

Summary of Views of International Non-Governmental Stakeholders

European Industry Groups

General Comment

Industry is not nearly as engaged in the climate change debate in Europe as it is in the U.S., with the exception of British industry and some noteworthy large corporations (e.g., BP Amoco, Royal Dutch Shell, PowerGen).

On the whole, European businesses have adopted a reactive stance toward their governments' climate change policies and have not lobbied against them. They tend to support the Kyoto Protocol framework out of concern that individual government approaches to reducing GHG emissions such as regulation and taxation are worse than the potentially more flexible Kyoto Protocol. While many oppose placing restrictions on the use of the Protocol's market mechanisms (i.e., a position closer to the Umbrella Group than the EU) and want a level playing field for their products (i.e., need to have U.S. and developing country participation), they have not voiced their opposition to the treaty. Some companies continue to distrust market-based approaches, which seems to stem from lack of information and experience with pollution trading systems. For all of the above reasons, it will likely be difficult, if not impossible, to move the European private sector away from Kyoto. In addition, there also may be more pressure on governments to ensure that the U.S. is part of the regime for competitiveness reasons.

Country Characteristics

The UK appears to be the only EU member state with a high degree of corporate awareness of climate change, if not of the Protocol itself. The government's imposition of the climate change levy and voluntary agreements with industry has forced companies to take appropriate steps. Some British companies have also recognized the potential financial gains from participating in emissions trading and the other Kyoto market mechanisms. German, Swedish and Austrian firms have generally gone along with their governments' policies and have signed on to voluntary agreements. In France, the government has had a difficult time making French corporations aware of climate change and the Protocol.

Specific Groups/Corporations

Union of Industrial and Employer's Confederations of Europe (UNICE): Has as members the 34 principal business federations from 27 European countries, plus 6 federations as observers. Message from recent meeting was keep the market mechanisms flexible and support the overall thrust of the Protocol. Mike Wriglesworth, BP Amoco, Chair of Climate Change Working Group

European Roundtable: Similar to the Business Roundtable in the U.S. and is comprised of CEOs from major corporations from around the EU. Issued report, "Climate Change: How Government and Industry Can Work Together" prior to COP-6. Developed recommendations

that encourage early actions, seek to avoid market distortions, recognize the long-term nature of the problem and its solutions, emphasize cooperative research, and highlight the role of renewable technologies. Christopher Boyd, LaFarge, Chairman

CEFIC: Consortium of European chemical companies. Plan to take on a 30% emissions reductions target from 1990 levels by 2010 (largely through "no regrets" measures). Only member firm to push for language opposing the Protocol in recent resolution was Exxon-Mobil.

BP Amoco: Advocates action on climate change. Has set a company-wide target of reducing GHG emissions to 10% below 1990 levels by 2010. Launched an internal company-wide trading system in 2000. Sir John Browne, CEO

Royal Dutch Shell: Has set target for Shell Group to reduce emissions 10% below 1990 levels by 2002 with internal trading program. Supporter of GHG trading and other market mechanisms. Sir Mark Moody Stuart, Chairman.

International Industry Groups

International Chamber of Commerce: Strong supporter of technology and market-based approaches. Believes businesses can do great deal more to address climate change, but that clear government policy is needed to help business develop long-term strategies on climate change. Calls for developing country participation in international efforts to address climate change. Richard D. McCormick, Vice-President.

Transatlantic Business Dialogue: Emphasizes technological innovation and broad international cooperation, including developing countries; called for an agreement at COP-6 to "provide the conditions to mobilize the innovation and resources of the private sector to address the climate challenge." Supports market mechanisms as ways to lower costs and contribute to environment and development goals. Emphasizes voluntary actions that provide clear environmental benefit without the economic distortions, transaction costs or taxes that occur in command-and control approaches.
Co-Chairman: James J. Schiro, CEO, PriceWaterhouseCoopers and Michael Treschow, President and CEO, Electrolux.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN): Has adopted as a common goal for 34 industries in the industrial and energy-converting sectors to endeavor to reduce CO2 emissions from fiscal 2010 to below the levels of fiscal 1990. Optimistic that this goal can still be reached, although 1998 CO2 emissions were only 0.1% below the 1990 level and projections out 2005 are for an upward trend. Supports voluntary efforts to provide companies with flexibility in making cost-effective emissions reductions.

Ontario Power Generation: Committed to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. Want to be part of the solution to managing these emissions and will use all options to meet emissions targets - including nuclear energy, energy efficiency improvements, emission trading, and carbon sequestration. Ron Osborne, President and CEO

BHP, Australia: Major natural resources consortium with significant GHG emissions. Founding member of Australian government's Greenhouse Challenge. Reduced emissions 25% below BAU and met 10% reduction in Greenhouse Intensity Index from 1995-2000. Supports early action and inclusion of all sources and sinks both domestically and internationally in addressing climate change. Believes that uncertainties surrounding price of carbon present a major obstacle to investment. Paul Anderson, Managing Director and CEO.

European Environmental Groups

General Comment

European environmental interests are represented by a few, big international NGOs (e.g., World Wildlife Fund International, Greenpeace International, and Friends of the Earth-Europe) and many small, country-based groups. In general, European environmental groups are much less supportive of market mechanisms than U.S. groups, and prefer command-and-control measures or taxation policies.

Specific Groups

Climate Network Europe: Network of 84 environmental organizations in 19 European countries. Advocates early and strong action, believes Kyoto targets are too modest, and supports limits on use of market mechanisms and use of carbon sinks (e.g., forests) to address climate change. WWF International, Greenpeace International, and Friends of the Earth-Europe are members. Karla Schoeters, Director.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF), International: Goal of Climate Change Campaign is to get industrialized nations to reverse the trend of rising carbon dioxide emissions by 2001 and make substantial cuts in their carbon pollution by 2010. Opposes use of nuclear energy as part of the solution and views carbon sinks as "loopholes." Dr Claude Martin, Director General.

Greenpeace International: Promotes activist approach. Latest campaign is "Global Warming" – an effort to "greenmail" the top 100 companies on the Fortune 500 list into opposing the U.S. rejection of the Kyoto Protocol or face "the consequences from concerned consumers, institutions and organizations around the world." Believes that the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol is an essential, but minimal, first step towards the prevention of dangerous climate change. Thilo Bode, Executive Director.

Friends of the Earth-Europe (FoEE): Network of 31 independent, national environmental organizations in 30 European countries with over 3000 local chapters. Advocates for investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency not nuclear power, carbon sinks, large hydroelectricity or coal projects. Wants industrialized countries to meet 80 per cent of their Kyoto targets through emission reductions at home and to provide funding for climate disaster preparedness and management, as well as for emissions reduction projects in developing countries.