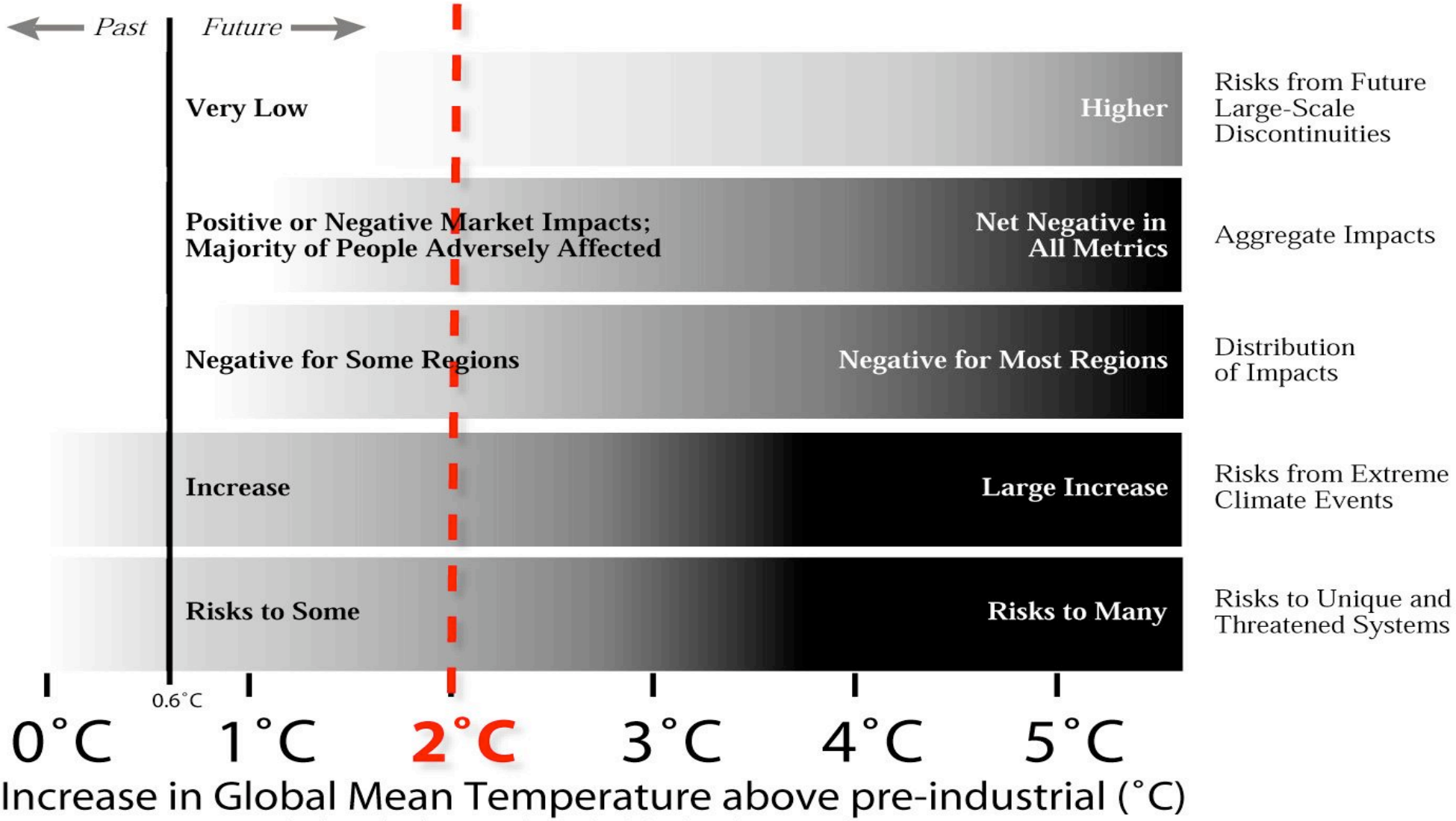
Status quo in the UN climate talks

“You go first! No, you first! I’ll go if you go...”

