

1. Green Growth [9]

Commitment:

"We will foster green growth as it is essential to fight global warming, represents a promising source of jobs for our societies, and reflects a shared aspiration for more sustainable development."

-G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.44	

Background:

The G8 leaders first expressed interest in green growth during the 2009 l'Aquila Summit. This interest stemmed from a general desire amongst member countries to encourage economic recovery following the September 2008 global financial crisis and to mitigate climate change. G8 members outlined a variety of policy initiatives in the l'Aquila declaration, "Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future." Associated policy initiatives included investment in energy efficiency, public transportation, incentives for fuel-efficient vehicles, alternative energy, and Carbon Capture and Storage.¹ The declaration also placed strong emphasis on green technology research and development.²

When G8 members met at the Muskoka Summit the following year, there was little emphasis on green growth. However, the Muskoka Declaration mentioned the importance of developing a low carbon economy based on green growth, of improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy. In addition, the Declaration made reference to various relevant policies, such as the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers related to the exchange of environmental goods and services, as well as initiatives pertaining to carbon capture and storage, nuclear energy, and bioenergy, which could be introduced in order to initiate the transition towards a low carbon economy.³

¹ L'Aquila Summit Documents: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, July 2009. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

² L'Aquila Summit Documents: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, July 2009. Date of Access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>

³ Muskoka Summit Documents: Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 26 June 2010. Date of access: 28 April 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html#green>

Commitment Features:

During the 2011 G8 Summit in Deauville, member countries agreed to continue to promote green growth.⁴ Moreover, they specified that green growth is crucial due to its ability to mitigate climate change, create employment, and encourage sustainable development.⁵ Therefore, policy initiatives adopted by G8 countries with the objective of fostering green growth should also address these issues. Relevant policies could include, but are not limited to, investment in sectors like renewable energy and energy efficiency, and the allocation of funds towards the research and development of green technologies.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not foster green growth by introducing ANY policies or initiatives aimed at: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development
0	Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at ONE or TWO of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development.
+1	Member fosters green growth by introducing policies and/or initiatives aimed at EACH of the following: (1) mitigating climate change, (2) creating employment and (3) encouraging sustainable development

Lead Analyst: Taryn McKenzie-Mohr

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth by instituting policies and initiatives meant to mitigate climate change and encourage sustainable development.

On 29 June 2011, Minister of Environment Peter Kent announced a two per cent renewable content requirement for diesel fuel and heating oil. Minister Kent stated that the initiative will promote environmental preservation while balancing economic growth and prosperity.⁶

On 21 July 2011, Minister Kent released an integrated plan between the Government of Canada and the province of Alberta in monitoring air quality, biodiversity, and water quality in the oil sands region. Minister Kent suggested that the initiative recognizes the economic value of the Alberta oil sands for both Albertans and Canadians, while attempting to ensure the environmentally sustainable development of this resource.⁷

On 19 August 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will proceed with regulations for the coal-fired electricity sector.⁸ The proposed regulations would apply

⁴ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, 27 May 2011. Date of Access 17 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

⁵ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, 27 May 2011. Date of Access 17 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

⁶ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Start Date for Biodiesel Requirement, Environment Canada (Saskatoon) 29 June 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=51700503-B277-4951-9DDD-2CDDE62C501A>

⁷ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Integrated Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 21 July 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DA1E8CBC-D0A6-4304-A1DD-A9206D0818AB>

⁸ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Important Step Towards Reducing Electricity Sector Emissions, Environment Canada (Saskatchewan) 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 August 2011. Date

performance standards to coal-fired units. This initiative is expected to result in a decline of GHG emissions from electricity generation.⁹

On 12 September 2011, Minister Kent signed into accord a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Mexico to increase cooperation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Mexico's waste management sector.¹⁰ This initiative will provide solutions to reduce Mexico's methane emissions by rerouting organic matter from landfills, extracting methane, and renewing it as a viable source of energy.¹¹

On 28 November 2011, the Government of Canada announced an investment of CAD600.8 million over five years in the Clean Air Regulatory Agenda (CRAA), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.¹² The funds will contribute to various policy efforts such as the enactment of a national air quality management system, the introduction of the Air Quality Health Index, and the strengthening of Canada's greenhouse gas regulations.¹³

