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出國報告（出國類別：其它）

出席「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第
18次締約國大會暨京都議定書第8
次締約國大會（COP18/CMP8）」
會議報告

服務機關:交通部運輸研究所

姓名職稱:張芳旭高級規劃師

派赴國家:卡達

出國期間:101年11月30日至12月8日

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著 者：張芳旭

出版機關：交通部運輸研究所

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交通部運輸研究所/孟慶玉/02-23496755

出國人員姓名/服務機關/單位/職稱/電話：

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內容摘要：

本次聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）第18次締約國大會（COP18）是繼2011年12月在南非德班召開之第17次締約國大會（COP17），決議推動「峇里路線圖（Bali Roadmap）」後，重要且關鍵的一次會議，冀望於本次峰會能協商出一項新國際協議，以延續京都議定書於2012年後之執行效力。

本次會議所謂「多哈氣候路徑（Doha Climate Gateway）」重大決議事項是京都議定書（Kyoto Protocol）修正案將公約第二承諾期確認為自2013年至2020年，使得聯合國有更多時間制訂新的公約，使得原訂的全球減碳目標與期程延後。成果雖不滿意、但尚能接受的結果，基本上還能延續執行京都議定書，並維繫原有管理架構與行政體系，不致讓全球僅有唯一執行溫室氣體減量的國際條約中斷。

這次會議各國已經同意展開京都議定書下一個新的承諾期，並確認在2015年前將採認一個新的全球氣候協議，同時將建構一個新的機制，以更多元的方式來擴大對開發中國家財務及技術轉移的協助，同時呼籲各國政府必須立刻迅速地採取行動，透過多哈氣候途徑來推動氣候變遷解決方案，以維持限制全球增溫在2°C以內的目標，並強調聯合國氣候諮商談判必須更用心，以具體方式及手段來促進減量行動。

本報告除參加相關會議外，並蒐集交通運輸重要資訊及文獻，包含減緩與調適等重要議題，亦就周邊活動及當地交通觀察，提出心得與建議。

本文電子檔已上傳至公務出國報告資訊網

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一、前言

(一) 會議緣由

由於全球暖化、氣候變遷已造成許多異常的天候及極端氣候，並嚴重危害人類賴以生存的環境。聯合國自1995年起在德國柏林召開第1屆「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）」締約國大會。1997年12月第3屆締約國大會於日本京都簽署了眾所周知的「京都議定書（Kyoto Protocol）」，訂定針對6種溫室氣體進行削減，其目標是在2008年至2012年間，已開發國家的二氧化碳等6種溫室氣體的排放量在1990年的基礎上平均減少5.2%。從此以後，減少溫室氣體排放及節省能源消耗已成為世界各國施政重點。各國也研擬相關的因應策略，希望能達到紓緩能源消耗成長的趨勢，降低能源使用以及減少CO₂排放的目標。

上一屆，聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第十七屆締約國會議(UNFCCC COP17)通過主要共識，包括：(1)通過「強化行動德班平台特設小組」，取代自2007年起已歷時4年的巴厘島行動計畫（Bali Action Plan）之談判模式；(2)各國同意在公約架構及適用規範所有締約國的條件下，延長京都議定書期限，新的減排協議自今(2012)年起展開談判，最遲在2015年前達成具有法律效力的共識，並預計將於2020年起開始生效；(3)啟動「綠色氣候基金」(Green Climate Fund)，並提出綠色氣候基金管理框架；(4)同意「碳捕捉及封存」計畫列入清潔發展機制（Clean Development Mechanism, CDM），作為碳權交易標的，並每五年全面檢討一次。

本屆聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約（UNFCCC）要公約第十八次締約方大會(COP18)暨京都議定書第八次締約方大會(CMP8)於2012年11月26日在卡達的多哈開幕，是氣候變遷大會首次在阿拉伯國家舉行，至2012年12月8日閉幕。

COP18的前導部長級會議在11月22至23日由韓國主辦，本次會議之於亞洲國家的有其重大意義。韓國為亞洲新興的已開發國家，標榜著「綠色經濟」的口號，並剛通過碳排放交易法；卡達則是國際重要的石油輸出國，而石化燃料正是造成全球暖化的主因。由這兩個代表亞洲兩種不同發展型態的國家聯合主辦這次會議，在正值京都議定書第一承諾期與第二承諾期轉換的關鍵時期，是值得期待的觀察重點。

(二) 會議組織架構、參加本次會議行程及會議地點



圖 1 公約大會與各組織間之關係圖

會議議程主要為「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC)」第18次締約國大會(COP18) 暨京都議定書第8屆締約國會議(CMP8)，以及這2 個國際公約之5 個附屬團體會議，涵蓋七個平行會議，分別是第37次附屬科技諮詢機構會議 (SBSTA)、第37 次附屬履行機構會議(SBI)、第15 次公約長期合作行動特設工作小組會議(AWG-LCA15)，以及第17 次京都議定書特定工作小組會議(AWG-KP 17)，第1次強化行動德班平台特設工作組(ADP-1)，宣稱是有史以來最繁忙的 UNFCCC 會議。同時公約針對氣候變遷相關議題規劃有215場（調適62場、減緩80場、其他綜合73場）周邊會議(side event)。由於我國不是聯合國會員，主要參與會議以周邊會議及雙邊會談為主。

本次會議卡達多哈會議湧入來自全球194個國家，包含政府、觀察員、媒體等約計超過一萬一千位代表。會議地點在卡達國際會議中心如圖2所示，主要旅館至會議地點主辦單位提供免費的公車服務，往返交通尚稱方便。本次會議會場進出安全管制非常嚴格，似乎超過機場安檢之嚴格程度，人員及行李均須通過安檢才可進入會場。

本次會議會期兩週，配合我國代表團行程，因出國經費的限制，只有少數選擇第一週會議期間參與，其他大多以參加第二週會議期間，詳細行程如表1所示。卡達與一般國家休假不同的是：星期日至星期四是工作日；星期五及星期六是休假日。

表 1 參加 COP18/CMP8 會議行程表

日期	行程	備註
11 月 30 日 (五)	啟程 桃園中正國際機場航空中華航空櫃台報到。 預計 13:30 起飛，15:30 抵達馬尼拉。	前往桃園中正國際機場
12 月 1 日 (六)	12 月 1 日 00:50 馬尼拉轉機出發 12 月 1 日 06:05 抵達阿布達比 轉機 8:40AM 抵達卡達多哈 至 Century Hotel 旅館 到會場辦理報到與註冊 參加 COP18/CMP8 會議	馬尼拉、阿布達比轉機 報到與註冊 開會
12 月 2 日 (日)	參觀市區及景點 參加歡迎晚宴	
12 月 3 日 (一)	參加代表團第一次晨間會報 參加 COP18/CMP8 會議	開會
12 月 4 日 (二)	參加 COP18/CMP8 會議	開會
12 月 5 日 (三)	參加代表團第二次晨間會報 參加 COP18/CMP8 會議	開會
12 月 6 日 (四)	參加 COP18/CMP8 會議 參觀展覽、參加在民俗村(Katara)舉辦的晚宴	開會
12 月 7 日 (五)	參加代表團第二次晨間會報 參加 COP18/CMP8 會議	開會
12 月 8 日 (六)	返程 18:00 卡達多哈出發 20:00 抵達阿布達比，21:50 轉機出發至日本東京成田機場。	阿布達比、東京成田轉機
12 月 9 日 (日)	12:50 抵達日本成田機場，16:25 轉機出發回台北。 台北時間下午 18:55，到達桃園中正國際機場。	到達桃園中正國際機場



圖 2 COP18 會議地點卡達國際會議中心
(Qatar National Convention Center, 簡稱QNCC)

(三) 我國代表團

我國本次仍循往例由行政院環保署組團，邀集相關部會、產業界及學研機構，由工研院(ITRI)以非政府組織(NGO)身份報名與會，並由環保署葉欣誠副署長擔任團長，組成52人之代表團。其中政府部門包括環保署、經建會、經濟部能源局、外交部、國合會、農委會林務局、國科會、交通部運研所、中央氣象局及國家災害防救科技中心等；產業部門代表包括中鋼、聯電、永智顧問、天氣風險管理開發等公司；研究機構包括工研院、中研院、台綜院及財團法人台灣綠色生產力基金會等。另地方政府亦派員參與大會周邊組織—地方環境行動國際委員會(ICLEI)之相關會議，包括臺南市政府及高雄市政府。代表團按並依所屬單位之專長進行任務分組(圖3)，會議期間由團長召開相關會議，指派工作任務並聽取團員與會心得報告。我國代表團名單如附錄1所示。

在COP18會議期間，我國代表團除積極掌握公約發展進度外，與會期間密集進行會談、接受媒體訪問、舉辦周邊會議、設置展覽攤位等，宣揚我國節能減碳的努力成果，讓國際社會瞭解我國低碳政策與積極作為。

本次會議周邊會議議程，運輸相關周邊會議議程如附錄2，降低災變風險相關周邊會議議程如附錄3，能源效率相關周邊會議議程如附錄4。

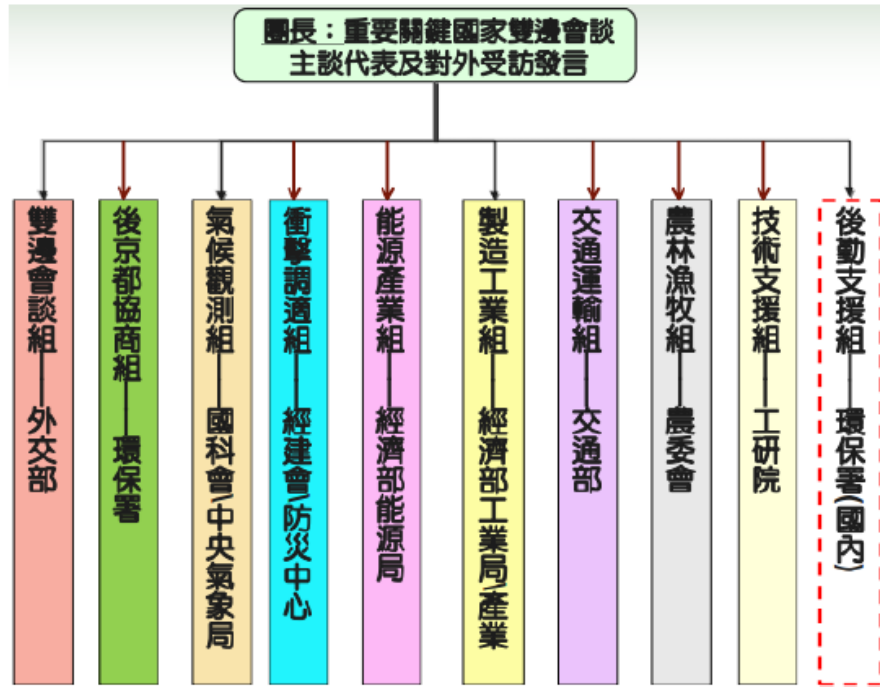


圖 3 團員任務分工架構

二、 會議結論摘要

聯合國氣候變遷公約的第 18 屆締約國併同京都議定書第 8 屆締約方大會，終於在 2012 年 12 月 8 日完成最終的多哈氣候路徑(Doha Climate Gateway)決議。在各方完成對於財務機制的協商後，整體大會的決議終於達成，對照原先德班平台的功能來看，完成京都議定書修正案(如附錄 5)，已將全球減緩排碳的法律承諾帶入第二承諾期，加上經由長期合作協議的諸多相關決議，具體的回應原先峇里行動方案(Bali Action plan)的六大議題，在國際組織的運作層面上，向世人宣示了人類願意延續里約宣言的理念，持續對抗全球暖化的決心。針對德班平台後續運作方式及其內容的相關決議，則將藉由 2013 年的平台啟動，正式邁入後京都的時代。茲將會議重要結論與課題彙整如下：

(一) 京都議定書修正案(Kyoto Protocol Amendment)代表京都議定書第二承諾期由 2012 年延長 8 年(至 2020 年)

自會議初始，各界即不看好京都二期的發展，此次通過的修正案仍面臨下列之兩大問題；其一，只有代表 15%排放量的國家參與包括歐盟、挪威、中國等，許多排放大國如美國、日本、俄羅斯、加拿大、烏克蘭、紐西蘭等均未簽署，實質上對減緩的意義不大，而開發中的國家如中國(全球最大排放國)、印度、巴西仍沒有義務減量，使得「京都議定書」效用大打折扣。；其二，藉由大會決議(COP Decision)法律形式通過修法來展期，仍無法規避後續締約國完成履約過程的實際上時間落差。

本次修正案不論在實質或形式上均顯得十分脆弱，其後續落實規範的法律措施也是充滿政治妥協空間，且對於像在第一承諾期退出或拒絕履行承諾者之束手無策。這個京都二期的決議，仍不脫反映多方價值之妥協結果，亦未脫原哥本哈根協定、坎昆協議內容，但具體顯示德班平台所表彰異中求同，同中求異以挽救氣候協議之精神。

具體言之，係因為京都議定書是對應氣候變遷威脅唯一具有法律拘束力的多邊協議，當它失去了效力，則峇里路線圖或行動方案均無所依附，彈性機制也將失其依據，至於所謂的調適需求，甚至必須回歸各國內政，而技術與資金的提供與能力建置等問題，則必須交由現有國際救援體系去處理，一切回復里約宣言(Rio Declaration)之前。雖然對於京都議定書二期的失望，仍不應使之抹煞其在維持人類共同對應氣候變遷挑戰上的價值，至於後續的問題，原本就是在提出德班平台時所能預見，因此應以德班平台踏出的第一步來看待這個京都二期修正決議。

這次會議各國已經同意展開京都議定書下一個新的承諾期，並確認在 2015 年前將採認一個新的全球氣候協議，同時將建構一個新的機制，以更多元的方式來擴大對開發中國家財務及技術轉移的協助，同時呼籲各國政府必須立刻迅速地採取行動，透過多哈氣候途徑來推動氣候變遷解決方案，以維持限制全球增溫在 2°C 以內的目標，並強調聯合國氣候諮商談判必須更用心，以具體方式及手段來促進減量行動。

「德班加強行動平台」自 2012 年開始展開談判，朝向 2015 年擬出一份全球各國都需遵循的氣候協議，並在 2020 年後實施，沒有國家再能規避減量責任。今年德班平台(Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, 簡稱 ADP)談判分成兩個工作流(workstream)，一個討論新條約的架構，另一則討論提高減碳企圖心(ambition)與強化行動，這種討論模式可能會持續下去。

關於 2015 年全球氣候變遷協議及 2020 年提升決心的時程表，各國已經同意 2013 年將會舉行特定的會議或研討會，來準備協議的草案內容，並且在 2013 年 3 月 1 日前將其看法、資訊及提案送交氣候公約。談判文件所需包含的內容與單元最遲必須於 2014 年底提出，以利能在 2015 年 5 月前起草談判文件。聯合國秘書長潘基文表示將於 2014 年召集全球領袖，加速催生各國減量的政治意願，確保能於 2015 年達成全球新減量協議的目標時間表。此外，已開發國家重申將兌現承諾，繼續提供長期氣候資金，目標是 2020 年前財務金援至 1,000 億美元，並將在 2013 年至 2015 年間，至少依 2010 至 2012 年第一期快速啟動資金的平均比率撥款，以確保資助開發中國家推動因應氣候變遷的工作。

(二) 峇里行動方案(Bali Action Plan)的結束

杜哈氣候門徑的推出，一如其在長期合作協議決議文之起始用語所稱；其決議係本諸峇里行動方案所達成之共見(Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan)。除京都議定書的修正案外，各締約方已在歷經哥本哈根協定的原則提出、坎昆協議的法律文件化，與德班平台彙整各方意見，並提出在未來建構包括具體減緩目標(objective)並具備法律拘束力之協議文件後，終於能針對共同願景(Common Vision)、減緩(Mitigation)、調適(Adaptation)、技術移轉(Technology Transference)、財務(Finance)、能力建置(Capacity Building)等峇里行動方案六大議題，綜合性的提出配套方案。

其實在落實整個行動方案的過程中，隨減緩議題的膠著，資金嚴重不足與技術移轉的智權問題陷入僵局，一度導致原先發展中與島國等脆弱國家的減緩訴求與能力建置要求受到侷限，這種發展更導致各方無法提出新的共同願景，嚴重遲誤決議文中財務部分的呈現。在部長會議召開之前，各陣營認為整體談判陷入信任危機。

一直到了部長會議召開並進入延期談判後，在分組工作的推動下，這六個議題終於得到共同的解決，雖然各陣營對於其內容仍持有相當歧見，但透過法律用語的調整，先從財務與減緩承諾的相對弱化出發，促成工業國家重申對於減緩機

制與技轉發展中國家及其能力建置的支持，最終讓各方願意在援引先前幾屆會議決議，並論及此次會議之京都議定書之修正案決議文及德班平台報告決議文，以及以注意及註解本決議係與坎昆協議及德班平台之決議文共同構成本諸峇里行動方案所達成之共見，詮釋各方義務說法的內容。

本次會議的決議在解釋上容有疑義時，將必須原用這三大決議文來加以詮釋。相對者，這種法律用語的表現，在某種程度上體現出各方對於過去要求的堅持，以及無法化解先前爭點的現象，與其認為峇里行動方案已完成結束，倒不如說是行動方案完成詮釋，並將各方說法予以陳述。

(三) 單軌與雙軌爭議的結束邁向單軌

在經歷是否將京都議定書併入長期合作協議的持續爭議後，此次會議在兼顧京都議定書修正案及長期合作協議之下，為德班平台的後續減緩發展規劃出一項獨特的基礎，亦即減緩的多樣措施框架(Framework for Various Approaches)，在此架構下，本諸市場所能提供之機會來促進減緩之成本效益，並將已開發與發展中國家所面臨的不同情境納入考慮，為後續全面納入締約方參與減緩工作，並在現有京都機制的 CDM(Clean Development Mechanism 及 JI(Joint Implementation) 外，納入 NAMAs, REDD+等多樣市場機制，奠定初步的基礎。

在調適部分有關綠色氣候基金(GCF)廣泛納入減緩與調適需求，並於長期合作協議中，強化的資金釋出與技轉機制等市場機制相關之規劃，加上針對最低度開發國家所設計的國家調適方案(National Adaptation Plan)，以及在查核上放寬對於這些國家所提 NAMAs 的 MRV 要求；很顯然的，締約方已然將峇里行動方案的主要目標；即減緩、調適、財務、技術與能力建置，一併納入。在京都二期以展期八年作收，看似採行了發展中國家堅持的雙軌制，但若將 2014 年才能將京都二期的排放標準加以確認，而長期合作協議的談判文本則將在 2015 年提出的期程加以對照，顯然雙軌的意義不再，而是著重在 2015 年起統合於新的談判文本架構下所成為的單軌發展。簡而言之，目前或許較傾向於發展中國家的雙軌，但實質上，但就長期而言，單軌發展方向已經確定。基本上，這也是德班平台另一項異中求同的成就。

