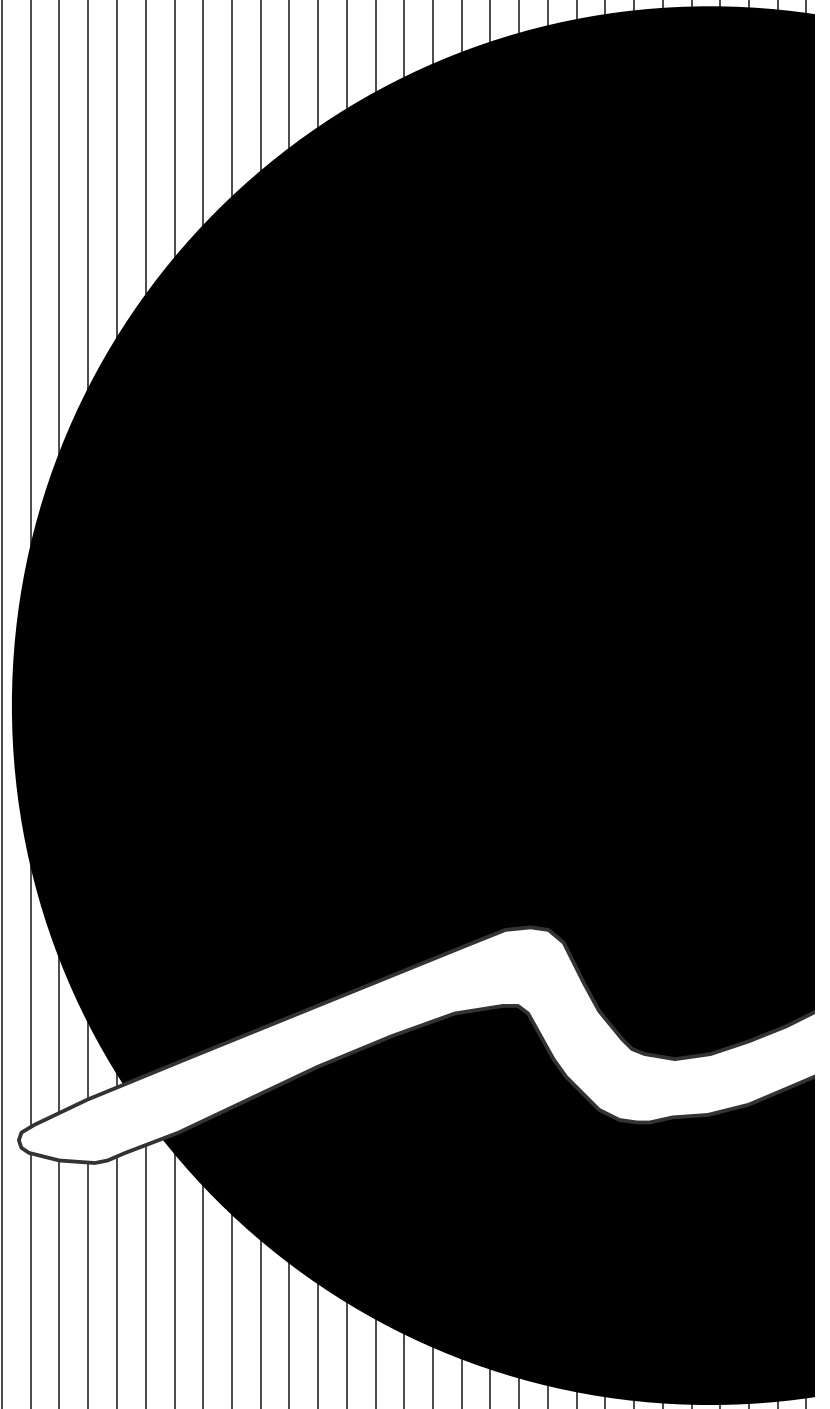




Friends of the Earth
Les Amis de la Terre
Amigos de la Tierra

FACE UP TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Climate Protection
or Business as Usual?
Closing the Kyoto deal at COP6

Friends of the Earth International is a federation
of autonomous environmental organizations
from all over the world.

We represent over one million people in
68 countries.

Our members campaign on the most urgent
environmental and social issues of our day.

