

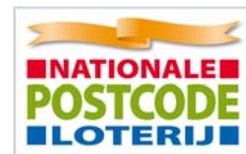
# The Real Deal:

## *State & Regional Government Action on Climate Change*

*Reporting back on the Poznan 2008 Statement of Action*

**Prepared for the Climate Leaders Summit, Copenhagen 2009**

**THE °CLIMATE GROUP** nrg4SD



## Introduction

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It is a pleasure to be able to report back on the leading actions of the States & Regions Alliance, whose leaders are actively reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building the low carbon economy of the future.

In 2005, the first Climate Leaders Summit resulted in the Montreal Declaration signed by leaders from states and regions from around the world committing them to concrete and practical actions to reduce emissions. Last year at COP 14 in Poznan, Poland, state and regional leaders reported back that they had acted on those commitments and were willing to do even more. New commitments adopted among other things, included setting targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy - for those that had not already done so, and partnering with developing country regions to support their efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Also in Poznan, the number of signatories to the Montreal Declaration grew.

This report provides highlights of the policies and programs implemented at the subnational level that could have broader implications for meeting international 2020 and 2050 targets. It is clear that future targets cannot be met without the help of subnational action and we are fortunate that these leading jurisdictions are already proving that the achievement of ambitious targets is within our reach.

This year, the significance of state and regional climate action has garnered the attention of the United Nations including an important partnership between our state and regional members and the United Nations Development Program, which is also highlighted in this report. In addition, leaders and networks representing hundreds of states and regions from around the world have called for formal recognition of the role of subnational governments by the UNFCCC – a call that has been taken directly to the UN Secretary General.

There is much more work to do. As more than 50 subnational leaders and ministers from around the world gather in Copenhagen, they are showing more than ever, that they are ready, willing and able to implement the measures needed to make an ambitious Global Deal on climate change a success.



Steve Howard  
CEO  
The Climate Group

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## The States & Regions Network

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In the **2005 Montreal Declaration of Federated States and Regions**, subnational governments from around the world committed to setting targets and implementing climate change actions in their own jurisdictions. There are now 36 signatories to the declaration, which together form the States and Regions Alliance. Building on the Montreal Declaration, subnational governments made further commitments in the **2008 Poznan Statement of Action** at COP 14 to show what they would achieve leading up to Copenhagen. This report includes a report back from the commitments made at Poznan, demonstrating the commitment of subnational governments to continue to play a leadership role on climate change.

**The Climate Group has been working in partnership with nrg4SD** over the past few years to consolidate efforts towards recognition of the importance of state and regional governments in tackling climate change and to promote further action. The states and regions profiled in this document are part of a network which is formed from the partnership between our organizations, and a commitment to work together.

In Poznan, The Climate Group also committed to support subnational governments in meeting their objectives. Our work is also highlighted in this report.

## The Role of State & Regional Governments

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The United Nations Development Program estimates that 50-80 per cent of actions required to implement a global deal happen at the subnational and local levels of government. This is because subnational governments are responsible for a significant policy portfolio that includes the generation, supply and distribution of electricity, the regulation of the built environment, waste management, transport and land-use planning. Influence over these policy areas can have profound impact on the emissions generated in the economy.

Leadership on climate change at the subnational level can have powerful effect. Measures implemented at the subnational level can influence action at the municipal level - through grants and land use policy - and at the national level - by pilot testing policies and through joint funding of low carbon programs. In fact, as this report shows, if the suite of policies being adopted at the subnational level were replicated around the world, we would have the means for achieving a safe climate.

A recent study by The Climate Group and the Office of Tony Blair shows that more than 70 per cent of the reductions needed by 2020 to keep the global temperature increase below 2 °C can be achieved by implementing just seven proven policies.<sup>†</sup> If adopted globally these policies would achieve 19 Gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, transport and land-use. **The good news is that many subnational governments are already implementing these practical**

**actions.** Scaling up the implementation of these policies globally is a big task, but subnational governments are getting on with it, saving money and creating jobs.

The seven policies identified and their emissions reduction potential by 2020, if adopted globally, are provided below under four general policy headings:

- > **Renewable energy policy:**
  - Renewable energy standards: 2.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  
- > **Energy efficiency policy:**
  - Building codes: 1.3 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Appliance standards: 0.3 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Industry efficiency: 2.4 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  
- > **Transport policy:**
  - Vehicle efficiency standards: 0.4 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Fuel carbon content standards: 0.3 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  
- > **Land-use policy:**
  - Avoided deforestation policies: 9 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>

State and regional governments from around the world are proving that they are ready willing and able to play a pivotal role in implementing the policies required to make a Global Deal a success and to scale up the low carbon technologies of the future.

Starting with the 2005 Montreal Declaration of Federated States and Regions, state and regional governments committed to setting targets and implementing climate change actions. Since then, they have:

- > Set their own state and regional 2012, 2020 and 2050 greenhouse gas reduction targets.
- > Introduced renewable portfolio standards and feed-in tariffs.
- > Enacted strict building and appliance efficiency codes and standards and implemented innovative efficiency programs for residential and commercial buildings.
- > Invested in green procurement.
- > Enacted vehicle efficiency or tailpipe emissions standards, low carbon fuel standards and massively increased investments in public transport.
- > Brought in sustainable urban, rural and forest protection land-use policies.
- > Established fiscal policies to expand the market for new low carbon technologies.
- > Invested in partnerships between developed and developing country regions.

With this foundation, state and regional policies can be a model for national action. For each policy identified in the Breaking the Climate Deadlock report, there are on the ground examples from states and regions that demonstrate that these policies can be successfully implemented in jurisdictions around the world.

These policies are also, in many cases, helping to expand the market for new low carbon technologies. Just as the California tailpipe emissions standard created a model for a national vehicle standard and a market for electric cars in the US, state and regional governments are showing that if they can do it, nations can do it too.

Here's what we know about climate action in our states and regions network, and the potential emissions reduction if others followed suit.

## Renewable Energy

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***The Breaking the Climate Deadlock initiative shows that, if adopted globally, by 2020 renewable energy standards could achieve reductions of 2.1Gt CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>1</sup> These policies and more are already being implemented at the subnational level...***

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**Renewable energy targets and certificate schemes, green energy, rebates for households and solar feed-in tariffs are some of the incentives offered by subnational governments to gear up a new low-carbon industry.**

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Here are some examples of innovative policies. A number of governments, such as **South Australia** and **New South Wales**, have mapped out renewable energy precincts, provided solar-feed in tariffs and are working with land-use planning to fast track new, renewable energy installations. **California** introduced the Million Solar Roofs Initiative which is expected to reduce emissions by 3 million tonnes by 2020. **British Columbia** requires that all new electricity projects have zero net greenhouse emissions. **Wales** is developing a scheme to install renewable microgeneration in fuel-poor households.

Through renewable energy targets, also called renewable portfolio standards, subnational governments are ensuring that a certain proportion of energy will come from renewable sources in the future. These are often achieved through a quota system of renewable certificates, quotas of renewable energy to be supplied by energy services companies. Systems of certificates provide an obligation for electricity

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<sup>1</sup> "Breaking The Climate Deadlock: Technology for a Low Carbon Future" (The Climate Group and The Office of Tony Blair, 2009: see [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org)).

producers to ensure that a minimum amount of their electricity sold originates from renewable sources, which they can obtain by either producing electricity from renewables or by purchasing certificates on the market. This system contributes to an accelerated realization of the economic potential for green energy.