Matthias Duwe

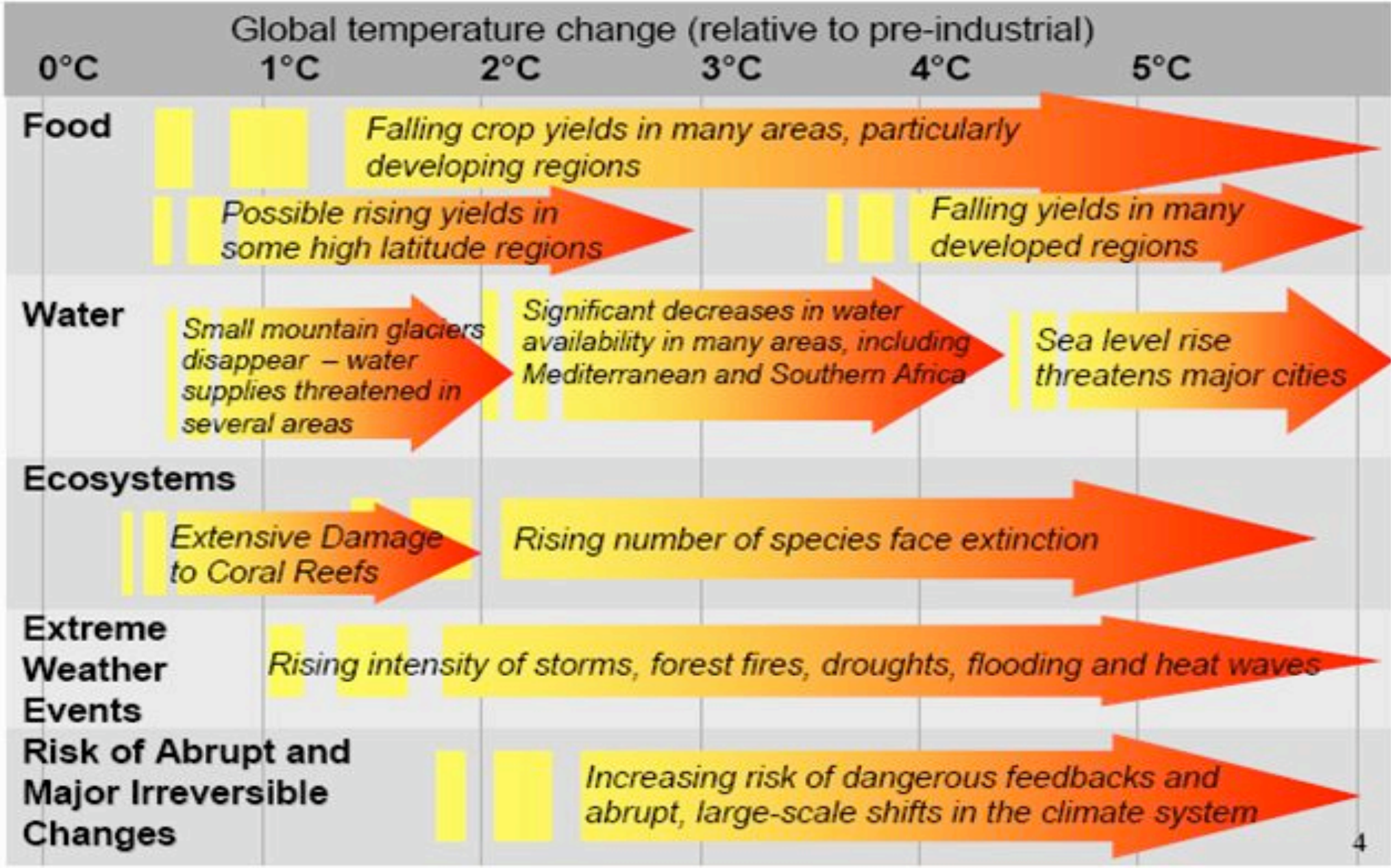
Climate Action Network Europe

Dangerous climate change > 2°C

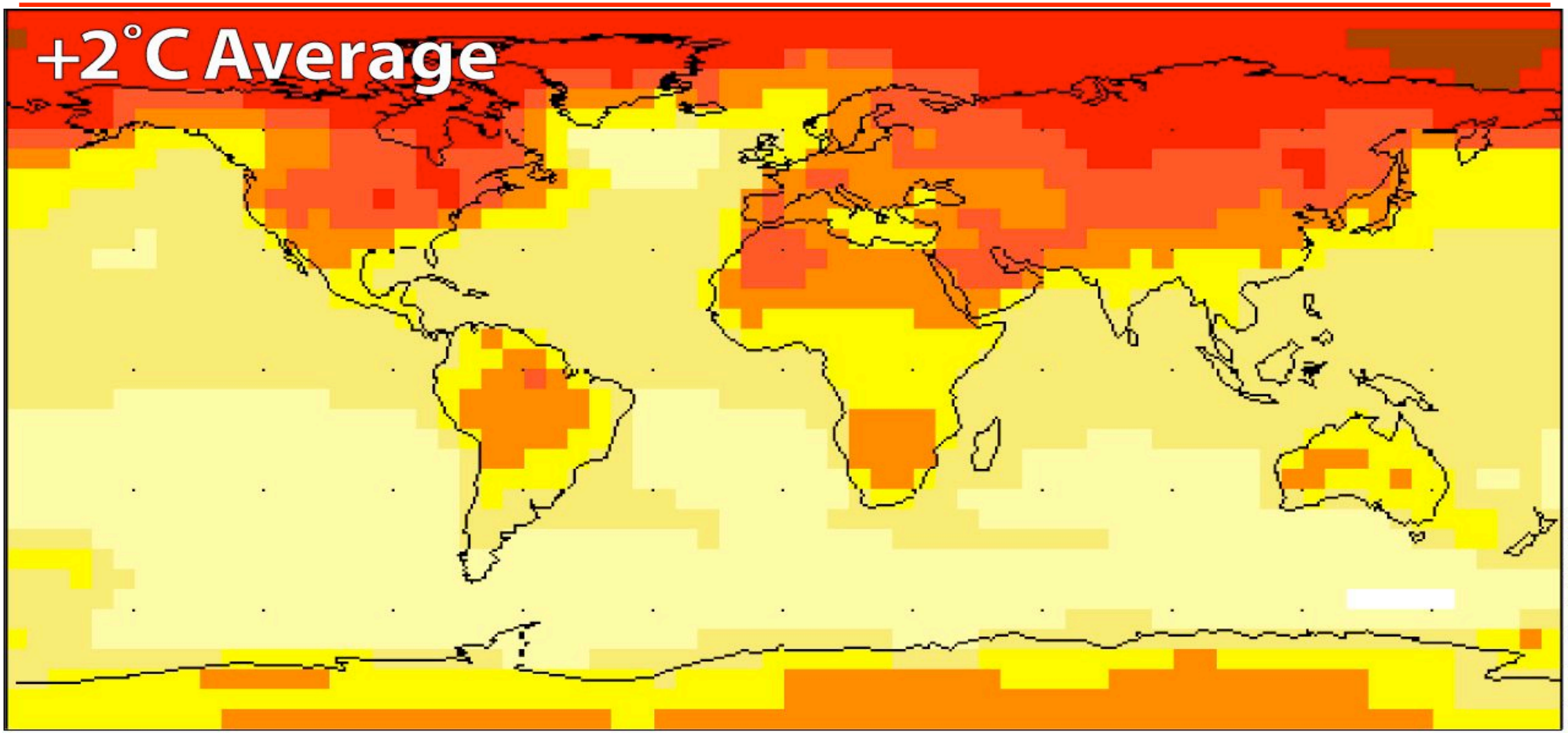


Source: IPCC TAR WGII, Figure 19-7, page 958, adapted to pre-industrial temperature scale (shifting by 