Friends of the Earth International
PO Box 19199
1000 GD Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Web: www.foei.org

Media contact at COP6:
Ian Wilmore
mobile +44 7887 641344

Preface

The sixth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to be held in The Hague, Netherlands 13-24 November 2000 is a critical milestone in international efforts to protect the climate. COP6 is the political deadline for nations to agree the Protocol's operating rules. These rules could create a reasonably robust system for cutting greenhouse gas emissions or they could result in a Protocol that is barely worth the paper it is written on. In a worst case scenario the Protocol could create perverse incentives to destroy biodiversity-rich forest while simultaneously failing to reduce fossil fuel emissions. This would critically undermine the objectives of the Rio Earth Summit from which the Climate Convention stems.

The Kyoto Protocol is but a first step in efforts to achieve the huge long-term reductions in greenhouse gas emissions needed to avert dangerous climate change. Therefore it is vital that every aspect of the Protocol contributes to real emissions reductions and paves the way for deeper reductions in the future.

COP6 will have to take decisions on four key areas, discussed in more detail below:

- **The Kyoto mechanisms** - Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation. These may reduce the costs of emissions reductions but they may also undermine the entire treaty and promote unsustainable development around the world.
- **Land-use change and forestry** - the role for absorption and release of carbon dioxide in forestry and agricultural land in so-called 'carbon sinks'.
- **The compliance system** - how to enforce the reduction commitments agreed in Kyoto. Reporting requirements, also to be agreed at COP6, are the cornerstone of an effective compliance system.

- **Assistance to developing countries** - funds for adaptation, technology transfer and capacity building.

Other issues also remain outstanding such as the review of adequacy of commitments and the inclusion of international aviation and marine fuels in national inventories.

Parties must prioritise decisions that will deliver a strong and effective Protocol which ensures a downwards trend of emissions from fossil fuels and industrialised greenhouse gases in every industrialised country. This can be achieved through the development of renewables and energy efficiency projects, not unsustainable technologies like nuclear and large hydroelectricity projects.

Friends of the Earth's priorities for COP6 are to ensure that decisions:

- result in real reductions of fossil fuel emissions in every industrialised country;
- direct the flow of investment towards renewable energy and energy efficiency not nuclear power, carbon sinks, large hydroelectricity or coal projects;
- commit industrialised countries to achieving at least 80 per cent of their Kyoto targets through emission reductions at home;
- commit industrialised countries to providing additional funding for climate disaster preparedness and management, as well as for emissions reduction projects in developing countries;
- enshrine principles of equity in future frameworks for reducing emissions.

The following pages list the FOEI policy demands on Parties at COP6 in detail.

Policy Demands in Detail

Land Use Change and Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Friends of the Earth International has a number of fundamental concerns about the use of biological 'sinks' under the Kyoto Protocol. The use of sinks to meet Annex 1 targets is the single biggest loophole in the Protocol and must be closed. If not, the environmental effectiveness of the entire Protocol is at stake.

We believe that a precautionary approach should be taken when accounting for land use and land use change activities as well as when considering LULUCF projects. Due to their impermanent and uncertain nature, we oppose any new sink activities or projects in industrialised or developing countries that are not already explicitly included in the Protocol (see Articles 3.4 and 12 below).

The focus of attention on terrestrial sinks as a means to meet the Kyoto targets creates numerous problems. In particular, sink activities detract from the basic message that countries must reduce emissions from fossil fuels at home.

Specific concerns that FOEI and many other NGOs have include the following:

- 1. Impermanence** – the sequestration rate and capacity of biological sinks are likely to change over time. Sinks are prone to degradation and destruction by, for example, fire and pests and their capacity to sequester carbon will change as the climate changes.
- 2. Uncertainty** – considerable uncertainty remains over the ability to accurately estimate sequestration without extensive, and hence expensive, monitoring. Changes in carbon stocks will often be difficult to ascertain.
- 3. Biodiversity** – the types of forest that yield maximum sequestration value (typically close packed mono-cultures) are not optimum for biodiversity. In theory, both this and other concerns could be covered by building in safeguards for biodiversity but, in practice, it is likely to be difficult to write binding biodiversity safeguards into an agreement whose remit is climate change.

4. Human-induced – only human induced sequestration can count under the Kyoto Protocol yet it is extremely difficult, or as some Parties admit, impossible to define precisely what is human induced.