On 5 December 2011, Minister Kent announced that the Government of Canada will contribute CAD1.2 billion in funding to support international efforts to assist developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and tackle climate change.¹⁴ The funding will contribute to efforts in three sectors: (1) climate change adaptation; (2) clean energy; and (3) forestry and agriculture.¹⁵

On 12 December 2011, the Government of Canada announced its withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol, an international accord requiring Canada to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by six per

of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2E5D45F6-E0A4-45C4-A49D-A3514E740296>

⁹ Canada's Environment Minister Announces Important Step Towards Reducing Electricity Sector Emissions, Environment Canada (Saskatchewan) 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=2E5D45F6-E0A4-45C4-A49D-A3514E740296>

¹⁰ Canada's Environment Minister Takes Another Step Towards Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mexico City) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=8537641F-E275-4196-B6E5-83FF786749A0>

¹¹ Canada's Environment Minister Takes Another Step Towards Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mexico City) 12 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2011. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=8537641F-E275-4196-B6E5-83FF786749A0>

¹² Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>

¹³ Harper Government Announces Investment in Clean Air (Ottawa) 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=DE890E46-EEA1-46BB-8A25-BBEEC0C40604>

¹⁴ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding (Durban) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>

¹⁵ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding (Durban) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>

cent below its 1990 levels by 2012.¹⁶ The executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Christiana Figueres, and representatives from various countries such as Tuvalu and China condemned Canada's decision to abandon the protocol.¹⁷

On 3 February 2012, the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Government of Alberta through the 'Joint Canada-Alberta Implementation Plan for Oil Sands Monitoring', introduced a three-year plan that will see an increase in air, water, land and biodiversity monitoring of the Alberta oil sands. This initiative will increase sampling frequency, while striving to make the process more transparent.¹⁸

On 16 February 2012, Minister Kent announced that Canada has become a member of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The effort acts to distribute clean cookstoves in developing countries, thereby reducing black carbon emissions, which contribute to global warming.¹⁹

Additionally, on 16 February 2012, Minister Kent contributed to the initiation of the global Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, which serves to increase progress on countering climate change and improving air quality.²⁰ The coalition is comprised of six countries, including Canada – Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States – and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).²¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of zero for its compliance in fostering green growth. Although the Government of Canada has formally withdrawn from the Kyoto Protocol, it has been active in regulating industries concerned with Canada's contribution to climate change and has supported initiatives and released funding to organizations dedicated to mitigating Canada's contribution to global warming.

Analyst: Remy Sansanwal

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth.

¹⁶ Canada Condemned at Home and Abroad for Pulling out of Kyoto Treatment, The Guardian (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/13/canada-condemned-kyoto-climate-treaty>

¹⁷ Canada Condemned at Home and Abroad for Pulling out of Kyoto Treatment, The Guardian (London) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/dec/13/canada-condemned-kyoto-climate-treaty>

¹⁸ Canada and Alberta Take Action to Implement World Class Monitoring System for the Oil Sands (Edmonton) 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=BC73B2E3-F93C-4294-A6BF-22C9DC689F7C>

¹⁹ Canada Joins Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012 <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=4FD048C3-DAF8-47A8-AABC-34A5C6FAF91B>

²⁰ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

²¹ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

On 8 July 2011, the Government of France committed EUR28 million towards smart grid projects. These projects combat issues such as the control of energy demand, renewable energy development, and the reduction of the use of fossil fuels.²² Developments will be made around power systems, such as the introduction of positive energy buildings, smart meters, and electric and/or plug-in hybrid vehicles.²³

On 11 December 2011, at the 17th UN Conference on Climate Change (UNCCC) in Durban, South Africa, the French Government (along with 195 other nations) adopted a package of policies to strengthen the fight against global warming. French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet led discussions on developing good agricultural practices and meeting challenges of reducing emissions and adapting to its effects.²⁴

On 16 December 2011, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet proposed 27 steps to reinforce and further enhance France's position on energy efficiency.²⁵ By 2020 this policy expects to see a decrease in energy consumption between 19.7 and 21.4 per cent.²⁶ This policy aims to encompass social, economic, and ecological areas as they will strengthen action on fuel poverty, deploy EUR100 million of soft loans to artisans, and support the work of energy conservation in rural communities.²⁷

On 20 February 2012, Minister Kosciusko-Morizet introduced an initiative intended to reduce power consumption in particular French cities by 50 per cent while decreasing light pollution.²⁸ Modernizing public lighting will allow France to maximize energy savings, which has the potential to lead to further reductions in other areas, such as fuel consumption.

