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## **2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit Compliance Report on Energy and Climate Change**

24 September 2009 to 24 June 2010

Prepared by  
Caroline Bracht and Sofia Viguri, with Oana Dolea, James Gen Meers, Masa Kovic,  
Andrei Sedoff, Daphne Salinas and Shamir Tanna

University of Toronto G20 Research Group and Center for Dialogue and Analysis on  
North America (CEDAN) at the Tecnológico de Monterrey, Campus Ciudad de México

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[www.g20.utoronto.ca](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca)  
[g20@utoronto.ca](mailto:g20@utoronto.ca)

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## **Executive Summary**

The University of Toronto G20 Research Group in collaboration with Center for Dialogue and Analysis on North America (CEDAN) at the Tecnológico de Monterrey, Campus Ciudad de México has completed its G20 Climate Change and Energy Compliance Report. It is based on an analysis of compliance of 3, G20 member states; Canada, Mexico and the United States on 5 priority commitments from the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit and covers the period from 24 September 2009 to 11 June 2010. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance approximately from the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit to the 2010 Toronto Summit.

The Final Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. Individual country and issue assessments are contained in the sections below. This report is intended to provide an assessment of the members' compliance with the commitments made in Pittsburgh. The observations contained in this report are therefore based on relevant information available as of the beginning of September 2009.

### **The Overall Final Compliance Score**

The results of the G20 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period September 2009 to June 2010, the three G20 member states received an average compliance score of +0.69. Individual scores are assigned on a scale where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress, and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment.

### **Compliance by Member**

G20 members' rankings are roughly consistent through the five commitments. The United States has retained scores of complete compliance throughout the analysis, while Mexico follows closely behind, also maintaining positive scores throughout. Canada is in third, as the only country with a negative compliance score.

### **The Compliance Gap Between Members**

The difference between the highest and lowest G20 member compliance scores is +0.60.

### **Compliance by Commitment**

Overall compliance by commitment largely scores above the 0-point mark. Out of five commitments, two commitments had a perfect compliance of +1.0. Two other commitments scored above the +0.50 with scores of +0.67 and the fifth commitment received a score of +0.33.

Of the commitments, one was a Climate Change commitment. Compliance was strong as all countries received full compliance for the commitment. The average compliance score was +1.0.

The other four commitments were Energy commitments, including; phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, which received a score of +0.33, increasing energy market transparency

which scored at +0.67, stimulating investment in clean energy receiving a score of +0.67 and improving access to food, fuel and finance which received a perfect compliance +1.0.

The scores for the energy commitments varied from one commitment to another, with an average score of +0.67.

The average score for the five commitments was +0.73.

### **Future Research and Reports**

The information contained within this report provides G20 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance results in the post-Pittsburgh period. As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to [G20@utoronto.ca](mailto:G20@utoronto.ca).

**Table A: 2009 Pittsburgh Compliance Scores**

Commitment	Canada	Mexico	United States	Average
Energy: Fossil Fuels [18]	-1	+1	+1	+0.33
Energy: Market Transparency [72]	0	+1	+1	+0.67
Energy: Investment Stimulus [83]	+1	0	+1	+0.67
Energy: Access [89]	+1	+1	+1	+1.0
Climate Change: COP15 [85]	+1	+1	+1	+1.0
Average	+0.40	+0.80	+1.0	+0.73

## Energy: Fossil Fuels [18]

*“to phase out and rationalize over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies while providing targeted support for the poorest.”*

*Communiqué: Energy*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Work in Progress or Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
Mexico			+1
United States			+1
Average			0.33%

### Background

The plan to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies was introduced at the Pittsburgh Summit on September 24-25<sup>th</sup>, 2009. It was seen as a major step in the fight to end global warming. The G-20 currently accounts for over 80 percent of the world’s energy use and 70% of the fuel subsidies.<sup>1</sup> Globally, fossil fuel subsidies are valued at more than \$550bn (£382bn).<sup>2</sup> The OECD and IEA estimate that eliminating them would reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 10 percent or more by 2050, a substantial contribution to the reduction of air pollution. It would also help eliminate market distortions, strengthen incentives for investments in energy efficient technologies and non-fossil energy supply and curb demand of fossil fuels which grew by nearly 1 million barrels per day (in countries subsidizing oil) during 2008 despite high prices. From a governmental economics perspective, eliminating inefficient fossil fuel subsidies would reduce strains on government finances, and improve the balance of payments.<sup>3</sup> Further research on the issue of fossil fuel subsidies will be published in the IEA’s forthcoming report, *The World Energy Outlook 2010*, due in November.

The second component of this commitment focuses on targeted support for the poorest. This support is an investment in developing countries, to prevent and adverse effect on the poorest. A report completed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that by 2020, between 75 and 250 million people in Africa are projected to be exposed to an increase of water stress due to climate change.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Acting on our Global Energy and Climate Change Challenges, G20 Pittsburgh Summit. Date of Access: 12 May 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm)

<sup>2</sup> “IEA reveals fossil fuel subsidies top \$550bn” Business Green 8 Jun 2010. Date of Access: 11 Jun 2010. [www.businessgreen.com/business-green/news/2264365/iea-reveals-fossil-fuel](http://www.businessgreen.com/business-green/news/2264365/iea-reveals-fossil-fuel)

<sup>3</sup> Acting on our Global Energy and Climate Change Challenges, G20 Pittsburgh Summit. Date of Access: 12 May 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2 April 2007. Date of Access: 22 May 2010. [www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-spm.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-spm.pdf)

The poorest households often lack access to modern energy services and when they do have access their consumption is so small that many subsidies offer little economic benefit to them. It is estimated that the lowest 40 percent of the income earners receive only 15 to 20 percent of energy subsidies. Eliminating inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and using freed resources for targeted social assistance could significantly improve the quality of life of low-income households.<sup>5</sup>

No deadline or numerical target was set in this commitment. Instead, leaders committed to rationalizing and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies over the medium term.<sup>6</sup> The G20 Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors on 23 April 2010 “noted the draft report on the scope of energy subsidies and suggestions for the implementation of the Pittsburgh commitment from the IEA, OPEC, OECD and World Bank.” The finance ministers “recommitted to prepare strategies and timetables for our meeting in June to rationalize and phase out, over the medium term, of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.”<sup>7</sup>

### Commitment Features

The commitment calls for the G20 members to report implementation strategies and timelines for 1.) phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and 2.) providing targeted support to the poor. The scope of the commitment stops short of requiring member states to have achieved actual reductions of fossil fuel subsidies or to have achieved any tangible results with regard to improving poor populations’ dependence on fossil fuels, including alleviating the economic effects of any actively pursued phasing out of fossil fuels.

### Scoring

-1	There is no evidence that actions were taken to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Even is a country provided targeted support for the poor, it does not constitute compliance as it is contingent upon the former stated action.
0	Member reports actions taken to phase out fossil fuel subsidies but have not provided redirection of funds to initiatives aimed at improving poor populations’ economics situation.
+1	Evidence exists that the member took actions to phase out fossil fuel subsidies AND provided funds to initiatives aimed at improving poor populations’ economic situation.

<sup>5</sup> Acting on our Global Energy and Climate Change Challenges, G20 Pittsburgh Summit. Date of Access: 12 May 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/resources/129661.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Pittsburgh Summit 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

<sup>7</sup> G20 Communiqué, Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 12 May 2010. [www.g20.org/Documents/201004\\_communique\\_WashingtonDC.pdf](http://www.g20.org/Documents/201004_communique_WashingtonDC.pdf)

## Country Analysis

### Canada: -1

Canada has failed in its commitment to progress towards phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and redirecting funding to assist the poorest.

The 2011 federal government budget released on March 4, 2010 did not include any statements regarding the phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Canadian fossil fuel subsidies include: the Canadian Exploration Expense, Canadian Development Expense, Canadian Oil and Gas Property Expense, Atlantic Investment Tax Credit, and Scientific Research and Experimental Development Tax Credit; these subsidies have remained unchanged since 2005. Currently, all Canadian fossil fuel subsidies have been approximated to total \$2 billion per year.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, the 2011 Federal Budget did not mention a redirection of funds to the poorest.

On May 5, 2010, Bill C-311 was passed by the House of Commons and committed Canada to meet the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce Canadian greenhouse gas emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. The Bill however did not include fossil fuel subsidies or targeted support for the poor. These omissions in Bill C-311 were noted and brought up by Member of Parliament (MP) David McGuinty.<sup>9</sup>

The Copenhagen Accord developed the “fast start” financing initiative on December 19, 2009. This initiative, administered by G7 countries from 2010-2012, aims to commit approximately US\$ 30 billion as climate finance to developing countries. Its main components are the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Adaption Fund (AF). On June 23, 2010, Canada announced they will invest \$400 million in fast start financing this year.<sup>10</sup>

Although there has been some progress regarding climate change including Bill C-311 and relevant investment in Canada’s Economic Action Plan, there has been no specific plan or timeline made by the federal government since the 2009 Pittsburgh summit on phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and providing targeted support for the poor. Reports have been made that Canada will take the lead on this commitment because of a potential boost in international reputation and revenue savings.<sup>11</sup> However, there has also been skepticism that such plans and timelines will even be made or executed because of the opposing position of national and provincial stakeholders (as per an internal

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<sup>8</sup> “Leaked government documents says Canada should end fossil fuel subsidies” The Pembina Institute. 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [climate.pembina.org/blog/92](http://climate.pembina.org/blog/92)

<sup>9</sup> Government of Canada Introduction of Government Bills 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [www2.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&Parl=40&Ses=3&DocId=4415197&File=11](http://www2.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&Parl=40&Ses=3&DocId=4415197&File=11)

<sup>10</sup> “Government of Canada Makes Major Investment to International Climate Change” News Release – Environment Canada 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 June 2010.

<sup>11</sup> “Ottawa eyes action on G20 promise to cut fossil fuel subsidies” The Canadian Press 24 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010



memorandum delivered to Finance Minister Jim Flaherty).<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, no concrete discussions, announcements, plans or actions of either sort have been made.

Even though Canada has provided support to developing countries through fast-start financing, they have not officially discussed, proposed or implemented strategies or timelines directed at phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Therefore, Canada has been awarded -1.

*Analyst: Shamir Tanna*

## **Mexico: + 1**

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to begin phasing out and rationalizing fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support for the poorest.

The Minister of Energy, Georgina Kessel, announced in March 2010 that Felipe Calderon's administration will continue to push for the gradual elimination of governmental support for electricity, gas, and gasoline prices, while protecting low-income families, through a program of focalized subsidies.<sup>13</sup> The National Energy Strategy, released by the Ministry of Energy in February 2010,<sup>14</sup> proposed the "gradual instrumentation of price rates that reflect opportunity costs of all fuels and that stimulate the efficient use of energy" and contemplates "focalized fossil fuel subsidies for low-income social strata"; the Strategy also sets as one of its nine main objectives to "provide high-quality fuels at competitive prices in marginalized population centers in the country."<sup>15</sup>

The Mexican Senate has expressed a view of counter compliance to the commitment; it refused to accept the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies and called for other actions to contribute to reduce consumption, such as energy efficiency.<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, subsidy elimination does not require the Mexican Senate's approval, because competence on this matter belongs to the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit alone.

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<sup>12</sup> "Fossil fuel subsidies linked to national unity, government warned," Canwest News Service 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 14 Jun 2010. [www.calgaryherald.com/business/Fossil+fuel+subsidies+linked+national+unity+government+warned/3074738/story.html](http://www.calgaryherald.com/business/Fossil+fuel+subsidies+linked+national+unity+government+warned/3074738/story.html)

<sup>13</sup> Atzayaelh Torres. Interview with Georgina Kessel, Mexican Minister of Energy: "Georgina Kessel "Reduciremos subsidios, pero protegeremos a los pobres," Excelsior (Online), March 4, 2010. Date of access: May 13, 2010. [www.exonline.com.mx/diario/noticia/primerapulsonacional/georgina\\_kessel\\_reduciremos\\_subsidios\\_pero\\_protegeremos\\_a\\_los\\_pobres/882325](http://www.exonline.com.mx/diario/noticia/primerapulsonacional/georgina_kessel_reduciremos_subsidios_pero_protegeremos_a_los_pobres/882325)

<sup>14</sup> This strategy (with a perspective until 2024) was approved by the Mexican Congress on April 2010, the Executive branch of government will incorporate final details within a 90-day period before it is official. "Estrategia Nacional de Energía," Mexican Ministry of Energy, February 2010. Date of Access: May 13, 2010. [www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/res/0/EstrategiaNacionaldeEnergia.pdf](http://www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/res/0/EstrategiaNacionaldeEnergia.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> "Estrategia Nacional de Energía," Mexican Ministry of Energy, February 2010. Date of Access: May 13, 2010. [www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/res/0/EstrategiaNacionaldeEnergia.pdf](http://www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/res/0/EstrategiaNacionaldeEnergia.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> "Dictamen de la Comisión de Energía sobre la Estrategia Nacional de Energía," Mexican Senate Ruling. March 24, 2010. Date of Access: April 27, 2010. [www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/LX/energia/content/dictamenes/docs/24032010.pdf](http://www.senado.gob.mx/comisiones/LX/energia/content/dictamenes/docs/24032010.pdf)

Constitutional constraints require the Mexican government to prevent fossil fuel prices from fluctuating according to international supply and demand by putting a price collar in place. Therefore, the strategy meant to reduce subsidies has focused on gradually elevating the final price paid by the consumer, and not reducing the subsidy per se.<sup>17</sup> This policy was resumed<sup>18</sup> in December 2009 by introducing a monthly sliding — or elevation of the price collar — on fossil fuel prices with the final objective of leveling them with those of the United States. The Mexican Law of Incomes and the Budget for Expenditures for 2010, approved by the Mexican Congress on November 17 2009, included this monthly sliding of gasoline and diesel prices.<sup>19</sup>

This policy has rendered results in terms of subsidy reduction. In January 2010, a subsidy of 0.35 and 1.31 Mexican pesos per liter (pxl) on Premium and Magna gasoline was in place; by April 2010, it had decreased to 0.20 and 1.1 pxl respectively. In the case of Diesel, international prices have prevented a subsidy reduction in spite of 5 slidings of 0.35 pxl since January and until April, being the subsidy in place 1.39 pxl and 1.40 pxl respectively. From January 2007 — April 2010 Magna Sin gasoline prices have risen 20.12%, while Premium and Diesel have also risen in 17.69% and 48%, respectively. According to an analysis carried out by the Low Chamber of the Mexican Congress, by the end of 2010, gasoline and diesel prices are expected to reach a historical high of \$10.34 and \$11.02 Mexican pesos per liter respectively.<sup>20</sup>

While there is no mentioning of specific time tables for the complete elimination of subsidies on fossil fuels, and although specifics about focalized programs for low-income families are yet to be announced, Mexico complies with its G20 commitment as it has successfully discussed, proposed, and begun to implement policies to achieve these ends.