In the Poznan Statement of Action, subnational governments committed to “increase the proportion of renewable energy produced and consumed in each jurisdiction and/or reduce energy consumption including, establishing clear, measurable and verifiable targets, by the end of 2009, to be achieved by 2020”. Here’s some of what they’ve told us.

**Table 1: Reporting Back from Poznan – Examples of State Action on Renewable Energy Targets**

Country	Renewable Energy Targets
Quebec	9000 MW of new renewable energy by 2015
New South Wales	15% by 2020
Bavaria	Renewable energy (primary energy consumption) will be doubled from 8 to 16% by 2020
Connecticut	27% by 2020
Aragon	59.6% of installed power, 41% of electric power production, 19.1% of primary energy consumed for 2005-2012.
Basque Region	3,750 GWh/year by 2010
Flanders	6% by 2010
Illinois	25% by 2025 (electric utilities)
Prince Edward Island	15% by 2010 (provincial energy consumption) The province has already achieved this goal and is currently at 18% renewable energy generation
Scotland	31% by 2011 (of electricity generated), 50% by 2020
Victoria	10% (of electricity acquisitions) by 2016
South Australia	33% by 2020 (of power generated)
South Holland	125 peta joules by 2020
Upper Austria	Renewable energy sources currently account for 33% of the total primary demand. By 2030, the target is to cover all space heating and all electricity from renewable energy sources.
Wallonia	1.8% in 2000 and 8% in 2010

*“Victoria was the first state in Australia to set a Renewable Energy Target to mandate a target of 10 per cent of Victoria’s electricity acquisitions being from renewable sources by 2016. The Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) is a market based certificate scheme that sets a target of 10 per cent of Victoria’s electricity acquisitions being from renewable sources by 2016. The introduction of the expanded Renewable Energy Target at the Commonwealth level will allow VRET to be consolidated within the broader national target, which will significantly increase renewable energy generation to 45,000 GWh or 20 per cent of Australia’s total electricity generation by 2020.” – Victoria*

Feed-in tariffs (FITs) provide a guaranteed electricity pricing system for renewable energy. FITs offer a standard price to promote the development of community-based and large commercial renewable energy projects. They provide a guarantee of market-viable prices for energy generated from renewable energy sources.

States such as **Ontario, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland** have introduced feed-in tariffs. South Australia’s solar feed-in scheme was the first of its type in the country, while New South Wales has the highest FIT in Australia at 60c/KWh. Victoria offers a premium feed-in tariff for small-scale solar systems.

*“Governor Schwarzenegger introduced the Million Solar Roofs Initiative which was adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in 2005, and expanded by legislation he signed in 2006. The California Solar Initiative is a joint program of the CPUC and the Energy Commission. The added use of solar power is expected to reduce emissions as much as 3 million metric tonnes per year by 2020. The California Solar Initiative offers financial incentives for solar installations based on the expected performance of a given solar installation. The expected performance is derived from the size of the solar array, and also takes into consideration the angle and location of the system installation. For larger systems, the incentive is based on the actual performance of the system over the first five years.” - California*

In addition, jurisdictions including **Quebec, Scotland** and **São Paulo** are joining others such as **British Columbia** and **California** in setting ambitious 2020 emission reduction targets - São Paulo being the first emerging economy to do so with a target of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases by 20 per cent by 2020 relative to 2005 levels. **Wales** has an annual reduction target 3 per cent in areas of devolved competence from 2011 onwards.

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### **Subnational governments are paving the way for renewables by phasing out the use of fossil fuels.**

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Here are just some examples of innovative policies. **Upper Austria** will complete its exit from the use of oil and coal for heating and electricity generation by 2030. **The Basque Region** aims to integrate 12 per cent of biofuels in total fuel consumption by 2012. **São Paulo** created a certification scheme for green ethanol to promote best practices. No new coal-fired power station will be approved in **Queensland** unless it uses world’s best practice low emission technology and is CCS ready. **Bavaria** has a target to

increase the contribution of geothermal energy to 1 to 2 per cent of electricity generated and heat supplied.

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**Many states are recognizing their natural resource endowments by investing in the development and commercialization of energy generation from renewable sources.**

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**Ile-de-France** is the leading region in France for the use of geothermal power with 80 per cent of the national production. **Queensland** has introduced specific legislation to expand the exploration of geothermal resources. Many significant renewable energy facilities have been installed in **Catalonia**, including a 105 GW wind energy farm. **Brittany** is aiming to provide 10 per cent of the region's electricity from maritime sources by 2020. There is huge growth potential for the **Galician** wind industry and the installation of a capacity of 3000MW is outlined in the region's current white paper.

*"Queensland is the first Australian state to enact specific legislation for the development of geothermal energy. The Geothermal Exploration Act 2004 and the Geothermal Exploration Regulation Act 2005 have regulated the exploration of geothermal resources for parties interested in developing geothermal energy generation projects. Thirteen new areas are being opened up for tender for geothermal exploration across Queensland and over the next five years the State will invest A\$15 million (US\$13.7 million) to establish the Queensland Geothermal Centre of Excellence." - Queensland*

*"The Canary Island's Energy Plan 2006 (PECAN) aims to capitalise on the potential for renewables that the region's windy and sunny conditions offer and will generate over 1,000MW energy from wind alone by 2015, up from just 137MW in 2006. Solar thermal capacity is also set for a five-fold increase before 2015. Plans are afoot for self sufficiency on one island. The "El Hierro 100 per cent renewable" project – a wind pumped hydro station – would start to reverse Canarias' dependence on foreign energy imports. In addition, Canarias requires compliance with a Technical Code of Construction to ensure thermal efficiency in its buildings and provides grants to conduct energy audits." – Canary Islands*

**Subnational governments are natural incubators for innovation and many are trialling innovative technologies.**

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**North Rhine-Westphalia** is piloting hydrogen generation from waste water treatment plants. **Scotland** has created a US\$16million Saltire prize to stimulate the development of clean marine renewable energy

technology. **Western Cape** has embarked on a roll-out of 1000 solar water geysers. **North Sumatra** is working to exploit its abundant geothermal power resource.

More information on research and development of new technologies is provided in the 'Research and Development' section of this report.

## Energy Efficiency

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***The Breaking the Climate Deadlock initiative shows that, if adopted globally, by 2020 building codes, appliance standards and industry efficiency measures could together achieve reductions of 4Gt CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>2</sup> These policies and more are already being implemented at the subnational level...***

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**Ambitious buildings and appliance standards and codes are being implemented across many jurisdictions.**

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Here are some ambitious policies. **Upper Austria** will establish zero carbon buildings as the standard by 2010. **Scotland** has a goal of total life zero carbon buildings by 2030. **Queensland** introduced a phase out of the installation of electric hot water systems in existing homes from 2010. **Ontario** is developing a regulation to ban the sale of inefficient light bulbs by 2012 (where alternatives exist in the market)

In the Poznan Statement of Action, subnational governments committed to “substantially reduce energy usage, embrace more energy efficient technologies and building design standards”. Here’s some of what they told us.

