

Issue: 1

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编者感言：

哥本哈根之后

在哥本哈根会议召开之前，有人称“Copenhagen”为“Copenhope”。意思是说全球寄望于本次会议的召开，与此同时也有业内人士对其前景并不看好。12月19日，会议闭幕。事实说明哥本哈根会议的召开并不成功。由于国与国之间利益争端激化，数个国家元首屡次会中走出会场。原因主要在于发达国家与发展中国家之间存在着巨大的利益裂缝。有人将主要罪责推卸到中国身上，并指责中国与会态度不端正。不但温家宝本人没有亲自出席，还让所有与会领导人频频停下来等中国官员向上级汇报情况。

会议落幕，各国虽未达成一致，却产生了所谓的“哥本哈根协议”，产生了“总量控制与交易制度”，产生了“北美减排联盟”，产生了“熊猫标准”。换言之，长达12天的会议后，大家仍旧各执己见，誓不妥协。

各国会后做出以下决定：

- 发达国家将在2010-2012年间为发展中国家资助300亿美金。其中欧盟和日本各承担100多亿美金，美国承担37亿美金。
- 发达国家承诺至2020年，每年都会支出1000亿美金来控制温室气体排放，但并未明确指出资金将从何而来。专家称，想要控制气候变化，这些钱远远不能解决问题。

其他相关信息：

- 北美地区将实行北美减排登记程序
- 美国气候法案将于明年执行
- 发展中国家强调：要想控制全球气候变化，到2050年至少需要减排80%。
- 无论哥本哈根会议结果如何，日本将仍旧坚守自己的减排目标。

较为负面的信息有：

专家预测，现实情况要比预期糟糕很多，到2100年，全球气温将上升3.9度。

TOP STORIES:

North American government and industry leaders unite to launch Climate Registered™ program

<http://www.theclimateregistry.org/members/>

北美政府和行业领导人联手策划执行气候登记程序

(14 December 2009 - Copenhagen, Denmark) Today at the United Nations climate change conference, several Governors, Premiers, environmental groups and leading corporations unveiled Climate Registered™, a program that recognizes organizations for voluntarily reducing their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Administered by The Climate Registry, a non-profit organization governed by states, provinces and tribes in North America, Climate Registered™ provides a credible and transparent standard for measuring GHG reductions.

(2009年12月14日，哥本哈根) 联合国气候变化会议中，各国官员，总理，环境组织和部分领先企业在会中揭晓了“气候登记程序”。此程序为那些自愿减排的组织提供了执行依据。该程序的参与方包括了各级的非盈利性组织，它为温室气体的减排提供了可靠且透明的监测工具。

The program includes four levels of recognition, ranging from Climate Registered™ - if an organization has reported and verified its complete GHG inventory to The Registry - to Climate Registered™ Silver, Gold and Platinum, which are achieved through absolute GHG reductions and other measures.

该计划将对自愿温室气体减排指标进行分级 — 减排组织向登记处报告、核证其减排数量后，登记处将依据标准，把减排指标分为银级，金级和白金级。

Leading organizations Eastman Kodak, Flight Centre Canada, Allergan, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Ecology & Environment, and Sierra Nevada Brewing Co. have signed on as Charter Members of the Climate Registered™ reduction program. They have committed to achieving Climate Registered™ Silver, Gold or Platinum status by December 2010, in addition to voluntarily reporting their emissions to The Registry.

以 Eastman Kodak, Flight Centre Canada, Allergan, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Ecology & Environment, 以及 Sierra Nevada Brewing Co. 为代表的领先企业已经签署了协议，正式加入气候登记减排程序。他们已承诺将于 2010 年 12 月达到银、金、白金减排目标，并自愿向登记处汇报其减排情况。

UNTANGLING CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION

Published: 21 Dec 2009

<http://www.climatelawreport.com/2009/12/articles/topic-alerts/untangling-climate-change-legislation/#more>

揭示气候变化立法

As the historic climate change conference in Copenhagen comes to a close, much of the world's attention will return to the U.S. Congress, and whether comprehensive climate change legislation will be enacted as a sign of American resolve to tackle this vexing issue.

伴随着哥本哈根气候变化会议落下帷幕，世界的注意力重新转移到美国国会上。是否美国会推出一套综合的气候变化立法来参与解决世界气候变化问题，成为大家瞩目的焦点。

There were certain concerns over America Climate Change Legislation were on display in Copenhagen.

在哥本哈根会议中，大家指出了就美国气候变化立法所产生的担忧：

The first concern is that restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions will impose economic costs in the form of higher prices on carbon-based fuels.

担忧一：对温室气体排放的限制将抬升相关燃油的造价。

The second concern is regional equity. Senators representing states dependent on carbon fuels, such those that mine or burn coal, are concerned that their constituents will pay a disproportionate share of the costs stemming from climate change restrictions.

担忧二：区域平衡。代表重工业地区的议员（如依赖燃油或煤矿地区）担心由于气候变化法案的限制，他们将负担过多的减排费用。

A third concern relates to the mechanics of cap and trade. With the memories of the sub-prime financial meltdown still fresh, some Senators fear that creating a new and complex market to trade carbon credits is fraught with potential gaming and even abuse.

担忧三：减排限额贸易。经济危机后美国经济稍有恢复，人们对泡沫经济的噩梦仍旧记忆犹新。很多议员担忧碳信用的交易将不可避免地重蹈旧辙。

The first alternative proposal is an energy production bill. The proposal marries greenhouse gas emission reduction targets with a more aggressive campaign to develop domestic energy resources,

particularly nuclear power (the largest source of carbon-free energy), clean coal, and offshore oil and gas.

