESSAGE: Leading greenhouse gas emitting countries need to strengthen their Paris Agreement pledges before the Agreement goes into effect in 2020.

Climate Scorecard Spotlight Global Report # 4—June 2018

INTRODUCTION

Climate Scorecard's Global Report # 4 focuses on the Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement made by leading greenhouse gas emitting countries. It summarizes the Paris Agreement pledges of twenty countries, analyzes and rates the pledges according to Climate Scorecard's 4-point rating system, and provides recommendations for ways that countries can strengthen their pledges. Each country's Spotlight Report is coupled with an Action Alert message supporting these recommendations that citizens can post and send to their Minister of Environment and/or other key climate change decision-makers.

Globally, the conclusion that can be drawn from looking at these pledges is that they are too low to prevent the planet from heating beyond the global warming tipping point of 1.5 or even 2 degrees. Eleven countries received a 1-star (Falling Behind Rating); 3 countries received a 2-star (Standing Still) rating; 3 countries received a 3-star (Moving Forward) rating and no country received a 4-star (Good Move) rating.

The conclusion drawn from Climate Scorecard's analysis of NDC pledges is consistent with the conclusions of other organizations, such as the Climate Action Tracker, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme. It is cause for concern.

Climate Scorecard is inviting all other concerned organizations to join us in developing a partnership Campaign to ensure that the Paris Agreement achieves its goals. Our campaign will be focused on getting leading greenhouse gas emitting countries to significantly strengthen the ambition of their emission reduction pledges before the Agreement goes into effect in 2020**.** Those interested should contact Ron Israel (roncisrael@gmail.com) or Lois Barber (Lois@earthaction.org).

Australia

Spotlight Activity: Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

On 6 November 2016 Australia ratified the Paris Agreement and put forth its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to a new Climate Change Agreement. In it, Australia pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to around 402-403 million tonnes annually by 2030. Additional goals included: a target for renewable energy to generate at least 23% of Australia's electricity by 2020, a pledge to develop a nationwide climate resilience and adaptation strategy, and an energy efficiency target of 40% "improvement" between 2015 and 2030 (this includes efficiency improvements in vehicles).

Australia also reserved the right to adjust its target “should the rules and other underpinning arrangements of the agreement differ in a way that materially impacts the definition of our target” - ambiguous language which has added a high level of uncertainty to Australia’s commitment to the Paris Agreement.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

Climate Action Tracker has not found any improvement to Australia’s climate policies and have rated the overall target as insufficient in ambition - if other countries followed Australia’s current policies global warming could reach up to 3-4°C in the future.

Prime Minister Turnbull’s cabinet is currently developing a National Energy Guarantee to create a nation-wide policy on energy. However, this legislation continues to promote coal as a solution for energy security and does not reflect widespread public opinion which tends to favor renewable energy solutions and a phaseout of coal as a primary energy source.

Land-clearing and deforestation continue to undermine Australia’s efforts to cut emissions. The state of Queensland is now considered a global deforestation “hotspot” - here vegetation is cleared at a rate equal to Brazil’s infamous destruction of the Amazon rainforest.

And there are currently no government plans for how Australia will achieve significant emissions cuts in other key sectors: agriculture, transport and manufacturing. If emission cuts in the electricity sector fail to materialise there are no strategies in place to achieve the rapid, deep cuts that will be required in other sectors.

Furthermore, the team developing the legislation has chosen to ignore the recommendations of a 2017 independent review of future energy security led by Australia’s Chief Scientist, Dr. Alan Finkel.

Australia’s federal government has instead pursued alternative actions. Domestic offsets - known as “Direct Action” and which generally involve the planting of vegetation - are being cancelled out by increasing rates of land clearing. Changes to efficiency standards in motor vehicles have stalled and a national framework for climate adaptation and resilience is incomplete, suffering from major funding shortfalls. Investments in renewable energy are strong but the continued growth of renewables in Australia is not guaranteed: policy uncertainty could increase the likelihood of adding new fossil fuel infrastructure.

Take Action

Dear Minister Frydenberg,

It is important that Australia strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect in 2020. I want Australia to commit to cleaner and more stable energy sources like solar panels instead of supporting the continued use of coal. Coal mining threatens ecological systems, increases our emissions levels and will not serve Australian people in the future.

A plan for reducing emissions in other key sectors - agriculture, transport and manufacturing - is also a must. A great place to start would be encouraging the uptake of Electric Vehicles (EVs) by investing in charging infrastructure and outlining a timeline for phasing out petrol vehicles.

More ambition is needed in setting renewable energy targets - not less. Attacks from the federal government on “reckless” state-based targets are unhelpful and disguise the fact that strong action from state governments is currently the main driver behind emissions reductions. Australia urgently needs to develop strategies for emissions cuts in agriculture, transport and manufacturing. For example, investment in charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and a timeline to phase-out petrol cars and trucks would promote the uptake of EVs and improve their affordability to everyday Australians.

Australia will most likely achieve its federal RET in 2020 because of strong action at a state level. State governments continue to push their investment in renewable energy because it is more cost-effective, more reliable and because it is popular with the public. If Australia has any hope of achieving its 26-28% Paris emissions reduction target more ambition is needed, not less.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Honorable Josh Frydenberg MP
Minister for the Environment and Energy
695 Burke Road
Camberwell, VIC, 3124

Telephone: +61 3 9882 3677

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Australia Country Manager Alex Tuai:
Alex@climatescorecard.org

Brazil

Spotlight Activity: Brazil’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Brazilian unconditional NDC set the goal of greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 37% by 2025 relative to the base or “benchmark” year of 2005, and of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030. In addition, it incorporated specific targets for increasing bioenergy generation and consumption, committing itself by 2030 to increase the share of biofuels in the energy matrix by 18% and to achieve a 23% share of renewable energy (besides hydro) in the supply of electricity, requiring the expansion of solar, wind and biomass energy. Brazil also pledged to combat illegal logging, restore and reforest 12 million hectares of forests, among other objectives related to the agricultural, industrial, transportation and energy sectors. The great challenge, therefore, is to define the means by which goals will be sought.

The goals voluntarily set by Brazil in its NDC are challenging, especially because they were set in the economic scenario of 2014/2015, in which the Brazilian economy was undergoing a period of

stagnation. With energy withdrawal and the reduction of economic activities, it was envisaged that achieving the goals would become more feasible.

Activity Ranking: * Right Direction**. Although challenging, meeting the goals set by Brazil and the transition to a low-carbon economy should be seen as a path of win-win opportunities for both the environment and the economy, as long as there is adequate policy-making implementation of the mechanisms that will enable the adoption of the necessary measures, as well as the commitment by all sectors of the economy and public power.

Take Action

You can make sure Brazilian authorities strengthen Brazil's commitment to the Paris Agreement by sending the following Action Alert message to the Interim Minister of the Environment:

Dear Interim Minister Edson Duarte,

It is important that Brazil strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example, Brazil could narrow its NDCs' scope, by proposing more specific and increased GHG emission targets and action plans for the country's main GHG emission sectors, such as agriculture and transportation, and release annual reports about the country's commitment to Paris agreement.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
Interim Minister
Edson Duarte
E-mail (head of the Minister's office): diva.carvalho@mma.gov.br
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 5o andar.
70068-900 - Brasília - DF - Brazil
FAX: +55(61) 2028-1756

Brazil: Portuguese

Atividade em Destaque: A Contribuição Nacionalmente Determinada (NDC) do Brasil tem um amplo escopo, incluindo mitigação, adaptação e meios de implementação

A NDC brasileira é incondicional e estabeleceu a meta de redução de emissões de gases de efeito estufa de 37% até 2025 em relação ao ano base, ou de referência, de 2005 e 43% abaixo dos níveis de 2005 até 2030. Além disso, incorporou metas específicas para aumentar a geração de bioenergia e consumo, comprometendo-se a até 2030 aumentar em 18% a participação de biocombustíveis na matriz energética e atingir 23% de energia renovável (além de hidroelétrica) no fornecimento de energia elétrica, exigindo a expansão de energia solar, eólica e de biomassa. O Brasil também se comprometeu a combater a extração ilegal de madeira, restaurar e reflorestar 12 milhões de hectares de florestas, entre outros objetivos relacionados aos setores agrícola, industrial, de transporte e energia. O grande desafio, portanto, é definir os meios pelos quais as metas serão buscadas.

As metas voluntariamente estabelecidas pelo Brasil em sua NDC são desafiadoras, especialmente porque foram definidas no cenário econômico de 2014/2015, em que a economia brasileira passava por um período de estagnação. Com a redução do consumo de energia e a queda das atividades econômica ficou mais fácil atingir as metas propostas.

***Ranking de atividade *** Direção certa**. Apesar de desafiador, cumprir as metas estabelecidas pelo Brasil e a transição para uma economia de baixo carbono deve ser visto como um caminho de oportunidades ganha-ganha tanto para o meio ambiente quanto para a economia, desde que haja uma implementação política adequada dos mecanismos que permitirão a adoção das medidas necessárias, bem como o compromisso de todos os setores da economia e do poder público.*

Ação

Você pode garantir que as autoridades brasileiras fortaleçam o compromisso do Brasil com o Acordo de Paris enviando a seguinte mensagem de Alerta de Ação ao Ministro Interino do Meio Ambiente:

Prezado Ministro Interino Edson Duarte. É importante que o Brasil fortaleça o compromisso que assumiu com o Acordo de Paris antes que o Acordo entre em vigor. Por exemplo, o Brasil poderia propor escopos mais bem definidos para suas NDC, propondo metas de emissões de gases efeito estufa (GEE) mais específicas, e maiores, e planos de ação para os principais setores de emissões de GEE do país, como agricultura e transporte, e divulgar relatórios anuais sobre o compromisso do país com o acordo de Paris.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
Interim Minister
Edson Duarte
E-mail (head of the Minister's office): diva.carvalho@mma.gov.br
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 5o andar.
70068-900 - Brasília - DF - Brazil
FAX: +55(61) 2028-1756

Canada

Spotlight Issue: Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution

Canada signed and ratified the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement with a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. As a result, the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change plan was adopted by Canada's First Ministers and the Prime Minster on December 9, 2016. Pricing carbon pollution is central to Canada's plan. In 2016, the federal government tabled a national price on carbon, expected to start with a $10 per tonne fee in 2018, with increases to $50 a tonne by 2022.

Provinces and territories were given flexibility to develop their own programs by last September to have reviewed that they reach the federal target. If not, Ottawa would top up or put into force their own plan held to a federal standard. On January 15, 2018, with four provincial strategies underway (British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec), Ottawa did just that with a draft policy, the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, and the regulatory framework to implement it. Provinces and territories planning to adopt the federal system were to confirm their use by March 30, 2018. After reviewing each system submitted, Ottawa will implement this legislation on January 1, 2019, where no carbon pricing system meets the federal benchmark.

To read more, visit Canada's 2017 contribution submission to the United Nations - http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Canada%20First/Canada%20First%20NDC-Revised%20submission%202017-05-11.pdf

Activity Rating: * Right Direction**

Climate Action Tracker's assessment of Canada's targets are that they will not hold warming to below 2 degrees C unless it includes carbon sinks and experiences low economic growth, and that Canada must significantly enhance both its NDC and its proposed level of climate action to get onto an emissions pathway compatible with the Paris Agreement.

Climate Scorecard perceptions to achieve the NDC are as follows –

1. The Office of the Auditor General of Canada by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (March 2018) report emphasized climate change actions taken across the country have fallen short of Canada's commitments: more than half the governments didn't have overall targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and of those that did, only two are on track to meet their targets; most had not fully assessed climate change risks with adaptation plans; there is limited coordination of climate change action within most governments; some aren't reporting progress in a regular and timely manner. Thus, the importance of keeping to Ottawa's January 2019 deadline.

2. Policies must be quantified for emissions outcomes the same as they are for budgets.

3. Strong investment is needed, particularly for Adaptation, demonstrating the long-term consequence of climate change already.

4. Shift the target date for eliminating fossil fuel subsidies from 2025 to 2020 or sooner, a total of $3.3 billion annually.

Take Action:
To help ensure the success of Canada's Paris Agreement commitment, please contact Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change with the following message:

As a global leader, it is important that Canada reach its Paris Agreement targets. We recognize Canada did not take action for a decade and your government has moved this agenda forward

significantly. Countries can strengthen their pledge before the Agreement goes into effect in 2020. We ask that Canada increase its pledge to ensure, we as a nation, limit warming to 1.5°C.

Contact:
The Honourable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change
Email: EC.MINISTRE-MINISTER.EC@CANADA.CA
Mail: 200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3
Tel: 819-938-3860
For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Canadian Country Manager: Diane Szoller at Dszoller@climatesocecard.org

CHINA

Spotlight Activity：Highlights of China's National Determined Contribution

On June 30, 2015, Su Wei, the Director General of Climate Change Department of Chinese National Development and Reform Commission, submitted China's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to UNFCCC secretariat Christiana Figueres. This submission showed many achievements on carbon emission reduction by 2014 including a decrease in carbon emission by 38% per GDP since 2005 and an increase in forest coverage by 21.6 million hectares. It further notes four Enhanced Actions and fifteen policy changes intended to support China's efforts.

The four Enhanced Actions for Climate Change define the Nationally Determined Contribution that China proposes to achieve by 2030 as part of its Paris Agreement pledge. It states that China will achieve peak carbon dioxide emission around 2030, lower per unit GDP by 60%-65% from 2005, increase non-fossil fuel usage to 20% of total energy share and increase forest stock volume by 4.5 billion cubic meters from 2005. China seems to be on track towards achieving these goals, according to Climate Action Tracker

China also has proposed fifteen political actions to support its NDC goals. These include the implantations of new strategies and policies at the national and provincial levels, the building of an energy sufficient system, the reduction of emission in transportation and other policies changes that relates to adapting an overall low-carbon lifestyle.

Activity Rating: ** Standing Still

China has made ambitious goals and strong commitment towards the Paris Agreement. The only concern is whether it's appropriate to use 2005 as a baseline year. Between the years 2003 and 2007, the carbon emissions of China spiked. Therefore, using 2005 as a baseline could make it seem that China's reduction in emissions is larger than it was. It calls into question whether e amount of China's carbon emissions in 2030 is low enough to adequately contribute to the prevention of a 2-degree Celsius temperature increase.

It's easier to make initial reductions in emissions by targeting direct reductions in Chinese manufacturing processes: mass material and energy input. However to go beyond this initial reduction requires technological innovation and strategies that China has yet to specify.

Another criticism of China's National Determined Contribution is that China emphasizes the reduction of carbon dioxide emission yet ignored the other greenhouse gases possibilities.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the Minister of Environment whose contact information is below:

Dear Minister of Environment of China:

Thank you for supporting the Paris Agreement through the well drafted National Determined Contribution plan. The goals and the policy supports written for the submission are ambitious and in the right direction. In order to be more on track of the Paris Agreement, we are here to encourage you to develop more specific policies at the provincial level, to be more concrete in how technology will play a role in reducing emissions, and develop plans for the reduction of other greenhouse gases, in addition to CO2. We also urge you to review the scientific basis for using 2005 as a baseline year, as it tends to distort the actual magnitude of China's Paris Agreement emission reduction pledge.

Contact:

Su, Wei
Director General of Department of Climate Change
National Development and Reform Commission
No. 38, Yue Tan Nan Jie, Beijing, 100824, China
Tel: +86-10-68501567
Fax: +86-10-68505881

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard China Country Managers Sichen Wan and Siya Tong: sichen@climatescorecard.org and Siya@climatescorecard.org

European Union

Spotlight Activity: EU's Paris Agreement Pledge

Environmental matters and climate change are the responsibility of the European Union (EU), not individual countries. Thus, under the Paris Agreement the EU submitted one Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for all of its Member States, including Italy, France, Germany, and Spain. The NDC establishes a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.