France has adopted new policies aimed at mitigating climate change and enhancing energy efficiency but has not developed a long-term strategy aimed at providing employment opportunities. France is thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Rija Rasul

²² The State Commits € 28 Million for Smart Grid Projects – Smartgrids 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566

²³ The State Commits € 28 Million for Smart Grid Projects – Smartgrids 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=23566

²⁴ Durban: Towards a New Global Framework to Fight Against Climate Change 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011.

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=25621

²⁵ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nathalie-KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET,25702.html>

²⁶ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

²⁷ Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet Has 27 Steps To Speed Up Energy Saving, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing (Paris) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 31 December 2011.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Nathalie-KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET,25702.html>

²⁸ Lighting: the state is helping communities to reduce their consumption and energy costs (Paris) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&id_article=26781

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, combat global warming, and improve sustainable development.

On 31 May 2011, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry Katherina Reiche met with the Indian Minister for New and Renewable Energy Farouq Abdullah to encourage the use of renewable energy sources like wind energy, solar power, and bioenergy in India.²⁹ State Secretary Reiche stated that Germany could help play a vital role in advancing India's green growth.³⁰

On 6 October 2011, Federal Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel met with representatives from five international agencies in Berlin, including the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. During these meetings, Chancellor Merkel stressed the importance for low-carbon development and green growth by focusing action in developed and developing countries.³¹

On 5 December 2011, Germany received recognition at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban for its progress in developing the use of renewable energies, for reducing emissions, and for its achievement in increasing the "share of renewable energies in electricity production from six point three per cent in 2000 to more than 20 per cent in 2011."³² Based on these accomplishments, Germany was the recipient of the Gigaton Award.³³

On 11 December 2011, Germany took part in the adoption of a legally binding global climate agreement at the Climate Change Conference in Durban. Minister Röttgen suggested that this agreement, called the "Durban Package," enter into force immediately.³⁴

On 15 December 2011, the EU Commission presented the Energy Roadmap 2050, which describes various technological and economic approaches to achieving Europe's goals in regards to the climate.³⁵ Federal Environment Minister Norbert Röttgen stated that Germany's goal of transforming its energy system will not only help to mitigate climate change and benefit the economy by leading to the development of new technologies, but will set an example for other

²⁹ Using the opportunities of one of the largest growth markets for renewable energies (Berlin) 31 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47502.php

³⁰ Using the Opportunities of One Of the Largest Growth Markets for Renewable Energies (Berlin) 31 May 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/47502.php.

³¹ Federal Chancellor of Germany and leaders from five international organizations call for coordinated policy action (Berlin) 06 October 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2011.

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_164696/lang--en/index.htm.

³² Germany honored for resolute expansion of renewable energies (Berlin) 05 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48127.php.

³³ Germany honored for resolute expansion of renewable energies (Berlin) 05 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48127.php.

³⁴ Minister Röttgen: Major Success for Climate Protection." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 18 May 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48153.php.

³⁵ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

countries to follow suit.³⁶ Minister Röttgen stressed the importance of renewable energies and energy efficiency for secure climate protection.³⁷

On 13 April 2012, the German government applied to host the headquarters of the UN's Green Climate Fund in Bonn. Germany's proposal included a commitment to invest up to EUR75.5 million in the construction of an office building, which will house the Fund's future secretariat and staff.³⁸ The purpose of the Fund, which was established during the December 2010 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings in Cancun, Mexico, is to generate new opportunities for developing nations and emerging economies to achieve sustainable economic development while protecting them against the greater effects of climate change.

Germany has adopted new policies, which mitigate global warming and invested in sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency, but has failed to take concrete steps towards job creation. Germany is thus awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Rija Rasul

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth. During 2011, the Italian Government was primarily focused on economic recovery and did not make significant progress on green growth.

