

**From:** Connaughton, James  
**To:** Perino, Dana M.; Silverberg, Kristen; Troy, Tevi D.; Davis, Michele A.; Bolten, Joshua B.; Rove, Karl C.; Bartlett, Dan; Peacock, Marcus; McGrath, Charles D.; O'Donovan, Kevin M.; Katz, Jeremy L.; Hennessey, Keith; Hubbard, Allan B.;  
**CC:** St. Martin, Michele M.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Hannegan, Bryan J.;  
**Subject:** Heads Up: Australia Leak of Asia-Pacific Clean Development Initiative  
**Date:** Tuesday, July 26, 2005 7:00:28 PM  
**Attachments:**

[REDACTED]

(b) (5)

**From:** Hannegan, Bryan J.  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 26, 2005 5:31 PM  
**To:** Connaughton, James; St. Martin, Michele M.; Peel, Kenneth L.; Dixon, Robert K.  
**Subject:** the jig is up.... re: Asia-Pacific in Greenwire

CLIMATE CHANGE

**U.S. reportedly part of 5-nation talks to replace Kyoto**

The United States is leading five-nation climate change talks to replace the Kyoto Protocol, reports the Australian. Dubbed the Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, the alliance of Australia, China, India, South Korea and the United States accounts for more than 40 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

As Kyoto signatories prepare to meet in November in Montreal to discuss emissions reduction measures after the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012, President Bush has been pushing for his own post-Kyoto plans. Already, the Asia-Pacific alliance has been in the works for five months. Last week, Bush discussed the new regional pact with Australian Prime Minister John Howard and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

In total, four industrialized countries chose not to ratify Kyoto: Australia, Liechtenstein, Monaco and the United States. At the Kyoto Protocol negotiations in 1997, Australia signed the treaty after winning the right to increase its emissions by 8 percent above 1990 levels. But the country later decided the pact would be too costly even with the concessions. In 2002, Howard officially declared that the country would not ratify the treaty.

All along, President Bush has tried to steer global climate change discussions beyond mandatory caps on industrial emissions and toward technology investments and development in poorer countries. Bush has spent time promoting "clean coal" technologies and efforts to promote nuclear power and hydrogen.

At the Group of Eight summit in Scotland earlier this month, leaders released a "**Plan of Action**" that included support for investment in clean energy technology and creating a "dialogue" with developing countries such as China and India.

Australian Environment Minister Ian Campbell: "You need a comprehensive agreement that involves all of the major emitters. At the moment we don't have that. By moving more and more towards renewable [energy] -- such as solar and wind, and a whole range of technologies that we can develop here in Australia and ultimately export to places like China and India -- building partnerships with these countries is going to be the solution".

Meanwhile, the Australian government said today that a new climate change report vindicates the nation's decision not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

The new report, commissioned by the Howard administration and conducted by the Allen Consulting Group, predicts that even if the world collectively cut greenhouse gas emissions, temperatures and sea levels will rise over the next few decades.