

**Convegno e Assemblea Annual Nazionale 2008
Alleanza per il Clima Italia**

**From Bali via Poznan
to Copenhagen.
Present international climate
negotiations**

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Timeline of international climate policy

- 1992 UNFCCC adopted**
- 1994 Entry into force**
- 1995 COP1 First Conference of the Parties in Berlin
... annual COPs ...**
- 1997 COP3 Kyoto Protocol adopted**
- 2001 COP7 Marrakech Accords define rules**
- 2005 Entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol**
- 2007 COP13/CMP3 in Bali**
- 2008 COP14/CMP4 in Poznan**
- 2009 COP15/CMP5 in Copenhagen**
- 2008-2012 Kyoto Protocol's 1st commitment period**

Main Agenda Items at COP13

- Future Commitments
- AF: Adaptation Fund
- REDD: Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation
- Carbon market: CDM and JI
- Technology transfer
- Compliance and national communications
- Awareness, education & training
- Adverse effects of the impacts of climate change and/or response measures



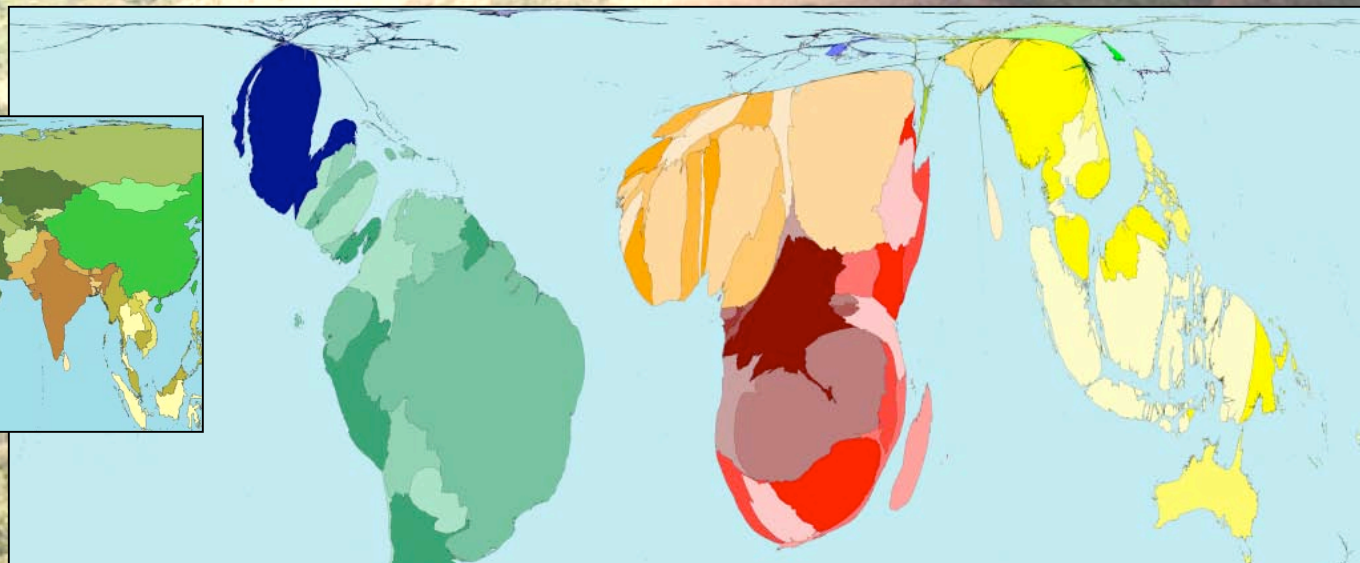
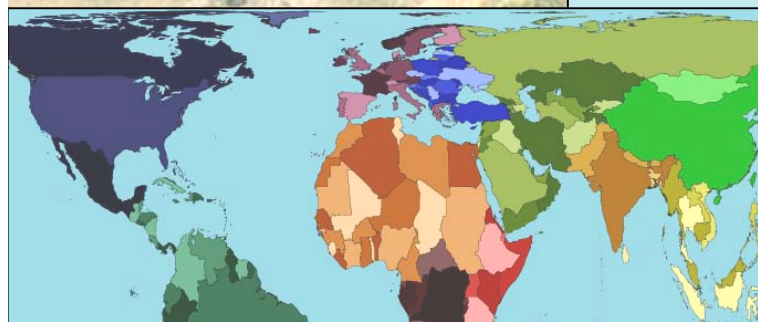
Agreement on Adaptation Fund and Actions