0.6°C) by Malte Meinshausen, ETH Zürich, 2004

Projected Impacts of Climate Change



Temperature increase stronger over land



Approximate annual mean surface temperature distribution for global increase by 2°C

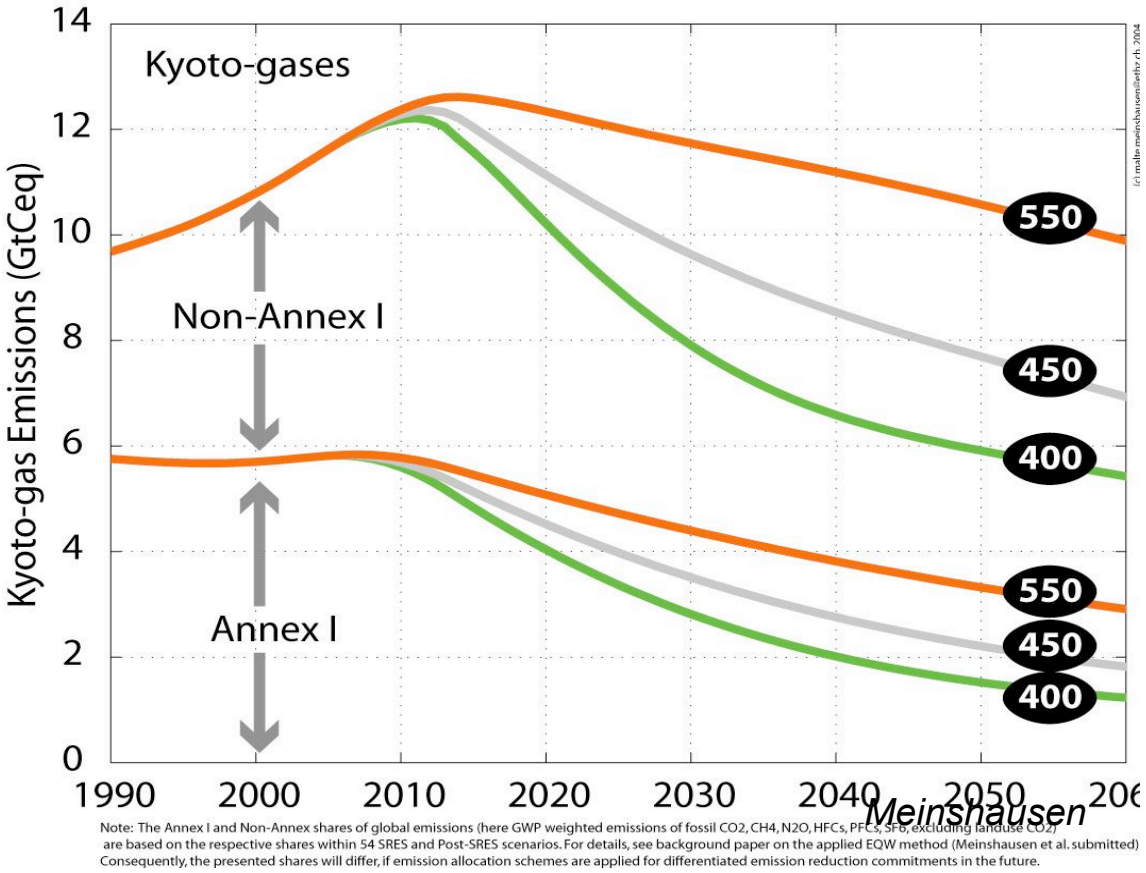
0 1 2 3 4 (°C)

