## Post Kyoto Protocol Negotiations

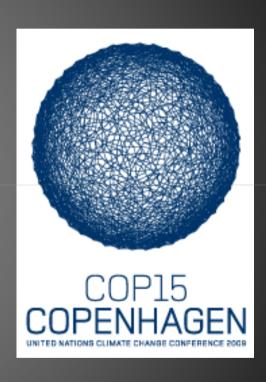
-Outcome of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference 2009-

9 July 2010

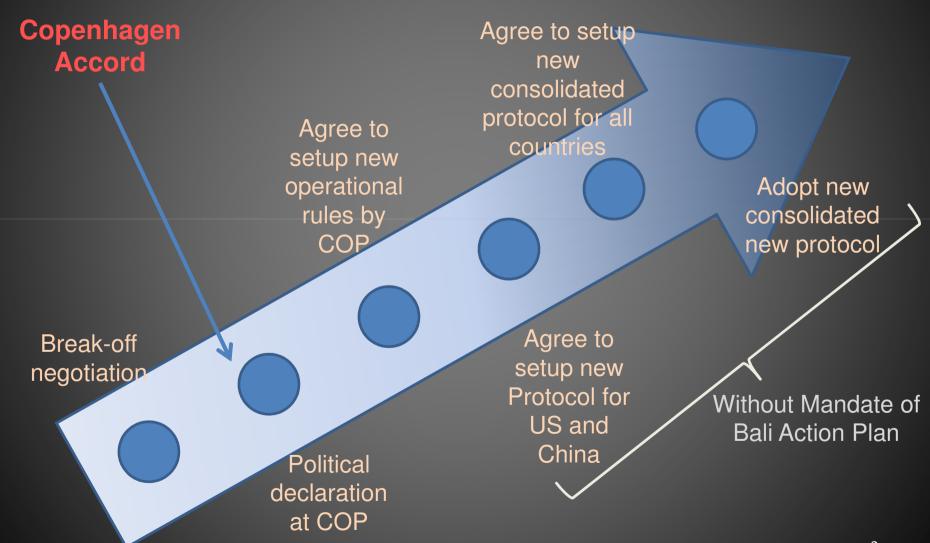
Satoshi lemoto

JICA Experts

What is your impression of the outcomes of Copenhagen Climate Change Conference?



## Success or Failure?



## Media's report...

(News source: http://unfccc.int/press/news\_room/items/2768.php?topic=all)



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Page last updated at 11:42 GMT, Friday, 18 December 2009





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#### Doubts over Copenhagen summit's last day

Leaders have gathered for the final scheduled day of the UN climate summit, amid uncertainty over the shape of any eventual deal.

A draft political agreement drawn up by a small group of countries including the UK, US and Australia was rejected during overnight discussions.

Delegates described the situation as "confusing" and "desperate".



US President Barack Obama has arrived for the leaders' session

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US President Barack Obama told the conference he had come to the summit "not to talk but to act".

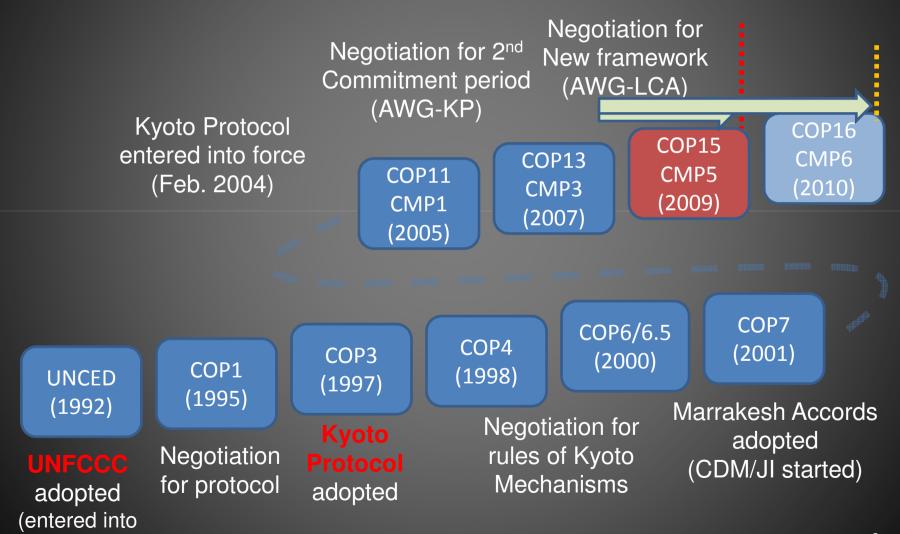
Addressing delegates on Friday, he said: "While the science of climate change is not in doubt, I think our ability to take collective action is in doubt right now, and it hangs in the balance."