(四) 以財務為核心與可量測、可報告與可查證(MRV)的核心的多哈氣候路徑

公約的長期合作決議文遲遲不能定稿的主要原因，便在於財務機制部份一直未能達成共識，而自最終相關決議事項之數目與內容來看，可觀察到財務機制在此次會議及未來發展上的重要性。經查在公約長期合作部份的 26 個決議中，便有 8 個是直接與財務相關。這其中，除長期融資與氣候基金及委員會是一直受到關注者，而財務機制與 GEF(Global Environmental Facilities)之問題則是例行的討論課題外，最低度開發國家基金與特殊脆弱國家的損害或損失(damage or loss)之對應措施，應是回應長期以來公約所呼籲衡平原則之適用的體現；原本島國聯盟係主張工業國家應對於其過去過度排碳所導致氣候變遷對它們的損害負責，並要

求損害賠償，前述對最低度開發國家基金的投入及脆弱國家生存問題的關心，雖一如早在討論過程中即已可確知者，已開發國家始終拒絕承認有這種義務或責任存在，故而不曾同意使用「補償」或「賠償」之用語，但以“Approaches to address”(對應措施)來涵蓋，應已在某種程度上滿足島國聯盟的要求了。

除了島國之問題外，GCF 最大問題在於如何集資，如何解決透明化及財務會計的要求，以及如何鼓勵國際間公私財務組織或機構之參與。為了擺脫 GEF 濃厚的外交政策干預色彩；及改變公約調適基金過窄且受制工業國家之疑慮，此次的 GCF 特別在理事會的組成上，強調財經專業的參與及弱勢團體的代表，期望能真正創造出對應氣候變遷所需的專用資金。此外，為確保資金來源無虞，未來如何發展值得關切。目前除以歐盟為主的德、英、法、挪威及歐盟等承諾在 2015 前出資 60 億美元外，所有要求於 2020 前工業國家之出資應以不低於 2009-2012 年之 300 億元承諾，逐年遞增至 2020 的每年 1000 億美元之決議文，仍未擺脫原有的不確定，亦即工業國家與發展中國家對於哪些金援構成綠色金援的定義之爭，以及到 2020 年時，是否歐美經濟已經復甦，又中、印、巴西及南非等基礎四國以及美國是否願意加入減緩行列。

自本屆大會一開始便因財務問題陷入膠著的公約發展，雖能在最後關頭針對出資問題達成決議，然證諸其內容的原則性，以及後續諸多待解決的程序、組織運作以及背後的政治經濟角力問題，財務問題仍將是德班平台邁向 2020 年的願景目標過程中的最大難題。

至於對應財務機制之發展而來的，則是 MRV 的問題。在先前幾次會議中，各方初步同意對於整體減緩制度所需之 MRV 應遵循共同而有差異之原則；換言之，工業國家的 MRV，其方法與規則均應獲得大會之同意；發展中國家部分則視其是否接受資金援助而有別，受資助者，其減緩目標 (targets) 之檢驗方式同樣應經大會之同意，然對於不必接受金援者，如中國，則僅需依據公約制頒之準則訂定其 MRV 即可。至於最低度發展國家部分，則各方同意不需嚴格要求其 MRV。原本這應是一個符合德班平台理念的作為，然則在京都議定書的修正案中將工業國家的減緩承諾，重行以制度化之方式設置工作方案來加以審查，並據以確認其減緩目標後，公約對於工業國家的 MRV 要求明顯提高。

綠色氣候基金的運作規範及其推動機制，同樣必須依據前述諸多決議文來制度化辦理，很明顯的，未來申請金援的發展中國家，將面對更多市場可行性分析的挑戰。這種安排已然隱藏於長期合作決議文中；略以：「要求常設委員會啟動第一次的兩年期評估以及氣候資金的流動概況，將其他機構針對氣候融資來源之可量測、可報告與可查證(MRV)以及後續追蹤納入考量...」。總之，在南北雙方失去互信後，彼此強化向對方施壓條件的結果，勢將呈現在未來的 MRV 爭執上。

(五) 兼具注重經社議題及調適的長期合作架構

在長期合作協議的部分，決議文特別針對「減量措施對經濟與社會之影響評估」加以約定，其實這是源自於第 10 屆米蘭會議時，當時擔任聯合國秘書長安

南，在錄影演說中時所強調的；氣候變遷已然形成，我們需要兼顧世紀經濟發展以確保因應工作所需資源。之後這種兼重經濟需求的原則，便依循公約第三條、第四條、京都議定書第二條、第三條之解釋，以及峇里行動方案、坎昆協議及德班會議之決議，不斷被強調，其意義當然是用在反映工業國家所強調者，在實現公約減量目標的同時，須兼顧經濟的永續發展。然則細看此次會議的決議文，這種需求並不單單限於工業國家，決議文也強調必須特別在此方面考慮開發中國家之權益。

是以此次的決議文中，可看到兼種雙方妥協結果的「減量行動在共同但有區別的責任下，還須符合成本效益，且不能造成國際貿易之障礙。」之用字，這段文字反映出了 Basic Group 的立場與工業國家強調的成本效益，乃至不同貿易陣營對於可能發生之邊境貿易措施的疑慮。但是對於歐盟而言，其原先嘗試推動的運輸工具減碳義務機制，卻相對的在此次決議的最終版本中被排除於決議文外，其原本的決議文包括了：「同意國際航空與海運的溫室氣體減量或排放限制，應透過多邊方式，亦即由國際民航組織(International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO)及國際海事組織(International Maritime Organization, IMO)進行；並邀請 ICAO 及 IMO 之秘書長在未來的 SBSTA 會議中就相關事項進行報告。」。

但是最終決議文僅以「不能造成國際貿易之障礙」帶過，很明顯的將此事交由多邊貿易體制去解決。締約方不願見到公約發展對於經濟疲弱的現況再造成負面影響之用心十分明顯；可以預期，未來在減緩規範之發展力度上，應同樣會趨向於弱化。若進一步將此點與先前提及之「多樣措施框架」之設計相對照，則以後各方以「量力而為」之態度來進行減緩之現象，恐屬常態。

在另一方面，雖公約十分重視對於經濟之影響，但也同樣強調綠色工作的基本原則，並將之納入決議文中，略謂：「重申(reaffirming)降低減量措施對經濟、社會衝擊之重要性，提倡適當的勞動力轉移，在合乎各國發展策略之優先次序下保障工作權，並於各個部門建立與商品和服務相關的工作機會，以兼顧經濟成長與永續發展。」這些發展很明顯地將各界面對減緩所造成之內政壓力反映出來，或許環保團體對此感到不安，但對於工業國家的民主運作機制而言，這種透明化的思維，毋寧是化解內部矛盾，讓減緩人類溫室氣體排放的努力能獲得更高共識的契機。

最後，發展中國家，尤其是貿易出口國及 Basic Group(中、印、巴西及南非)，很明顯的對於未來歐美可能片面採行的減緩課責措施感到不安，故而希望將此議題轉換為多邊架構下的討論，以避免重蹈 WTO 雙邊會談之南北失衡；故於決議草案曾一度提出：「要求 SBSTA 召開多邊會議，討論單邊減量措施對國際貿易之影響，針對 COP19 之可能討論提出相關報告」等要求，但這個要求遭到了拒絕。

總體言之，未來的公約發展將會十分重視一國的減緩承諾及採行之措施與其經濟條件關聯性之論述，且針對如此多元之主張，其配對 MRV 之設計與審查方

式將十分複雜，而這也可以說明為何京都二期之承諾審查必須推延至 2014 年才能夠定調。

相對於公約針對減緩提出國家適當減緩行動(NAMAs)或國家適當減緩承諾(NAMCs)，此次的決議文也特別針對最低度開發國家的需求作成國家調適計畫(National Adaptation Plan)之決議，這是繼肯亞第 14 大會提出奈諾比調適行動方案(Nairobi Adaptation Action Plan)後，對於脆弱國家的調適需求再一次提出的具體承諾。

(六) 藉由新市場機制帶動私部門及非政府組織(NGO)參與的積極作為

最後，基於京都議定書的延續，以歐盟為主的碳交易市場已暫時獲得確保，若加上決議文同時納入德班平台所隱含的 bottom up 原則，以及將諸如歐盟排放交易市場在會議期間與澳洲達成的初期單向接軌協議、日本強調的雙邊抵換機制、中國與歐洲合作推動的中國排放交易市場設計，乃至美國自主性推動的多元市場機制等，在公約決議文中原則性加以納入，新市場機制的多元化發展可期。

例如在長期合作協議決議文的 Part II section D paras.50-53 便指出：「肯認各國家或集團可使用不同的，或以經濟手段為主的減量方式，以符合成本效益，並注意已開發國家與開發中國家的國情差異」以及「SBSTA (技術委員會)須依循坎昆決議，實現 AWG-LCA 對 NAMAs 之協助，亦協助各締約方設立一個或多個基於市場的機制，以提高減緩行動的成本效益和促進減緩行動。」此外，決議文也鼓勵私部門的參與，表示在發展新市場機制上，應「促進公部門與私部門之合作」。相同的，對於發展中國家所側重的 NAMAs，亦已正式被決議文納入成為重要的減緩市場機制，且自決議文的用語：「NAMAs 作為一重要手段，具有 1.涵蓋不同減量措施 2.跨部門別 3.結合公部門與私部門之特質，並強調締約國之自願參與」綜觀之，同樣強調私部門的參與。若將此部分鼓勵私部門參與和前述基金機制及其運作部分的擴大民間參與加以對照，很顯然地，在未來德班平台的發展過程中，民間參與的空間將大幅增加。

(七) 強化並推廣氣候變遷教育、訓練及公眾意識

為促進聯合國下各組織間能更有意義且更有效的推動氣候變遷國際合作，卡達多哈會議中宣布成立一個專案，來統整各界的行動與作為；惟現階段國內各界對於氣候變遷的認知多僅停留在節能減碳的面向，而各相關部會投入減緩行動(Mitigation)的資金與人力亦相對較多，調適課題(Adaptation)被重視程度明顯不足，國人普遍對於氣候變遷可能造成未來嚴峻衝擊感觸不深，因此無法進而轉化對政府氣候政策的支持；未來宜參照國際作法來強化教育推廣訓練，整合各相關部會在因應氣候變遷環境教育的步調與作法，避免因資源差異所造成不平衡的資訊擴散，並可結合低碳永續家園推動方案，於各縣市及鄉鎮村里社區內廣為進行氣候變遷教育推廣工作，期能提升全民氣候變遷意識。

(八) 我國思考並提出符合國際潮流的倡議

此次會議將許世人一個以 2015 年為起始點的德班平台正式協商文件，及 2020 年生效的長期合作協議願景。在會議的過程中，我們看到全球以永續資源之維護與掌握為核心的發展策略；這其中，先進國家面臨減碳承諾及提供科技與資金給發展中國家的雙重壓力；相對的，發展中國家則除了 Basic Group 另有盤算外，則以求生存的調適迫切需求與因應氣候變遷的能力建置為主要訴求，且被要求作出相對的減碳努力。但在最終的談判結果來看，京都議定書展延決議的軟弱無力，長期合作協議的充滿不確定因素，乃至德班平台的流於形式，均代表了杜哈氣候路徑(Doha Climate Gateway)所帶給我們將不再是取決於政治多邊決議的未來，而是維繫在脆弱的多邊基礎上，必須訴諸集團間合作，且大量依賴雙邊與區域合作來充實其內容的發展趨勢。

這可證諸於美國自會前即強調的工業國家另行合作規劃，主張藉由 APEC 的努力來推動減緩，歐盟與中國之發展排放交易合作及與澳洲簽屬的碳交易市場聯結協議，以及日本所推雙邊抵換機制被納入長期合作協議之新市場機制(New Market Mechanism)的選項等。很顯然的，德班平台所帶動的 Bottom Up 發展趨勢隱然成型，而在這種趨勢下，減緩的訴求將淪逐漸淪為道德圖騰而難以說服公約締約方因此而必須犧牲國家利益，相對的高成本的調適將回歸傳統的南北政治對話，難脫經援議題之論述；所不同於 WTO 幾淪為雙邊或區域機制之交流平台者，僅在於京都議定書保留了對於減碳承諾之 MRV 要求及查核權，這使得公約有維持多邊架構的執行機制；其次則是綠色氣候基金(GCF)的設立，讓公約能在南北對抗的架構下，維持一個能平衡南北甚至帶有人權、性別平權、跨世代正義之理想性的基金；這兩個設計，保有了氣候變遷公約及京都議定書的多邊屬性，但相對的也開啟了新的國際政治經濟的新興角力舞台。

在這個舞台，工業國家將致力於將轉型低碳社會與綠能經濟的成本，轉換為發展國家綠色產業與提升國家永續競爭力的必要投入，並藉由綠色技術援外或新型態市場機制的參與，創造國家財富與影響力。相對的，發展中國家將藉有引進綠色資金及技術，解決生存問題，並嘗試跳躍式的投入綠色經濟體制及綠能產業的發展。在這些資金與技術的供需之間，將有大量的民間機構與專業被鼓勵投入，這也正是長期發展合作協議所揭示的重要課題。試想韓國在 COP17 強調的五年五兆韓圓讓韓國成為世界前五大綠能產業大國的國家策略願景，以及今年正式爭取到綠色氣候基金總部設置於韓國松永島的成果，已可隱約看到碳金融、技術交易與國際性專業服務產業在韓國發展的輪廓，也可看到中國以自有市場為基礎，國家政策為主導，創設自有市場機制，引領外國資金及技術流入中國的規劃，更可看到美國藉由頁岩氣的開發，以低價能源輔以政策工具，策動製造業返國美國的績效；加上日本以雙邊來輸出技術與資金來帶動綠能貿易，並發展自用減緩

市場機制，以及歐盟續行強化其市場機制來促進其產業結構轉型，並帶動其過往殖民地(國家)之減緩與調適需求，以創造其各自綠色產業地盤的趨勢。

首先，當公約自 2013 年起每年以近百億美元而逐年增加至 2020 年起每年千億美元綠色基金到位後，台灣的科技或服務業能分享的到嗎？其次，當聯合國環境署(UNEP)負責帶頭的綠色科技中心正式運作後，台灣的綠色科技是否將被邊緣化？最後，當中國的政策將以每年提升約 20% 的速度來擴大其綠能或環境永續產業時，台商的回流是否代表我國產業結構轉型的更加困難？

面對杜哈門徑開啟的新局，必須超越節能減碳的狹隘思維，這是我國重新檢視如何以提升能源效率及減緩排碳效益為基礎來看待台灣未來的開始，欠缺能源自主性的台灣，應思考如何以能源及能源科技的條件為限制，來擘劃產業的發展願景，而不是以既有產業的優先列後，來思考能源政策該如何配合；否則工業耗用能源比例高達 53% 的台灣，如何與其它工業國家的 20% 多，以及韓國 30% 進行長期的競爭？試問在當前的發展趨勢下，我國大量投資的綠能科技及優質人力如何能找到出口？又我國的能源服務產業如何發展出規模而能參與國際競爭，以及長此以往，我國產業結構無法調整所導致喪失競爭力，甚至會落後於後進國家在公約機制所挹注資金與技術下所進行跳躍式綠能產業發展。

面對德班平台開啟的未來，我國必須思考，如何讓自己的人才、技術融入國際成為全球的永續資源，並以此來發展台灣的綠能產業，創造台灣的價值了。為維繫我國產業國際綠色競爭力，促進國家低碳永續發展，我國已主動揭示自願適當減緩行動的目標與期程；然而，隨著韓國與中國大陸分別以綠色成長(green growth)與南南合作(south-south cooperation)作為主要訴求，推動參與氣候公約國際合作倡議與工作項目；未來如何更為聚焦定位我國發展方向，例如：促進低碳發展、低碳經濟亦或與南韓所提的綠色成長，界定何者為我國強項或產業優勢，據以奠定我國推動氣候國際合作的務實基礎，並可在綠色氣候基金議題上思考如何配搭我綠色產業輸出，以具體實務的行動展現我國對於國際社會的貢獻，將可強化我實質參與 UNFCCC 推案的說服力。

(九) 歐盟暫緩課徵「航空碳稅」一年後續發展有待繼續觀察

歐盟規劃自 2013 年起開始進入碳排放交易第 3 期計畫。為逐步落實污染者付費原則，預期屆時以拍賣方式核配排放量之比率將由第 2 期計畫(2008~2012 年)的 3%，大幅增加至 50% 以上。歐盟並決定自 2012 年起將進出歐洲的飛機納入歐盟碳排放交易機制(EU ETS)，要求飛經歐盟領域的航空公司，必須提交碳排放數據，若超過碳排放限額就必須購買，惟遭美國、中國、印度、俄羅斯等國強力反對，認為課徵碳稅違法國際法，並揚言採取報復行動，使得歐盟於 2012 年 11 月 13 日宣布暫緩「往返非歐洲航班」課徵「航空碳稅」一年，但歐洲航空公司必須續繳碳稅。國際民航組織(ICAO)與國際航空協會(IATA)將於 2012 年秋天開會討論尋求具體解決方案，若無替代方案，則歐盟可能重啟課徵航空碳稅的機會仍然很高。世界銀行預估，2008~2012 年間國際碳排放交易市場約有 3 億

噸清潔發展機制碳排放權證（CERs）的供給量，而京都議定書締約國的碳排放需求量僅 1.3 億噸，國際碳排放交易市場整體呈現供過於求現象。

由三個智庫組成的氣候行動追蹤組織（Climate Action Tracker）依據本次會議成果與各國提出的減碳目標來計算，全球仍朝著升溫攝氏 3.3 度的方向前進，高於科學家建議不宜超過的 2 度，意味著極端氣候、海水酸化、水文與生態系的失序仍在後頭虎視眈眈。

三、運輸部門相關議題內容

本次會議主要配合行政院團參與第2週(12月1至7日)之會議議程。雖然規模大且行程安排也較完整，但是較多運輸相關周邊會議均落於第1週，因此能蒐集到的運輸相關資訊較為有限。茲就蒐集之資料與參與運輸部門相關周邊會議內容簡述如下：

(一)綠色經濟中之綠運輸的投資

無論陸海空運輸部門節能減碳之辦法不外乎避免或減少旅次、轉移到能源效率較高的運具、改善相關技術的方向(Avoid-Shift-Improve)。依據聯合國環境處所出版「邁向綠色經濟 (Towards a green economy)」其中有關運輸的專章，摘列一些重要資訊，供國內交通相關機關之參考。表2就是這些策略、措施、相關產業更詳細的分類、潛力及實例。在運具移轉方面，將智慧型運輸系統列為其中項目之一，對於減量效果屬於中級程度。