The pledge covers the time-period between 2021 and 2030, and over the next year the EU will determine new objectives for all policy instruments currently in place such as the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), the Effort Sharing Decision, the Renewable Energy Directive, and the Energy Efficiency Directive, as well as new policies needed to achieve and exceed the 2030 goal.
As it currently stands, the 40% reduction by 2030 is not enough to keep the probability of temperatures to stay below 2 degrees Celsius. In fact, at the first annual meeting of the 2050 Pathways Platform, representatives from the governments of France, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and Sweden called for "raised levels of ambition of the EU and to present pathways towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement, including intermediary steps."

Furthermore, according to a report published by the Dutch Environmental Agency, for the EU to achieve a 2 degree C target would require a reduction in CO2 emissions of around 90% to 100% by 2050 compared to 1990. Following illustrative calculations presented in the report, the target for 2030 would be 50-55% reduction of all emissions.

Activity Rating: * Falling behind
Until now, the EU was the undiscussed leader for climate action among the most industrialized countries and regions of the world. However, its current NDC is insufficient to achieve the necessary decarbonisation by mid-century. Without additional policies, the EU would fall short to meet its Paris Agreement goals. Immediate action is needed to increase the ambition of the current pledge and officially commit to a 2050 full decarbonization strategy.

Recommendations
It is really important that the EU starts a conversation about strengthening its pledge to 50-55% by 2030 for all emissions from a 1990 baseline. Moreover, it should strengthen current climate policies to:

- Accelerate the phase out of coal in countries like Germany and Poland.
- Accelerate the installation of renewable energy, which slowed down significantly between 2014 and 2016.
- Accelerate policies that tackle transportation, especially the electrification of transportation.
- Revise the Emission Trading System (ETS), the cap-and-trade system for emissions from power plants and industrial installations, and flights between European countries.

TAKE ACTION
Please send the following message to the policy maker below:

Dear Miguel Arias Canete,
It is important that the European Union strengthen its pledge to the Paris Agreement to 50-55% by 2030 for all emissions from a 1990 baseline. Emissions need to be reduced substantially over the next decades. In addition to negotiating a more ambitious pledge, the EU should also:

1. Accelerate the phase out of coal
2. Accelerate the installation of renewable energy, which slowed down significantly between 2014 and 2016
3. Accelerate policies that tackle transportation, especially the electrification of transportation
4. Reform the ETS

Contact information
Email address of the European Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy cab-arias-canete-archives@ec.europa.eu

Sources

https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu/
https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/2018.04.25_nh_bp_eu_climat_en.pdf
http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/pbl-2017-the-implications-of-the-paris-climate-agreement-on-dutch-climate-policy-objective%20_2580.pdf
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2030_en
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/strategies/progress/docs/swd_2017_xxx_en.pdf

To read more about progress of individual EU countries in reducing GHG emissions click on the links below:

Germany
France
UK
Italy
Spain

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard EU Country Manager Marta Morello: marta@climatescorecard.org

FRANCE

Spotlight Activity: France's Climate Plan (to support the EU's Paris Agreement Pledge)

The first NDC for France contains the EU First NDC and the French First NDC. The Climate Plan for France does address the 20% and 40% emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2030, respectively. But after another year with GHG emission increase, Climate Scorecard must issue a warning to France:

- the 2020 objective will be missed if the current emission trajectory is not corrected.

- the 2030 objective is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Thus, Climate Scorecard encourages France to step up its efforts, as announced by its President and

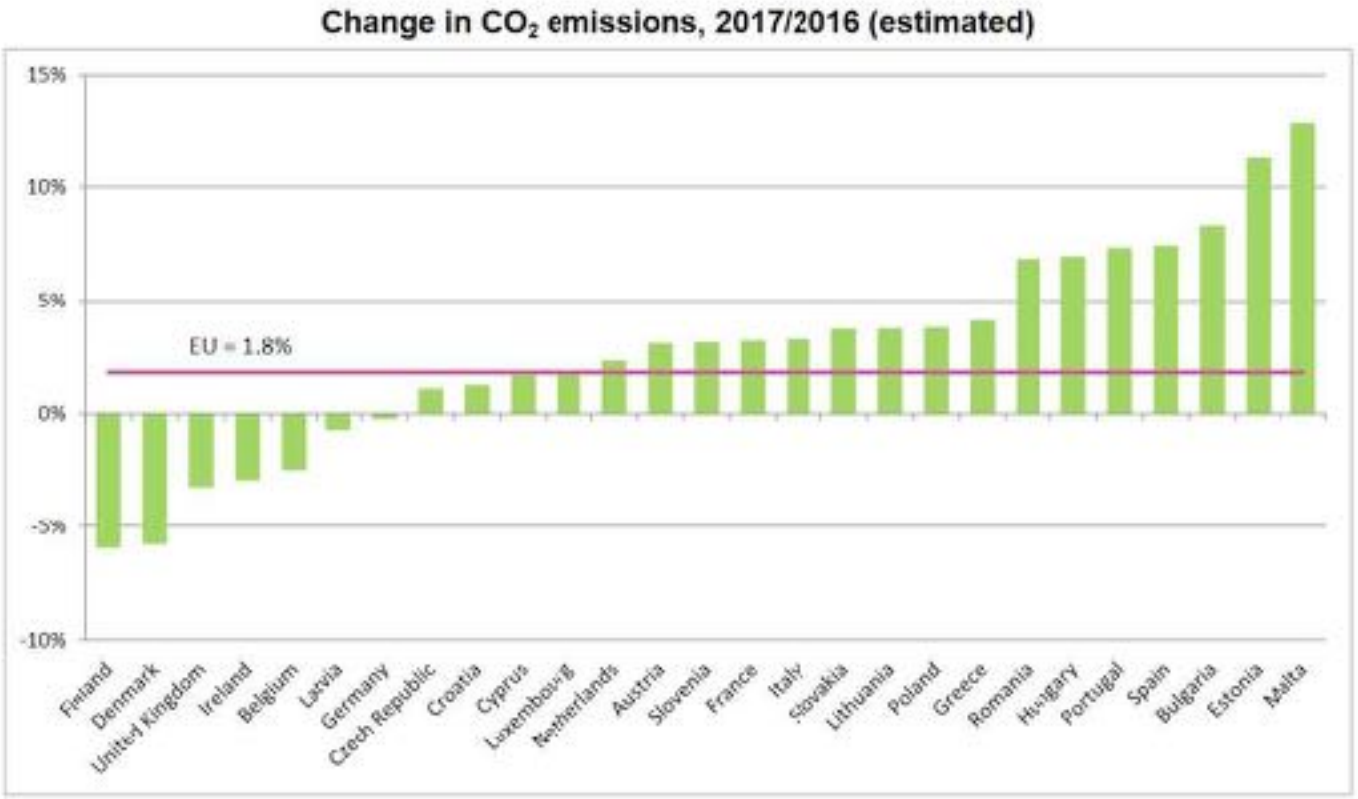
Government:

1. Effectively lead the European initiative taken by seven countries and officially adopt a 55% reduction target by 2030, similar to those adopted by the Netherlands and Germany.

2. Evaluate CO2 emissions from all public policies, compensate for policies which delay emission reduction and immediately terminate all policies that slow down the decorrelation between economic activity and CO2 emissions. When essential policies lead to CO2 emission increase, explain why CO2 reduction is not possible, start research and define how to fix the problem.

Realistic measures must be taken to accelerate the transition to low-CO2 energy in France, but also fix the weak point of the French emission budget: CO2 emissions in buildings. Unfortunately, previous attempts to do so have all failed, since emissions in France are still rising, as shown here:

Estimated change in CO2 emissions in 2017 from 2016 levels. Source: Eurostat



Despite a positive mindset towards climate action, complex legislation with conflicting objectives without a clear priority towards CO2 emission reduction yield confusion and delays in field implementation. There are multiple reasons why France has failed reducing emissions:

1. It needs to increase the pace of building renovation to lower CO2 emission levels.

2. While current legislation on new buildings does contain a clear criterion on energy efficiency, GHG emissions are not properly accounted for. This is due to a complex formula with arbitrary coefficients, which values defeats the purpose, resulting into counter-productive advantages to fossil fuel boilers over low-carbon-electricity-powered heat pumps!

3. More generally: lack of impact evaluation and control of public policies on CO2 emissions.

4. Slow increase of the share of electricity-powered transportation.

5. Confusion between renewable energy and electricity: while renewable heating (heat pumps, biogas, solar) and heat networks would change the game, financing has been directed by regulations mostly towards renewable electricity, which has less impact per euro invested.

Check also our EU post: [INSERT LINK HERE]

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

Increasing CO2 emissions is not an option. France must focus more on results and lower significantly CO2 emissions every year. Otherwise it will miss its 2020 objective (-23% CO2). Its 2030 objective must also be revised, to reach over 50% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 and carbon neutrality (zero net GHG emissions, which implies CO2-negative industry and buildings) in 2050.

Take Action

Write to French Republic President, Mr. Emmanuel Macron: [*Example of contribution text:]*

“Dear Mr. President,

Some political decisions increase CO2 emissions, whereas France has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 23% in 2020 compared to 1990, 50% in 2030 and 100% in 2050. As you rightly pointed out on 12/12/2017 at the One Planet Summit, “we are losing this battle: this is unacceptable”. We have noticed how regularly you bring this topic to the top of the agenda of international meetings and trust that you want to get the job done: CO2 emissions are top priority. We agree with you that increasing CO2 emissions is not an option and that we must reverse this trend. Here are our propositions:

1. Effectively lead the European initiative taken by seven countries to increase the European Union objectives (NDC) and officially adopt a 55% reduction target by 2030, similar to those adopted by the Netherlands and Germany.

2. Evaluate CO2 emissions from all public policies, compensate for policies which delay emission reduction and immediately terminate all policies that jeopardize the decorrelation between GHG emissions and economic growth

3. Increase the pace of building renovations to lower CO2 emission levels

4. *While current legislation on new buildings does contain a clear criterion on energy efficiency, GHG emissions are not properly accounted for. This involves monitoring this parameter in application legislation like RT2020: those for RT2012 are good examples of how ill-inspired ministerial decrees can void a law of its substance. This is due to a complex formula with arbitrary coefficients, which values defeats the purpose, resulting into counter-productive advantages to fossil fuel boilers over low-carbon-electricity-powered heat pumps. This can be fixed by a simple legal order from the Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire.*

We are looking forward to your answer and support your climate action worldwide.

With our respectful and best regards [sign name]

Send This Action Alert Message to:

Write to French Republic President, Mr. Emmanuel Macron at:

http://www.elysee.fr/ecrire-au-president-de-la-republique/

Education organizations, NGOs and community services in your neighborhood

To contact us for more information, email Climate Scorecard French Country Manager: Stephan Savarese at stephan@climatescorecard.org

Version française:

Activité : Engagement de la France sur l'Accord de Paris : le défi de la réduction des émissions de CO2

Le premier engagement (NDC) de la France contient le Premier NDC de l'UE et le Premier NDC français. Le Plan Climat de la France contient les objectifs de 20% et 40% de réduction des émissions de CO2 pour 2020 et 2030, respectivement. Mais après une année supplémentaire de hausse des émissions de GES, **Climate Scorecard** se voit obligé d'envoyer un avertissement à la France :

2.
- L'objectif 2020 ne sera pas atteint si la trajectoire d'émissions n'est pas corrigée rapidement.

- L'objectif 2030 objective est insuffisant pour atteindre les objectifs de Paris Agreement.

Ainsi, **Climate Scorecard** encourage la France à accentuer ses efforts, comme l'ont annoncé son Président et son Gouvernement :

1. Diriger l'initiative européenne des 7 pays pour augmenter les objectifs de l'Union Européenne (NDC) et adopter officiellement la cible de réduction des émissions de 55% en 2030, et 100% en 2050, à l'instar des Pays-Bas et de l'Allemagne.

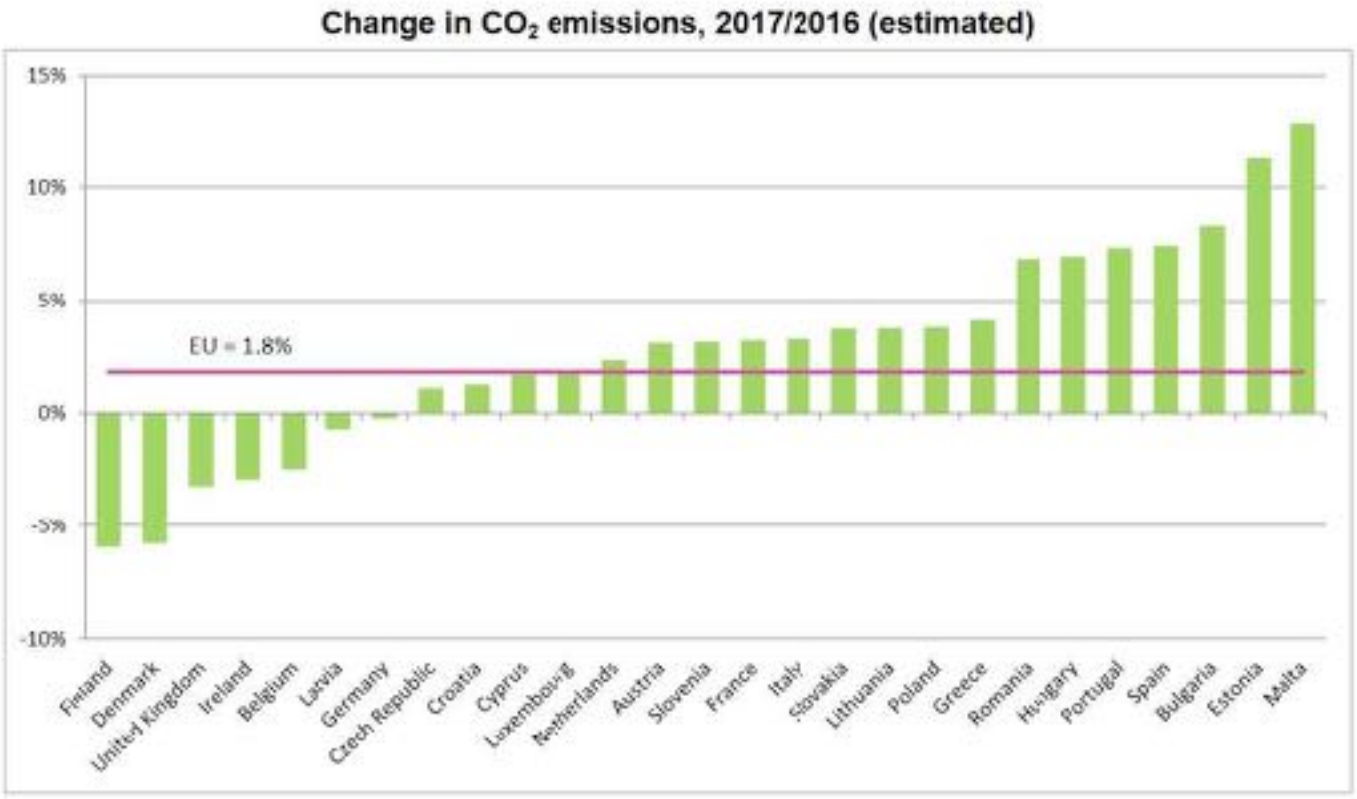
2. Evaluer les émissions de CO2 de toutes les politiques publiques, compenser celles qui ralentissent la réduction des émissions et annuler immédiatement celles qui contrarient la décorrélation

entre les émissions de GES et la croissance économique. Quand des politiques indispensables conduisent à l'accroissement des émissions de CO2, expliquer en quoi la réduction est impossible, définir des solutions et lancer les actions de R&D idoines.