### Contents

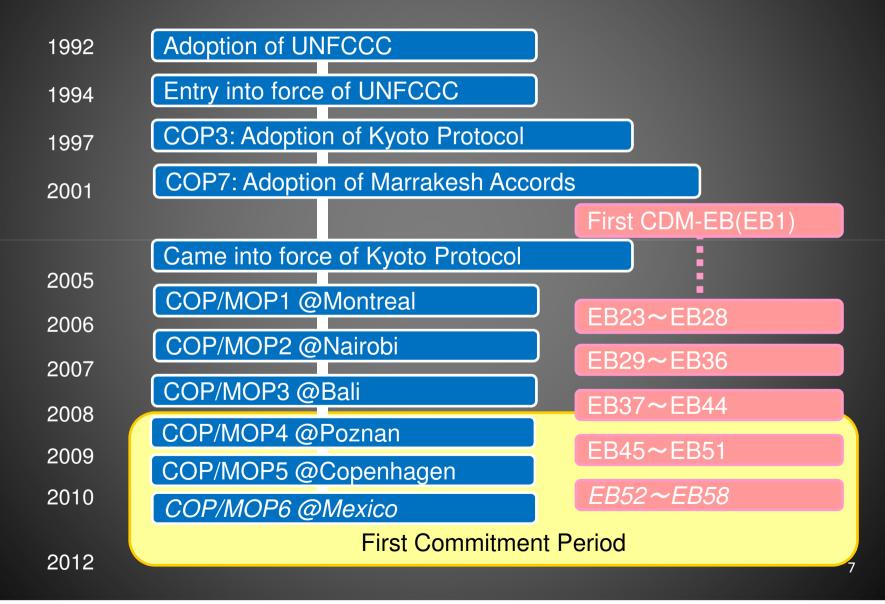
- Media coverage of CMP5
- History of Climate Change Negotiation
- Discussion of CDM issues at CMP
- Copenhagen Climate Change Conference (CMP5)
  - Expected Outcomes, Voluntary Targets
  - Outcomes of Copenhagen Climate Change Conference
  - Copenhagen Accord
  - Analysis of outcomes
- Current movements (after CMP5)

## Brief history of Climate Change Negotiations



force in 1994)

## Brief history of Climate Change Negotiations



### Recent meetings of Climate Change Negotiations

(Dec. 2008 - Dec. 2010)

2008	2009				2010					
Dec.	Apr.	Jun.	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.	Apr.	Jun.	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Poznan, Poland	Bonn, Germany	Bonn, Germany	Bangkok, Thailand	Barcelo na, Spain	Copenh agen, Denmark	Bonn, Germany	Bonn, Germany	Bonn, Germany	(TBD), China	Cancun, Mexico
COP14					COP15					COP16
CMP4					CMP5					СМР6
SB29		SB30			SB31		SB32			SB33
AWG- KP6	AWG- KP7	AWG- KP8	AWG	-KP9	AWG- KP10	AWG- KP11	AWG- KP12	AWG- KP13	AWG- KP14	AWG- KP15
AWG- LCA4	AWG- LCA5	AWG- LCA6	AWG-	-LCA7	AWG- LCA8	AWG- LCA9	AWG- LCA10	AWG- LCA11	AWG- LCA12	AWG- LCA13