表2 運輸部門節能減碳之相關產業、潛力及實例

Avoid – Shift – Improve	Sustainable business	Emissions reduction potential	Examples
Avoid	Telecommunication technology and services	Medium – Provides alternatives to physical travel	Teleconferencing and teleworking by major companies in Europe, US etc.
	Parking providers	High – by providing formal parking space and replacing informal parking	Private parking operators in Tokyo
Avoid and Shift	Shared vehicle systems	High –by encouraging less private car usage	Car sharing integrated with rail and public transport in Switzerland Bicycle sharing such as: JCDecaux/Cyclocity, Paris, Clear Channel/ SmartBike, Barcelona
	Public transport operations (including fare collection, depot/fleet management, station management, security)	High – by increasing the quality of service and making transit systems more attractive	Bus Rapid Transit systems in Bogotá, Pereira, Curitiba, Ahmedabad, Guayaquil, Mexico, Leon, Guadalajara, Guatemala Bus systems in Santiago, Sao Paulo (and most Brazilian cities) Metro rail systems in Singapore etc.
Shift	Taxis and paratransit operations	Medium – by providing door-to-door alternative to private cars (depends on fuel type and operational efficiency)	Auto-rickshaws in India, Pakistan
	Non-motorised transport (NMT) services	High – particularly when coupled with land use patterns that support shorter journeys achievable by NMT.	Bicycle rickshaws in India, New York City, San Francisco Bike stations in Germany Bike rentals in Amsterdam Walking tours in Boston
	Intelligent Transportation Systems	Medium – optimising transportation system performance to minimising vehicle delays and making public transport attractive	Technology providers in Santiago, Guayaquil
Improve	Commercial enterprises in public spaces, advertising and street furniture	Medium – improves the user experience of transit/non-motorised transport oriented cities	Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Guayaquil
	Low carbon vehicles	High – by allowing better energy efficiency	Small, lightweight vehicles, ultra low emission engines, hybrid vehicles, plug-in hybrids linked with sustainable generation of electricity
	Alternative fuels	High – by allowing lower CO ₂ per unit of energy	Second-generation biofuels, conforming to international sustainability criteria
	Vehicle Maintenance	Medium – proper vehicle maintenance can reduce emissions and GHG	Annual vehicle checks in e.g. Indonesia

表 3 列出各種綠運輸投資的成本效益，相關機關可依財務及施政追求的效益，選擇適當的綠運輸投資。綠運輸經濟之推動必須從規劃、管制、交通即時資訊的提供、以及經濟方面的配合如表 4 所示，才能獲得落實的成效。尤其應有財政方面有關方案的支持如表 5，甚至民間共同參與。此外，尚須配合相關技術之演進如表 6 所示，減少化石燃料使用，引用再生及清淨的技術。

表 3 綠運輸投資的成本效益

	INVESTMENTS		BENEFITS				
	Direct investment	Long term costs/ investment	Air quality	GHG emissions	Congestion	Transport accessibility	Road safety
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	++	+	++	++	++++	++++	++
Light Rail	+++	++	++	++	++++	+++	++
Rail	++++	++	+	++	+++	++	+
Cleaner & more efficient vehicles	+	+	++++	+++	+/-	+/-	+/-
NMT infrastructure	++	+	++	+	+++	+++	++
City planning/ design	+++	+++	+++	++	++++	++++	++

表 4 支持綠運輸策略的重要工具

Type	Avoid	Shift	Improve
Planning	High density mixed land-use development. Parking standards.	Integrated public transport planning. Land use planning.	Planning of smart grids. Planning of decarbonised electricity sources.
Regulatory	Traffic restrictions and travel bans (e.g. in city centres).	Parking restrictions. Road space allocations. Restrictions on the type of vehicles.	Vehicle standards (on e.g. emissions). Speed limits. Regulation of production processes.
Information	Increase awareness of the real costs of travel by various modes. Mobility management and marketing.	Increase awareness of alternatives. Mobility management and marketing. Co-operative schemes.	Ecodriving Public awareness campaigns. Labelling of the environmental performance of vehicles.
Economic	National subsidies for low carbon transport city design and planning.	Public-private partnerships for public transport systems (esp. BRT and lightrail). Removal of fuel subsidies/ taxing of fuels. Allocating fixed percentage of road infrastructure for NMT.	Fiscal incentives for cleaner and more efficient vehicles. "Cash for clunkers" programs (buy-out of old/ polluting vehicles). Fiscal incentives for cleaner fuels.

表 5 綠運輸的財政選擇方案

Funding stream		Avoid	Shift	Improve
Transport oriented funding streams				
Public Sector Funding	Fuel tax	+++	++	+++
	Vehicle taxes	++	++	++
	Parking charges	++	++	
	Road pricing	+++	+++	+
	Fare revenue*		+	
	Public transport subsidies		+	+
	Business taxes (e.g. Versement Transport in France)		+	
	Land related taxes and charges	+++	++	
	Grants, loans, tax transfers	++	++	++
Advertising		+		
Private sector investments	+	+	+++	
"Green" funding streams				
Environmental taxation and subsidies	+	++	++	
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	P	P	P	
Joint Implementation (JI)	P	P	P	
International Emissions Trading (IET)	P	P	+ / P	
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	P	+	+	
Multilateral/ bilateral funds	PPP	+ / PPP	+ / PP	
Green Climate Fund, Fast Start Financing	PP	PP	PP	
+++ : High contribution; ++ : Medium contribution; + : Low contribution; P : Low future potential, PP : Medium future potential, PPP : Large future potential * Fare revenue in many cases also accrues to the private sector, if the transport operator is private. ** Funding NAMAs could potentially be linked to the Avoid-Shift-Improve paradigm.				

表 6 各種綠運輸技術在未來 10 年或 20 年的重要程度

		Level of importance/significance ^a		
Green Transport Goals	Technologies	2010	2020	2030
■ Improvement in energy efficiency ■ Reduction in air pollution and greenhouse gases ■ Increased use of renewable resources ■ Reduced use of non-renewable resources	■ Improved internal combustion engines (ICEs)	+++	++	+
	■ Vehicle technology improvements (e.g. material substitution, aerodynamics)	++	+++	+++
	■ Retrofitting technologies	+++	+++	+
	■ Hybrid and Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles	+++	+++	++
	■ Battery electric vehicles	++	+++	++
	■ Solar electric vehicles	+	+	+
	■ Fuel cell vehicles	+	+	+++
	■ Flex-fuel vehicles	++	+++	+++
	■ Alternative fuel technologies – Biofuels, CNG, LNG, LPG ¹ and hydrogen	+	+++	+++
	■ Non motorised transport vehicles	+++	+++	+++
	■ Public transport systems	+++	+++	+++
	■ Intelligent transport systems	++	+++	+++
	■ Use of Information technologies for traffic management (smart infrastructure)	++	+++	+++
	■ e/tele-technologies for travel demand reduction	++	+++	+++
■ Integrated ticketing	+++	+++	+++	
■ Eco-driving and speed control	++	+++	+++	
■ Waste minimisation	■ Material substitution, use of composite materials	++	+++	+++
■ Reduction in land pollution	■ Recycling technologies	++	+++	+++
■ Reduced noise pollution	■ Electric vehicles, hybrids	++	+++	+++
	■ Silencers, etc.	+	++	++
■ Safety	■ Vehicle safety technologies such as tyre-pressure monitoring, Adaptive cruise control/collision mitigation, Emergency brake assist/collision mitigation, etc.	++	+++	+++
+++ : Central, ++: Highly Relevant, + : Relevant 1 Compressed natural gas (CNG); Liquefied natural gas (LNG); Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)				

(二)運輸研究協會世界聯盟(WCTRS)對於 COP18 的建議

運輸研究協會世界聯盟(World Conference on Transport Research Society, 簡稱 WCTRS)向 COP18 提出的建議，題目為「將運輸放入氣候政策的議程 (Putting Transport into Climate policy agenda)」。WCTRS 會員超過 3,000 個，成員來自 60 個以上的國家。此一組織的目的是提供全球運輸研究人員、經理、決策者及教育人員，由多運具、科際整合與跨部門的觀點，作為交通運輸領域意見及想法交流的論壇。該聯盟已成為運輸專業國際重要論壇，其世界大會更是領導運輸專業相互學習及討論的重鎮。

WCTRS 計有 13 個 Special Interest Groups，運輸與環境小組於 2001 在韓國首爾成立，其目的經由國際間合作尋求有效機制，以降低運輸對於環境之負面影響。主題包括：

- (1)針對不同國家與都市比較溫室氣體及空氣汙染排放的差異。
- (2)診斷都市運輸及其導致全球與當地環境惡化的原因，並研提解決對策，並研發評估績效系統。
- (3)提供科學工具 以評估永續運輸基金及彙集財政資源方法之國際間的機

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WCTRS 呼籲無論已開發或開發中國家均必須強化減緩措施如圖 4，才能避免不作為而導致危險的情境，並提出減緩措施 CUTE 矩陣(Comparative study on Urban Transport and the Environment Matrix，簡稱 the CUTE Matrix)，如圖 5 所示。每個面向均有四大層面，包含科技(technological)、法規(regulatory)、教育(informational)與經濟(economic)。WCTRS 亦呼籲開發中國家及早將運輸整合至相關政策措施以獲得更好的效果，如土地使用規劃與新運輸技術結合上述之避免、移轉與改善策略。

WCTRS 建議應有更積極作為：

- 納入國際間、區域間運具替代性包括河海船運、鐵路等
- 配合都市多核心發展減少旅次
- 提昇運具能源使用效率
- 改善國際間的財務架構

- (1) 清潔發展基金 (Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)

2012 年共有 5,176 個清潔發展機制(CDM)計畫，其中僅有 18 個是與運輸相關聯，主要障礙在於每個計畫需要精確的預測 CO₂ 的減量，WCTRS 建議補償基金可允許一給定的變動百分比範圍著手。

- (2) 綠色政府開發援助 Green ODA

政府開發援助(Official Development Assistance, ODA)，是由已開發國家政府共同提供的援助資金，旨在促進開發中國家經濟開發與減碳。但現有 ODA 的運輸相關的計畫案大多僅注重道路與設施改善層面(增加 CO₂ 排放)，WCTRS 建議相關計畫需將 CO₂ 實質減量納入考量，轉型成為 Green ODA。

- 加強由下而上(Bottom-up)推動方式

- (1) 加強運輸計畫 NAMAs
- (2) 發展運輸計畫的 MRV(Measure/Report/Verification)
- (3) 共同效益的評估
- (4) 自主財源機制

● To avoid the BAU pathway, which may lead to a catastrophe, "Sharp Reduction" should be implemented in developed countries, and "Leap-Frog" should process in developing countries.

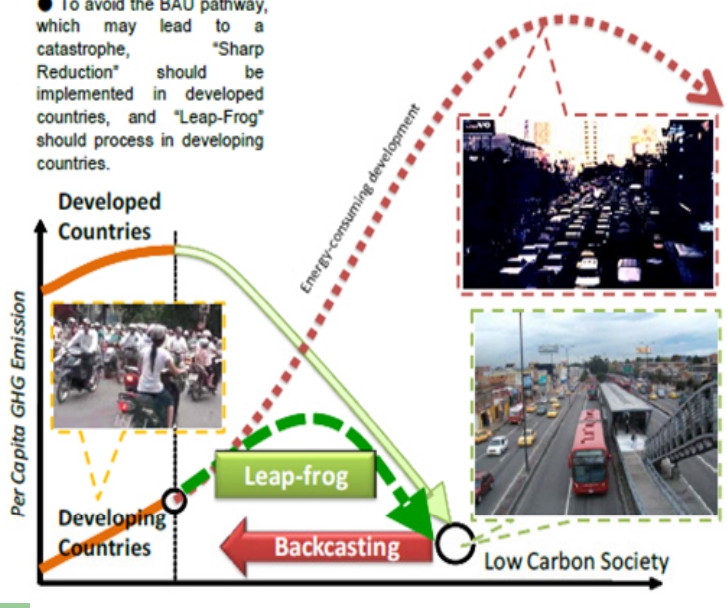


圖 4 WCTRS 呼籲無論已開發或開發中國家均必須強化減緩措施

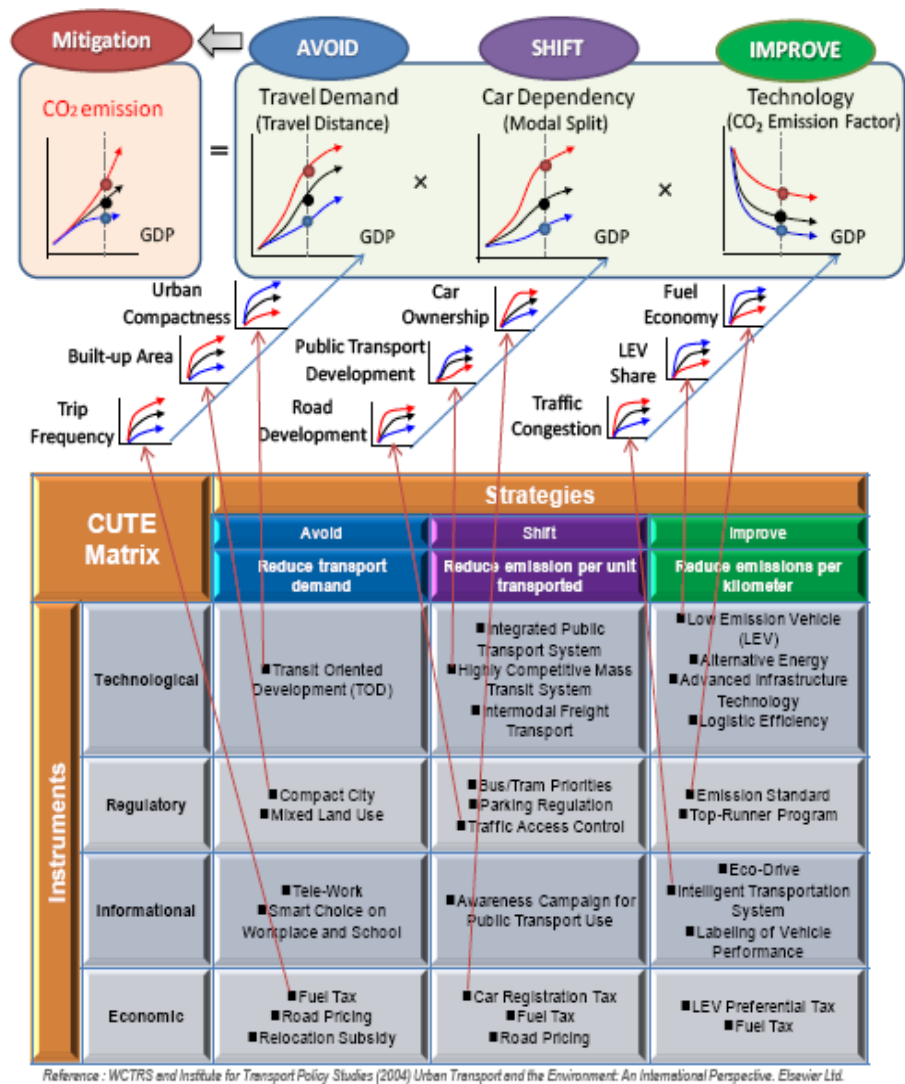


圖 5 減緩措施 CUTE 矩陣

(三)周邊會議內容摘要-Dec 01，2012

Topic：Bridging the Gap between Transport and Climate Change in Africa

內容摘要：

- (1)非洲顯著的經濟發展使其有機會發展低碳運輸系統。穩定的經濟吸引更多的投資，應藉此建構永續運輸系統，以減少溫室氣體排放。
- (2) Rio + 20宣布世界最大的多邊銀行已經承諾，在10年內提供開發中國家1500億美元發展永續運輸。
- (3)非洲已研提及說明發展永續運輸的行動計畫。

(四)周邊會議內容摘要-Dec 03，2012

Topic：NAMAs: assessing impacts, technology and country differences, identifying priority actions

內容摘要：

- (1) 說明運輸部門有關 NAMAs:的研究與經驗。
- (2) 回顧運輸部門 NAMAs:衝擊評估的工具。
- (3) 比較分析運輸部門 NAMAs:主流行動計畫。
- (4) 探討財務最佳處理方式。
- (5) 經由技術及國家差異程度兩個向度，比較分析推動 NAMAs 的潛力。

(五)周邊會議內容摘要-Dec 05，2012

Topic：Lighthouse Activities-Sustainable Transport

內容摘要：

- (1) UNFCCC 針對 2012 年因應氣候變遷 lighthouse activities 活動得獎之項目進行進一步介紹，共有 9 項。
- (2) 本場次為介紹屬於永續運輸的 3 個項目，包含廣州 BRT(Guangzhou Bus Rapid Transit System)、印度 Ahmedabad 之 BRT 系統 Janmarg、以及斯里蘭卡之電動三輪車(Electric Vehicle，Sri Lanka)。
- (3) 廣州 BRT(如圖 6)於 2008 年 12 月動工，2010 年 2 月完工，耗資 13 億人民幣，全長 22.9 公里共有 51 條路線與 881 輛公車營運；目前每日平均約有 85 萬人次搭乘。此系統為中國大陸第一條之 BRT，也擁有世界最長車站(單側可停靠 12 輛公車)；車輛均使用 12 公尺之巴士，上午尖峰時段約每 10 秒有一輛公車開往市區。規劃上納入都市公車與地鐵系統，並包含腳踏車停車位與提供 5,000 輛公共腳踏車(bike-sharing)於 109 個腳踏車分享點。約有 2/3 的腳踏車使用者是由其他運具轉移而來。整體而言，預期每年將節省 84,000 噸 CO₂ 排放。



圖 6 廣州 BRT 系統

(4) 印度 Ahmedabad 之 BRT(如圖 7)命名為「Janmarg」意思為「the people's way」。此系統於 2009 年 10 月開始營運，路線長度已從 12 公里成長至現今的 45 公里；乘客數也由 18,000 成長至約 130,000。系統設計上納入環境與可及性之考量，並考量車輛與月台高度、整合腳踏車與行人設施。此系統目前已成為此城市的主幹，藉以延伸經濟、促進城市發展、服務城市之所有居民。



圖 7 印度 Janmarg BRT 系統

- (5) 斯里蘭卡電動三輪車(如圖 8)主要為一示範推廣計畫，計畫由 LEVA(Lanka Electric Vehicle Association)主導並由 United Nations Development Programme's Small Grants Programme 協助；目的在引入電動與油電混合車於斯里蘭卡之首都可倫坡 Colombo。計畫由推廣開始，緊接著為政府部門之支持，包引入電動三輪車與電動公車，並訓練失業之年輕人操作與維修電動與油電混合車，成功的喚起民眾對於運用電動車來減少污染等環保的意識。