Des mesures réalistes doivent être prises afin d'accélérer la transition vers toutes les énergies bas-carbone en France, en traitant la faiblesse structurelle des émissions de CO2 en France : les émissions de CO2 dans les bâtiments. Malheureusement, les tentatives d'amélioration de la situation ont échoué, puisque les émissions en France continuent d'augmenter, comme le montre cette figure :

Estimation de la variation des émissions de CO2 en 2017 depuis 2016. Source : Eurostat

Malgré une mobilisation marquée en faveur de l'action climatique, une législation complexe avec des objectifs incohérents sans priorité claire pour la réduction des émissions de CO2 aboutit à beaucoup



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trop de confusion et de retard dans l'implémentation pratique. Voici les multiples raisons de l'échec de la France à réduire ses émissions :

- Augmentation trop lente du rythme des rénovations des bâtiments réduisant les émissions de CO2.

- Tandis que la règlementation actuelle sur les bâtiments neufs contient un critère précis sur les économies d'énergies, les émissions de GES ne sont pas correctement comptabilisées. Cela est dû à une formulation complexe avec des coefficients sont les valeurs arbitraires ont été choisies pour favoriser les énergies fossiles, en contradiction totale avec l'esprit et la lettre de la loi. Le résultat contre-productif en est l'équipement croissant en chaudières thermiques, au détriment des pompes à chaleur électriques, donc bas-carbone. Il est donc important de veiller à cet aspect dans les décrets d'application de la RT2020 : ceux de la RT2012 sont de bons exemples d'annulation des effets d'une loi par des *des décrets ministériels peu judicieux*. Il suffirait d'une simple correction des décrets correspondants par le Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire.

- Plus généralement : le manque d'évaluation correcte de l'impact des politiques publiques sur les émissions de CO2.

- Une progression trop lente des modes de transport électriques.

- La confusion entre énergies et électricité renouvelables : tandis que la chaleur renouvelable (pompes à chaleur, biogaz, solaire) et les réseaux de chaleur changeraient complètement la donne, la finance verte a été dirigée vers l'électricité renouvelable, qui a moins d'impact sur les émissions de GES par euro investi euro.
Voir aussi notre article sur l'Union Européenne : [INSERT LINK HERE]
Evaluation : * En retard
Augmenter les émissions de CO2 n'est pas une option durable. La France doit maintenant obtenir des résultats et baisser sensiblement ses émissions de CO2 chaque année. Sinon, elle n'atteindra pas son objectif 2020 (-23% de CO2). Ses objectifs doivent être également révisés pour dépasser 50% de réduction des émissions de GES en 2030 et la neutralité carbone (zéro émissions nettes, ce qui implique des bâtiments et des industries carbo-négatives) dès 2050.
Action pour le climat :
Ecrivez au Président de la République Française, M. Emmanuel Macron :
Exemple de contribution :

« M. Le Président de la République,

Certaines décisions politiques conduisent à une augmentation des émissions de CO2, au lieu de les réduire. Or, la France s'est engagée à réduire ses émissions de GES de 23% en 2020 par rapport à 1990, 50% en 2030 et 100% en 2050. Comme vous l'avez souligné à juste titre le 12/12/2017 au One Planet Summit, "nous sommes en train de perdre cette bataille : c'est inacceptable". Nous avons bien remarqué que vous placez régulièrement ce sujet en priorité de votre action dans les sommets internationaux et partageons votre volonté d'y parvenir : les émissions de CO2 sont une priorité. Nous sommes d'accord pour considérer que l'augmentation des émissions de CO2 n'est pas un choix durable et qu'il faut inverser cette tendance. Voici nos propositions :

1. Diriger l'initiative européenne des 7 pays pour augmenter les objectifs de l'Union Européenne (NDC) et adopter officiellement la cible de réduction des émissions de 55% en 2030, et 100% en 2050, à l'instar des Pays-Bas et de l'Allemagne.

2. Evaluer les émissions de CO2 de toutes les politiques publiques, compenser celles qui ralentissent la réduction des émissions et annuler immédiatement celles qui contrarient la décorrélation entre les émissions de GES et la croissance économique.

3. Augmenter effectivement le rythme des rénovations thermiques de bâtiments pour réduire les émissions de CO2.

4. Tandis que la règlementation actuelle sur les bâtiments neufs contient un critère précis sur les économies d'énergies, les émissions de GES ne sont pas correctement comptabilisées. Cela est dû à une formulation complexe avec des coefficients sont les valeurs arbitraires ont été choisies pour favoriser les énergies fossiles, en contradiction totale avec l'esprit et la lettre de la loi. Le résultat contre-productif en est l'équipement croissant en chaudières thermiques, au détriment des pompes à chaleur électriques, donc bas-carbone. Il est donc important de veiller à cet aspect dans les décrets d'application de la RT2020 : ceux de la RT2012 sont de bons exemples d'annulation des effets d'une loi par des décrets ministériels peu judicieux. Il suffirait d'une simple correction des décrets correspondants par le Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire.

***Climate Scorecard** se tient à votre disposition pour une aide précise et efficace afin de tenir ces objectifs. Dans l'attente de votre réponse, nous soutenons votre action pour le climat en France et dans le monde.*

Avec nos salutations les plus respectueuses [Prénom Nom] »

Envoyez ce Message d'Alerte :

Ecrivez au Président de la République Française, M. Emmanuel Macron à:

http://www.elysee.fr/ecrire-au-president-de-la-republique/

Ecoles, associations et organismes d'enseignement ou services sociaux

Pour nous contacter, envoyez un courriel au Directeur National de Climate Scorecard: Stephan Savarese

stephan@climatescorecard.org

Germany

Spotlight issue: Germany's Climate Action Plan 2050 to support the EU Paris Agreement Pledge

In regard to the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) pledge to Paris agreement, Germany intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by 40% by 2020 and up to about 95% in 2050, as compared to 1990 levels. **To achieve this aim, Germany drafted a policy known as the Climate Action Plan 2050 which provides emission reductions targets in individual sectors such as energy, industry, buildings, agriculture and transport among others** as shown in the table below.

Sectoral emissions reductions targets in Germany				
Area of action	**1990 (in million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent)**	**2014 (in million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent)**	**2030 (in million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent)**	**2030 (%reduction compared to 1990)**
Energy sector	466	358	175-183	61-62%
Industry	283	181	140-143	49-51%
Buildings	209	119	70-71	66-67%
Transport	163	160	95-98	40-42%
Agriculture	88	72	58-61	31-34%
Subtotal	**1209**	**890**	**538-557**	**54-56%**
Other	39	12	5	87%
Total	**1248**	**902**	**543-562**	**55-56%**

Source: www.bmub.bund.de (Federal ministry for Environment, Nature conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety)

The total emission reductions for 2040 and 2050 are 374 and 62-250 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent respectively. However, **the Climate Action Plan, 2050 lacks an exact financial plan that provides transparent financial information on the management of capital flows in climate-friendly projects and companies. It also lacks ways to initiate the right capital flows in pensions or green market bonds for proper innovative products and positive financial market dynamics.** Germany is also not doing enough to meet the sectoral targets. For instance, it is likely **to miss the short-term emission reduction targets of 40% by 2020 which are set to help meet the sectoral targets.** This is a major setback on Germany's commitments to the EU emission reduction goals.

Activity rating: ★★ Standing Still, with no change in either direction.
The climate change targets set in the Climate Action Plan, 2050 are not yet legally binding and the sectoral targets have not been sufficiently incorporated into climate protection law. There are no specific emission reduction measures aligned to each sector so far. Also, the missing of the 2020 emission reduction targets affects the 2030 and 2050 targets and this could mean a total overhaul of the targets set in the Climate Action Plan 2050.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to Federal Minister Svenja Schulze:

Dear Federal Minister *Svenja Schulze*,

It is important that Germany strengthens the pledge it made to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example, Germany could;

- ❖ Develop a programme of measures to quantify emission reduction impacts that are also aligned to each of the sectors,
- ❖ Support efforts that resolve global finance flows with climate targets e.g. through the G20's Financial Stability Board, and
- ❖ Eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies to discourage increased emissions

Contact:
Svenja Schulze **-** Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

- Web: http://svenja-schulze.de/menue-kontakt/
- Email: *ub.muenster@spd.de*
- Tel: (0251) 77 0 99
- Address: Bahnhofstraße 9, 48143 Münster

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Germany Country Manager Mary Nthambi: mary@climatescorecard.org

India

Spotlight Activity: India's NDC Pledge

India's NDC, has a goal of 175 gigawatts (GW) of renewable power capacity by 2022. It also set a new target to increase its share of non-fossil-based power capacity from 30% today to about 40% by 2030, and committed to reduce its emissions intensity per unit GDP by 33 to 35% below 2005 by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide through additional tree cover. It also prioritized several efforts to build resilience to climate change impacts.

The Climate Action Tracker gives an ambitious rating to India in its latest update dated April 30, 2018. It maps the country's probability of attaining its NDC targets in the yellow category that is "2 Degree C compatible." Their analysis[1] shows that India can achieve its NDC target with currently implemented policies. We project the share of non-fossil power generation capacity to reach 47% in 2030, corresponding to a 32% share of electricity generation. India's emissions intensity in 2030 will be 50–51% below 2005 levels. Thus, under current policies, India is likely to achieve both its 40% non-fossil target and its emissions intensity target, according to CAT.

While there are many developments and policy pathways with regard to promoting renewable energy in India, doubts still exist on India's coal phase out plan. Reporting on the latest assessment of the

[1] https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india/

International Energy Agency, the Guardian[2] reported, “Every major country in the world except India reduced its consumption of coal last year.” Coal-fired power generation in India is expected to increase by 4% a year until 2022, it further reported. However, considering the fact that renewable prices have been getting cheaper than coal, India may actually achieve its coal phase out target and hence meet the NDC targets.

According to the CAT, “With currently implemented policies, India is expected to overachieve its climate action targets submitted under the Paris Agreement. India’s plans include both a non-fossil capacity target for the power sector and an overall emissions intensity target for the whole economy by 2030. However, if India also were to fully implement its Draft Electricity Plan (shown as planned policy pathway in the CAT assessment), it could achieve its target of 40% non-fossil-based power capacity by 2030 as early as 2020—a full ten years earlier”.

Looking at that from the window of fossil fuel subsidies, however, India’s efforts do not seem to be that encouraging. As we reported in our October 2017 post, “The IISD 2017 report finds that subsidies in the oil and gas sector reduced significantly from 26 billion USD in 2014 to 6.8 billion in 2016 mainly in the consumption sphere, partially due to India’s reforms and partially due to the decrease in the world price for oil. Subsidies to electricity T&D increased from 6.7 billion USD in 2014 to 9.9. billion USD in 2016. The total subsidies to coal however remained relatively stable at about 2.3 billion USD over the period in review”.

Another major concern for India is in the forestry sector. To fulfil its Paris Goals, India has set ambitious mitigation strategies, including increase in the forest/tree cover by 5 million hectares (m ha) and improving the quality of forest cover in another 5 m ha of forest lands, thereby creating an additional carbon sink of 2 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent. However, as we have reported in our Posts 2 & 3 this year, the country’s NDC has been criticised, by local and tribal communities as well as civil society, of being overly commercial monoculture focused and ignoring community rights over forests. Latest initiatives by the Indian Government to dilute forest rights of communities raises fresh doubts over India’s commitment to a socially just and sustainable pathway to achieve its Paris Climate Goals.

Climate Scorecard Rating: ** Standing Still

Groups like the CAT believe that India is likely to achieve both its 40% non-fossil target and its emissions intensity target. However, our analysis of policies such as the CAMPA and Draft Forest Policy finds out that India’s mitigation strategies through creation of additional carbon sink may be derailed. Looking into a combination of these two actions, ***Climate Scorecard gives India’s path towards meeting NDC pledge a Two-Star ranking.***

Take Action

Please send the following message to the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC):

[2] https://www.theguardian.com/business/2017/dec/18/global-coal-consumption-forecast-to-slow

The country now needs to institutionalise and legalise its fossil fuel phase out plan and drastically reduce fossil fuel subsidies for power generation companies and other business establishments.

The above plan needs to be integrated into the National Climate Change Action Plan as well as that of all the states.

The Draft Forest Policy 2018 and CAMPA rules need to be completely revamped to accommodate people-centric participatory forest conservation practices of natural biodiversity rich forests and shun the commercial monoculture practices or corporate controlled forestry. Rights of the local, indigenous and forested communities over the forests must be ensured and ownership of forest management efforts given to them.

Please address your emails/tweets to:
Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Hon'ble Minister MoEFCC, Govt. of India
ps2mefcc@gov.in
Twitter handle of the Ministry: @moefcc

For further details, contact:
Ranjan K Panda, *Country Manager for India, Climate Scorecard Project*
Convenor, Combat Climate Change Network, India
Email: ranjanpanda@gmail.com

Learn More: www.climatecorecard.org

INDONESIA

Spotlight Activity: Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution

Indonesia's first major mitigation commitment was in 2009 at the G-20 summit in Pittsburgh, a pledge to reduce emissions by 26% alone and up to 41% with international support against a business as usual baseline by 2020. In its NDC under the Paris Agreement, Indonesia pledged a 29% reduction against the same baseline by 2030. To achieve these reductions, the government identified three key areas; land and forestry management, energy development and conservation, and waste management. The original INDC in 2015 emphasized cutting carbon emissions from the energy sector more than in land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) despite that the majority of Indonesia's emissions come from LULUCF. The Indonesian government has estimated emissions from these sources at 63%. In 2016, the responsibility of emissions reductions shifted. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, KLHK) was assigned 17% of the 29% reduction commitment, while the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, ESDM) was assigned 11%. Of the 41% conditional target, the KLHK is responsible for 23% and the ESDM is responsible for 14%. Additionally, in the transition from the INDC to NDC, Indonesia put greater emphasis on resiliency and adaptation to climate change.

Indonesia provided a more thorough documentation of the five sectors responsible for achieving targets. The responsibility of each sector can be found in Indonesia's input to the Talanoa Dialogue (link: https://unfccc.int/documents/65161). Unfortunately, in the "how do we get there section", the input document obfuscated any actionable recommendations with general and vague policy jargon. The Indonesian government needs to explicitly lay out the programs and policies to cut emissions in each of the five sectors.

Activity Ranking: ** Right Direction for KLHK, Falling Behind for EDSM:
Emissions reductions from forestry and land use are more easily actionable than the energy sector, especially given the electrification ratio targets of the ESDM and the wide availability of coal and gas resources. This differing ease of implementation is evident in the policies and programs of the two ministries. The KLHK is following through on the lion's share of Indonesia's emissions reductions and making its efforts to do so public. Some of the key policies of the KLHK include the moratorium on clearing primary and secondary forests, revoking concession permits in forests, creating the Peatland Restoration Agency, and developing a plan for social forestry. The KLHK has communicated its efforts well. Notably, the agency led the Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit a few weeks ago, highlighting the allocation of 12.7 million hectares of land to communities for social forestry management. At the summit, the KLHK signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Forestry Cooperation with the government of Fiji, outlining steps to improve forestry management and conservation. Meanwhile, ESDM has not engaged the public in its efforts to transition to renewables and develop the overall energy sector. For the most part, information on ESDM policies has come from nondescript official releases. Judging by the emphasis on coal in ESDM planning and its lack of transparency, ESDM can be said to be falling behind.