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<sup>2</sup> Breaking The Climate Deadlock: Technology for a Low Carbon Future” (The Climate Group and The Office of Tony Blair, 2009: see [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org)) shows that reduction through energy efficiency policies can achieve a reduction by 4 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> through Building codes (1.3Gt CO<sub>2</sub>) + Appliance standards (0.3Gt CO<sub>2</sub>) + Industry efficiency (2.4Gt CO<sub>2</sub>).

**Table 3: Reporting back on Poznan – Building codes and standards**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Building codes and standards</b>
<b>Aragon</b>	Plans to implement a Building Technical Code in new and old buildings
<b>The Basque Region</b>	Will promote and implement a Technical Building Code and implement a certification scheme for housing
<b>Catalonia</b>	Gave approval of the Decree 21/2006, adoption of environmental criteria and eco efficiency in buildings
<b>Ontario</b>	The 2006 Building Code introduced energy-efficiency requirements that, over the next seven years, will save enough energy to power 380,000 homes and will reduce greenhouse gas emissions the equivalent of taking 250,000 cars off the road
<b>South Australia</b>	Has introduced a range of mandatory water and energy saving measures in homes, including: five-star efficiency rating requirements for new homes and renovations requiring development approval; greenhouse gas performance requirements for water heaters installed into new houses state-wide; and new requirements for additional plumbed rainwater tanks
<b>São Paulo</b>	Since 2007, buildings in São Paulo City with more than 3 bathrooms – whether they are homes, apartments, trade and services or industrial buildings – must use solar heating systems.
<b>Victoria</b>	Was the first state in Australia to introduce 5-Star standards for new residential buildings. Victoria has introduced minimum energy efficiency standards for commercial buildings
<b>North Rhine Westphalia</b>	By 2020, 100 new and existing residential estates are to be extended to meet solar estate standards of the future, with passive buildings and geothermal heat pumps
<b>Connecticut</b>	Public and private commercial and residential buildings must meet or exceed LEED silver rating. This applies to new construction costing greater than US\$5 million (effective 2009) and renovations greater than US\$2 million (effective 2010), except residential buildings with no more than 4 units
<b>Manitoba</b>	Has a new Green Building Policy that requires a minimum of LEED® Silver standards and applies to new residential, commercial and institutional projects funded by the Government of Manitoba, including Crown corporations and agencies
<b>New South Wales</b>	The Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) – Since July 2004, all new single dwelling residential developments in New South Wales are required to achieve a 40% reduction in water consumption, and a 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, compared to the average NSW home
<b>Quebec</b>	A new Building Code should be in place in 2010 and will lead to reductions of 50,000 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e. The current revision of the code will engender improvements to energy efficiency in new buildings and homes built in Québec

Government	Building codes and standards
<b>Upper Austria</b>	Will establish zero carbon buildings as the standard by 2012
<b>Wales</b>	All new buildings in Wales should be zero carbon from 2011. All Welsh Assembly Government influenced projects are required to meet BREEAM Excellent or Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4
<b>Yukon</b>	Current and future Energy Programs delivered by the Yukon Housing Corporation provide information and advice to the public and industry on issues related to residential energy efficiency, including but not limited to promoting a GreenHome standard, GreenHome heating systems and ventilation design, alternate energy and sustainability for homeowners, consultants, builders, government staff and First Nations
<b>California</b>	The State's building efficiency standards and energy efficient appliance standards have saved more than US\$56 billion in electricity and natural gas costs since 1978. It is estimated the standards will save an additional US\$23 billion by 2013. California has the lowest electricity use per person in the nation. While the United States increased per capita electricity consumption by nearly 50 per cent over the past 30 years, California's per capita electricity use remained almost flat, demonstrating the success of a variety of cutting-edge energy efficiency programs and cost-effective building and appliance efficiency standards.

*“Ontario’s 2006 Building Code introduced energy efficiency requirements that, over the next seven years, will save enough energy to power 380,000 homes and will reduce greenhouse gas emissions the equivalent of taking 250,000 cars off the road. Further work is also being done to enhance energy efficiency in the current Building Code – a prescriptive equivalent to the EnerGuide 80 standards is being developed as an alternative compliance approach. As well, the government has been consulting with the small scale renewable energy sector, in particular the solar industry, to identify potential Building Code amendments that would remove remaining barriers to installing solar panels.” - Ontario*

*“New South Wales implemented the first energy efficiency certificates (‘white certificates’) trading scheme in the world in 2003. The New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Abatement Scheme required electricity retailers and other parties by legislation to meet mandatory targets for reducing the emission of greenhouse gases resulting from the electricity they supply or consume. The Scheme has already delivered energy efficient light bulbs to 20% of NSW homes. The NSW Government is revitalising this Scheme by setting a new target to increase energy efficiency activity under the scheme (to come on line in January 2010). Retailers will be required to pursue additional energy efficiency measures in households and businesses. NSW’s performance will be published every 12 months so that the whole community can be part of the energy savings campaign.”*

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**Subnational governments are investing significant funds in assisting households, schools and businesses with reducing their energy use with rebates green loans free services and information and advice.**

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Here are some of the leading policy measures. **California** has the lowest electricity use per person in the US thanks to a variety of energy efficiency programs and standards. **New South Wales** has put in place an energy savings certificate trading scheme to drive efficiency measures in houses and businesses through energy retailers who need to meet a 4 per cent reduction target by 2013. **Connecticut** has an Energy Efficiency Fund that is funded by a surcharge on electricity bills and has resulted in a US\$4 return on every US\$1 invested. **Flanders** has committed to insulate every roof, replace all single glazing and remove all obsolete boilers by 2020. **Yukon** offers a Home Repair Program which provides homeowners with an opportunity to borrow up to C\$35,000 (US\$33,300) to improve the energy performance of their home. States, like **Victoria** and **North Rhine-Westphalia**, are rolling out smart electricity meters to all residential and small business electricity consumers to help people to better manage their energy use and reduce their energy bills.

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**All subnational governments in the alliance have committed to reducing emissions in their own operations.**

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Here are some ambitious examples. **Queensland** has a target to reduce the whole-of-government electricity bill by A\$22 million (US\$20 million) by 2010. **California** is committed to improving the energy efficiency in state facilities by 20 per cent by 2015. **Quebec** has already succeeded in reducing its emissions by 34 per cent in its own properties relative to 1990 levels.

In the Poznan Statement of Action, subnational governments committed to “substantially increase the proportion of renewable energy within government buildings and departmental operations ... [and] ...commit to clear and verifiable targets on their own energy consumption to be achieved by 2020.” Here’s some of what they’ve told us, including achievements to date.