SB: UNFCCC subsidiary bodies (SBSTA (for Scientific and Technological Advice) and SBI (for Implementation)) AWG-KP: Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol AWG-LCA: Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Actions under the Convention

- CMP1 (Montreal, Canada, Dec. 2005)
  - Facilitate initiative of "Future CDM" (promote EE/RE project)
  - Review of definition of SSC project (Expand the applicability condition)
  - Agreed on guiding principle of CCS (CCS is feasible as CDM project (detail procedures are under discussion))
  - Adopt the eligibility guidance of Programmatic CDM (policy or standard cannot be considered as a CDM project)
  - Enhancement of EB and Secretariat

- CMP2 (Nairobi, Kenya, Nov. 2006)
  - Facilitate initiative of "Future CDM"
  - Agreed on discussion schedule of CCS guidance (guidance will adopt at CMP4)
  - Improvements of regional distribution of CDM projects
  - "Nairobi Framework" adopted (Assist to LDCs by relevant UN organs)
  - 3 months extension for application of Retroactive credit (the end of Dec.2006 -> Mar.2007)
  - Request EB to arrange the sort of guidance of PoA (Guidance and PDD format)

- CMP3 (Bali, Indonesia, Dec. 2007)
  - Facilitate initiative of "Future CDM"
  - Bali Roadmap" adopted (agreed on the negotiation schedule for next commitment period)
  - Assistance to developing countries: Agreed on establish the Adaptation Fund Board (Secretariat: GEF, Trustee: WB)
  - Change the upper limit of SSC project (6ktCO2 -> 12ktCO2)
  - Exempt of fees (e.g. registration fee) for CDM project at LDCs

- CMP4 (Poznan, Poland, Dec. 2008)
  - Governance, Accreditation, Regional Distribution
  - Discussion on improvement of Kyoto Mechanisms on next commitment period (after 2013)
    - Chairperson's guidance (draft idea) includes;
      - ✓ Right and wrong of scope/subject expansion of project
      - ✓ Introduce sectoral credit mechanisms
      - ✓ Credit issuances based on Party's emission reduction activities
      - ✓ Accredit Co-benefit aspects as registration criteria.
      - ✓ Emission Trading Scheme based on sectoral target
    - Invite parties to submit improvement of draft ideas

- CMP5 (Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 2009)
- > Agendas for current commitment period (-2012)
  - Expand scopes of CDM
  - Governance
  - Regional Distribution
  - Relationship with National policy (E+/E-)

#### (Outcomes)

- ✓ Strengthen financial support to less than 10 project country
- ✓ Simplified methodologies
- ✓ Set up appeal process
- ✓ Develop guidance on E+/E- policy

- CMP5 (Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 2009)
- > Agendas for next commitment period (2013-)
  - Expand scopes of CDM (incl. Nuclear, CCS, etc.)
  - Change rules and procedures
  - New market mechanisms

### (Outcomes)

✓ No decisions above issue (still remain "options")

## Expected outcomes

- From Annex I countries:
  - ✓ New Protocol will be adopted (Kyoto Protocol will be terminated)
  - ✓ Comprehensive Agreement incl. US and China
  - ✓ Obligation to NAI countries as well AI
- From Non-Annex I countries:
  - ✓ Keep the framework "Bali Action Plan + Kyoto Protocol" (= Al keeps their obligation)

## Post 2012 Target

- Kyoto Protocol (Article 3.9)
  - ✓ No expiring of the Kyoto Protocol
  - ✓ Prerequisite: 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period will continue after 2012
- CMP1 (Montreal)
  - ✓ No blank period between 1<sup>st</sup> (2008-12) and 2<sup>nd</sup> (2013-??) commitment period
- CMP3 (Bali Action Plan)
  - ✓ Negotiation will be concluded the end of 2009 (CMP5)

## Bali Action Plan (Mandate for LCA)

- Bali Action Plan (1/CP.13)
  - 1. Decides to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session, by addressing, inter alia:
    - (a) A shared vision for long term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions,...
    - (b) Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, consideration of:
      - (ii) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties, in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;
  - Decides that process be conducting...(skip)...AWG-LCA under the convention, that shall complete its work in 2009 and present the outcome of its work to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its fifteenth session;

