

Global Report # 5

INTRODUCTION

Climate Scorecard Global Spotlight Report # 5 highlights significant emission related activities that happened in May, 2018 in the leading greenhouse emitting countries plus the European Union. The result is a mixed bag with some countries (e.g. Canada, Germany, Nigeria Thailand) taking impressive steps forward to reduce emissions, while other countries (Australia, Brazil, UK) falling back. Noteworthy activities include the following:

- **Australia's** new budget did not mention climate change or allocate any money for climate activities;
- **Brazil** reduced the price of diesel fuel in an effort to end a trucker's strike, but in doing so made biofuels less competitive;
- **Canada** became the first country to commit to industry methane regulations;
- **China** introduced a new emissions trading system;
- **France** introduced a hydrogen production plan without thinking through its implications for CO2 emissions;
- **Germany** created a national Coal Exit Commission;
- **India** is in the process of finalizing a huge project worth 1.4 lakh crore rupee (about \$20.486 billion) to promote solar power among farmers—providing them with a 27.5 hundred thousand solar pumps;
- **Indonesia** signed a new Regulation that provides a path for the development of waste to energy projects;
- **Japan** launched a hydropower demonstration project in the city of Kushiro;
- none of the candidates for President in **Mexico** listed climate change as a priority issue;
- **Nigeria** issued a 10.6 billion-dollar green bond program;
- **Russia** issued a new regulation that obliges factories to modernize their production facilities and make them more environmentally-friendly;
- **South Korea** established the first National Climate Change Adaptation Measure;
- **Spain** announced it was joining the World Bank climate change initiative;
- **Thailand** announced an ambitious 3-year climate mitigation program in collaboration with Germany;
- the **UK** witnessed a 56% drop in clean energy investment in the past year;
- the **United States** state of Hawaii passed a series of bills intending to make the state a zero-emissions clean economy by 2045

AUSTRALIA

Spotlight Activity: Australia's Annual Budget Does Not Address Climate

On May 8, the Australian government distributed its 2018 federal budget laying out its social and economic goals and strategies for the coming year. This new budget did not mention climate change or allocate any additional funding for climate action projects. Peter Hannam, the Sydney Morning Herald's Environment Editor, found that the outlined spending makes Australia's modest Paris climate pledge even less likely.

The Environment and Energy Minister Josh Frydenberg continued to emphasize the importance of the National Energy Guarantee, a policy designed to create a more stable energy system, to meeting Australia's 26-28% emissions reduction target. However, this policy has been sharply criticized by both the energy industry and activists for not adequately reducing emissions levels from energy producers. There is no mention in the 2018 budget of strategies or funding that will allow Australia to transition to a zero-carbon electricity grid.

The largest environmental-related item in the budget appears to be \$535.9 million to secure the Great Barrier Reef's future by partnering with the Great Barrier Reef Foundation to improve water quality and develop new methods to promote coral reef resiliency. Questions have been raised as to why the Foundation—a tiny organisation that obtained the funding with no formal tender process—has been granted such a significant amount of money when other, larger groups working to secure the Reef's future would be able to better utilise half a billion dollars of taxpayers money.

At the same time the Adani Carmichael mega-mine (which would dredge its coal through the Reef before export) and the proposed adjoining Alpha North mine continue to be seriously considered. And in Victoria leases for natural gas exploration have been quietly approved by the state government despite community opposition.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

Even before this budget was released Australia faced criticism from activists for their emissions reduction goal which many felt was insufficient. This marked reduction in spending to address climate issues, from \$3 billion in the current year to \$1.6 billion for 2018-2019, only highlights Australia's continuing lack of commitment to supporting international emissions reductions.

In addition, while the proposed budget allocates money for the preservation of the Great Barrier Reef it addresses the consequences of rising water temperatures rather than the root causes of climate change. It fails to hold the energy industry accountable for its emissions levels. And, if fossil fuel exploration continues, any positives stemming from new funding for the Great Barrier Reef will be quickly cancelled out.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policy maker below:

Dear Minister Frydenberg,

While it is admirable that the recently released 2018 Federal Budget allocates \$535.9 million to secure the Great Barrier Reef's future it fails to address the causes putting the Reef into danger. One

major example is the proposed Alpha North Coal Mine which is still pending approval from the Department of Environment.

We implore you to reject the construction of this mine especially because your Department already reviewed it and found that the mine will likely have a significant impact of the Great Barrier Reef.

In addition, we would like to encourage you to push forward legislation to help Australia meet and exceed its Paris Pledge in order to secure not just the future of the Great Barrier Reef but the future of our ecological systems.

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

This Post was develop[ed] by Climate Scorecard Australia Country Manager Alex Tuai:m For more information contact Alex@climatescorecard.org

BRAZIL (English)

Spotlight Activity: Brazil reduces the price of diesel fuel

President Michel Temer announced on Sunday (May 27th) new measures to reduce the value of diesel in another attempt to end the 7-day truck stoppage and cause shortages in several parts of the country. Among the measures announced is the reduction of R\$ 0.46/liter in diesel price, and the exemption from toll payment for suspension axles of empty trucks.

The fuel crisis has shown a serious problem, which is the country's dependence on fossil fuel. It also highlights the imperative need to stimulate biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel as important alternatives so that Brazil does not depend so heavily on oil. It also makes clear the need for investment in logistics: Brazil relies heavily on road transport to transport goods, people and products—including raw materials and inputs such as fuel.

Brazil has only a few train lines to move people and resources—29,000 kilometers of railroads compared to 86,000 kilometers in China, 87,000 kilometers in Russia and 225,000 in the United States. The result is that today, 90% of the passengers and 60% of the cargo moving through the country are operated on highways, according to the National Transportation Confederation (CNT).

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

By encouraging a diesel price drop, the Brazilian government has reduced biodiesel competitiveness and distanced the country from meeting its environmental targets. It is understandable the government's position in solving the issue of supply, but this emergency measure should come together with other medium and long-term measures, which favor transportation less dependent on fossil fuel.

Take Action

Please send the following message to the Brazilian authorities to encourage rail and cabotage transport in the country, and increase biodiesel mandates:

Dear Minister Valter Casimiro Silveira,

The Ministry of Transport (MT) should work with the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Mines and Energy (MME) to plan and define growth targets for alternatives to road transportation, both for cargo and for people, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Brazilian targets announced in the Paris Agreement.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Minister of Transport (MT)
VALTER CASIMIRO SILVEIRA
Tel: 55 (61) 2029-7000
Espl. dos Ministérios, Bloco "R" - 6º Andar - Sala 600
70.044-902 - Brasília - DF6

This Spotlight Activity Report was submitted by Brazil Climate Scorecard Country Manager Rafael Nogueira: Rafael@climatescorecard.org

BRAZIL (WITH TRANSLATION)

Spotlight Activity: Brazilian government announces reduction of R\$ 0.46/liter of diesel for 60 days to determine the end of the truckers' strike

Atividade em Destaque: Governo brasileiro anuncia redução de R\$ 0,46/litro de diesel por 60 dias para determinar o fim da greve dos caminhoneiros

President Michel Temer announced on Sunday (May 27th) new measures to reduce the value of diesel, in another attempt to end the 7-day truck stoppage and cause shortages in several parts of the country. Among the measures announced is the reduction of R\$ 0.46/liter in diesel price, and the exemption from toll payment for suspension axles of empty trucks.

O presidente Michel Temer anunciou no domingo (27 de maio) novas medidas para reduzir o valor do diesel, em outra tentativa de acabar com a parada dos caminhões de 7 dias e que causou escassez em várias partes do país. Entre as medidas anunciadas, está a redução de R\$ 0,46/litro no preço do diesel, e a isenção do pagamento de pedágio para eixos suspensos de caminhões vazios.

The fuel crisis has shown a serious problem, which is the country's dependence on fossil fuel. It also

highlights the imperative need to stimulate biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel as important alternatives so that Brazil does not depend so heavily on oil. It also makes clear the need for investment in logistics: Brazil relies heavily on road transport to transport goods, people and products - including raw materials and inputs such as fuel.

A crise do combustível mostrou um problema sério, que é a dependência do país em combustível fóssil. Também destaca a necessidade imperativa de estimular biocombustíveis como o etanol e o biodiesel como alternativas importantes para que o Brasil não dependa tanto do petróleo. Também deixa clara a necessidade de investimento em logística: o Brasil depende fortemente do transporte rodoviário para transportar bens, pessoas e produtos - incluindo matérias-primas e insumos como combustíveis.

Brazil has only a few train lines to drain the production - 29,000 kilometers of railroads (86,000 kilometers in China, 87,000 kilometers in Russia and 225,000 in the United States). The result is that today, 90% of the passengers and 60% of the cargo moving through the country are operated on highways, according to the National Transportation Confederation (CNT, in Portuguese).

O Brasil tem apenas algumas linhas de trem para drenar a produção - 29.000 quilômetros de ferrovias (86.000 quilômetros na China, 87.000 quilômetros na Rússia e 225.000 nos Estados Unidos). O resultado é, que hoje, 90% dos passageiros e 60% da carga movimentada pelo país são operados em rodovias, segundo a Confederação Nacional de Transportes (CNT).

Activity Ranking * Falling Behind

Ranking de atividade * Ficando para trás

By encouraging diesel price drop, the Brazilian government has reduced biodiesel competitiveness and distanced the country from meeting its environmental targets. It is understandable the government's position in solving the issue of supply, but this emergency measure should come together with other medium and long term measures, which favor transportation less dependent on fossil fuel.

Ao incentivar a queda do preço do diesel, o governo brasileiro reduziu a competitividade do biodiesel e distanciou o país do cumprimento de suas metas ambientais. É compreensível a posição do governo em resolver a questão de transporte de produtos, mas esta medida de emergência deveria vir acompanhada de outras medidas de médio e longo prazo, que favoreçam meios de transporte menos dependente do combustível fóssil.

Take Action

Tome uma Atitude

You can help the Brazilian authorities by encouraging rail and cabotage transport in the country, and increase biodiesel mandates:

Você pode ajudar as autoridades brasileiras incentivando o transporte ferroviário e de cabotagem no país e aumentar os mandatos de biodiesel:

Dear Minister Valter Casimiro Silveira. The Ministry of Transport (MT) should work with the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Mines and Energy (MME) to plan and define growth targets for alternatives to road transportation, both for cargo and for people, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Brazilian targets announced in the Paris Agreement.

