

Climate Change Negotiations Past and Future

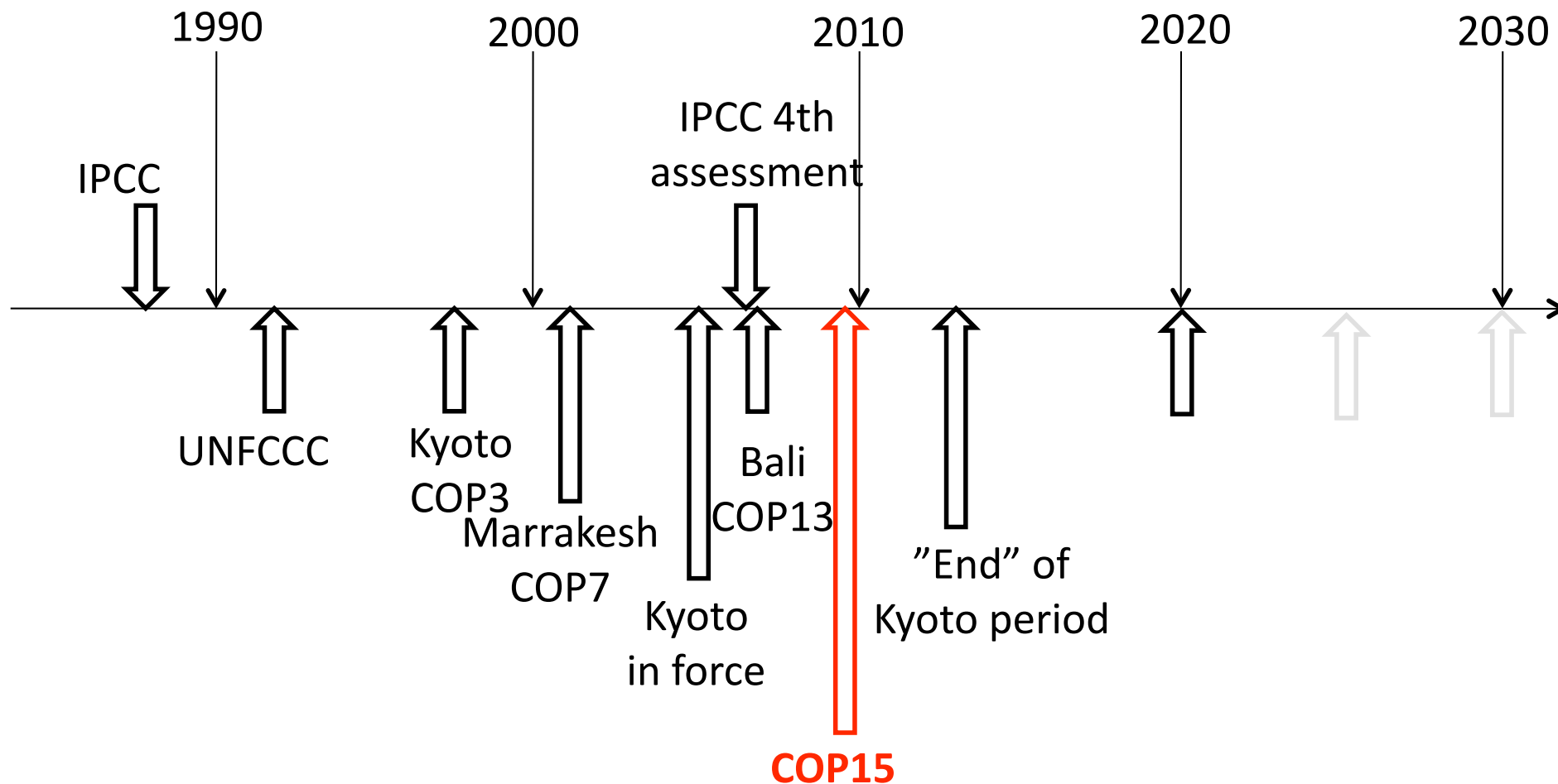
Lars-Erik Liljelund



IPCC; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

UNFCCC; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

COP; Conference of the Parties



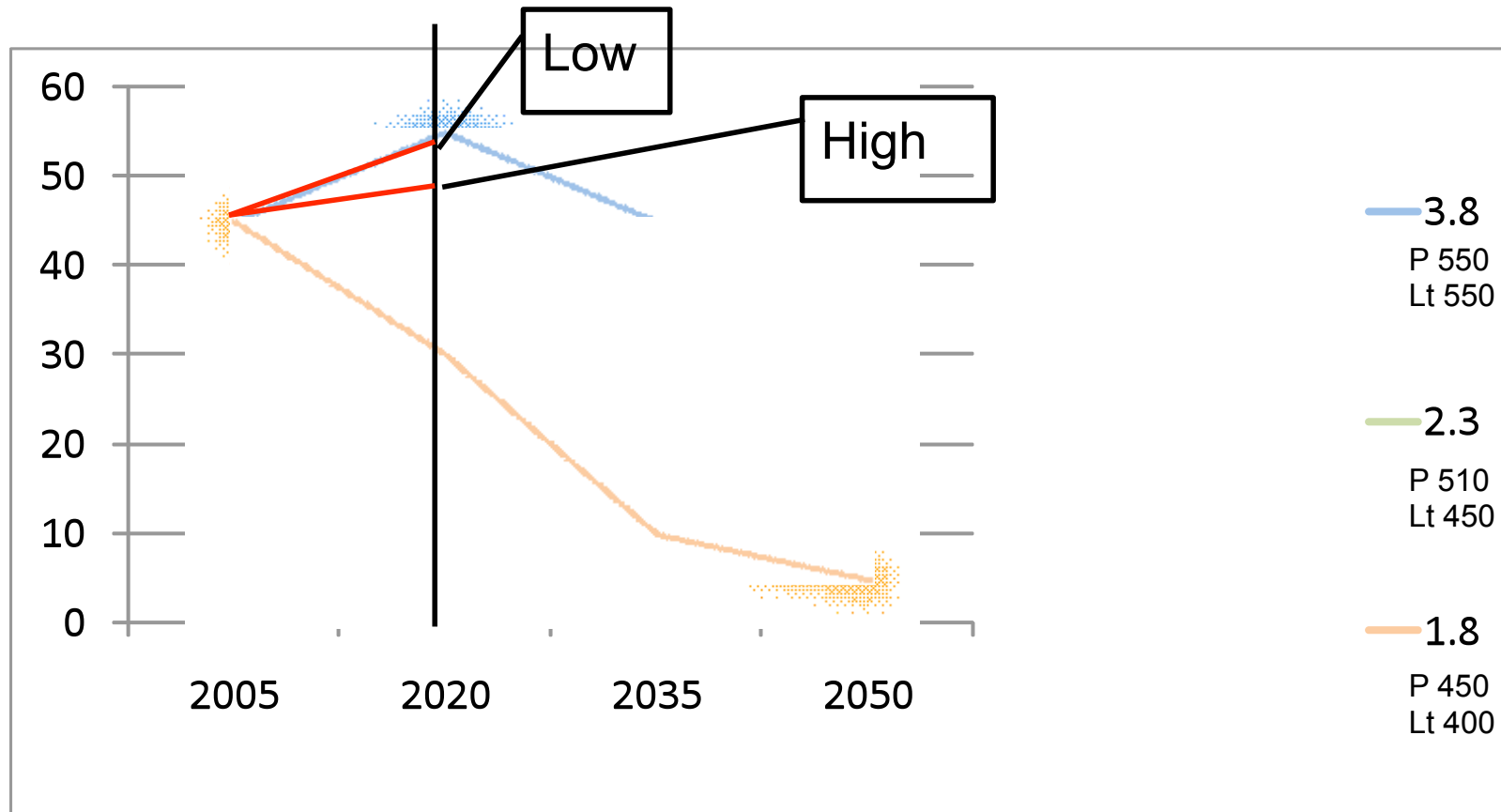
COP15 Copenhagen

- The "failure" in Copenhagen was well prepared since Bali – no real negotiations about the climate since 2007!
- A clear demonstration about the complexity of the negotiations.
- New aspects on the "traditional" North – South dimension
- Copenhagen Accord – a political agreement – was the only result. More than 120 countries are now associated to the CA. It is in fact the most ambitious climate agreement ever – but it is not enough.
- It is important to notice that some countries can make commitments in a political context but not in a legal one

Copenhagen Accord

- 2 degree target – a political target, also in the MEF declaration from L´Aquila, June 2009.
- 2 degree implies emission curves from now to 2050
- Signal about 1.5 after IPCC AR5
- Commitments about financing, concrete about short term (up front) and the order of magnitude for the long term. Governance.
- MRV
- Redd+, technology development etc.

Pledges in Copenhagen Accord



State of the Art

- No break of the deadlock – yet.
