

BILATERAL AND REGIONAL CLIMATE PARTNERSHIPS

President Bush's climate change policy recognizes that efforts by Americans and other nations to address climate change will only be sustainable if they also serve a larger purpose of fostering prosperity and well being for citizens around the globe. Today the United States is working with many nations from around the world to address climate change. Since June 2001, the United States has established climate partnerships with 14 countries and regional organizations that, together with the United States, account for almost 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions. They include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama), European Union, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and South Africa. These partnerships now encompass over 400 individual activities in areas such as climate change research and science, climate observation systems, clean and advanced energy technologies, carbon capture, storage and sequestration and policy approaches to addressing climate change. The United States also continues to assist many developing country efforts to build the scientific and technological capacity needed to take action.

Selected Highlights from 2004 – 2005

Australia/New Zealand: Improved Climate Monitoring Systems for the Pacific — The United States is cooperating closely with Australia and New Zealand, along with other key partners in the Pacific Islands Region, to support the establishment and maintenance of a sustainable climate monitoring and climate data management system in the Pacific.

China: Economic and Environmental Modeling — The United States works with a number of developing country partners to enhance capacity to build and use economic and environmental models. China and the United States are engaged in ongoing cooperation on economic modeling, including analytic support and capacity building, and have held joint economic modeling workshops annually for the past four years.

India: Integrated Environmental Strategies (IES) — The United States assists a number of developing countries in evaluating clean energy options that can offer both local and global environmental benefits. In India, a team of IES experts analyzed clean energy options in Hyderabad and determined that a combination of transportation options, including improved bus service and traffic flow, showed the greatest potential for improved air quality and impact on public health as well as reduced GHG emissions.

Italy: Climate Science and Technology Partnership — The United States and Italy are working together to help the international community gain a better understanding of the global climate system. Italian and American experts are substantially advancing our knowledge of atmospheric processes, including through a joint effort on the reconstruction of historic climate in the Mediterranean region, and are cooperating to advance commercialization of vehicle fuel cells and hydrogen technologies.

Japan: Clean Energy Science and Technology Cooperation — The United States and Japan have one of the largest clean energy science and technology cooperation programs in the world. Japan

and the United States have cooperated in the development of high temperature superconductivity (HTS) technologies, advancement of the fourth generation of nuclear energy technologies, and fostering of an Asian Climate and Energy Dialogue.

U.S. Climate Change Bilaterals



For more information please visit <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate>.