In August 2011, the Italian government proposed a national policy exempting renewable energy companies from a revenue-generating tax applied to the energy sector.³⁹ Subsequently, stocks of renewable energy enterprises increased while general energy stocks decreased.⁴⁰

From 5 to 9 September 2011, the first International Telecommunication Union Green Standards Week was held in Rome, Italy. The event, which was established by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development and the International Telecommunications Union, called on international bodies, NGOs, governments, regulators, industry and academia to collaborate more closely on the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICT) standards to help combat climate change.⁴¹

³⁶ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

³⁷ Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency Pay Off for Europe as Well, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 03 January 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48192.php

³⁸ German government applies for Bonn to accommodate the Green Climate Fund (Berlin) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/48623.php

³⁹ Italy government urged to rethink 'Robin Hood' tax plan, Arab News, 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://arabnews.com/economy/article493201.ece>

⁴⁰ Italy Government Urged to Rethink 'Robin Hood' Tax Plan, Arab News, 25 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://arabnews.com/economy/article493201.ece>

⁴¹ ICT Industry Backs Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodology, International Telecommunications Union (Geneva) 9 September 2011 Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.itu.int/net/pressoffice/press_releases/2011/30.aspx

On 16 March 2012, Italy's Environment Minister Corrado Clini travelled to China to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in ecology and development with China's Minister of Environment Zhou Shengxia. The aim of the memorandum was to strengthen environmental dialogue between the two countries and to lay the groundwork for sustainable development in the Global South.⁴²

On 17 April 2012, Minister Clini submitted renewed plans for cutting Italy's domestic CO2 emissions by 25% by 2020 to the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE). Clini stated that "by blending technological innovation with the change of production chains... the European economy can compete with the economy of the United States, of India, China and Brazil... they are investing so much in new technologies with low carbon content."⁴³ The proposal will help to reduce carbon emissions within the Italian economy by introducing carbon taxes, developing networks of 'smart cities,' extending the tax credit for investments in low-CO2 innovations, and managing forests as reservoirs for CO2 capture.⁴⁴

Although Italy has managed to pursue some initiatives related to green growth, these attempts have been limited. The government is working towards mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development but has not driven any significant improvement in creating employment in the 'green' sector and is therefore awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nura Yunus

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth by making significant progress towards sustainable development through the exploration of green technologies and through job creation efforts, as well as in terms of implementing measures aimed at mitigating climate change on an international scale.

In light of the 11 March 2011 environmental disaster in Fukushima, Japan has made considerable efforts towards the promotion and development of non-nuclear, low carbon energy sources.⁴⁵ On 26 August 2011 the Government of Japan passed a bill proposing the subsidization of renewable energy sources to come into effect July 2012.⁴⁶ Under the renewable-energy law, a feed-in tariff will be introduced requiring companies to purchase their electricity from other firms using

⁴² Italy-China on environment and development into a strategic partnership, Clini: "Italian technologies for the sustainable growth of developing countries", Ministry of Environment (Beijing) 16 March 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?lang=&item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0323.html

⁴³ Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it

⁴⁴ Climate goal, cut CO2 by 25% by 2020, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 17 April 2012 Date of Access: 25 April 2012

http://www.minambiente.it/home_it/showitem.html?item=/documenti/comunicati/comunicato_0361.html&lang=it

⁴⁵ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg, 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-passes-renewable-energy-bill-one-precondition-of-kan-s-resignation.html>

⁴⁶ Japan Spurs Solar, Wind Energy With Subsidies for Renewables, Bloomberg, 26 August 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-26/japan-passes-renewable-energy-bill-one-precondition-of-kan-s-resignation.html>

renewable energy sources at a fixed, above-market cost.⁴⁷ The bill is expected to substantially expand Japan's renewable energy industry, which in turn will allow for job creation.⁴⁸

On 2 October 2011, the Government of Japan announced its contribution of JPY7.8 billion “for a five-year feasibility experiment on capturing the energy of ocean waves and converting it into electricity.”⁴⁹ The government-backed New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization will conduct the studies with an aim at producing wave energy at half the cost required for production of nuclear energy by 2030.⁵⁰