Prezado Ministro Valter Casimiro Silveira. O Ministério dos Transportes (MT) deve trabalhar com o Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) e de Minas e Energia (MME) para planejar e definir metas de crescimento para alternativas ao transporte rodoviário, tanto para cargas como para pessoas, com o objetivo de contribuir para o realização das metas brasileiras anunciadas no Acordo de Paris.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Envie essa mensagem de alerta de ação para:

Minister of Transport (MT)
VALTER CASIMIRO SILVEIRA
Tel: 55 (61) 2029-7000
Espl. dos Ministérios, Bloco "R" - 6º Andar - Sala 600
70.044-902 - Brasília - DF6

CANADA

Spotlight Activity: Canada Pioneers the Regulation of Industry Methane Emissions

On April 26, 2018, Canada's environmental ministry published federal methane regulations after consulting extensively with the provinces, territories, industry, environmental organizations and Indigenous peoples. Canada is the first country to commit to industry methane emission regulations, an important shift in climate protection. The David Suzuki Foundation believes these new regulations will help uphold the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change Paris Agreement targets, in which Canada committed to cutting oil and gas industry methane pollution by 40 to 45% over the next eight years. This represents a significant contribution to holding industry accountable for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions.

Scientists estimate methane is responsible for 25% of already observed disruption to the Earth's climate, so reducing it is prioritized as a top global climate solution. The International Energy Agency reports that the oil and gas industry emits about 76 million tonnes of methane worldwide every year, **75% which can be easily reduced, and about 50% could be reduced at no net cost, or even for a profit, because industry can sell the captured gas.** Drew Nelson, a leading world expert on methane from the U.S. Environmental Defense Fund, states **'If every country around the world followed Canada's methane reduction lead, it would have the climate impact of closing one-third of the world's coal-fired electricity plants.'**

Methane is one of the most powerful greenhouse gases (GHG), 25 times more powerful than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period. In the short term – 20 years after its release, it can be up to 84 times more potent. Methane emissions make up about 15% (2014) of Canada's total GHG emissions. The oil and gas sector contributed 44% of Canada's methane emissions in 2014, 91% of these emissions

were produced in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The remainder of Canada's methane emissions comes largely from agriculture and solid waste disposal (e.g. landfills).

Details at <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-04-26-x1/html/sor-dors66-eng.html>

For these new regulations to be effective, the federal government must hold provinces and territories accountable for reaching or exceeding Canada's benchmark. Canada must also track actual production and regulatory impact. British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have already implemented measures to reduce emissions from oil and gas operations.

Activity Ranking: *** Right Direction

Take Action:

To help ensure the success of Canada's methane commitment, please contact Cam Carruthers, Environment and Climate Change Canada, with the following message:

While methane doesn't linger as long in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, it is initially far more devastating to the climate because of how effectively it absorbs heat. Quantitative indicators and targets in equivalency agreements across the nation, where advisable, must be tracked annually through enforcement activities, compliance promotion activities, registration and potential on-demand reporting to ensure Canada reaches its global methane emissions reduction targets.

Contact:

Cam Carruthers, Executive Director, Oil, Gas and Alternative Energy Division
Energy and Transportation Directorate, Environmental Stewardship Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada, 351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3
Email: ec.methane-methane.ec@canada.ca

For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Canadian Country Manager: Diane Szoller at Dszoller@climatesoecard.org

CHINA

Spotlight Activity: China Starts a New Emission Trading System

On May 18, the National Conference on Ecological and Environmental Protection was held in Beijing. Xi Jinping, the president of the People's Republic of China restressed the importance of the development of the market-oriented carbon trading system.

Under the guidance of Xi Jinping, China will focus on the construction of a new emission trading policy and regulation system, that includes a carbon emissions monitoring report verification system, emissions quota management system units, carbon emissions data submission system, carbon emission rights registration system, and a trading and settlement system. Emission Trading systems reduce carbon emissions by assigning fixed amount of emissions to each participating company. If companies don't use their quotas they can trade the balance to other companies that need to emit

more. This new trading regulation system provides a platform for transparent market-based carbon credits trading.

The National Center for Climate Change Strategy has committed itself to strengthening related research to support the emission trading system. They are proposing several new studies including a study on how the market could play a decisive role in allocating emission permits; a study to identify a mechanism for managing risk within the new emission trading system; and a study on how to encourage synergies between the carbon emission trading mechanism and other environmental market mechanisms, such as China's energy consumption and discharge rights systems that seek to set limits on the amount of energy that companies consume and discharge.

Activity Rating: * Right Direction**

Noticeable efforts were made in the development of a carbon emission trading system. However, whether the studies proposed by the National Center for Climate Change Strategy can be implemented effectively will help determine the effectiveness of the system.

Take Action:

Personal letters, emails and phone calls have the most influence and impact on decision makers and policy makers, so we encourage you to contact each policy-maker below directly with the following message:

"I congratulate the studies proposed by the National Center for Climate Change Strategies to improve the emission trading system. We are expecting to see those studies implemented soon."

Contact:

National Center for Climate Change Strategies

Address: Floor 18, building B/ floor 6, building C, guoxi building no. 11, beilijia, muxidi, xicheng district, Beijing, China

Postal Code: 100038

Fax: (+86) 010-63909213

EMAIL ADDRESS?

This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard China Country Managers Sichen Wan and Siya Tong. For more information contact Sichen@climatescorecard.org or Siya@climatescorecard.org

FRANCE

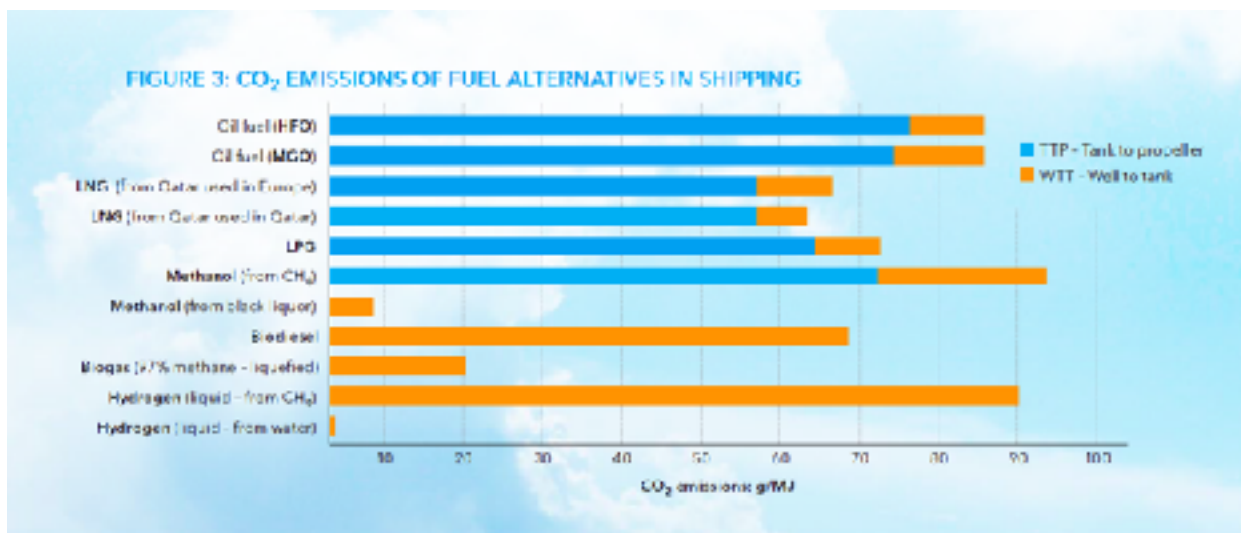
Spotlight Activity: France Low-Carbon Strategy: Hydrogen Plan, a (far too) remote future

In its National Low-Carbon Strategy, [Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone](#), France sets a high priority on lower low-carbon transportation. Thus, the Environmental and Inclusive Transition Ministry issued on June 1st a 100 million euro Hydrogen Plan ([Plan Hydrogène](#)) to develop hydrogen energy. Unfortunately, this plan is presented as a solution to fight against climate change, when hydrogen remains a highly CO₂-intensive fuel, at least until 2050: under this Hydrogen Plan, only 10% of hydrogen produced in France will be low-carbon by 2023 and only 40% by 2040!

This cannot help solve the upcoming climate crisis. On the other hand, state subsidies on Research & Development to solve the following main issues should be the priority:

1. Hydrogen production decarbonation.
2. Hydrogen storage safety. Until now, large hydrogen tanks have been considered hazardous, which hinders the potential for high-power, large vehicle applications.

Unfortunately, deployment of CO₂-intensive hydrogen is subsidized in this Hydrogen Plan.



CO₂ emissions of fuel alternatives. Only low-carbon hydrogen is useful against climate change, not methane-based hydrogen (from CH₄). Source: DNV, in:

<https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/dnv-ql-releases-review-of-marine-fuel-alternatives>

Despite a positive mindset towards climate action, premature hydrogen solution deployment increases CO₂ emissions. Without a clear priority towards CO₂ emission reduction, hydrogen plans may cause confusion and induce adverse effects, like increasing global warming.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing Still

Increasing CO2 emissions is not an option. France must reshape its Hydrogen Plan to prioritize low-carbon hydrogen production before deployment of hydrogen-powered applications.

Take Action

Please send the following message to French Minister of Environmental and Inclusive Transition, Mr. Nicolas Hulot: *Example of contribution text:*

“Dear Mr. Minister,

Despite a positive mindset towards climate action, premature hydrogen solution deployment increases CO2 emissions. Without a clear priority towards CO2 emission reduction, hydrogen plans may become confusing to the public and induce adverse effects, like increasing global warming.

Increasing CO2 emissions is not an option. France should reshape its Hydrogen Plan to prioritize low-carbon hydrogen production before deployment of hydrogen-powered applications, making sure emissions are decreased constantly, every step of the way. Reducing CO2 emissions is THE priority.

We trust that you understand that the climate emergency does not allow any step in the wrong direction, like temporarily increasing CO2 emissions. All public policies must go in the other direction: short-term and long-term GHG emission reduction. Climate Scorecard is ready to help your services direct this plan.