- 2% of the proceeds from the Clean Development Mechanism
- Currently some 2,5 Mio CERs
- AF managed by GEF
- Independent Adaptation Fund Board
- Direct access of vulnerable countries
- Risk management, including transfer mechanisms such as insurance



Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation

- Some 20% contribution to climate change
- Primarily tropical countries,
- Link between poverty and deforestation
- Forest Fund or market based compensation mechanism?



Carbon Market

- Effectiveness of CDM and JI
- Small forestry projects
- HFC-23
- Carbon Capture and Storage?
- Nuclear projects?



Future Commitments

- Commitment period will expire in 2012
- Two-track approach:

\ **AWG - "Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol":**

Revision and 2nd commitment period

\ In parallel: "**Dialogue on long-term cooperative action** to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention":

Could be new amendment or protocol

without US

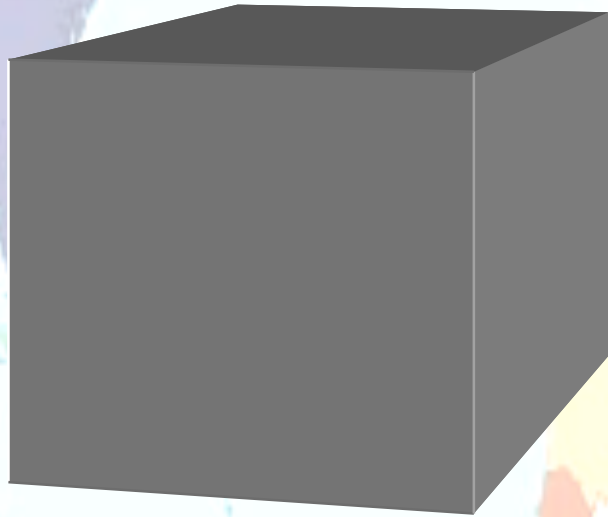
US involved



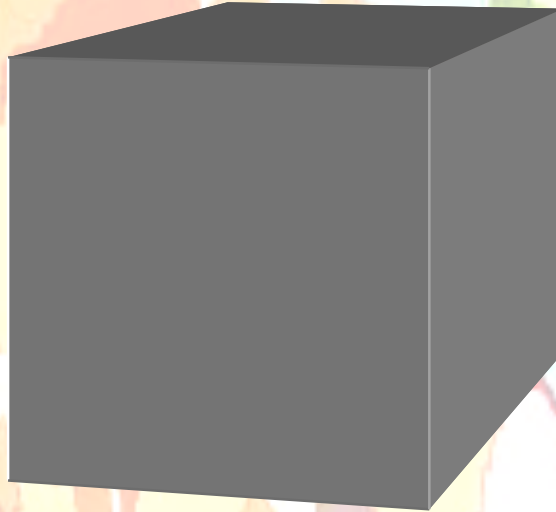
Bali “Roadmap”

- Next steps defined for negotiations for long-term action
- Misunderstandings put results at risk
- “Equity” is the magic term
- Outcomes:
 - | “Measurable, reportable and verifiable ... mitigation commitments ... by developed countries”
 - | “Measurable, reportable and verifiable ... mitigation actions ... by developing countries, supported by technology, enabled by financing and capacity building”