5. Land rights – what the Protocol refers to as sinks are often homes to some people. The land rights of many Indigenous Peoples, especially Forest People, have frequently been usurped or grossly infringed in the past. By ascribing a carbon value to natural vegetation, the land rights of indigenous people may again be forfeited, even if the vegetation is conserved.

FOEI's position on specific Protocol Articles relating to LULUCF

Article 3.3

Industrialised countries have to account their afforestation, reforestation and deforestation activities (Article 3.3), none of which are currently defined. We believe that the Protocol's own terms for accounting of sinks ("verifiable changes in carbon stocks") cannot actually be met as the error of estimating the magnitude of sinks can be 50% or more. Therefore, LULUCF activities should not count towards any country's target. However, if countries decide to count afforestation and reforestation and deforestation (ARD) towards their target,

- activities must comply with biodiversity legislation and action plans, as well as international conventions and guidelines (for example the Convention on Biological Diversity);
- only sustainable forestry activities that comply with criteria to be defined after COP6 can be counted
- activities involving the conversion of natural forests, woodlands and grasslands to plantations must be excluded;
- all "business as usual" activities must be excluded;
- only removals that have been verified as real and additional by expert review teams can be used towards meeting Annex 1 targets;

- industrial harvesting - regeneration cycles must be excluded from accounting;
- only man-made uptakes can be counted, not what would happen naturally anyway.

Article 3.4

Many Annex 1 countries want to account for additional LULUCF activities to achieve their Kyoto targets (Article 3.4). Such activities range from revegetation, cropland, rangeland and forest management to changing tillage practices in farming. The sheer scale of credits that would be available to Parties under many of the proposals made by them would negate the Kyoto Protocol targets. In effect, this would mean that countries can re-negotiate their targets and do almost nothing to address the real causes of climate change: fossil fuel use.

- No such “additional activities” should be included in the first commitment period.
- Parties should call for further research for the second and subsequent commitment periods, looking at the implications of incorporating additional activities in the Protocol.

Article 12: the Clean Development Mechanism

Many Parties want to include LULUCF activities as CDM projects. The sheer scale of potentially cheap carbon credits that such projects would offer would inflate the Annex 1 budget enormously and would prevent any action to reduce fossil fuels use in industrialised countries. Such projects would not even “buy time” as many claim because every tonne claimed through such projects will lead to another tonne of greenhouse gases being released elsewhere. At best, such activities will be climate neutral. Furthermore, the type of projects likely to attract investment may threaten local peoples and their environment. Friends of the Earth International is well aware that forest conservation projects could deliver real benefits in terms of biodiversity and, indeed, in social and economic terms. Such projects, however, should be funded from routes other than the CDM. Forests are more than carbon sinks. The Kyoto Protocol will not solve deforestation problems. Any agreement will focus on carbon uptake and is not likely to safeguard the social and environmental functions associated with forests and

other land in Developing Countries.

Friends of the Earth, together with Indigenous Peoples Organisations, is opposed to the inclusion of any projects concerning biological sinks in the CDM.

Article 6: Joint implementation

In countries that are likely to attract JI projects, such as the Economies in Transition in central and eastern Europe, the potential for energy efficiency improvements and investment in renewable sources of energy is vast. To divert potential funding for such projects into non-permanent and uncertain forest projects is unacceptable.

Sinks (forest) activities as JI projects are included in the wording of the Protocol, but should not be eligible in the first commitment period or during the Early Start.

The frameworks to monitor and verify emission reductions to reduce uncertainty and ensure permanence are not in place in many of the potential host countries. In the long term, the use of sinks projects should be capped (for example 1% of the total Emission Reduction Units generated in a commitment period) and strictly limited to activities under Article 3.3 (afforestation, reforestation, deforestation).

The Kyoto Mechanisms

The Kyoto Mechanisms - emissions trading, joint implementation (JI) and the clean development mechanism (CDM) - are part of the Kyoto agreement. These mechanisms offer flexibility for countries with emissions reductions commitments (Annex 1 countries), enabling them to meet their targets in the cheapest way possible. However, this flexibility now causes considerable problems. For example, countries are attempting to exploit the mechanisms to the full rather than using them as ‘supplemental’ to domestic action. The Protocol says explicitly that the Mechanisms are supplemental to domestic action - the COP6 rules must ensure that the majority of emission reductions are made at home in industrialised countries.