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

With our respectful and best regards [sign name]

Contact: Send This Action Alert Message to: Mr. Nicolas Hulot

Nicolas.Hulot@ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

Sign the Climate Scorecard petition to strengthen NDCs until the Paris Agreement objectives are secured:

<http://www.climatescorecard.org/paris-petition/>

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 : Phase 2 : Bulletin no. 5 France

Activité : Engagement de la France sur l'Accord de Paris : Plan Hydrogène, un futur (bien trop) lointain

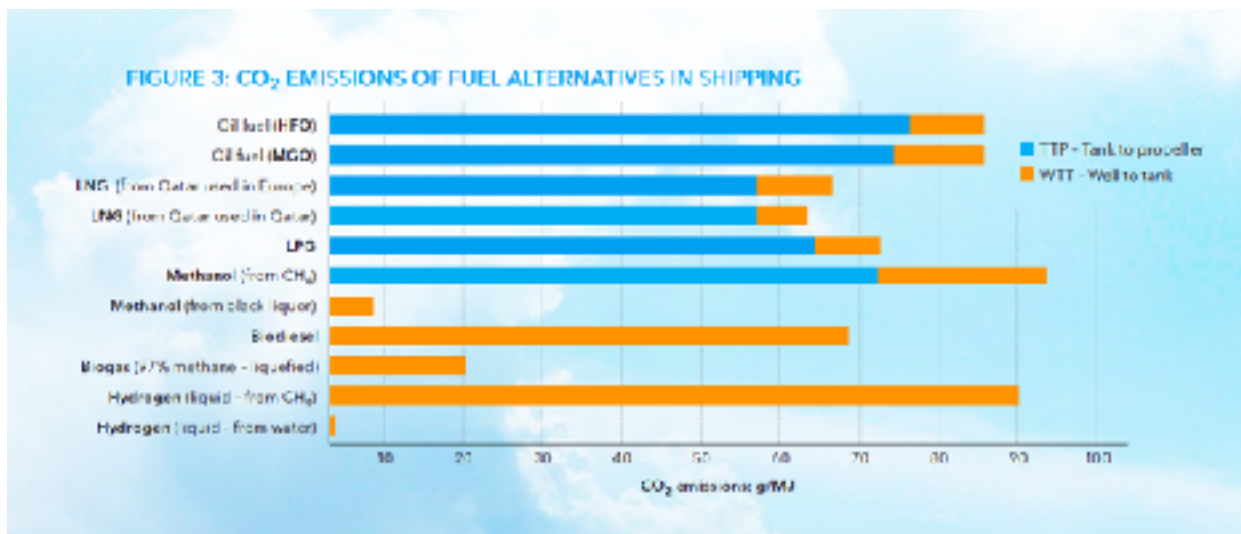
Dans la [Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone](#), les transports décarbonés sont prioritaires. Le [Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire](#) a lancé le 1^{er} Juin un [Plan Hydrogène](#) à 100 million d'euros pour développer l'énergie hydrogène. Malheureusement, cela est présenté comme une solution pour faire face au changement climatique, alors que l'hydrogène restera un combustible très émetteur de CO2,

non pas lors de sa combustion, mais lors de sa fabrication, au moins jusqu'en 2050. Or, selon ce Plan hydrogène, seulement 10% de l'hydrogène sera bas-carbone en 2023, et 40% en 2040 !

Cela ne peut constituer une réponse au changement climatique. En revanche, les aides de l'Etat devraient se concentrer sur la R&D pour résoudre les deux principaux problèmes :

1. la décarbonation de la production d'hydrogène.
2. la sécurité du stockage d'hydrogène. Jusqu'à présent, les gros réservoirs d'hydrogène sont considérés comme extrêmement dangereux, ce qui bloque le potentiel d'applications aux véhicules de forte puissance et/ou longue autonomie

Malheureusement, le déploiement de l'hydrogène carboné est subventionné dans ce Plan Hydrogène.



Émissions de CO₂ de carburants alternatifs. Seule l'hydrogène bas carbone est vraiment utile pour le changement climatique, pas celui basé sur le méthane (CH₄). Source : DNV, in: <https://www.maritime-executive.com/article/dnv-gi-releases-review-of-marine-fuel-alternatives>

En dépit d'une intention positive dans le sens de l'action climatique, le déploiement prématuré de l'hydrogène augmente de fait les émissions. Sans priorité claire à la réduction des émissions de GES, tout plan hydrogène sèmera la confusion dans les esprits et aura des effets contre-productifs, comme la promotion de solutions accélérant le réchauffement global.

Evaluation : ** En panne

Augmenter les émissions de CO₂ n'est pas une option durable. La France doit réformer son Plan Hydrogène pour donner la priorité à la production d'hydrogène bas-carbone avant le déploiement des véhicules à hydrogène.

Action pour le climat :

Ecrivez au Ministre de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire, M. Nicolas Hulot:

Exemple de contribution :

«M. Le Ministre,

En dépit d'une intention positive dans le sens de l'action climatique, le déploiement prématuré de l'hydrogène augmente de fait les émissions. Sans priorité claire à la réduction des émissions de GES, tout plan hydrogène sèmera la confusion dans les esprits et aura des effets contre-productifs, comme la promotion de solutions accélérant le réchauffement global

Augmenter les émissions de CO2 n'est pas une option durable. La France doit réformer son Plan Hydrogène pour donner la priorité à la production d'hydrogène bas-carbone avant le déploiement des véhicules à hydrogène, en assurant une baisse constante des émissions, à chaque étape.

Nous sommes confiants dans votre détermination à faire face à l'urgence climatique sans faire de faux-pas, comme par exemple, une augmentation, ne serait-ce que temporaire, des émissions de CO2. Réduire les émissions de CO2 est une priorité de la France.

Climate Scorecard se tient à votre disposition pour apporter 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 Ministre de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire, M. Nicolas Hulot, par courriel adressé à : Nicolas.Hulot@ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

GERMANY

Spotlight issue: Germany Creates A Coal Exit Commission

Germany is the world's **largest producer and consumer of lignite**. Coal is responsible for about a **third of the power** used in Germany and **over 80 % of greenhouse gas emissions**. In an effort to reach an agreement on a coal exit plan as indicated in the Climate Action Plan 2050, Germany has formed a "**Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment**". The Commission has four goals. **First, to create concrete alternative economic plans in coal mining areas, second to identify measures that help meet the 2030 emission targets, third develop a roadmap and define date for phasing out coal, and fourth to make recommendations on how to close the 2020 climate targets gap.** The Commission will ensure Germany exits from coal mining without causing so much harm to the economy.

The Commission is also expected to oversee the mandate of the federal government in ensuring equal investments in employment opportunities throughout the Country, **especially in regions whose economies rely on coal mining**. It will also propose alternative energy sources, economic, transport and entrepreneurial opportunities among others to boost the economies of the coal dependent regions. The commission will ensure that energy related emission pathways as outlined in

the **Climate Protection Act (CPA)** are well informed. The CPA will be launched in 2019 by the Environment minister Svenja Schulze. The government will also establish **similar commissions to ensure other climate action targets in the transport, agriculture, buildings and industry sectors are formed.**

Activity Ranking *** Right Direction

The German government is moving in the right direction in regards to meeting the Paris agreement goals. The effort of **setting up a commission under the management of the Federal Ministry for Economy Affairs and Energy (BMWi)** separate from the Environment Ministry (BMU) is a clear plan to a coal exit. It means a **transfer of the coal exit plan to an external body separate from the government.** The Environment minister Svenja Schulze **has affirmed that the Commission will focus on meeting the Paris agreement.** An exit from coal would mean giving up lignite and hard coal mining for power production and re-directing efforts into renewable energy generation.

Take Action: To support the Commission send the following message to the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy.

We congratulate the German government for establishing a Commission to develop a clear coal exit plan. We believe that the Commission will perform well and we are happy that Germany is back on track for meeting the Paris agreement goals. However, we encourage the Commission's leaders to focus more on meeting the Paris Agreement commitments rather than worrying about economic stability—especially when climate and economic goals fail to balance. Too much concern on economic stability will likely prolong coal mining and hurt climate target efforts. The leaders should ensure that coal exit policies in place can be reconciled with international climate change target policies. The representation on the Commission should also be regionally balanced especially from eastern Germany to ensure a smooth coal exit plan. The effectiveness of the Coal Exit Commission is a key in ensuring Germany remains a world leader in meeting climate goals.

Contact:

Peter Altmaier - Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy

- Web: <https://www.bmwi.de/Navigation/EN/Service/Contact/contact.html>
- Email: peter.altmaier@bundestag.de
- Scharnhorststraße 34-37, 10115 Berlin
- Phone: +49 (0) 3018 615-0
- Fax: +49 (0) 3018 615-7010

This post was developed by Climate Scorecard Germany Country Manager Mary Nthambi:

Learn more: Mary@climatescorecard.org

Spotlight Activity: Policy push for solar irrigation pumps

The Government of India seems to have finalised a huge project worth 1.4 lakh crore rupee (about \$20.486 billion) to promote solar power among farmers. The country's Minister for New and Renewable Energy R K Singh said in the first week of June that the plan named KUSUM (*Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan*) (literally meaning a plan to conserve energy and empower farmers) would be rolled out in July and will provide farmers with solar water pumps. Under this plan, the government has plans to provide a total of 27.5 hundred thousand solar pumps to farmers: 17.5 hundred thousand standalone solar pumps and 10 hundred thousand grid-connected ones. The plan will help farmers install a total 10 GW of Solar Power Plants of intermediate capacity of 0.5 to 2 MW each. Further it also has plans for 50,000 grid-connected tube-wells/lift irrigation and drinking water projects. With this, along with slew of other plans that the government has already initiated or are about to roll out, India wants to over-achieve its set renewable energy commitment by 2022. India's renewable capacity, the Minister informed, has been doubled to 70 GW in last four years and it is poised to over-achieve the target of 175 GW of renewable capacity by 2022, at 225 GW¹.