*“The Rhône-Alpes Region’s current goal 20:20:20 – to increase energy efficiency by 20 per cent and to generate 20 per cent of energy from renewables by 2020 – is being realised through a number of crosscutting initiatives. Rhône Alpes is investing in energy efficient social housing and supporting new low carbon buildings. The government is offering subsidies for renewable energy, particularly PV, in the form of energy vouchers to householders to meet its target. It is now the number one region for thermal solar power in France.” – Rhône-Alpes*

**Table 2: Reporting back on Poznan – Targets for reducing Government’s own emissions**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Commitment/Achievement to date</b>
<b>NSW – Commitment</b>	Carbon neutral by 2020, 60% reduction by 2050 • All government owned and tenanted buildings to obtain 4.5 star National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) star rating by 2011 • Government agencies to purchase at least 6% of their electricity from GreenPower accredited renewable energy
<b>Quebec - Achieved</b>	75% of buildings use renewable energy for heating purposes • 34% reduction in own properties’ emissions relative to 1990 levels
<b>Basque - Commitment</b>	40% of public procurement made according to environmental criteria by 2010
<b>Illinois - Commitment</b>	New state funded construction or major renovations to seek LEED, Green Globes, or equivalent certification from 2009
<b>Ontario - Achieved</b>	Adoption of LEED silver standard in all new government owned office buildings and major renovations • Has exceeded its 2007 target of 10% emissions reduction in electricity consumption in government buildings
<b>Queensland - Commitment</b>	5% savings by 2010, 20% by 2015 and achieving ‘carbon neutral’ status for government-owned office buildings by 2020
<b>Rhône-Alpes</b>	20% of energy from renewables by 2020
<b>Scotland - Commitment</b>	Reduction in energy use in Scottish Government buildings by 12.6% by 2011 from 1999/2000 levels, 30% by 2020 • 20% reduction in travel related emissions by 2011 against 2005/6 levels, 40% by 2020
<b>South Australia - Commitment</b>	Improve energy efficiency of government buildings by 25% from 2000/1 levels by 2014
<b>South Holland - Achieved</b>	Solar cells on the roof of the provincial office • Replacement of fleet with CNG-fueled car fleet
<b>Yukon - Commitment</b>	Cap GHG emissions of internal operations in 2010, reduce by 20% by 2015, and become carbon neutral by 2020
<b>Yukon - Achieved</b>	17% of total energy used in Yukon is renewable

## Transport

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***The Breaking the Climate Deadlock initiative shows that, if adopted globally, by 2020 vehicle efficiency standards and fuel carbon content standards could together achieve reductions of 0.7Gt CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>3</sup> These policies and more are already being implemented at the subnational level...***

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**The next generation of low emission vehicles is hitting the roads, thanks to the leadership of subnational governments.**

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**Catalonia** applies a car registration tax according to the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced per kilometre. **Quebec** offers up to C\$8,000 (US\$7,600) upon the purchase of a new hybrid or electric vehicle. **North Rhine-Westphalia's** hydrogen highway is being built along the existing hydrogen pipeline to accelerate the market maturity of hydrogen vehicles. **Aragon** is aiming for 100 per cent biofuels use in official vehicles by 2012. **Manitoba** is banning the import of older high-emitting vehicles into the Province. **Ontario** enacted a regulation for ethanol in gasoline in January 2007 which requires an annual average of 5 per cent ethanol in gasoline.

**California's** tailpipe standards and low carbon fuel standards are providing the right environment for the development of cleaner cars. Gov. Schwarzenegger issued an Executive Order in January of 2007 calling for a per cent reduction in the carbon content of the state's transportation fuels. The first-in-the-world standard, to be designed and adopted by the Air Resources Board (ARB), is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from California new passenger vehicles by about 22 per cent by 2012 and about 30 per cent by 2016. California tailpipe standards have influenced a number of states including in Manitoba, British Columbia and Quebec. In fact, all Western Climate Initiative member jurisdictions have established aggressive goals to reduce GHG emissions by adopting California tailpipe standards.

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<sup>3</sup> "Breaking The Climate Deadlock: Technology for a Low Carbon Future" (The Climate Group and The Office of Tony Blair, 2009: see [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org)) shows that transport measures could achieve a 0.7 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by 2020 = Vehicle efficiency standards (0.4GtCO<sub>2</sub>) + Fuel carbon content standards (0.3Gt CO<sub>2</sub>).

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### Subnational governments have made record investments in public transport to reduce emissions.

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**British Columbia** has invested C\$14 billion (US\$13.3 billion) in a Provincial Transit Plan to expand services and double transit ridership. **South Australia** is electrifying and extending the metropolitan rail network. **Brittany** has increased train travel by 50 per cent by renovating stations and renewing the train fleet. **São Paulo** is investing US\$7.285 billion in the Metropolitan Subway and public transportation within the metropolitan area for the period 2007-2010, four times more than the total invested between 1995 and 2006.

*“On July, 2009 Ontario announced a plan to make it easier for people to purchase electric vehicles. Under the plan buyers of plug-in hybrids and battery electric vehicles will receive rebates between C\$4,000 (US\$3,800) and C\$10,000 (US\$9,500) for plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles purchased after July 1, 2010 based on the capacity of the battery. Green vehicle license plates will also allow drivers to use less congested High Occupancy Vehicle (carpool) lanes, even if there is only one person in the vehicle and give access public charging facilities and parking at Ontario government and GO Transit lots.” - Ontario*

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### Using land use planning levers, subnational governments are reducing the growth in future emissions.

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**The Basque Region** has issued land use planning directives to encourage urban planning models less dependent on the use of transport for mobility. **Scotland** is supporting the creation of seven towns and cities as Sustainable Travel Demonstration Communities.

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### Informing and engaging the community is a key role for subnational governments.

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Here are some good examples. **Connecticut** has a greenhouse gas labelling program for new vehicles sold or leased. Many states have anti-idling campaigns and eco-driving courses – **Catalonia** offers free courses to all drivers. **Queensland** is encouraging motorists to offset their vehicle emissions by matching voluntary contributions dollar for dollar and channelling these funds to the restoration of carbon sequestering, biodiversity corridors. **Victoria** has introduced TravelSmart, a program to encourage people to reduce their reliance on cars.

## Land-based Measures

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*The Breaking the Climate Deadlock initiative shows that, if adopted globally, by 2020 avoided deforestation policies could achieve reductions of 9 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>4</sup> These policies and more are already being implemented at the subnational level...*

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**Subnational governments are legislating and providing incentives to both protect and enhance existing carbon stores.**

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Here is an overview of these actions. In **Wallonia**, the new Forest Code introduces constraints favouring forest conservation and preservation of the wood and carbon stocks. **Ontario** will work with private landowners and community groups to plant 50 million trees on private and public lands in southern Ontario by 2020, removing from the atmosphere by 2054 about 3.8 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide. In 2007, 5.3 million trees were planted in **Aragon**. The **Basque Region** will promote afforestation actions to create a further 2000ha of woodland by 2012. **British Columbia** has a net zero deforestation policy that will be put into law by 2010, which means that when trees from forest land are permanently removed they will have to be offset with new trees planted elsewhere. **South Australia** is planting three million local native plants throughout Adelaide, which will reconstruct approximately 2000 hectares of predominantly woodland habitat. **Victoria's** five regional forest agreements (RFAs) have increased parks and reserves by 960,000 hectares or 36 per cent. **Manitoba** has initiated Sustainable Land Use Planning together with First Nations and a bid for a UNESCO world heritage site along with **Ontario** to protect up to 43,000 square kilometers of contiguous, untouched boreal forest.