Recommendations: Indonesia's NDC is strong. What it lacks is robustness. The steps to meet reduction targets need to be explicitly laid out for each of the five sectors. The other ministries need to take after the KLHK in this respect. However, the KLHK's credibility would be improved with greater data availability and measurement, verification, and reporting studies (MRV studies, this is the system to ensure mitigation policies correctly measure and implement GHG reductions). Overall, the Indonesian government needs to bring together the efforts of its different agencies and levels of government to achieve emissions reduction targets. The government should disclose more of its data to the public so its efforts to mitigate climate change can be understood and verified.

Take Action
The ESDM needs to publicize its current efforts and plans to meet the 11% reduction target. Coal continues to dominate ESDM's plans for the energy mix. Where will the 11% reduction come from? Meanwhile, the KLHK has a promising set of mitigation policies in place. It now needs to improve MRV and transparency. Please send the following message to the ESDM and KLHK to urge further action and communication:

NDC Indonesia terhadap Persetujuan Paris (Paris Agreement) membutuhkan lebih banyak detail tentang bagaimana NDC Indonesia mencapai targetnya. Belum semua kementerian memaparkan tindakan untuk memenuhi komitmen penguranan emisi.
KLHK telah menjadi panutan dalam penyusunan gerakan dan tindakannya, meskipun masih membutuhkan bukti bahwa program, kegiatan, dan kebijakan yang diimplementasikan mebuahkan hasil. KLHK dapat meningkatkan reputasinya dengan studi MRV mengenai kebijakan secara

independen dan memaparkan data dan contoh kepada publik. Sementara itu ESDM masih belum berhasil menunjukan usaha mereka dalam mencapai targetnya. Fokus ESDM terhadap penggunaan batu bara sebagai bauran energi merupakan hal yang mengkhawatirkan. ESDM diharuskan untuk mengeluarkan rancangan pengurangan emisi karbon dari sektor energi dan menjelaskan bagaimana mencapai target penggunaan energi terbarukan. Kredibilitas NDC Indonesia bergantung pada KLHK dan ESDM. KLHK dan ESDM harus memimpin dengan mempersiapkan aksi solid dan konkret untuk mencapai NDC Indonesia, dengan membuktikan bahwa aksi tersebut berjalan dan sukses sehingga NDC Indonesia dapat berkembang.

Indonesia's NDC to the Paris Agreement needs greater detail on how it will achieve its targets. Not all ministries have laid out the steps they will follow to reach reduction commitments. The KLHK has been exemplary in laying out its own steps, but needs to prove that these programs, actions and policies are producing results. KLHK can improve its reputation with independent MRV studies of its policies and public disclosure of data and models. The ESDM has so far failed to publicize its efforts to meet targets. ESDM's emphasis on coal in the energy mix is concerning. ESDM must release its plans to reduce carbon emissions from the energy sector and describe how it will meet renewable energy targets. The credibility of Indonesia's NDC largely rests with KLHK and ESDM. EDSM and KLHK must lead the way by providing solid action plans to achieve Indonesia's NDC, by proving that these steps are working, and succeeding so that Indonesia's NDC can be expanded.

Send Action Alert Message to the KLHK and ESDM:

Email ESDM: klik@esdm.go.id
Send KLHK a message with this form: http://www.menlhk.go.id/kontak.php

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp: Tristan@climatescorecard.org
Translation by Maria Zerlinda Susetyo

ITALY

Spotlight Activity: The National Energy Strategy

Italy, as a Member State of the European Union, committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% by 2020 compared to a 1990 baseline.

In May 2018, the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA) published the Italian Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the period 1990 – 2016. Total greenhouse gas emissions, in CO2 equivalent, excluding emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry, decreased by 17.5% between 1990 and 2016 (from 518 to 428 million tons of CO2 equivalent). Therefore, the country seems on track to meet its 2020 goal.

Under the Paris Agreement, Italy will have a new target under the Effort Sharing Decision. The new target will be negotiated within the European Commission over the next year and should be around a reduction of 30% compared to a 2005 baseline.

So far, Italy's main policy instruments that addresses the new 2030 climate goal is the SEN or National Energy Strategy. There is general agreement that strategies proposed in the SEN 2017 will suffice to meet the current 2030 goal. However, there are two caveats: the first one is that the SEN 2017 is far less ambitious when it comes to renewables installed and efficiency standards; the second caveat is that the SEN 2017 is conceptualized as self-standing when in reality it should be one phase of a larger scheme to achieve 80-90% decarbonization by mid-century. Thus, with a perspective of keeping the world under well under 2 degrees Celsius, the country of Italy is lagging behind. Much work needs to happen before 2020, when the Italian government will have to submit a second energy-climate package that covers the period 2021-2050, with the objective of deep climate mitigation.

Activity Rating: * Falling behind
The National Energy Strategy (SEN) 2017 is a move in the right direction because its policies on paper lead to the greenhouse gas emission reductions agreed upon for in the 2030 EU goal. However, the SEN 2017 alone is far from sufficient in the broader Paris Agreement scheme of achieving deep carbonization to keep the world well below 2 degrees Celsius.

Take Action
Reach out to the newly elected Ministry for the Environment (segreteria.ministro@pec.minambiente.it) and to the Ministry of Economic Development (dgmereen.dg@pec.mise.gov.it). Please send them the following message:

Dear Ministries,
Although the National Energy Strategy is a good first step to address the 2030 mitigation objectives, Italy needs far more ambitious renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate goals in line with the ultimate Paris Agreement objective of keeping the world temperatures from increasing beyond 2 degrees Celsius. Please consider including aggressive goals in the next Energy and Climate package that will be presented to the European Union.

Sources
http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files2018/pubblicazioni/rapporti/R_283_18_NIR2018.pdf

http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files2018/eventi/gas-serra/glorosioPresentazione15maggio2018CLE.pdf

http://www.italiaclima.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Osservazioni-SEN2017-ItalianClimateNetwork.pdf

https://www.legambiente.it/contenuti/comunicati/strategia-energetica-nazionale-positivo-il-commento-di-legambiente-ora-pero-ser

This Report was developed by Climate Scorecard Italy Country Manager Marta Morello:

Marta@climatescorecard.org

Japan

Spotlight Activity: Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution

Japan's INDC pledge proposed reducing greenhouse gas emissions by **26.0%** by fiscal year (FY) **2030** compared to FY **2013** (25.4 % reduction compared to FY 2005) (approximately 1.042 billion t-CO2eq. as 2030 emissions)

Japan's said it would meet its target by reducing emissions in the following sectors

(a) Energy -Fuel Combustion (Energy industries, Manufacturing industries and Construction,)Transport, Commercial/Institutional, Residential, Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing, and Other).
(b) Industrial processes and product use
(c) Agriculture
(d) Land use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
(e) Waste

The government had promised to develop a Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures in 2016. The government also said its pledge is subject to change depending on the progress of future international negotiations in estimating and accounting rules.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind (Highly Insufficient)
Commitments with this rating fall outside the fair share range and are not at all consistent with holding warming to below 2 °C let alone with the Paris Agreement's stronger 1.5 °C limit. If all government targets were in this range, warming would reach between 3 °C and 4 °C.

We suggest that Japan strengthen its NDC pledge by taking the following Steps:

1. Overcoming the challenges of system constraints for the introduction of renewable energy
After the start of the FIT system in July 2012, the capacity of renewable energy power supply has expanded to about 2.7 times, but the proportion of those already in operation is only about 33.7%. In the existing power system, the capacity of the transmission line cannot catch up with the expansion of introduction of renewable energy, and its connection is restricted. In calculating the connectable amount of wind power generation / photovoltaic power generation, these combined outputs are evaluated by the maximum output by month and time zone, based on the power generation results of the previous year. In order to make effective use of existing lines and to introduce renewable energy to the full extent, we should steadily implement "connect & manage" in Japan. Currently, connections are allowed on a first-come-first-served basis within the free capacity of the transmission line. They should be allowed as widely as possible under certain conditions such as suppression of power output during system congestion.

2. Promotion of renewable energy in harmony with the regions
It is important that renewable energy be introduced in harmony with regional governments and businesses taking account of the long-term impact. As the revised FIT Law came into effect in April 2017, the establishment of a system to prevent and solve troubles in the regions began. For example, along with the increase in mega solar, in some areas troubles with residents and administration became obvious, in terms of landscape, disaster prevention, living environment, nature conservation, lack of administrative procedures, lack of consensus building process with residents, and inadequate development of the system. In response to such troubles, institutional measures were taken, such as setting up suppression areas for mega solar. Also, by introducing a bidding system for photovoltaic power generation of 2 MW or more, cost-effective introduction will be carried out. However, with the 1st bidding, region-based power utilities have not even submitted proposals. In the current bidding system, a small number of businesses with large capital bid nearly all and community-based businesses are shut out due to lack of development investment strength. In the bidding system, it is necessary to revise a system that allows regional operators to participate in bidding.

3. Canceling the plan to establish a coal-fired power plant
Coal-fired power generation has the greatest carbon dioxide emission coefficient among thermal power plants. Nevertheless, according to Kiko Network (NGO), as of October 5, 2017, the number of coal-fired power plants for which the new construction plan is known reaches 42 (total output 205,110,000 kW). This has been condemned by the international community as going against the trend of greenhouse gas emission reduction. If the construction and operation of a coal-fired power plant whose operation period is set to 30 or 40 years progresses, it will be more difficult for future generations to achieve long-term emission reduction targets. By stopping the new construction of coal-fired power plants and promoting investment in renewable energy, Japan will realize an energy supply structure consistent with long-term Paris Agreement goals.

Take Action
Please send the following message to Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Hiroshige Seko:

Dear Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Hiroshige Seko,
It is important that Japan strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example, in our country's global warming countermeasure plan the government set a long-term target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050, while deciding to cut 26.0% as a medium-term goal by 2030 compared to 2013. This medium-term target is a goal that was formulated in a build-up manner on the premise of existing industrial structure and social system. In order to achieve long-term goal with this as a milestone, significant reduction will be required after FY 2030, which will burden future generations. From the viewpoint of intergenerational equity, we ask the government to increase medium-term targets to set a vision aiming for long-term goals.

Contact
Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Hiroshige Seko
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Web: Leave message(https://wwws.meti.go.jp/honsho/comment_form/comments_send.htm)

the Agency for Natural Resources and Enegy

Web: Leave message (https://wwws.meti.go.jp/enecho/about/form.html)

For more information, please contact Climate Scorecard Japan Country Manager; Kenta Matsumoto: kmatsumoto@climatescorecard.org

MEXICO (English)

Spotlight Activity: **Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**

Mexico's NDC covers both mitigation and adaptation efforts. For mitigation, it proposes to unconditionally reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) and black carbon (BC) emissions by 25% in 2030 using a business-as-usual baseline. With international support and transfer technology, the conditional goal is a reduction of 40% by 2030. Taking into account only the GHG component of the pledge, then the goal is to unconditionally reduce GHG emissions by 22%, and conditionally by 36% in the context of international support.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing still

The mitigation efforts pledged by Mexico are considered to be insufficient to keep global warming below the 1.5°C threshold of the Paris Agreement, and although they have been praised by their level of ambition, some of the actions that the country has taken in recent years make it more difficult to reach those goals.

To strengthen its pledge, Mexico should increase the unconditional reduction figure to 36% by 2030, since its conditional goal relied on regional support from the US and Canada, which seems an unlikely scenario under the current political circumstances.

One way to do this is to have more specific goals regarding the energy sector. First, Mexico would need to pledge how much should be reduced from coal-fired power plants, one of the biggest emitters that were supposed to be cut down but instead are still being developed in the country. It should also add a clear commitment for renewable energies, as current clean energy laws have boosted the use of natural gas as a main power source, which still emits GHG.

Take Action

You can make sure that these recommendations are followed up by the Mexican government by sending the following message to the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources:

Dear Secretary Rafael Pacchiano Alamán,

It is important that Mexico strengthens the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example, Mexico could increase its unconditional reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to a 36% by 2030, which it could achieve by incorporating clear goals regarding how much coal-based energy is going to be cut-off and the amount of renewable energy sources that are going to power the country.

Contact

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources- Rafael Pacchiano Alamán

Emails: rafael.pacchiano@semarnat.gob.mx

Website: https://www.gob.mx/semarnat

Telephone: 54900900 Ext. 12000/12076/12001

Address: Ejercito Nacional 223,

Col. Anáhuac, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo,

Ciudad de México, México,

Z.C. 11320

This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Mexico Country Manager Raiza Pilatowsky-Gruner: Raiza@climatescorecard.org

México

Actividad destacada: **Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional de México para el Acuerdo de París**

La Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional (NDC, por sus siglas en inglés) de México contempla esfuerzos tanto en mitigación como en adaptación. En el caso de la mitigación, se propone una meta no condicionada de reducir un 25% la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) y carbono negro (CN) para el 2030, bajo una línea base usando un escenario inercial (business as usual). En caso de haber apoyo internacional y transferencia de tecnologías, la meta condicionada es reducir el 40% de estas emisiones para el 2030. Si solo contamos el componente de los GEI en estos compromisos, entonces la meta es reducir incondicionalmente las emisiones de GEI un 22% y condicionalmente un 36% en caso de haber apoyo internacional.

Calificación de la actividad: ** Detenido

Los esfuerzos de mitigación a los que se comprometió México se consideran insuficientes para lograr que el calentamiento global no rebase el límite de 1.5°C propuesto en el Acuerdo de París; y, aunque han sido elogiados por su nivel de ambición, algunas de las acciones que se han llevado a cabo en el país durante los últimos años dificultan el logro de estas metas.

Para mejorar sus compromisos, México debería de incrementar su reducción no condicionada de emisiones a 36% para el 2030, ya que las metas condicionadas se crearon pensando en un apoyo regional por parte de Estados Unidos y Canadá, un escenario improbable dadas las circunstancias políticas actuales.

Para alcanzar esta meta sería necesario implementar objetivos más específicos en el sector energía. México debe de establecer cuánto planea reducir de sus plantas eléctricas dependientes del carbón, ya que son uno de los más grandes emisores que deben de ser regulados pero que siguen desarrollándose en el país. También debería añadir un compromiso claro respecto a las energías

limpias, debido a que las leyes energéticas actuales han impulsado el uso de gas natural como una de las principales fuentes de energía, aunque esta también sea una fuente de GEI.

Tomar Acción

Puedes asegurarte de que estas recomendaciones sean tomadas en cuenta al mandar el siguiente mensaje al Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales:

Estimado Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Rafael Pacchiano Alamán,

Es importante que México fortalezca el compromiso que hizo ante el Acuerdo de París antes de que este entre en efecto. Por ejemplo, México podría implementar su reducción no condicionada de emisiones de GEI a un 36% para el 2030, algo que podríamos lograr si se incluyeran objetivos claros respecto a la cantidad de energía dependiente del carbón que debe de ser recortada y el porcentaje de uso de energía que vendrá de las energías limpias.

Contacto

Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales: Rafael Pacchiano Alamán

Email: rafael.pacchiano@semarnat.gob.mx

Sitio web: https://www.gob.mx/semarnat

Teléfono: 54900900 Ext. 12000/12076/12001

Dirección: Ejército Nacional 223,

Col. Anáhuac, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo,

Ciudad de México, México,

C.P. 11320

RUSSIA

Spotlight Activity: Russia's Nationally Determined Contribution

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Russia to the Paris Agreement is to limit the anthropogenic greenhouse gases to 70-75% of 1990 levels by 2030. The Russian Federation is the only big emitter that has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. The targets of NDC allow Russia to increase emissions 8–27% above 2015 levels by 2020 and 18–25% by 2030.