圖 8 斯里蘭卡電動三輪車

綜合評析與心得建議：

- (1) BRT 採用現有公車技術，在道路上設置專用道，並配合智慧型運輸系統，採用軌道運輸的營運管理模式，具有高效率、高彈性、低成本、短工期等優點。
- (2) 兩項國際經驗可歸納出 BRT 成功因素包含：整合各項系統(捷運、鐵路、快速公車、公車、自行車、行人等)、提供無縫運輸、運量具有一定規模、土地使用與平衡經濟發展納入設計考量、與 TOD(Transit Oriented Development)。
- (3) BRT 系統已於國內嘉義進行示範計畫，且台中也已針對 BRT 進行規劃設計，預計將於民國 102 年年底進行試營運。
- (4) 考量土地取得、經費來源與交通衝擊，低成本、短工期的 BRT 系統似乎為較可行的方式，但是整體規劃與旅次分配上仍須進一步考量；此外需將相關運輸設施服務(自行車、停車場等)作有效整合方能提昇整體運輸效率。

(六)周邊會議內容摘要-Dec 03，2012

Topic：(U.S. Center) Greenhouse Gas Reporting in the United States：Collecting Quality GHG Data One Facility at a Time

- (1) 由 US EPA 展示兩套於 EPA GHG Reporting Program 下之電子回報工具：動態 GHG 資料視覺呈現系統與互動性 GHG 填報系統。
- (2) 系統採 Web 介面並整合 Google Map (<http://ghgdata.epa.gov/ghgp/main.do>)，如圖 9 及圖 10 所示。
- (3) 資料均以 GIS 方式呈現，包含約 80%美國 GHG 之資料，蒐集 41 種對象：3

種直接排放源、6 種供給者(燃料及工業 GHG)、及封存 CO2(地底)之設施-CCS 或 EOR (enhanced oil recovery)。

- (4) 排放超過 25,000 公噸 CO₂e 的設施才需申報(包含 54.9%之設施);若採用超過 10,000 公噸 CO₂e 的標準則包含 55.5%。
- (5) GHG 填報系統需要帳號密碼;查詢系統則秉持資料開放原則(open data)提供與大眾。
- (6) GHG 顯示系統提供三種方式展現:地圖點閱模式、州別查詢模式、與客製化搜尋模式,如圖 11 所示,使用者可以依據不同偏好使用。
- (7) GHG 顯示系統提供相關圖表分析(表格、圓餅圖、直方圖),並可使用各種篩選準則進行資料篩選;更可將詳細資料下載。
- (8) 結合相關網路社群之分享功能(Facebook、Twitter、Myspace、Blogger 等),可將所查詢之資料進行共享與傳播。

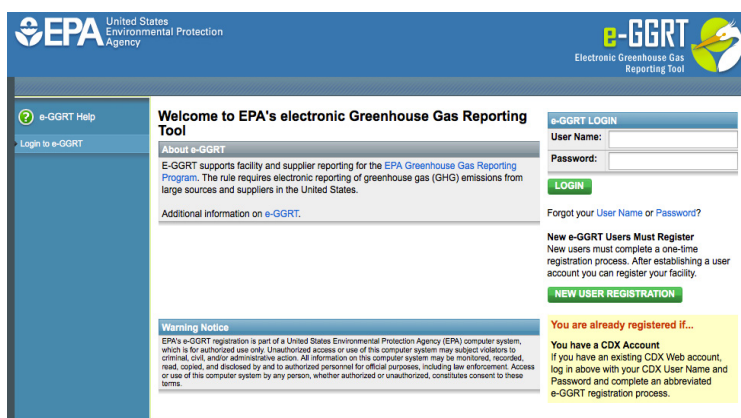



圖 9 美國 EPA GHG 登錄網站頁面

Explore Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from Large Facilities

View US Facility Map



Start with all reporting facilities in the US.

View Facilities in Your State

Choose State:

See all the reporting facilities in a chosen state.

Create a Custom Search

Find a Facility or Location

Find specific data on a facility or search by location.

Important Information about this Data Set

- This data set does not reflect total U.S. GHG emissions.
- The data was reported to EPA by facilities as of 08/15/2012. EPA continues to quality assure data and plans to release updated data periodically.
- [Learn more](#) about what is included in this data set and view related EPA GHG data sources.
- Visit our [help section](#) to learn about the features.

圖 10 美國動態 GHG 資料視覺展示系統網站頁面

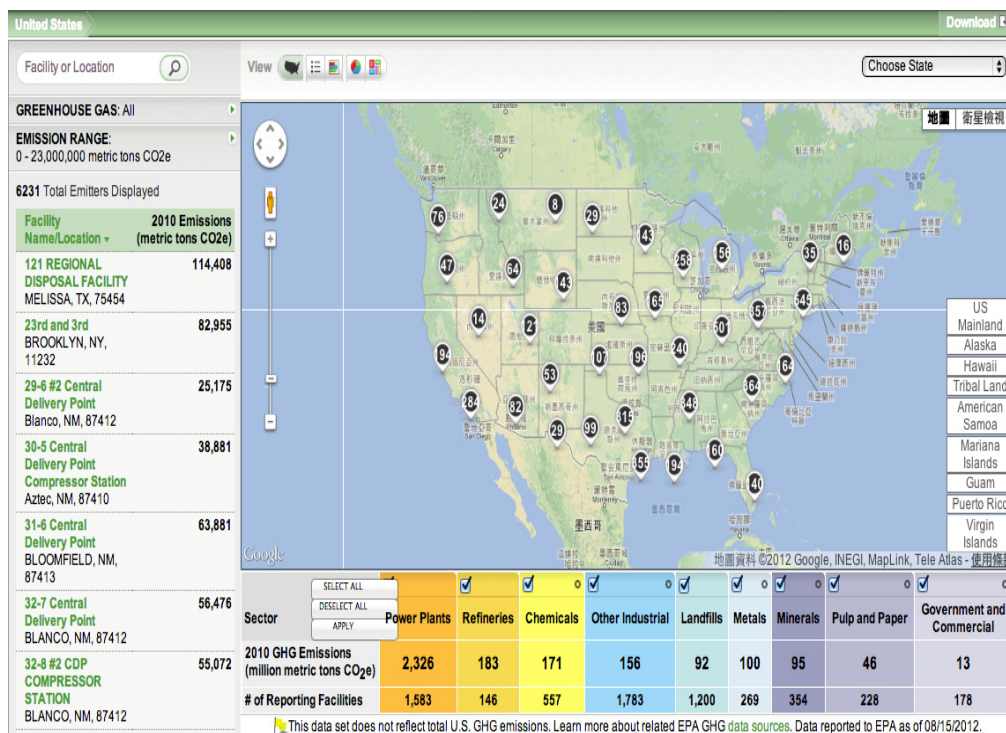


圖 11 GHG 資料視覺展示系統地圖顯示頁面

綜合評析與心得建議：

- (1) 此系統與運輸部門場站排放申報或環保署之排放申報高度相關。
- (2) 採用 Web-GIS 作為資料顯示與輸入介面已成為世界趨勢，國內現在也朝向此開發相關系統，但相關功能性與使用者介面之設計仍有待加強。
- (3) EPA 系統支援相關社群軟體與手機 App 值得國內借鏡，除方便民眾查詢之外，也具有教育之意義。
- (4) 開放資料(open data)與產生一整合性之資訊平台(GHG 排放、氣象、交通資訊、人口分布等)將為成為未來調適與減緩策略之重要項目。

(七) 周邊會議內容摘要-28 Nov 2012

Topic : **Mobility: Combine Our Possibilities for a Low Carbon Future**

(1)主辦單位：國際鐵路協會及國際公共運輸協會 (UIC - International Union of Railways and UITP - International Association of Public Transport)

(2)重點內容：

本會議主要係探討運輸部門之低碳發展。在未來的低碳社會，交通運輸部門扮演著關鍵的角色。2025年60%世界的人口將生活在都會區，對於移動的需求將增加50%，其所增加需求當中，80%將倚賴機動車輛。根據IEA 2011報告，由於開發中國家的經濟崛起，交通運輸部門是目前及未來GHG排放成長最為快速的部門，平均每年GHG排放量成長2.6%，其中道路運輸為主要排放源(約占71%)，其排放占全球GHG排放量12%。

交通運輸的低碳發展策略應與 NAMA 進行連結，方能確認及追蹤其減量成效，其原因乃為交通運輸的低碳發展不只交通建設本身，尚結合環境（如空氣污染）、國土規劃（如土地使用）、政府機關的合作，以及必須因地制宜發展低碳運輸。展望未來，都會區的交通運輸將會是一個複合型的運具運輸模式，其中包括：1.整合自行車路網系統，以期達成自行車成為路網最後一哩的主要運具；2.行人徒步區的設置，減少運具需求，並兼顧景觀與生活品質提升。例如，布宜諾斯艾利斯成功透過步行區的設立與串聯，有效降低城市運輸部門 97% GHG 排放量。3.共乘制度，目前已有比利時與德國共乘制度市場化之成功範例；4.IT 技術運用在大眾運輸系統，如電子票券的運用；5.大眾運輸系統的轉運節點的規劃設置。

(8) 紅十字會發表之政策摘要：-Minimun Standards for local climate-smart Disaster Risk Reduction-enabling integration of local capacities into climate adaptation strategies

該政策摘要說明地方在降低災變風險方面(Disaster Risk Reduction, 簡稱 DDR)，如何採用最低的標準，以確保所採取 DDR 的行動能夠達到務實的「有智慧的氣候(climate smart)」的應變，而非一味追尋最理想化的解決方式。最低的標準可作為國家氣候政策及地點 DDR 能力之間的橋樑，所採取的標準是切合實際而可以達成的，使得氣候變遷調適更有智慧，並將地方的行動有效納入國家調適策略。

(9) 國際能源署(IEA)及其網頁有關運輸之主要內容：

國際能源署總部設於法國巴黎的國際政府組織，由經濟合作與發展組織為應對能源危機於1974年設立。起初國際能源署致力於預防石油供給的異動，同時亦提供國際石油市場及其他能源領域的統計情報。國際能源總署對 28 個成員國起到了政策顧問的作用，也為一些非成員國，例如中國，印度和俄羅斯等國進行工作。該組織目前的委託責任拓展並集中在良好的"3E"能源政策，即能源安全，經濟發展以及環境保護。後者致力於減輕氣候變化。國際能源署在提升可替代能源（包括可再生能源），理性能源政策以及國際間能源技術合作等起到了作用。

- (1) 運輸運具試算表模式([The Mobility Model partnership](#))
- (2) 全球燃油經濟性之推動(The Global Fuel Economy Initiative)
- (3) 電動車之推動([The Electric Vehicle Initiative](#))
- (4) 建立與永續低碳運輸聯盟 (the Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon)Transport, 簡稱 SLoCaT)之夥伴關係
- (5) 出版鐵路資料年報包括能源與 CO2 排放([The annual databook on rail](#))

(10) 周邊會議內容摘要- 28 Nov 2012

Topic : Climate change and disaster risk management

(1) 主辦單位：跨政府間氣候變遷小組 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ; IPCC)

(2) 重點內容：

IPCC主席Rajendra Pachauri針對2012年3月份所公布的IPCC's Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX) 進行簡要說明。該報告邀集了62個國家、222位專家學者共同完成，主要是有關極端災害、調適等議題。IPCC主席提出因應極端氣候之防災調適的對策，包括：降低曝露量、降低脆弱度、增加回復力、風險分散與轉移及系統調整（如法律、財務系統、生態系統等）。

該報告評估了不同災害的衝擊因子 (risk factor) 以及災害管理與調適對策，例如熱浪（法國）、颶風（美國Katrina）、淹水（肯亞）、海水位上升（最低度開發國家）、乾旱/糧食安全（西非），可作為相關災害類別進行調適策略擬定的參考。

(11) 非附件國家運輸 NAMAs 概況

自 2009 年開始邀請非附件一國家提出 NAMAs 後，截至 2012 年已有 52 個國家提交，提交率約為佔 1/3(共有 152 個非附件一國家)；其中約有 30%之國家有提出運輸部門的 NAMAs。根據統計，在所有 NAMAs 中運輸部門佔比由先前的 13%提昇至 29%；而提出運輸部門 NAMAs 區域分布則顯示拉丁美洲佔 45%、中東及非洲佔 37%、亞洲佔 18%(Van Tilburg et al, 2012)。非附件一國家仍努力提出措施並考量低碳發展策略(Low Carbon Development Strategies, LCDS)。表 7 列出進來一些非附件一國家包括中國、墨西哥、韓國、新加坡、南非等國規劃及採取國家運輸 NAMAs 行動。

表 7 一些非附件一國家運輸 NAMAs 作為

Non-Annex I Party	Action
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement of inefficient vehicles and engines• The expansion of mass transport.
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reform pricing mechanisms related to oil, natural gas and electricity• Subsidies and incentives for clean energy vehicles
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accelerated penetration of mass public transit systems• Expansion of technology additional to BRTs (such as electric or hybrid vehicles)• Replacement of old vehicles• Route optimisation in medium-sized cities
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green transport infrastructure
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of public transport• Adoption of less carbon intensive fuels.
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advanced transport options and sustainable transport development.

(12) 都市運輸對於氣候變遷的調適 (Adapting Urban Transport to Climate Change)

極端氣候未來發生的機率與日俱增，運輸系統必須有適當的調適作為，使其具有防護功能，維持機動性、生產力及經濟發展，才能降低風險及造成的損失，確保民眾安全及財產。

運輸部門調適架構與程序如圖 12 所示。經由認定氣候衝擊、定義目標與指標、評估氣候脆弱度、確認調適的替選辦法、排列替選辦法的優先順序、執行調適措施以及監測目標達成程度，然後重新另一個循環程序。

在運輸減量與調適整合方面，減量與調適有互為影響的關係，因此兩者之整合而產生綜效如表 7 也是未來發展的重要趨勢。

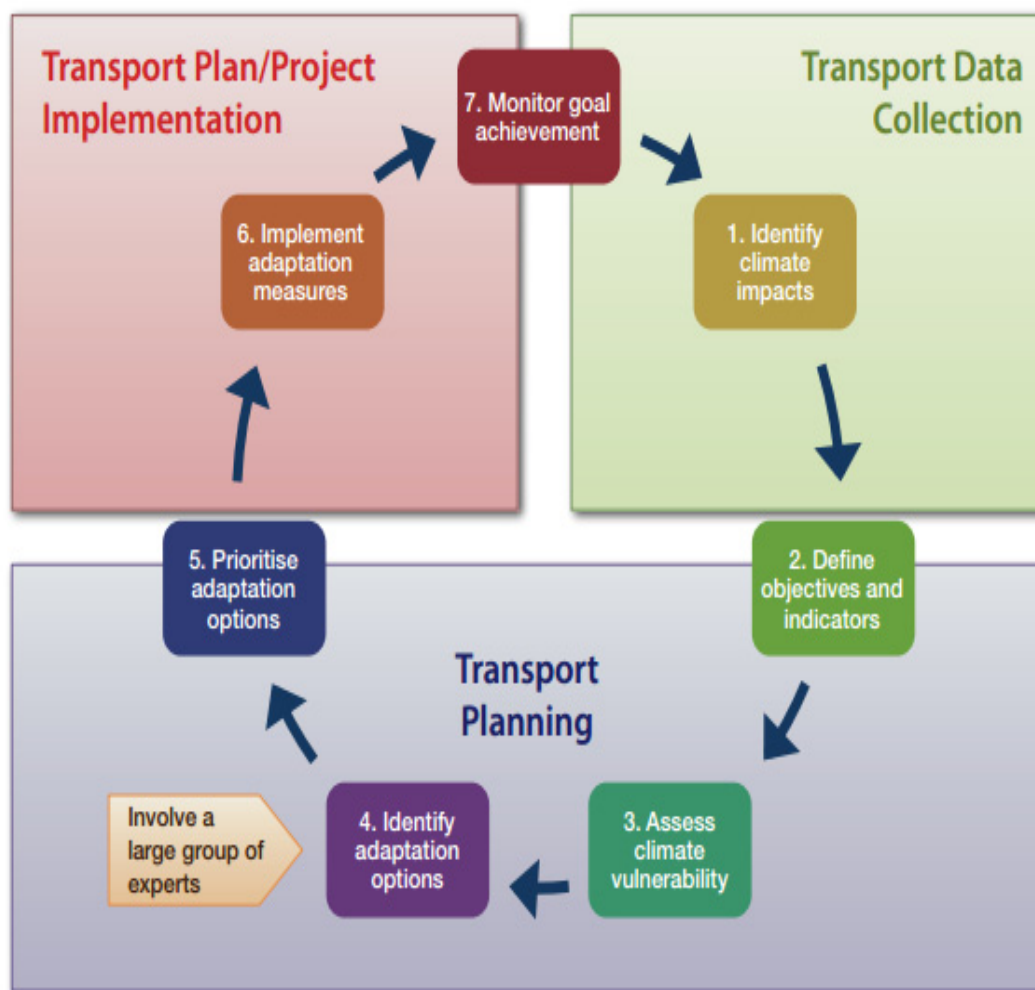


圖 12 發展調適策略的程序架構

表 7 調適與減緩之整合綜效

Strategic approach	Main opportunity for synergies	Mitigation	Adaptation
Avoid/Reduce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sound land-use planning for compact and transit oriented cities with sufficient green spaces ■ Combined with climate-proofed design standards for infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Short distances reduce land conversion, travel demand and related emissions ■ Reliable and high-quality public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure maintains low-carbon modes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parks and green roads provide cooling ■ Short distances reduce the total infrastructure requiring adaptation ■ Short distances favour walking & cycling ■ Resilient infrastructure
Shift/Maintain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High quality public transport (in combination with transport demand management measures) ■ Combined with climate-proofed design standards for vehicles and contingency planning ■ High quality pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure ■ Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures that provide the disincentives to private motorised vehicle use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High-quality public transport attracts more customers and reduces car trips ■ Less road space is needed ■ Less CO₂ emissions per passenger kilometre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High-quality public transport (e.g. include air-conditioning) is necessary to maintain mobility of those without access to a car ■ Reliable public transport is vital for disaster management/evacuation
Improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Procurement of efficient and resilient vehicles ■ Vehicle standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Energy efficient vehicles reduce the carbon emissions per kilometre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resilient vehicles are necessary to maintain mode share (reliable and comfortable public transit) ■ As far as possible, air conditioning should not be based on HFC but CO₂ (lower warming potential)