## Voluntary Target for Copenhagen Conference

<Developed Countries (Annex I)>

Country	Target (2020)	Base Year	Flex Mechanisms
Australia	-5 <b>~</b> -25%	2000	Market M, LUCF
Canada	-20%	2006	LUCF: 2%
EU-27	-20 <b>~</b> -30%	1990	Market M
Iceland	-15%	1990	LUCF
Japan	-25%	1990	Market M, LUCF
NZ	-10 <b>~</b> -20%	1990	Market M, LUCF
Norway	-20 <b>~</b> -40%	1990	Market M, LUCF
Russia	-20 <b>~</b> -25%	1990	?
Swiss	-20 <b>~</b> -30%	1990	Market M, LUCF
Ukraine	-20%	1990	Market M
USA	-17%	2005	Market M
Total	-12 <b>~</b> -17%	1990	

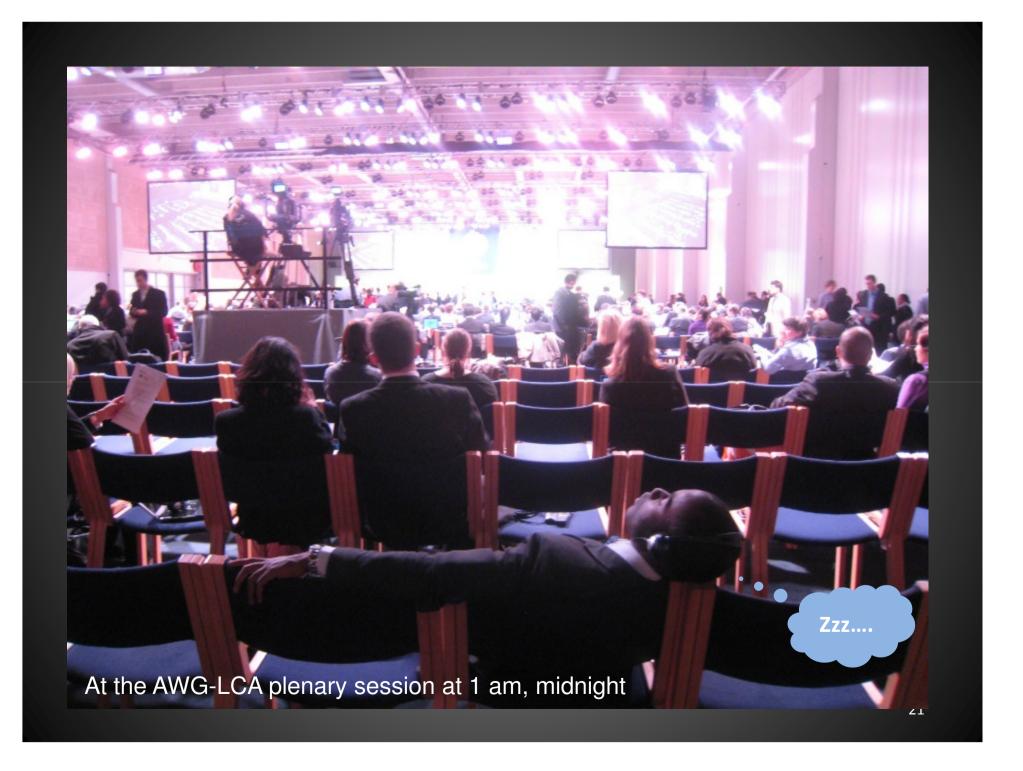
<Developing Countries (Non-AnnexI)>

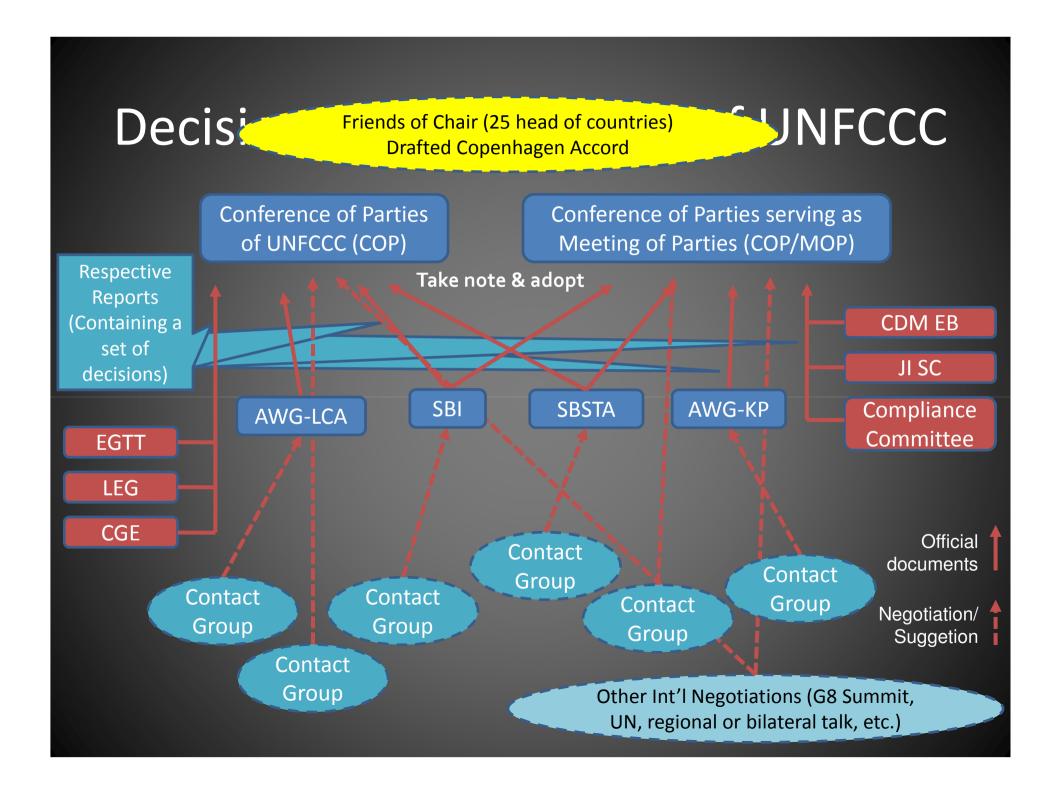
Country	Target	Ref. Year	Remarks
Brazil	-36 <b>~</b> -39%	2020	BAU
China	-40 <b>~</b> -45%	2005	Basic unit of CO2 (2020)
India	-20 <b>~</b> -25%	2005	Basic unit of CO2 (2020)
Indonesia	-26 <b>~</b> -41%	2020	BAU, LUCF (Max: incl. Int'l assistance)
Maldives	Zero emission	2019	Net (incl. Carbon sinks)
Mexico	-5%	2020	BAU
Rep. Korea	-4%	2005	Absolute Amount (-30%/BAU)
Singapore	-16%	2020	BAU
S. Africa	-34%	2020	BAU w/int'l financial support

## Confused conference ma lagement









## **Negotiation Blocs**

Non Annex I Annex I

#### G77 & China

China, India, Asian Countries

#### **LDCs**

Bangladesh, Nepal, Ethiopia, Yemen, etc.

Oil Exporters Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, etc.

#### Africa

South Africa, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, etc.

Latin America & Caribbean
Brazil, Argentina, etc.

### SIDS (AOSIS)

Tuvalu, Samoa, Fiji, Jamaica, PNG, etc.

EU

#### Umbrella

Canada

KP ratification
Japan, NZ, Russia,
Norway, Ukraine,
Kazakhstan, etc.

Australia

Non Parties
USA

?

Environmental Integrity Group Switzerland, Mexico, Rep of Korea etc.

\* Depending on Issues, Countries changes their groups.

