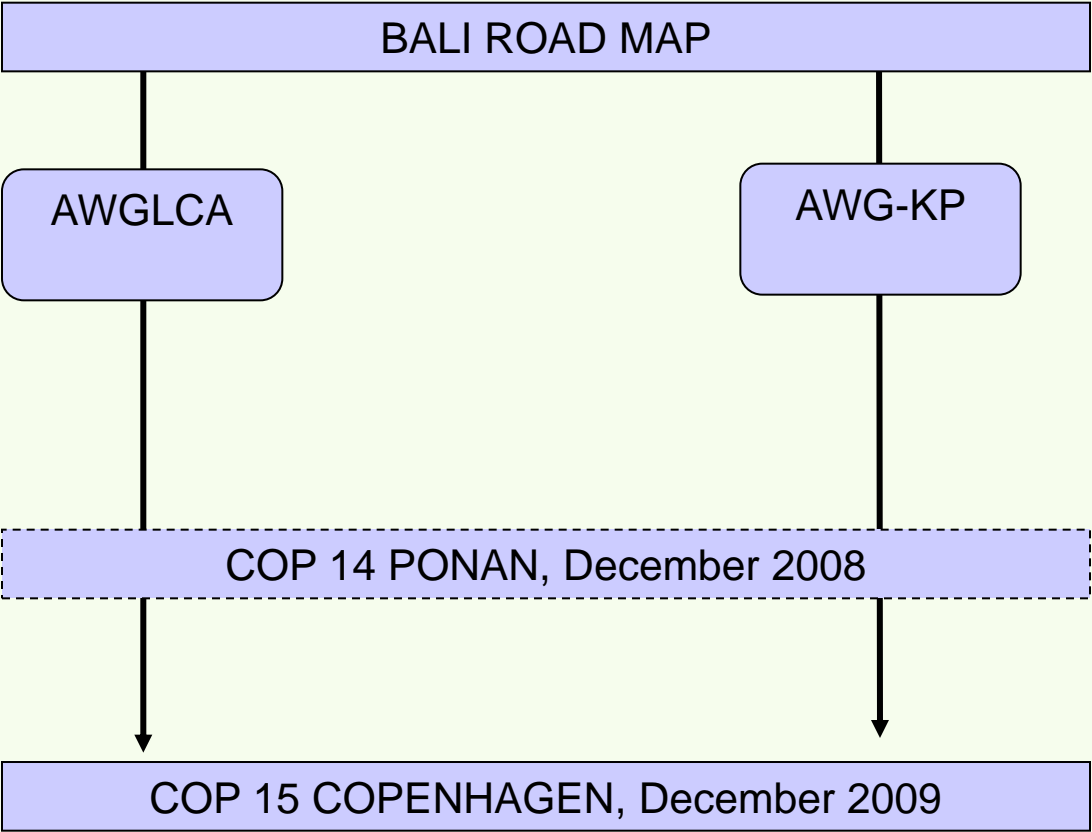


The international climate change negotiations – September 2009

*Presentation by
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Conference on Climate Change in the Barents Region
Vadsø, 1-3 September 2009*

Bali Road Map

- **Convention track AWG-LCA: Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention:** Bali Action Plan, two-year “comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention” and to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at COP 15 (Copenhagen 2009)
 - Building blocks: Mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing; supported by a “shared vision”
- **Kyoto track AWG-KP: Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol:** Detailed work programme for further work to agree on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol



Issues for interpretation

- The wording of the Bali Action Plan is not “crystal clear” and interpretations provide food for debate in the negotiations - examples:
 - The process is to prepare “agreed outcome” and “decision” – will this be a new legal instrument?
 - Will the two processes (Kyoto track and Convention track) be integrated to prepare one new legal instrument?
 - Or is an amended Kyoto Protocol and a set of decisions under the Convention a more likely agreed outcome?

What is needed for success in Copenhagen?