Activity Rating: *** Moving Forward

The majority of Indians are dependent on agriculture and both irrigation and power supply have remained constant challenges for them. Climate change induced droughts too have been exerting more pressure on the farmers in the recent decades. Solar water pumps and other related facilities that the scheme envisages can therefore have double benefit: 1. Help farmers adapt to losses due to climate variability, and 2. Meet India's renewable energy targets committed under their NDC in the Paris Agreement. ***Climate Scorecard therefore gives this policy plan of the Government of India Three Stars and wishes that this policy comes into force this July, as announced by the Minister.***

Take Action –

This month we request you to send messages to the Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India asking three things: 1. Roll out this policy without fail in July 2018 and give adequate financial support to small and medium farmers to be part of the scheme; 2. Supplement the scheme with ground water recharge schemes through promotion of rainwater harvesting structures; and 3. Extend the scheme to include solar power based cold storage facilities for farm produces so that distress sell of farm produces can be checked.

Please address your letters/emails/tweets to:

Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of New and Renewable Energy

Postal Address: BLOCK NO.14, C.G.O. COMPLEX, LODHI ROAD NEW DELHI - 110 003

Email: raj.ksingh@gov.in

Or,

Anand Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Email: secy-mnre@nic.in

Twitter handle of the Ministry: @mnreindia

¹ https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/solar-power-scheme-entailing-rs-1-4-lakh-cr-to-be-implemented-from-next-month-rk-singh-118060500821_1.html

For further details, contact:

Ranjan K Panda, Country Manager for India, Climate Scorecard Project
Convenor, Combat Climate Change Network, India

Email: ranjanpanda@gmail.com

INDONESIA (ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Indonesia fails to take Adequate Steps to Manage Waste

Indonesia's Paris Agreement pledge (NDC) identifies three key areas that need to change to achieve emissions reductions: land and forestry, energy, and waste. Climate Scorecard reports have emphasized the first two areas. However, given the recent oil spills in the Balikpapan Bay, continued dumping of mining waste by Freeport-McMoran Inc into the Ajkwa River System, and the increasing disposal of plastic into Indonesia's waters, this brief focuses on how well Indonesia is managing its waste and what impact waste management has on GHG emissions and environmental health. Indonesia has pledged to reduce its overall waste volume to 30% by 2025. Waste generates about as much CO₂ emissions as agriculture in Indonesia.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

Indonesia uses 187.2 million tons of plastic per year and is the world's second largest marine plastic contributor. Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan (KIARA) estimates that every year at least 1.29 million tons of waste is dumped into Indonesian rivers. KIARA puts plastic waste at 13,000 tons per square kilometer of ocean. Due to the significant pollution of rivers and oceans, in 2017 the government committed to decreasing marine plastic debris by 70% by 2025. To achieve this, behaviors have to change and infrastructure built. Indonesians increasingly use plastic bags – 9.8 billion bags in 2017 alone – and single-use containers. While recycling facilities and end-of-pipe technologies get off the ground, community-based waste management has been the most effective in reducing waste. In particular, Muslim groups, such as Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah, are working with KLHK to change plastic use and disposal by encouraging followers to reduce and reuse plastic materials. With 85% of the population following Islam, these organizations can mobilize significant segments of society to bring about behavioral changes. The reduction of plastic materials is only part of the solution. 95% of plastic bags go unprocessed. Local governments need to develop facilities to reprocess plastics. Recently, President Widodo signed Regulation no. 35 of 2018, which provides a path for the development of waste to energy projects. This regulation also includes subsidies and a feed-in tariff to get these projects off the ground. Food scraps constitute over 50% of waste composition in Indonesia. This high amount of degradable organic carbon is pumped out of landfills as methane. The vast majority of methane released organic waste material in Indonesia is still uncaptured. With 24% of waste unmanaged and plastic consumption increasing, Indonesia is falling behind in waste management.

Take Action

One quarter of Indonesia's waste is unmanaged. With 65 million tons of waste produced per day in Indonesia, 15 million tons end up in ecosystems and communities. Poor municipal waste

management leads to significant GHG emissions from landfills and lower quality of life. Regencies need to encourage citizens to reduce plastic use, expand waste collection, improve management of organic waste, and begin to develop infrastructure.

Contact your local regency and urge them to improve waste management. At the very least, regencies should have a waste collection system. Regencies can go further by exploring waste to energy projects and encouraging citizens to reduce consumption of single use plastics. Push your regency to improve its waste management infrastructure.

Send Action Alert Message

Find your regency's website here: <http://www.kemendagri.go.id/pages/profil-daerah/kabupaten/id/>

Find the contact page for your regency. Identify how waste management can be improved in your community and suggest changes to your local government. Some things to think about: Are there enough public trash bins? Do some areas in your community go unserved by trash collectors? Does your regency have a recycling facility? Is composting feasible? If pollution is an issue, where is that waste ending up? How can it be cleaned up?

Improved municipal waste management cannot fully solve pollution. Some of the most environmentally destructive waste management practices come from companies. Contact Freeport-McMoRan and demand that they improve how waste from mineral extraction at Grasberg Mine is handled.

Freeport-McMoRan corporate headquarters email: fcx_communications@fmi.com

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp:
Tristan@climatescorecard.org

JAPAN

Spotlight Activity: Japan Launches Hydropower Demonstration Project

Toshiba Energy Systems & Solutions Corporation (Toshiba ESS) started a demonstration project in partnership with Iwatani Corporation (Iwatani) in Kushiro city, Hokkaido Prefecture. The project established a hydrogen production facility using hydrogen produced from a small hydropower plant and established a hydrogen utilization model suitable for the local characteristics of Hokkaido.

This project is proceeding as a result of a proposal submitted to the Ministry of the Environment (MoE), Japan under the Ministry's "Low-Carbon Hydrogen Supply Chain Demonstration Project." This proposal was made under the government's vast strategy of 'hydrogen society', which is the one of key components to achieve Japanese NDC of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 26% by fiscal year (FY) 2030 compared to FY 2013.

The small hydropower plant is located at the Shoro Dam in Shiranuka town on Hokkaido's Pacific coast. Electricity from the dam will be used to electrolyze water and separate hydrogen at the hydrogen production facility made by Toshiba ESS, which produces about 35Nm³ of hydrogen every hour.

The hydrogen will be transported by Iwatani and used to generate electricity with Toshiba ESS's pure hydrogen fuel cell systems installed at dairy farms and indoor swimming pools in Shiranuka. It also will be used as fuel for fuel cell-powered vehicles at Toyota Motor Corporation's Shibetsu proving ground.

Hydrogen is seen as an important energy resource for mitigating global warming, as it doesn't emit carbon dioxide when burned, and can be used to transport & store energy made from renewables.

Activity Rating: * Moving Forward**

Japan has been criticized by the international community for its unwillingness to foster actions to mitigate climate change (e.g. unambitious energy plan, construction plans of new coal-fired plants both in Japan and foreign countries).

This demonstration project, if successful, could mean progress for Japan's effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the Paris Agreement. It reflects the government's strategy to build a "Hydrogen country," as put forward by PM Shizo Abe and METI. However, this project is still at 'the beginning of the beginning' for realizing hydrogen society, and there will be several obstacles (e.g. cost effectiveness, safety) in the future. For these reasons, we rated this with 3 stars.

Take Action

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Mr. Nakagawa, Minister of Environment of Japan,

It is a huge progress that Toshiba ESS started a demonstration project of hydrogen power generation and its usage at local utilities in Hokkaido. Further efforts to realize hydrogen society are crucial because they can lead to expansion of the usage of renewable energy and thus decarbonization of the economy.

We strongly suggest the involvement of multi sectoral actors; municipalities, ministries and companies in helping to achieve the goal of a hydrogen society.

Contact

Minister of Environment Japan, Masaharu Nakagawa,
<https://www.env.go.jp/en/moemail/>

References

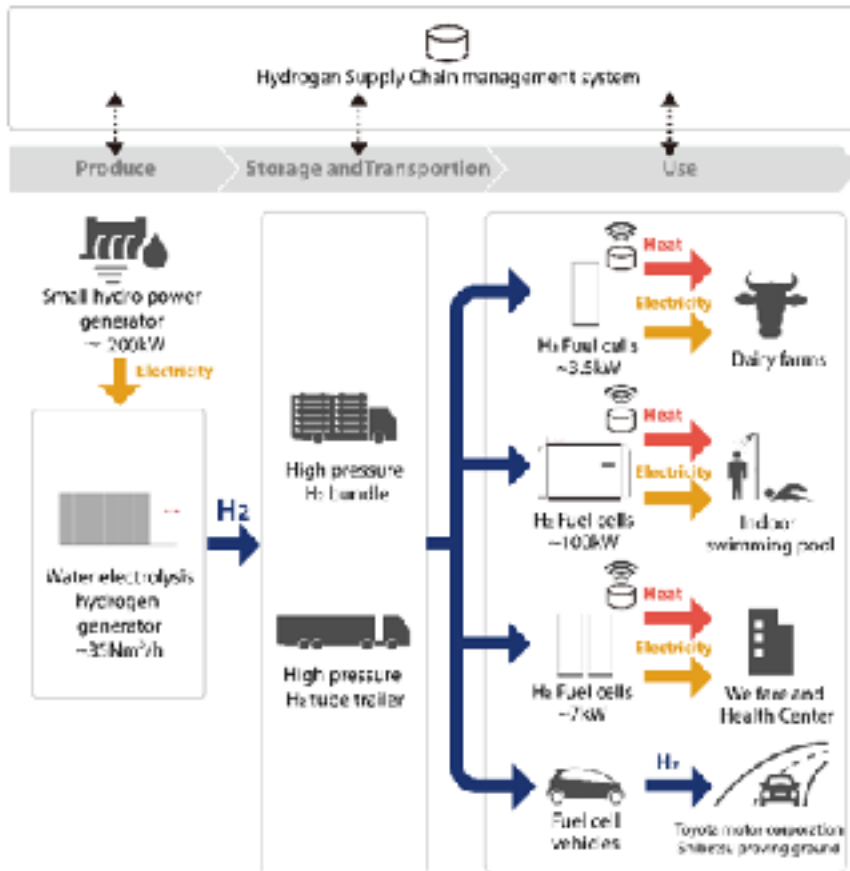
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Ministry of the Environment, Japan,

"Low-Carbon Hydrogen Supply Chain Demonstration Project" (from 2015 to 2019)

(ref: https://www.toshiba-energy.com/en/info/info2018_0524.htm)

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

MEXICO (ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Presidential Candidates Fail to Prioritize Climate Change

On July 1st, Mexico will hold presidential elections. Most of the focus has been on each candidate's stance regarding security, economy and international relations, while little has been said about their interests on environmental issues and their commitment to follow Mexico's pledge for the Paris Agreement. As a result, the past May 16th, 11 social organizations published [their own analysis](#) of each candidate's proposals, where they found that even though all the candidates have initiatives to fight climate change and reduce emissions, none of them considers it a relevant issue that should be included in their national plans for the country. The report also concludes that none of them has proposed clear actions to link greenhouse gas reduction and other government activities in a coherent way.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing still

The next president of Mexico will have to do hard work to incorporate efficient measures in order to comply with Mexico's pledge to the Paris Agreement. By evaluating their proposals regarding this issue, Mexican civil organizations are making sure that the candidates present clear and reasonable actions that they would need to take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in case of winning. However, the conclusions of the report from social organizations shows the lack of priority this issue has on a national and political level.