Note: Employed linear pattern scaling method as implemented in the SCENGEN model (by Wigley et al.).
The displayed pattern is the average of the default set of models, namely CSM (1998), ECHAM3 (1995), ECHAM4(1998), GFDL(1990), HADAM2(1995), HADAM3(2000).
The pattern has been derived for a temperature increase of 2°C above 1990 in a transient run with emission scenario IPCC SRES B2. Note that the equilibrium temperature pattern for a 2°C increase above pre-industrial levels will be quantitatively different, although qualitatively similar.

Avoiding “dangerous CC”

Required emissions reductions (1990 base year):

- ***At least* -30% by developed countries by 2020**
- ***At least* -80% for developed countries by 2050**
- ***At least* -50 globally by 2050**



Global emissions must peak by 2015 and decline thereafter

UNFCCC Principles: Article 3.1

"The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof."

Where do we need to go?

International agreement needed to meet the challenge

Kyoto Protocol the right framework:

- Absolute caps for most responsible emitters
- Flexible mechanisms to lower reduction cost
- Funding mechanisms for coping with unavoidable impacts
- MRV and Compliance system

Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB - Leila Mead

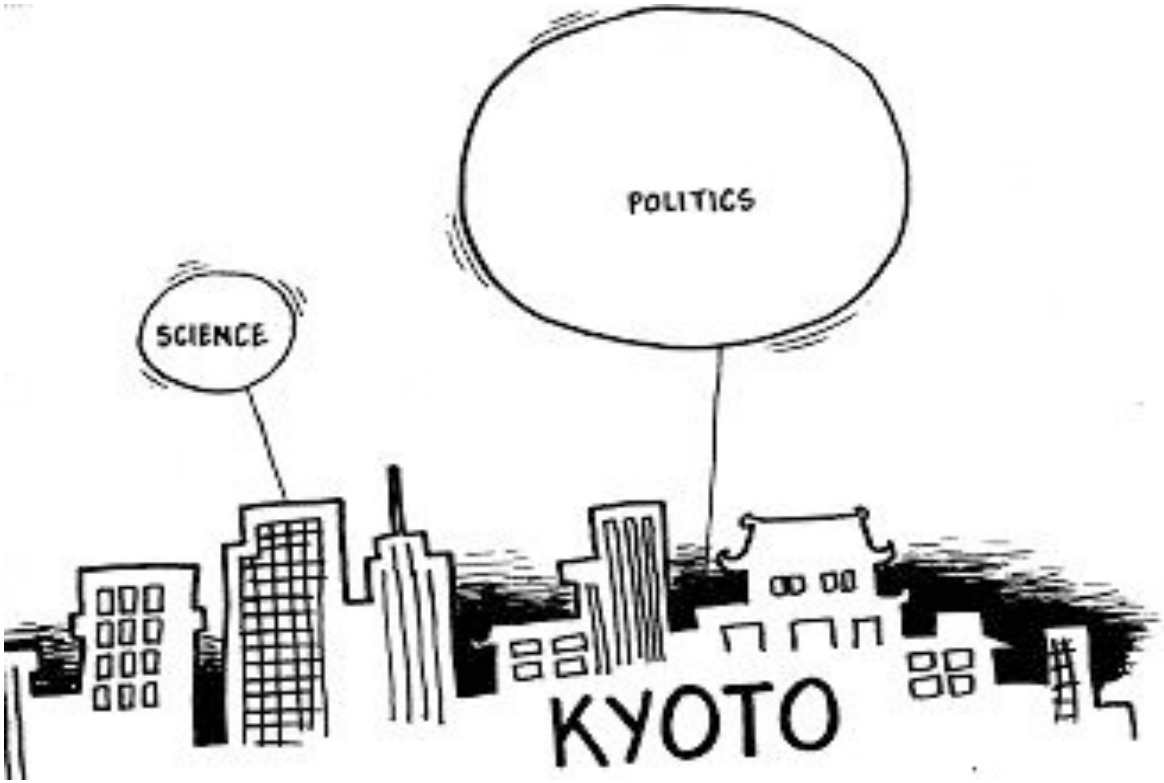
International action so far

- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)
  - Adopted in 1992, over 190 Parties
  - Principles, overarching goal