Moreover, some of the potential JI and CDM projects threaten huge adverse implications for environmental protection and local communities.

Emissions trading.

The development of an international emissions trading system is a global experiment in making a new market. Some people justifiably question the “right” to pollute and the creation of a market in carbon. However, emissions trading is enshrined in the Kyoto Protocol so it is incumbent on nations to ensure that the system is credible, reliable and results in real emissions reductions.

Hot Air

The COP6 rules must exclude so-called ‘hot air’ from the emission trading system.

Countries like Russia and the Ukraine have taken on a target in Kyoto that is considerably in excess of their current emission levels. This is not because their economies have become less carbon intensive, but because of the industrial breakdown that occurred after 1990. The former Soviet Union Countries could sell about 150 Million tonnes of Carbon (MtC) per year in the commitment period. In comparison, total carbon dioxide emission of the United Kingdom in 2000 are projected to be 152.2 MtC. Allowing hot air into the system would thus seriously undermine any incentive to take real action.

Overselling/Liability

Huge compliance problems can arise through a system if countries “oversell”. Who is liable and are countries allowed to trade even if they cannot show that they have the proper monitoring and registration systems in place?

Friends of the Earth proposes the following basic rules for the emissions trading system:

- Purchase of emissions credits in the shape of emissions reduction units (ERUs) and certified emissions reductions (CERs) should not account for more than 20 per cent of a given Party’s reduction commitment. This will ensure action at home to

transform energy and transport systems enabling progression to a low carbon future based on energy efficiency and clean renewable sources.

- Liability for non-compliance should be shared between buyers and sellers so that all Parties have an interest in ensuring the reliability and credibility of traded credits.

- Complete transparency must be enshrined in the system including the provision of real-time information on volumes of trades, prices and the Parties involved.

- Annex 1 countries should only be able to benefit from the flexibility afforded by emissions trading and the other flexible mechanisms if they demonstrate their commitment to the Protocol through ratification and their compliance with provisions of the Protocol.

The Clean Development Mechanism

The CDM enables Annex 1 countries to meet their emissions reduction commitments and aims to promote sustainable development in the countries not listed in Annex 1. According to the Protocol, CDM projects must deliver real and verifiable emission reductions over and above what would have happened in the absence of this mechanism (“additionality”) and promote sustainable development (project eligibility).

Measuring additionality, as well as verifiability, presents major problems in countries that do not have limitation or reduction targets and no or weak baselines to measure emission reductions. Providing support for the right sustainable technologies is absolutely vital to meet the objectives of the CDM. Without the right rules:

- the CDM might provide funding to technologies and projects that would have happened anyway, so-called “free-riders”(mostly being fossil fuel projects);

- the CDM might provide funding to unsustainable technologies like nuclear power and coal combustion, as well as give incentives to replace old-growth forest with industrial plantations;

- only a few countries might benefit from the CDM;

- the CDM might not help to eradicate poverty, in particular energy poverty, this being a major

element of sustainable development.

The right rules are important for another reason: every single tonne of carbon claimed for a CDM project and used towards meeting an industrialised country target means an effective rise in emissions from fossil fuels in that industrialised country. This means that the negotiated emission budget (assigned amount) for industrialised countries will be inflated through every CDM project.

Friends of the Earth International calls for:

- A cap on the use of the CDM.

Only 3% of a Government's target should be achieved through CDM credits to preserve the integrity of the emission budgets negotiated in Kyoto.

- Only Clean Technologies in the CDM.

Only projects that have real long term, permanent climate and social benefits should be allowed, these being primarily renewables and energy efficiency projects. To make this happen, we support a Prompt Start for the CDM which would focus exclusively on state-of-the-art renewable energy and demand-side energy efficiency technologies. Such technologies are environmentally and socially uncontroversial. This cannot be said for nuclear, coal, sinks and large hydroelectricity projects, which should be excluded.

- No Sinks in the CDM.

For an explanation see the LULUCF section above.

- Full Transparency and Public Participation.

In making the CDM work, Parties must ensure active local community participation in project decision making and enshrine principles of transparency in all rules..

- True Additionality of Funds.

Financing additional to ODA programmes and to Global Environmental Facility (GEF, which serves as the financial mechanisms for the climate change regime) contributions.