On 7 November 2011, during a policy dialogue at Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Deputy Prime Minister Katsuya Okada communicated “the Ministry's intent to contribute to Africa's reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in cooperation with Japanese industry circles, through green business and other projects.”⁵¹ Okada went on to underline that Japanese industry “hoped to utilize its outstanding environmental technologies to contribute to Africa's low-carbon growth and sustainable development strategies.”⁵²

In December 2011, at the seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Japan formally announced that it will not adopt the terms of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, “unless the unbalanced requirements of developing and developed countries are changed.”⁵³ In their view, it does not lead to a fair and effective international framework.⁵⁴ While the Japanese government agreed to establish a new comprehensive framework upon the protocol's conclusion in 2012, it leaves them without a legally binding agreement.⁵⁵

In March 2012, the Government of Japan launched a nine month cooperative program with the International Labour Organization “aimed at promoting youth employment for sustainable development of the East-African country of Kenya.”⁵⁶ The Government of Japan agreed to

⁴⁷ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁴⁸ Pricing, Deregulation Key to Japan Clean Energy After Bill, Bloomberg, 30 August 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-08-29/investors-need-clarity-changes-in-japan-s-renewable-energy-law.html>

⁴⁹ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁵⁰ Wave Power Excites As Next Energy Source, Japan Times, 2 October 2011. Date of Access: 29 December 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20111002a6.html>

⁵¹ Policy Dialogue between METI and African Ambassadors, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1110_03.html.

⁵² Policy Dialogue between METI and African Ambassadors, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan) 7 November 2011. Date of Access: 13 February 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1110_03.html.

⁵³ Kyoto Protocol, New York Time, 12 December 2011. Date of Access: December 29 2011. http://topics.nytimes.com/topics/reference/timestopics/subjects/k/kyoto_protocol/index.html

⁵⁴ MOFA: Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/lowcarbongrowth_vision_1111.html. Date of Access: May 16 2012.

⁵⁵ Glimpse of Hope from Durban, 14 December 2011. Date of Access: December 29 2011. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/ed20111214a1.html>

⁵⁶ Japan and ILO Launched New Partnership on Youth Employment for Sustainable Development in Kenya. 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/pressrelease/wcms_177328.pdf

contribute USD1.6 million to the project, which has identified four key areas of interest. Among the key objectives are increased investment towards the development of small businesses and the creation of thousands of green jobs.⁵⁷

On 12-13 March 2012, the Government of Japan participated in the second annual Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum in Bangkok, Thailand.⁵⁸ The aim of the conference was to discuss with world leaders the necessity for efficient climate change mitigation policies and the establishment of proper methods for dealing with climate change in the future.⁵⁹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to promote green growth by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change, creating employment and encouraging sustainable development.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on supporting green growth.

Several measures have been taken by Russia in the area of climate change mitigation and development of energy efficient green technologies.

On 7 July 2011, Russian President signed an Executive Order defining energy saving and energy efficiency as state priorities in science, technology and engineering.⁶⁰

On 18 October 2011, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov told that RUB2 billion had been allocated to establish seed and plant-breeding centers in the framework of reforestation activities in Russia, and the same amounts would be allocated in 2012 and 2013.⁶¹

On 21 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to make voluntary contributions of USD300,000 annually starting from 2014 to the UN Forum on Forests Trust Fund⁶² which aims to assist countries to «implement forest conservation and rehabilitation strategies, increase the area of forests under sustainable management and reduce forest degradation».⁶³

⁵⁷ Japan and ILO Launched New Partnership on Youth Employment for Sustainable Development in Kenya. 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/documents/pressrelease/wcms_177328.pdf

⁵⁸ Adaptation Forum 2012 Held. 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 22 April 2012. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1751>

⁵⁹ Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012. <http://www.apan-gan.net/news/forums/asia-pacific-adaptation-forum-2012>

⁶⁰ Development priorities in science, technology and engineering in the Russian Federation have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/2530>.

⁶¹ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov visits Mamayev Kurgan memorial in Volgograd, and lays flowers at the Eternal Flame in the Pantheon of Glory and the tomb of Marshal Vassily Chuikov, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Government of Russia (Moscow) 18 October 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16773/>.

⁶² Executive Order No. 1845-r of 21 October 2011, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16846/>.