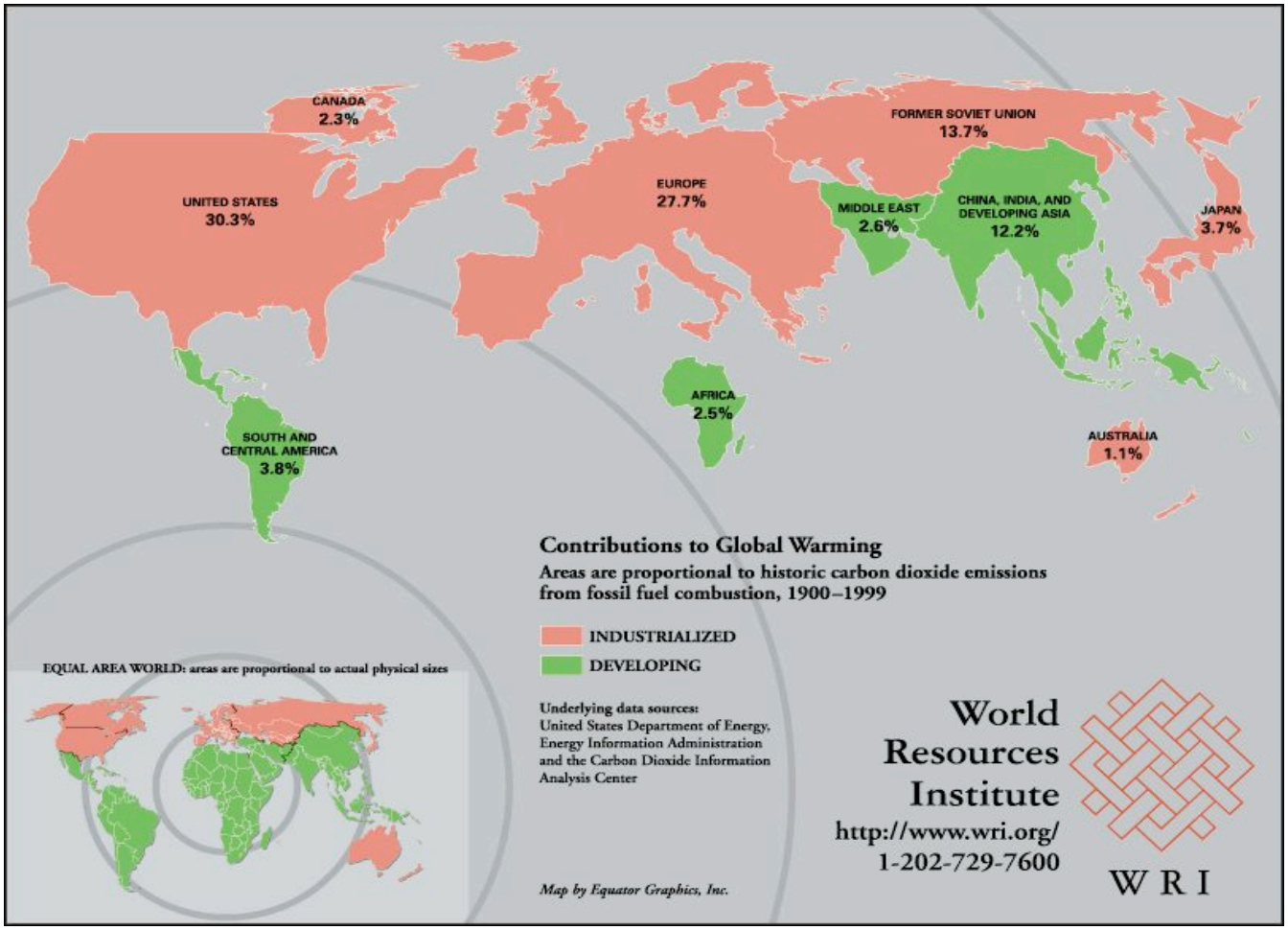
- Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
  - Adopted in 1997, over 160 Parties
  - Absolute emission targets for developed countries
  - Flexible mechanisms (CDM, JI, AAU ETS)
  - Time-frame for emission targets 2008-12
  - Does not EXPIRE in 2012, but needs new targets... And more!

Breaking the deadlock

- Translating science into political action hampered by North-South finger-pointing
- Post-2012 must be
  - ambitious enough (<2°C)
  - globally just (responsibility,...)
  - politically viable to all
- Growing momentum in last 12 months is encouraging
- Bali will be the reality test



Bali challenge: a just framework



UN climate talks: moving forward

Montreal 2005

Agreed process about the future = “post-2012”

New targets, lessons learned, wider dialogue

Nairobi 2006

Recognition that global reductions are necessary

Review process agreed + additional sessions

Bali 2007

needs to move toward start of negotiations - a “mandate”

=> Poznan 2008 => Copenhagen 2009!