*Analyst: Sofía Viguri*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to phase out fossil fuel subsidies and provide targeted support for the poor.

In February 2010 the federal government released the 2011 budget. The budget proposed to eliminate 12 fossil fuel subsidies worth US\$ 2.7 billion for the fiscal year. The White House Office of Management and Budget stated that the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies will continue to rise to over US\$ 40 billion over the next ten years.<sup>21</sup> It was

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<sup>17</sup> In consequence, both rising fossil fuel international prices and a depreciation of the Mexican currency against the US dollar have negative consequences in terms of subsidy reduction for Mexico.

<sup>18</sup> This policy began in August 2008, but was halted in January 2009 due to economic crisis.

<sup>19</sup> Available at: [www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/pef/2010/index.html](http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/pef/2010/index.html)

<sup>20</sup> Reyes Tepach: “Análisis de los precios y de los subsidios a las gasolinas y el diesel en México, 2007-2010.” Research Services, Center of Documentation, Information, and Analysis of the Low Chamber of the Mexican Congress, May 2010. Date of Access: May 12, 2010: [www.diputados.gob.mx/cedia/sia/se/SE-ISS-17-10.pdf](http://www.diputados.gob.mx/cedia/sia/se/SE-ISS-17-10.pdf) Includes updated graphs describing evolution of subsidies and prices of gasoline in Mexico.

<sup>21</sup> United States Budget for Fiscal Year 2011 1 Feb 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010.

[www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2011/assets/tables.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2011/assets/tables.pdf)

recently estimated that subsidies valued at US\$ 72 billion were given by the United States' government to the fossil fuel industry from 2002 to 2008.<sup>22</sup>

Last year, the White House proposed to increase fees and eliminate tax breaks for oil and gas companies to raise US\$ 30 billion in revenue. They won Congressional support of 60 percent for the proposed cuts. The subsidy cuts in the fossil fuel industry have the potential to provide revenue for the US government, an attractive option during a time of fiscal strain.<sup>23</sup>

In contrast to this commitment, in December 2009, the United States, through the US Export-Import Bank, announced that they will provide US\$ 3 billion dollars in subsidies for a natural gas project in Papua New Guinea.<sup>24</sup>

In terms of targeted support for the poor, the US currently implements a federally financed aid program called Liheap, providing low-income applications with grants to assist with the costs of fuel oil while heating homes. The initiative was approved by Congress for \$US 5.1 billion in 2010.<sup>25</sup> There is also state support for house insulation for low-income families. Globally, the United States has committed \$244 million in fiscal year 2010 and has requested \$334 million in fiscal year 2011 for "fast-start" financing contributions for developing countries.<sup>26</sup>

The United States has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to report strategies to phase out fossil fuel subsidies and to provide targeted support to the poor.

*Analyst: Shamir Tanna*

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<sup>22</sup> "US subsidies of oil and coal more than double the subsidies of renewable energy" Environmental Law Institute 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. [news.mongabay.com/2009/0921-hance\\_subsidies.html](http://news.mongabay.com/2009/0921-hance_subsidies.html)

<sup>23</sup> "Obama's Budget Pushes Clean Technologies, Cuts Fossil Fuel Incentives," Climate Wire 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. [www.nytimes.com/cwire/2010/02/01/01climatewire-obamas-budget-pushes-clean-technologies-cuts-86818.html](http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2010/02/01/01climatewire-obamas-budget-pushes-clean-technologies-cuts-86818.html)

<sup>24</sup> "US provides 3 billion in subsidies for Exxon-mobil project in Papua New Guinea" 10 December 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [news.mongabay.com/2009/1210-hance\\_pnglng.html](http://news.mongabay.com/2009/1210-hance_pnglng.html)

<sup>25</sup> "Applications for Help on Heat Bills Rise by 15%" Erik Eckholm 22 February 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.nytimes.com/2010/02/23/us/23fuel.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/23/us/23fuel.html)

<sup>26</sup> Statement by Ambassador Rick Barton, U.S. Mission to the United Nations 10 May 2010. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/141678.htm](http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/141678.htm)

## Energy: Market Transparency [72]

*“Increase energy market transparency and market stability by publishing complete, accurate, and timely data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels, as appropriate, on a regular basis, ideally monthly, beginning by January 2010.”*

*Communiqué: Energy*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress or Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
Mexico			+1
United States			+1
Average			+0.67%

### Background

During the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, on 16 July 2006, G8 member states jointly published ‘St. Petersburg Global Plan of Action Energy Security,’ which included a section devoted to ‘Increasing Transparency, Predictability, and Stability of Global Energy Markets’; this section called for the beginning of Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI). JODI aimed to create one standard for the publication of statistics on oil and related energy industries.<sup>27</sup>

Building on the principles of the Plan of Action, leaders at the 2009 G20 Summit in Pittsburgh committed to further improve energy security by increasing the openness and stability of the global energy market by providing regular data on oil production, consumption, stock and refining levels.<sup>28</sup>

### Commitment Features

The commitment is in the Energy Security section of the communiqué. This commitment responds to the need of increasing information exchanges between countries, producers and consumers, in order to identify trends in energy markets. It constitutes a valuable instrument with which governments and businesses will be able to design joint and improved strategies, strengthening energy security.

The intention of this commitment is to publish complete, accurate and timely data on its oil market to ensure energy market stability and transparency. The reports on this data should be ideally completed on a monthly basis. For full compliance the G8 country has to provide accurate, complete, and current data on all the categories: oil production,

<sup>27</sup> Global Energy Security, G8 (St. Peterburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. [en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html](http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html)

<sup>28</sup> Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 (Pittsburg) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. [www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm](http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm)

consumption, and refining and stock levels, on a regular basis. The first such report should be released no later than 31 January 2010.

### Scoring

-1	The Member failed to publish accurate and timely data on oil production, consumption, refining, and stock levels on a regular basis beginning no later than January 2010.
0	The Member has started publishing the required data but has either: 1) done so after January 2010; 2) failed to publish data on all the required categories or has published data that is incomplete, or not current; or 3) has published the required data on an irregular basis.
+1	The Member has engaged in accurate and timely reporting of data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels on a regular basis, beginning no later than January 2010.

### Country Analysis

#### Canada: 0

Canada receives partial compliance for the commitment to engage in accurate and timely reporting of data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels on a regular basis, beginning no later than January 2010.

In January 2010, Statistics Canada released an issue of the report, “Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada.” This report contains detailed data on both the supply and demand of petroleum products in Canada. The data includes: refinery inputs, production, imports and exports, domestic sales and inventory levels by province and region.<sup>29</sup> Statistics Canada published a second issue of the report in February 2010<sup>30</sup> and the third issue of the report in March 2010.<sup>31</sup> On 22 June 2010, Canada published the last report so far on crude oil and natural gas production for April 2010, however the exact content of this report is not known.<sup>32</sup> Canada has not published any further reports.

Canada began to publish statistics on petroleum at regular intervals, however Canada has failed to publish data on all the required categories on a regular basis and therefore Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

<sup>29</sup> The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Statistics Canada (Ottawa) January 2010. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/45-004-x/45-004-x2010001-eng.pdf](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/45-004-x/45-004-x2010001-eng.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Statistics Canada (Ottawa) February 2010. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/45-004-x/45-004-x2010002-eng.pdf](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/45-004-x/45-004-x2010002-eng.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada, Statistics Canada (Ottawa) March 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. [www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100621/dq100621d-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100621/dq100621d-eng.htm).

<sup>32</sup> Crude oil and natural gas production, Statistics Canada (Ottawa) 22 June 2010. Date of Access; 25 June 2010. [www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100622/dq100622-eng.pdf](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/100622/dq100622-eng.pdf).

## Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to increase energy market transparency and stability by publishing complete, accurate and timely data on oil production, consumption, refining, and stock levels since January 2010.

The Mexican oil industry is centrally controlled by Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), which is a government-owned company. On the PEMEX website,<sup>33</sup> it is possible to consult data on oil production, consumption, and refining levels. By going to <http://www.pemex.com/index.cfm> and clicking on the “Acerca de PEMEX — Informes y Publicaciones” menu set at the top left, users can have access to the English version of monthly petroleum statistics,<sup>34</sup> along with data for other related resources and products, such as natural gas and liquid hydrocarbons. In the section entitled “Indicadores Petroleros,” data is organized according to a) Production, b) Domestic sales and, c) Foreign Trade; all three of these data sets include values for refined products. This data has been continuously published for the last 12 years (see note 2).

In the case of oil stock levels, Mexico has published data on a yearly basis since 2002. The latest report<sup>35</sup> which was issued in March 2010 contains data from January 2010 –, can be found under the section entitled “Reservas de Hidrocarburos — English Version.” This report includes statistics for proved,<sup>36</sup> probable,<sup>37</sup> and possible<sup>38</sup> reserves of crude oil, dry natural gas, condensates and plant liquids, as well as their historic evolution (1999-2010), discoveries, replacement rates, geographical distribution, and other relevant

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<sup>33</sup> For the English version of PEMEX website, go to:

[www.pemex.com/index.cfm?action=content&sectionID=123](http://www.pemex.com/index.cfm?action=content&sectionID=123)

<sup>34</sup> Data is published on a monthly basis. Currently at the 12<sup>th</sup> volume, issue 5 (May 2010) is scheduled for publication on June 25<sup>th</sup>, issue 6 for July 23<sup>th</sup>, issue 8 for August 20<sup>th</sup>, issue 9 for October 22<sup>th</sup>, issue 10 for November 25<sup>th</sup>, issue 11 for December 24<sup>th</sup>. Go to:

[www.ri.pemex.com/index.cfm?action=content&sectionID=21&catID=12177&contentID=18471](http://www.ri.pemex.com/index.cfm?action=content&sectionID=21&catID=12177&contentID=18471)

<sup>35</sup> “Hydrocarbon Reserves as of January, 2010,” Corporate Finance Office of PEMEX, March 19, 2010.

Date of Access: May 20, 2010.

[www.ri.pemex.com/files/content/Reserves\\_2009\\_i\\_100319%20FINAL%20disclaimer%20v3.pdf](http://www.ri.pemex.com/files/content/Reserves_2009_i_100319%20FINAL%20disclaimer%20v3.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> PEMEX uses the definition provided by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for proved reserves: “estimated volumes of crude, natural gas and liquids from the natural gas, which by geosciences and engineering data, can be estimated demonstrates with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.” Due to the fact that oil is not stored – when it is decided that supply is to be reduced, production simply stops or slows down – proved reserves are equivalent to stock levels. See: “SEC definition of proved reserves- Hydrocarbon Reserves as of January 1, 2010” Corporate Finance Office of PEMEX, March 19, 2010. Date of Access: May 20, 2010.

[www.ri.pemex.com/files/content/Reserves\\_2009\\_i\\_100319%20FINAL%20disclaimer%20v3.pdf](http://www.ri.pemex.com/files/content/Reserves_2009_i_100319%20FINAL%20disclaimer%20v3.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Probable reserves are those reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data suggests are more likely than not to be recoverable.

<sup>38</sup> Possible reserves are those hydrocarbon reserves which analysis of geological and engineering data suggests are less likely to be recoverable than probable reserves.

information. Proved reserves<sup>39</sup> of crude oil as of January 2010 amount to 10, 420 million barrels (MMb), of which 62% consist of heavy crude oil, 29% of light crude oil and the remaining 9% of extra-light crude oil. Since 1996, Mexican reserve and stock levels have been reviewed and certified by internationally acknowledged external consultants. PEMEX's estimates of Mexico's reserves as of January 1, 2009 and 2010 were certified by Netherland, Sewell International; Ryder Scott and DeGolyer and MacNaughton. This adds accuracy to information provided by PEMEX.

Mexico has successfully published complete, accurate, and timely data on oil production, consumption, and refining levels on a monthly basis, as well as complete and accurate data on oil stock levels on a yearly basis. Thus, Mexico has been awarded an assessment value of +1.

*Analyst: Sofia Viguri*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to engage in accurate and timely reporting of data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels on a regular basis, beginning no later than January 2010.

The United States Department of Energy has published detailed monthly statistics on petroleum production,<sup>40</sup> consumption/sales,<sup>41</sup> refining,<sup>42</sup> and stock levels<sup>43</sup> without interruption. Some data such as total production of oil in the United States has been continuously published since 1920,<sup>44</sup> while other data such as crude oil inputs into refineries has been continuously reported since 1982.<sup>45</sup>

The United States has continuously published statistics on petroleum at regular intervals without interruption since January 2010. Therefore it receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sedoff*

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<sup>39</sup> Due to the fact that oil is not stored – in case supply needs to be reduced, production simply stops or slows down – proved reserves are considered equivalent to stock levels.

<sup>40</sup> Crude Oil Production, U.S. Energy Information Administration 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_crd\\_crpdn\\_adc\\_mbb1\\_m.htm](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_crd_crpdn_adc_mbb1_m.htm)

<sup>41</sup> Product Supplied, U.S. Energy Information Administration 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_cons\\_psup\\_dc\\_nus\\_mbb1\\_m.htm](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_psup_dc_nus_mbb1_m.htm)

<sup>42</sup> Weekly Inputs and Utilization, U.S. Energy Information Administration 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_pnp\\_wiup\\_dcu\\_nus\\_w.htm](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pnp_wiup_dcu_nus_w.htm)

<sup>43</sup> Total Stocks, U.S. Energy Information Administration 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010, [www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_stoc\\_wstk\\_dcu\\_nus\\_w.htm](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_stoc_wstk_dcu_nus_w.htm)

<sup>44</sup> Monthly U.S. Field Production of Crude Oil, U.S. Energy Information Administration 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. [www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=MCRFPUS1&f=M](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=MCRFPUS1&f=M)

<sup>45</sup> Weekly U.S. Crude Oil Inputs into Refineries. U.S. Energy Information Administration 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010.

