**Shorter Is Better**

- Maintain links with the political accountability cycle, which is typically 4 to 6 years (longer commitment periods make meeting targets someone else’s problem).

- Encourage early action (whereas it is easier to put off action with longer periods – just think: when did you do your homework as a child?).

It is also completely unacceptable for the USA, Canada, Japan, Russia, and any other developed country that reneges on its Copenhagen commitments to take the lead, to remain outside of a legal agreement for the rest of the decade.

Amendments, such as the ability to ratchet-up targets within the commitment period, should be included in the Kyoto amendments, independent of commitment period length. Further amendments could also be made to assure any concerns about adopting a 5 year CP as well.

Finally, ECO is concerned that 8 years would establish a bad precedent, leading to even longer commitment periods in the future (i.e. 2030) and longer IPCC assessment cycles (i.e. 8-10 years) currently being pushed by some Parties. In other words, 8 years is the “gut-wrenching” drug to poor regime architecture long term. Our is an aim of all governments – to do more, faster, to save the planet. The EU and the few other committed developed countries should start by adopting a 5 year commitment period for the DoHa amendment. To quote from Shakespeare’s Henry VI trilogy – Defer no time, delays have dangerous ends. And we all know how that story ends.

**Lamb continued**

system is sufficiently favourable. Failing to meet a voluntary commitment under the Copenhagen Accord has political consequences, but failing to meet a binding commitment under CP2 has political and economic consequences. So no surprises then that New Zealand has not submitted its QELRO, is focused on the accounting and has also created an impossible hurdle (see the demand for a “balancing agreement” in its recent submission) in case an excuse is needed to bail from the Kyoto ship.

**“CAN Collectibles”: New and Improved Formula!**

**Fast Facts About Countries That Can Increase Their Ambition in Qatar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>National term of endearment/greeting</th>
<th>Annual bread consumption</th>
<th>Annual rice consumption</th>
<th>Best things about</th>
<th>Worst things about</th>
<th>Existing action on the table</th>
<th>Additional actions Iran should agree to as its 2020 contribution, at a minimum:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Joon</td>
<td>160 kilograms per person per year</td>
<td>35 kilograms per person per year</td>
<td>Sun, Forest, Snow and Desert all in one place at the same time!</td>
<td>Inefficiency in all aspects of life!</td>
<td>World’s 8th largest CO₂ polluter (total emissions), ahead of the UK and South Korea! The largest ski resort in the heart of the Middle East!</td>
<td>30% emission reduction by 2025 in comparison by BAU scenario.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>64% emission reduction by 2025 in comparison by BAU scenario (Only if international technical/financial assistance under UNFCCC becomes available).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pathway to Qatar and 2015**

- How to build a workplan across KP, LCA and ADP to ensure a successful 2015 protocol
- Facilitator: Niranjali, CIEL
- Equity: Tim Gore, Oxfam
- Mitigation: Wael Hmaidan, CAN
- Impulse: 15:19-19:45
- Wind (MOE)
- Impress Your Friends! Confuse Your Enemies!

**Time to Rock the Boat**

A long, awkward silence settled over the 100+ delegates and observers crammed into the tiny Koch meeting room. In the Cooperative Sectoral Approaches spin-off group, the chair had asked negotiators for ideas on how to get to a conclusion on bunksers by Doha. Delegates, some standing and others seated on the floor, didn’t seem to have an answer.

Thinking that the hot, crowded and uncomfortable room might be sucking the creative juices out of people, the chair arranged to move to the spacious and blissfully cool Saal Bonn. But when delegates arrived, they found the door locked.

An ironically fitting reboot to the decade-long search for a fair way to control the fast-growing emissions from international transport, and in the process generate billions in climate finance for the poorest and most vulnerable.

ECO is convinced that negotiators can do much more. To that end, ECO offers some suggestions in reaching agreement and giving a signal to the IMO and ICAO, the sectoral bodies that will negotiate and implement measures for shipping and aviation, respectively:

- Be prepared to compromise: developed countries need to signal they are prepared to address equity and different circumstances of developed and developing countries, while developing countries need to agree to global approaches that don’t violate the principles of the ICAO and IMO by differentiating between ships and aircraft.