Take Action:

You can make sure that the candidates take a more serious stance on the way they are planning to commit to the Paris Agreement by contacting them with the following Action Alert message:

Dear candidate,

The race for the Mexican presidency is almost over, and although you have made some proposals related to keeping Mexico's commitment to its Paris Agreement pledge, we find that they fall short under the current situation. We encourage you to work on your climate change agenda and generate clearer proposals on how you plan to make it come through.

Contact information:

- Ricardo Anaya

Website: <https://www.ricardoanaya.com.mx/>

Telephone: +525568130248

- Jose Antonio Meade

Website: <https://meade18.com/ayudarte/>

-Andrés Manuel López Obrador

Website: <http://www.amlo.org.mx>

Email: andresmanuel@lopezobrador.org.mx

-Jaime Rodríguez, “El Bronco”

Website: <http://www.jaimerodriguez.mx/>

Email: yo@jaimerodriguez.mx

Telephone: +521(81) 19770515

The Spotlight Activity Report was submitted by Climate Scorecard Mexico Country Manager Raiza Pilatowshy-Gruner: Raiza@climayescorecard.org

MEXICO (SPANISH)

Actividad destacada: Análisis de la agenda ambiental de los candidatos a la presidencia de México

El próximo 1° de julio México tendrá elecciones presidenciales. Aunque la mayoría de la atención ha recaído en las posturas sobre seguridad, economía y relaciones internacionales de cada candidato, muy poco se ha dicho sobre sus intereses en temas ambientales y sus compromisos para trabajar en lo que México pactó ante el Acuerdo de París. Ante este contexto, el pasado 16 de mayo, 11 organizaciones de la Sociedad civil publicaron [un análisis](#) de las propuestas de cada candidato, en el que encontraron que, aunque todos tienen iniciativas para combatir el cambio climático y reducir emisiones, ninguno lo considera lo suficientemente relevante para incluirlo en sus planes de nación. El reporte también concluye que ninguno ha presentado propuestas de acciones claras que relacionen la reducción de gases de efecto invernadero con otras actividades gubernamentales de una manera coherente.

Calificación de la actividad: ** Detenido

El próximo presidente de México tendrá un arduo trabajo para incorporar medidas efectivas que cumplan con lo convenido en el Acuerdo de París. Al realizar una evaluación de estas propuestas, las organizaciones de la Sociedad civil en México están asegurándose de que los candidatos presenten acciones claras y razonables que tendrían que llevar a cabo para reducir nuestras emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en caso de ganar la elección. Sin embargo, las conclusiones del reporte muestran la falta de prioridad que tiene este tema en la política nacional.

Toma Acción:

El 12 de junio se llevará a cabo el tercer y último debate presidencial, en el que cambio climático será uno de los temas a discutir. Puedes contribuir a que los candidatos tomen una postura más seria en la forma en la que planean comprometerse con el acuerdo de París contactándolos con el siguiente mensaje:

Estimado candidato

La Carrera por la presidencia de México casi ha terminado, y aunque usted ha presentado algunas propuestas con relación al cumplimiento de México ante el Acuerdo de París, consideramos que estas se quedan cortas bajo la situación actual. Le instamos a que trabaje en su agenda de cambio climático y a que genere propuestas más claras sobre cómo planea hacer que esto se haga realidad.

Información de contacto:

- Ricardo Anaya

Sitio web: <https://www.ricardoanaya.com.mx/>

Teléfono: +525568130248

- José Antonio Meade

Sitio web (contacto): <https://meade18.com/ayudarte/>

-Andrés Manuel López Obrador

Sitio web: <http://www.amlo.org.mx>

Correo electrónico: andresmanuel@lopezobrador.org.mx

-Jaime Rodríguez Calderón, “El Bronco”

Sitio web: <http://www.jaimerodriguez.mx/>

Correo electrónico: yo@jaimerodriguez.mx

Teléfono: +521(81) 19770515

NIGERIA

Spotlight Activity: Nigeria Launches Green Bond Program

Mrs. Patience Oniha, Director-General, Debt Management Office, DMO, reports that the Federal Government is planning to issue N10.6 billion green bonds to finance Renewable Energy projects to

protect the environment. She said that the issuance of these bonds will help Nigeria meet its Paris Agreement commitments.

On March 20, Nigeria received the 2018 Green Bonds Award under the category of “New Countries Taking Green Bonds Global” at the Annual Green Bonds Conference in London, UK. The award was received by Ambassador Kabiru Bala, Deputy High Commissioner/Head of Mission, Nigeria High Commission, London.

Green Bonds are like regular bonds, but with a slight difference – they can only be used to fund projects that have been identified to have environmental benefits, with their contribution to emissions reduction clearly articulated.

“The issuance of a green bond by Nigeria delivers on Programme 47 of its Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), in addition to meeting the expectations of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,” said the Ambassador.

The Environment Minister of State, Usman Jibril, submitted and stated - *“This further reinforces Nigeria’s re-emergence as a major player in the international climate regime and President Muhammadu Buhari’s strides in moving Nigeria to a low carbon economy.*

“Nigeria takes pride in being the first African country to issue a Sovereign Green Bond and the forth in the world. Today’s event marks a unique and historic day in the efforts of Nigeria in tackling climate change.”

Nigeria’s recent issuance of the Sovereign Green Bond (or Climate Bond) apparently influenced its three-star rating in the monthly assessment of 20 countries (including the EU) with high emission levels.

Activity Ranking: * Right Direction**

The Activity, as reported, has the potential to move the country forward in fulfilling its Paris Agreement pledge, but other steps need to be taken in order for the potential to be fully realized.

Take Action: Concerned citizens need to email the following Action Alert message to the contact people in the organizations listed below

The Green Bond Program can make an important contribution to Nigeria’s efforts to combat climate change and support the Paris Agreement. We recommend that government make the green bond program accountable and transparency so that all citizens will be able to have first-hand information

Send Action Alert Message to:

Ahmad Salihijo

Technical Assistance to the Minister of Environment
Coordinator of Green Bond Secretariat
ahmad.salihijo@gmail.com

Obi Ugochulu

Managing Partner

GCA Capital Partners

ugochuku@broadstreetlagos.com

This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Nigeria Country Manager Olumide Idowu: Contact Olumide@climatescorecard.org

RUSSIA (ENGLISH)**Spotlight Activity: New Law that Requires Industry to Adapt Environmental Friendly Facility Standards**

This law will take place from 1st of January 2019, and it is an important step to decrease Russia's CO2 gas emission. According to current laws, plants just need to pay a fine if they do not meet requirements that are out-of-date and not climate responsive, so they are not interested to improve their pollution level.

As a result of the new law, 300 companies must implement modernized eco-friendly technologies starting from 2019. From 2021 all producers with high ecological risk level must do the same. Several industrial companies have already started the modernization, i.e. Metallurgical Combinat in Nizhniy Tagil - a big emitter of Greenhouse gas.

Activity Ranking: *Right direction**

Modernization of industrial platforms is an important step for achieving Russia's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) from the Paris Agreement, as the industrial sector is responsible for the majority of CO2 gas emission.

Take Action

Please send the following message to the policymaker listed below:

We congratulate Russia on its efforts to decrease the pollution and CO2 gas emission from industrial platforms. However, we encourage authorities to monitor the level of CO2 gas emission after modernization and to motivate companies not only to improve existing technologies but to change to more eco-friendly alternatives.

Contact:

Ministry of Ecology of Russian Federation

WEB http://mnr.gov.ru/open_ministry/reference/26/Mail: minprirody@mnr.gov.ru

This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Russia Country Manager Ekaterina Pronina: Contact Ekaterina@climatescorecard.org

RUSSIA (RUSSIAN)

P5 RUSSIA IN RUSSIAN

Spotlight Activity: новый закон от мая 2018, обязывающий промышленные предприятия модернизировать свое производство при несоответствиях с нормами выбросов.

Принятый закон вступает в силу с 1 января 2019 года и является хорошим шагом на пути к снижению выбросов Россией углекислого газа.

Согласно действующему на данный момент законодательству, при превышении норм выбросов предприятию необходимо выплатить штраф, часто несравнимо меньший с затратами на модернизацию производства. Таким образом, предприятие оказывается не заинтересованным в уменьшении выбросов.

Но согласно новому закону, 300 предприятий обязаны внедрить новое более экологичное оборудование уже в 2019 году. А с 2021 это обяжут сделать все производители с высоким экологическим риском производства.

Несколько промышленных предприятий уже начали внедрение новых технологий, к их числу относится крупный производитель выбросов - Metallurgical Kombinat в Нижнем Тагиле.

Activity Ranking ***Right direction. Модернизация промышленных предприятий это важный шаг на пути к выполнению обязательств России по Парижскому соглашению об изменении климата, так как именно промышленный сектор ответственен за подавляющее количество выбросов углекислого газа, производимого Российской Федерацией.

Take Action

Мы считаем снижение выбросов от промышленного сектора в России отличной новостью и благодарим правительство за проявленные инициативы! Уверены, что важной деталью в этом законе должен стать контроль за проведением модернизации и стимулирование не только модернизации производства, но и переход на более экологичные технологии производства энергии.