四、大會周邊活動及當地交通觀察

(一)卡達社經及自然環境背景

卡達國民每人年均所得高達 8 萬多美元，人均排名所得為世界第二名，是具有伊斯蘭國家傳統的君主立憲體制國家，看似夢幻般而陌生的神秘國度。面積有 1.14 萬平方公里，不到臺灣的三分之一，人口約 170 多萬人，本地人僅約 30 多萬人，外勞卻高達 140 萬人，男女比例極度不均，男人占 75.7%，而婦女只有 24.3%。到處所見幾乎都是外勞，包括印度人、菲律賓人、尼泊爾人、巴基斯坦人斯里蘭卡人等，社會地位或生活水準和本地人無法相比。卡達位於阿拉伯半島，屬熱帶沙漠性氣候，年降水量僅為 125 毫米。夏天潮溼炎熱，高溫可達攝氏 40-50 度，冬天涼爽乾燥，氣溫 7-24 度，日夜溫差大，是旅遊旺季。

卡達位於沙烏地阿拉伯半島的波斯灣，西邊與沙烏地阿拉伯接壤，南鄰阿拉伯聯合大公國。卡達地勢平坦，大部分地區為覆蓋沙土的荒漠，靠近西海岸地勢略高，由 ZIKRIT 向南存在大範圍裸露石灰岩，卡達的陸上石油也主要儲藏在這個區域。卡達石油及天然氣蘊藏量豐富，油價比水還便宜，一公升汽油價錢僅約為國內四分之一約新臺幣 8 元(0.17 美元)。卡達國民每年人均碳排放是 36.9 公噸，高居世界第一，遠高於全世界平均 4.44 公噸。更值得一提的是，卡達已經在這項數據高居世界第一將近 20 年了。能源使用居高不下的原因，來自於冷氣、天然氣加工(natural gas processing)、海水淨化(desalination)和發電(electricity production)等用途。從 1995 到 2011 年間，卡達的發電量成長 6 倍；同時卡達人也是世界上最大水使用者，平均每天每人使用 400 公升左右。

由於卡達屬於回教國家，穆斯林佔全國 80% 的人口，到處可見清真寺圖 13 為多哈清真寺，多哈著名的天際線如圖 14，濱海大道如圖 15，圖 16 市中心區高樓林立的景觀，多哈周圍被沙漠包圍，卻與現代高樓對比，頗有如夢似幻的感受。

卡達民風保守，但屬於回教國家中較為開放的國家。男女穿著均不宜暴露。由於回教戒律甚嚴，回教徒每天祈禱五次，不偷、不盜、不喝酒，治安良好。卡達法律允許女性駕車，而且女性駕車在卡達已經較為普遍；卡達法律允許女性在公眾場合隨意穿著，然而事實上，卡達當地大部分女性通常仍舊穿著傳統的黑色阿拉伯長袍；卡達法律允許飲用酒精飲料，但不能在公共場合飲用，且實際上任意提供酒精飲料的酒吧通常只在價格較高昂的酒店。由於購買酒類須出示購酒證明，觀光客僅可在光飯店購買，因此個人臆測應該沒有令人頭痛的「酒駕問題」才是。



圖 13 多哈清真寺



圖 14 多哈著名的天際線



圖 15 多哈濱海大道



圖 16 多哈市中心區高樓林立的景觀

(二)對於多哈當地交通的觀察

卡達人均所得雖名列前茅，但交通規劃、設計、管制及管理等方面似有待加強。道路類似圓環設計太多如圖17及圖18，缺乏較完整號誌化路口，交通量大時易產生交通壅塞。交通以私人運輸為主，缺乏大眾運輸，對於行人亦缺乏相關友善設施。

另可能因為多哈當地油太便宜，車輛沒有嚴格執行怠速熄火的措施。在多哈當地政府似乎沒有善待自行車、行人等弱勢用路人，路口設計對於人行設計並不友善

如圖19所示。行人穿越幹道有些危險性，還好分中央隔島甚寬可供行人暫停及行走，如圖20所示。下榻旅館附近路邊停車有些紊亂如圖21所示，似乎沒有嚴格執法。由於回教國家戒律之一是禁酒，因此應該杜絕酒駕的惱人問題。



圖 17 多哈市區圓環



圖 18 多哈道路



圖 19 多哈市區路口



圖 20 道路中央分隔島甚寬可供行人暫停及行走



圖21 旅館附近路邊停車顯得紊亂

COP18/CMP8 所舉辦的地點—卡達國家會議中心(QNCC)是目前世界上最大型的**太陽能發電活動中心**。於 2011 年落成的 QNCC，裝有 3,500 平方公尺的太陽能板，一年能夠產生 1225 度(MWh)的電力，相當於是 COP18 在此召開期間 12 天、128 個會議空間的用電量。該建築的節能效率較一般建築多 32%。展場內配置大量雙層玻璃用以自然採光，電燈泡換成省電 LED 燈具。

卡達沒有大眾運輸系統，主要的交通方式就是開車。似乎缺乏積極推動綠運輸（公共運輸、自行車、步行、電動車、替代能源車輛、BBMW 等）。但是卡達政府為本次會議規劃 32 條交通路線以及預備超過四百多輛公車，提供與會人士 24 小時免費搭乘、往返大會主會場—卡達國家會議中心(Qatar National Convention Center)及多哈展覽中心(Doha Exhibition Center)，尖峰時段約 20-30 分鐘一班，離峰時段一小時一班。代表團多數團員居住的世紀飯店，往返世紀旅館與會場免費可搭建 2 路公車，站牌如圖 22 所示。另於 12 月 6 日晚上參加文化村(Katara Cultural Village)晚宴，文化村內有如高爾夫球場的電動車免費接送客人至餐廳。傳聞由於卡達人多金，持有高級車輛比例亦高，旅館附近或許不是高級住宅區，因此超級跑車似乎沒有預期的多，有一天下午只在旅館前面見過一部保時捷 911 GT2。

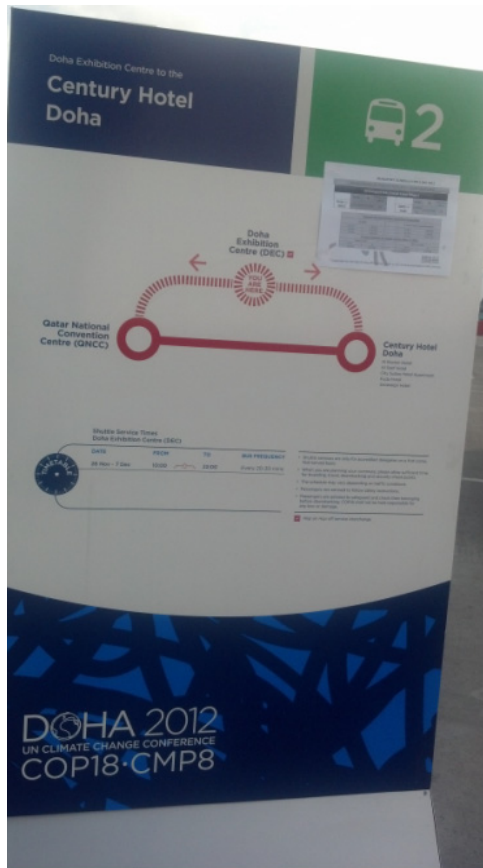


圖 22 往返世紀旅館與會場免費 2 路公車站牌

(三)會場與周邊活動



圖 23 COP18 QNCC 會場放置藝術家 Louise Bourgeois 的巨型蜘蛛雕像

會場大廳放置一隻巨型蜘蛛雕像一名為母親(Maman)，其象徵意義：母親如蜘蛛愛護我們，織網捕捉蚊子，因此我們避免被叮咬而散播疾病，蜘蛛是有益的而且保護著我們，就像母親。個人解讀：我們應該效法蜘蛛的精神如母親一樣，

愛護我們的家園—地球。Louise Bourgeois 的代表作Maman巨形蜘蛛雕塑就是一個例子。Maman,法語「母親」的意思,背後有深層的創作意義,與Louise Bourgeois的心路歷程有密切關係。Maman分別以不同姿態坐落於全球十二個地方,從公共藝術角度而言,Maman很好地闡釋了蜘蛛八腳的獨特外觀和多變的活動形態,再配以Louise Bourgeois 的藝術塑造,為直線幾何構成的四周注入活潑線條,為城市環境增添活力。Maman雖然不是某地獨有,但以其特別選材,形態設計及龐大體積已足夠為其所在地提供正面的功能價值,並成為集體認知的地標。蜘蛛等題材在中國等地可能都被喻為不祥之物,然而,如能拋開我國傳統保守想法,對公共藝術進行大膽選材和創作,往往能出塑造更人性化和有趣的城市環境。Maman是首次在中東地區單獨的展示。COP18 QNCC會場中庭走廊設計很別緻如圖24所示,地面為淺水池,屋頂有透明採光,並布置樹葉。另會場內走廊放置紙製的環保座椅如圖25所示,係出自我國內設計師邱啟審之作品

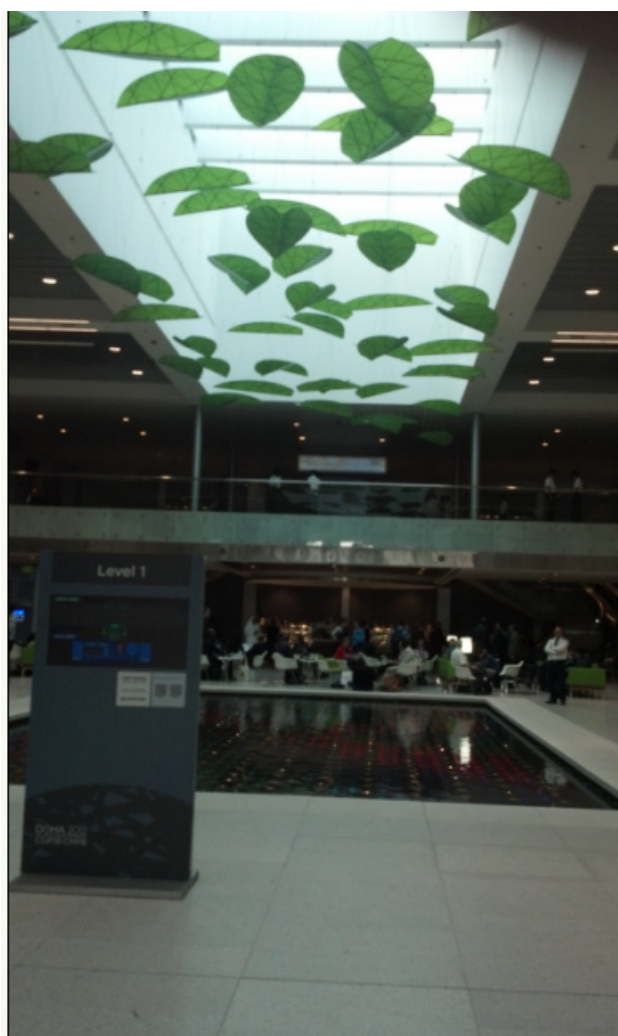


圖 24 COP18 QNCC 會場中庭走廊

會議展覽攤位

公約秘書處已公布年底卡達多哈會議展覽攤位分配，共135個攤位（調適38、減緩38、其他綜合59個）。工研院(ITRI)順利申請兩週，另環評會(EQPF)申請第二週之展覽。

遊行活動

卡達雖然是一個相對民風保守、政治參與有限的國家，但今年卡達方面規劃及核准遊行路線。名為「杜哈綠洲」(Doha Oasis)的在地「非政府組織」負責策劃申請，於12月1日(六)卡達時間早上7-8點集合，8點正式開始遊行。遊行路線全長1.3公里並且全程封街，沿著海岸街(Al Corniche Street)，由集合點喜來登公園(Sheraton Park)圓環出發、到郵政大樓(Main Post Office)圓環再行返回。遊行早上10點結束。兩周會議間的周六辦理遊行，已經成為每年聯合國氣候變遷公約締約國會議的慣例，2012年卻顯得十分特別，這是中東國家卡達人民第一次為了環保議題而上街遊行，可能也是第一次公民遊行如圖26。來自全球的NGO團體，呼籲各國政府一定要用具體行動減碳，當地的青年一定要站出來，見證歷史的一刻。不僅卡達當地團體，也有許多鄰近阿拉伯國家人士前來參加，但人數遠比往年氣候大遊行少得多，僅約2百人上下，走不到兩公里便折返了，似乎未脫官方指導的成分。



圖 25 COP18 會場走廊布置紙製的環保座椅



圖 26 12 月 1 日卡達多哈第一次為了 CO18 環保議題而上街遊行

(四)多哈展覽中心(Doha Exhibition Center, 簡稱 DEC)

卡達永續性展覽(Qatar Sustainability Expo)會會場，其夜景如圖 27。

展場中有台灣生態藝術家黃瑞芳在展覽場展示動物代表團「吐瓦魯(Tuvalu Turtle)代表團」作品如圖 28 所示，暗示著海龜、北極熊、企鵝等稀有動物在溫室氣體排放下，未來可能均無倖存者，寓意深遠，發人深省。探討工業革命以來，人類以文明發展為名，大肆消耗石化能源與建構的消費文明價值觀，反為人類帶來前所未有的氣候劇變及自然反撲浩劫。思考科技文明不斷發展將帶向如何的未來？



圖 27 DEC 展覽場夜景



圖 28 環保藝術家黃瑞芳在 DEC 展出的作品—動物代表團

Qatar Sustainability Expo-Dec 06, 2012

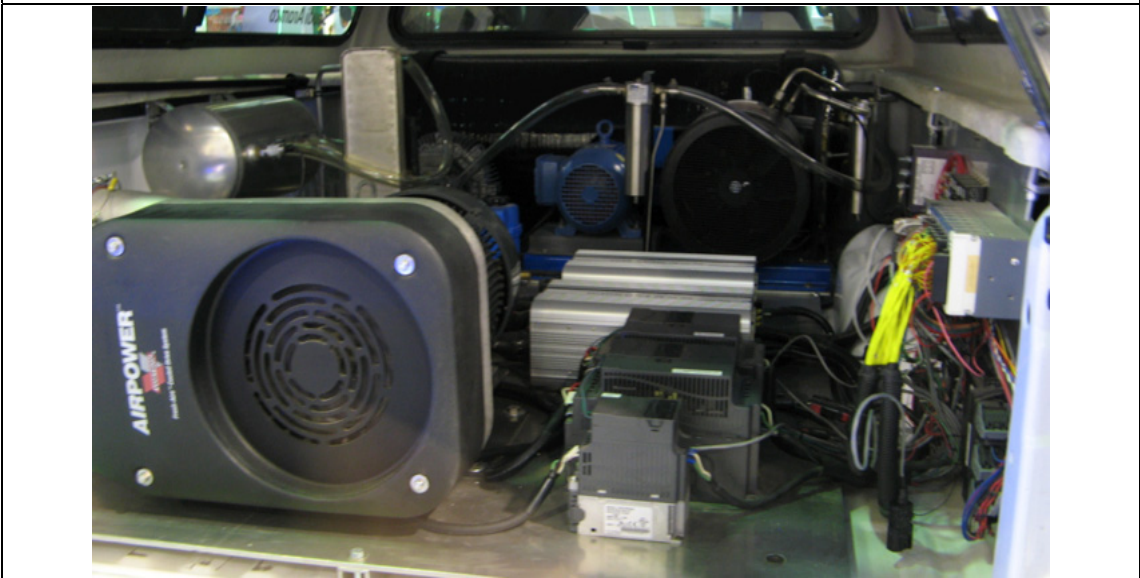
Topic : Mobile Carbon Capture-Saudi Aramco Carbon Capture System (SCCS)

內容摘要：

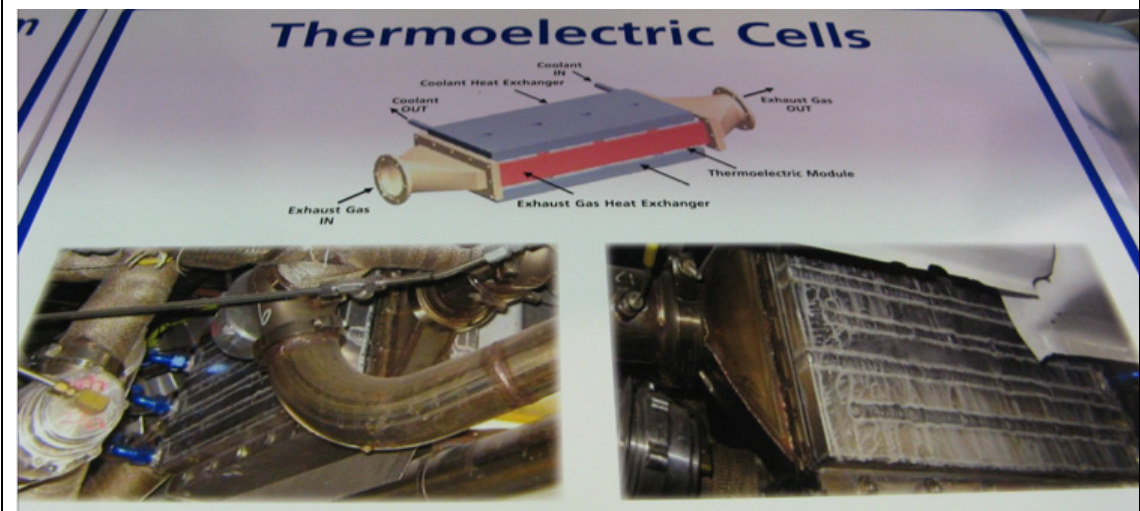
- (1) Saudi Aramco 公司研發了一款能捕捉車輛本身所排放 CO₂ 的車輛，本計劃始於 2003 年，歷經數年的研發，在 2012 年的 COP18 展示雛形。
- (2) 系統主要包含三大部分如圖 29：(a)可從車輛廢氣吸附 CO₂ 的材料、(b)儲存與壓縮 CO₂ 之容器與設備、(c)使用車輛廢熱來產生運作所需能源的設備(不需額外能源輸入)。
- (3) 此雛形系統可捕捉 10%車輛產生的 CO₂，未來目標則希望能捕捉 60%。
- (4) 車輛捕捉 CO₂ 後之處理方式示意圖如圖 30 所示，捕捉之 CO₂ 可於加油時拋棄於加油站所裝置之蒐集設備，並可運用於提高石油生產 enhanced oil recovery (EOR)、提供工業使用、或直接進行封存(sequestration)。
- (5) 安裝碳捕捉系統 SCCS 系統的車輛如圖 31，根據詢問展場解說人員，此 SCCS 系統目前之價格約 1,500-2,000 美金。



(a)



(b)



(c)