针对这种情况，美国提出了两套备选提案。他们分别是：

其一，能源产品法案。此提案将温室气体减排目标和国内能源资源相结合。尤其凸显的是发展核能源（最有效减少排放的方式），清洁煤，近海石油和天然气。

The second alternative is a "cap and dividend" proposal. This bi-partisan approach gets credit for its simplicity (it's only 39 pages of legislative text compared to over 1,000 pages for the cap and trade bills). It would set up a pure auction in which producers and importers of fossil fuels, not emitters like utilities. Revenues generated by the auction would be split two ways: 75% to the public to help defray higher energy costs and 25% to support energy efficiency and developing new clean energy technologies.

其二，限额分红提案。此提案以其简洁明了赢得了拥护的掌声。（此提案仅包含 39 页内容，而减排限额贸易法案已经超过 1000 页。）它将在化石燃料进口商之间直接建立拍卖制度，并不会影响排放企业。拍卖碳排放许可所获得的资金可以从两个方面进行运作：75% 将用来支付高昂的能源开销，而另外的 25% 将用来支持能效项目，发展清洁能源技术。

EUROPE 欧洲市场新闻

NORWAY AGREES TO PAY GUYANA UP TO US\$250 MILLION FOR FORESTS

[HTTP://WWW.CLIMATEMEDIAPARTNERSHIP.ORG/REPORTING/STORIES/NORWAY-AGREES-TO-PAY-GUYANA-UP-TO-US250-MILLION-FOR-FORESTS/](http://www.climatemediapartnership.org/reporting/stories/norway-agrees-to-pay-guyana-up-to-us250-million-for-forests/)

Published: 09 Nov 2009

Norway agreed to pay Guyana up to \$250 million by 2015 to preserve forests as part of a scheme to slow climate change.

挪威同意直至 2015 年，对拉美国家圭亚那资助 2.5 亿美金。目的是通过保护森林减缓气候变化。

Norway, which has led donor nations in slowing tropical deforestation with a budget of 3 billion Norwegian crowns (\$530 million) a year, said it wanted to help Guyana maintain forests that cover 75 percent of its land.

挪威作为捐助大国，每年出资 30 亿挪威克朗（合 5.3 亿美金）来减缓热带雨林退化速度。挪威还表示愿意帮助圭亚那维护占据其土地面积 75% 的森林。

A deal to help protect tropical forests is due to be agreed at a U.N. climate conference in Copenhagen from Dec. 7-18. Norway has other forest protection projects in the Congo and Amazon basins and Tanzania.

12.7-18 日期间，在哥本哈根气候变化会议上达成了一项保护热带雨林的条款。挪威除了在圭亚那的森林维护项目外还在刚果以及亚马逊、坦桑尼亚地区也设有资助项目。

ASIA-PACIFIC 亚太平洋市场新闻

CLIMATE CHANGE AND JAPAN'S POST- COPENHAGEN CHALLENGE

[HTTP://WWW.EASTASIAFORUM.ORG/2009/12/16/CLIMATE-CHANGE-AND-JAPAN%E2%80%99S-POST-COPENHAGEN-CHALLENGE/](http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2009/12/16/climate-change-and-japan%E2%80%99s-post-copenhagen-challenge/)

Published: 09 Nov 2009

Newly elected Prime Minister of Japan Yukio Hatoyama made headlines at the UN General Assembly in September 2009, pledging his country to a 25 per cent cut in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 1990 levels by 2020. In doing so, he placed Japan's negotiating position ahead of other developed countries' at the 15th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP15).

新上任日本首相 Yukio Hatoyama 在 2009 年 9 月的联合国大会上创造头条新闻：日本减排目标为 - 到 2020 年较 1990 减排 25%。通过此举动，他将日本在 COP15 会议上的谈判地位提升到发达国家前列。

The question is: why has Japan raced ahead of the United States and Europe? Most publics recognize climate change as an important problem requiring an active government response. But as a distributive problem it can be a political loser. For the public, the possibility of carbon taxes means higher energy bills. For industry, internalizing the costs of burning fossil fuels implies increased costs and a potential loss of market share to international competitors.

问题

The emphasis on short-term political benefit inherent in all party political systems offers one plausible explanation why Japan's new government is so ambitious.

Japan is therefore likely to remain a global frontrunner on climate change policy regardless of the outcome at Copenhagen. The question for the DPJ in the post-Copenhagen environment, though, is how it manages the distributive battles as its ambition threatens to unravel a long-standing consensus among government, industry, and society on how to go about reducing the country's GHG emissions.

OTHERS 其他

Camco sells chunk of portfolio

Published: 23 Dec 2009

<http://www.pointcarbon.com/news/1.1345553>

CDM project developer Camco said today it sold 2.5 million CERs from its portfolio.

CDM 项目开发商 Camco 今天称，他们已经售出了 250 万 CERs。

Vitol buys 1m credits from African CDM project

Published: 23 Dec 2009

<http://www.pointcarbon.com/news/1.1345767>

Vitol is to buy 1 million CERs from a CDM project in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Vitol 准备从非洲刚果购买一个 CDM 项目，预计产生 CERs 100 万吨。

Canada's carbon price halves with US linkage

Published: 23 Dec 2009

<http://www.pointcarbon.com/news/1.1345865>

Canada's carbon price would drop to C\$31/t from C\$60/t in 2020 if it linked its ETS with the US.

如果加拿大将他们的碳交易体系与美国碳交易体系接轨，加拿大碳指标价格将下降一半到 31 加币/吨。