Contact:

Министерство природопользования Российской Федерации

Saudi Arabia
[NEED ENGLISH]

نشاط تحت الأضواء: المملكة العربية السعودية تعترض على مفاوضات المنظمة البحرية الدولية حول انبعاثات الشحن

إن المملكة العربية السعودية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية هما الدولتان الوحيدتان اللتان اعترضتا على مسودة القرار الذي جرى التفاوض عليه في أبريل الماضي بين أعضاء المنظمة البحرية الدولية التي يقع مقرها في لندن للحد من انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة من قطاع الشحن الدولي ويساند نص مسودة القرار 173 دولة أو أغلبية الدول الأعضاء أما بشكل علني أو ضمني ومن المتوقع أن تنتقل إلى مرحلة اللجان. ويلزم القرار الدول أن تقلص على الأقل 50% من انبعاثاتها الكلية للغازات الدفيئة الناجم من قطاع الشحن بحلول عام 2050 عن معدلات عام 2008 أي ما بين 50% و 100%.

تصنيف النشاط *

لكي تنجح اتفاقية المناخ في باريس ، يجب على جميع الدول أن تلتزم بخفض انبعاثات الكربون و يجب على الحكومات أن تتحد جميعاً وتتفق على معيار عادل يجب أن يُحافظ عليه الجميع. في كثير من الأحيان يمكن أن يحدث خفض الانبعاثات الكربونية على حساب التقدم الاقتصادي ، ولكن هذا هو السبب في أن الحكومات يجب أن تجد وسائل مبتكرة للحفاظ على كل من الاقتصاد والمناخ. لا شك في أن اتفاقية المنظمة البحرية الدولية التابعة للأمم المتحدة لتخفيض انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة في القطاع البحري بما لا يقل عن 50% بحلول عام 2050 ستكون صعبة التنفيذ دون الإضرار باقتصاديات الحكومة لكن معظم الدول الأعضاء الـ 173 وافقت على تخفيض هذه الانبعاثات ، باستثناء الولايات المتحدة والمملكة العربية السعودية ونظراً لكون الولايات المتحدة هي الدولة الوحيدة التي انسحبت رسمياً من اتفاقية باريس المناخية ، فمن المؤسف أن المملكة العربية السعودية قد انضمت إلى صفوفها بمعارضة نص مسودة مشروع الأمم المتحدة وهذا يؤخر التقدم الذي أحرزته المملكة العربية السعودية في الأشهر الأخيرة من خلال مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة.

تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

إن تردد الحكومة السعودية في إيجاد طرق مبتكرة لخفض انبعاثاتها البحرية مع الحفاظ على اقتصادها أمر مؤسف ويجب على المملكة العربية السعودية أن تنضم إلى بقية الدول الأعضاء في المنظمة البحرية الدولية التابعة للأمم المتحدة والبالغ عددها 173 دولة في الالتزام بخفض جميع انبعاثات الكربون من الشحن بنسبة 50% بحلول عام 2050 النقل ، وخاصة ما يتعلق بالملاحة الدولية عبر مسافات كبيرة ، هو مساهم كبير في انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة ، ويجب أن يؤخذ بعين الاعتبار ويجب أن تعلن الحكومة السعودية عن خطة لتنفيذ هدف نص مسودة القرار الخاص بخفض الانبعاثات بحلول عام 2050.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

نبيل بن محمد العمودي

وزير النقل

PrtMinister@mot.gov.sa :الهاتف: 0114055705 ، البريد الإلكتروني

عبد الرحمن عبد المحسن الفضلي

وزير البيئة والمياه والزراعة

الهاتف: 2472220 800

للحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بالمنظمة الشريكة لـ (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية ----- أو المدراء الفطريون في (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com و Amgad و Abeer Abdulkareem [Ellaboudy_ amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com](mailto:Ellaboudy_amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com)

SOUTH KOREA (ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Ministry of Environment to Host the 6th International Forum on *National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)* in Korea next April

The Ministry of Environment announced on April 8 that it has agreed with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to hold the 6th International Forum on *National Adaptation Plans* (NAPs) in Korea next April.

The International Forum on *National Adaptation Plans* (NAPs), launched in 2013, is an official international conference of the United Nations, where policy makers from around the world discuss climate change adaptation planning and implementation issues.

According to the Ministry of Environment's explanation, UNFCCC requested Korea to have this forum in response to the success of the Asian Forum on National Adaptation Plans that was held in Seoul last September.

More than 80 countries are expected to participate in the next year's forum. The United Nations emphasizes the importance of adaptation to climate change by recommending that all countries adopt a climate change adaptation plan through the Paris Agreement, which was adopted in 2015. As a result, more than 100 countries around the world are expected to establish their climate change adaptation plans by 2020.

The Ministry of Environment is planning to raise the status of leading the adaptation of climate change in the light of this forum. In order to predict the impacts of climate change scientifically and to minimize the damages, the Ministry of Environment and related ministries are jointly establishing and implementing the second National Climate Change Adaptation Measures (2016 - 2020).

Environment Minister Kim Eun-kyung said, "We will introduce Korea's climate change adaptation policy experiences to the world with the opportunity of hosting the forum and support the establishment of climate change adaptation plans in developing countries."

Meanwhile, UNFCCC has appointed Professor Choi Jae-chun of Ewha Womans University as an ambassador for climate change adaptation. Professor Choi is also the chairperson of the Central Environmental Policy Committee of the Ministry of Environment and the co-representative of the National Climate Change Forum.

Source. ET News <http://www.etnews.com/20180408000008> (April 8, 2018)

Activity Ranking: * Right Direction**

South Korea should keep working on climate change issues and needs to take its initiatives and keep its leadership in this field.

Action Alert: If you are concerned about this issue please send the following message to the Ministry of Environment and Prof. Choi (mentioned above), using the contact information provided below:

Dear Professor Choi and Minister of Environment

Congratulations on the selection of South Korea by UNFCCC to be the host for the 6th Annual Forum on National Adaptation Plans. We hope you will use this position to encourage all countries to develop national climate change adaptation plans that they can present at the Forum.

Ministry of Environment

International Cooperation Division

Director: Mr. Su-ho SUNG

Phone: +82-44-201-6560

Prof. Jae-chun CHOE at Ewha Womans University

Tel: +82-2-3277-4512

Email: jaechoe@ewha.ac.kr

Homepage: <http://myhome.ewha.ac.kr/user/ecob/index.action>

Submitted by Climate Scorecard South Korean Country Manager Eunjung Lim:
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SPAIN (SPANISH AND ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Spain Joins World Bank Climate Initiative

In Spain, not everything is bad news or simply based on uncertainty about climate change. On May 23rd, Secretary of State María García Rodríguez, on behalf of MAPAMA (Spanish Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment), announced at the **II Innovate4Climate Congress** that Spain will join the World Bank initiative on climate change. This gathering was held in Frankfurt, Germany and was organized by the World Bank, German Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, German Ministry of Development and Economic Cooperation and MAPAMA. For Spain to be part of the World Bank climate change initiative means that it will be part of a **working team** that will press for urgent measures to fight climate change. By working together, the group will have greater visibility and promote both individual and collective actions for all those responsible.

The Spanish Congress consulted about this decision with the main stakeholders in the fight against climate change: public bodies, public and private companies, and with representatives of the Spanish group of the Green Growth Association. The goal of these consultations was to identify how public and private financing can help set up fast and sustainable solutions in projects to combat climate change.

Iniciativas innovadoras en la lucha contra el cambio climático

No todo iban a ser malas noticias o simplemente basadas en la incertidumbre sobre el cambio climático. El pasado 23 de mayo, la secretaria de Estado María García Rodríguez en representación del MAPAMA (Ministerio español de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente), se sumó a

la iniciativa del Banco Mundial en materia de cambio climático, dentro del **II Congreso Innovate4Climate**, celebrado en Frankfurt (Alemania) y organizado por el Banco Mundial, el Ministerio alemán de Medio Ambiente, Conservación de la Naturaleza y Seguridad Nuclear, el Ministerio alemán de Desarrollo y Cooperación Económica y el MAPAMA.

Este congreso contó con los principales protagonistas de los mercados de carbono y de la lucha contra el cambio climático (organismos públicos, empresas públicas y privadas principalmente, y en el caso de España además, con representantes del grupo Español de crecimiento verde asociación creada para fomentar la colaboración público-privada en mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático) con el objetivo de generar nuevos instrumentos de mercado basados en la innovación tecnológica, vinculando el suministro y la demanda de los activos que provienen de la reducción de gases de efecto invernadero (con total transparencia en el registro,) además de analizar como la financiación pública y privada puede ayudar a poner en marcha soluciones rápidas y sostenibles en los proyectos de lucha contra el cambio climático. Todo ello, enmarcado dentro del Acuerdo de París, que requiere como bien es sabido, una implantación muy urgente.

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction (en la dirección adecuada)

María García has pointed out that limiting global warming can stimulate economic growth and the creation of jobs, an important aspect that has also been pointed out by the ILO's new report "World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with Jobs." This report affirms that actions to limit global warming to 2 °C will result in the creation of 24 million new jobs globally by the year 2030—but only if the right policies are implemented and that compensate for the loss of employment in other sectors.

La participación en este tipo de encuentros y que España lidere propuestas de mejora y cambio, es un paso positivo dentro de esta lucha. Pero todas estas acciones tienen que ponerse en práctica pronto, y no quedarse únicamente en el papel. Porque ya que como ha señalado María García, limitar el calentamiento global puede estimular el crecimiento económico y la creación de puestos de trabajo, aspecto que ha señalado también nuevo informe de la OIT "*World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with Jobs*", que afirma que la acción para limitar el calentamiento global a 2 grados centígrados dará como resultado la creación de 24 millones de nuevos puestos de trabajo a nivel mundial para el año 2030, pero todo ello si se implementan las políticas adecuadas y así compensar la pérdida de empleo en otros sectores.