圖 29 車輛碳補捉系統 SCCS 系統三大部分

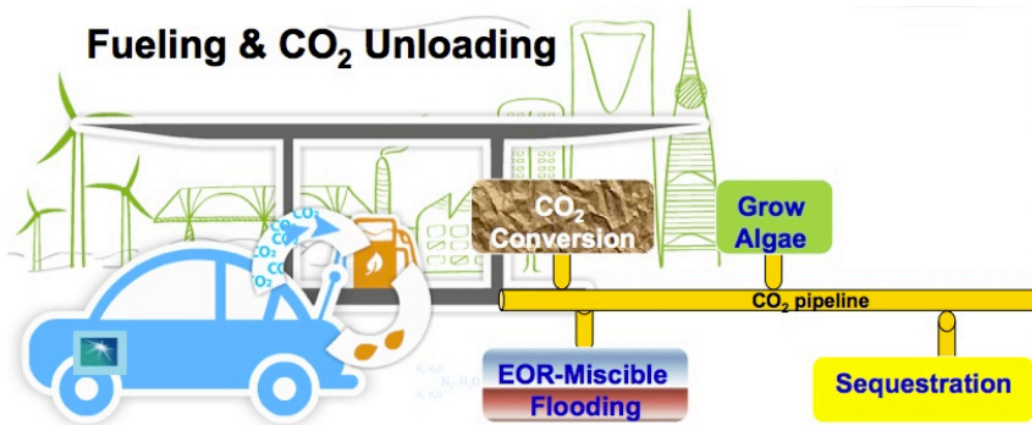


圖 30 車輛捕捉 CO₂ 後之處理方式示意圖



圖 31 安裝碳捕捉系統 SCCS 系統的車輛

綜合評析與心得建議：

- (1) 此系統提供了一創新之想法-嘗試捕捉車輛自身排放之 CO₂。
- (2) 雖然目前 CO₂ 捕捉率只有 10%，但此雛形仍提供一種在車輛能源效率不變的條件下，仍能減少碳排放之方式。
- (3) 目前此系統所佔之車輛空間仍非常大(圖之車輛後段部)，未來欲進行商業運用需將設備縮小與輕量化。
- (4) 以 1,500-2,000 美金之價格，未來捕捉之效率提昇後，建議可先針對高價位或高排氣量之車輛進行設置 (佔車價之比例較小)。
- (5) 後續對所捕捉之 CO₂ 應用與設備建置如輸送管線、儲存設備等，會是另一個後續觀察重點(成本並未估算在現有車輛設備內)。

(五)我國應有的省思

根據國際環保組織德國看守協會(Germanwatch)的報告，我國在氣候績效指標(CPI)的排名在 61 國家在 2012 年的排名第 48，2013 年退步落到排名第 52，屬於最差的等級。我國在「減量目標績效比較」(第 59 名)、「再生能源在初級能源供應的占比」(第 54 名)、「人均 CO2 排放量」(第 53 名)等評比甚差，以致整體排名不佳。未來我國除了適時推動「溫室氣體減量法」與「能源稅法」完成立法，以及加強推動已施行的「能源管理法」及「再生能源發展條例」外，必須效法歐洲如德國等積極發展再生能源、降低碳排放等，才能夠扭轉劣勢。

五、 會議觀察心得與建議

聯合國氣候變遷大會第 18 屆締約國大會(COP18)終於在 2012 年 12 月 8 日晚間獲得成果，稱為多哈氣候途徑 (Doha Climate Gateway)，確認延長京都議定書第二承諾期至 2020 年，並將開發中國家冀望的每年 100 億美元綠色氣候基金寫入成果文件中。但隨著紐西蘭也退出京都議定書第二承諾期，受約束減碳的全球排碳比例僅剩下 15%；而歐盟未如期待在大會中提高減碳目標，無法激勵各國強化行動。會議主辦國卡達宣稱大會成功產生成果，但實際上只是差強人意的結果。

(一)會議觀察心得

- 1.多哈氣候路徑(Doha Climate Gateway)完成京都議定書修正案決議將京都議定書效期由 2012 年延長 8 年(至 2020 年)。「德班加強行動平台」自 2012 年開始展開談判，朝向 2015 年擬出一份全球各國都需遵循的氣候協議，並在 2020 年後實施，沒有國家再能規避減量責任。綠色氣候基金獲得長期資金承諾，已開發國家將在 2020 年之前每年挹注 1000 億美元，同時用於發展中國家的氣候調適與減碳。
- 2.由於全球對於減量共識意見分歧，尚缺乏共識，而調適攸關生存及生命財產安全與損失。因此未來氣候風險無可避免，運輸部門的重要基礎設施須提早因應及準備，避免未來遭受重大的損失。
- 3.氣候變遷在海空運輸方面的問題日益受到重視，國內相關單位須面對及掌握發展趨勢，並儘早研擬對策。歐洲聯盟 (EU) 2012 年 11 月 13 天屈服於對其課徵航空碳稅的批評，宣布暫停 1 年對往返非歐洲國家航班徵收碳稅。歐盟於 2012 年 11 月 13 日宣布暫緩「往返非歐洲航班」課徵「航空碳稅」一年，但歐洲航空公司必須續繳碳稅。國際民航組織(ICAO)與國際航空協會(IATA)將於 2013 年秋天開會討論尋求具體解決方案，若無替代方案，則歐盟可能重啟課徵航空碳稅的機會仍然很高。
- 4.在陸路運輸方面，運輸部門減量策略包括避免(Avoid)、移轉(Shift)、改進(Improve)三大部分，COP18 大會期間 WCTRS 所提出的建議如 CUTE 矩陣等，值得我國參考及採用，以作為我國後續推動的參考與依據。
- 5.公車捷運系統 BRT 成功因素包含：整合各項系統(捷運、鐵路、快速公車、公車、自行車、行人等)、提供無縫運輸、運量具有一定規模、土地使用與平衡經濟發展納入設計考量、與 TOD(Transit Oriented Development)。

- 6.減量與調適之整合及發揮綜效是未來發展的重要趨勢，運輸部門亦應順應潮流，研提妥適策略及措施。
7. Saudi Aramco 公司研發所研發碳補捉系統具創新性，惟所佔之車輛空間仍非常大，未來須進行商業運用需將設備縮小與輕量化，後續可繼續追蹤其發展狀況。

(二)建議

- 1.交通運輸資訊平台及財務機制是很重要機制，建議相關機關及單位應積極而務實推動。有關交通運輸節能減碳政策與策略的推動，如以「碳排放、碳足跡」等作說明民眾不易有深刻感受，建議若以民眾關心「省油、省錢」的議題，則受重視及產生共鳴，因而容易付諸實現。
- 2.綠色科技及綠色經濟是全球未來發展的重點，建議交通運輸界無論政府部門或民間應逐步落實相關政策、策略與措施，不只是負起氣候變遷的責任，也是提昇經濟與產業競爭力的機會。國外如德國在再生能源包括太陽能發電、風力發電的政策及推動，西門子公司在風力發電的發展；國內台達電子公司就是在電動車快速充電等方面積極努力的實例。此外，在國內電動汽機車的推動應有完整的配套措施，包括充電站的設置、智慧電網、電動車的研發等，使得能夠落實到實際生活的交通應用。
- 3.COP18/CPM8 大會所提供的應用軟體(APP)是與會人員很好用的應用服務、旅館至會場全天免費公車服務、免費電子簽證(eVisa)、會場免費筆電及免費無線上網等服務，對於運輸節能減碳及氣候變遷等領域或舉辦國際會議之應用及宣傳可作為我國的借鏡。

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附錄 1 我國代表團成員名單

編號	單位	職稱	中文姓名
1	行政院 環境保護署	副署長	葉欣誠 Mr. Shin-Cheng Yeh
2		參事兼 執行秘書	簡慧貞 Ms. Hui-Chen Chien
3		高級環境技術師 兼組長	吳奕霖 Mr. Yi-Lin Wu
4		環境 技術師	邱美璇 Ms. Mei-Hsuan Chiu
5		環境 技術師	王俊勝 Mr. Chun-Sheng Wang
6	外交部 (條法司)	副司長	梁光中 Mr. Kuang-Chung Liang
7	外交部 (亞西司)	專門委員兼科長	鄧盛平 Mr. Sheng-Ping Teng
8	外交部 (條法司)	組長	簡台珍 Ms. Taichen Chien
9	外交部 (聯工小組)	組長	林映佐 Mr. Yin-Tso Lin
10	外交部 (沙國代表處)	代表	林進忠 Mr. Jinn-Jong Lin
11	外交部	薦任科員	王培山 Pei-Shan Wang
12	外交部 (條法司)	薦任科員	姜予歆 Ms. Yu-Hsin Chiang
13	外交部	科長	張麗賢 Lishan Chang
14		組長	馬超賢 Yunus Abuduhayye Ma
15	經濟部 能源局	科長	吳志偉 Mr. Chih-Wei Wu
16	國科會	博士後研究員	陳守達 Mr. Shou-Ta Chen
17	交通部 中央氣象局	副主任	呂國臣 Dr. Kuo-Chen Lu

編號	單位	職稱	中文姓名
18	交通部 中央氣象局	技正	張保亮 Dr. Pao-Liang Chang
19	亞太颱風與社會研究中 心	主任	程家平 Mr. Chia-Ping Cheng
20	交通部 運輸研究所	高級 規劃師	張芳旭 Mr. Fang-Shu Chang
21	行政院經濟建設委員會	處長	郭翡玉 Ms. Fei-Yu Kuo
22	經建會	專門委員	李政達 Mr. Jeng-Da Lee
23	國家災害防救科技中心	研究員	林李耀 Mr. Lee-Yaw Lin
24		副研究員	陳永明 Mr. Yung-Ming Chen
25		助研究員	張志新 Mr. Chih-Hsin Chang
26	農委會林務局臺東林區 管理處	副處長	劉瓊蓮 Ms. Chiung-Lien Liu
27	農委會 林業試驗所	副研究員兼主任	林俊成 Mr. Jiunn-Cheng Lin
28	國立台灣大學森林系	副教授	邱祈榮 Mr. Chyi-Rong Chiou
29	台灣綜合 研究院	副院長	黃宗煌 Mr. Chung-Huang Huang
30	清華大學科技法律研究 所	教授	范建得 Mr. Chien-Te Fan
31	台北大學自然資源與環 境管理研究所	副教授 兼所長	李堅明 Mr. Chien-Ming Lee
32	清華大學科技法律研究 所	研究助理	蔡維真 Ms. Wei-Chen Tsai
33	中華民國 氣象學會	處長	趙恭岳 Mr. Kung-Yueh Chao
34	台灣綜合 研究院	所長	蘇漢邦 Mr. Han-Pang Su

編號	單位	職稱	中文姓名
35	台灣綜合 研究院	副研究員	陳建緯 Mr. Chien-Wei Chen
36	天氣風險管理開發股份 有限公司	總經理	彭啟明 Dr. Chi Ming Peng
37	環科工程 顧問公司	組長	王聖傑 Mr. Sheng-Chieh Wang
38	台灣綠色 生產力基金會	工程師	李佩玲 Ms. Pei-Ling Lee
39	TSIA 聯華電子公司	處長	吳博文 Mr. Po-Wen Wu
40	台灣半導體 產業協會	資深顧問	呂慶慧 Mr. Ching Hui Lu
41	環興科技顧問公司	經理	陳啟明 Mr. Chi-Ming Chen
42		工程師	吳佩蓉 Ms. Pei-Jung Wu
43	中鋼公司	助理 副總經理	張西龍 Mr. Shi-Long Chang
44		專案 工程師	吳一民 Mr. I-Min Wu
45	永智顧問公司	總經理	石信智 Mr. Shin-Chih SHIH
46	工業技術 研究院	特聘專家	楊日昌 Mr. Robert, Jih- Chang Yang
47		組長	蔡振球 Mr. Chen- Chiu Tsai
48		經理	胡文正 Mr. Wen-Cheng Hu
49		研究員	盧裕倉 Mr. Yu-Tsang Lu
50		研究員	丁浣屏 Ms. Wang-Ping Ting
51		研究員	曹繼中 Mr. Chi-Chung Tsao
52		副研究員	李莉鈴 Ms. Li-Ling Li

附錄 2 運輸相關周邊會議議程

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 6	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Mr. Lorenzo Gavili lgavilli@icao.int +1 514 9548219601	Global Action on International Aviation and Shipping to address Climate Change ICAO will present its work on international aviation and climate change and will showcase innovative projects pivotal in pushing ahead the aviation sector towards its sustainable future. IMO will present its work to support developing countries to address GHG emissions from international shipping.	
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 9	International Maritime Emission Reduction Scheme (IMERS) Mr. Andre Stochniol andre@imers.org +44 7809 764894	Ensuring fair and effective carbon pricing of international transport The Rebate Mechanism (RM) will be debated. Under RM all ships pay for their emissions. A developing country is entitled to an apportioned rebate in relation to its share of global seaborne imports. Revenue raised from developed countries goes to climate change action. RM can also apply to aviation. Speakers: Representatives of developed and developing countries; TBC.	
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 6	Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) Mr. Ramon Cruz rcruz@itdp.org +1 646 2506671	Mainstreaming Sustainable Low Carbon Transport With Voluntary Commitments: From Rio+20 to NAMAs Voluntary commitments are driving innovations in low carbon transport with \$175B pledged for sustainable transport by the 8 largest MDBs at Rio+20. How will these commitments by MDBs, NGOs, and others link to NAMAs and national/city action? How will MRV build and mainstream progress? Speakers: * Tyrrell Duncan, Director, East Asia Transport Division and Practice Leader (Transport), Asian Development Bank * Jorge Kogan, Senior Transport Advisor to the Vice President of Infrastructure, Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF) * Bambang Susantono, Vice Minister of Transportation	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			Department, Republic of Indonesia * Mawethu Vilana, Deputy Director-General: Integrated Transport, Department of Transport, South Africa * Lew Fulton, International Energy Agency/University of California Davis * Michael Replogle, Managing Director for Policy & Founder, Institute for Transportation and Development Policy * Cornie Huizenga, Joint Convenor, Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 6	International Union of Railways (UIC) Mr. Alexander Veitch veitch@uic.org +33 1 44492035 <hr/> Centro de Transporte Sustentable de México Asociacion Civil (CTS México) Mr. Isaac Guzman Estrada iguzman@embarqmxico.org +52 55 30965742	COP - Mobility: Combine Our Possibilities for a Low Carbon Future Combined mobility: How the integration of sustainable modes (rail, metro, bus, non-motorized) enables a low-carbon mobility system. The event will give practical examples of combined mobility systems worldwide, and their climate mitigation potential. Speakers: UIC - International Union of Railways and UITP - International Association of Public Transport	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 4	WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. Christ Renate ipcc-sec@wmo.int +41 22 7308254	Climate change and disaster risk management Drawing on the IPCC's Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX), released in full in March 2012, this event examines the implications of climate-related disasters for society and sustainable development. Speakers: tbc	
Saturday, 01 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 7	Transport Research Foundation (TRF) Ms. Lucy Phillips lphillips@trl.co.uk +44 1344 770398 <hr/> International Association of Public Transport (UITP) Mr. Philip Turner philip.turner@uitp.org +32 2661 3190	Bridging the Gap between Transport and Climate Change in Africa This event will provide an update on current actions in Africa to develop sustainable transport systems and reduce emissions from the transport sector. Co organised by Bridging the Gap partners and UN-Habitat. Speakers from Africa will address opportunities for technology transfer, T-NAMAs and CDM. Speakers: TBD; UN HABITAT,	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			GIZ, TRL, representatives from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Benin and South Africa.	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	18:30—20:00 Side Event Room 8	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) Mr. Lachlan Cameron cameron@ecn.nl +31 224 564227 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zurich) Mr. Tobias Schmidt tobiasschmidt@ethz.ch +41 44 6320486	NAMAs: assessing impacts, technology and country differences, identifying priority actions Presents ongoing research experiences with NAMAs, including: a tool for impact assessments, approaches for identifying and mainstreaming actions and best practices for financing, as well as a framework that accounts for technology and country differences of potential NAMAs based on two dimensions. Speakers: Tobias Schmidt (ETH), Jörn Hünteler (ETH), GIZ, ECN	