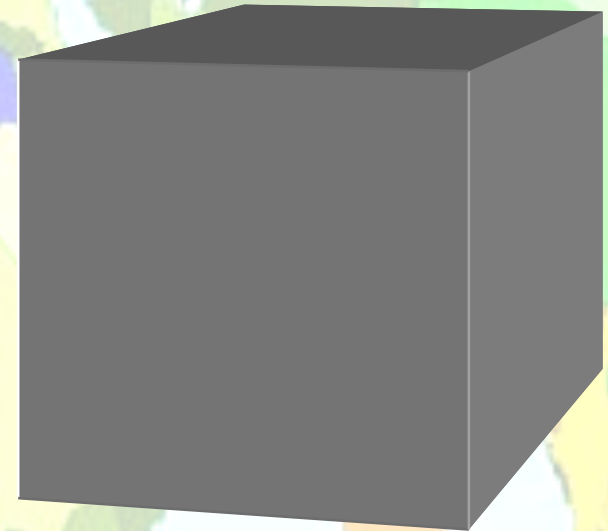
Problems of the UN Process: Country Groups as Black Boxes



Umbrella Group:
US, Japan, Canada,
Australia, Russia ...



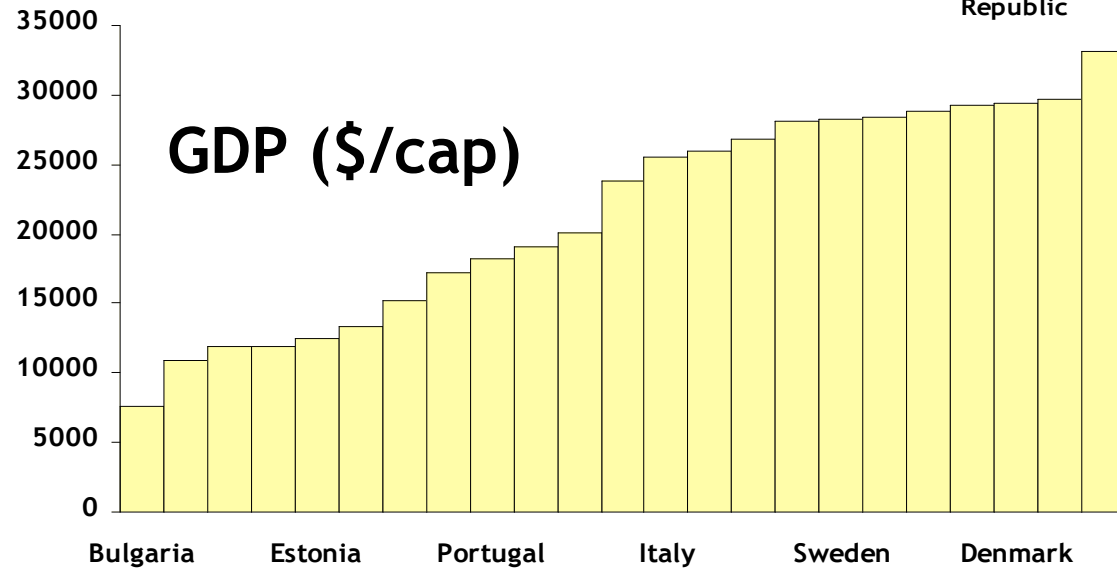
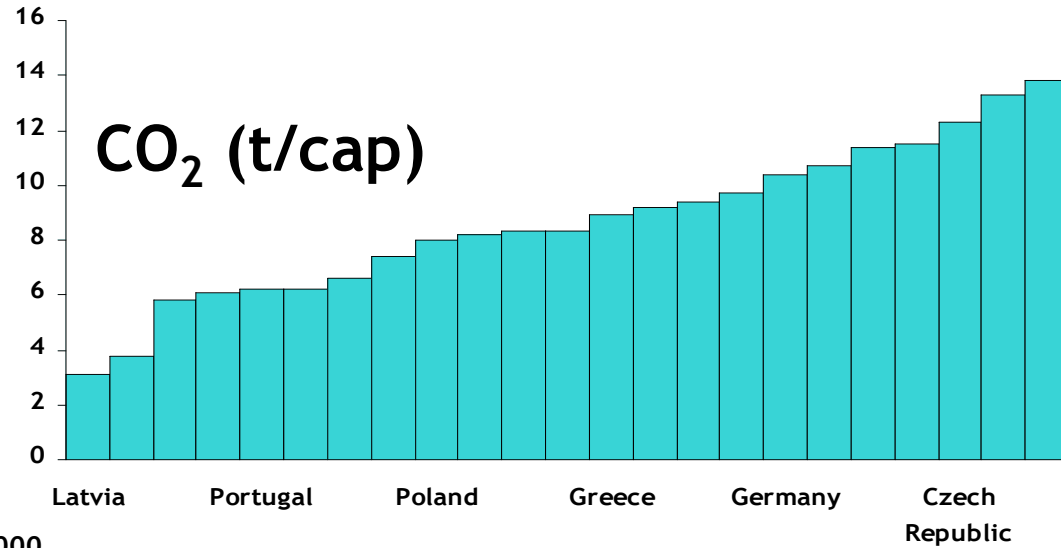
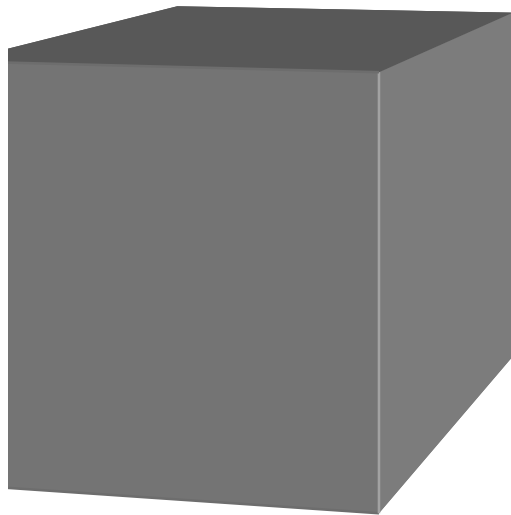
European Union