Take action – Pasamos a la acción

¿Realmente se están creando y se van a crear todos esos puestos de trabajo para combatir el **incremento del 7.4% de emisiones de CO₂ que España ha sumado durante el pasado año 2017 y que sigue desafortunadamente en aumento?** Llevamos tiempo leyendo “para tal año se implementarán...”, “para el año...se incrementarán las medidas y políticas que acabarán con...” si actuamos tarde o vamos retrasando las acciones, el proceso será más costoso en tiempo y en dinero. Cambiemos la situación YA, somos responsables y por ello tenemos la obligación moral y de

mejorar. El impulso de políticas de empleo verde, es una parte muy importante de la solución, y si ello ayuda a su vez a mitigar el paro juvenil, tenemos una doble mejora.

¿Pero cómo hacer todo esto? ¿Cómo puedo yo desde mi casa contribuir a estas mejoras? Se puede actuar de muchas maneras diferentes, y una de las más sencillas es mandando un pequeño mensaje de acción a las personas clave del cambio:

Will Spain really create all those jobs to combat for the 7.4% increase in CO₂ emissions that Spain has added during the past year and that unfortunately continues to increase? We have read many times that policies will be implemented but nothing happens. if we act late or delay actions, the process will be more expensive. We must change the situation NOW. We are responsible and therefore we have a moral obligation to take action and stabilize the climate. The promotion of green employment policies is a very important part of the solution, and it helps in turn to mitigate youth unemployment in Spain.

But how to do all this? How can I, from my home, contribute to these improvements? You can act in many different ways, and one of the simplest is to send a short message of action to the key people in charge. Please send the following message to the policymakers listed below:

Action Alert message – Enviamos mensaje de actuación

- **Más empleo verde para combatir el cambio climático**
- **More green Jobs in order to fight against climate change**
- **Más empleo verde para reducir las tasas de paro juvenil**
- **More green jobs in order to reduce youth employment rates**
- **Acciones climáticas YA**
- **Climate action NOW**
- **Actuar con urgencia contra el cambio climático debe ser prioritario en la agenda política**

→ Urgent actions against climate change must be a priority on the political agenda

Contact:

Secretaria de Estado de Medio Ambiente. Dña. María García Rodríguez → sema@mapama.es

Dña. Isabel García Tejerina. Ministra de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente del Gobierno de España → informac@mapama.es

Grupo de crecimiento verde: 628 76 72 20 - comunicacion@grupocrecimientoverde.org

[Amigos de la Tierra España](#) → +34 91 306 99 00/21 [tierra\(@\)tierra.org](mailto:tierra(@)tierra.org)

This Report was developed by Spain Country Manager Maria Barcoanto: Contact Maria@climayescorecard.org

THAILAND (ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Thailand Launches New 4-Year Climate Change Program

On May 2, 2018, The Nation published a news report, which highlights Thailand's recent strategy for mitigating climate change. To enhance climate change mitigation projects, Thailand has partnered with Germany for implementing the four-year (2018-2021) Thai-German Climate Programme. The core objective of this programme is to "provide financial support for climate change mitigation efforts in Thailand, with a team of international and national experts working closely with partners in the Thai government". The fund for the programme, around 17.9 million Euros (690 million baht) was granted by a German environmental group called "German Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Ministry (BMU)". Another environmental organization in Germany, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) will be actively involved in the Thai-German Climate Programme facilitating climate change mitigation projects in Thailand and providing different workshop trainings. Here, Mr. Tim Mahler, the GIZ country director for Thailand and Malaysia states, "GIZ will work closely with civil society organisations and academics, as well as the official Thai partners and public sector. GIZ will further seek close cooperation with other projects in Thailand on climate change to ensure that international support is implemented as effectively as possible".

For developing Thailand's climate change mitigation strategies, Mr. Stephan Contius, BMU Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development further mentions five sectoral plans which will be included under the Thai-German Climate Programme. According to Mr. Contius the five sectoral plans include: "implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) at the sub-

national level, greenhouse gas measurement, establishing reporting and verification systems, mobilising funds to implement the NDCs, and extension of international cooperation”.

To learn more, please visit the May 2, 2018 news report by The Nation at <http://www.nationmultimedia.com/detail/national/30344399>

Activity Rating: * Right Direction.**

Thailand is certainly moving in the right direction in terms of facilitating climate change mitigation strategies. Objectives of the 2018-2021 Thai-German Climate Programme aligns with Thailand’s 2015 Paris Agreement commitments, which is to reduce large-scale greenhouse gas emissions and promote green growth infrastructures. To achieve the Paris Agreement 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 capacity building for green growth infrastructures.

Take Action

To help Thailand successfully implement climate change mitigation policies, you can contact members of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning with the following Action Alert message:

We congratulate the Government of Thailand for taking active steps in facilitating climate change mitigation projects. If successfully implemented, the Thai-German Climate Programme will have great potential to strengthen Thailand’s Paris Agreement Pledge. I request you kindly to propose an action-plan for the Thai-German Climate Programme. The action-plan needs to incorporate coordination strategies between all stakeholders, agencies and government ministries. Finally, the action plan needs to integrate specific budgetary and resource allocations on an annual basis for implementing the mitigation projects. Developing this action-plan will help the Thai-German Climate Programme to achieve its proposed objectives.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Dr. Rawawan Puridej

Secretary General

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

60/1 Soi Pibulwatana 7, Rama VI Road,

Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Telephone: 0-2265-6506, Fax: 0-2265-6506

Email: rawewan@onep.go.th

Dr. Asadaporn Kraipanont

Deputy Secretary General

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

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For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Thailand Country Manager Neebir Banerjee: Neebir@climatescorecard.org or neebirban@yahoo.com

THAILAND (THAI LANGUAGE)

ไฟฉายสว่างจ้ากิจกรรม: สี่ปี (2018-2021) โครงการภูมิอากาศไทย – เยอรมัน

ในวันที่ 2 พฤษภาคม 2018 เดอะเนชั่นได้ตีพิมพ์รายงานข่าวซึ่งเน้นยุทธศาสตร์การลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของไทยในปัจจุบัน. โครงการเพื่อลดความเสี่ยงจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยได้ร่วมมือกับเยอรมนีสำหรับการใช้สี่ปี(2018-2021) โครงการภูมิอากาศไทย – เยอรมัน. วัตถุประสงค์หลักของโครงการนี้คือ "ให้ความช่วยเหลือทางการเงินแก่การบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทยกับทีมผู้เชี่ยวชาญระหว่างประเทศและระดับประเทศที่ทำงานใกล้ชิดกับคู่ค้าในรัฐบาลไทย". กองทุนสำหรับโครงการรอบ 17.9 ล้านยูโร (690 ล้านบาท) ได้รับจากกลุ่มสิ่งแวดล้อมเยอรมันที่เรียกว่า "เยอรมันสิ่งแวดล้อมอนุรักษ์และความปลอดภัยนิวเคลียร์กระทรวง (BMU)". อีกหนึ่งองค์กรด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมที่เยอรมนีเรียกว่า Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH จะมีส่วนร่วมในโครงการด้านภูมิอากาศไทย – เยอรมันเพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกในโครงการบรรเทาภาวะโลกร้อนในประเทศไทยและให้การฝึกอบรมเชิงปฏิบัติการที่แตกต่างกัน. ที่นี้ นายทิมมาร์เลอร์ผู้อำนวยการ (GIZ) ประจำประเทศไทยและมาเลเซียกล่าวว่า "(GIZ) จะทำงานอย่างใกล้ชิดกับองค์กรภาคประชาสังคมและนักวิชาการตลอดจนคู่ค้าที่เป็นทางการและภาครัฐไทย. (GIZ) จะแสวงหาความร่วมมืออย่างใกล้ชิดกับโครงการอื่นๆ ในประเทศไทยเรื่องการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศเพื่อให้มั่นใจว่าการสนับสนุนจากนานาชาติจะได้รับการปฏิบัติอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพที่สุด".

ในการพัฒนายุทธศาสตร์การลดภาวะโลกร้อนของประเทศ นายสเตฟาน คอนเตส ประธาน BMU Commissioner 2030 วาระการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืนกล่าวถึงแผนงานภาค 5 ภาคซึ่งจะรวมอยู่ในโครงการด้านภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมัน. ตามที่นาย Contius แผนห้าภาครวมถึง "การดำเนินงานของผลงานที่กำหนดในระดับประเทศ (NDCs) ในระดับประเทศ, การวัดก๊าซเรือนกระจก, การสร้างระบบการรายงานและการตรวจสอบ, การระดมทุนเพื่อใช้ NDCs และการขยายความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ".

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมโปรดเยี่ยมชมรายงานข่าวฉบับที่ 2 พฤษภาคม 2018 โดย The Nation ที่ <http://www.nationmultimedia.com/detail/national/30344399>

การจัดอันดับกิจกรรม*ทิศทางที่ถูกต้อง.** ประเทศไทยมีทิศทางที่ถูกต้องในแง่ของการอำนวยความสะดวกด้านกลยุทธ์การลดภาวะโลกร้อน. วัตถุประสงค์ของ 2018-2021 โครงการภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันสอดคล้องกับนโยบายของประเทศไทยข้อตกลงในกรุงปารีสปี 2015 ซึ่งจะช่วยลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกขนาดใหญ่และส่งเสริมโครงสร้างพื้นฐานที่มีการเติบโตอย่างยั่งยืน. เพื่อให้บรรลุข้อตกลงสัญญาปารีสโครงการภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันจะช่วยเพิ่มการจัดหาเงินทุนสำหรับโครงการบรรเทาภาวะโลกร้อนในประเทศไทย, ให้เทคโนโลยีขั้นสูงสำหรับการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกขนาดใหญ่และเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการสร้างโครงสร้างพื้นฐานในการเติบโตของสีเขียว.

เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อช่วยเหลือประเทศไทยในการนำนโยบายด้านการลดภาวะโลกร้อนมาใช้ได้อย่างประสบความสำเร็จ, คุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกของสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมพร้อมด้วยข้อความแจ้งเดือนการดำเนินการต่อไปนี้:

เราขอแสดงความยินดีกับรัฐบาลไทยในการดำเนินการอย่างเป็นทางการเป็นขั้นตอนเพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกในโครงการบรรเทาภาวะโลกร้อน. หากโครงการประสบความสำเร็จ โครงการภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมันอาจมีศักยภาพในการเสริมสร้างความมั่นคงในสัญญาจำนำปารีส. ขอให้คุณกรุณาเสนอแผนปฏิบัติการสำหรับโครงการด้านภูมิอากาศไทยเยอรมัน. แผนการดำเนินงานจำเป็นต้องรวมยุทธศาสตร์การประสานงานระหว่างผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียทุกหน่วยงานและกระทรวงต่างๆ. ในที่สุดแผนปฏิบัติการต้องรวมการจัดสรรงบประมาณและทรัพยากรที่เฉพาะเจาะจงเป็นประจำทุกปี เพื่อให้โครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบ. การพัฒนาแผนปฏิบัติการนี้จะช่วยให้โครงการด้านภูมิอากาศไทย – เยอรมันบรรลุเป้าหมายที่วางไว้.