**Make the CALL...**

On the eve of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), a barbarian horde of chain saws is marching on the Brazilian forest. Commander and Chief, President Dilma, is the only one who can protect Brazil from this march. The Brazilian Congress passed a bill which leaves the forest unprotected. According to highly conservative estimates from a governmental research institute, an area two times as large as Germany would fall to the chainsaws. If the bill is not vetoed, at least an additional 30 gigatones CO₂ equivalent will be emitted through this deforestation. The proposed amendments would also permit bauxite for oil slicks in the Amazon.

While President Dilma has stayed silent, more than 85% of the Brazilian public wants deforestation to stop no matter what, and massive demonstrations have been rocking all parts of the country. The message is clear: Brazilian society will not accept a chainsaw massacre in their forests. One of President Dilma’s election promises included a veto of any proposal which would give amnesty to forest crimes and/or lead to further deforestation. If she goes back on this promise now, she would also be rescinding on Brazil’s Copenhagen commitment to cut Business as Usual emissions by 2020 by up to 39%. Now is the time for her to act. Her own credibility, and the fate of the Brazilian forests and climate efforts, rests in her hands.

ECO urgently implores all Parties that truly wish to address climate change and deforestation to pick up the phone and give President Dilma a call to remind her of the promises she has made. A full veto would be the only way for her to keep her word. Make the call: +55 11613 3411120 0 or +55 613 34111201

...For Dilma to Veto IT ALL
Brazilians Hot Air Samba Confuses Negotiators

It’s about as big as the combined yearly CO2 emissions from Europe and the US. Yes, we are talking about the gigantic, 10 gigatonne loophole that could undermine the whole purpose of a second Kyoto commitment period. ECO is clear. Parties must pop this “hot air” bubble this year, unless they have 10 gigatonnes of unannounced additional mitigation action up their sleeves.

Total A1 pledges until 2020 amount to only about 18 gigatonnes in cumulative pollution reductions. If all the hot air were removed from these pledges, we would be in serious trouble, and half is difficult to see how developed countries would then be able to convince developing countries to take on substantial reductions past 2020 if their own actions are so weak.

ECO is thrilled that the African Group and OSIS have started to wait and have started to talk about how to address the surplus AAUs.

ECO especially likes the OSIS proposal. It makes use of the surplus dependent on a country’s level of debt to CP2. If a country’s emission pledges are the same or higher than their 2008 emission, they will not be able to use any carry over. If their QELRO is below 2008 emissions.

First Place Fossils go to the USA, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Australia, New Zealand and China.

The 1st place Fossil goes to the USA, with its many attempts to block negotiations on sources of financing, and refusing to discuss how it will continue to scale up financing in 2013 and onwards, towards the agreed goal of $US100 billion by 2020. We know that the USA faces some very deep denials issues internally, as well as avoidance issues in the negotiations around issues like equity, capacity building and an international mechanism on loss and damage. Until the US is willing to have a frank and honest discussion leading to a solution, there will be an impediment to this process.

An additional 1st place fossil goes to Canada for – you guessed it? – retarding Canada’s commitments to fight climate change by withdrawing from the Kyoto Protocol. Many of you enjoy your first full night of sleep after a committed time, the Canadians had no such luck. Barely off the plane, Canada’s Environment Minister wasted no time in confirming the CPD’s worst kept secret that Canada was officially pulling out of the Kyoto Protocol. Many delegates probably had already given up on Canada at that point, but those of us that live within that vast, beautiful, hockey-loving country have had to continue to bear witness to what can only be called the government of polluters’ puppets. While Canada’s actions are clearly in a world of its own when it comes to bad behavior in the Kyoto Protocol, there are others that are behaving in fossil worthy manner. Here, we are looking at Japan and Russia for refusing to participate in the second commitment period and Australia, and New Zealand for missing the critical May 1 deadline to submit their QELROS. Australia and New Zealand are on notice that what we see can and will happen at the end of Bonn – though the sooner the better, as it is causing trouble in the KP.

And the final 1st place Fossil goes to Canada for holding in abeyance the work programme on scaling-up pre-2020 ambition under the ADP. We agree with China that the ADP must not allow developed countries to jump ship from the KP and LCA to a weaker regime, but Parties can’t hold critical parts of the Durban package in abeyance, which amounts to putting them to the other side of the moon. We can’t hold the fight against climate change in abeyance!..