[www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=WCRRIUS2&f=W](http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=WCRRIUS2&f=W)

## Energy: Investment Stimulus [83]

*“We commit to stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries.”*

*Communiqué: Energy*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress or Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
Mexico		0	
United States			+1
Average			+0.67%

### Background

The global collaboration movement on climate change has aligned governments, private-sector industry, non-governmental organizations, and religious and other civil society organizations on the pivotal question of how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while understanding that development is inherent to human societies.

### Commitment Features

This commitment is under the “Energy Security” section of the communiqué. The declaration uses the word ‘commit’ which indicates strength in the measurability of the commitment. Climate Change is a priority topic among many of the international forums and in various global governance dialogues. This emphasis on climate change adds to the timely nature of the commitment. Furthermore, there is an understanding that emerging economies have a great demand for new technologies to incorporate renewable energy into their development. It also acknowledges the role that improved supply systems and modified consumer patterns have to play, by encouraging energy efficiency as an alternative to wasteful energy management practices.

### Scoring

-1	Member implements no new financial and/or technical support or new investments in aid projects related to clean energy, renewable, and energy efficiency in developing countries.
0	Member provides limited financial and/or technical support and makes minimal investments to aid projects in developing countries; Member announces but does not implement financial and/or technical support initiatives and investments in aid projects related to clean energy, renewable, and energy efficiency in developing countries; Member provides support for only one aspect of the commitment (i.e exclusively clean energy or renewables or energy efficiency).
+1	Member supports clean energy, renewables and energy efficiency by implementing wide-ranging financial and/or technical support initiatives and stimulating significant investment to support developing country projects in this regard.



## Country Analysis

### Canada: +1

Canada received a score of +1 for compliance with its respective 2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit commitment.

On 4 December 2009, Canada committed CAD8.4 million over two years to fund 19 new clean technology projects under the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APPCDC) which includes several developing countries.<sup>46</sup> The mandate of the APPCDC is to “accelerate the development, deployment and diffusion of clean energy technologies.”<sup>47</sup>

On 10 November 2009, Canada and Thailand agreed to develop a Canada-Thailand strategic Energy Partnership. The agreement assists Canadian companies develop natural gas vehicles, biomass energy, and wind, solar and nuclear energy in the Thai market, as well as promoting diffusion of renewable energy between the two countries.<sup>48</sup>

28 May 2010, the Honourable Bev Oda Minister of International Cooperation, and the Honourable Jim Prentice, Minister of the Environment, announced that Canada is increasing its help for developing countries that are actioning key global environmental agreements, including reducing emissions and adapting to climate change. The contribution of \$238.4 million over the four-year period of 2010-2014 to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) marks an increase of 50% over Canada’s previous contribution of \$158.94 million for the past four years.<sup>49</sup> Over 50% of Canada’s total four year contribution to the GEF will be spent on activities to help developing countries in their efforts to address climate change through both mitigation and adaptation.”Through its climate change portfolio, the Global Environment Facility is helping developing countries expand their use of clean energy and reduce their consumption of fossil fuel, thereby mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The GEF is also one of the largest funding agencies of renewable energy in the developing world, supporting solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and small hydropower energy as well as energy efficiency.<sup>50</sup>

Thus, Canada achieved a score of +1 for providing financial and technical support and making investments to aid projects related to clean energy, renewable, and energy efficiency in developing countries in developing countries.

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<sup>46</sup> Government of Canada Invests \$8.4 Million in the APP, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/).

<sup>47</sup> Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/papapp/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/papapp/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1).

<sup>48</sup> Canada-Thailand Strategic Energy Partnership, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009. [www.international.gc.ca/media\\_commerce/comm/news-communications/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communications/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng).

<sup>49</sup> Canada Increases Funding for Global Effort to Fight Climate Change, CIDA. May 28, 2010. Date of Access: June 23, 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP)

<sup>50</sup> Canada Increases Funding for Global Effort to Fight Climate Change, CIDA. May 28, 2010. Date of Access: June 23, 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP)

## **Mexico: 0**

Mexico has provided limited financial and/or technical support and has made minimal investments to aid projects in developing countries.

Although Mexican technical assistance and support for regional and international programs<sup>51</sup> that promote renewable energy sources and energy efficiency have continued, there is no available data indicating significant renewed efforts in these areas. Mexico has been a very proactive host and participant of international forums related to clean and renewable energies, and energy efficiency.<sup>52</sup>

Mexico's support for technical assistance was evident in the formalization of its participation in the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), a space where best practices are shared.<sup>53</sup> Cooperation for the development of biofuels was increased, through support for a Regional Research Network<sup>54</sup> established with Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and Dominican Republic. Meetings for this initiative have been financed by the state government of Chiapas and by the Mexican federal government.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Such programs include the Mesoamerican Program for Energy Integration (PIEM), as well as work with UNIDO, the International Energy Agency, the Latin American Energy Organization, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. "Announcement: Global Forum on Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency in Mexico," United Nations Industrial Development Organization Website, October, 2009. Date of Access: May 25, 2010.

[www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=308&cHash=892854c645](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=308&cHash=892854c645)

"Appendix 1 to Annex 1: First Report of the Preparatory Meeting of High- Level Experts," UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. April 30, 2010. Date of Access: May 23, 2010.

[www.pnuma.org/forumofministers/17-panama/FORO%20DE%20MINISTROS%202010%20VERSIONES%20FINALES/MINISTROS/DE%20TRABAJO%20INGLES/2010-04-30-FinalReport-PreparatoryMeeting\[1\].pdf](http://www.pnuma.org/forumofministers/17-panama/FORO%20DE%20MINISTROS%202010%20VERSIONES%20FINALES/MINISTROS/DE%20TRABAJO%20INGLES/2010-04-30-FinalReport-PreparatoryMeeting[1].pdf)

<sup>52</sup> In October 2009 Mexico hosted the Global Forum on Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency; in March it hosted the XII Ministerial Reunion of the International Energy Forum and the IV International Forum on Energy Business. Important declarations in support for renewable energy sources development were expressed both at the XVII Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean on April 26th – 30th , and at the XIX Annual Latin American Conference on Energy in May.

"12ª Reunión Ministerial del Foro Internacional de Energía y el 4º Foro Internacional de Negocios de Energía," Electronic Bulletin of the Mexican General Office of International Cooperation for Development, February 2010. Date of Access: May 27, 2010. [dgcte.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0210/html/noticia11.html](http://dgcte.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0210/html/noticia11.html) "La oferta de hidrocarburos requerirá mayor financiamiento, investigación y desarrollo," Mexican Ministry of Energy. May 12, 2010. Date of Access: May 23, 2010.

[www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=716](http://www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=716)

<sup>53</sup> "Mexico to join IRENA," Preparatory Commission for IRENA, October 7, 2009. Date of Access: May 24, 2010. [www.irena.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=229:mexico-to-join-irena&catid=48:news-archive&Itemid=89](http://www.irena.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=229:mexico-to-join-irena&catid=48:news-archive&Itemid=89)

<sup>54</sup> "Chiapas al alcance de la biotecnología energética," Contacto Digital, April 10, 2010. Date of Access: May 25, 2010. Available at: [www.contactodigital.com/noticias/estatal/15146-chiapas-al-alcance-de-la-tecnologia-bioenergetica.html](http://www.contactodigital.com/noticias/estatal/15146-chiapas-al-alcance-de-la-tecnologia-bioenergetica.html)

<sup>55</sup> "Se lleva a cabo la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo de Jatropa..." Newsletter of the Mesoamerican Project, No. 16, March 2010. Date of Access: May 28, 2010.

[www.proyectomesoamerica.org/boletin/Externo/Boletin032010.htm#5](http://www.proyectomesoamerica.org/boletin/Externo/Boletin032010.htm#5) For more information please go to:

In April 2010, during the Energy Ministerial reunion of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, the Mexican Minister of Energy made two proposals: 1) the creation of an expert group coordinated by Mexico, that can work on strengthening capabilities in hemispheric energy efficiency, with the support of the Latin American Energy Association (OLADE) and the Inter-American Development Bank; 2) the creation of an annual, joint working program for the sustainable use of energy, which can identify priority areas for the region. To this end, she also invited the High-Level and Technical Groups to carry out their meetings in Mexico, where they will be assisted by the Mexican National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy<sup>56</sup> and draw from the experience in drafting the National Program for the Sustainable Use of Energy 2009-2012.<sup>57</sup>

No data on investment in projects related to renewable or clean sources of energy, or energy efficiency in developing countries, was available. A comparative analysis between the Mexican Federal Spending Budget of 2009 and of 2010 indicates that the Office of International Affairs of the Mexican Ministry of Energy allocated 55 million pesos (approximately 4.3 million USD) to “Energy Saving and Renewable Sources Promotion.” In 2010 this area was re-named “Energy Efficiency Promotion” and received 31 million pesos (approximately USD2.4 million), which represents a 43% reduction from 2009 to 2010. Furthermore, Mexico’s membership fee in energy related international organizations significantly reduced: in 2009,<sup>58</sup> Mexico contributed 50.8 million pesos (approximately USD39 million), while in 2010<sup>59</sup> this figure dramatically dropped to 4.42 million Mexican pesos (approximately USD346 thousand).

Mexico falls short of providing new investment and financial support to developing countries for projects related to clean, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; technical cooperation has not significantly increased. Still, Mexico has shown willingness to join multilateral forums and mechanisms where best practices with developing countries can be shared (most importantly, IRENA). Also considering its initiative to coordinate the Expert Group on Hemispheric Energy Efficiency, Mexico has been awarded an assessment value of 0.

*Analyst: Sofia Viguri*

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“Congreso Internacional de Bioenergéticos,” Global Forum on Renewable Energies Website, October 8, 2009. Date of Access: May 28, 2010. [graf.energia.gob.mx/GREF/\\_static/ARTURO\\_BARRIO.pdf](http://graf.energia.gob.mx/GREF/_static/ARTURO_BARRIO.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> “Propone México la creación de un grupo regional de expertos en normalización y eficiencia energética,” Official Website of the Mexican Federal Government. April 20, 2010. Date of Access: June 2, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/sener/?contenido=55540](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/sener/?contenido=55540)

<sup>57</sup> This program, issued November 27 2009, does not include international cooperation for development. Full program available at: [www.anes.org/anes/formularios/Descargas/PRONASE.pdf](http://www.anes.org/anes/formularios/Descargas/PRONASE.pdf). “Estrategia continental,” Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas Official Website, April 13, 2010. Date of Access: May 25, 2010. Available at: [www.ecpamerica.org/documents/news/Estrategia\\_continental\\_20100413\\_s.pdf](http://www.ecpamerica.org/documents/news/Estrategia_continental_20100413_s.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> “Ramo 18: Secretaría de Energía, Análisis Funcional Programático Económico 2009,” Federal Spending Budget 2009, Mexican Ministry of Finance. Date of Access: June 7, 2010. [www.shcp.gob.mx/EGRESOS/PEF/ppef/ppef\\_09/temas/tomos/18/r18\\_afpe.pdf](http://www.shcp.gob.mx/EGRESOS/PEF/ppef/ppef_09/temas/tomos/18/r18_afpe.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> “Ramo 18: Secretaría de Energía, Análisis Funcional Programático Económico 2010,” Federal Spending Budget 2010, Mexican Ministry of Finance. Date of Access: June 7, 2010. [www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/pef/2010/temas/tomos/18/r18\\_afpe.pdf](http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/pef/2010/temas/tomos/18/r18_afpe.pdf)

## United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its 2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit commitment.

On 11 May 2010, the United States met with other member nations of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), a global collaborative partnership between 15 member nations (including developing countries) to promote energy-saving programs and policies.<sup>60</sup> In 2010, IPEEC member countries earmarked significant funding to support numerous initiatives advancing energy efficiency. In particular, the United States committed over USD3 million annually to support the *Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment project*, a global initiative to promote appliance efficiency and incentives for manufacturers to provide more efficient equipment and appliances to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.<sup>61</sup>

In April 2010, as part of the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), the United States hosted a two-day Energy and Climate Ministerial of the Americas, inviting energy officials and over 200 businesses and non-governmental organizations from 32 countries. Participating energy ministers announced numerous partnerships and initiatives under the auspices of the ECPA with a mandate to develop and deploy clean energy technologies and achieve low carbon economic growth in member countries (including developing countries).<sup>62</sup> Further, on 15 April 2010, the United States' Secretary of Energy Steven Chu declared the United States would provide appropriate funding and technical assistance to enhance clean energy cooperation to promote the development of renewable energies and electricity infrastructure with member nations. In particular, the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed an agreement to establish a central Energy Innovation Center to coordinate resources to facilitate regional projects across the Americas and activities with annual energy financing of approximately USD3 billion.<sup>63</sup> The Center will be staffed by both DOE and IDB employees and will include visitations by specialists to regions to assess potential projects. Under its Low Carbon Communities of the Americas initiative, DOE also announced support to develop biomass resources in Colombia.<sup>64</sup> The

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<sup>60</sup> Global Leaders Meet To Collaborate on Energy Efficiency Goals, United States Department of Energy 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8962.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8962.htm).

<sup>61</sup> Global Leaders Meet To Collaborate on Energy Efficiency Goals, United States Department of Energy 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8962.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8962.htm).