*Provisionally admitted observer organization

附錄 3 降低災變風險相關周邊會議議程

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Monday, 26 Nov 2012	13:15—1 4:45 Side Event Room 8	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) Mr. Atiq Rahman atiq.rahman@bcas.net +88 2 8818124	On the ground realities of loss and damage in least developed countries The Government of Bangladesh and the Loss and Damage in Vulnerable Countries Initiative present the results of a research collaboration to collect evidence of loss and damage from climate change in vulnerable countries, a topic of emerging importance in the UNFCCC negotiations. Speakers: Representative of the Government of Bangladesh, tbc Dr. Koko Warner, United Nations University Dr. Atiq Rahman, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, tbc Representative from African Climate Policy Centre, tbc Representative from the Least Developed Countries (LDC) group, tbc Dr. Saleemul Huq, International Centre for Climate Change and Development	
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	20:15—2 1:45 Side Event Room 7	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU) Ms. Sonja Ohlsson copenhagen@dk.bkwsu.org +45 0 33310421 <hr/> International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) Mr. Oluwole David Oshota jan.lonn@abc.se +41 76 4553366	Protecting our atmosphere: State and individual responsibilities and the rights of Mother Earth Together with nature we are part of one complete living system that is deeply connected with, and changed by, our consciousness. Our expert panel will discuss methods to adopt state and individual responsibility, inner resilience and a shift in consciousness, as the foundation of climate change. Speakers: - Curtis FJ Doebbler, Professor of Law at Webster University Geneva, International-Lawyers.Org, and Nord-Sud XXI. - Jayanti Kirpalani, European Director of the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Main Representative to the United Nations, Geneva. - Joachim Golo Pilz, Director, Solar Research Institute, World Renewal Spiritual Trust (Germany/India). - Tamasin Ramsay, PhD, Anthropologist and Representative to the United	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			Nations (New York)	
Wednesday 28 Nov 2012	13:15—1 4:45 Side Event Room 4	WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. Christ Renate ipcc-sec@wmo.int +41 22 7308254	Climate change and disaster risk management Drawing on the IPCC's Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX), released in full in March 2012, this event examines the implications of climate-related disasters for society and sustainable development. Speakers: tbc	
Wednesday 28 Nov 2012	18:30—2 0:00 Side Event Room 6	China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) Ms. Fang Wang wangf@igsnr.ac.cn +86 10 64889829	Green economy and global climate change risks: Challenges and Opportunities Green economy has been promoted as the main pathway to sustainability. It is, however, that risks caused by global climate changes are overlooked in many developing countries due to lacking of sciences and technology capacity. In this side event, speakers will share their thoughts from China's experience. Speakers: Qian Ye, CAST; Jiansheng Qu, China Academy of Sciences; Yongsheng Zhang, State Council Center for Development Research; Jian Zhang, Pudong Academy of Development and Reform; Hongxia Duan, Xiameng University	
Wednesday 28 Nov 2012	20:15—2 1:45 Side Event Room 6	CARE International (CI) Ms. Janne Facius jfacius@care.dk +45 0 35200100 Ghana Mr. Kyekyeku Yaw Oppong-Boadi koppongboadi@yahoo.com +233 302 664697	Where the Rain Falls: Understanding Rain to Enable Change in Communities Affected by Climate Change CARE International and UN University's Institute for Environment and Human Security, with the Government of Ghana, will present a report based on field research on the links among Rainfall, Food Security and Human Mobility in Guatemala, Peru, Ghana, Tanzania, Bangladesh, India, Thailand and Vietnam. Speakers: Dr. Koko Warner, Head of the Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability and Adaptation Section at UNU-EHS Mr. Kevin Henry, Project Manager, Where the	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			Rain Falls - CARE International TBD, Government of Ghana	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	13:15—1 4:45 Side Event Room 4	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Mr. Daniel Schensul schensul@unfpa.org +1 401 4478279	Integrated Spatial Data for Adaptation Planning This side event will launch an initiative to establish a common spatial data framework for vulnerability analysis and adaptation planning, linking a wide range of relevant data using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The event will also showcase existing uses of spatial data for adaptation. Speakers: Potential Partners: UNICEF, UNHabitat, IBM, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	16:45—1 8:15 Side Event Room 7	Plan International (Plan) Ms. Alison Wright alison.wright@plan-international.org +44 1483 733248	Children in a Changing Climate This event will be hosted by Children in a Changing Climate Coalition. It will represent the experiences of the different organizations in child centred programmes on DRR/climate change, highlight best practices and lessons learnt and the important role of children in climate change action. Speakers: TBC	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	18:30—2 0:00 Side Event Room 5	Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) Ms. Koko Warner warner@ehs.unu.edu +49 228 8250226	Climate risk insurance: New regional approach addresses loss & damage, builds resilience New regional approaches in Caribbean & Africa w public & private sectors help low-income people facing climate risks like severe weather, food insecurity. Early warning, disaster risk reduction, contingency planning & insurance help build resilience. Speakers: Minister of Jamaica Peter Hoeppe, Munich Re Christoph Bals, Germanwatch Simon Young, Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Richard Wilcox, World Food Program Ulrich Hess, Microensure David Bresch, Swiss Re Moderating: Koko Warner	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	20:15—2 1:45 Side Event	China Science and Technology Exchange Center * (CSTEC) Ms. Lian Wang	Addressing Climate Change through South-South Sci-tech Cooperation The development and dissemination of environment friendly	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
	Room 7	wanglianctec@yahoo.cn +86 10 68598012	technologies suited to the national conditions of developing countries is important in enhancing their capability to address climate change Speakers: LI xin, XIN Bingqing, LIU Yun	
Friday, 30 Nov 2012	15:00—1 6:30 Side Event Room 7	COBASE, Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base (ECOSOC) Mr. Massimo Pieri cobaseu@gmail.com +39 6 3330078 Gherush92 Committee for Human Rights * (Gherush92) Ms. Valentina Jappelli gherush92@gmail.com +39 6 3338552	Agroecological Parks and bioeconomy To produce safe food and protect biodiversity and to combat climate change, desertification and poverty, we propose to launch a bioeconomic strategy based on the creation of agroecological parks, especially in arid areas, in view of the world's population increase and natural resources scarcity Speakers: Massimo Pieri, physicist, mathematician Valentina Sereni, architect Stefano Mannacio, economist Other	
Friday, 30 Nov 2012	18:30—2 0:00 Side Event Room 6	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Ms. Jeannette Lee jlee21@thegef.org +1 202 4737499	Adaptation Fund Financing Adaptation and Accreditation Speakers: Adaptation Fund Board, Implementing Entities, Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat	
Friday, 30 Nov 2012	18:30—2 0:00 Side Event Room 7	Pakistan Mr. Syed Mujtaba Hussain hussainmujtaba@hotmail.com +92 51 3215155379	Pakistan's increasing vulnerability and opportunities for Climate Compatible Development Projection of Pakistan's vulnerability to Climate Change i.e. the frequency and intensity of climate impacted extreme events have significantly increased during the last two decades. In order to cope with this challenge, Pakistan has initiated a number of steps towards climate compatible. Speakers: National and international experts on Climate Change and Sustainable Development	
Saturday, 01 Dec 2012	18:30—2 0:00 Side Event Room 7	Ibon Foundation Inc. (IBON) Ms. Maria Theresa Lauron tlauron@iboninternational.org +63 2 9277060 Republic of Korea Ms. Jungsook Yang jyang11@mofat.go.kr	Promoting the Busan Building Block on Climate Finance and Development Effectiveness 27 countries and institutions officially support the Busan Building Block on Climate Finance and Development Effectiveness. A report back and dialogue on the BBB to promote further	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
		+82 2 21007746	collaboration among development actors. Organizers: IBON, Government of Korea Supporters: Better Aid, UNDP, OECD Speakers: Jan Corfee-Morlot (OECD-DAC), Antonio Tujan Jr. (IBON); LEE, Seong Won(Korean MOSF); Vice-Min. Naderev Sano (Phil. Climate Change Commission) and others	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 6	WWF (WWF) Mr. Jaco Du Toit jdutoit@wwf.org.za +27 21 6576600 <hr/> HafenCity University Hamburg (HCU) Ms. Suzanne Schenk suzanne.schenk@hcu-hamburg.de +49 40 428274500	Climate change resilience and the role of regenerative cities in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) GCC countries have developed rapidly due to fossil fuel revenues leading to unsustainable resource consumption. Vulnerability to climate change threatens development in the region. Experts will discuss projected impacts of climate change and response strategies including 'regenerative' development. Speakers: Speakers are to be confirmed pending the outcome of our side event application. Nejib Saab (Secretary General, AFED); Dr Sultan Al Jaber (UAE special envoy on climate change); Dr Nasser Saidi (Chairman, Clean Energy Business Council), Tanzeed Alam (Policy Director, EWS-WWF)	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	16:45—18:15 Side Event Room 7	LAYA Ms. Nafisa D'Souza layarc@gmail.com +91 891 2548071 <hr/> Bread for the World (BfdW) Mr. Thomas Hirsch t.hirsch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de +49 172 6259207 <hr/> Welthungerhilfe Mr. Michael Kuehn michael.kuehn@welthungerhilfe.de +49 228 2288323	Peoples' Voices In Policy Choices: A Low Carbon vision for sustainable India The side event will aim to reflect on low carbon scenarios for India based on the concept of a threshold level of 'well being' for every citizen of India derived from a perspective of the right to development and equitable access to carbon equivalent space Speakers: Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza,Laya, India Mr.T.S. Panwar, WWF India , Mr.Kartikeya Sarabhai, CEE,India; Representatives of IRADe,India; Representative of Brot für die Welt" (Bread for the World,Germany and Representative from Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), Germany	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	16:45—18:15 Side Event Room 6	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Ms. Joy Muller joy.muller@ifrc.org +41 22 7304282	Ensuring sustainable funding for community resilience and DRR in a changing climate Broader resources are needed to strengthen risk reduction and resilience building at community level. The event, with donors and recipient countries, will discuss existing and planned funding mechanisms and how to improve channelling of funding to the local level and enable longer-term planning. Speakers: We are liaising with other organisations and development ministers from different Governments and with key donors to be part of the discussion in the side event.	
Wednesday 05 Dec 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 6	Liberia Mr. Ben Karmorh benkarmorh@yahoo.com +231 6 518928 <hr/> <u>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)</u> Ms. Mireille Katz katz@ramsar.org +41 22 9990170	Change we can believe in: Countries making a difference through gender-responsive cc frameworks Showcasing innovative gender-responsive climate change frameworks developed through multi-stakeholder processes in 12 countries and regions around the world. Speakers: 1. President/Ministry of Gender and Development/Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia; 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; 3. Ministry of Environment, Nepal; 4. Ministry of Environment, Jordan; 5. Director General, IUCN; 6. Ministry of Environment, Haiti; 7. Snr Representative of Women Federation for Central America (FEMICA); 8. Snr. World Bank Representative (t.b.c.)	Invitation Side Event [208 kb]
Wednesdays, 05 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 4	EarthSavers Movement Mr. Heherson Alvarez alvarezheherson@yahoo.com +63 2 5246662	DEFYING DISASTERS: TRI-CONTINENTAL SOUTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE (W/Tree of Action to Confront Climate Change) To further three diverse developing countries' common vision by sharing innovative solutions and replicable indigenous and science-based models for building resilience in Colombia, Kenya, and	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			<p>the Philippines to reduce climate change/disaster risks and address impacts of flooding, landslides, and drought</p> <p>Speakers: To be selected are high officials concerned with policy and implementation, scientists and eminent cultural, indigenous, business and academic leaders</p>	
Thursday, 06 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 7	Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) Sra. Mariana Nicolletti mariana.nicolletti@fgv.br +55 11 37993503	<p>Identifying gaps and challenges for Private Sector action in Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>Recognizing the urgency to enhance action on adaptation, this event will highlight the motivations for the Private Sector to build resilience against the adverse impacts of climate change. Opportunities and challenges of the Sector engagement on Adaptation will be the focus.</p> <p>Speakers: Opening and Chair - UNFCCC representative Specialist in climate change as business agenda - to be confirmed Representative of cases studies from the NWP PSI- to be confirmed</p>	
Thursday, 06 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 4	World Food Programme (WFP) Mr. Oscar Ekdahl oscar.ekdahl@wfp.org +1 23 456789	<p>UN-system: Managing disaster risks and extreme events under a changing climate</p> <p>Disasters and extreme events affect all aspects of human development. With climate change, disaster risk is set to increase and become a serious obstacle to development. This side event will host a dialogue on why reducing vulnerability and managing disaster risks is a priority for adaptation.</p>	