*“Scotland aims to increase forest cover towards 25 per cent by the middle of the century, helping to sequester carbon, thanks to a £15 million (US\$25million) a year investment in new woodlands on the national forest estate and up to £25 million (US\$41million) available annually for woodland expansion on other ownerships through the Scotland Rural Development Programme.” - Scotland*

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<sup>4</sup> “Breaking The Climate Deadlock: Technology for a Low Carbon Future” (The Climate Group and The Office of Tony Blair, 2009: see [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org))

*“In the State of São Paulo the Riparian Forest Project created in 2007 is conducted by the Secretariat of Environment to promote the recovery of the riparian forest in the State by extending the forest cover from 13.9 per cent to 20 per cent of the state territory (potentially 1.7 million hectares) in partnership with the Secretariats of Agriculture and Sanitation among others.” – São Paulo*

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**Subnational governments are working with rural communities to innovate in areas of on farm energy generation, and biosequestration to improve productivity and enhance participation in carbon markets.**

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The **Manitoba** Sustainable Agriculture Practices Program provides technical and financial assistance to producers to reduce on-farm emissions. The **Ontario** Biogas Systems Financial Assistance Program helps farmers and agri-food businesses produce renewable energy. The **Queensland** government is investing A\$35 million (US\$32 million) in a new web-based information system to assist landholders to establish reforestation projects for the domestic carbon market.

## **Research & Development**

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Subnational governments are investing record amounts in R&D to see the acceleration of renewable energy and clean technology investments, turning their regions into the future powerhouses of a low carbon economy. Following are some examples.

In the **Basque Region**, the CIC energiGune centre has been created to work with renewable energy including ocean energy, energy storage and fuel batteries, biomass and high temperature solar thermal energy. The BC3 (Basque Centre for Climate Change) has been created with the purpose of carrying out practical research on climate change, both globally and internationally.

**Scotland** has created a £10 million (US\$16 million) Saltire Prize to stimulate the development of clean marine renewable energy technology.

**South Australia** has established an A\$20 million (US\$18 million) Renewable Energy Fund to underpin the growth of renewable energy in the state and to build a sustainable industry in South Australia.

**British Columbia** has established the Innovative Clean Energy (ICE) Fund of C\$25 million (US\$24 million) to assist clean power technology projects. The funds will be raised by small charges on energy utilities. Eligible projects could include: development of reliable power solutions for remote or First Nations

communities, expansion of opportunities to generate power using alternative fuels, finding ways to convert vehicles to cleaner alternative fuels or advancing conservation technologies to commercial applications.

**Brittany, together with six other French regions and state agencies**, have agreed on the IPANEMA (National Partnership Programme on Renewable Marine Energies) to test a wide range of technologies for energy extraction from the sea: tide, surf, off-shore wind farms, thermal energy, pressure osmosis from salinity, etc. This project was signed in October 2008 and will be progressively implemented in the coming months.

In **New South Wales**, the \$40 million (US\$37 million) Renewable Energy Development Program, part of the A\$340 million (US\$310 million) Climate Change Fund, provides funding for the demonstration and early commercialisation of new renewable energy technologies, including new emerging technologies such as solar thermal systems and geothermal technologies and new designs for other more established technologies – using the sun, wind, waves and tides to generate energy. The Renewable Energy Development Program is expected to deliver annual savings of 134,000 of direct annual greenhouse gas reductions.

In **Quebec** between today and 2012 C\$135 million (US\$128 million) will be available for funding demonstration projects showcasing innovative technology and processes that reduce GHG emissions.

*“Catalonia is developing solar thermal power for industrial processes. The project – which received the Eurosolar 2005 award (POSHIP pre-project) consists of 92 solar thermal panels installed on 510m<sup>2</sup>. With a thermal capacity of 360kW, the plant saves about 100 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. The €8 million (US\$12 million) total investment has been possible thanks to several public bodies’ contributions.” – Catalonia*

## Working Together

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The challenge of ensuring a safe climate for the future cannot be met by parties acting alone. Working in partnership with others is a necessary if we are to accelerate emissions reductions in the time frames required. Subnational governments are initiating dialogue with similar jurisdictions to share best-practice and are forging new partnerships with businesses and the community, assisted by organizations such as The Climate Group, UNDP and nrg4SD. Here are the commitments made in Poznan by the States and Regions Alliance to work together and some of the ways in which they are strengthening existing alliances and forging new ones.

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### **Offer assistance and mentoring to at least one other region province or state in a developing nation**

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The Statement of Action agreed in Poznan In just one year, a number of developed country regions from across the Climate Group's Network of States and Regions and NRg4sD have committed to entering into partnerships with developing country regions through the United Nations Development Program. This represents up to **US\$8-10 million committed in this first year alone to developing countries to support climate change plans and actions** from jurisdictions such as Quebec, Manitoba, Ile-de-France, Brittany, California and Wales. In addition, many other regions have added climate change action to existing agreements with their developing country partners.

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### **Make available information and research relating to best practice policy and technology in adaptation and mitigation**

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Through their engagement in the States and Regions network, specifically through efforts to report back to The Climate Group and nrg4sd on their actions since Poznan, subnational governments have met the commitment to 'Make available information and research relating to best practice policy and technology in adaptation and mitigation, specifically highlighting examples that can be replicated across jurisdictions'. This is particularly evidenced with the publication of this report and **The Climate Policy Map** and **Leading Actions** on The Climate Group website: [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org)

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### **Initiate exchanges of leaders, practitioners and experts between subnational governments**

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In Poznan, subnational governments also committed to 'initiate exchanges of leaders, practitioners and experts between subnational governments'. Here are some examples of formal relationships that state and regional governments have initiated through MOUs or other arrangements.

**Table 4: Reporting back on Poznan – Collaboration on climate change**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Collaborative Agreement</b>
<b>Quebec</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Collaboration with California, Catalonia, The Climate Group, the UNDP and NRG4SD on garnering state/regional formal recognition through the UNFCCC</li> <li>&gt; MOU with UNDP (2009)</li> <li>&gt; MOU with Ontario</li> <li>&gt; Partnership: ICAP (International Carbon Action Partnership)</li> </ul>
<b>Aragon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; NRG4SD and Encore networks.</li> <li>&gt; Heads of Government of Partner Regions</li> <li>&gt; 8 MOU's with various north American and European countries</li> </ul>
<b>Catalonia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with the regions of Flanders, Wales, Quebec, Uruguay and Andorra.</li> <li>&gt; Other: (cooperation projection) with France's region Midi-Pyrenees</li> </ul>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Network/ Partnership: Ontario and Canada</li> </ul>
<b>Illinois</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Governors' Global Climate Summit (declaration)</li> <li>&gt; Partnership: States of California and Wisconsin</li> <li>&gt; MOU with US states, Brazilian states and Indonesian provinces</li> </ul>
<b>Ontario</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Governor's Global Climate Summit (declaration)</li> <li>&gt; MOU with Quebec</li> <li>&gt; MOU with Ontario and California</li> <li>&gt; Partnership: ICAP</li> </ul>
<b>Queensland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Queensland-China Climate Change fellowships</li> </ul>
<b>Scotland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with Manitoba (2006)</li> <li>&gt; Other: Chevening fellows (China and Kazakhstan)</li> </ul>
<b>South Holland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with China</li> </ul>
<b>Basque</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Environmental Agencies Network</li> <li>&gt; ERA-NET CIRCLE</li> <li>&gt; Eco-innovation Forum (ETAP)</li> </ul>
<b>São Paulo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; nrg4SD, Methane to Markets, and OLAGI networks</li> </ul>
<b>Yukon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Northern Co-operation Accord with Northwest Territories and Nunavut)</li> <li>&gt; Partnerships: Arctic Council, the Northern Forum, the International Polar Year</li> </ul>
<b>Wales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with Latvia</li> <li>&gt; Co-chair of nrg4SD</li> <li>&gt; Strategic relationships with Baden-Wurttemberg (Germany); Catalonia (Spain); Brittany (France); Silesia (Poland); Emilia-Romagna (Italy)</li> </ul>
<b>Manitoba</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with California, 2006</li> <li>&gt; MOU with Scotland</li> </ul>
<b>Upper Austria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; MOU with Hebei region, China</li> </ul>