- UNFCCC's Executive Secretary has identified four minimum requirements for a successful Copenhagen agreement:
 - Emission targets for Annex I Parties
 - Meaningful efforts by major developing countries to limit emissions growth
 - Financial and technical support to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation
 - Clarity on governance

AWG-KP - main challenges

- Definition of the mandate of AWG-KP (only new targets or can we also make other amendments?)
- Links (real or mental) to AWG-LCA – some examples:
 - Reluctance to agree on numbers (aggregate and/or individual quantitative commitments) when the largest Annex I emitter is not taking part in the negotiations and actions by developing countries are unknown
 - Improving CDM and other mechanisms without knowing how LCA will handle the carbon market

Achievements of AWG-LCA

- The work of LCA has significant political attention
- 2008 used as an exploratory phase – collecting views and proposals, workshops on key issues, and preparing documents containing various views
- Entered negotiation mode in 2009; first focus text introduced by the Chair in March, negotiation text by the Chair (50 pages) for negotiations at AWG-LCA 6 in June.
- After first and second reading, where Parties were invited to include their proposals, the text had expanded to >200 pages
- August informal meeting used to “consolidate” the text to facilitate negotiations

AWG-LCA – mitigation

- Will USA take on commitments? If so, in which form? How to ensure comparability of efforts with Annex I Parties in the Kyoto Protocol?
- Contribution from important developing countries (“emerging economies”) – what will their “actions” be?
 - Nationally appropriate mitigation actions - NAMA - registry?
 - Implementation of “measurable, reportable and verifiable” (MRV)?
- REDD- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries
- Emissions from international transport

Negotiating texts

- To adopt legally binding instruments (or amendments) in Copenhagen, a proposal has to be circulated to Parties 6 months in advance
- NO agreement in the AWGs to circulate any document as such a proposal
- Result: Several Parties have submitted and circulated texts for amendments to KP (EU, a group of 37 developing countries, Tuvalu, Philippines, Colombia, Japan, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (with Malaysia, Paraguay and Venezuela), and New Zealand) and for a new Protocol (USA, Japan, Australia, Costa Rica, and Tuvalu)

Mitigation

- Strong pressure from developing countries to agree first on aggregate reduction level for Annex I Parties (KP) and then share efforts according to agreed criteria or indicators (modelling). Most Annex I Parties oppose this approach.
- Increased pressure from developing countries to base negotiations on historic emissions (from 1850?)

Emission reductions – level of ambition

- Broad support, but no consensus, that the long-term goal should be to avoid a global temperature increase of more than 2 C compared to pre-industrial levels (450 ppm).
- Small island states: Max 1,5 C temperature increase (350 ppm)

Emission reductions – level of ambition

- Main focus on the lowest IPCC scenario:
 - Annex I: -25- -40% in 2020; 80- -95% in 2050 (relative to 1990)
 - Developing countries: “substantial deviation from baseline”
- Proposals by various groups of developing countries: Annex I countries should (before 2020) reduce by
 - at least 40%,
 - or at least 45% compared to 1990
- Broad support for a long-term goal to reduce global emissions by 50 % in 2050

Pledges from individual Parties for 2020

- Australia -5% - 15% (or -25%) (2000)
- Canada -20% (2006)
- EU -20% - -30% (1990)
- Iceland -15% (1990)
- Japan -15% (2005)
- New Zealand -10% - -20%
- Norway -30% (1990)
- Switzerland -20% - 30% (1990)
- Russia -10% - -15% (1990)
- USA -17% (2005, Waxman-Markey)
- Ukraine -20% (1990)

- Total (without USA) 15-21% below 1990

AWG-LCA – financing

- International financing needed for adaptation and technology in developing country – “new, scaled-up, predictable, additional, and continued financial resources”
 - Auctioning of a fraction of the assigned amount (“carbon credits”)
 - Global CO₂ tax
 - A percentage (0,5 – 1%) of GDP
 - Contribution based on emissions, population and GDP)
 - ..

Conclusion

- The time to COP 15 is very short (three weeks of negotiation before Copenhagen) and the tasks are formidable
- A successful outcome depends heavily on the political will, particularly from the major players
- Cannot expect that “everything” will be solved at COP 15, but it is realistic to expect an outcome that puts the world on a safer track