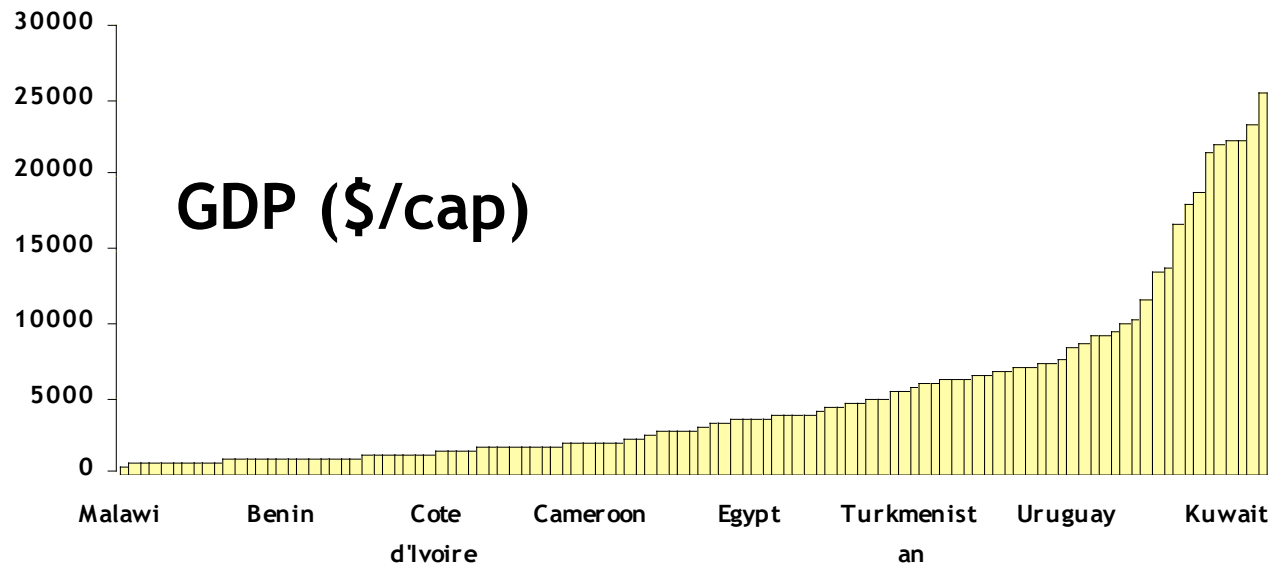
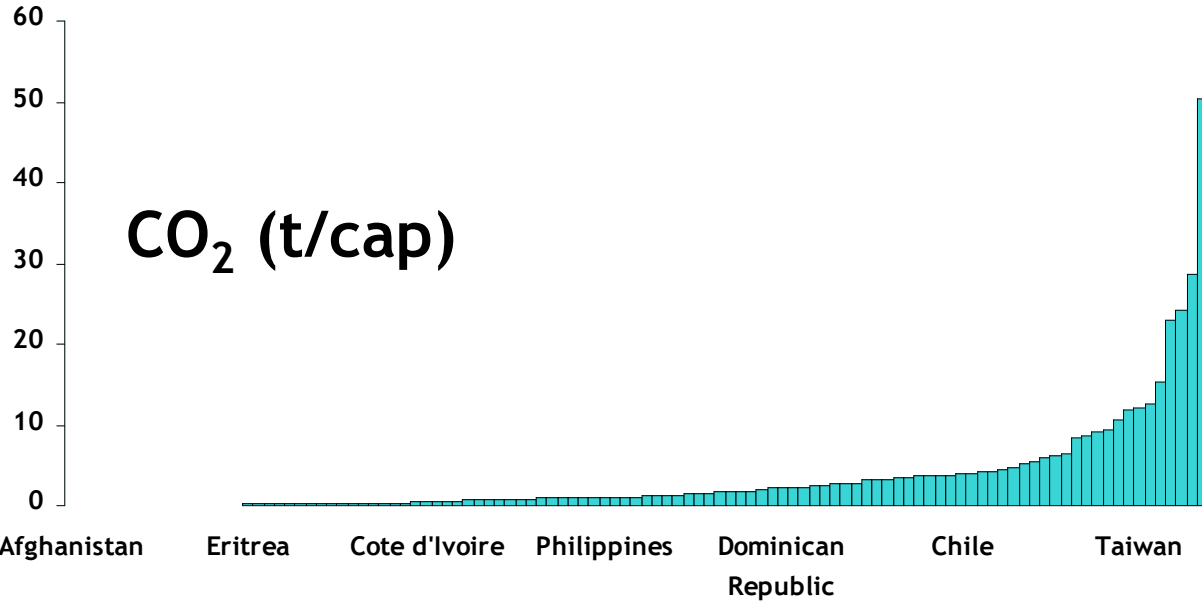
G-77 and China