## Meeting our Commitments

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**The Climate Group** also committed to support subnational governments in meeting their commitments in the Statement of Action. Here is what we've done towards meeting our obligations in 2009.

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### **Fostered international cooperation at the state and regional level.**

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We planned activities like The Climate Group-led delegation of US lawmakers that travelled to Germany to witness the economic benefits of ambitious action on renewable energy first hand.

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### **Got business and government talking.**

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The Climate Group convened high level events with businesses and government throughout the year to progress the transition to a low-carbon economy. There was the 'Queensland Climate Summit' with Ministers and business leaders in the Queensland Parliament; 'Switching Gears: The Future of Low Carbon Manufacturing in the Midwest' with the Royal Danish Embassy in Michigan; the 'Low Carbon Regional Development' meeting with the Government of Aragon in Zaragoza and key businesses, to name but a few. Other meetings, conferences and roundtables we held in Brussels, Barcelona, Adelaide, London, Bismarck, New York and Los Angeles saw business and government getting on with the job of reducing emissions, creating jobs and opportunities.

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### **Supported developing country region partnerships.**

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Our MOU with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) facilitated partnerships with jurisdictions such as Catalonia, Quebec, Manitoba, Wales, Ile-de-France, California and Brittany. Overall, up to US\$8-10 million has been committed in support for developing country regions for climate plans and specific mitigation and adaptation actions.

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### **Expanded the network of subnational governments committed to action.**

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There are now 36 signatories to the Montreal Declaration and more subnational governments are signing on. By the end of the Climate Leaders Summit in Copenhagen, over 40 jurisdictions will have signed.

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**Facilitated good policy exchange.**

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Policy webinars, our extranet site, a quarterly newsletter, an advisory group of eight leading regions and an annual Climate Leaders Summit, provide a communications platform for the Alliance. Our Climate Policy Map and website containing up to 400 leading climate policy actions from States and Regions around the world will also be a valuable tool in expanding leading policies and programs worldwide

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**Engaged subnational governments on the deployment of low carbon technologies.**

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Jurisdictions including Quebec, Victoria and Monaco joined us for a roundtable on Electric Vehicles (EVs) as part of Climate Week NYC. Many other jurisdictions including Ile-de-France, Ontario, South Australia and California are also taking a leadership role on EVs. Others are part of The Climate Group's global LED lighting trial, LightSavers.

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**Worked for formal UNFCCC recognition of the role of subnational governments in a future International Climate Change Agreement.**

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The 'Copenhagen Statement of Federated States and Regional Governments to the UNFCCC' has been supported by hundreds of subnational governments through their leaders and networks. During Climate Week NYC Quebec Premier Jean Charest formally conveyed this to the UN Secretary General. European regional government presidents and ministers presented the same message to Yvo de Boer at the Barcelona climate negotiations.

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**Expanded our work with subnational governments.**

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In 2009 North Rhine-Westphalia, Scotland, South Holland, Ile-de-France, Wales and Catalonia became full members of The Climate Group. In addition to our members The Climate Group works with a network of 50 states, provinces and regions and partner organisations UNDP and nrg4SD.

## Conclusion

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This report contains only a brief summary of the hundreds of actions that are being taken by subnational governments around the world to reduce emissions and advance low carbon economic development. These actions can be directly linked to the top policies identified by The Climate Group's "Breaking the Climate Deadlock Initiative" that are needed to reach 70 per cent of the reductions needed by 2020.

It is instructive that, even in a time of economic downturn, state and regional leaders see the wisdom in investing in a low carbon future and a future that includes all regions of the world- including those where the impacts of climate change will hit the hardest.

The role of subnational governments, therefore, should be embraced by national and international policy makers. These subnational climate leaders are indeed the ones that will make a Global Deal – Real.

For more information on The Climate Group and State and Regional action please visit our website at: [www.theclimategroup.org](http://www.theclimategroup.org)

## Appendices

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1. The Montreal Declaration
2. The Poznan Statement of Action



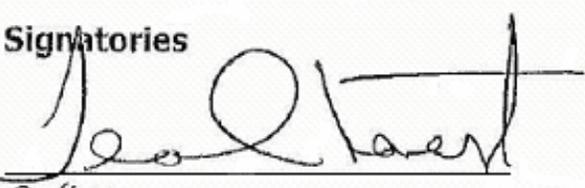
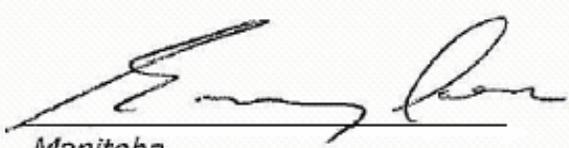
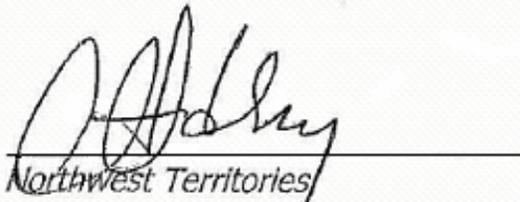
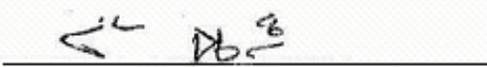
## DECLARATION OF THE FEDERATED STATES AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

1. **RECOGNIZING** that climate change is an urgent, global problem that requires a coordinated, collaborative response to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the benefit of present and future generations;
2. **RECOGNIZING** that due to historic emissions, some climate change is already occurring;
3. **RECOGNIZING** the important role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and, for many of us, the Kyoto Protocol and the G8 Plan of Action in the global effort to combat climate change;
4. **RECOGNIZING** that there is an urgent need to negotiate a future global strategy to prepare for post-2012, in order to reverse the current rise of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
5. **RECOGNIZING** that building a low GHG economy involves collaboration by all orders of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations such as the Climate Group as well as approaches that address the unique challenges that exist in different parts of the world;
6. **RECOGNIZING** that reducing greenhouse gas emissions will also reduce other air pollutants and therefore have positive effects on human health.