Joint Implementation

Parties listed in Annex 1 may participate in project based activities under Joint Implementation (JI), which can take place in Annex 1 countries only. JI projects shall be additional to any other reductions that would occur otherwise and support sustainable

development in the host countries.

Of the three mechanisms JI has attracted the least attention to date. However, a greater focus on JI rather than emissions trading could help limit the use of "hot air" by the Ukraine and Russia. This would help to increase energy efficiency and support the development of renewables in eastern and central Europe, rather than just trading in paper emission credits.

Friends of the Earth International calls for:

- Early Start

An 'Early Start' for JI coupled with a discounting system for credits achieved until the start of the first commitment period in 2008.

- Only Clean Technologies for JI projects

Parties should agree to a list for projects eligible under these early start arrangements, in particular renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Nuclear, coal and large hydroelectricity projects must be excluded completely from JI

- No sinks in the first commitment period or early start.

For an explanation see the LULUCF section above

- International Sustainability Criteria

Parties at COP6 must agree to international criteria to ensure that high environmental and social standards are guaranteed in JI. These should be developed alongside the criteria for CDM projects as there is no justification for supporting "less sustainable" projects under this mechanism.

Compliance

The Kyoto Protocol must be transparent and must have teeth to ensure that countries meet their targets. An effective compliance system is needed which encourages compliance and deters non-compliance. COP6 must agree an effective compliance procedure and any participation in, and use of the flexible mechanisms should not be allowed until the compliance procedure is agreed.

The compliance decision taken at COP6 must ensure that:

- Parties ultimately reduce their emissions according to the target set in Kyoto. If they exceed their emission budget, they must make up the tons they have used in excess of their target and cannot just avoid action by “borrowing” from the next commitment periods;
- a compliance fund is set up in which Parties have to pay money according to their excess emissions which will be used to get the emission budget right;
- all procedures and discussions are transparent and accessible to the public. NGOs must be allowed to participate in the Compliance system;
- all Parties are subject to the compliance procedure according to their commitments under the Protocol;
- Parties that are found in non-compliance will be sanctioned by a compliance committee and cannot pick-and-choose their own preferred non-compliance consequences.

Adaptation, technology transfer and capacity building

Even if Parties manage to reduce their emissions by the Kyoto target of 5.2%, atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions will continue to increase, driving climate change. Countries will need to adapt to these changes. Many industrialised countries may be able to adapt although at significant cost but many developing countries, lacking financial and technical resources, will be much less resilient.

Those countries listed under Annex 1 are historically and currently responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions yet those countries least responsible for climate change look set to be the most vulnerable to its impacts.

Technology transfer

The Climate Convention and the Protocol commit Annex 1 Parties to ‘promote, facilitate and finance as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties’. To date little has been delivered. Real efforts must be made to fulfill obligations and care

must be taken to avoid dumping of substandard equipment.

FOEI calls for:

- increased funding for technology transfer - additional to existing ODA funding ;
- a clearing house mechanism to help donors and host countries cooperate and avoid inefficiencies in implementation of programmes;
- mitigation and adaptation technologies owned by industrialised countries to be made public and available to Developing Countries;
- all Annex I bilateral export credit and finance agencies to i) work with non-Annex I countries to track and report on an annual basis all greenhouse gas emissions related to power plants, upstream oil, mining and gas, and transport projects that receive the support of the Annex I export credit agency and ii) set up financial mechanisms to directly and only support solar, wind, fuel cell, mini-hydro, biomass, geothermal and energy efficiency projects.

Capacity building

Parties at COP6 must develop a real mechanism for ensuring that capacity building is comprehensively addressed so as to promote sustainable development in developing countries and to enable developing countries to effectively participate in the Convention and Kyoto Protocol process.

FOEI calls for additional funding for capacity building, in particular for least developed countries.

The additional funds should focus on:

- identification and formulation of clean development (CDM) projects, taking into account sustainable development goals of the host countries, as well as poverty eradication
- vulnerability and adaptation assessment
- implementation of adaptation measures
- assessment and implementation of abatement options
- improved decision-making, including in international negotiations
- education, training and public awareness in the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto

Protocol.