⁶³ About UNFF, United Nations Forum on Forests. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/index.html>

On 21 November 2011, Russian President amended Federal Law On Environmental Protection.⁶⁴ In accordance with the amendments, the single system of state environmental monitoring would be established. The system aims to assess the state of environment and its economic and social impact.⁶⁵

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.⁶⁶ On 27 December 2011, two more projects in this field were approved, providing for building combined cycle turbines on power stations in Tumen and Perm regions.⁶⁷

On 30 April 2012, the Russian President approved the Basic Principles of State Environmental Development Policy of the Russian Federation through to 2030. The document is aimed at improving environmental protection, enhancing innovations and increasing energy efficiency of the economy. One of the key objectives of Russian environmental policy in accordance with these Principles is providing economic growth which takes into account ecological issues, and implementing environmentally-friendly innovations.⁶⁸

Russia has also taken measures aimed at creating green jobs.

On 5 September 2011, the Russian Government reported on measures to ensure environmental safety in preparations for the Olympic Games in Sochi. Four systems of “green” building standards had been implemented in accordance with international requirements. In the framework of the state environmental impact assessment of the Olympic facilities, design solutions had been assessed for their compliance with international environmental regulations.⁶⁹

On 3 November 2011, First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov during his meeting with the heads of forestries announced the launch of modern lumber facilities in Irkutsk and Arkhangelsk regions, which would “help create new jobs, introduce waste-free production processes and improve the quality of life of employees”.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Amendments to environmental protection law and certain legislative acts, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3109>

⁶⁵ Amendments to environmental protection law and certain legislative acts, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/13601>

⁶⁶ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 722 of 9 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?45629>.

⁶⁷ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 768 of 27 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 27 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2011. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?46474>.

⁶⁸ The basic principles of state environmental development policy for the period through to 2030 have been approved, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 11 May 2012. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15177>.

⁶⁹ On fulfilment of Presidential instructions on ensuring environmental safety in preparations for the Sochi 2014 Olympics, Office of the President of Russia (Moscow) 5 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/3000>.

⁷⁰ First Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Zubkov chairs a meeting with the heads of forestries, Government of Russia (Moscow) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/16959/>.

On 12 January 2012, Russian Prime Minister at the Government Presidium meeting emphasized achieving diversification of the economy and shifting “from commodities to innovation” through creating high-tech jobs as a key objective of the Government activities for the next few years.⁷¹

Measures implemented in Russia to mitigate climate change, develop clean technologies and create green jobs also support sustainable development. Thus, Russia has complied with all parts of the commitment and receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to promote green growth, specifically by progressing towards sustainable development through energy reform proposals and climate change mitigation efforts.

On 12 July 2011, the British government published a series of proposals for reform of the electricity market in the hopes of attracting approximately GBP110 billion in investment from private-sector energy firms.⁷² The British government is anticipating that the White Paper will “attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills, and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.”⁷³ The proposal consists of a Carbon Price Floor to reduce investor uncertainty, long-term feed-in tariffs to provide financial incentives for investors, and an Emissions Performance Standard and Capacity Mechanisms to maintain system integrity and electrical storage levels.⁷⁴ The United Kingdom intends to commence initial legislation of these proposals in May 2012.

On 21 November 2011, after meeting with Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, British Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg and Environmental Secretary Caroline Spelman announced that they would “support an initiative to build Sustainable Development Goals.”⁷⁵ The process of setting the goals will be introduced at the Rio+20 Summit in June 2012.

On 4 December 2011, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the British government announced its decision to contribute GBP10 million towards a multilateral project to protect the Cerrado region in Brazil from further deforestation.⁷⁶ Environmental Secretary Spelman stated: “if we’re going to stop the loss of biodiversity, we need to protect our forests – which house the majority of the world’s wildlife. We won’t succeed in tackling climate change unless we deal with deforestation.”⁷⁷

⁷¹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a Government Presidium meeting, Government of Russia (Moscow) 12 January 2012. Date of Access: 16 February 2012. <http://government.ru/eng/docs/17730/>.