Activity Rating

Most probably Russia will achieve its INDC target, but the target is so weak that it would not require a decrease in GHG emissions from current levels.

A first step towards contributing to the Paris Agreement's goals would be to speed up the national process for ratification of the Agreement and present a 2030 target with emissions reductions from current levels.

Russia's NDC pledge is unconditional. However, the 2030 target “is subject to the maximum possible accounting of the absorbing capacity of forests”. It is not clear if Russia includes the LULUCF sector both in the base year and target year. If so it will allow much higher emissions in the target year compared to a situation in which the target excluded LULUCF emissions.

In April 2018 Russia started a big campaign against fires in forests together with MChS (Emergencies Ministry), Greenpeace Russia and Federal Forest Agency. However, forest management still includes preventive burning outs which lead to massive forest fires every year and thus it increases greenhouse gas emissions. Prohibition of preventive burning out would allow Russia to decrease GHG emission from current levels and to strengthen its Paris Agreement pledge.

To meet more ambitious targets of CO2 emission it is necessary to increase the share of renewable energy sources and to continue the work on improving energy efficiency, which currently is one of the lowest globally.

Take Action
Please send the following message to the Russian Ministry of Ecology:
It is important that Russia strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. We believe that first of all Russia could speed up the national process for ratification of the Agreement and present a 2030 target with emissions reductions from current levels. Then, it is essential to prohibit the preventive burning out of forests which lead to massive fires. And finally, to meet more ambitious targets of CO2 emission it is necessary to increase the share of renewable energy sources and to continue to improve energy efficiency, which is one of the lowest globally.

Contact
Ministry of Ecology of Russian Federation
WEB http://mnr.gov.ru/open_ministry/reference/19/
Mail: minprirody@mnr.gov.ru

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Russia Country Manager Ekaterina Pronia; contact Ekaterina@climatescorecard.org

SAUDI ARABIA

Spotlight Activity: Saudi Arabia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Saudi Arabia recognizes that its main source of income and the staple of its economy is oil production, but they would like to diversify their economy, so that they are not relying solely on one source of income. Moving away from being so dependent on carbon-emitting fossil fuels is therefore not only in the global benefit, but in the benefit of its own economy. In Saudi Arabia’s NDC, it pledges to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 130 million tons per year by the year 2030, by taking the following steps: Investing in other industries such as Manufacturing, Mining, Tourism, and Information Technology, investing in more renewable energy, natural gas, and energy efficiency programs, as well

as investing in carbon capture and utilization projects, with the goal of capturing 1500 tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere per day. They recognize that by diversifying their economy and exporting the oil they are producing, rather than using it domestically, they will see enhanced economic growth. In order for Saudi Arabia to reach their goal of reducing carbon emissions, they would like other countries' technical assistance in implementing the activities mentioned. As other countries also implement their own activities to ween off of fossil fuels, the impact of their economic activities on the Saudi Arabian economy must also be assessed.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

Saudi Arabia does not provide a baseline and most of its pledge is conditional on outside technical support because they don't have carbon capture and storage technology, but also because they have not really ventured into renewable technology yet and need technical assistance with that. They are also asking for research assistance on assessing the impact of the international energy market as countries move away from fossil fuels. Climate Action Tracker evaluates Saudi Arabia abatement target of reducing emissions by up to 130 MtCO2e per year by 2030 as stated in its NDC and rates this abatement target as critically inadequate to make a fair contribution to keep global warming to 2 degrees Celsius. It explains that this pledged abatement rate will result in 949–1,128 MtCO2e excl. LULUCF by 2030, a 51–79% increase above 2014 levels, or a 374–464% increase above 1990 levels, which is insufficient to meet Saudi Arabia's minimum fair contribution to controlling global warming to 2 degrees Celsius let alone the stronger Paris Agreement goal of 1.5 degrees Celsius. It bases this conclusion on the uncertainty around Saudi Arabia's targeted emissions level and the significant scaling down in its planned policies aimed at diversifying the energy mix and investments in renewable energy resources from 54 GW of renewable and 17 GW of nuclear energy by 2032 to 9.5 GW in 2023 and omitting the reference to nuclear power. The Climate Action Tracker criticism that Saudi Arabia is not making sufficient commitment to reduce its carbon emissions is based on the recent update of April 30th, but we expect that Climate Action Tracker rating to change in the next assessment in light of the recent announcement that the Kingdom is making a big investment in solar energy projects.

Recommendations:

1) Revise your NDC to a more ambitious reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, seeing that you are on their way to build the largest solar plant in the world (200 GW) which is by itself more than your original 54 GW goal.
2) Set up a team of experts to work on a study that establishes national emissions projections that will increase transparency and clarity on how the Kingdom will comply with its NDC target under 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.
3) Release BAU or projected emissions baseline to inform domestic climate change policy and strategic planning and provide emissions information internationally.
4) Adhere to your original plans of full implementation of current renewable energy projects to achieve the emission level projected NDC target with the production of a renewable energy of 54 GW and a nuclear energy of 17 GW by 2032.

Take Action

Please send the following message to Minister HE Abdulrahman Al Fadley:

Dear Minister HE Abdulrahman Al Fadley,
It is important that Saudi Arabia strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example, Saudi Arabia could do any or all the following: It could perhaps revise its NDC to a more ambitious reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, seeing that the Kingdom is on its way to build the largest solar plant in the world (200 GW) which is by itself more than Saudi Arabia's original 54 GW goal. It could set up a team of experts to work on a study that establishes national emissions projections that will increase transparency and clarity on how the Kingdom will comply with its NDC target under 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. Moreover, it could Release BAU or projected emissions baseline to inform domestic climate change policy and strategic planning and provide emissions information internationally. Finally, it is necessary that Saudi Arabia Adhere to your original plans of full implementation of current renewable energy projects to achieve the emission level projected NDC target with the production of a renewable energy of 54 GW and a nuclear energy of 17 GW by 2032.

Contact
HE Mr. Abdulrahman Al Fadley, Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture,
Toll Free 800 247 2220

Or Eng. Mansour Bin Hilal Al Mushaiti, Deputy Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture,
Toll Free 800 247 2220

This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Saudi Arabia country managers Abeer Abdulkareem and Amgad Ellabouty: Abeer@climatescorecard.org
Amgad@climatescorecard.org

SAUDI ARABIA (ARABIC)

تدرك المملكة العربية السعودية أن مصدر دخلها الرئيسي ومرتكز اقتصادها هو إنتاج النفط ، لكنها ترغب في تنويع اقتصادها ، بحيث لا يعتمد فقط على مصدر واحد للدخل. ولذلك ، فإن الابتعاد عن الاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري الذي ينبعث منه الكربون لا يعود بالفائدة العالمية فحسب، بل على مصلحة اقتصادها الخاص. في الNDC الخاص بالمملكة العربية السعودية ، تتعهد المملكة بتخفيض انبعاثات ثاني أكسيد الكربون بمقدار 130 مليون طن سنوياً بحلول عام 2030 ، وذلك باتخاذ الخطوات التالية: الاستثمار في صناعات أخرى مثل التصنيع والتعدين والسياحة وتكنولوجيا المعلومات، والاستثمار في أكثر من المشاريع الطاقة المتجددة والغاز الطبيعي وكفاءة الطاقة، فضلاً عن الاستثمار في مشاريع احتجاز الكربون واستخدامه ، بهدف استيعاب 1500 طن من ثاني أكسيد الكربون من الغلاف الجوي يوميًا. وهي تدرك أنه من خلال تنويع اقتصادها وتصدير النفط الذي تنتجه ، بدلاً من استخدامه محلياً، ستشهد نمواً اقتصادياً معززاً. ولكي تحقق المملكة العربية السعودية هدفها المتمثل في الحد من انبعاثات الكربون ، فإنها تود الحصول على مساعدة تقنية من البلدان الأخرى في تنفيذ الأنشطة المذكورة. ومع قيام بلدان أخرى بتنفيذ أنشطة خاصة بها للحد من الوقود الأحفوري، يجب أيضًا تقييم تأثير أنشطتها الاقتصادية على الاقتصاد السعودي.

تصنيف النشاط * متأخر المملكة العربية السعودية لم تقدم الخط الأساسي وأن معظم تعهدها مشروط بالدعم التقني الخارجي ليس فقط لكونها لاتملك تقنية أحتجاز الكربون وتخزينه بل أيضاً لأنها لاتملك الخبرات الكافية في مجال الطاقة المتجددة لحد الآن وتحتاج الى المساعدة التقنية في ذلك وتحتاج المملكة الى المساعدة البحثية لتقييم تأثير سوق الطاقة الدولية بينما تبتعد الدول عن الوقود الأحفوري. ويقيم متعقب الفاعلية المناخية Climate Action Tracker (CAT)هدف المملكة في الحد من الأنبعاثات بحوالي 130 ميغا أطنان المكافئ من ثاني أوكسيد الكربون سنويا بحلول عام 2030 ويقدر هذا الهدف بأنه غير كاف للمحافظة على الإحتباس الحراري لدرجتين مئوية. ويوضح بأن معدل التعهد هذا سينتج 949–1,128 ميغا طن والمكافئ من ثاني أوكسيد الكربون دون أحتساب استخدام الأرض والتغير من استخدام الأرض والغابات بحلول عام 2030 اي 51%-79 زيادة عن معدلات عام 2014 أو 374-464% زيادة عن معدلات عام 1999 وهو لايكفي لكي تفي المملكة بالمساهمة العادلة الأدنى للمحافظة على الأحتباس الحراري لدرجتين مئوية ناهيك عن الهدف الأقوى لأتفاقية باريس للمناخ لدرجة ونصف مئوية. وتبني أستنتاجها على الشكوك التي تحيط بمستويات الأنبعاث في المملكة والأنخفاض الملحوظ في سياساتها الهادفة الى تنويع مصادر الطاقة

والأستثمارات في مصادر الطاقة المتجددة من 54 جيجاوات من الطاقة المتجددة و17 من الطاقة النووية بحلول عام 2030 الى 9.5 جيجاوات في عام 2030 وشطب أي ذكر الى الطاقة النووية. أن أنتقاد متعقب الفاعلية المناخية لتعهد المملكة على أنه غير كافي للحد من أنبعاثات الكربون مستند الى أحدث تقييم حصل في 30 أبريل ولكن من المتوقع أن يتغير تقييم متعقب الفاعلية المناخية خلال الفترة القادمة في ضوء الأعلان الأخير عن الشروع في عمل أستثمار كبير في مشاريع الطاقة الشمسية.

التوصيات:

1) تعديل مساهمتها المقررة وطنيا الى مستوى أكثر طموحا للحد من أنبعاثات ثاني أوكسيد الكربون بأعتبار أنكم في الطريق نحو بناء معمل للطاقة الشمسية الأكبر في العالم بسعة 200 جيجاوات والذي يمثل بحد ذاته أكثر من نصف هدفكم الأصلي ذو سعة 54 جيجاوات
2) تشكيل فريق من الخبراء للعمل على دراسة لتحديد التوقعات الوطنية للأنبعاث التي من شأنها زيادة الشفافية والوضوح فيما إذا كانت المملكة ستفي بتعهداتها المقررة وطنيا ضمن أتفاقية باريس للمناخ لعام 2015.
3) الأعلان عن الخط الأساسي للأنبعاثات المتوقعة لغرض أعلام السياسة المحلية للتغير المناخي والتخطيط الأستراتيجي ونشر المعلومات عن الأنبعاث عالمياً
4) الألتزام بالخطط الأصلية للتنفيذ الكامل لمشاريع الطاقة المتجددة لتحقيق معدلات الأنبعاث المنصوص عليها في المساهمة المقررة وطنيا وذلك بأنتاج 54 جيجاوات من الطاقة المتجددة و 17 جيجاوات من الطاقة النووية بحلول عام 2032.

تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

سعادة معالي الوزير عبد الرحمن الفضلي ، من المهم أن يعزز بلدنا تعهده ضمن أتفاقية باريس قبل أن تدخل الأتفاقية حيز التنفيذ فعلى سبيل المثال، يمكن أن تقوم المملكة بأي من الأمور التالية: 1) يمكنها تعديل مساهمتها المقررة وطنيا الى مستوى أكثر طموحا للحد من أنبعاثات ثاني أوكسيد الكربون بأعتبار أنكم في الطريق نحو بناء معمل للطاقة الشمسية الأكبر في العالم بسعة 200 جيجاوات والذي يمثل بحد ذاته أكثر من نصف هدفكم الأصلي ذو سعة 54 جيجاوات و 2) يمكنها تشكيل فريق من الخبراء للعمل على دراسة لتحديد التوقعات الوطنية للأنبعاث التي من شأنها زيادة الشفافية والوضوح فيما إذا كانت المملكة ستفي بتعهداتها المقررة وطنيا ضمن أتفاقية باريس للمناخ لعام 2015 و 3) يمكنها الأعلان عن الخط الأساسي للأنبعاثات المتوقعة لغرض أعلام السياسة المحلية للتغير المناخي والتخطيط الأستراتيجي ونشر المعلومات عن الأنبعاث عالميا و4) يمكنها الألتزام بالخطط الأصلية للتنفيذ الكامل لمشاريع الطاقة المتجددة لتحقيق معدلات الأنبعاث المنصوص عليها في المساهمة المقررة وطنيا وذلك بأنتاج 54 جيجاوات من الطاقة المتجددة و 17 جيجاوات من الطاقة النووية بحلول عام 2032.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

سعادة معالي الوزير عبد الرحمن الفضلي، وزير البيئة والمياه والزراعة ، رقم الهاتف 8002472220
أو
المهندس منصور بن هلال المشايتي، وكيل وزير البيئة والمياه والزراعة، رقم الهاتف 8002472220

وللحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بشركاء مؤسسة (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية ----------
أو مدراء بلد (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية ، Abeer Abdulkareem
com.abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail و amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com Amgad Ellaboudy

South Korea

Spotlight Activity: Korea's Nationally Determined Contribution

In its Paris Agreement INDC pledge, Korea plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% from the business-as-usual (BAU, 850.6 MtCO2eq) level by 2030 across all economic sectors. In accordance with the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, Korea is making continued efforts to address climate change across all economic sectors and will strengthen its efforts to achieve the 2030 mitigation target. Korea accounts for approximately 1.4% of global greenhouse gas emissions (including LULUCF, according to the WRI CAIT 3.0). Korea's mitigation potential is limited

due to its industrial structure with a large share of manufacturing (32% as of 2012) and the high energy use of major industries. Given the decreased level of public acceptance following the Fukushima accident, there are now limits to the extent that Korea can make use of nuclear energy, one of the major mitigation measures available to it. Despite the challenges, Korea has set a target for 2030, which is expected to be close to the recommendations of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 40-70% from 2010 levels by 2050.

The government will partly use carbon credits from international market mechanisms to achieve its 2030 mitigation target, in accordance with relevant rules and standards. This makes part of South Korea's pledge conditional on external market forces. Some experts have questioned the reliability of including market-based carbon credits as part of an NDC pledge.

Activity Rating: * Right Direction but More Can be Done**

The Korean government recognizes that it has set "a fair and ambitious target to the extent possible" whereas Climate Action Tracker gives only "Highly Insufficient."

I personally think Korea's INDC can be evaluated as "Not enough but in right direction."
As the Korean government recognizes as well, Korea's mitigation potential is structurally limited. Korea is heavily dependent on manufacturing and international trade, and it is a highly urbanized society.