Adaptation

The Protocol sets up a new funding source for adaptation measures under the CDM (“share of proceeds”). Additional funding is urgently needed to meet the needs of low-lying island states as well as other regions likely to be hit hard by the impacts of climate change. In the framework of Articles 4.8, 4.9 of the Convention, and 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol, Parties must provide funding exclusively for adaptation and not on compensation for oil producing countries (“impact of response measures”).

FOEI calls for:

- an adaptation levy on all three flexible mechanisms. A flat sum of \$10 per ton of carbon should be established on every transaction.
- additional funding towards adaptation measures through the Convention’s financial mechanism

Adaptation measures to be implemented from this fund must include:

- institutional capacity-building for disaster preparedness and disaster management such as contingency planning for droughts and floods
- infrastructure and land-use change and forestry projects to prevent the worst impacts of climate change
- establishing or strengthening early warning systems
- establishing regional centres and information networks for rapid response to extreme weather events
- establishing or strengthening systematic observation and monitoring networks (sea level, climate and hydrological monitoring stations, fire hazards, land degradation, floods, cyclones and droughts)
- training in specialised fields relevant to adaptation such as geographical information systems, environmental impact assessment, modelling, integrated coastal zone management, soil and water conservation and soil restoration

Demonstrable Progress

Under Article 3.2 of the Protocol each Party in Annex 1 shall, by 2005, have made demonstrable

progress in achieving their commitments under the Protocol. This is an important opportunity for Annex 1 Parties to demonstrate their efforts to implement the Protocol. An early review of progress is vital to build confidence in the regime so that business and civil society can see what actions Parties are taking.

At COP6 Parties must ensure that the review on demonstrable progress provides information on the policies and measures that Parties have put in place to put their emissions trends on a downward curve.

Parties must report on:

- Their emission reduction target, their actual emissions for 2003 and their emissions projection for 2005, based on the 2003 inventory.
- The individual policies and measures that they have implemented, their actual effects up to 2005 and their projected effects. Quantitative and qualitative indicators must be developed to assess the effectiveness of these individual policies and measures.
- The report must be in a concise and easily accessible format that will allow the general public to understand what progress has been achieved.

International aviation and marine fuels

Greenhouse gas emissions from international transport, especially aviation are growing at the alarming rate of about 3 per cent per year. Yet the emissions are not compulsory included in the Kyoto Protocol. Parties must address this at COP6.

Adequacy of commitments - further cuts in emissions

The review of adequacy of commitments was scheduled for December 1998. Due to the heated debate around this the review is still yet to be completed. COP6 must acknowledge that emission reduction targets in the Kyoto Protocol are inadequate and take a decisions to establish a process after COP6 to review the various methodologies for establishing and sharing global limits on emissions so as to achieve the ultimate objective of the Climate Convention - the prevention of dangerous climate change. FOEI calls for a Mandate from The Hague to start this process, see the declaration overleaf.

“The Hague Mandate”

Declaration on the need for an effective and fair agreement to protect the global climate , prepared for the sixth conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention in The Hague, November 2000.

Whereas:

- the World's climate is changing because of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases;
- the people least responsible for these emissions are affected most by the impacts of climate change;
- cuts in emissions can and should be made by industrialised countries as agreed in Rio in 1992;
- cutting emissions will bring about the innovation needed for sustainable development in North and South

We believe that:

- no citizen has a right to pollute more than any other;
- every citizen has an equal right to the resources of Earth for sustainable development;
- every country has a duty to ensure its emissions do not exceed its global per capita share. past,
- past, current and future emissions from industrialised countries have, do and will exceed for an unknown period their fair share by far and that this is unfair

We note that the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change could fail to stabilise atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration at a sustainable level and, in its current form, is also inequitable. We therefore call on the Governments of the world to implement the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol so that:

- the overwhelming majority of emission reductions are made in the high per capita polluting countries (domestic action first)
- poor countries who are less able to develop in a low polluting way are helped to do so by industrialised countries in a way which ensures that only sustainable technologies and necessary know-how are transferred, leading to long-term economic benefits for those countries
- mechanisms are developed whereby those who emit above their fair share provide adequate resources to developing countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change for both disaster preparedness and disaster relief and rehabilitation
- other environmental and social problems are prevented by a clear focus of the Protocol's flexible mechanisms on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects

We specifically call on governments to adopt a “The Hague Mandate” committing all Parties to secure further global reductions in emissions beyond the first step taken by the Kyoto Protocol until 2012, ensuring that:

- Total emissions are reduced to levels that do not lead to dangerous changes in the world's climate. This implies agreement of a global limit on greenhouse gas emissions and a time plan after 2012.
- After 2012 greenhouse gas emissions are reduced and the obligations to limit or reduce emissions are distributed on an equitable basis so that within decades each country's share of allowed global emissions reflects its share of global population.