<sup>62</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. United States Department of Energy 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>63</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. United States Department of Energy 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>64</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. United States Department of Energy 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

project partners DOE experts with scientists and technology experts in Colombia to help identify, evaluate and promote technologies for sustainable biomass use in Colombia.<sup>65</sup>

On 14 December 2010 at the Copenhagen Climate Conference, Secretary Chu announced the launch of a new large-scale initiative to promote clean energy technologies in developing countries, the Climate Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI).<sup>66</sup> Climate REDI specifically brings together numerous partner member nations to accelerate deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in developing countries, closely coordinating and aligning with other programs promoting clean energy technologies in respective developing countries. At the Copenhagen Summit, the United States earmarked USD35 million in new Climate REDI funding to support three new clean energy technology programs (total cost USD100 million) and USD50 million for the *Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program* (total cost USD250 million).<sup>67</sup>

On 9 December 2010, DOE launched a new open-source web platform that provides public access to DOE resources and open energy data, the Open Energy Information (OEI).<sup>68</sup> OEI's mandate is to support international (including developing countries) government and private sector efforts to promote development and deployment of clean energy technologies by sharing data and tools through its online portal. Secretary Chu stated: "This information platform will allow people across the globe to benefit from the Department of Energy's clean energy data and technical resources... The true potential of this tool will grow with the public's participation — as they add new data and share their expertise — to ensure that all communities have access to the information they need to broadly deploy the clean energy resources of the future."<sup>69</sup> The site currently houses more than 60 clean energy resources and data sets, including maps of worldwide solar and wind potential, information on climate zones, and best practices.<sup>70</sup>

On 4 December 2009, US Senate Foreign Relations Chairman John Kerry introduced a financial package authorizing funding and technical assistance to help developing countries build and implement programs to fight climate change, including deployment of clean energy technologies.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Secretary Chu Announces New Partnerships Under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. United States Department of Energy 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8854.htm).

<sup>66</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements. United States Department of Energy 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8391.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8391.htm).

<sup>67</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements. United States Department of Energy 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8391.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8391.htm).

<sup>68</sup> DOE Launches New Website to Bring Energy Technology Information to the Public. United States Department of Energy 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm).

<sup>69</sup> DOE Launches New Website to Bring Energy Technology Information to the Public. United States Department of Energy 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm).

<sup>70</sup> DOE Launches New Website to Bring Energy Technology Information to the Public. United States Department of Energy 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm](http://www.energy.gov/news/8381.htm).

<sup>71</sup> Kerry Unveils Foreign Relations' Contribution to Senate Climate Bill, New York Times (New York) 4

On 29 October 2009, United States Secretary of State Hilary Clinton announced a USD125 million commitment to Pakistan to increase its energy efficiency and electricity output. The funding commitment will support numerous projects including the installation of a thermal station, upgrades on hydroelectric dams and an overall upgrade of Pakistan's electricity grid to enhance energy efficiency.<sup>72</sup>

The United States receives a score of +1 for taking significant steps to comply with its G20 commitment by providing wide-ranging financial and technical support in the area of clean energy technology, renewables and energy efficiency research and development in developing countries.

*Analyst: James Gen Meers*

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December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

[www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/04/04climatewirekerry-unveils-foreign-relations-contribution-44894.html](http://www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/04/04climatewirekerry-unveils-foreign-relations-contribution-44894.html).

<sup>72</sup> The United States Announces The Pakistan Signature Energy Program, United States Agency for International Development (Islamabad) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009 [www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/general/091029a.html](http://www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/general/091029a.html).

## Energy: Access [89]

*“Even before the crisis, too many still suffered from hunger and poverty and even more people lack access to energy and finance. Recognizing that the crisis has exacerbated this situation, we pledge cooperation to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor.”*

*Communiqué: Energy*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress or Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
Mexico			+1
United States			+1
Average			+1.0

### Background

Many emerging and developing countries continuously work to raise the standard of living, productivity levels and increase their access to international markets. This momentum was interrupted by the financial crisis and in turn has increased developing nation’s vulnerability to environment and market shocks. Effects of the financial crisis were devastating as it followed closely on the heels of the global spike in food prices, increasing the urgency of this commitment.

Reaffirming the obligation to pledge to improve access to food, fuel and finance indicates measurability. The commitment also reaffirms an earlier pledge to the continued commitment to the Millennium Development Goals.

### Commitment Features

This commitment is ambitious as it incorporates multiple sectors, and the level of compromise is increased both by the use of the word “pledge,” and the mentioning of access to food and fuel in the preamble (15). It acknowledges the necessary link between access to energy and development.

For the purpose of this report the term cooperation encompasses: *concrete action*, increasing direct aid payments to countries, increasing funding for aid initiatives — private, government-run or run through international organization programs — that are directed at achieving food security, providing fuel or involving microfinance arrangements, and *soft action*, policy dialogue, political support action at the international or regional level, intergovernmental dialogue involving poor countries, organization of conferences on the subject, etc. The scope of “cooperation” will be extended to include soft and concrete action.

The term “cooperation” should be understood to include soft action, as long as:

1. Only soft action that involves some potential for turning into concrete action toward the target goal will count as “cooperation”
2. Soft action, even if considered “cooperation,” cannot count for full compliance alone: countries must have engaged in some concrete cooperation instances towards the target goal, in addition to any soft cooperation.

### Scoring

-1	Member does not participate, during the assessment period, in any concrete actions in cooperation with other countries toward improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor. Member does not participate in any cooperative diplomatic or policy activities aimed at creating potential solutions for progress in improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor.
0	Member does not participate, during the assessment period, in any concrete actions in cooperation with other countries toward improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor. Member does participate in cooperative diplomatic or policy activities aimed at creating potential solutions for progress in improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor.
+1	Member participates, during the assessment period, in concrete actions in cooperation with other countries toward improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor. Member may also have participated, during the assessment period, in cooperative diplomatic or policy activities aimed at creating potential solutions for progress in improving access to food, fuel and finance for the poor.

### Country Analysis

#### Canada: +1

Canada has fulfilled its commitment to cooperate to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor. It has been involved in numerous diplomatic talks and performed concrete actions on these issues.

Canada released its new Food Security Strategy of an additional \$600 million over 3 years through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It is a direct response to the impacts of the crisis, as stated by the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation. “Building on Canada’s strengths, CIDA’s new Food Security Strategy will respond to the impacts of the food crisis, climate change and the global economic recession that has now moved over a billion of the world’s most vulnerable peoples into extreme hunger and starvation by supporting strategic, sustainable, and effective initiatives.” The new strategy will consist of; \$260 million for the World Bank Vulnerability Financing Facility, \$240 million for bilateral sustainable agricultural development programming to increase agricultural programming in African, \$37.5 million in additional funding for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), \$32.5 million for two challenge programs of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and \$30 million for the Purchase



for Progress initiative of the World Food Programme.<sup>73</sup> CIDA's new Food Security strategy was shared at the World Summit on Food Security in Rome by Minister Oda.

On a solely external basis, Canada is the third largest contributor to the World Food Programme (WFP) and became among the first to contribute to its new Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), which aims to enhance agriculture and food security assistance to low-income countries. Canada is providing \$230 million to the initiative and also announced an additional \$30 million general contribution to WFP in December 2009 on top of the \$185 million originally set aside for 2009.<sup>74</sup>

A notable soft action by Canada was co-hosting a high-level meeting for ministers, heads of development agencies and civil society organizations to discuss faster and coordinated action for battling malnutrition.<sup>75</sup>

The United Nations Development Programme has stated access to fuel and energy essential for achieving the first Millennium Development Goal by 2015. According to the report, "The Energy Access Situation in Developing Countries: A Review Focusing on the Least Developing Countries and Sub-Saharan Africa," 1.2 billion more people will need access to electricity and two billion more people will need access to modern fuels.<sup>76</sup> Canada increased its commitment to \$238.4 million over 4 years (50% raise from past 4 years) to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which consists of measures to provide and expand the use of clean energy in developing countries. The measures for developing countries are specifically accounted for in the Least Developed Country Fund (LCDF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). GEF is one of the largest funding agencies of renewable energy in the developing world, supporting solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and small hydropower.<sup>77</sup>

In addition to this financial contribution, Canada is a member of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change where this is the primary issue of regular meetings. They last met on December 14, 2009.

Lastly, the Canadian government passed a motion to dedicate new funding for microfinance, which is the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and

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<sup>73</sup> Canada and Food Security - Results that make a difference. CIDA. Une 22, 2010. Date of Access: June 24, 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-61811333-KNS](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-61811333-KNS)

<sup>74</sup> "Canada Helps Launch Global Agriculture and Food Security Program," News Release – Department of Finance Canada. April 22, 2010. Date of Access: June 18, 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp)

<sup>75</sup> "Canada, Japan, USAID, and The World Bank Appeal for Faster Coordinated Action in Battling Malnutrition," News & Broadcast – The World Bank. April 24, 2010. Date of Access: June 18, 2010. [web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22555786~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html](http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22555786~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html)

<sup>76</sup> "New UN Energy Report Says 1.5 Billion People Worldwide Live in Darkness," UN News Centre. November 23, 2009. Date of Access: June 18, 2010. [www.stwr.org/land-energy-water/the-energy-access-situation-in-developing-countries.html](http://www.stwr.org/land-energy-water/the-energy-access-situation-in-developing-countries.html)

<sup>77</sup> "Canada Increases Funding for Global Effort to Fight Climate Change" News Release – CIDA. May 28, 2010. Date of Access; May June 18, 2010. [www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-52716129-RPP)

related services. This will surely increase the number of microfinance projects done in developing countries through CIDA.<sup>78</sup>

Although they are not direct Canadian interventions to increase access to finance, it is important to note that, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and International Development Association (IDA) are major bodies responsible for economic growth and through them enhanced finance initiatives in developing countries, are supported by Canada. Such an example is a recent IFC (CIDA-backed) project to increase access to finance for cotton farmers in South Tajikistan.<sup>79</sup> At the Development Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Canada specifically reaffirmed support for and the importance of both of these institutions.<sup>80</sup>

As seen, Canada has conducted concrete and soft international cooperation actions concerning increased access to food, energy, and finance for the poor. They have thus been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Shamir Tanna*

### **Mexico: +1**

Mexico has fulfilled its commitment to cooperate to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor.

During the assessment period, the Mexican Federal Government participated in numerous cooperative diplomatic summits and forums addressing access to food, fuel, and finance for the most vulnerable sectors of the world population. Concrete cooperative actions with other countries have also been carried out, which have promoted progress in access to energy and finance while diminishing hunger and poverty.

In regards to soft actions related to cooperatively improving access to food, on January 14<sup>th</sup> — 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010, the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA) participated in the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Summit 2010. Among the outcomes of this meeting, Ministers stressed the need to design a Program of Work within the context of the UNFCC in order to improve climate efficiency of agricultural production and promote the adaptation to climate change without neglecting global food security.<sup>81</sup> Mexico was further involved in intergovernmental policy dialogues that addressed food security, such as the “Informal

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<sup>78</sup> “Canadian Parliament passes a motion to increase support for microfinance,” News and Views – Results UK. June 9, 2010. Date of Access: June 18, 2010. [resultsuk.wordpress.com/2010/06/09/canadian-parliament-passes-a-motion-to-increase-support-for-microfinance/](http://resultsuk.wordpress.com/2010/06/09/canadian-parliament-passes-a-motion-to-increase-support-for-microfinance/)

<sup>79</sup> “IFC Increases Access to Finance for Cotton Farmers in South Tajikistan,” International Finance Corporation (IFC). March 31, 2010. Date of Access: June 18, 2010. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SMAR-845568?OpenDocument](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SMAR-845568?OpenDocument)

<sup>80</sup> “Statement Prepared for the Development Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund,” News Release – Department of Finance. April 25, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-033-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-033-eng.asp)

<sup>81</sup> Outcome of the Berlin Agriculture Ministers' Summit 2010: Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, 14<sup>th</sup>- 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2010, Date of access: May 13, 2010, [www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/FIGW2010/PDFs/endfassung\\_schlussfolgerungen\\_englisch.pdf](http://www.gffa-berlin.de/images/stories/FIGW2010/PDFs/endfassung_schlussfolgerungen_englisch.pdf)

Meeting on Cooperation and Development within the Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Dialogue (HAP),” in October 2009.<sup>82</sup>

In addition, concrete actions have been carried out to procure food security in other countries. Mexico organized workshops with Chile regarding “Agricultural Engineering”<sup>83</sup> and a forum on “Scientific and Technological Cooperation on Agricultural Issues between Mexico and China.”<sup>84</sup> Technical cooperation included training sessions given by Mexican experts to the National University of Asunción (UNA)<sup>85</sup> and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources (MALMR) of Trinidad and Tobago,<sup>86</sup> which sought to promote efficient and sanitary food production. It is also worth noting that after the humanitarian catastrophe produced by the 7.0 earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, the Mexican government sent two ships. The first (El Huasteco) was loaded with 170 tons of food and medicine provisions, and the second (El Papaloapan) with 1,700 tons of food, water, medicine and first aid equipment<sup>87</sup> for the Haitian victims. Mexico also provided Guatemala with 7000 pantries to help mitigate the food crisis.<sup>88</sup>

In regards to cooperation to improve access to energy, Mexico’s sole concrete action is the successful and timely conclusion of the Electric Interconnection Mexico. This project started in 2008 in the context of Mesoamerican Program for Energy Integration (PIEM)<sup>89</sup> and was co-financed by the government of Mexico and the InterAmerican Development Bank. Through the construction of 103 km of electric infrastructure from Tapachula

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<sup>82</sup>“Reunión informal sobre cooperación y desarrollo en el marco del Proceso de Diálogo Heiligendamm–L'Aquila (HAP),” Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, October 2009. Date of access: May 17 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_1009/html/noticia03.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_1009/html/noticia03.html)

<sup>83</sup> “México y Chile llevan a cabo los Talleres Temáticos Conjuntos Agroalimentación-Salud-Astronomía,” Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, October 2009. Date of Access: June 8 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_1009/html/noticia12.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_1009/html/noticia12.html)

<sup>84</sup>“Foro sobre Cooperación Científica y Tecnológica en materia de Agricultura entre México y China,” Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, January 2010. Date of Access: June 8 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0110/html/noticia10.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0110/html/noticia10.html)

<sup>85</sup> “México contribuye en el mejoramiento de la tecnología en biofertilizantes y su aplicación en la agricultura de Trinidad y Tobago,” Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, April 2010. Date of access: May 25, 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0410/html/noticia12.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0410/html/noticia12.html)

<sup>86</sup> “Mejoramiento de la producción de semillas de sésamo (ajonjolí) para los pequeños productores,” International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, February 2010. Date of access: May 25, 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0310/html/noticia11.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0310/html/noticia11.html)

<sup>87</sup> “El Presidente Felipe Calderón en la Supervisión de Carga y Ceremonia de Despedida del Buque ARM Papaloapan,” Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, January 22, 2010. Date of Access: June 10, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/buscador/?contenido=52252](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/buscador/?contenido=52252)

<sup>88</sup> “El Gobierno de México brinda ayuda humanitaria al Gobierno de Guatemala para atender su crisis alimentaria,” October 2009, International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, Date of access: May 21, 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_1009/html/noticia09.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_1009/html/noticia09.html)

<sup>89</sup> Formerly known as Plan Puebla – Panamá (PPP, created in 2001), reformulated in 2008 as Mesoamerican Project, and composed by all countries in Central America, as well as Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Mexico. It seeks to unite resources, efforts, technology, productive capacities, and markets, in order to ensure energy supply at competitive prices and from diversified sources that guarantee sustainable development. The program has 5 main areas: Oil products, natural gas, electricity, renewable energies, and energy efficiency. See: “Propuesto programa de integración energética mesoamericana” in: *Official Website of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Colombia*. December 9. Retrieved May 25, 2010. Available at: [www.presidencia.gov.co/sne/2005/diciembre/09/20092005.htm](http://www.presidencia.gov.co/sne/2005/diciembre/09/20092005.htm)

(State of Chiapas, Mexico) to Retalhuleu (Department of Retalhuleu, Guatemala), the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) has begun to supply 120 MW of electricity to the Guatemalan National Institute of Electrification (INDE),<sup>90</sup> contributing to Guatemala's energy security.