ส่งการแจ้งเดือนการกระทำไปที่:

ดร. รวีวัลย์ประดิษฐ์

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TURKEY (English)

Spotlight Activity: Enhancing Required Joint Efforts on Climate Action Project

Enhancing Required Joint Efforts on Climate Action Project (2017-2020) is an effort to bring together many different stakeholders to increase the environmental impact of their efforts. The goal of the Project is to mitigate the effects of climate change in Turkey. It is being implemented by The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, with funding support from the European Union.

The center of the project is 38 grant projects which are being implemented by stakeholders such as municipalities, universities, and NGOs. These 38 projects can be examined in detail on the project

website (www.iklimin.org/en). Some of them can be listed as: greening the climate—greening the local project, climate change and erosion awareness project, mitigation of climate change through sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity project (AgroCLIMA).

The action project also has training and communications components. Some of the activities organized during May under the training and communication component are: preparation of an introductory film for climate change adaptation for the sea and coasts of Antalya grant project, organizing an informative lesson in Kadir Has University, organizing a public+NGO training in the city of Bilecik for climate change, training the staff of Denizli Municipality for climate change awareness, organizing a bicycle tour in the city of Hatay.

Activity Ranking * Right Direction.**

While this project brings together many stakeholders to implement exemplary projects, the awareness raising activities also plays a very important role.

Take Action

You can get in contact with the Project Office and emphasize the importance of the project. If you have an idea about training or awareness raising activities which you think can make a difference, please indicate this in your message as well. Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

We would like to congratulate you for such great project. The projects will be very useful case studies for future references. We also congratulate you for the variety of awareness raising activities and trainings. We would like to receive an impact analysis once the projects are successfully implemented.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Project Office

Address: Atakent Villaları, Kızılcaşar Mahallesi, 1220 Sok. No: 36 Gölbaşı / Ankara

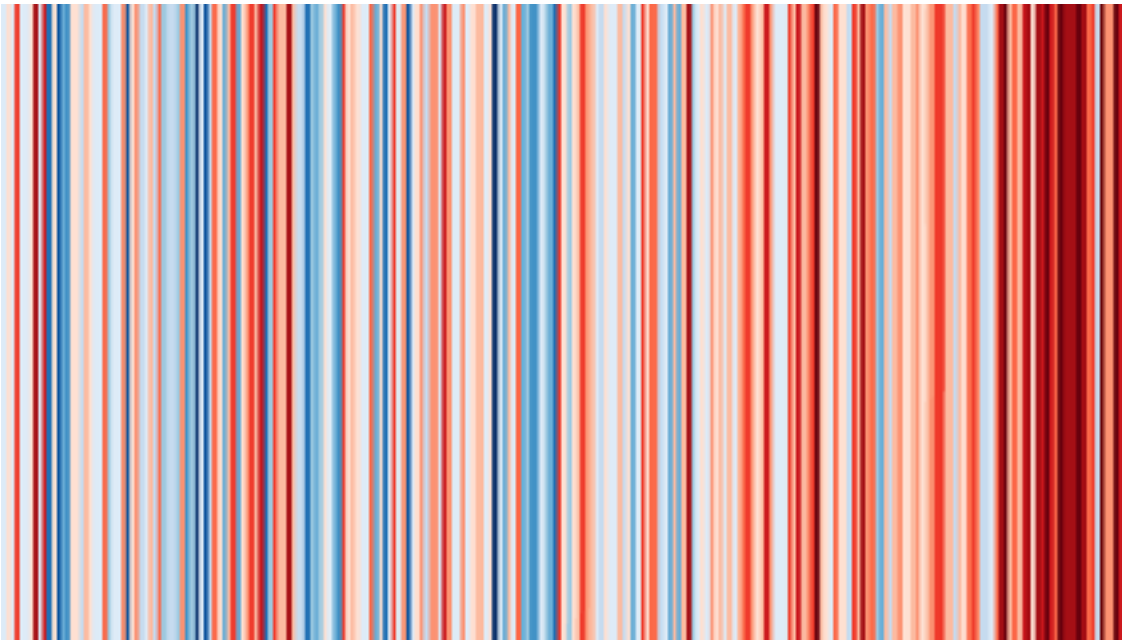
Mail: info@iklimin.org

Tel. 0090 443 06 97

This post was developed by Climate Scorecard Country Manager Ozlem Duyan

Ozlem@climatescorecard.org

UNITED KINGDOM



Annual temperatures in central England from 1772-2017, from 7.6°C (dark blue) to 10.8°C (dark red).
Credit: [Ed Hawkins](#)

Spotlight Activity: UK Backs Fracking and Causes a Fall in Renewable Energy Investment

Another month passes with a [similar story](#) to tell for UK climate policy: promises to walk the long and winding road of climate ambition, belied by backwards steps in the real world.

Theresa May publicly unveiled a target to [halve energy usage](#) of both new and existing buildings by 2030 – but announced no short-term plans to reverse the [vast drop](#) in energy efficiency investment in the last 5 years. Given that the government [scrapped plans](#) to make new homes carbon neutral in 2015, a healthy sense of skepticism is being retained by many.

In fact, a key Parliamentary committee report considers this scrappage, along with the effective [blocking](#) of onshore wind projects, withdrawal of solar [subsidies](#), and the sale of the Green Investment Bank, as key drivers in a cliff-like [56% drop](#) in clean energy investment last year. The [report](#) also warned that the government's Clean Growth Strategy [won't be enough](#) to meet our climate change targets, even if it delivers on all its promises.

It is perhaps no surprise then that Swansea's tidal lagoon project is fighting what appears to be a [losing battle](#) to stay alive, while the government backs fracking in the face of sustained public opposition. In the latest push for homegrown gas, the government is attempting to weaken the resolve of local authorities, which have rejected [7 of 8](#) fracking applications so far this year. It plans to dangle a carrot-shaped £1.6m shale support fund in front of local councils, and consult on whether exploration wells could, like conservatories and fences, be treated as "permitted development" – thus bypassing the planning application process altogether. The government may fall back on the need to reduce reliance on European gas imports as justification, but there is no excuse for backing an emissions-heavy technology with substantial risk of [earthquakes](#) over carbon-neutral alternatives.

Meanwhile, the government's latest air pollution strategy makes [no attempt](#) to tackle diesel vehicle emissions, the main source of the toxic air that's earned the UK a [referral](#) to Europe's highest court. The European Court of Justice has been a crucial backstop in ensuring uptake of EU environmental law. The proposed green watchdog for post-Brexit Britain will however lack the power to take the government [to court](#), and will [not](#) enforce matters related to climate change. This toothless replacement, attacked by [Lords, MPs](#) and [campaigners](#) alike, leaves the UK free to emit without fear of reprimand.

Away from Westminster's walls, it hasn't all been bad news. The UK's biggest power station is piloting a scheme to [capture the CO2](#) from the biomass (wood pellets) it burns, while Scotland has set a new climate target of a [90%](#) reduction by 2050. The goal is still likely incompatible with limiting global warming below dangerous levels, but it's a step in the right direction from the UK's 80% target.

Activity Ranking: * Falling behind

Make no mistake: the UK is further along the path to a low-carbon future than many other countries. It is perfectly poised to be a courageous leader. Instead, it chooses to dawdle and drag its heels. Collectively, the departments determining our climate destiny (Environment, BEIS) have published dozens of consultations and strategies since 2017's general election, but are yet to enact a [single](#) law with significant positive impacts in the short-term. While we make plans for 25 years in the future, seven countries are already running on or near to 100% [renewable](#) power. What are we waiting for?

Take Action

With Cuadrilla applying to [commence fracking](#) for the first time at Preston New Road and taking out an injunction against protestors, here are a few important ways you can support the fight against fracking:

Come and support Reclaim the Power's community resistance against Cuadrilla. [Block Around the Clock](#) at Preston New Road, Lancashire, on June 27th – July 1st. UK Youth Climate Coalition will be joining en masse to link arms on June 28th.

If you're strapped for time but have a bit of spare cash, you can donate to the [Frack Free Lancashire Legal Fund](#). This fund provides much-needed support to frontline activists standing up to fracking.

Or, if you have neither cash nor time, then simply sign [this petition](#) to tell Energy Secretary Greg Clark to say no to fracking.

This post was produced in partnership with [UKYCC](#) and [The Unapologists](#). It was developed by Climate Scorecard UK Country Manager Jordan Reine; Contact Jordan@climatescorecard.com

UNITED STATES

Spotlight Activity: Hawaii Aims to be Carbon-Neutral by 2045

Hawaii has passed a series of bills intended to make the state a “zero-emissions clean economy” by 2045. One bill will establish a greenhouse gas sequestration task force, and another will set the structure for a carbon offset program. The third bill will add a requirement to building proposals of performing a sea level rise analysis.

Hawaii has an existing target of generating 100% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2045, and is well on its way to carbon neutrality. The most recent bills passed expand upon this target, making Hawaii the first state in the U.S. to aim for total carbon neutrality.

Activity Rating: **** Good Move

While the U.S. as a whole is falling behind on its commitments to the Paris Agreement, Hawaii is moving ahead with a strong, cohesive commitment to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible. This sets an example for other states to do the same and shows that it is possible to remain committed to the Paris Agreement at the state level despite non-support at the federal level.

Take Action:

Contact your representative in your state’s legislature to voice your support for a stricter, state-level Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction target with the following message:

Hawaii’s legislature recently committed to a 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. I support carbon neutrality and strict state-level emissions reductions goals in our state to help our state emulate what Hawaii is doing and to support our nation’s commitments under the Paris Agreement.

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