Endorsed by: ASEED Europe, Ärztinnen und Ärzte für eine gesunde Umwelt, ISDE Austria, ADEGA, Spain, Amici della Terra, Italy, Amigos de la Tierra Argentina, Amigos da Terra - Programa Amazonia, Amigos de la Terra, Spain, Amigu di Tera, FoE Curaçao, Asociación Cachoeira, Spain, Asociacion Argentina de Medicos por el Medio Ambiente, AAMMA, Argentina, ATPNE / Friends of the Earth Tunisia, Biowatch, South Africa, Both ENDS, The Netherlands, Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, BUND, Germany, CENSAT AGUA VIVA, Columbia, CEE Bankwatch Network, Czech Republik, Centre for Environmental Information & Education, Sofia, Bulgaria, Centre for Science and Environment, CSE, India, Center for Transport and Energy, Czech Republic, Center for Environmental Public Advocacy, Slovak Republic, CESTA, El Salvador, CIEL, Centre for International Environmental Law, USA, Changemaker, Norway, Christian Aid, UK, Climate Network Africa (CNA), Coalition for Environment and Development, Finland, COHPEDA, Haiti, COECOCEIBA, Costa Rica, David Suzuki Foundation, Canada, Earthwatch, Ireland, Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice, Canada, EcoEquity, USA, EcoGlasnost, Bulgaria, ENERGIA, Network on women and Sustainable energy, The Netherlands, Energy & Development Group, South Africa, Environmentalists Journalists Association of Turkey, Turkey, Environmental Justice Network, South Africa, Environmental Monitoring Group, Cape Town, South Africa, EURONATURA, Portugal, FORUM (Forum fuer Umwelt und Entwicklung), Germany, Fältbiologerna, Sweden, Fern (Brussels), Framtiden i vare hender, Norway, Friends of the Earth Australia, Friends of the Earth Cameroon, Friends of the Earth Canada, Friends of the Earth Cyprus, Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland, Friends of the Earth Europe, Friends of the Earth Finland, Friends of the Earth Ghana, Friends of the Earth - Grenada, West Indies, Friends of the Earth Japan, Friends of the Earth International, Friends of The Earth Middle East, Jordan, Friends of the Earth, USA, Fundación INTERMÓN, Spain, Germanwatch, Germany, GLOBAL 2000, Austria, Green Library Latvia, Greens Movement of Georgia, Georgia, Green Federation - Warsaw Group Zielone Mazowsze, Poland, Grupo 13, Spain, Hnutí DUHA-FoE Czech Republic, IEDS, Friends of the Earth Bangladesh, Irish Doctor's Environmental Association, Ireland, Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC), India, Institute of Ecology, Ukraine, INZET Association, The Netherlands, Jesuit Centre for Social Faith and Justice, Ecology Project, Canada, Khazer, Armenia, LIFE- the ecoCreActive Platform, National Environment Trust, USA, Medact, UK, Miljöförbundet Jordens Vänner, National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, Nikolaev Regional Ecological Association "Zeleny Svit", Ukraine, Nikolaev Club "Spilny Dii", Ukraine, Nea Ecologia, Greece, NOAH, Denmark, NOVIB, The Netherlands, Oxfam, UK, Pelangi, Indonesia, Polski Klub, Ekologiczny-Polish Ecological Club, Redefining Progress, California, USA, Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Australia, The Environmental Rights Action, Nigeria, The Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature - Friends of the Earth Norway, "Terra", Environmental Youth Club, American University, Bulgaria, Transnational Institute, TNI, The Netherlands, Sobrevivencia - Friends of the Earth Paraguay, URBAN ECOLOGY AUSTRALIA INC, Vereniging Milieudefensie, The Netherlands, Vliegtax, The Netherlands, World Development Movement, UK, World Information Service on Energy, WISE, The Netherlands, World Rainforest Movement, Uruguay, Wuppertal Institut for Climate, Environment, Energy, Germany and others....