7. **RECOGNIZING** that actions being taken by federated states and regional governments as well as private corporations are already benefiting the environment by reducing emissions, fostering clean and renewable energy development, and bolstering the economy by creating a new marketplace for cutting-edge technologies and green industries;
  
8. **RECOGNIZING** that federated states and regional governments are directly affected by the impacts of climate change and that many are at the forefront in taking action on this issue, *we will further commit to:*
  - a. Set achievable short and long term targets and objectives within our own jurisdictions for overall emission reductions through a range of solutions including, but not limited to:
    - market mechanisms;
    - improved energy efficiency in buildings, consumer equipment and appliances;
    - research and development;
    - new industrial processes and technologies;
    - sustainable mobility;
    - sustainable agriculture and forestry including maintaining healthy biological sinks;
    - better waste management;
    - and the use and promotion of cleaner and greener forms of energy.
  
  - b. Pursue the development, exchange, and implementation of best practices and strategies on emission reductions and emerging green industries as part of a sustainable development approach.
  
  - c. Develop and share communications and educational strategies that increase public awareness of climate change issues and solutions, in order to engage citizens directly in actions that bring about change.
  
  - d. Work collaboratively with other jurisdictions to commercialize more broadly clean technologies that will be needed to bring about greater emission reductions.

- e. Implement procurement policies within our own government operations that encourage and create greater demand for the uptake of climate-friendly technologies and thereby influence the marketplace.
  - f. Develop, implement, and share strategies to enhance adaptive capacity and knowledge to enable sectors and communities to respond to issues related to the changing climate.
  - g. Promote existing and new regional partnerships on climate change to implement these measures.
  - h. Meet again in 2008, in parallel to the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to measure our progress. Other meetings may occur as required.
9. **THEREBY** we encourage other federated states and regional governments to work with us on measures that both mitigate climate change and build green economies;
10. **FURTHERMORE** we also pledge to work with different orders of government, businesses and international research and academic institutions on realistic, achievable initiatives that will benefit our climate and our global economy in the long term.
11. **BY ENDORSING** the declaration, we demonstrate that federated states and regional governments have an important role in addressing climate change with efforts that build our economy and provide our citizens and future generations with a cleaner environment.

**Signatories**

 Québec	 Manitoba
 Northwest Territories	 Nunavut

Endorsed on behalf of

State of Bavaria

British Columbia

Brussels-Capital

Alex C. Meyer  
California

Catalonia

Connecticut

Debra F. Gallagher  
Maine

New South Wales

Hon Bruce Fitch  
New Brunswick  
*pen with*

Nova Scotia

Rachel Broten  
Ontario

Ontario

Ross Finnie  
Scotland

Scotland

South Australia

Upper Austria

Theresa A. Kelly  
State of Vermont

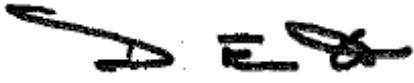
State of Vermont

Victoria

Wallonia

Western Cape

Endorsed on behalf of



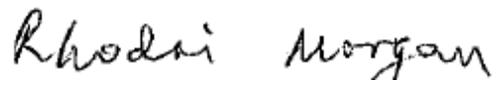
Yukon



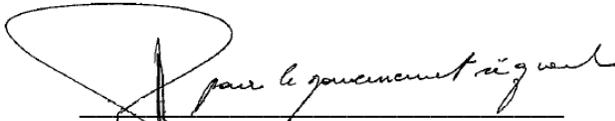
Burgenland



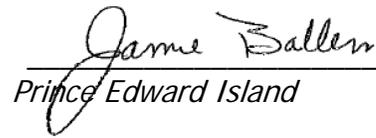
Carinthia



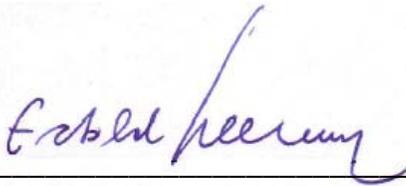
Wales



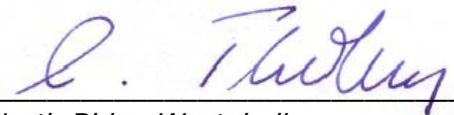
Flanders



Prince Edward Island



North Rhine Westphalia



North Rhine Westphalia

We the undersigned States and Regions joining the coalition at the UNFCCC  
COP14 in Poznan Poland, hereby support the principles of the  
Montreal Declaration



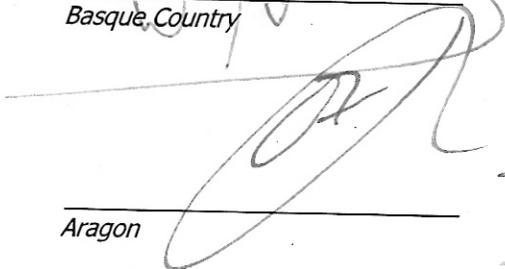
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*Basque Country*



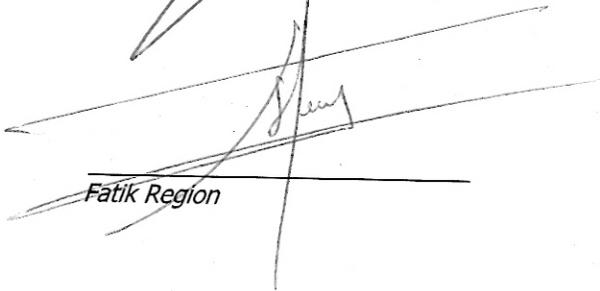
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*Bretagne*



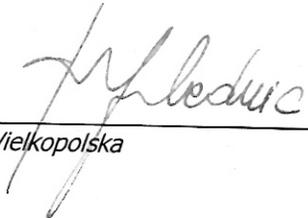
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*Aragon*



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*Fatik Region*



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*Wielkopolska*

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*Baden-Wurtemberg*



**Federated States and Regional Governments  
Statement of Action presented to the UNFCCC  
Poznan, 8 December 2008**

- Representatives of Federated States and Regional Governments from around the world have assembled at The Climate Leaders Summit at the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Together, they have reiterated their firm commitment to combating climate change and to unlocking the opportunities of a low carbon economy. Together they have reaffirmed the commitments under the Montreal Declaration signed at the first Climate Leaders Summit held in Montreal in conjunction with the 11<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2005. This Declaration was signed by 33 state and regional governments from across the United States, Canada, Europe, Africa, Australia and South America.
- Since signing the Declaration, state and regional governments have taken concrete actions to benefit both the climate and the economy. They have met and exceeded their commitments both individually and collectively through the a range of measures including:
  - Setting ambitious renewable portfolio standards and introducing and expanding renewable energy incentives and production;
  - Setting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;
  - Instituting incentives and loans programmes for energy efficiency and installation of solar, wind and geothermal systems for homes and commercial buildings;
  - Introducing regulations and incentives to support low emissions vehicles, low carbon fuels and increased access to, and use of, public transport;
  - Investing in long term energy infrastructure such as clean energy transmission grids, community loops and distributed energy systems;
  - Adopting codes and standards that promote wider uptake of low energy use appliances and products;
  - Factoring life-cycle emissions into purchasing/procurement decisions;
  - Providing broader opportunities and incentives for sustainable forestry and agriculture practices; and
  - Initiating and participating in, regional and international partnerships that support broader implementation of climate change legislation and best practices, low carbon technology transfer and cap and trade programmes.
- Further, these state and regional governments are actively expanding partnerships with a broader group of state and regional governments around the world, including China and India. This has been evidenced by two recent significant international meetings.
- In October, 2008, the World Summit of Regions was hosted in St. Malo by the President of Brittany with 21 regions from around the world participating in a

Declaration to foster partnerships between developed and developing country regions in areas including capacity building for climate plans, low carbon technology and best practice exchange. In addition, the St. Malo Declaration included specific commitments of signatory regions in adaptation and mitigation policies and a call for a shared vision for long term cooperative action towards a global goal for emission reductions.