# Outcomes of Copenhagen CC Conference

- Copenhagen Accord drafted by Friends of the Chair (Head of 25 countries, incl. US, China, EU, Japan, Indonesia, Brazil, Ethiopia, etc.)
- "Take note" the Copenhagen Accord at the COP15 (not Adopt = couldn't achieve as COP decision) <strong opposed by Sudan, Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, etc.>
- AWG-KP and AWG-LCA will continue until Dec.
   2010 at Mexico

## Copenhagen Accord

Advance medited version

Decision -/CP.15

The Conference of the Parties,

Takes note of the Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009.

#### APPENDIX I

### Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020

•	
	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020  Base year
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Annex I Parties	Base year
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### Copenhagen Accord

The Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers, and other heads of the following delegations present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

Heing guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention.

Noting the results of work done by the two Ad hoc Working Groups,

Endorsing decision x/CP.15 on the Ad hac Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action and decision x/CMP.5 that requests the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to continue its work,

- Have agreed on this Copenhagen Accord which is operational immediately. We underline that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We emphasise our strong political will to argently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic concentration in the supposphere at a sever that would prevent dangerous annually gent interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below? degrees Celsius, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat the context of sustainable development, emance our rong term cooperative action to comount climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly uninerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaptation programme including international support
- We agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required according to science, and as documented by the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report with a view to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and ake action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity. We hould cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as action (cooperate in acuteving the peaking of grown and national emissions as soon as a soon as d bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development

## Copenhagen Accord

- [Preamble] Operational immediately
- [Para.1] Strong political will to urgently combat climate change (w/common but differentiated responsibilities principle)
- [Para.1] Global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius
- [Para.2] Cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible
- [Para.3] Developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building

## Copenhagen Accord (cont.)

- [Para.4] Voluntary emission reduction targets for 2020 by Annex I (submit until 31 Jan. 2010)
- [Para.5] Voluntary mitigation actions by Non-Annex I (submit until 31 Jan. 2010)
- [Para.6] Immediate establishment of REDD-plus mechanisms
- [Para.7] Enhance cost-effectiveness, utilize market mechanisms

## Copenhagen Accord (cont.)

- [Para.8] New and additional funding to developing countries from developed countries
  - ✓ Agreed to pledge 30 bil USD / year (2010-12) for mitigation and adaptation (Funding for Adaptation: Prioritized for vulnerable countries, LDCs, SIDS and Africa)
  - ✓ Developed countries commit to a goal mobilizing jointly 100 bil USD / year by 2020
  - ✓ Funding flow through the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
    - [Para.10] Copenhagen Green Climate Fund shall be established as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention

## Copenhagen Accord (cont.)

- [Para.11] Enhance action on Development and Transfer of Technology, Establish a Technology Mechanism
- [Para.12] Implementation review by 2015.
- [Para.12] Consider strengthening goal incl. 1.5
   degree Celsius (--> Reflect strong opinion by AOSIS)

## **New Crediting Schemes**

- NAMA crediting
- Sectoral crediting
- REDD-plus
- -> all decisions were not concluded at Copenhagen and to be discussed at Cancun, Mexico (CMP6)

# Pledge commitment under the Copenhagen Accord

- Target until 2012 (30 bil USD for 3 years(2010-12))
  - Japan
    - Pledge agreement until COP15: 9.2 bil
    - (New) Additional pledge agreement: 1 bil
    - (New) Mobilize from private sector: 4 bil
  - EU: 10 bil USD (Decided at EU summit)
  - US and other AI: 5 bil USD
- Target on 2020 (100 bil USD/year)
  - Depends on commitment by US

# Analysis of outcomes of Copenhagen CC Conference

- High expectations from Annex I
- Annex I requested beyond the mandates of BAP to NAI
- Raised public & media concerns (high pressures from outside world)
- Too insist to establish the legal framework
- Negotiation managements were poor (by Gov't of Denmark)
- Insufficient trusteeship among Parties
- Exposed different opinions among NAI (AOSIS vs. Newly developing countries) etc.
- Developing countries got pledge commitment from Al