Mexico has participated in international meetings to address access to energy, such as the "12th Ministerial Meeting of the International Energy Forum" and the "4th International Business Forum of Energy." These summits were celebrated simultaneously in Cancun Mexico, on May 30 and 31, 2010. Both forums were based in four strategic axes which include "Development" and the topic of "Energy Poverty."<sup>91</sup> Additionally, the Mexican Minister of Energy (SENER) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) organized the Global Renewable Energy Forum in León, Mexico (October 2009),<sup>92</sup> which brought together over 1000 international representatives of governments, organizations, academia, civil society, and the private sector. Participants agreed global action is needed to address energy poverty, and asserted that renewable energies are an essential component of sustainable industrial development. Another diplomatic effort was the "Energy for Development: Toward a Sustainable Global Energy Future" forum (held in New York, April 2010), where Georgina Kessel, the Mexican Minister of Energy, summoned the international community to find mechanisms to ensure access to electricity for more than 1 500 million people that still lack these services.<sup>93</sup>

Mexico participated in several international meetings where pledges were made to increase access to finance for the poor. On November 30 and December 1, 2010, governments of the Organization of the Ibero American States<sup>94</sup> released the Lisbon Declaration. Countries highlighted the need to "substantially increase the capital of the InterAmerican Bank and the World Bank to guarantee sufficient funding in the area of financing for development."<sup>95</sup> In March 2010, Mexico took part in the "Pathways to

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<sup>90</sup> Inaugurated on October 2009, with resources both from Mexico and Guatemala, through a loan granted by the Inter-American Development Bank. "Guatemala importa energía de México" in: *Central America Data*. February 26, 2010. Retrieved May 24, 2010. Available at:

[www.centralamericadata.com/es/article/home/Guatemala\\_importa\\_energia\\_de\\_Mexico](http://www.centralamericadata.com/es/article/home/Guatemala_importa_energia_de_Mexico)

<sup>91</sup> "12ª Reunión Ministerial del Foro Internacional de Energía y el 4º Foro Internacional de Negocios de Energía," Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, February 2010. Date of access: May 21, 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0210/html/noticia11.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0210/html/noticia11.html)

<sup>92</sup> "Mexico Forum: renewable energies key to solving developing world's energy poverty, sustainable development," United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), October 2, 2009. Date of access: May 29, 2010, [www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=410&cHash=77956b5b5e](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=7881&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=410&cHash=77956b5b5e)

<sup>93</sup> "Cuatro ejes para impulsar el futuro limpio de la energía propuso México en la ONU," Mexican Ministry of Energy, April 28, 2010. Date of Access: June 8, 2010, [www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=706](http://www.sener.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=706)

<sup>94</sup> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

<sup>95</sup> "Declaración de Lisboa" Organization of the Iberoamerican States Official Website. December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009. Date of Access: June 7, 2010. [www.oei.es/Declaracion\\_Lisboa.pdf](http://www.oei.es/Declaracion_Lisboa.pdf)

Prosperity in the Americas”<sup>96</sup> 3rd Ministerial Meeting in San José, Costa Rica. Members pledged to “promote financial inclusion and expansion of access to banking services, credit, and financing for micro, small, and medium enterprises, farmers, and rural communities.” In order to reach this goal, nations committed to modernize procedures for transactions and micro financing programs, reduce regulatory burdens for micro, small and medium sized enterprises, while exploring mechanisms to increase the social impact of remittances. Countries also stressed the importance of expanding the capital of the InterAmerican Development Bank, while vowing to meet again in 2011, Dominican Republic, in order to assess progress in this area.<sup>97</sup>

On February 17 and 18, 2010, Mexican officials participated in the conference organized by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on “New Partnerships in Global Development Finance” in Moscow. Participants agreed to various lines of action, among them, to “strengthen support for multilateral financing channels” that are result-oriented, multi-sectorial, and that take into account responsiveness from international organizations.<sup>98</sup> Mexico also hosted the First Latin American Reunion on Agricultural and Rural Financing on March 11 and 12, 2010, jointly organized by the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development (ALIDE) and the Mexican Instituted Trusts Related to Agriculture (FIRA). Within this framework, the Mexican government committed to increase agricultural financing in 10% during 2010 and participants defined four main objectives, among them, to increase both the volume of available resources and access to credit from financial institutions for the agricultural sectors in Latin America.<sup>99</sup>

Concrete Mexican action in regards to improved access to finance includes the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank 2010, which was closed with an agreement on an exceptional capital increase to ensure the liquidity of the “Fund for Special Operations” for concessional lending to Bolivia, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, and a package of financial aid for Haiti. Ernesto Cordero, Mexico Finance Secretary, and the new chairman of this Board of Governors, affirmed that with these additional resources Latin America and the Caribbean will be able to rely on a stronger Bank for the future.<sup>100</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> PPA links the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministers from Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, United States and Uruguay.

<sup>97</sup> “Declaration: III Ministerial Declaration, San José Costa Rica March 4, 2010,” Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas Official Website. March 4, 2010. Date of Access: June 7, 2010. [pathways-caminos.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=PbQoDC1nHsM%3d&tabid=64&language=es-ES](http://pathways-caminos.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=PbQoDC1nHsM%3d&tabid=64&language=es-ES)

<sup>98</sup> “México presente en reunión sobre financiamiento para el desarrollo” Mexican Office of International Cooperation for Development Bulletin. February, 2010. Date of Access: June 9, 2010. [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0310/html/noticia21.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0310/html/noticia21.html)

<sup>99</sup> “ALIDE: Urge expandir el financiamiento agrario para combatir la pobreza en el campo,” ALIDE Press Release, March 12, 2010. Date of Access: June 10, 2010. [www.alide.org.pe/Vit\\_2010\\_Boletin-Prensa\\_09A.asp](http://www.alide.org.pe/Vit_2010_Boletin-Prensa_09A.asp)

<sup>100</sup> “IDB ends annual meeting with historic agreement on capital increase, Haiti aid,” IDBIIC News Releases, May 23 2010. Date of access: May 26, 2010, [www.iadb.org/am/2010/pages.cfm?lang=en&id=6842](http://www.iadb.org/am/2010/pages.cfm?lang=en&id=6842)

After the devastating earthquake Chile suffered in February 2010, the Mexican government expressed to Cristina Lazo, the Executive Director of the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI), its disposition to allocate the financial resources of the “Joint Cooperation Fund Mexico-Chile” to cooperation projects of urgent population issues and the reconstruction actions in Chile.<sup>101</sup> Also, on March 31, 2010, the Mexican government released funding for US\$8 million in aid for Haiti, of which US\$5 million were allocated to strengthen government administration and US\$3 million were directed to finance projects for the reconstruction of institutions dedicated to provide services and protection for childhood.<sup>102</sup>

As seen, Mexico has carried out concrete and soft international cooperation actions concerning increased access to food, energy, and finance for the underprivileged. As a consequence, Mexico has been awarded an assessment value of +1.

*Analyst: Sofia Viguri*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fulfilled its G20 commitment to cooperate in order to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor. It has been involved in numerous diplomatic talks and performed concrete actions on all of the issues.

Access to food for the poor has become a primary development focus for the US government since donors collectively committed \$20 billion to agricultural development at the 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit. Shortly after the 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit, the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI) began to develop and it was allocated \$1.844 billion dollars in the recent US budget. The breakdown includes: \$1.236 billion to State/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for projects like championing farmers in Afghanistan; \$408 million to Treasury to support GAFSP and \$200 million for nutrition programs through the Global Health and Child Survival account, as part of the Global Health Initiative.<sup>103</sup> The specific implementation strategy of this initiative, Feed the Future Guide, was created by USAID and detailed at the meeting on malnutrition for ministers, heads of development agencies and civil society organizations which the United States also co-hosted.<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>101</sup> This is a 2-million USD fund in which Chile and Mexico contribute equally. “Ayuda Humanitaria brindada por el Gobierno de México al Gobierno de Chile,” Mexican International Cooperation for Development Electronic Bulletin, February 2010. Date of access: May 13, 2010, [dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin\\_0210/html/noticia00.html](http://dgctc.sre.gob.mx/boletin_0210/html/noticia00.html)

<sup>102</sup> “México donará 8 millones de dólares para ayudar a Haití” Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs Newsroom. March 31, 2010. Date of Access: June 4, 2010. [www.sre.gob.mx/csocial/contenido/comunicados/2010/mar/cp\\_093.html](http://www.sre.gob.mx/csocial/contenido/comunicados/2010/mar/cp_093.html)

<sup>103</sup> “Funding the Obama Administration’s Global Hunger and Food Initiative,” Global Food for Thought. March 8, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [globalfoodforthought.typepad.com/global-food-for-thought/2010/03/state-dept-cbj-ghfsi.html](http://globalfoodforthought.typepad.com/global-food-for-thought/2010/03/state-dept-cbj-ghfsi.html)

<sup>104</sup> “United States reaffirms commitment to addressing global hunger and food security through Feed the Future Initiative,” Press Release – USAID. May 17, 2010. Date of Access: June 21, 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100520.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100520.html)

With regards to fuel and energy, a major action taken by the US involved the new initiatives under the Energy and Climate Partnerships of the America. Announced at the Energy and Climate Ministerial of the Americas hosted by the US Secretary of Energy, the initiatives focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, infrastructure and energy poverty.<sup>105</sup> Additionally, a \$50 million commitment, matching last year's commitment, was included in the US budget for the LCDF and SCCF.<sup>106</sup>

Finally, on the issue of access to finance, the United States works in three ways. One is through their government agency, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which provides countries with large-scale grants to fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth. One of their main areas of work is finance and enterprise development and over \$29 million has been granted in agricultural-based loans. MCC was allocated 1.28 billion in the recent US budget, an increase from 1.105 billion in the previous year.<sup>107</sup>

The second way is through USAID which aims to improve access to finance for the poor through their Agriculture and Economic Trade & Growth programs and corresponding projects all over the world. Recent projects for example, include creating mobile money services in Haiti,<sup>108</sup> and a microcredit project in Indonesia to access clean water.<sup>109</sup> In March 2010, USAID also conducted a meeting in Kenya for commercial banks to build expertise in lending for agriculture.<sup>110</sup>

The final way of working with access to finance is providing financial support to international institutions and initiatives which focus in this area. The United States is a major regular contributor of the IFC and IDA and in their budget this year, they allocated \$408.4 million to a new Treasury-designed multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank that would provide financial support for poor countries committed to addressing their internal food security needs. The budget also included a first-time contributed to the Asian Development Bank of \$106.6 million.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>105</sup> "Secretary Clinton to Deliver Remarks at the Energy and Climate Ministerial of the Americas on April 15," Press Release – State Department. April 14, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/04/140183.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/04/140183.htm)

<sup>106</sup> "Financial Resources and Technology Transfer," State Department. 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.state.gov/documents/organization/140005.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/140005.pdf)

<sup>107</sup> "MCC's FY2011 Budget Request," Millennium Challenge Corporation. February 1, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.mcc.gov/mcc/bm.doc/factsheet-020110-2011\\_budget.pdf](http://www.mcc.gov/mcc/bm.doc/factsheet-020110-2011_budget.pdf)

<sup>108</sup> "Gates Foundation and USAID Announce Innovative Fund to Incentivize Mobil Money Services in Haiti," Press Release –USAID.June8, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100608.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2010/pr100608.html)

<sup>109</sup> "U.S. – BRI Micro Credit Agreement to Help Bring Clean Water to More Indonesians," Press Release - USAID. May 18, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Article/461/US\\_\\_BRI\\_Micro\\_Credit\\_Agreement\\_to\\_Help\\_Bring\\_Clean\\_Water\\_to\\_More\\_Indonesians](http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Article/461/US__BRI_Micro_Credit_Agreement_to_Help_Bring_Clean_Water_to_More_Indonesians)

<sup>110</sup> "Growing Agriculture Through Finance Forum: Helping Commercial Banks Develop Lending Expertise in Agriculture," Press Release – USAID. March 15, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1287.aspx](http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1287.aspx)

<sup>111</sup> "US Treasury seeks \$1.4 bln FY 2011 budget increase," Reuters. February 1, 2010. Date of Access: June 19, 2010. [www.reuters.com/article/idUSN0110865820100201](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN0110865820100201)

As seen, the United States has conducted concrete and soft international cooperation actions concerning increased access to food, energy, and finance for the poor. They have thus been awarded an assessment value of +1.

*Analyst: Shamir Tanna*



## Climate Change: COP15 [85]

*“We will intensify our efforts, in cooperation with other parties, to reach agreement in Copenhagen through the UNFCCC negotiation. An agreement must include mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing.”*

*Communiqué: Climate Change*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Work in Progress of Partial Compliance	No Compliance
Canada		0	
Mexico			+1
United States			+1
Average			

### Background

The G20 addressed the issue of climate change at its first summit in Washington in 2008.<sup>112</sup> While the G8 members have supported the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [hereafter UNFCCC] and its objectives since its beginning,<sup>113</sup> the G20 members expressed their support for the UNFCCC at the London Summit in 2009. One of the climate change commitments at this summit was to “reach an agreement at the UN Climate Change conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.”<sup>114</sup>

This commitment includes support for the principle of common but differentiated responsibility,<sup>115</sup> but does not address the specific topics of mitigation, adaptation, technology, and finance.