CAN's proposed framework

Equitable long-term framework built on 3 tracks

Kyoto track (Annex-I countries (plus some))

- continue mandatory caps and trading system

Decarbonisation track (DCs' contributions)

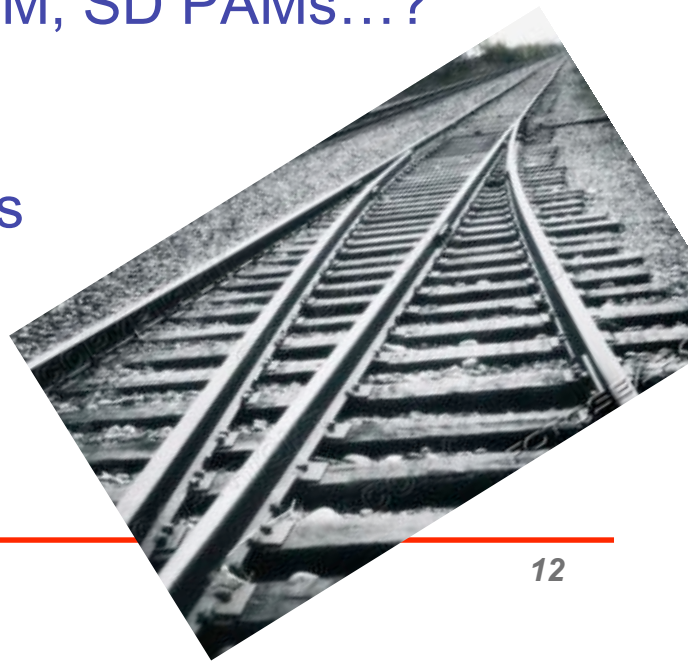
- renewable energy targets, sectoral CDM, SD PAMs…?

Adaptation track

- assistance for ALL vulnerable countries

Other necessary elements:

- deforestation
- maritime and aviation emissions



Member of the Kyoto Club

As a Kyoto Club member, the undersigned is part of the international community committed to solving the global threat of climate change

Valid from: 16th February 2005

Kyoto Club Member Signature and Country

Not available in the United States and Australia

Expectations for COP13 / CMP3

the climate circus on the boat to Bali

Matthias Duwe
Climate Action Network Europe

Bali venue

Bali challenge: timing

Post 2012: process timing

Timeline: Negotiations completed by end of 2008

- Reason 1: that's just the time it takes for ratification!
  - Optimistic look at Kyoto lesson: 3,5 years after COP-7, 2001
  - End of 2012 minus 3,5: middle of 2009, rather last minute
- Reason 2: Signal to the global carbon market
  - Investment horizons need early certainty
- Reason 3: No use in waiting for a new US administration
  - New President would take 1-2 years to take steps (end 2010)
  - US reengagement likely outside the regime, but linked (ETS)

Process timing

Without intersessional meetings/workshops, the work program cannot be completed

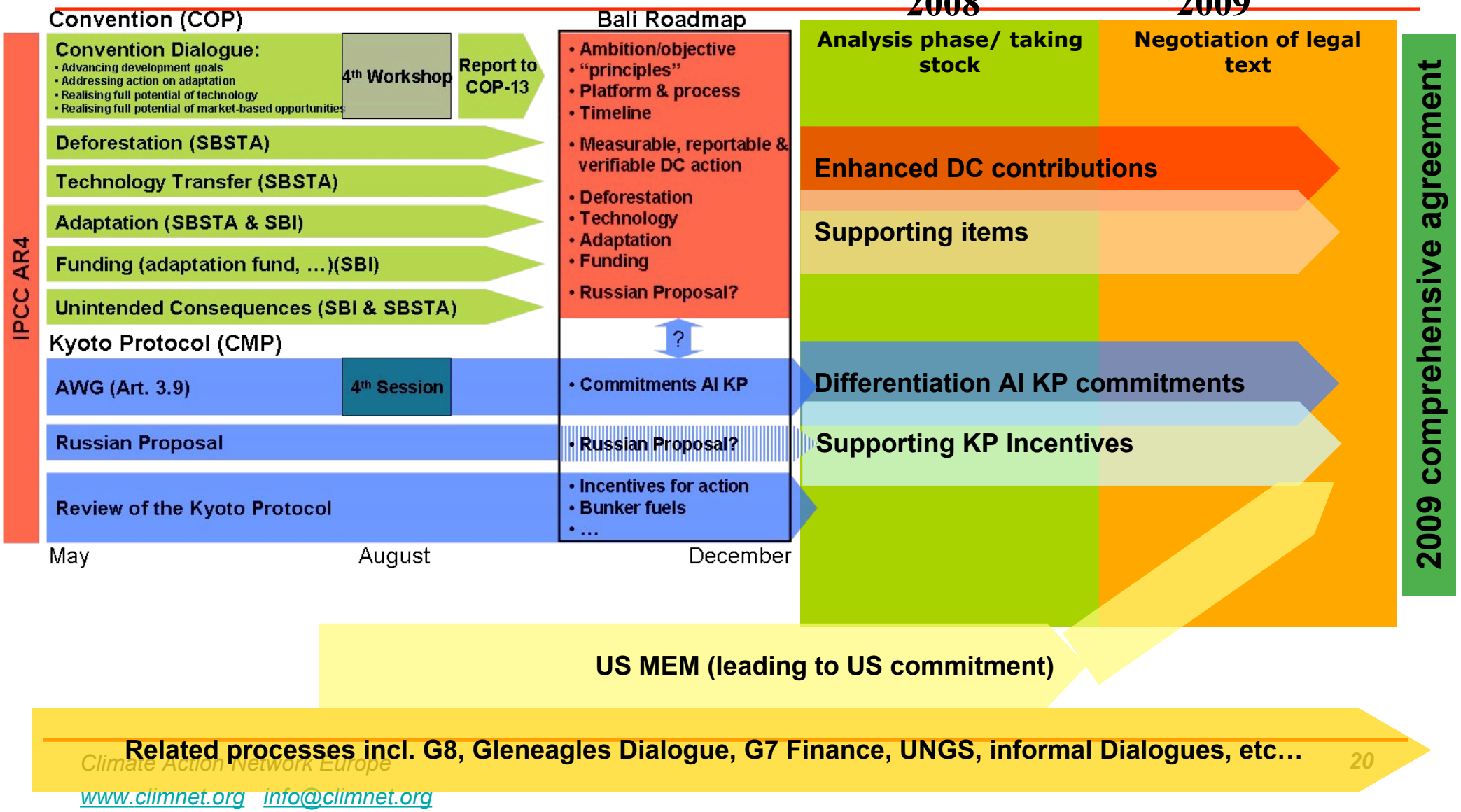
It took **8½ sessions** of the AGBM to do the preparatory work for agreement at Kyoto