However, as one of the most advanced economies in the world, the Korean government can take its initiatives and make further efforts to lead the flow by narrowing down its NDCs' scope and elaborating specific targets for main GHG emission sectors and urging compliance with them. It might also be useful if Korea found a substitute for relying on carbon credits from international markets to account for part of its emission reduction pledge, since such market mechanisms often are unreliable.

Take Action
Please send the following message to our Minister of the Environment:
Dear Minister Eunkyung KIM,
It is important that South Korea strengthens its pledge to the Paris Agreement. For example, South Korea could narrow its NDCs' scope, by proposing more specific GHG emission targets and action plans for the country's main GHG emission sectors, such as manufacturing, electricity utility, and transportation, and release annual reports including performances of each sector to catch up with its commitment to Paris agreement. It might also be useful if Korea found a substitute for relying on carbon credits from international markets to account for part of its emission reduction pledge, since such market mechanisms often are unreliable.

Contact
Ministry of Environment
Climate Change Mitigation Team
Director: Heun-jin OH
Tel: +82-44-201-6950

International Cooperation Division
Director: Su-ho SUNG

Tel: +82-44-201-6560

Spotlight Activity; Korea's Paris Agreement NDC Pledge

스포트라이트: 한국의 파리협정 온실가스 감축공약(NDC)

파리협정에서 한국은 국가별 온실가스 감축공약(INDC)로서 2030년까지 모든 경제 분야에서 배출전망치(**BAU**, 한국의 경우 850.6 MtCO2eq로 책정) 대비 37% 감축할 것을 제시, 이를 실행하고자 노력하고 있다. 저탄소 녹생성장 기본법에 의거하여 한국은 각종 분야에서 기후변화 문제를 다루고 있으며, 2030년까지의 공약한 목표를 달성하기 위해 여러 가지 노력을 기울이고 있다. 한국은 지구 전체의 온실가스 배출(세계 자원연구소(WRI)의 **기후분석**지표툴(**Climate Analysis Indicators Tool**, **CAIT)** 3.0에 의하여 토지이용변화와 임업(**LULUCF**)을 포함)에서 1.4%를 차지하고 있는데, 한국의 감축 잠재력은 한국의 산업 구조를 생각할 때 제약이 상당히 많을 것으로 생각된다. 2012년 기준으로 한국 산업의 32%를 제조업이 차지하고 있을 뿐만 아니라, 매우 에너지 집약적인 산업들이 주를 이루고 있기 때문이다. 아울러 후쿠시마 사고 이후 원자력에 대한 국민들의 우려가 높아짐에 따라, 기후변화 대책으로서 매우 유력한 에너지원인 원자력의 활용도 점차적으로 어려워지고 있는 상황이다. 이러한 난관에도 불구하고 한국은 유엔 정부간기후변화협의체(IPCC) 제5차 평가보고서가 제안한 2050년까지 2010년 대비 40-70% 온실가스를 감축하겠다는 목표에 근접하려 2030년까지의 목표치를 설정하고 있다.
한국 정부는 2030년까지의 감축 목표를 달성하는 데 있어서 국제 규범과 기준에맞춰서 탄소 배출권 국제 시장에서의 거래를 활용하려고 하고 있다. 그러나 이러한 한국 정부의 방향성은 한국의 국제적인 공약의 실천 여부가 외부 요인에 의해 영향을 받을 수 있다는 것을 의미하므로, 일부 전문가들은 한국의 온실가스 감축공약 실현 여부가 얼마나 신뢰할 수 있을 것인지에 대해 의문을 갖고 있기도 하다.

한국의 행동 평가 *** 방향성은 옳지만, 더욱 노력할 필요가 있음.

한국 정부는 스스로 한국의 공약을 "공정하면서도 도전적인 목표"로 평가하고 있는데 반해, 기후변화 행동 트랙커와 같은 조직에서는 "매우 부적절"이라고 평가하고 있다.
필자 스스로는 한국의 국가별 온실가스 감축공약이 "충분하지는 않지만 옳은 방향"이라고 평가하고자 한다.

한국 정부가 스스로 인지하고 있듯이, 한국의 감축 잠재력은 구조적인 한계를 안고 있다. 한국은 제조업과 국제 무역에 심각하게 의존하고 있으며, 도시화 정도가 매우 심한 사회이기 때문이다.

그러나, 세계에서 가장 선진된 경제 중 하나로서, 한국 정부는 보다 진취적으로 이 흐름을 타기 위해 노력할 필요가 있다. 우선 온실가스 감축공약의 의무 범위와 의무 대상을 보다 구체화하는 것이 필요하겠다. 아울러 변동성이 클 국제 탄소 시장의 거래에 지나치게 의존하기 보다는 스스로 감축할 수 있는 대안에 대해 고민하는 것이 보다 유용할 것이다.

행동 지침

김은경 환경부 장관께,

한국이 파리 협정에서의 공약을 확고히 다지는 것은 매우 중요한 일입니다. 한국이 온실가스 감축공약을 지키기 위해 보다 구체적인 온실가스 배출 목표를 세우고, 제조업이나 전력 산업, 교통 등 주요 배출 분야에 행동 지침을 구체화할 필요가 있을 것이며, 매년 각 분야의 진전을 분석하는 보고서 등을 정리하는 것도 도움이 될 것입니다. 아울러 충분히 예측할 수 없는 국제 탄소 시장의 흐름에 의존하기 보다, 실질적인 대안을 모색하는 것이 바람직할 것입니다.

Contact
관계부서 연락처

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더 많은 정보를 원하실 경우에는 클라이밋 스코어카드의 한국 담당 매니저인 임은정에게 아래 메일 주소로 연락하십시오. Eunjung@climatyescorecard.org

SPAIN

CONTRIBUCIÓN DE ESPAÑA EN EL ACUERDO DE PARÍS (COP21)

Spotlight Activity: Spain's Efforts to Support the EU's Paris Agreement Pledge

En el acuerdo establecido en la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (COP21) se reconoció el hecho de que es cuestión de cada país decidir qué medidas y políticas se establecen para luchar contra el cambio climático, en función de sus propias capacidades y recursos económicos, tecnológicos... Estas contribuciones nacionalmente determinadas (NCD) son voluntarias y se establecen como compromisos en materia de cambio climático. Esto supone un reto y una oportunidad para implicarse realmente en esta lucha y por supuesto, para establecer una competencia positiva y una cooperación entre países que trabajan por estos mismos compromisos.

En el presente año 2018, España continúa con el objetivo prioritario que la Unión Europea estableció en marzo de 2015; reducir para el año 2030, un 40% las emisiones de dióxido de carbono con respecto a los niveles del año 1990. Y como segundo objetivo prioritario, conseguir que el 27% de las energías procedan de fuentes de energía renovable ya que así se obtendrían muchos beneficios en materia de eficiencia energética y aceptando a su vez, la propuesta del Parlamento Europeo de incrementar las energías renovables en un 40% en 2030.

Para llevar a cabo el cumplimiento de estos objetivos a 2030 y 2050, España está en proceso del anteproyecto de Ley de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética. Esta ley se agrupará en cuatro bloques; establecimiento de los principios rectores hacia una economía baja en carbono, proteger el medio ambiente, principio de “quien contamina paga” y coordinación institucional para obtener una financiación que integre la variable del cambio climático en las normativas y leyes.

The agreement established at the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) recognized that each country establish measures and policies to combat climate change. Such measure should depend on their own economic and technological capabilities and resources. These Nationally Determined Contributions (NCDs) are voluntary commitments on climate change. They are intended to establish positive cooperation among countries working to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Spain supports the Paris Agreement emissions reduction pledge made by the European Union established in March 2015; Reduce by 2030, 40% emissions of carbon dioxide using the baseline year 1990. In addition, as a second priority goal, get 27% of the energy comes from renewable energy sources, and if possible achieve the proposal of the European Parliament to increase renewable energy by 40% in 2030.

To fulfill these goals, Spain is in the process of developing a new Climate Change and Energy Transition Law. This law will be grouped in four blocks; establishment of the guiding principles towards a low-carbon economy, protecting the environment, using the "who pollutes pays" principle and institutional coordination to obtain the finance needed to implement climate change policies.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind (Quedándose atrás)

Si analizamos a nivel general de la Unión Europea el cumplimiento de los NCD y englobamos España dentro de este análisis, **el nivel es insuficiente**, porque todavía tenemos que limitar el aumento de las temperaturas medias globales muy por debajo de 2ºC en relación con la era preindustrial, y hacer esfuerzos para limitar dicho aumento a 1,5ºC. Además, tampoco existen los instrumentos necesarios ya sea a través de políticas o medidas de naturaleza regulatoria, que permitan establecer **cambios reales** de los combustibles fósiles a las energías renovables, o por lo menos, lograr un equilibrio entre las emisiones y la absorción de las mismas.

Además, el proceso de participación pública al que está sometido la nueva Ley, a pesar de que no será de ningún partido ni del Gobierno, ha conseguido escasas aportaciones (sólo entre 300/350), por lo que se necesita mayor implicación para enfrentarse a estos nuevos retos del cambio climático.

Spain still needs to do more to support the European Union's Paris Agreement pledge. The necessary instruments do not exist either through policies or regulatory measures, that allow Spain to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energies, and achieve a balance between emissions and their absorption.

In addition, so far the process of public participation in the development of the new law, has been quite small (only between 300/350); greater public engagement in the development process is needed in order to craft a law that addresses citizen concerns.

Recommendations for ways in which our country can strengthen its NDC pledge

Recomendaciones para alcanzar el cumplimiento de estos NCD:

- INCREMENTO DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN E INFORMACIÓN CIUDADANA: para el establecimiento de políticas y planes de mitigación de los efectos del cambio climático, es necesario fomentar que todos los ciudadanos de cualquier edad vivan en zona urbana o rural; participen en la creación y propuestas de la Ley de cambio climático y Transición energética que está desarrollando la Oficina Española de Cambio climático (OECC) para poder abarcar todos los sectores de la población y así recoger múltiples aportaciones que puedan hacer una ley más realista y así la pluralidad de grupos politicos puedan hacerla realidad. Porque según un estudio del Real Instituto Elcano (2018) en el que se encuestó a varios españoles, el cambio climático es **la primera prioridad en materia de política exterior,** sobrepasando la lucha contra el terrorismo yihadista. Por tanto, si esta cuestión tiene tanto interés para nuestro ciudadanos tal y como indican las estadísticas, ¿porque no se potencia más la participación o la diffusion del mensaje?

- INCREASE OF PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN INFORMATION: in the establishment of policies and plans to mitigate the effects of climate change. It is necessary to encourage all citizens of any age to participate in the creation of the Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition being developed by the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC). The law will be more realistic and the plurality of political groups can participate in its design. According to a study by the Elcano Royal Institute (2018) in which a large numbers of Spanish citizens were surveyed, climate change is the first priority in terms of foreign policy, surpassing the fight against jihadist terrorism. Therefore, if this question is quite interesting for our citizens as the statistics indicate, why is there so little participation in the development of the new law?

- DESCARBONIZACIÓN DE LA ECONOMÍA: principalmente en el sector energético porque es el causante de las mayores emisiones de gases de Efecto Invernadero en España, en concreto el porcentaje asciende al 76%. Además, el sector de las energías renovables, puede ser una fuente de empleo importante, tal y como han determinado en un manifiesto publicado recientemente, 32 de las empresas pertenecientes al Grupo Español de Crecimiento Verde (GECV).

- ECONOMY DOWNLOADING (ECONOMY DESCARBONIZATION): mainly in the energy sector because it is the cause of the highest greenhouse gas emissions in Spain, in particular the percentage amounts to 76%. In addition, investment the renewable energy sector should be increased as it can be a source of important employment. For example, there are 32 companies that now belong to the Spanish Group of Green Growth (GECV).

TAKE ACTION

Tomar acción

¿De qué manera va a ejercer nuestro país esta lucha? ¿Qué mecanismos y medidas se van a llevar a cabo para que España cumpla con el acuerdo de París?

Para conseguir estos objetivos es necesaria una estrategia clara y definida. **A nivel nacional es importante alinear el Acuerdo de París con la esperada Ley de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética** para poder formular estrategias de descarbonización no solo en el sector empresarial, también dando relevancia también al campo científico desde el cual se puede aportar muchos avances en todos los sectores relacionados (energía, agricultura, ganadería…),

Las energías renovables no son el futuro, son el presente, y a pesar de que todavía no existe un marco legal, se puede actuar a nivel local intentando que los grupos politicos de nuestra área o region adquieran sentido común e integren todo esto dentro de sus planes de actuación.

Those concerned with strengthening Spain's climate action policies should send the following message to the Director General of the Office of Climate Change:

Dear Director General

How will our country exercise this struggle? What mechanisms and measures are going to be carried out so that Spain complies with the Paris agreement?

To achieve these objectives, a clear and defined strategy is necessary. At the national level it is important to align the Paris Agreement with the expected Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition in order to formulate decarbonization strategies not only in the business sector, but also giving relevance to the scientific field from which many advances can be made in all related sectors (energy, agriculture, livestock ...).

Renewable energies are not the future, they are the present, and although there is still no legal framework, you can act at the local level trying to get the political groups of our area or region to acquire common sense and integrate all this within their plans of action.

Contact Contacto

Responsable de desarrollar las promesas de NDC de España al Acuerdo de París

Directora general de la Oficina Española de Cambio Climático

Responsible for developing the promises of NDC from Spain to the Paris Agreement
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Thailand

Spotlight Activity: Thailand's Nationally Determined Contribution

In 2015, Thailand submitted its INDC report to the UNFCCC, which outlines Thailand's INDC targets and action plans for achieving the INDC targets. With respect to the INDC targets, Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. Here, the business-as-usual projection is from the base year 2005 and takes into account around 555 $MtCO_2$. Thailand's INDC targets also mentions, "the level of contribution of greenhouse gas emissions reduction could increase up to 25%, if subjected to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)".

Thailand's INDC framework considers relevant criteria like the timeframe, coverage, baseline, gases, assumptions and methodological approaches, planning processes, international market mechanisms, and review and adjustments. For baseline, the business-as-usual projection from the reference year 2005 is in the absence of major climate change policies. Thailand aims to achieve the INDC targets between the 2021-2030 timeframe. In terms of coverage, Thailand's INDC will cover economy-wide activities; and activities under land-use inclusion, land-use change and forestry are yet to be decided. The INDC aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are generated from different sources of gases like carbon dioxide CO_2, methane CH_4, nitrous oxide N_2O, hydrofluorocarbons HFCs, perfluorocarbons PFCs, and sulphur hexafluoride SF_6

International market mechanism is another key aspect of Thailand's INDC framework. In this regard, the 2015 INDC report states, "Thailand will continue to explore the potentials of bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms as well as various approaches that can facilitate, expedite and enhance technology development and transfer, capacity building and access to financial resources that supports Thailand's efforts towards achieving sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient growth, as appropriate". Finally, the INDC framework will be reviewed and necessary adjustments will be made according to the Paris Agreement objectives.

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The 2015 INDC report also emphasizes major barriers, which might hinder Thailand's ability to meet the INDC targets. For the energy sector, the barriers might include "limitation of grid connection due to inadequate capacity of transmission lines, lack of support by financial institutions for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, lack of domestic technological and technical resources and negative public perception particularly against waste-to-energy and biomass power plants". Finally, there is limited availability of advanced technologies in Thailand due to high costs and resource constraints, which is resulting in difficulties for successfully implementing Thailand's climate change mitigation projects.