⁷² Labour Could Start a Green Industrial Revolution, 18 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2011/jul/18/labour-green-electricity-market>

⁷³ Electricity Market Reform (EMR) White Paper 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2011.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/emr_wp_2011/emr_wp_2011.aspx

⁷⁴ Electricity Market Reform (EMR) White Paper 2011. Date of Access: 2 January

2011 http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/emr_wp_2011/emr_wp_2011.aspx

⁷⁵ Deputy Prime Minister and Environment Secretary Welcome Initiative on Sustainable Development Goals. 21 November 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/11/21/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁷⁶ UK Pledges £10million to Reduce Deforestation in Brazil, 4 December 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>

⁷⁷ UK Pledges £10million to Reduce Deforestation in Brazil, 4 December 2011. Date of Access: January 3, 2011. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2011/12/04/uk-pledges-10million-to-reduce-deforestation-in-brazil/>

On 3 April 2012, the British Department of Energy and Climate Change published its first Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Roadmap.⁷⁸ The Roadmap outlined the steps the British government was taking to promote the successful development of a strong CCS industry within the United Kingdom.⁷⁹ Among these initiatives is the allocation of GBP1 billion towards the “CCS Commercialization Programme” and GBP125 million towards Research and Development, creating a possible 100,000 jobs by 2030.⁸⁰

On 25-26 April 2012, the United Kingdom hosted the third Clean Energy Ministerial at Lancaster House in London.⁸¹ The purpose of the meetings was to discuss progress made by member nations in keeping with their 11 clean energy initiatives and to enhance further cooperation between governments as well as between the private and public sectors.⁸²

On 25 April 2012, British Climate Change Minister Barker announced the United Kingdom’s decision to allocate GBP60 million towards the funding of Carbon Capture, Use and Storage in the developing world at the Clean Energy Ministerial in London.⁸³ In his statement Climate Change Minister Barker said, “The funding that the United Kingdom has committed today will support the development of new partnerships and capacity building activities in emerging markets.”⁸⁴

By introducing policies and initiatives that mitigate climate change, create employment and encourage sustainable development, the United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to green growth and is thus awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Katy Macdonald

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to foster green growth, by introducing policies aimed at mitigating climate change and encouraging sustainable development.

On 27 June 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S Coast Guard announced a joint agreement to oversee and enforce international air pollution requirements produced by vessels operating in U.S. waters.⁸⁵ This establishment places limits on

⁷⁸ Is the UK Right to Invest in Carbon Capture Technology? 3 Apr. 2012. Date of Access: April 4, 2012.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/blog/2012/apr/03/carbon-capture-storage-uk-government?INTCMP=SRCH>

⁷⁹ CCS Competition Launched as Government Sets Out Long Terms Plans. 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012. http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx

⁸⁰ CCS Competition Launched as Government Sets Out Long Terms Plans. 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 4 April 2012.

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_040/pn12_040.aspx>.

⁸¹ Clean Energy Ministerial. Date of Access: 4 April 2012.

<http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem3/index.html>

⁸² Clean Energy Ministerial. Date of Access: 4 April 2012.

<http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/events/cem3/index.html>

⁸³ UK Pledges £60m in CCS Investment. 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012.

http://www.solarpowerportal.co.uk/news/cem3_uk_pledges_60m_in_ccs_investment_5478

⁸⁴ UK Pledges £60m in CCS Investment. 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 25 April 2012.

http://www.solarpowerportal.co.uk/news/cem3_uk_pledges_60m_in_ccs_investment_5478

⁸⁵ EPA, Coast Guard Announce Agreement to Enforce Air Pollution Requirements for Vessels Operating in U.S. Waters, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

nitrogen oxide emissions and requires the use of fuel with lower sulfur content. As a result, these new measures will protect civilian health and the environment by reducing ozone-depleting pollutants.⁸⁶

On 8 December 2011, the EPA announced an investment of more than USD1 million in grants to 46 non-profit and tribal organizations actively pursuing the advancement of environmental justice. The investment enables these organizations to conduct research, educate citizens, and develop solutions to local environmental issues.⁸⁷

On 16 February 2012, United States Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and other Environment Ministers from participating countries established a new global initiative designed to increase progress on countering climate change and improving air quality.⁸⁸ The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants is comprised of Canada, Bangladesh, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States, and is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).⁸⁹

Within the past year, the United States has introduced various policies and initiatives that contribute to climate change mitigation and sustainable development. However, it has failed to implement any policies or initiatives that contribute to the creation of jobs within the 'green' sector. Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for partially complying with their commitment to encourage green growth.