- In November, 2008, the Governors' Global Climate Solutions Summit, hosted in Los Angeles, by Governor Schwarzenegger, brought together state and regional governments from China, India, the US, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Indonesia amongst others, with 26 regions participating in a Declaration, to develop sector agreements in areas including cement, iron, steel, energy, agriculture, forestry and transportation.
- In addition, a Letter of Intent, titled; *"Towards carbon neutral and climate change resilient territories"* was signed between networks of regions, including The Climate Group, and the UNDP/UNEP. This initiative will assist and promote direct international co-operation amongst state and regional governments in developing strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Through the 2008 Climate Leaders Summit in Poznan, Poland, federated state and regional governments are committing to lead on specific actions that will advance the work of the Montreal Declaration, advance the objectives of the World Summit of Regions Declaration, advance the objectives of the Governors' Global Climate Summit Declaration and support the Letter of Intent amongst networks of regions and the UNDP/UNEP. In doing so, state and regional governments are joining together, world wide, to promote a global low carbon economy and put the goals of the Bali roadmap into practice.
- Therefore, participants of the Climate Leaders Summit agree to work together to identify, lead on and advance a range of specific actions including, but not limited to, the following:

**energy efficiency** ranging from, but not limited to, appliance codes and standards, building codes and standards, green building design, residential efficiency policies and programmes including low-income energy efficiency policies and programmes;

**renewable energy** ranging from, but not limited to solar power, geothermal, biogas, biomass, co-generation, hydro and wind power systems and technologies and the advancement of decentralised energy, clean energy grids and smart grid technology;

**clean transportation** ranging from, but not limited to, programmes, regulations, policies and incentives to advance the deployment of low and zero emitting vehicles, public transport and alternative transport such as walking and cycling;

**low carbon technology**, in particular working with local government to accelerate utility sector and private sector deployment of new technologies including electric vehicles, LED lighting and ICT efficiency amongst others;

**sustainable forestry and agriculture**, in particular, focusing on best practice measures for sustainable forest management and emissions reduction in carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide and sequestration at the farm level which also contribute to the sustainable development of rural communities;

**land use planning**, in particular, sharing information and best practice development and land use policies, that incorporate decentralised energy and sustainable transportation and that address climate impacts including increased frequency of

flood, drought, fire and intense storms as well as sea level rise to help inform long term decision making;

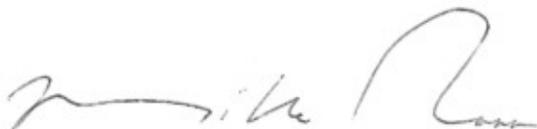
**waste management**, in particular, the exchange of strategies and technologies for reducing the flow of waste to landfill, for reducing and recovering landfill gases and for waste recycling; and

**research, development and innovation.**

- To advance this work, with the support of The Climate Group, participants of the Climate Leaders Summit will work together, to the greatest extent possible, to:
  - a) Link with and support commitments arising out of the St. Malo Declaration, the Governors' Global Climate Summit and the network of regions Letter of Intent with UNDP/UNEP in the areas outlined above;
  - b) Increase the proportion of renewable energy produced and consumed in each jurisdiction and/or reduce energy consumption including, establishing clear, measurable and verifiable targets, by the end of 2009, to be achieved by 2020;
  - c) Offer assistance and mentoring support to at least one other region, province or state in a developing nation, in areas such as developing adaptation capability, operating renewable energy technologies and markets, measuring and reporting and best practices amongst other areas;
  - d) Substantially reduce energy usage, embrace more energy efficient technologies and building design standards and substantially increase the proportion of renewable energy within government buildings and departmental operations. By the end of 2009, participants will report on these actions and commit to clear and verifiable targets on their own energy consumption to be achieved by 2020;
  - e) Make available information and research relating to best practice policy and technology in adaptation and mitigation, specifically highlighting examples that can be replicated across jurisdictions; and including policies that have effectively overcome technical, regulatory and commercial impediments to the deployment of centralised and distributed renewable energy technologies;
  - f) Initiate exchanges of leaders, practitioners and experts between sub-regional governments with particular emphasis to be given to mechanisms for more efficient exchange of information and learnings;
  - g) Bring elected officials responsible for finance and economic development together with corporate and financial institutions to identify and overcome technical, regulatory and commercial barriers to best practice/low carbon technology deployment;
  - h) Make information available about ongoing programmes and initiatives that assist federated states and regions in establishing common measurement and reporting protocols for greenhouse gases and work together to ensure a transparent system of reporting on climate targets, plans and actions including consideration of annual reporting; and
  - i) Report back the achievements of the state and regional governments in accelerating best practice and low carbon technology deployment as a model for international cooperation at the UNFCCC meeting in Copenhagen in 2009.
- Federated state and regional governments participating in the 2008 Climate Leaders Summit are committed to working with local governments, national governments, businesses, NGOs, financial institutions and the international community to bring about realistic, achievable changes today that will lay the foundation for implementing

a post 2012 agreement and that will benefit our climate and our global economy for generations to come.

- Therefore, as participants to the 2008 Climate Leaders Summit in Poznan, Poland, we call on the UNFCCC to recognise the work of state and regional governments in the actions they have taken since 2005, involving the combined actions and commitments of state and regional governments around the world. These actions, along with the actions of leading businesses, are creating a new market place for energy efficient solutions, clean energy production, green manufacturing and construction, sustainable production, and research and development for an emerging climate friendly, low carbon economy.
- The challenges to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention will require the collective efforts of all parties and stakeholders, including the spheres of governments from national, sub-national to local governments. The contribution of sub-national governments will be essential to achieve the ambitious commitments of the future agreements. Sub-national governments are playing and will play a critical role for developing and putting into practice the general measures established by the countries.
- Therefore we further call on the UNFCCC to give explicit recognition to the work of state and regional governments as a model for international cooperation and as instrumental in the implementation of a post-2012 agreement.



**Chair of the Climate Leaders Summit, December 8<sup>th</sup> 2008**  
**Premier Mike Rann, South Australia**

**Attachments**

*St. Malo, World Summit of Regions Declaration*  
*California, Global Climate Solutions Summit Declaration*  
*LOI Networks of Regions/UNDP/UNEP*