## Voluntary commitment actions

- Copenhagen Accord requested voluntary actions by AI and NAI
  - [Para.4] Voluntary emission reduction targets for 2020 by Annex I (submit until 31 Jan. 2010)
  - [Para.5] Voluntary mitigation actions by Non-Annex I (submit until 31 Jan. 2010)
  - Sri Lanka is not yet submit the voluntary mitigation action plan

# List of commitment actions submission countries

#### Annex I (43 parties) (Percentage of emission reduction target in 2020) Australia (5%-15% or Ireland **Netherlands** Iceland (30%) 25%) Belarus (5-10%) Japan (25%) Greece **Austria** Canada (17%) Poland Kazakhstan (15%) Spain Croatia (5%) Liechtenstein (20%) France Portugal FU & 27 Member Italy Romania Monaco (30%) States (20/30%) FU FU New Zealand (20%) Belgium Cyprus Slovenia Bulgaria Slovakia Norway (30-40%) Latvia Czech Rep Lithuania **Finland** Russia (15-25%) FU Denmark Switzerland (20/30%) Luxembourg Sweden UK Ukraine (20%) Germany Hungary Estonia Malta USA (17%)

# List of commitment actions submission countries

Non-Annex I (40 parties)					
Afghanistan	Congo	Israel	Peru		
Antigua & Barbuda	Costa Rica	Jordan	Rep Korea		
Armenia	Cote d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Moldova		
Benin	Ethiopia	Maldives	San Marino		
Bhutan	Eritrea	Marshall Islands	Sierra Leone		
Botswana	Gabon	Mauritania	South Africa		
Brazil	Georgia	Mexico	Macedonia		
Cameroon	Ghana	Mongolia	Togo		
Central African Rep	India	Morocco	Tunisia		
China	Indonesia	PNG	San Marino		

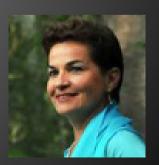
<Party's participation to the CA> 98% of Annex I Parties 26% of Non-Annex I Parties

## Current movements (after CMP5)

- Bolivia hosted int'l conference (April 2010)
  - ALBA countries trying to negotiate outside of UN process. (\*ALBA: Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela, etc.)
- Germany and Mexico hosted informal ministerial meeting (May 2010)
  - 41 countries (Al and NAI) agreed to draft documents at CMP6 with reflection of CA.
  - Needed to consensus to set up 2<sup>nd</sup> Commitment period of KP (from NAI parties).

## Current movements (after CMP5)

- AWG-LCA13 & AWG-KP (June 2010)
  - LCA Chair issued Chair's text (based on the negotiation) for next session, but most of the NAI parties denied to discuss it.
  - KP requested secretariat to analyze the legal matter relating to the gap between KP and New framework.
- New UNFCCC Executive Secretary (Ms. Christina Figueres) (July 2010)









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#### UN's Next Climate Chief Figueres Says Final Deal Unlikely in Her Lifetime

By Alex Morales - Jun 9, 2010





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Christiana Figueres, a Costa Rican who on July 8 will take the helm of the United Nations body that organizes global climate-change treaty talks, said an all- encompassing deal is unlikely to happen in her lifetime.

Governments must instead focus on making incremental efforts to end global warming because the response "is going to require the sustained effort of those who will be here for the next 20, 30, 40 years," Figueres, 53, told reporters today in Bonn, where the latest two-week round of talks is taking place.

"I do not believe we will ever have a final agreement on climate change, certainly not in my lifetime," Figueres said. "If we ever have a final, conclusive, all-answering agreement, then we will have solved this problem. I don't think that's in the cards."

More than 190 nations are trying to reach a global deal to cut emissions from polluting industries such as power and cement after efforts to craft a treaty at a summit in Copenhagen in December failed amid recriminations among developed and developing countries. Figueres said she's confident governments will meet the challenge, and Brazilian, Indian and European

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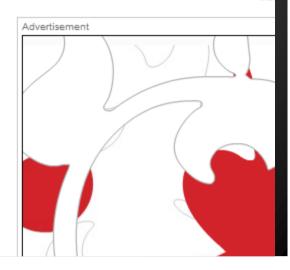
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## Thank you for your attention!



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