Session	Location	Dates
1	Geneva	21-25 August 1995
2	Geneva	30 Oct- 3 Nov 1995
3	Geneva	5 -8 March 1996
4	Geneva	11-16 July 1996
5	Geneva	9 -12 Dec 1996
6	Bonn	3 -7 March 1997
7	Bonn	31 July- 7Aug 1997
8	Bonn	22-31 Oct 1997
8 (2nd part)	Kyoto	30 Nov 1997

ELEMENTS: Bali Mandate

- Overall **level of ambition**, global emissions in line with 2°C
- Post 2012 agreement to build on & extend **Kyoto architecture** (absolute caps and mechanisms)
- **Further differentiation** of actions and contributions necessary
- Developed countries to take on **deeper binding targets** (at least 1990 -30% by 2020) and achieve more domestically
- **Broader participation** by all major emitting developing country emitters, driven by positive *incentives* and new *mechanisms*
- **Financing** for **adaptation and clean technology** (involving also capacity building, etc)
- Additional elements: emissions from **deforestation**, as well as from international **aviation** and maritime transport

Bali Roadmap – two tracks „plus“ - EU SLIDE



CAN work in Bali

what to do when you are bored of lying on the beach

Matthias Duwe
Climate Action Network Europe

CAN Post-2012 work

CAN works on all political levels and in many different areas on post-2012 issues and processes

- Political advocacy work in respective regions
  - EU example: targets, burden-sharing, instruments (ETS), etc.
- Substance: analysis of architectural issues, content of future agreement, make proposals to governments
- International process: contact with governments and other actors, pressure through media and other actions
- Observer to UN negotiations: watchdogs and expert input
- Observer to other international processes: CSD, G8, etc.
- Working groups: Adaptation, CDM, Technology, Bali Mandate, etc.

At the negotiations

CAN's at the COPs

monitor the talks via formal observation and informal talks

meet with representatives of delegation, communicate positions

act as messengers between delegations, opening channels between opposing Parties or potential allies

Press work: at conference and at home, pressure governments

At the negotiations

ECO - the voice of CAN

ECO informs about the current state of negotiations from an NGO perspective and voices NGO positions

Pictures courtesy of
IISD/ENB - Leila Mead

At the negotiations

The Fossil of the Day

At the negotiations

Special events

Inside... and outside...