*Provisionally admitted observer organization

附錄 4 能源效率相關周邊會議議程

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 6	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Mr. Lorenzo Gavili lgavilli@icao.int +1 514 9548219601	Global Action on International Aviation and Shipping to address Climate Change ICAO will present its work on international aviation and climate change and will showcase innovative projects pivotal in pushing ahead the aviation sector towards its sustainable future. IMO will present its work to support developing countries to address GHG emissions from international shipping.	
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 2	Greenpeace International (GREENPEACE) Ms. Naomi Goodman naomi.goodman@greenpeace.org +31 6 24941044	End of the age of coal: why it will happen sooner than people think A fundamental shift away from coal is gathering pace in the US, while hard constraints have emerged that will limit the continual rise of coal consumption in China and India. The beginning of an energy transition is taking place. Greenpeace examines these factors in depth, and the choices faced by the US, China and India. Speakers: tbc	
Tuesday, 27 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 7	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU) Ms. Sonja Ohlsson copenhagen@dk.bkwsu.org +45 0 33310421 <hr/> International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) Mr. Oluwole David Oshota jan.lonn@abc.se +41 76 4553366	Protecting our atmosphere: State and individual responsibilities and the rights of Mother Earth Together with nature we are part of one complete living system that is deeply connected with, and changed by, our consciousness. Our expert panel will discuss methods to adopt state and individual responsibility, inner resilience and a shift in consciousness, as the foundation of climate change. Speakers: - Curtis FJ Doebbler, Professor of Law at Webster University Geneva, International-Lawyers.Org, and Nord-Sud XXI. - Jayanti Kirpalani, European Director of	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Main Representative to the United Nations, Geneva. - Joachim Golo Pilz, Director, Solar Research Institute, World Renewal Spiritual Trust (Germany/India). - Tamasin Ramsay, PhD, Anthropologist and Representative to the United Nations (New York)	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 4	WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. Christ Renate ipcc-sec@wmo.int +41 22 7308254	Climate change and disaster risk management Drawing on the IPCC's Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX), released in full in March 2012, this event examines the implications of climate-related disasters for society and sustainable development. Speakers: tbc	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 6	Environnement et Developpement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA-TM) Mr. Libasse BA libasseba@yahoo.fr +221 77 5710313	Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Climate Change Research and Training: Lessons-Learned Nine research and training organizations from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Pacific and the Caribbean collectively form a Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D) network. The Partners collaborate in developing and testing methodologies in support of climate change decision-making. Speakers: Representatives of C3D Partner Organizations and Beneficiaries	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	18:30—20:00 Side Event Room 5	International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) Ms. Meera Thankey meera.thankey@icmm.com +44 207 4675586	Energy management and emissions mitigation in the mining & metals industry This multi-stakeholder event will present practical options and real world experiences in identifying and managing energy use and associated emissions in the mining and metals sector. These rich insights will be applicable across multiple sectors and	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			<p>across different geographies.</p> <p>Speakers: This will include a multi-stakeholder panel with individuals from industry, NGOs and the private sectors. They will offer insights and case studies including those in the MENA region.</p>	
Wednesday, 28 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 5	<p>UNEP - Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Mr. Remco Fischer remco.fischer@unep.org +41 22 9178685</p>	<p>The Green Climate Fund – maximizing public and private sector capital to drive low carbon investment</p> <p>The Green Climate Fund has been designed to utilize both public and private sector capital to drive low carbon investment. The side event held jointly with UNEP Finance Initiative and CMIA will look at how this could actually work in practice to ensure low carbon investment is delivered at scale.</p> <p>Speakers: Senior executives from the banking industry, as well as financial and capital markets: HSBC Deutsche Bank Bank of America Merrill Lynch Allianz Standard Bank As wel Party negotiators as well as members of the Green Climate Fund board.</p>	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 8	<p>Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) Ms. Jennifer Rosenberg jennifer.rosenberg@foe.co.uk +44 207 5661679</p>	<p>The community/peoples energy revolution in Europe</p> <p>The energy revolution enabling Europe to deliver urgent emission cuts at the global level is here. Friends of the Earth will present examples of communities from the UK, Austria and Germany shifting away from dirty fossil fuels, towards 100% renewables, analyzing the successes & blocks to progress</p> <p>Speakers: Johannes Wahlmüller (Climate and Energy Policy Advisor, Global 2000, Austria) Asad Rehman (Head of Climate and Energy, Friends of the Earth EWNI, UK) Ann Katherin Schneider (International Climate Policy Specialist, BUND, Germany)</p>	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	18:30—20:00 Side Event Room 7	Bahrain Ms. zahwa Alkuwari zahwak@pmew.gov.bh +97 3 39672930 Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED) Mr. Emad Adly info@raednetwork.org +20 2 25161519	Demand side Strategies and Buildings Energy Efficiency - Opportunities in the GCC regio. This side event will discuss how best practice demand side management can work in NN(Country)and the GCC region. Activities and plans from NN (country) will be presented, while a specific lays on the residential sector in this regard. The role of carbon markets will round the picture .	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 7	China Science and Technology Exchange Center * (CSTEC) Ms. Lian Wang wanglianstec@yahoo.cn +86 10 68598012	Addressing Climate Change through South-South Sci-tech Cooperation The development and dissemination of environment friendly technologies suited to the national conditions of developing countries is important in enhancing their capability to address climate change Speakers: LI xin, XIN Bingqing, LIU Yun	
Thursday, 29 Nov 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 4	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Mr. ali asghar rajabi alirajabi1000@gmail.com +98 21 88808862 Center for Environment and Sustainable Development Studies and Application (CENESTA) Ms. Catherine Razavi khadija@cenesta.org +98 91 21355480	Iran's action plan to curb GHGs emissions in oil and gas sector 1)Appropriate actions for GHG emission reduction in two sectors of demand and delivery of oil and gas .2)Future plans in GHG emission reduction in oil and gas Industry in both downstream and upstream sections.3)Scientific and research strength of oil industry units for technology transfer Speakers: Dr. seyed Reza Shadizadeh, Dr. Mohammad Soltanieh	
Friday, 30 Nov 2012	16:45—18:15 Side Event Room 6	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Mr. Friso de Jong dejongf@ebrd.com +44 20 73387808	Transition to Low Carbon Economies in the EBRD countries of operation. The EBRD integrates a mix of financing tools and policy dialogue to deliver on agreed sustainable energy action plans at country level to achieve transition. Leverage of private funds is key for high impact in combination with continued support for the development of carbon markets.	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
Saturday, 01 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 8	PAIRVI Associates (PAIRVI) Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha pairvidelhi@rediffmail.com +91 97 17771255	Looking beyond International negotiations: National and Sub-national policies in South Asia. Looking at the lagging development in the climate change related aspects at national levels in their policy set-ups in the South Asian countries which are developing economies and facing problems of poverty and population explosion. These countries mainly fall in the tropical zone where the effects Speakers: Justice V.S. Save Justice P.C. Jain	
Saturday, 01 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 5	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Ms. Rasika Chandihok rasika.chandihok@cii.in +91 11 24653219	Indian Industry discusses solutions for low carbon economy and deliberates on Way forward from Doha The event will deliberate on the industry's expectations from the upcoming negotiations. It will discuss issues (technology transfers, financing, etc.) and showcase mitigation actions that have been undertaken Speakers: Yet to be Decided	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 6	WWF (WWF) Mr. Jaco Du Toit jdutoit@wwf.org.za +27 21 6576600 <hr/> HafenCity University Hamburg (HCU) Ms. Suzanne Schenk suzanne.schenk@hcu-hamburg.de +49 40 428274500	Climate change resilience and the role of regenerative cities in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) GCC countries have developed rapidly due to fossil fuel revenues leading to unsustainable resource consumption. Vulnerability to climate change threatens development in the region. Experts will discuss projected impacts of climate change and response strategies including 'regenerative' development. Speakers: Speakers are to be confirmed pending the outcome of our side event application. Nejjib Saab (Secretary General, AFED); Dr Sultan Al Jaber (UAE special envoy on climate change); Dr Nasser Saidi (Chairman, Clean Energy Business Council), Tanzeed Alam (Policy Director,	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			EWS-WWF)	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 8	Réseau Action Climat - France (RAC-F) Ms. Alix Mazounie alix@rac-f.org +33 6 83213604	Titre: Des OMD aux ODD: mieux lutter contre le changement climatique, un enjeu clé pour l'Afrique Le changement climatique continue de représenter un obstacle majeur pour l'accès au développement, notamment parce qu'il est insuffisamment pris en compte dans les politiques. Regards croisés sur les obstacles à surmonter et les solutions innovantes et intégrées. Speakers: Représentants de gouvernements africains francophones, représentants issus de la société civile francophone, représentants de l'OIF	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	16:45—18:15 Side Event Room 7	LAYA Ms. Nafisa D'Souza layarc@gmail.com +91 891 2548071 <hr/> Bread for the World (BfdW) Mr. Thomas Hirsch t.hirsch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de +49 172 6259207 <hr/> Welthungerhilfe Mr. Michael Kuehn michael.kuehn@welthungerhilfe.de +49 228 2288323	Peoples' Voices In Policy Choices: A Low Carbon vision for sustainable India The side event will aim to reflect on low carbon scenarios for India based on the concept of a threshold level of 'well being' for every citizen of India derived from a perspective of the right to development and equitable access to carbon equivalent space Speakers: Dr. Nafisa Goga D'Souza,Laya, India Mr.T.S. Panwar, WWF India , Mr.Kartikeya Sarabhai, CEE,India; Representatives of IRADe,India; Representative of Brot für die Welt" (Bread for the World,Germany and Representative from Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action), Germany	
Monday, 03 Dec 2012	18:30—20:00 Side Event Room 8	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) Mr. Lachlan Cameron cameron@ecn.nl +31 224 564227 <hr/> Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zurich) Mr. Tobias Schmidt	NAMAs: assessing impacts, technology and country differences, identifying priority actions Presents ongoing research experiences with NAMAs, including: a tool for impact assessments, approaches for identifying and mainstreaming actions and best practices for	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
		tobiasschmidt@ethz.ch +41 44 6320486	financing, as well as a framework that accounts for technology and country differences of potential NAMAs based on two dimensions. Speakers: Tobias Schmidt (ETH), Jörn Hünteler (ETH), GIZ, ECN	
Tuesday, 04 Dec 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 7	International Energy Agency (IEA) Ms. Jenny Gell jenny.gell@iea.org +33 1 40576729	Energy and climate: from current trends to an effective response to the climate challenge to be communicated later Speakers: to be communicated later	
Tuesday, 04 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 9	Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD - Brazil) Mr. Fernando Malta fernando@cebds.org +55 21 24832265	Carbon Management in the Supply Chain: a top-down approach in Brazilian scenario This side event aims at discussing problems and opportunities for carbon management in the supply chain based on the Brazilian business scenario and BCSD-Brazil best-case experience in this issue. Speakers: - Lia Lombardi, BCSD-Brazil director - David Canassa, Sustainability manager of Votorantim and President of BCSD-Brazil's Climate Thematic Chamber - Ricardo Zibas, Climate Change & Sustainability Manager of KPMG - Representative of WBCSD - Representative of SEBRAE - Representative of Brazilian government	
Tuesday, 04 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 5	Carbon Markets and Investors Association (CMIA) Ms. Rachel Mountain rachel.mountain@cmia.net +44 1494 485766 German Emissions Trading Association (BVEK) Mr. Konrad von Derschau geschaeftsstelle@bvek.de +49 152 9240766	NAMAs and the private sector - bridging the financing gap for renewables and low carbon technology The transition to low carbon Infrastructure can be financed through public /private cooperation. NAMAs have the potential to utilize and combine existing policy, PFI/PPP, the GCF and private sector approaches to bridge the financing gap for renewable energy projects.	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			Speakers: Alexander Sarac, German Emissions Trading Association (BVEK), DLA Piper, Abyd Karmali, President CMIA and other experts on NAMAs	
Wednesday, 05 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 7	HELIO International (HELIO) Ms. Laura Williamson laura.williamson@helio-international.org +1 252 3558710 <hr/> International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) Mr. Gunnar Boye Olesen ove@inforse.org +45 86 227000	Climate-proofing Affordable Energy Services: local experiences that support sustainable development Low-carbon energy services to improve energy access and reduce poverty. Tools to facilitate design and monitoring of demand-driven energy policies. NGO proposals on how UNFCCC mechanisms can support local successes. Examples from Niger, Cameroun, Togo, Uganda, Senegal, and India. Speakers: Representatives from Niger, Cameroon and Togo government and civil society, HELIO International, Secou Sarr, ENDA/INFORSE West Africa Raymond Myles, INSEDA/INFORSE-South Asia Timothy Byakola, CDI/INFORSE East Africa Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE-Europe Chair: Pierre Dembele/Ibrahim Togola MFC, Mali	
Wednesday, 05 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 8	Climate Institute (CI) Mr. Nasir Khattak nkhattak@climate.org +1 703 5896072	Sustainable Energy for Island Economies - A High Impact Opportunity of SE4ALL - VISION 20/30 Leaders from island nations, UN agencies, several major international/regional organizations, private sector and financial institutions have formed a coalition to support the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and participating Island Economies to achieve their renewable energy goals. Speakers: - Head of Delegation from Samoa - Head of Delegation from Cape Verde - Representative from Grenada - Head of Delegation from Tonga - Representative from Seychelles - Head of Delegation	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			from the Philippines - Representative from UN Foundation / SE4ALL - Representative from SIDS DOCK / Alliance of Small Island States - Representative from Carbon War Room	
Wednesday, 05 Dec 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 6	Liberia Mr. Ben Karmorh benkarmorh@yahoo.com +231 6 518928 <hr/> Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) Ms. Mireille Katz katz@ramsar.org +41 22 9990170	Change we can believe in: Countries making a difference through gender-responsive cc frameworks Showcasing innovative gender-responsive climate change frameworks developed through multi-stakeholder processes in 12 countries and regions around the world. Speakers: 1. President/Ministry of Gender and Development/Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia; 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; 3. Ministry of Environment, Nepal; 4. Ministry of Environment, Jordan; 5. Director General, IUCN; 6. Ministry of Environment, Haiti; 7. Snr Representative of Women Federation for Central America (FEMICA); 8. Snr. World Bank Representative (t.b.c.)	Invitation Side Event [208 kb]
Wednesda y, 05 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 2	Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) Ms. Miki Yanagi yanagi@tky.ieej.or.jp +81 3 55470231 <hr/> Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) Mr. Shoji Miyagawa miyagawa@gispri.or.jp +81 3 36632500 <hr/> Japan Consulting Institute (JCI) Mr. Yoshiho Osada osada@jci-plant.or.jp +81 3 32228105 <hr/> Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association (JEMA) Mr. kiyoshi saito kiyoshi_saito@jema-ne	Mid-term Emission Reduction Potential in Developing Country and Japanese Cooperation Realizing low carbon society requires mitigation efforts both developing and developed countries, strengthened cooperation, enhanced international mechanism. This event introduces technology oriented scenarios and Japan's efforts related new mechanism and technology transfer in developing countries Speakers: Vice-minister of MOFA, METI, NEDO, JICA, JEMA, and IEEJ	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
		t.or.jp +81 3 35565883		
Wednesday, 05 Dec 2012	16:45—18:15 Side Event Room 8	Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD) Ms. Maruxa Cardama mcardama@nrg4sd.org +32 0 475844339 <hr/> The Climate Group (TCG) Mr. Luc Bas LBas@theclimategroup.org +44 20 79602971	The Contribution of Subnational Governments to Closing the Mitigation Gap Policies and actions of subnational governments for overcoming political challenges behind mitigation; conducting consultations to identify the natural assets of their territories; and establishing partnerships between public administrations, the private sector and academia to accelerate progress. Speakers: Governors and Ministers from developed and developing subnational governments part of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development, nrg4SD and The Climate Group's States and Regions Alliance; as well as private sector representatives with hands on experience on establishing successful public-private partnerships.	Subnational governments at the forefront of climate change [959 kb] Les États fédérés et les régions au premier rang de la lutte contre les changements climatiques [645 kb] Los gobiernos subnacionales en primera línea de acción en la lucha contra el cambio climático [645 kb] Side event flyer [372 kb]
Wednesday, 05 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 5	Keidanren Mr. Kohei Kubo k-kubo@keidanren.or.jp +81 3 67410693 <hr/> New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) Mr. Masanori Kobayashi kobayashimsn@nedo.go.jp +81 44 5205185	Japan's contribution to realize low carbon society The side event introduces Japan's potential to realize low carbon society on a global scale by diffusing Japanese technological experience through a "bilateral offset mechanism". Speakers: Mr.Hiroyuki Tezuka, General Manager, Climate Change Policy Group, Technology Planning Dept., JFE Steel Corporation	
Thursday, 06 Dec 2012	15:00—16:30 Side Event Room 7	Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED) Ms. Michella Bou Nader mbounader@afedonline.org +961 1 321800	The Role of Arab Business in the Transition to Low-Carbon Economy Business community is playing bigger role in the transition to cleaner energy. AFED intends to highlight some good practices	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			<p>undertaken by corporations operating in Arab countries, and discuss methods to advance corporate environmental responsibility practices and PPP to deal with climate change.</p> <p>Speakers: o Mr. Najib Saab, AFED Secretary General (Moderator) o H.E. Dr. Rashed Ahmad Bin-Fahad, Minister of Environment and Water in the UAE o Dr. Andrew Steer, President of the World Resource Institute (WRI) o Raji Hattar, Chief Sustainability and Compliance Officer, Aramex (Jordan, International) o Michael Nates, Director, Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability, ACWA Power (Saudi Arabia) o Alain Saliba, Business Development Manager, Kharafi National (Kuwait)</p>	
Thursday, 06 Dec 2012	18:30—20:00 Side Event Room 4	<p>Germany Ms. Beatrice Ladusch beatrice.ladusch@bmu.bund.de +49 30 183052326</p> <hr/> <p>Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Mr. Vera Scholz climate@giz.de +49 619 6790</p>	<p>Pathways to Sustainable Energy Systems: Opportunities and Challenges</p> <p>The transformation of the energy system and thereby combating climate change is already taking place in several countries. China, South Africa and Germany will present their transformation processes and discuss opportunities and challenges of future sustainable and climate friendly energy systems.</p> <p>Speakers: Ministers and representatives of NGO's/Observer (tbc)</p>	
Thursday, 06 Dec 2012	20:15—21:45 Side Event Room 5	<p>Turkish Industrialist's and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD) Ms. Merve Misra Ozkus mozkus@tusiad.org +90 212 2491929</p>	<p>Turkey's Move towards a Low Carbon Economy and the Role of Private Sector</p> <p>The side event aims to discuss what is needed for the transition to a low carbon economy within a fair, comprehensive, flexible and durable international regime. It will debate business guidelines for climate change action and</p>	

Scheduled	Time/room	Organizer	Title / theme / speakers	Attachments
			<p>explore Turkish industry's and private sector's role in the process.</p> <p>Speakers: Sedat KADIOGLU, Deputy Secretary of Ministry of Environment and Urbanism Vesile KULACOGU, World Trade Organization Fatih BIROL, International Energy Agency Levent CAKIROGLU, CEO of Arcelik Moderator: Hale ALTAN, TUSIAD Deputy Secretary General</p>	
Friday, 07 Dec 2012	11:30—13:00 Side Event Room 8	<p>Climate Action Network - Europe (CAN - Europe) Mr. Eddy De Neef eddy@caneurope.org +32 491 74400</p>	<p>10 steps for the EU to bridge their gigatonne gap Governments are currently not implementing the necessary policies to keep global temperature rise below 1.5 or 2°C. CAN-Europe presents a compelling case how the EU can play a leading role in addressing this gigatonne gap, by using the opportunities it has to tackle climate change.</p>	
Friday, 07 Dec 2012	13:15—14:45 Side Event Room 6	<p>International Council of Chemical Associations * (ICCA) Mr. Michael Walls mike_walls@americanchemistry.com +1 202 2496400</p> <hr/> <p>European Business Council for Sustainable Energy (e5) Mr. Julio Lambing julio.lambing@e5.org +49 177 8389322</p>	<p>The Chemical Industry's Contribution to Building Energy Efficiency and GHG Reduction ICCA has analyzed the contribution of chemicals to building energy efficiency. The event will report the findings for these technologies, provide a quantitative basis for the net energy and GHG savings, and address steps that can be taken to promote use of these beneficial technologies</p> <p>Speakers: Michelle Orfei, ICCA; Ootsuka Shigenori, Mitsubishi Chemical; Yamina Saheb, IEA; Russel Mills, Dow; Todd Stern, US Department of State; Dr. Abdulwahab Al-Sadoun, GPCA; Brigitta Huckestein, BASF</p>	

*Provisionally admitted observer organization

附錄5 京都議定書多哈修正案

Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

Article 1: Amendment

A. Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol

The following table shall replace the table in Annex B to the Protocol:

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year¹</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)¹</i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)²</i>
Australia	108	99.5	2000	98	–5 to –15% or –25% ³
Austria	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Belarus ^{5*}		88	1990	NA	–8%
Belgium	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Bulgaria*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Croatia*	95	80 ⁶	NA	NA	–20%/–30% ⁷
Cyprus		80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Czech Republic*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Denmark	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Estonia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
European Union	92	80 ⁴	1990	NA	–20%/–30% ⁷
Finland	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
France	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Germany	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Greece	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Hungary*	94	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Iceland	110	80 ⁸	NA	NA	
Ireland	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Italy	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan*		95	1990	95	–7%
Latvia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Liechtenstein	92	84	1990	84	–20%/–30% ⁹
Lithuania*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Malta		80 ⁴	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (percentage of base year or period)</i>	<i>Reference year¹</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2013–2020) (expressed as percentage of reference year)¹</i>	<i>Pledges for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 (percentage of reference year)²</i>
Monaco	92	78	1990	78	–30%
Netherlands	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Norway	101	84	1990	84	–30% to –40% ¹⁰
Poland*	94	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Portugal	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Romania*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Slovakia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Slovenia*	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Spain	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Sweden	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
Switzerland	92	84.2	1990	NA	–20% to –30% ¹¹
Ukraine*	100	76 ¹²	1990	NA	–20%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92	80 ⁴	NA	NA	
<i>Party</i>	<i>Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (2008–2012) (percentage of base year or period)</i>				
Canada ¹³	94				
Japan ¹⁴	94				
New Zealand ¹⁵	100				
Russian Federation ^{16*}	100				

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

* Countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

All footnotes below, except for footnotes 1, 2 and 5, have been provided through communications from the respective Parties.

¹ A reference year may be used by a Party on an optional basis for its own purposes to express its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (QELRC) as a percentage of emissions of that year, that is not internationally binding under the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to the listing of its QELRC(s) in relation to the base year in the second and third columns of this table, which are internationally legally binding.

² Further information on these pledges can be found in documents FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2012/MISC.1, Add.1 and Add.2.

- ³ Australia's QELRC under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the achievement of Australia's unconditional 2020 target of 5 per cent below 2000 levels. Australia retains the option later to move up within its 2020 target of 5 to 15, or 25 per cent below 2000 levels, subject to certain conditions being met. This reference retains the status of these pledges as made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- ⁴ The QELRCs for the European Union and its member States for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol are based on the understanding that these will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. The QELRCs are without prejudice to the subsequent notification by the European Union and its member States of an agreement to fulfil their commitments jointly in accordance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.
- ⁵ Added to Annex B by an amendment adopted pursuant to decision 10/CMP.2. This amendment has not yet entered into force.
- ⁶ Croatia's QELRC for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will fulfil this QELRC jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol. As a consequence, Croatia's accession to the European Union shall not affect its participation in such joint fulfilment agreement pursuant to Article 4 or its QELRC.
- ⁷ As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the European Union reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30 per cent reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- ⁸ The QELRC for Iceland for a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is based on the understanding that it will be fulfilled jointly with the European Union and its member States, in accordance with Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- ⁹ The QELRC presented in column three refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Liechtenstein would consider a higher reduction target of up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels under the condition that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that economically more advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- ¹⁰ Norway's QELRC of 84 is consistent with its target of 30 per cent reduction of emissions by 2020, compared to 1990. If it can contribute to a global and comprehensive agreement where major emitting Parties agree on emission reductions in line with the 2° C target, Norway will move to a level of 40 per cent reduction for 2020 based on 1990 levels. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol.
- ¹¹ The QELRC presented in the third column of this table refers to a reduction target of 20 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. Switzerland would consider a higher reduction target up to 30 per cent by 2020 compared to 1990 levels subject to comparable emission reduction commitments from other developed countries and adequate contribution from developing countries according to their responsibilities and capabilities in line with the 2° C target. This reference retains the status of the pledge made under the Cancun Agreements and does not amount to a new legally binding commitment under this Protocol or its associated rules and modalities.
- ¹² Should be full carry-over and there is no acceptance of any cancellation or any limitation on use of this legitimately acquired sovereign property.
- ¹³ On 15 December 2011, the Depository received written notification of Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol. This action will become effective for Canada on 15 December 2012.
- ¹⁴ In a communication dated 10 December 2010, Japan indicated that it does not have any intention to be under obligation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012.
- ¹⁵ New Zealand remains a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. It will be taking a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period 2013 to 2020.
- ¹⁶ In a communication dated 8 December 2010 that was received by the secretariat on 9 December 2010, the Russian Federation indicated that it does not intend to assume a quantitative emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period.

B. Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol

The following list shall replace the list under the heading “Greenhouse gases” in Annex A to the Protocol:

Greenhouse gases

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)¹

C. Article 3, paragraph 1 bis

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 bis. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020.

D. Article 3, paragraph 1 ter

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 ter. A Party included in Annex B may propose an adjustment to decrease the percentage inscribed in the third column of Annex B of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B. A proposal for such an adjustment shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least three months before the meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at which it is proposed for adoption.

E. Article 3, paragraph 1 quater

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 ter of Article 3 of the Protocol:

1 quater. An adjustment proposed by a Party included in Annex I to increase the ambition of its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1 ter, above shall be considered adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol unless more than three-fourths of the Parties present and voting object to its adoption. The adopted adjustment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties, and

¹ Applies only from the beginning of the second commitment period.

shall enter into force on 1 January of the year following the communication by the Depository. Such adjustments shall be binding upon Parties.

F. Article 3, paragraph 7 bis

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 7 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 bis. In the second quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2013 to 2020, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in the third column of the table contained in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by eight. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

G. Article 3, paragraph 7 ter

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 7 bis of Article 3 of the Protocol:

7 ter. Any positive difference between the assigned amount of the second commitment period for a Party included in the Annex I and average annual emissions for the first three years of the preceding commitment period multiplied by eight shall be transferred to the cancellation account of that Party.

H. Article 3, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol, the words:

calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above

shall be substituted by:

calculations referred to in paragraphs 7 and 7 bis above

I. Article 3, paragraph 8 bis

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

8 bis. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 or 2000 as its base year for nitrogen trifluoride for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 bis above.

J. Article 3, paragraphs 12 bis and ter

The following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph 12 of Article 3 of the Protocol:

12 bis. Any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3. Any such units which a Party acquires from another Party to the

Convention shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party and subtracted from the quantity of units held by the transferring Party.

12 ter. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that, where units from approved activities under market-based mechanisms referred to in paragraph 12 bis above are used by Parties included in Annex I to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, a share of these units is used to cover administrative expenses, as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation if these units are acquired under Article 17.

K. Article 4, paragraph 2

The following words shall be added to the end of the first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Protocol:

, or on the date of deposit of their instruments of acceptance of any amendment to Annex B pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 9

L. Article 4, paragraph 3

In paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Protocol, the words:

, paragraph 7

shall be substituted by:

to which it relates

Article 2: Entry into force

This amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.