The Copenhagen conference was the 15th conference of parties [hereafter COP15] to the UNFCCC and took place from December 7 to 18, 2009, in Copenhagen. The conference attracted both political and media attention, as it was deemed to be the turning point towards a greater international agreement on future actions to halt global warming. Namely, the second Kyoto protocol period comes to end in 2012 and the parties to the UNFCCC had to agree on a common action for post-Kyoto.

All G8 and G20 countries are parties to the UNFCCC.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, 2008 Washington Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2008/2008declaration1115.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2008/2008declaration1115.html).

<sup>113</sup> Communiqué: Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth, 1993 Tokyo Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 1993. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/environment.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1993tokyo/communique/environment.html).

<sup>114</sup> Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html).

<sup>115</sup> Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, 2009 London Summit, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2010. [www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g20/2009/2009communique0402.html).

## Commitment Features

The commitment addresses the preparation of the G20 countries for the UNFCCC COP15 in December 2009. It requires that G20 Members perform two actions: intensifying the Member's own efforts to promote the reaching of an agreement in Copenhagen, and cooperating with other UNFCCC countries for the purpose of reaching such an agreement.

Members engaging in activities, in the lead-up to the COP15, that promote an agreement on mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing would be deemed to be intensifying their efforts to promote an agreement at COP15. Examples of these activities are: expressing support for reaching an agreement at Copenhagen; presenting the Member's national positions on mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing of climate change issues set out on the agenda at COP15, in line with the positions of other parties to the UNFCCC; pledging to set up projects or provide funding for initiatives and objectives that are part of the COP15 agenda; and including the issues of mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing into other national projects, initiatives, policies and projections in the area of reducing climate change.

Members would be deemed to be cooperating with other UNFCCC countries if they engage in bilateral dialogue with another UNFCCC country on the topics of mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing in relation to reducing climate change, with the intention of working toward an agreement on these topics at COP15. Examples of such cooperative dialogue include negotiations to reach a common position on these topics between the negotiating parties, and multilateral or bilateral discussions on these topics, with the goal of reaching an agreement at COP15.

For a Member to be deemed in full compliance with the commitment there must be evidence of both intensified individual efforts to promote an agreement at COP15 and cooperation with other UNFCCC parties in this same regard.

## Scoring

-1	The Member has NOT engaged in any activities deemed to promote the reaching of an agreement in Copenhagen with regard to mitigation, adaptation, technology, or financing in the area of reducing climate change, and has NOT engaged in any activities in cooperation with other UNFCCC parties for the purpose of reaching such an agreement.
0	The Member has engaged in activities deemed to promote the reaching of an agreement in Copenhagen with regard to mitigation, adaptation, technology, or financing in the area of reducing climate change, OR has engaged in activities in cooperation with other UNFCCC parties for the purpose of reaching such an agreement.
+1	The Member has engaged in activities deemed to promote the reaching of an agreement in Copenhagen with regard to mitigation, adaptation, technology, or financing in the area of reducing climate change, AND has engaged in activities in cooperation with other UNFCCC parties for the purpose of reaching such an agreement.

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<sup>116</sup> Parties and Observers, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn). Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [unfccc.int/parties\\_and\\_observers/items/2704.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php).

## Country Analysis

### Canada: +1

Canada has complied with the commitment to intensify efforts and cooperate on reaching an agreement at the Copenhagen Conference. Canada has engaged in activities deemed to promote the reaching of an agreement on mitigation, adaptation, technology, or financing and has cooperated with other UNFCCC parties to reach such an agreement.

Canada has discussed its agenda for the Copenhagen conference with its provincial governments and promoted reaching an agreement at the Copenhagen Conference. On 25 November 2009, the Canadian Environment Minister Jim Prentice met with provincial and territorial environment ministers “to discuss Canada’s cooperation at the UNFCCC COP15 conference in Copenhagen.”<sup>117</sup> At the meeting the representatives of the Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba provincial governments expressed concern that their provincial emission reductions will be used to let the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of Alberta and Saskatchewan rise.<sup>118</sup> Minister Prentice articulated satisfaction over the consultation process between the federal government and the provincial and territorial ministers on their objectives for the Copenhagen Conference.<sup>119</sup> All the ministers expressed support for “a fair, effective and comprehensive climate change agreement at Copenhagen that will support ambitious action to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring sustainable economic growth and development.”<sup>120</sup> At the meeting, the ministers also discussed the importance of aligning their climate change policies with the United States, and reiterated Canada’s commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent from 2006 levels by 2020 and by 60-70 per cent from 2006 levels by 2050.<sup>121</sup> However, this commitment is not coordinated with the commitments

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<sup>117</sup> Federal, Provincial, Territorial Environment Ministers Meet to Discuss Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010.

[www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B).

<sup>118</sup> Harper not following Obama's lead at climate change summit, The Star (Toronto) 26 November 2009, Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/731020--harper-not-following-obama-s-lead-at-climate-change-summit](http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/731020--harper-not-following-obama-s-lead-at-climate-change-summit).

<sup>119</sup> Federal, Provincial, Territorial Environment Ministers Meet to Discuss Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010.

[www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B).

<sup>120</sup> Federal, Provincial, Territorial Environment Ministers Meet to Discuss Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010.

[www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B).

<sup>121</sup> Federal, Provincial, Territorial Environment Ministers Meet to Discuss Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010.

[www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B).

presented by other parties to the UNFCCC, as a majority of them are using the year 1990 as a base year for GHG emission reductions.<sup>122</sup>

At the Commonwealth leaders' summit November 27, 2009, Canada's prime minister Stephen Harper and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Peter Kent recognized that there is little chance for an agreement at Copenhagen.<sup>123</sup> At the summit UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon expressed concern that "Canada needs to set ambitious targets soon."<sup>124</sup> However, Minister "Kent's assessment of the private sessions made it clear that is not going to happen."<sup>125</sup> All the other participants at the Commonwealth leaders' summit, especially France, UK, Australia, Denmark, still had their hopes high for an agreement at COP15.<sup>126</sup> Canada expressed support for the final document of the Commonwealth leaders' summit that called for the creation of a fast-start fund at the COP15.<sup>127</sup> Under the fund, the developed countries would contribute USD10 billion each year from 2010 to 2020 for mitigation, adaptation and technology for the most vulnerable countries.<sup>128</sup> Canada has not mentioned whether it will provide financing for this fund.

On 3 December 2009, Canada signed a memorandum of understanding with China which will strengthen the "Canada-China cooperation in areas such as energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, methane recovery and utilization, and sustainable land management."<sup>129</sup>

From 7 to 18 December 2010, Canada attended the UNFCCC COP15 in Copenhagen. Canada's Environment Minister Jim Prentice and Chief Negotiator Michael Martin were joined by the provincial and territorial representatives.<sup>130</sup> While Prime Minister Stephen

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<sup>122</sup> Copenhagen De-briefing: An Analysis of COP15 for Long-term Cooperation, Climatico Analysis (London) January 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.climaticoanalysis.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/climatico-cop15-analysis.pdf](http://www.climaticoanalysis.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/climatico-cop15-analysis.pdf).

<sup>123</sup> Canada contradicts climate change consensus at Commonwealth, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html](http://www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html).

<sup>124</sup> Canada contradicts climate change consensus at Commonwealth, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html](http://www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html).

<sup>125</sup> Canada contradicts climate change consensus at Commonwealth, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html](http://www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html).

<sup>126</sup> Canada contradicts climate change consensus at Commonwealth, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html](http://www.canada.com/business/Canada+contradicts+climate+change+consensus+Commonwealth/2275617/story.html).

<sup>127</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).

<sup>128</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).

<sup>129</sup> PM welcomes new agreements with China on climate change and cultural exchanges. Prime Minister of Canada, 3 December 2009, Date Accessed 24, June 2010. [pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3002](http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3002)

<sup>130</sup> Federal, Provincial, Territorial Environment Ministers Meet to Discuss Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=AB13F62B-82FC-4613-A2AB-5F74F4C2E92B).

Harper was initially not planning to attend the Copenhagen Conference,<sup>131</sup> he joined the other world leaders on the last day of the conference, after US President Barack Obama confirmed his attendance at the conference.<sup>132</sup>

In a statement at the Copenhagen Conference on 17 December 2009, Canada's Environment Minister Jim Prentice called for an agreement on ambitious greenhouse gas reductions and sustainable low-carbon economic growth.<sup>133</sup> Canada supported a single agreement that includes measurable, reportable and verifiable commitments on greenhouse gases for both developed and developing countries.<sup>134</sup> The agreement needs to "speed the development and deployment of clean, low-emitting technology and support enhanced global action to help the poorest and most vulnerable countries."<sup>135</sup> Canada will contribute its fair share to the fast-start fund.<sup>136</sup> However, Minister Prentice added that Canada will continue to align its policies and actions to those of the United States.<sup>137</sup>

On 18 December 2009 Canada expressed support for the agreement adopted at the Copenhagen conference — the Copenhagen Accord.<sup>138</sup> Canada's Prime Minister Stephen Harper called the agreement "comprehensive and realistic."<sup>139</sup>

While Canada has provided financing for adaptation, mitigation and technology on the national level since 2008, it has not increased this funding leading up to the Copenhagen conference. On 27 October 2009, the Government of Canada announced a CAD2.49 million investment for "Canadian communities to respond to the impacts of a changing

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<sup>131</sup> Harper not following Obama's lead at climate change summit, *The Star* (Toronto) 26 November 2009. Date of Access 7 June 2010. [www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/731020--harper-not-following-obama-s-lead-at-climate-change-summit](http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/731020--harper-not-following-obama-s-lead-at-climate-change-summit).

<sup>132</sup> Canada's Harper to Go to Copenhagen for Climate Talks, *Bloomberg* (Ottawa) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 7 June 2009. [www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601082&sid=a7bD77IlpId0](http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601082&sid=a7bD77IlpId0).

<sup>133</sup> Canada's National Statement at Cop 15, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1).

<sup>134</sup> Canada's National Statement at Cop 15, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1).

<sup>135</sup> Canada's National Statement at Cop 15, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1).

<sup>136</sup> Canada's National Statement at Cop 15, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1).

<sup>137</sup> Canada's National Statement at Cop 15, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=39E3CF9B-B654-401F-8EBD-6695E56327F1).

<sup>138</sup> Canada part of Copenhagen climate deal, *CBC News* (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/copenhagen-last-day.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/copenhagen-last-day.html).

<sup>139</sup> Canada part of Copenhagen climate deal, *CBC News* (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/copenhagen-last-day.html](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/copenhagen-last-day.html).

climate.”<sup>140</sup> Environment Minister Jim Prentice added that: “adaptation measures like these complement the action we are taking to combat climate change and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.”<sup>141</sup>

On 7 December 2009, the Government of Canada announced funding for renewable energy projects for the First Nation communities.<sup>142</sup> The First Nation Communities will receive CAD1 million for the First Power solar hot-water heating project to install solar power water heating systems in 900 homes.<sup>143</sup> Senator Linda Frum recognized this project as an additional step Canada is taking in the effort of “reducing energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.”<sup>144</sup>

Moreover, Canada has also adopted regulations on the topic of mitigation at the national level. On 7 December 2009, Canada released the draft regulation to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.<sup>145</sup> The regulation proposes a limit on GHG emissions from cars for model year 2011 and later.<sup>146</sup> Federal minister Prentice noted that this regulation is “an important step in the fight against climate change,”<sup>147</sup> adding that “Canada and the U.S. are working towards a common North American approach to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by introducing aligned and progressively tighter regulatory requirements.”<sup>148</sup>

Furthermore, the 2010 budget proposed CA\$190 million in new measures for clean technology in the forestry sector, consultations with aboriginal communities, expansion

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<sup>140</sup> Government of Canada Takes Action to Help Communities Adapt to Climate Change, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009105-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009105-eng.php).

<sup>141</sup> Government of Canada Takes Action to Help Communities Adapt to Climate Change, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009105-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009105-eng.php).

<sup>142</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for First Nations Communities, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php).

<sup>143</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for First Nations Communities, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php).

<sup>144</sup> Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for First Nations Communities, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009122-eng.php).

<sup>145</sup> Government of Canada Moves to Reduce Emissions from New Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5).

<sup>146</sup> Government of Canada Moves to Reduce Emissions from New Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5).

<sup>147</sup> Government of Canada Moves to Reduce Emissions from New Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5).

<sup>148</sup> Government of Canada Moves to Reduce Emissions from New Vehicles, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=22BD379F-AEB6-44ED-88F1-83FFE94EF1A5).

of the accelerated capital cost allowance for clean energy generation equipment, and tracking of environmental data.<sup>149</sup>

Canada's position on its GHG emissions reductions and oil sand industry has earned Canada a negative spot within the international civil society. At the Copenhagen Conference on 18 December 2010, the Climate Action Network gave Canada the "Fossil of the Year" award.<sup>150</sup> The Climate Action Network is an association of environmental organizations from around the world.<sup>151</sup> Its members are also Canadian environmental organizations.<sup>152</sup> Canada has received this award for being "the absolute worst country at the talks."<sup>153</sup> Canada has been seen by many environmental activists as "part of the problem, and not the solution"<sup>154</sup> for climate change. Saleemul Huq, a lead member of the United Nation's scientific Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change [hereafter IPCC] and the author of the IPCC reports, added that "Canada did not take its Kyoto obligations seriously, particularly under Stephen Harper, and that goes against Canada's image."<sup>155</sup>

Canada has engaged in several activities in cooperation with other UNFCCC parties on the issue of climate change mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing. It has cooperated closely with the US, but also with other countries. However all these activities were aimed more at establishing programs and initiatives to combat climate change, and not towards promoting an agreement at the Copenhagen Conference.

At the Copenhagen Conference, on 14 December 2009, Canada joined US and other countries from the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change [hereafter MEF] to launch Technological Action Plans and Climate Renewable and Efficiency Deployment Initiative Program.<sup>156</sup> The MEF is an initiative launched by the US President

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<sup>149</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).