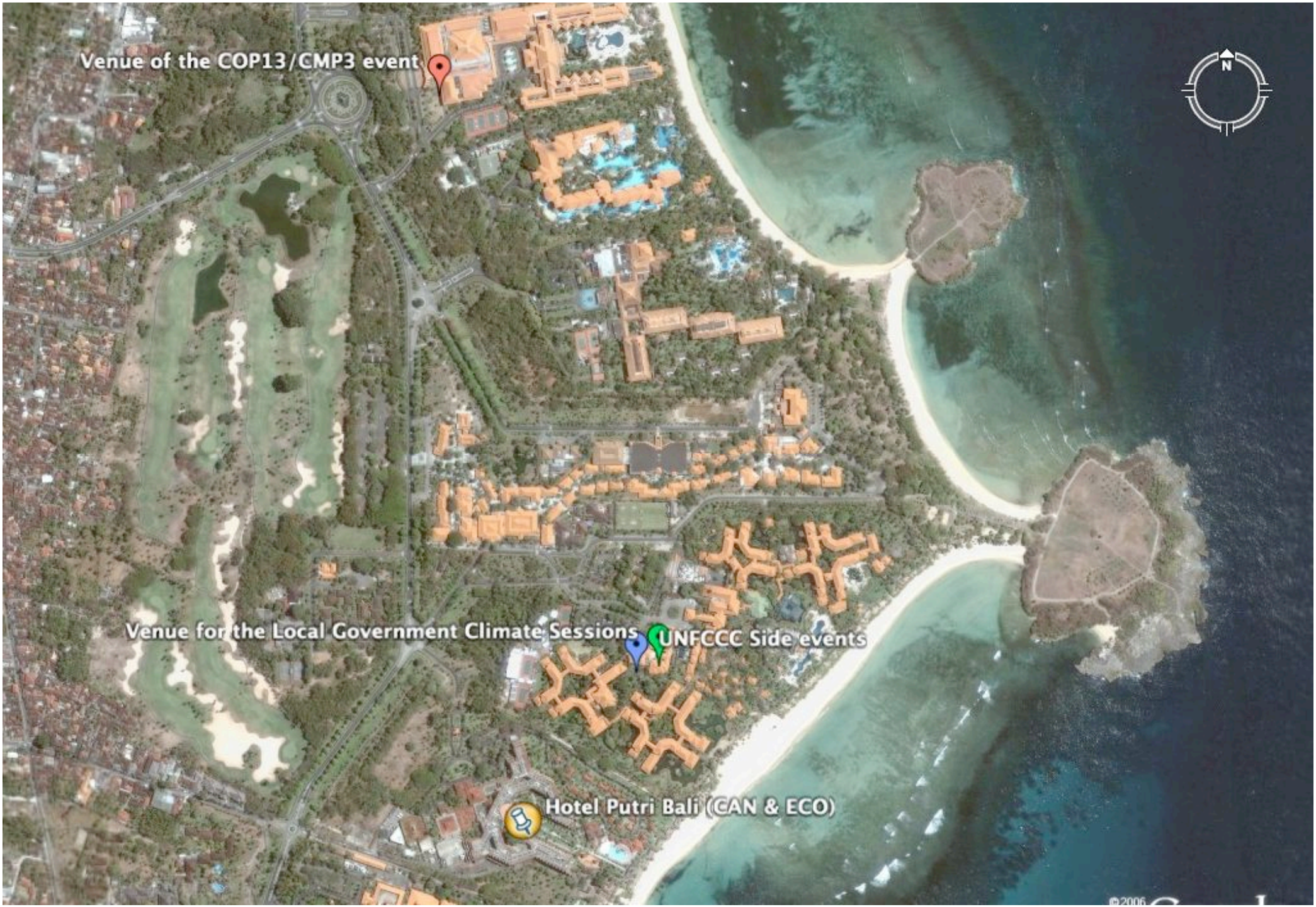
Climate Action Network Europe

www.climnet.org info@climnet.org

Photo courtesy of
IISD/ENB - Leila Mead

At the negotiations

...demonstrations


Venue of the COP13/CMP3 event
N
Venue for the Local Government Climate Sessions
UNFCCC Side events
Hotel Putri Bali (CAN & ECO)

CAN Elders

Richard W, Matthias, Katherine S, Julie-Anne…

-chair daily meeting

Other essential 'senior' roles

CAN Bali Secretariat team: support

- Coordinators: __________

-Intelligence hub

-Liaise with UNFCCC

-Logistical support

CAN post 2012 daily meeting

- Coordinators: DALE, SHRUTI, Kat

-Report back from political coord

-Interventions prep (writer volunteers, content brainstorm)

-ECO prep (ditto)

-Bilaterals

-NO INTEL SHARING (daily mtg)

CAN daily meeting

-CAN elders in rotation

-Daily volunteers

-Prep daily meeting

- prepare agenda

-Coordinate Fossil

- ECO

- Country intel

- WG reports back

- bilaterals

Political coordination

Coordinators: K2/ CAN elders?

-CAN regional coordinators

- Working group coordinators

- Policy strategists

- Indonesian CAN

- CAN-I coordinator

Comms group

-Press conf: report to daily mtg

-Press work

-Actions

-Other messaging

Working groups

Group	Adaptation	LULUCF	CDM	REDD	Technology	SD PAMs
Coord	Rachel B & Sanjay	Chris H	Naoyuki & ?	Tracy J & ?	Mark L & John N	Craig H
job	-Mandate inputs -2008 and beyond CAN position development					

Regional Groups

CAN regional coordinators

-Country intelligence

-Lobbying strategy

-Prep for AWG submission: Feb 15

-Avoid haranguing delegates!

Thank you very much for your attention

More information also on our website @ http://www.climnet.org/

Matthias Duwe, Director, CAN-Europe, Brussels