To learn more about Thailand's INDC commitments please visit the 2015 INDC report at http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand_INDC.pdf

Activity Rating: * Moving Forward but More Needs to be Done**

With respect to Thailand's INDC commitments of 20-25% emissions reduction by 2030, an appropriate four-star rating scale will be the 2 ^oC compatible rating. To achieve the 2^oC compatibility rating, Thailand's proposed national plan, The Climate Change Master Plan have provided a roadmap for strengthening the INDC commitments of 20-25% emissions reduction by developing climate change mitigation projects, which are both climate resilient and environment-friendly in the long-run. However, for Thailand's INDC targets to be completely compatible with the Paris Agreement targets of 1.5^0 C and below, much more is yet to be done. In order to ensure that Thailand's INDC Pledge aligns with the Paris Agreement pledge of 1.5^0 C and below, one recommendation will be to facilitate mitigation projects by partnering with developed countries. Here, the four year 2018-2021 Thai-German Climate Programme will be significant. To achieve the INDC commitments, the Thai-German Climate Programme will enhance the financing of climate change mitigation projects in Thailand, provide advanced technologies for reducing large-scale greenhouse gas emissions and increase the capacity building for green growth infrastructures. With respect to the Thai-German Climate Programme, the strong partnership between Germany and Thailand will help both countries in

effectively addressing climate change issues. Most importantly, the Climate Programme will help Thailand in strategizing concrete policies and plans for meeting Thailand's INDC targets. Similarly, meeting the Paris Agreement targets of 1.5 ^{o}C and below will require well-designed roadmaps. To create well-structured roadmaps another recommendation is to encourage active stakeholder collaboration. Active stakeholder participation between government officials, environmental groups, local people, NGOs and international partners will lead to the sharing of different ideas and inputs; which will help formulate best possible solutions for meeting the INDC targets by 2030. Finally, regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be included in the proposed plans. This will help in making necessary changes to policies and plans in order to achieve the INDC targets.

To learn more about Thailand's INDC pledge and rating please visit http://track0.org/countries/
To learn more about the 2018-2021 Thai-German Climate Programme please visit a May 2, 2018 news report by the Nation at http://www.nationmultimedia.com/detail/national/30344399

Take Action

To help ensure that Thailand successfully achieves the INDC commitments, you can contact members of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning with the following Action Alert message:

Dear Minister,
It is important that Thailand strengthen the INDC pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect in 2020. For the INDC pledge to be compatible with the Paris Agreement pledge of 1.5 ^{o}C and below, Thailand could facilitate mitigation projects by partnering with developed countries. Here, the four year 2018-2021 Thai- German Climate Programme will be significant. To achieve the INDC commitments, the Thai-German Climate Programme will enhance the financing of climate change mitigation projects in Thailand, provide advanced technologies for reducing large-scale greenhouse gas emissions and increase the capacity building for green growth infrastructures. To meet the Paris Agreement targets of 1.5 ^{o}C and below, Thailand should create well-designed roadmaps. To create well-designed roadmaps active stakeholder participation between government officials, environmental groups, local people, NGOs, and international partners will be necessary. This will lead to the sharing of different ideas and inputs, which will help formulate the best possible solutions for meeting INDC targets by 2030. Finally, regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be included in the project plans. This will help in making necessary changes to policies and plans in order to achieve the INDC targets.

Send Action Alert Message to:

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Thailand: โพสต์ 4
ไฟฉายสว่างจ้า กิจกรรม: การประเมินการจำนำ INDC ของไทย

ในปี2015,ประเทศไทยได้ยื่นรายงานINDCต่อUNFCCC,ซึ่งแสดงถึงเป้าหมายและแผนการดำเนินงานของINDCในประเทศไทยเพื่อบรรลุเป้าหมายของINDC.เกี่ยวกับเป้าหมายINDC,ประเทศไทยตั้งใจที่จะลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกโดยร้อยละ20จากระดับธุรกิจที่คาดการณ์ไว้(BAU)โดย2030.ที่นี่การประมาณการตามปกติเป็นไปตามปกติจากปีฐาน2005และคำนึงถึงรอบๆ555MtCO2.เป้าหมายของประเทศไทยINDCยังกล่าวถึง"ระดับการมีส่วนร่วมของการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกลดลงอาจเพิ่มขึ้นได้25เปอร์เซ็นต์หากมีการเข้าถึงเทคโนโลยีและการถ่ายโอนที่เหมาะสมและเพียงพอ,ทรัพยากรทางการเงินและการสนับสนุนการเสริมสร้างขีดความสามารถผ่านความสมดุลและความทะเยอทะยานข้อตกลงระดับโลกภายใต้กรอบอนุสัญญาสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ (UNFCCC) ".

กรอบแนวคิดของINDCในประเทศไทยพิจารณาถึงเกณฑ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องเช่นระยะเวลาความครอบคลุมพื้นฐานแก๊สสมมติฐานและวิธีการในการจัดทำระเบียบวิธีวิจัยกระบวนการวางแผนกระบวนการตลาดระหว่างประเทศและการทบทวนและปรับปรุง.สำหรับพื้นฐานเป็นประมาณการตามปกติจากปีอ้างอิง2005อยู่ในกรณีที่ไม่มีนโยบายการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่สำคัญ.ประเทศไทยมีเป้าหมายที่จะบรรลุเป้าหมาย INDC ระหว่างระยะเวลา 2021-2030. ในแง่ของความครอบคลุม INDC ของประเทศไทยจะครอบคลุมกิจกรรมทั่วทั้งประเทศและกิจกรรมภายใต้การรวมการใช้ประโยชน์ที่ดินการเปลี่ยนแปลงการใช้ประโยชน์ที่ดินและการป่าไม้ยังไม่ได้รับการพิจารณา.INDCมีเป้าหมายเพื่อลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกซึ่งเกิดจากแหล่งก๊าซต่างๆคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ก๊าซมีเทน CH4 ไนตรัสออกไซด์ N2O ไฮโดรเจนฟลูออโรคาร์บอน HFCs perfluorocarbons PFCs และ sulfur hexafluoride SF6.

กลไกการตลาดระหว่างประเทศเป็นอีกหนึ่งประเด็นสำคัญของกรอบการทำงานของINDCในประเทศไทย.ในเรื่องนี้2015INDCรายงานฯกล่าวว่า"ประเทศไทยจะยังคงสำรวจศักยภาพของทวิภาคี,กลไกตลาดระดับภูมิภาคและระดับสากลตลอดจนวิธีการต่างๆที่สามารถอำนวยความสะดวกได้เร่งรัดและเสริมสร้างการพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีและการถ่ายโอนการสร้างขีดความสามารถและการเข้าถึงแหล่งเงินทุนที่สนับสนุนความพยายามของประเทศไทยในการบรรลุการเติบโตอย่างยั่งยืนคาร์บอนต่ำและสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ยืดหยุ่นได้ตามความเหมาะสม".สุดท้ายกรอบการทำงานของINDCจะได้รับการตรวจสอบและการปรับเปลี่ยนที่จำเป็นจะทำตามวัตถุประสงค์ข้อตกลงปารีส.

2015INDCรายงานยังชี้ให้เห็นถึงอุปสรรคสำคัญซึ่งอาจเป็นอุปสรรคต่อความสามารถของประเทศไทยในการบรรลุเป้าหมายของ INDC. สำหรับภาคพลังงานอุปสรรคอาจรวมถึง "ข้อ จำกัด ของการเชื่อมต่อกริดเนื่องจากไม่เพียงพอความสามารถในการรับส่งข้อมูลขาดการสนับสนุนจากสถาบันการเงินเพื่อการใช้พลังงานอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพและการลงทุนด้านพลังงานทดแทนการขาดทรัพยากรเทคโนโลยีและเทคโนโลยีภายในประเทศและการรับรู้ของประชาชนในแง่ลบโดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งต่อโรงไฟฟ้าพลังงานเหลือใช้และพลังงานชีวมวล".ในที่สุดมี

ความพร้อมใช้งานที่จำกัดของเทคโนโลยีขั้นสูงในประเทศไทยเนื่องจากต้นทุนและข้อจำกัดด้านทรัพยากรที่สูงซึ่งเป็นผลให้เกิดความยากลำบากในการดำเนินโครงการบรรเทาภาวะโลกร้อนของไทยอย่างประสบความสำเร็จ.

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับภาระผูกพันของ INDC ในประเทศไทยโปรดไปที่2015 INDCรายงานที่ http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand_INDC.pdf

การให้คะแนนกิจกรรม*ก้าวไปข้างหน้าแต่ต้องใช้ความพยายามมากขึ้น**

เกี่ยวกับความมุ่งมั่นของINDCในประเทศไทย20ไปยัง25%ลดการปล่อยก๊าซ2030ระดับการให้คะแนนสี่ดาวที่เหมาะสมจะเป็น2องศาเซลเซียสการให้คะแนนที่เข้ากันได้.เพื่อให้บรรลุ2องศาเซลเซียสการจัดอันดับความเข้ากันได้แผนระดับชาติของไทยแผนแม่บทเรื่องการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศได้จัดทำแผนงานเพื่อเสริมสร้างความเข้มแข็งภาระผูกพันของINDCที่20ไปยัง25%ลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกโดยการพัฒนาโครงการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศซึ่งเป็นทั้งสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ยืดหยุ่นและเป็นมิตรต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมในระยะยาว.อย่างไรก็ตามสำหรับเป้าหมายของINDCในประเทศไทยนั้นจะสอดคล้องกับข้อตกลงของกรุงปารีสว่าด้วย1.5องศาเซลเซียสและด้านล่างมากขึ้นยังไม่ได้ที่จะทำ.เพื่อให้มั่นใจว่าคำมั่นสัญญาINDCของประเทศไทยสอดคล้องกับข้อตกลงของสัญญาปารีส1.5องศาเซลเซียสและด้านล่างหนึ่งข้อเสนอแนะคือเพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบโดยการเป็นพันธมิตรกับประเทศที่พัฒนาแล้ว.ที่นี่สี่ปี2018ไปยัง2021โครงการภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันจะมีนัยสำคัญ.เพื่อบรรลุข้อผูกพันของINDCโครงการด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันจะช่วยเพิ่มการจัดหาเงินทุนของโครงการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทยมีเทคโนโลยีขั้นสูงในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกในปริมาณมากและเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการสร้างโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในการเติบโตของสีเขียว.สำหรับโครงการด้านภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันความร่วมมือระหว่างเยอรมนีและไทยจะช่วยให้ทั้งสองประเทศในการแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ.สิ่งสำคัญที่สุดคือClimateProgramจะช่วยประเทศไทยในการกำหนดนโยบายและแผนงานที่เป็นรูปธรรมในการบรรลุเป้าหมาย INDC ของไทย.

ในทำนองเดียวกันการบรรลุเป้าหมายParisAgreementของ1.5องศาเซลเซียสและด้านล่างจะต้องมีroadmapsที่ออกแบบมาอย่างดี.เพื่อสร้างแผนงานที่มีโครงสร้างที่ดีข้อเสนอแนะอีกประการหนึ่งคือการส่งเสริมให้เกิดการทำงานร่วมกันของผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสีย.การมีส่วนร่วมของผู้มีส่วนได้เสียอย่างแข็งขันระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ของรัฐกลุ่มสิ่งแวดล้อมกลุ่มคนในท้องถิ่นองค์กรพัฒนาเอกชนและคู่ค้าต่างประเทศจะนำไปสู่การแบ่งปันความคิดและปัจจัยการผลิตที่แตกต่างกันซึ่งจะช่วยในการกำหนดแนวทางแก้ไขที่ดีที่สุดสำหรับการประชุมเป้าหมายINDCโดย2030.ควรมีกลไกการติดตามและประเมินผลตามปกติในแผนงานที่เสนอ.ซึ่งจะช่วยในการเปลี่ยนแปลงนโยบายและแผนงานที่จำเป็นเพื่อให้บรรลุเป้าหมายของ INDC.

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับคำมั่นสัญญาและคะแนนINDCของประเทศไทยโปรดไปที่ http://track0.org/countries/

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับ2018-2021โครงการภูมิอากาศไทย- เยอรมันกรุณาเยี่ยมชม2พฤษภาคม2018รายงานข่าวจากNationที่ http://www.nationmultimedia.com/detail/national/30344399

เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อให้มั่นใจว่าประเทศไทยสามารถบรรลุข้อตกลงของINDCได้สำเร็จคุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกสำนักงานทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมพร้อมกับแจ้งเตือนการกระทำดังต่อไปนี้:

เรียนรัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวง,

เป็นสิ่งสำคัญที่ประเทศไทยจะเสริมความไว้วางใจของ*INDC*ที่ประเทศของเราได้ทำขึ้นในข้อตกลงปารีสก่อนที่ข้อตกลงจะมีผลบังคับใช้*2020.*สำหรับคำมั่นสัญญาของ*INDC*ที่จะเข้ากันได้กับคำมั่นสัญญา*ParisAgreement*ของ*1.5*องศาเซลเซียสและด้านล่างประเทศไทยสามารถอำนวยความสะดวกโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบโดยร่วมมือกับประเทศที่พัฒนาแล้ว.ที่นี่สี่ปี*2018*ไปยัง*2021*โครงการภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันจะมีนัยสำคัญ.เพื่อบรรลุข้อผูกพันของ*INDC*โครงการด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันจะช่วยเพิ่มการจัดหาเงินทุนของโครงการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทยมีเทคโนโลยีขั้นสูงในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือน

กระจกในปริมาณมากและเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการสร้างโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในการเติบโตของสีเขียว.เพื่อให้บรรลุตามข้อตกลงปารีสข้อ*1.5*องศาเซลเซียสและด้านล่างประเทศไทยควรสร้างแผนงานที่ได้รับการออกแบบมาอย่างดี.เพื่อสร้างการมีส่วนร่วมของผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียที่มีส่วนร่วมอย่างดีระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ของรัฐ,กลุ่มสิ่งแวดล้อม,คนในท้องถิ่น,*NGOs*และคู่ค้าต่างประเทศจะมีความจำเป็น.นี้จะนำไปสู่การแบ่งปันความคิดที่แตกต่างกันและปัจจัยการผลิต,ซึ่งจะช่วยในการกำหนดวิธีการแก้ปัญหาที่ดีที่สุดสำหรับการกำหนดเป้าหมาย*INDC*โดย*2030.*ควรมีกลไกการติดตามและประเมินผลตามปกติอยู่ในแผนโครงการ.ซึ่งจะช่วยในการเปลี่ยนแปลงนโยบายและแผนงานที่จำเป็นเพื่อให้บรรลุเป้าหมายของ *INDC.*

ส่งการแจ้งเตือนการกระทำไปที:

ดร. รวีวัลย์ประดิษฐ์
เลขาธิการ
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โพสต์นี้ถูกส่งโดยผู้จัดการประจำประเทศไทย Neebir Banerjee: Neebir@climatescorecard.org

TURKEY

Spotlight Activity: Turkey's Nationally Determined Contribution

Turkey's Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) is to reduce its greenhouse gas reduction, including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), up to 21% below business as usual in 2030. Turkey has not ratified the Paris Agreement, awaiting confirmation for the Green Climate Fund.

Activity Ranking: * One Star - Critically Insufficient
Turkey's ongoing investment in expanding coal power production is in strong contrast to the need for the world to fully decarbonize the power sector by 2050. In addition to operating 67 units of coal-fired power plants (emitting 72 MtCO2 a year), six units are under construction, and more than 73 units are planned. If all of these units were built, the total emissions from coal would increase annual Turkish emissions by at least 40%

Two-thirds of Turkey's emissions are "energy-related." Turkey's total electricity (power) demand has been increasing rapidly and it reached 295 TWh in 2017. According to the projections of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, final electricity demand of Turkey is expected to reach at 416 TWh in 2023.