<sup>150</sup> Canada tagged as 'Fossil of the Year', CBC News (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia\\_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476).

<sup>151</sup> Canada tagged as 'Fossil of the Year', CBC News (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia\\_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476).

<sup>152</sup> Canada tagged as 'Fossil of the Year', CBC News (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia\\_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476).

<sup>153</sup> Canada tagged as 'Fossil of the Year', CBC News (Toronto) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. [www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia\\_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476](http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/12/18/climate-canada-award.html?ref=rss&loomia_si=t0:a16:g2:r1:c0.13901:b29425476).

<sup>154</sup> 'Dirty' image puts Canada in climate doghouse at Copenhagen, The Globe and Mail (Rome, Calgary) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/climate-change/dirty-image-puts-canada-in-climate-doghouse-at-copenhagen/article1390657/](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/climate-change/dirty-image-puts-canada-in-climate-doghouse-at-copenhagen/article1390657/).

<sup>155</sup> 'Dirty' image puts Canada in climate doghouse at Copenhagen, The Globe and Mail (Rome, Calgary) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/climate-change/dirty-image-puts-canada-in-climate-doghouse-at-copenhagen/article1390657/](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/climate-change/dirty-image-puts-canada-in-climate-doghouse-at-copenhagen/article1390657/).

<sup>156</sup> Government of Canada shows Leadership and Partnership on Clean Energy Initiatives, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E).

Barack Obama “to bring together the world’s 17 largest emitters to advance key issues under consideration in international climate change negotiations.”<sup>157</sup> The Technological Action Plans are collaborations designed to advance progress on green technologies in ten areas.<sup>158</sup> Canada’s area of progress and research under the Technological Action Plans is advanced vehicles.<sup>159</sup> Climate Renewable and Efficiency Deployment Initiatives Program is designed to promote options for greenhouse gas emission reductions in the MEF.<sup>160</sup> At this occasion Canada’s Industry Minister noted that: “Canada remains committed to working closely with the U.S. and other international partners towards the development, deployment and diffusion of a number of transformational, low-carbon, climate-friendly technologies.”<sup>161</sup>

Additionally, on 16 December 2009, at the Copenhagen Conference Canada joined several other countries as the founder of the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases.<sup>162</sup> The aim of the alliance is to drive global research in establishing ways to reduce GHG emissions from agricultural activities.<sup>163</sup> As part of this alliance Canada will invest up to CAD27 million for research and technology development.<sup>164</sup>

Canada is also a member of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development Climate [hereafter APP] of seven world countries (US, China, Australia, India, Japan, Korea and Canada).<sup>165</sup> In December 2009, Canada’s Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada will invest CAD8.4 million over two years in 19 new clean energy technology projects under the partnership.<sup>166</sup>

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<sup>157</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).

<sup>158</sup> Government of Canada shows Leadership and Partnership on Clean Energy Initiatives, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E).

<sup>159</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).

<sup>160</sup> Government of Canada shows Leadership and Partnership on Clean Energy Initiatives, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E).

<sup>161</sup> Government of Canada shows Leadership and Partnership on Clean Energy Initiatives, Environment Canada (Copenhagen) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. [www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E](http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=87FBC41F-7325-4624-8151-64808A1C5E1E).

<sup>162</sup> Canada Becomes a Founding Member of the Global Research Alliance On Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9](http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9).

<sup>163</sup> Canada Becomes a Founding Member of the Global Research Alliance On Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9](http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9).

<sup>164</sup> Canada Becomes a Founding Member of the Global Research Alliance On Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9](http://ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E3AE7ECA-C920-4B45-8FC0-130A71E6B6A9).

<sup>165</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).

<sup>166</sup> Canada's Action on Climate Change Fact Sheet, Climate Change Canada (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1](http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1).



Thus, Canada has been awarded the score of +1. It has engaged in activities that promoted the reaching of an agreement at the Copenhagen Conference, and has cooperated with other countries in this engagement.

*Analyst: Masa Kovic*

### **Mexico: +1**

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its efforts to reach an agreement in Copenhagen through the UNFCCC negotiation.

In August 2009, Mexico officially published its Special Program on Climate Change, in which it states “being a proactive country that could lay bridges for international understanding in the Copenhagen process”<sup>167</sup> as a national goal.<sup>168</sup> Mexico officially posed five main objectives for COP15, which are related to: 1) reaching a binding agreement, 2) financing, proposing the creation of a “Green Fund,” 3) mitigation, through a binding agreement that reduces GHG by 20-40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 based in 1990 levels, 4) emissions MRV and 5) adaptation and technology transfer.<sup>169</sup>

Mexico’s GHG emissions reduction goal for 2020 is set 30% below current numbers; this goal is subject to access to international financial and technological support.<sup>170</sup> This has earned the Mexican government substantial criticism from various Mexican organizations, which argue that through energy efficiency programs, regulations, fuel efficiency standards, renewable sources of energy promotion, and other low-cost measures, Mexico is capable of reaching this reduction goal on its own.<sup>171</sup>

After the G20 summit in Pittsburgh, Mexican officials repeatedly expressed support to reach a global agreement in Copenhagen and promoted the Mexican proposal for the

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<sup>167</sup> This Program sets the basis to integrate national action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, continuing efforts in the post-2102 era. It explains preferred methods for financing, emissions reduction, technology transfer, and the role of adaptation in regards to mitigation. The Program also contains 105 objectives and 294 policy goals, and an official non-conditional yearly emissions reduction goal for 2012 of 50.7 MtCO<sub>2e</sub>. Available at the Mexican National Institute of Ecology website:

[www.ine.gob.mx/descargas/cclimatico/seg\\_sem\\_inv\\_cc\\_g42gg.pdf](http://www.ine.gob.mx/descargas/cclimatico/seg_sem_inv_cc_g42gg.pdf)

<sup>168</sup> This Program sets the basis to integrate national action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, continuing efforts in the post-2102 era. It explains preferred methods for financing, emissions reduction, technology transfer, and the role of adaptation in regards to mitigation. The Program also contains 105 objectives and 294 policy goals, and an official non-conditional yearly emissions reduction goal for 2012 of 50.7 MtCO<sub>2e</sub>. Available at the Mexican National Institute of Ecology website:

[www.ine.gob.mx/descargas/cclimatico/seg\\_sem\\_inv\\_cc\\_g42gg.pdf](http://www.ine.gob.mx/descargas/cclimatico/seg_sem_inv_cc_g42gg.pdf)

<sup>169</sup> “Carpeta de Prensa de la Décimo Quinta Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático,” Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs (w/o date). Date of Access: May 15, 2010. [www.sre.gob.mx/avisos/cop15/docs/prensaCOP15.pdf](http://www.sre.gob.mx/avisos/cop15/docs/prensaCOP15.pdf)

<sup>170</sup> “Intervención del Presidente en la Conferencia Internacional: Construyendo sobre Copenhague para el éxito de México,” Mexican Federal Government Newsroom. May 2, 2010. Date of Access: June 2, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=56028](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=56028)

<sup>171</sup> Organizations include Greenpeace Mexico, the Mexican Center for Environmental Law, Mario Molina Center, and the World Bank, among others. See: “Mexico puede alcanzar el 30% de reducción de emisiones con recursos propios: CEMDA.” Mexican Center for Environmental Law (CEMDA), December 14, 2009. Date of Access: June 2, 2010. [sintesis.cemda.org.mx/artman2/publish/cemda\\_en\\_los\\_medios/M\\_xico\\_puede\\_alcanzar\\_el\\_30\\_de\\_reduccion\\_de\\_emisiones\\_con\\_recursos\\_propios\\_CEMDA.php](http://sintesis.cemda.org.mx/artman2/publish/cemda_en_los_medios/M_xico_puede_alcanzar_el_30_de_reduccion_de_emisiones_con_recursos_propios_CEMDA.php)

establishment of the Green Fund an international financing mechanism for mitigation and adaptation measures.<sup>172</sup> Forums such as the Global Forum on Renewable Energies<sup>173</sup> and the 9th World Wilderness Congress<sup>174</sup> were used by President Felipe Calderón to this end.

In November 2009, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Patricia Espinosa, reiterated Mexico's commitment to fight global warming, urging all countries to show efforts and willingness in COP15 to reach an ambitious, just, and equitable agreement that could produce lasting and effective results that ensure global environmental preservation, declaring that: "it is the moment to establish commitments that translate in concrete action on adaptation and mitigation."<sup>175</sup> During a press conference previous to the Conference, the Mexican Minister of the Environment, Rafael Elvira Quesada, affirmed that Mexico was going to Copenhagen planning to assume a leading role, and that it would procure binding agreements in order to prevent global temperatures rising above 2°C.<sup>176</sup>

Regarding cooperation with other UNFCCC countries, Mexico also showed support for coordinated action to reach agreement in COP15. During the APEC Forum on November 14, President Felipe Calderón co-hosted a breakfast with the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, in which they urged countries to identify reachable commitments for COP15 in order to reduce GHG emissions.<sup>177</sup> Calderón also met with the Japanese Prime Minister, Yukio Hatomaya, and agreed on the need to enhance efforts in order to contribute to a successful outcome in Copenhagen,<sup>178</sup> an issue also discussed with the

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<sup>172</sup> This proposal was presented by Mexico in 2008, with the objective of ensuring medium and long term financing for mitigation and adaptation. Contributions, made by all nations except for least developed countries, are determined through an objective, negotiated, and periodically revised formula that takes into account three variables: GHG emissions (in the case of developed countries, historically accumulated emissions), population, and GDP. This Fund would be administrated by an existing multilateral financial institution of global reach and expertise in the sector. For more information on the Mexican proposal for the Green Fund, please go to: [portal.sre.gob.mx/dinamarca/pdf/greenfund.pdf](http://portal.sre.gob.mx/dinamarca/pdf/greenfund.pdf)

<sup>173</sup> "Refrenda Presidente Calderón compromiso de impulsar energías renovables a escala mundial," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, October 7, 2009. Date of Access: May 20, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=49212](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=49212)

<sup>174</sup> "El Presidente Calderón en la Ceremonia de Inauguración del 9º Congreso Mundial de Tierras Silvestres," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom. November 6, 2009. Date of Access: May 20, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/discursos/?contenido=50283](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/discursos/?contenido=50283)

<sup>175</sup> "Lazos entre México y la Unión Europea cada vez más fuertes: Patricia Espinosa Cantellano," Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs Newsroom, November 19, 2009. Date of Access: April 26, 2010. [www.sre.gob.mx/csocal/contenido/comunicados/2009/nov/cp\\_347.html](http://www.sre.gob.mx/csocal/contenido/comunicados/2009/nov/cp_347.html)

<sup>176</sup> "México impulsará en Copenhague la participación de todos los países en el combate al cambio climático," Press Bulletin, Mexican Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, December 1, 2009. Date of Access: May 5, 2010. [www.semarnat.gob.mx/informacionambiental/noticias/boletindeprensa/Pages/boletin%20semarnat%2015609.aspx](http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/informacionambiental/noticias/boletindeprensa/Pages/boletin%20semarnat%2015609.aspx)

<sup>177</sup> "Enfatiza el Presidente Calderón la necesidad de asociar los objetivos de reducción de emisiones de carbono con los incentivos económicos" Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, November 14, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50509](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50509)

<sup>178</sup> "Conversaron los mandatarios de Japón y México asuntos de interés global y sobre las relaciones económicas entre ambos países," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, November 14, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. Available at: [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50500](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50500)

Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg<sup>179</sup> and the Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan<sup>180</sup> during their visits to Mexico in November and December. Efforts can also be traced back to the last G20 summit in Pittsburgh, where Calderón seized the opportunity to discuss the need for consensus in Copenhagen during a meeting with leaders from Denmark, Argentina, and Spain.<sup>181</sup>

In November, Patricia Espinosa shared perspectives on climate change negotiations and addressed the feasibility of establishing the Green Fund with the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maxime Verhagen.<sup>182</sup> She also met with the Secretary of the Communist Party of China Shandong Committee, Jiang Yikang, with whom she agreed to broaden dialogue and collaboration, looking for Chinese support for the Green Fund.<sup>183</sup> Negotiations in Copenhagen were also discussed during Patricia Espinosa's meeting with the Cuban President, Raúl Castro, just before COP15.<sup>184</sup>

During the Conference in Copenhagen, President Felipe Calderón held several multilateral discussions with other UNFCCC members. Among them was a reunion with the "Copenhagen Circle" — Denmark, Australia, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom, Algeria, South Africa, and Vietnam, as well as Ban Ki moon — where Calderón stressed the need to "switch from arguments to agreements on climate change," suggesting a new, more efficient process to sort out the pending issues after Copenhagen, in the hopes of reaching a binding deal in Cancun. President Felipe Calderón urged world leaders to show flexibility in order to reach consensus and prioritize issues where agreements are the most likely.<sup>185</sup>

Also during the Conference in Copenhagen, Mexico joined efforts with Australia, Norway, and the United Kingdom, in order to formulate a series of principles related to

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<sup>179</sup> "Reunión Bilateral con el Excmo. Sr. Jens Stoltenberg, Primer Ministro de Noruega," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, November 14, 2009. Date of Access: May 22, 2010, [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50984](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50984)

<sup>180</sup> "El Presidente Calderón en la Ceremonia Oficial de Bienvenida al Primer Ministro de Turquía," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, December 9, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=51278](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=51278)

<sup>181</sup> "El Presidente de México, Felipe Calderón se reunió con los Mandatarios de Argentina y de España, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner y José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero" and "Encuentro Bilateral entre México y Dinamarca," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, November 24, 2009. Date of Access: May 20, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/presidencia/?contenido=48705](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/presidencia/?contenido=48705) and [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=48710](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=48710)

<sup>182</sup> "Encuentro de la Canciller Patricia Espinosa con el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de Países Bajos, Maxime Verhagen," Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs Newsroom, November 3, 2009. Date of Access: April 26, 2010. [www.sre.gob.mx/csocia/contento/comunicados/2009/nov/cp\\_322.html](http://www.sre.gob.mx/csocia/contento/comunicados/2009/nov/cp_322.html)

<sup>183</sup> "Recibe la Secretaria Patricia Espinosa al Secretario del Comité Provincial del Partido Comunista Chino en Shandong, Jiang Yikang," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom. November 9, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50398](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=50398)

<sup>184</sup> "La Canciller Patricia Espinosa concluye visita de trabajo a la República de Cuba, en la que fue recibida por el Presidente Raúl Castro Ruz," Mexican Federal Government Newsroom. December 14, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/sre/?contenido=51422](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/sre/?contenido=51422)

<sup>185</sup> "Ha llegado la hora de pasar de los argumentos a los acuerdos contra el cambio climático, manifiesta el Presidente Calderón", Mexican Federal Government Newsroom, December 17, 2009. Date of Access: May 3, 2010. [www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=51555](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=51555)

global financing to fight against climate change,<sup>186</sup> and pushed once again the Green Fund Proposal while stressing the importance of leveraging private financing, particularly through carbon markets. Along with the European Union, African nations, Norway and Australia, Mexico presented a proposal for the creation of a global cap-and-trade system on ships and airplanes that can mitigate global emissions of GHG.<sup>187</sup>

Due to its early definition of a national standing on all four issues addressed by this commitment, the publication of objectives in COP15, intense diplomatic activity prior to and during Copenhagen negotiations, and particular enthusiasm in promoting the Green Fund to support financing activities world-wide, Mexico has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sofía Viguri*

### **United States: +1**

The US has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts, in cooperation with other UNFCCC parties, to reach an agreement at COP15. The US engaged in activities that promoted an agreement at COP15 and cooperated with other countries in this process.