- Everyone – incl Mexico – agree upon and communicate the message ”no final agreement in Cancun”
- The Copenhagen Accord offers some areas which can be finalised in Cancun, for example financing and financial mechanisms and REDD+. However this is a question for the parties, some doesn't accept such an approach.

UNFCCC

- Drafted more than 20 years ago
- Common but differentiated responsibility
- Need full consensus
- By "tradition" a responsibility for Environment Ministers, an alternative approach
 - Science; Env Ministers
 - Financing; Finance Ministers
 - Adaptation; Ministers responsible for aid and development
 - Mitigation; HoS

Base for alternative approaches

- The core issue is the substance, not the process itself.
- The structure of the UNFCCC process has clearly shown it's weakness, f.ex. two negotiation tracks.
- Does every party need to negotiate about everything?
- Strategic considerations increase the possibilities for a positive outcome – but you can be blamed for selling out high "moral" aspects.

Base for alternative approaches

- What is unilateral and what is multilateral, i.e. what is needed in a legal framework?
- The real argument in supporting a second commitment period of the Kyoto protocol.
- A shift towards carbon math.
- From top-down to a more bottom-up approach – what type of decisions are needed?

Comparable effort

Country	target	vs 1990 %	Gt	Gt 2020
EU27	1990; -20/30%	20/30%	1.2/1.7	4
USA	2005; -17%	3%	2	5.9
Russia	1990; -25%	25%	0.3	2.5
		vs BAU 2020		
China	2020; -40-45% c.int	-13%	1.7	12.2
Brazil	- 39% vs BAU 2020	-39%	1.1	1.7
India	-20-25% c.int	-19%	0.6	2.7
S Africa	-34% vs BAU 2020	-34	0.2	0.4
Indonesia	-41% vs BAU 2020	-41%	1.2	1.7

Top down – Bottom up

- Top down – global targets (differentiated) and different type of mechanisms
 - Carbon market
 - Financing and governance
 - Technology transfer
- Bottom up – more focus on the operational level and possibilities. Decisions needed to facilitate these processes.

Alternative approaches

- Step by step – a sequence of agreements
- About 20 countries need to reduce their emissions to 2020 – unilateral pledges in a suitable format.
- Low carbon development
- Multilateral agreement
 - Financing incl governance
 - Redd+
 - Carbon markets incl. flexible mechanisms
 - Standards and trade issues

Agreement

- Much focus on the format
 - A new ratifiable protocol
 - Agreement based on COP decisions
 - Political agreement (Copenhagen Accord style)
- Decisions about measures with a reasonable timeframe.
- Lessons learned from the last years negotiations and the KP - the focus must be on the climate; low-carbon economy/development, adaptation and access to energy..

谢谢！

Thanks for your attention !