Imports meet 70% of Turkey's energy demand. It imports nearly 99% of the natural gas and 89% of its oil supplies. Therefor the country is in need of diversification of its energy sources. Currently, primary energy demand is met by natural gas and LNG (33,9%), coal (33,7%), hydro (24,6%), and other renewables (7,8%).

A National Renewable Energy Action plan has been carried out for the period of 2013-2023 and committed to obtain 30% of its total installed capacity from renewable sources such as hydro, geothermal, wind and solar. In addition, by 2023 Turkey plans to generate 10% of its total electricity demand from 2 nuclear power plants. In addition to diversification of energy sources, Turkey published an Energy Efficiency Strategy for 2012-2023 to decrease its energy density of final consumption. However, at the same time Turkey has planned to increase coal-powered electricity output from 32 billion kilowatt-hours in 2014 to 57 billion kWh by 2018.

Turkey might achieve its NDC target by boosting its renewable energy source related energy production together with its commitment on energy efficiency. However, its plans for coal-powered electricity production and nuclear power plant constructions leave a question mark on Turkey's commitment to climate change and environment issues.

Take Action

Please contact the Ministry and indicate your concerns on coal and nuclear powered electricity production plans with the following Action Alert message:

Dear Minister Mehmet Ozhaseki,
It is important that Turkey strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. For example Turkey could increase its renewable energy source production and increase its commitment to energy efficiency. Plans for coal-powered electricity production should be reconsidered. Although the coal power plants can help to decrease the energy dependency of Turkey in the short term, increases in coal-powered electricity output is not a sustainable approach and such investment should be reconsidered. Considering the deplorable working conditions in the coal mining sites in Turkey and the very high number of work accidents result in deaths, increasing the coal power plants should not be an option. On the contrary, Turkey should take solid step to shut down the existing ones.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Minister Mehmet Ozhaseki
Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning
Address: Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi Eskişehir Devlet Yolu 9. km. No: 278 Çankaya / Ankara
Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00

This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Turkey Country Manager Ozlem Duyan: Turkey@climatescorecard.org

Turkey (Turkish)

Türkiye

Dikkat Çeken Aktivite: Türkiye'nin Paris Anlasmaşı Ulusal Katkı Niyet Beyanı (INDC)

Türkiye'nin Ulusal Katkı Niyet Beyanı sera gazı oranını, arazi kullanimi, arazi kullanimi degisimi ve ormancilik (LULUCF) dahil, 2030 itibariyle en az %21 kadar azaltmaktır. Türkiye, Yeşil İklim Fonu onayını beklemek üzere Paris Anlaşmasını da henüz onaylamamıştır.

Aktivite Puanlaması: * Bir Yıldız – Kritik Seviyede Yetersiz Türkiye'nin kömür üretimini artırmaya yönelik artarak devam eden yatırım planları, dünyanın 2050 yılına kadar enerji sektörünü tamamen dekarbonize etme ihtiyacının tam tersi yönüde atilan adımlardır. 67 birim kömür yakıtlı enerji santralinin işletilmesine (yılda 72 MtCO2 salımı yapmaktadır) ek olarak 6 adet ünite yapım aşamasında ve 73ün üzerinde de yapılması planlanmaktadır. Bu birimlerin tamamı inşa edilmiş olursa, kömür kaynaklı enerji üretimi yıllık toplam emisyon miktarını en az %40 oranında artıracaktır.

Türkiye'nin emisyonlarının üçte ikisi enerji kaynaklıdır. Toplam elektrik talebi 2017 yılında 295 TWh'ye ulaşmıştır. Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı'nın projeksiyonlarına göre, Türkiye'nin elektrik talebinin 2023 yılında 416 TWh'a ulaşması beklenmektedir.

İthalat ile Türkiye'nin enerji talebinin %70'ini karşılanmakta, doğal gazın yaklaşık % 99'unu ve petrol kaynaklarının %89'unu ithal etmektedir. Bu sebepten ülkenin enerji kaynaklarının çeşitlendirilmesine ihtiyacı vardır. Şu anda birincil enerji talebi doğal gaz ve LNG (%33.9), kömür (%33.7), hidro (%24.6) ve diğer yenilenebilir kaynaklar (%7.8) ile karşılanmaktadır.

2013-2023 dönemi için Ulusal Yenilenebilir Enerji Eylem Planı oluşturulmuş ve toplam kurulu gücünün% 30'unu hidro, jeotermal, rüzgar ve güneş enerjisi gibi yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde etme taahhüdünde bulunulmuştu. Ayrıca, 2023 yılına kadar Türkiye 2 nükleer santralden toplam elektrik talebinin % 10'unu üretmeyi planlıyor. Enerji kaynaklarının çeşitlendirilmesine ek olarak, Türkiye enerji tüketimini azaltmak için 2012-2023 için bir Enerji Verimliliği Stratejisi yayınlamıştır. Fakat Türkiye aynı zamanda, 2014 yılında 32 milyar kilovat-saat olan kömürle çalışan elektrik üretimini 2018 yılına kadar 57 milyar kWh'ye çıkarmayı da planlamıştı.

Türkiye, Ulusal Katki Niyet Beyanini enerji verimliliği konusundaki taahhütleri ile başarabilir. Ancak, kömürle çalışan elektrik üretimi ve nükleer santral yapımı ile ilgili planları, Türkiye'nin iklim değişikliği ve çevresel konulara olan bağlılığı konusunda bir soru işareti bırakmaktadır.

Harekete Geç

Bakanlık ile temasa geçebilir ve endişelerinizi aşağıdaki Eylem Uyarısı mesajıyla birlikte bildirebilirsiniz:

Sayın Bakan Mehmet Özhaseki, Türkiye'nin Paris Anlaşmasına olan desteğini güçlendirmesi önemlidir. Bu desteği yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklı enerji üretimi ve enerji verimliliği hedeflerini artırarak gösterebilir. Kömür kaynaklı elektrik üretimi için yapılan planlar ise tekrar gözden geçirilmelidir. Kömü kaynaklı santraller, Türkiye'nin enerji konusunda dışa bağımlılığını azaltmaya yardımcı olsa da, sürdürülebilir bir yaklaşım degildir. Türkiye'deki kömür madenciliği sahalarındaki çalışma koşulları, cok sayıda ölümle sonuclanan iş kazaları da göz önüne alındığında, kömür kaynaklı enerji santrallerinin sayısını artırmak bir seçenek olmamalıdır. Aksine, Türkiye mevcut olanları da kapatmak için biran önce sağlam adımlar atmalıdır.

Eylem İkaz Mesajı İlgili Kişi:

Bakan Mehmet Ozhaseki
Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı
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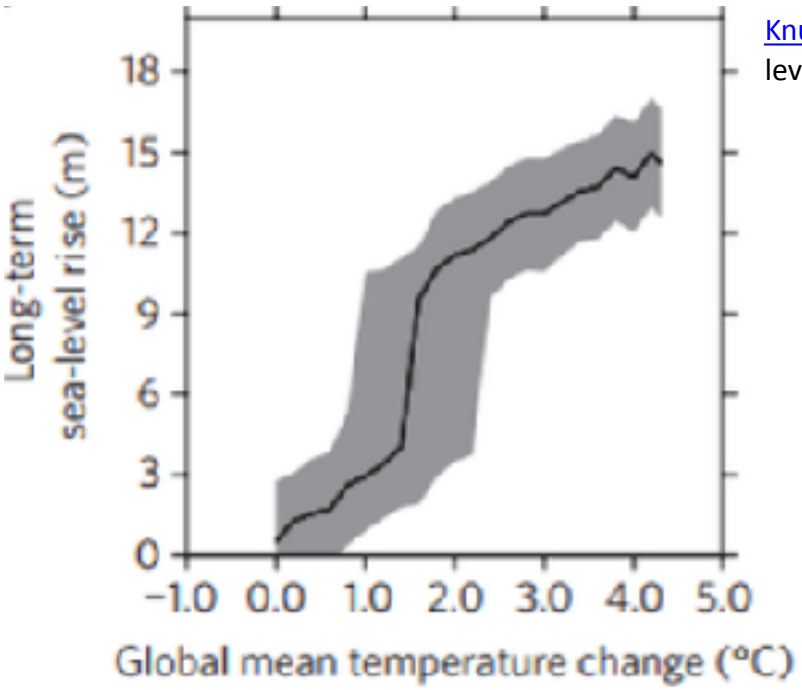
UNITED KINGDOM

Spotlight Activity: United Kingdom's Climate Change Act

Back in 2008, the UK took a global lead in efforts to tackle climate change by setting a legally binding target to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. However, this target, an 80% reduction on 1990 levels by 2050, was posted on the basis of a global outlook that has quickly become outdated, leaving us falling well short of the necessary steps to prevent climate breakdown. A step up in ambition is vital – and with the government now facing a potentially costly climate lawsuit and public concern for the environment growing, one may be on the horizon.

Since 2008's Climate Change Act target, set to deliver a 50% chance of limiting global warming to 2C, our understanding of deadly climate tipping points has matured. Key ice sheets are now projected to collapse between 1.5C and 2C warming, locking in metres of sea level rise for hundreds of years and leaving low-lying nations underwater. At 1.5C, the world's coral reefs have some chance of recovery, but at 2C they vanish completely, while we experience longer heatwaves, more intense rainstorms, and decreased crop yields.

As a response to the increasing urgency of the climate science community, in 2015 the Paris Agreement set in stone a commitment to limit warming to 1.5C, albeit with "well below 2C" as the absolute redline. A forthcoming UN-linked review of the impacts and feasibility of 1.5C is expected to further intensify the global ambition to stick to this magic number, and no higher.



Knutti et al. (2016) forecast a substantial rise in sea level between 1.5 and 2C warming.

Ten years on, the UK's call bell reverberates unto the global community more as a death knell to the vulnerable than a chime of climate leadership. The Committee on Climate Change (CCC), the government's official (independent) climate watchdog, has publicly branded the goal it initially recommended as too weak. The government's position is even being challenged in the courts by charity Plan B, who argue that the gap between the Climate Change Act and the UK's international obligations under the Paris Agreement is irrational, unsafe, and unlawful.

Despite the government having claimed as recently as January in response to the case that it was acting on the CCC's advice that a more stringent target was unfeasible – a claim the CCC itself contradicted – energy and clean growth minister Claire Perry has now announced that the government will seek official advice on strengthening the targets after the global 1.5C review in October. Given that the CCC, who recommended the original 80% target, advised 18 months ago that the UK would need an 86-96% cut in emissions by 2050 for just a 50% chance of 1.5C, there is a distinct possibility that it will be the first among the economic powerhouses to enshrine zero emissions into law.

Perry may just be following environment minister Michael Gove's example in using Brexit to curry green favour, with a new UK-specific Paris pledge that leaves the EU's 80-95% by 2050 target in the dust. Whatever the reasons, the genuine prospect of a target with real ambition is heartening. Now, continued collective pressure must be applied to ensure prospect becomes reality. Sebastian Kaye, claimant in the legal case set for a hearing on July 4, welcomed Perry's announcement, but added that "urgency is still lacking, and delay only damages the feasibility of stopping short of the climate cliff edge".

And while a strengthening in ambition would be a positive step, it is much less than half the battle. The UK is highly unlikely to meet even its existing climate targets with current policies, and while the government has upped its environmental rhetoric in recent months, concrete policy has not followed these vague aspirations.

The government needs to back tangible and radical solutions at the earliest opportunity, or debate over targets is moot. That means revolutionising the transport sector with electric cars and recharging roads, saying no to a third runway at Heathrow, and bringing forward the 2040 ban on fossil-fuelled cars. It means reversing the regression on funding to insulate the UK's leaky homes, eliminating our support for fracking and reliance on 'clean' gas, and increasing rather than freezing subsidy support for renewables. It means transforming our farming practices to preserve soil health and limit emissions from livestock. And it means reviving scrapped carbon capture and storage projects, particularly for the high-polluting cement and steel industries.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

The UK's current emissions pledge falls short of the Paris Agreement, and we need to make sure the government has no option but to enshrine a net zero target by 2050 in law later this year. But that's just the start. The government is projected to make only half of the emissions cuts required by even our 2030 target (57%). What's more, a sizeable chunk of the reductions we *have* achieved have come from exporting industries overseas, trading emissions, and transitioning from coal to gas – all short-term hashes rather than long-term solutions. Underachieving against insufficient targets with lazy solutions, the government's policy efforts don't cut anything even vaguely resembling the mustard. New target or not, joining the fight for concrete, immediate action is what really matters.

Take Action
If you are able, please contribute to Plan B's legal costs, which are solely being financed through crowd funding. Your support to their cause is invaluable and allows those who take a stand to hold the government to account.

If you would like to voice your support for strengthened climate ambition on both emissions targets and policy, you can write to Greg Clark, Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, with the following (or indeed any other) message:

Dear Minister Clark,

It is important that the UK heeds the Climate Change Commission's advice later this year and strengthens the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement. But more than that, your department must introduce short-term policies to achieve both the current and any future targets as soon as possible.

Say no to a third runway at Heathrow, bring forward the 2040 ban on fossil-fuelled cars, and provide public funding to the electric car industry. Restart funding to insulate the UK's homes, end your support for fracking and our reliance on 'clean' gas, and increase rather than freeze subsidy support for renewables. Restart funding to insulate the UK's homes, and revive the carbon capture and storage projects scrapped in 2015.

As Plan B highlights, there is an immense opportunity before you. Act like the climate leaders you claim to be.

Greg's email address: **enquiries@beis.gov.uk**
Address: Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET

For more information contact Climate Scorecard UK Country Manager Jordan Raine: jordan@climatescorecard.org

UNITED STATES

Spotlight Activity: The US Nationally Determined Contribution

The United States committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to "26-28 per cent below its 2005 level in 2025 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 28 percent." This puts the country on a path to a reduction in emissions of 80 % by 2050.

The U.S. intends to withdraw from the Paris Agreement at its earliest opportunity in 2019 and therefore will not uphold its commitment. However, substantial momentum exists at the sub-national level, which Climate Interactive believes will total 20 to 36% of the reductions the U.S. originally committed to.

Activity Rating

The Climate Action Tracker rates the United States' commitment and subsequent intent to withdraw as "critically insufficient" to meet the 1.5ºC target under the Paris Agreement. Without federal policy to push for the necessary reductions, the U.S. will fail to do its part under the Paris Agreement.

Despite lack of federal action, many sub-national actors including states, municipalities, businesses, and organizations have made their own pledges to contribute to the U.S.' commitment. Climate Interactive estimates that these pledges will contribute a total of 20 to 36% of the U.S.' overall pledge, but that they will not be enough to fulfill the entire INDC.

Following the repeal of the Clean Power Plan, which would have required many states to abide by stringent greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, the states that produce the largest emissions from coal-fired power plants will have little incentive to reduce their emissions. With falling costs of electricity produced from natural gas and/or renewables, it is possible that coal-fired electricity will begin to decline, but unlikely that it will decline at the pace and magnitude necessary to meet the U.S.' Paris Agreement targets.

The U.S.' pledge can be strengthened if President Trump chooses to rejoin the Paris Agreement, but cannot be achieved without a federal policy that supports the emissions reductions to which the U.S. has committed.

Take Action
Please send the following message to the EPA Administrator:

Dear EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt,

It is important that the United States strengthen the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement before the Agreement goes into effect. The U.S. should rejoin the Paris Agreement and create a federal policy to support the reductions originally agreed to in the U.S.' first NDC of a 26 to 28 percent reduction below 2005 levels by 2025.

Contact
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