The US set up a detailed plan of all its activities leading up to the Copenhagen Conference. These include both promotion of an agreement at the COP15 and cooperation with other countries with the intention to reach an agreement. On 10 September 2010, the US Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern presented the US plan of activities.<sup>188</sup> The main priority issues outlined by the US were: mitigation for developed countries and emerging economies, a regime of measuring, reporting and verification for the climate change activities taken, provision of financial and technology assistance also by the emerging economies, adaptation, and forestry.<sup>189</sup> As part of this plan Stern pointed out the need to provide financing to developing countries: “This is not charity. It is squarely in our national interest to help ensure that all countries — not simply the ones that already have the necessary infrastructure and resources at their disposal — pursue a clean development pathway.”<sup>190</sup> Stern also presented the US plan to

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<sup>186</sup> Such as: financing should be gradually scaled up, must be predictable and sufficient to address future needs; approximately 50% of international funding should be destined to developing countries. “Financiamiento climático: propuestas sobre gobernanza,” Documents of the Presidential Mexican Office. Date of Access: May 5, 2010.

[www.presidencia.gob.mx/documentos/financiamiento\\_climatico\\_gobernanza.pdf](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/documentos/financiamiento_climatico_gobernanza.pdf)

<sup>187</sup> Revenue would be used for adaptation, reduce deforestation and adoption of renewable energies in least developed countries. “Climate negotiators tackle issue of aviation, shipping emissions,” Los Angeles Times, December 18, 2009. Date of Access: May 14, 2010. [www.latimes.com/news/nation-and-world/la-fg-climate-bunker18-2009dec18,0,5819030.story](http://www.latimes.com/news/nation-and-world/la-fg-climate-bunker18-2009dec18,0,5819030.story)

<sup>188</sup> The Current State of our Negotiations on a New International Climate Agreement, US Department of State 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010.

[www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm).

<sup>189</sup> The Current State of our Negotiations on a New International Climate Agreement, US Department of State 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010.

[www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm).

<sup>190</sup> The Current State of our Negotiations on a New International Climate Agreement, US Department of State 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010.

[www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm).

engage in discussions with other parties of the UNFCCC to promote an agreement at Copenhagen. As per Stern, the US has been negotiating on three levels: the UNFCCC pre-conference negotiations, negotiations within the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change [MEF], and bilateral discussions (especially with China and India).<sup>191</sup> Stern also recognized the discussions under the G20 summit umbrella as an important level of international cooperation leading to the Copenhagen Conference.<sup>192</sup>

The US has promoted the Copenhagen agreement at the national level by drafting a new climate change and energy legislation. In June 2009, the House of Representatives adopted the American Clean Energy and Security Act.<sup>193</sup> A similar legislation is being negotiated in the US Senate.<sup>194</sup> This legislation is not only of national importance, but of significance for the future of the Copenhagen agreement. If the legislation is passed it will enable the US to go forward with the pledged GHG emission reductions on the international level.<sup>195</sup> The US administration has strongly advocated for the adoption of this legislation.<sup>196</sup>

The US Government has provided funding for a number of national mitigation, adaptation, and technology initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions, increasing clean energy, and developing and deploying clean technologies. However, these activities were all funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, adopted in February 2009. These activities were not aimed at promoting the Copenhagen agreement.<sup>197</sup> Under this act, the US will invest more than USD80 billion in these projects.<sup>198</sup>

To present all its activities in the field of combating climate change, the US Government set up an US Center at the Copenhagen Conference location for the duration of COP15.<sup>199</sup> At the Centre the US presented the national and international level activities it

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<sup>191</sup> The Current State of our Negotiations on a New International Climate Agreement, US Department of State 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm).

<sup>192</sup> The Current State of our Negotiations on a New International Climate Agreement, US Department of State 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/remarks/2009/129204.htm).

<sup>193</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>194</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>195</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>196</sup> Remarks by the President on the Importance of Passing a Historic Energy Bill, The White House 25 June 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Remarks-by-the-President-on-the-Importance-of-Passing-a-Historic-Energy-Bill/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-on-the-Importance-of-Passing-a-Historic-Energy-Bill/).

<sup>197</sup> The Act, US Government 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.recovery.gov/About/Pages/The\\_Act.aspx](http://www.recovery.gov/About/Pages/The_Act.aspx).

<sup>198</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>199</sup> U.S. Department of State Announces U.S. Center at Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiation and Launches COP-15 Web site: [www.cop15.state.gov](http://www.cop15.state.gov), US Department of State 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/nov/132439.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/nov/132439.htm).

is taking to reduce GHG emissions, increase clean energy, and reach a global agreement.<sup>200</sup>

On 25 November 2009 the White House announced that US President Barack Obama will be attending the Copenhagen Conference.<sup>201</sup> On the same occasion the US also presented its emission reduction targets. The US pledged to reduce the GHG emissions in the range of 17 per cent of the 2005 levels by 2020.<sup>202</sup> This is in line with the proposed US climate and energy legislation which would enable a further reduction of 30 per cent below 2005 levels in 2025, a reduction of 42 per cent below 2005 in 2030, and a final reduction of 83 per cent below 2005 levels in 2050.<sup>203</sup> The US delegation to Copenhagen included together with the US president also Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, Energy Secretary Steven Chu, and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa P. Jackson, Council on Environmental Quality Chair Nancy Sutley, Office of Science and Technology Policy Director John Holdren, and Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change Carol Browner.<sup>204</sup>

Moreover, the US has engaged in numerous negotiations with other UNFCCC parties on the possibility of a successful outcome at the Copenhagen Conference. On 17-18 October 2009, the US attended the Fifth Leader's Representatives Meeting of MEF in London.<sup>205</sup> At the meeting the US, the other members, and invited countries (Denmark, Lesotho, Maldives, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, and Norway) discussed their views on finance, technology, mitigation, and adaptation.<sup>206</sup> There was a substantial agreement on the topic of financing.<sup>207</sup> Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Secretary of the International Energy Agency recognized that all countries are taking significant actions to limit the emission

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<sup>200</sup> U.S. Department of State Announces U.S. Center at Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiation and Launches COP-15 Web site: [www.cop15.state.gov](http://www.cop15.state.gov), US Department of State 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/nov/132439.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/nov/132439.htm).

<sup>201</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>202</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>203</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>204</sup> President to Attend Copenhagen Climate Talks, The White House 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-attend-copenhagen-climate-talks).

<sup>205</sup> Chair's Summary: Fifth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, US Department of State 20 October 2009. Date of Access 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm).

<sup>206</sup> Chair's Summary: Fifth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, US Department of State 20 October 2009. Date of Access 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm).

<sup>207</sup> Chair's Summary: Fifth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, US Department of State 20 October 2009. Date of Access 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm).

concentrations to 450ppm and temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius, but “more needs to be done.”<sup>208</sup>

In the week before the conference, between 30 November 2009 and 4 December 2009, US President Barack Obama discussed the status of the COP15 negotiations separately with Australia’s Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, France’s President Nicolas Sarkozy, and UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown.<sup>209</sup> From these discussions the US president concluded that “there appears to be an emerging consensus that a core element of the Copenhagen accord should be to mobilize CAD10 billion a year by 2012 to support adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable and least developed countries.”<sup>210</sup> President Obama added that the US will pay its fair share of this amount.<sup>211</sup>

On 16 December 2009, at the side of the Copenhagen negotiations, the US joined Australia, France, Japan, Norway, and the United Kingdom to agree on specific funding for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [hereafter REDD], as part of a Copenhagen agreement.<sup>212</sup> All the countries pledged to provide USD3.5 billion as initial start-up fund for REDD for 2010-2012.<sup>213</sup> The US pledged to provide USD1 billion over the next three years.<sup>214</sup>

Additionally, on 17 December 2009, the US announced it will commit USD5 million for international efforts to reduce black carbon emission around the Arctic.<sup>215</sup> With this funding the US would like to initiate an international collaboration on “energy efficiency, clean technology, and transportation related projects” as part of the Arctic Council programs.<sup>216</sup>

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<sup>208</sup> Chair's Summary: Fifth Meeting of the Leaders' Representatives of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, US Department of State 20 October 2009. Date of Access 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/other/2009/130717.htm).

<sup>209</sup> Statement from the Press Secretary on the United Nations Climate Change Conference, The White House 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference).

<sup>210</sup> Statement from the Press Secretary on the United Nations Climate Change Conference, The White House 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference).

<sup>211</sup> Statement from the Press Secretary on the United Nations Climate Change Conference, The White House 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/statement-press-secretary-united-nations-climate-change-conference).

<sup>212</sup> U.S. Announces \$1 Billion to Reduce Forest Emissions, US Department of State 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm](http://cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm).

<sup>213</sup> U.S. Announces \$1 Billion to Reduce Forest Emissions, US Department of State 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm](http://cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm).

<sup>214</sup> U.S. Announces \$1 Billion to Reduce Forest Emissions, US Department of State 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm](http://cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133671.htm).

<sup>215</sup> Strategy to Reduce Black Carbon Emissions Affecting the Arctic, US Department of State 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133771.htm](http://cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133771.htm).

<sup>216</sup> Strategy to Reduce Black Carbon Emissions Affecting the Arctic, US Department of State 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133771.htm](http://cop15.state.gov/pressroom/133771.htm).

On 17 December 2009, the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with a number of world leaders to discuss the final details of a Copenhagen agreement.<sup>217</sup> Thus, Secretary Clinton met with leaders from Australia, UK, Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia, China, the leaders of the 30 island nations, and held a telephone call with Russia's Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov.<sup>218</sup> Secretary Clinton also noted that the US is "prepared to work with other countries toward a goal of jointly mobilizing a USD100 billion a year by 2020 to address climate change needs of developing countries."<sup>219</sup>

In the final efforts to reach an agreement at Copenhagen, on 18 December 2009, the US President Barack Obama met with several world leaders to discuss the possibilities of a positive outcome of COP 15.<sup>220</sup> President Obama met with the leaders of the emerging economies and developing countries, from Ethiopia, China, India, Brazil and South Africa.<sup>221</sup> As President Obama noted, they agreed together to "list our national actions and commitments, to provide information on the implementation of these actions through national communications, ... set a mitigation target to limit warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius, and importantly, to take action to meet this objective consistent with science."<sup>222</sup>

The US has also cooperated with other countries not only to promote an agreement at COP15, but also to establish common programs and initiatives to mitigate and adapt to climate change. At the Copenhagen Conference, on 14 December 2009, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the launch of Technological Action Plans and Climate Renewable and Efficiency Deployment Initiative Program.<sup>223</sup> The two programs were established as part of the MEF initiative launched by the US President Barack Obama to create a dialogue between the developed countries and emerging economies "to combat climate change and promote clean energy."<sup>224</sup> The Technological Action Plans are collaborations designed to advance progress on green technologies in ten areas from

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<sup>217</sup> Department of State Daily Press Briefing, 17 December 2009, US Department of State 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15).

<sup>218</sup> Department of State Daily Press Briefing, 17 December 2009, US Department of State 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15).

<sup>219</sup> Department of State Daily Press Briefing, 17 December 2009, US Department of State 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2009/dec/133808.htm#cop15).

<sup>220</sup> "A Meaningful and Unprecedented Breakthrough Here in Copenhagen", The White House 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen](http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen).

<sup>221</sup> "A Meaningful and Unprecedented Breakthrough Here in Copenhagen", The White House 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen](http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen).

<sup>222</sup> "A Meaningful and Unprecedented Breakthrough Here in Copenhagen", The White House 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen](http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2009/12/18/a-meaningful-and-unprecedented-breakthrough-here-copenhagen).

<sup>223</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).

<sup>224</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).



bioenergy, solar energy, carbon capture and storage to wind energy.<sup>225</sup> Climate Renewable and Efficiency Deployment Initiatives Program is designed “to accelerate deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in developing countries.”<sup>226</sup> The budget for both of the programs is assessed at USD350 million and the US has pledged to contribute USD85 million.<sup>227</sup>

On 15 December 2009, the US met with Brazil to discuss common engagement in initiatives that reduce GHG emissions and encourage scientific exchange on biofuels.<sup>228</sup> The meeting was held as part of the US-Brazil Memorandum of Understanding to Advance Cooperation on Biofuels.<sup>229</sup>

Thus, the US has been awarded the score of +1. The US had both engaged in activities that promoted an agreement at COP15 and cooperated with other UNFCCC parties in to promote such an agreement.

*Analyst: Masa Kovic*

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<sup>225</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).

<sup>226</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).

<sup>227</sup> Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements, The White House 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements).

<sup>228</sup> U.S.-Brazil Biofuels Partnership Steering Group Meeting, US Department of State 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/dec/133720.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/dec/133720.htm).

<sup>229</sup> U.S.-Brazil Biofuels Partnership Steering Group Meeting, US Department of State 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 June 2010. [www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/dec/133720.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/dec/133720.htm).