Analyst: Remy Sansanwal

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote green growth through efforts to mitigate climate change, encourage sustainable development, and create employment in the green sector.

On 16 June 2011, delegates from the European Community attended the Ministerial Conference for Forest Europe. The conference resulted in the adoption of a Mandate for Negotiating a Legally Binding Agreement (LBA) on forests in Europe, as well as a shared vision, goals and

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ac180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument>

⁸⁶ EPA, Coast Guard Announce Agreement to Enforce Air Pollution Requirements for Vessels Operating in U.S. Waters, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/1996dd2ac180e14c852578bc006ce3ad!OpenDocument>

⁸⁷ EPA Awards More Than \$1 Million in Environmental Justice Grants to Protect Peoples Health / Also Announces Solicitation for 2012 Grants, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 January 2012.

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/2467feca60368729852573590040443d/5a44fdc15ec2c0aa85257960006459a7!OpenDocument>

⁸⁸ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

⁸⁹ Canada's Environment Minister and International Partners Launch New Global Climate and Clean Air Initiative (Washington, D.C.) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B99D4C7B-7EB6-484F-AC4D-BCB59E83C37C>

targets for 2020 for European forests. These negotiations are expected to occur from late 2011-2013, and will address issues concerning cutting the rate of forest biodiversity loss, developing national forest programmes and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as implementing new measures to eliminate illegal logging.⁹⁰ The conference furthermore stressed the importance of the role of forests in a green economy and mobilization of forest resources for bioenergy.⁹¹

On 12 December 2011, the European Commission committed to allocating EUR 3.2 billion over 2014-2020 to a new Programme for the Environment and Climate Action – LIFE.⁹² The funding is an increase from the EUR2.1 billion pledged for 2007-2013. Changes are to be made to the LIFE programme to address changing priorities including: creation of a new sub-programme for Climate Action; clearer definition of priorities with multi-annual work programmes adopted in consultation with the Member States; and new possibilities to implement programmes on a larger scale through integrated projects which can help mobilise other European Union, national and private funds for environmental or climate objectives.⁹³

On 15 December 2011, the European Union launched two initiatives to support its Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth: The Eco-Innovation Action Plan (EcoAP) and the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) pilot program. Both will help expedite the introduction of innovative green technologies to the market. As Environment Commissioner Janez Potočnik stated, "[t]he Environmental Technology Verification pilot programme is the first, practical fruit of the Eco-Innovation Action Plan."⁹⁴ The ETV program is meant to support small and medium-sized enterprises prove their new technology's efficiency, while the EcoAP program encourages economic growth through environmentally-friendly technological discoveries.

On 16 April 2012, the European Union hosted the Sustainable Energy for All Summit in Brussels, furthermore reaffirming its commitment to promoting the development and consumption of sustainable energy in developing countries.⁹⁵

⁹⁰ Ministers Agree to Negotiate Legally Binding Agreement on Europe's Forests, Sustainable Development Policy and Practice (Oslo) 14-16 June 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.

⁹¹ Ministers Agree to Negotiate Legally Binding Agreement on Europe's Forests, Sustainable Development Policy and Practice (Oslo) 14-16 June 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://uncsd.iisd.org/news/ministers-agree-to-negotiate-legally-binding-agreement-on-europes-forests/#more-79034>.

⁹² Significant Boost in EU Support For the Environment and Climate Through the New LIFE Programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹³ Significant Boost in EU Support for the Environment and Climate Through the New LIFE Programme, European Commission (Brussels) 12 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1526&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹⁴ Environment: Commission Launches New Initiative to Help Cutting-Edge Green Technologies Reach The Market, European Commission (Brussels) 15 December 2011 Date of Access: 1 January 2011
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1544&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

⁹⁵ EU Reaffirms Commitment to Sustainable Energy for All during EU Summit, European Commission (Brussels) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 3 May 2012.
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/energy/sustainable/se4all_en.htm

The European Union is thus awarded a score of +1 for promoting green economic growth, adopting initiatives to support short- and long- term green growth and taking measures to encourage sustainable energy development globally.

Analyst: Nura Yunus