Disparities within Country Groups

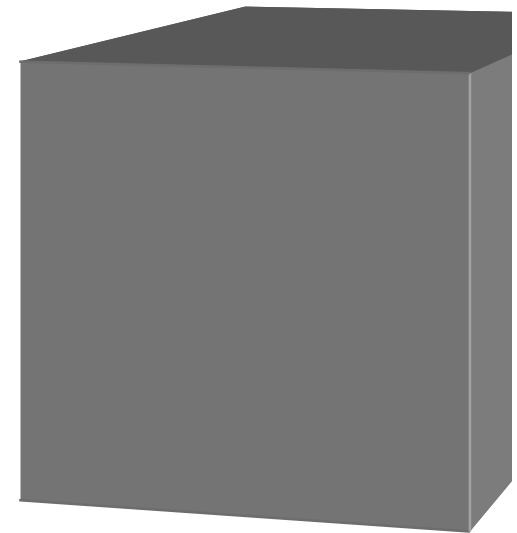
European Union



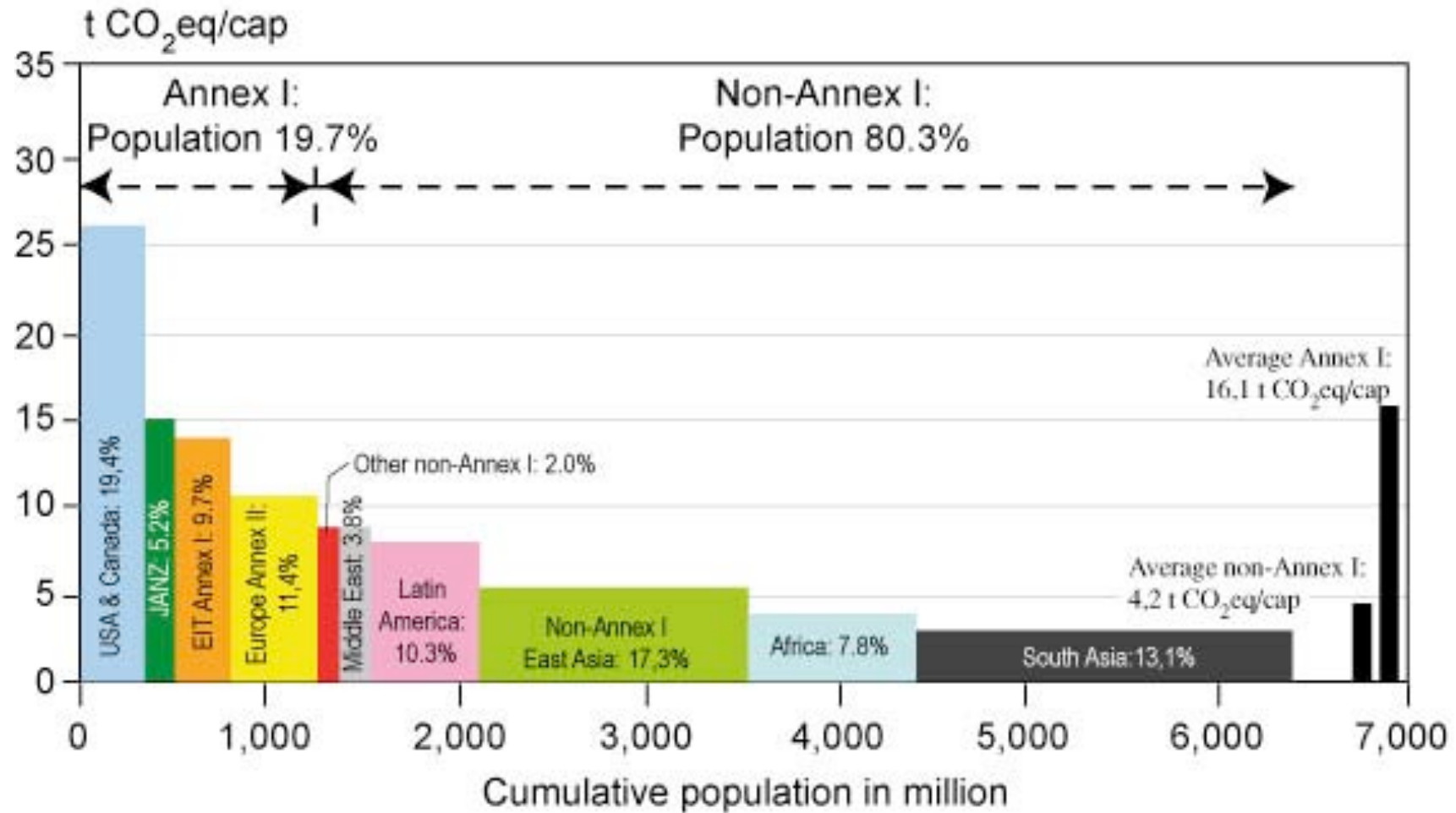
Disparities within Country Groups



G-77 and China

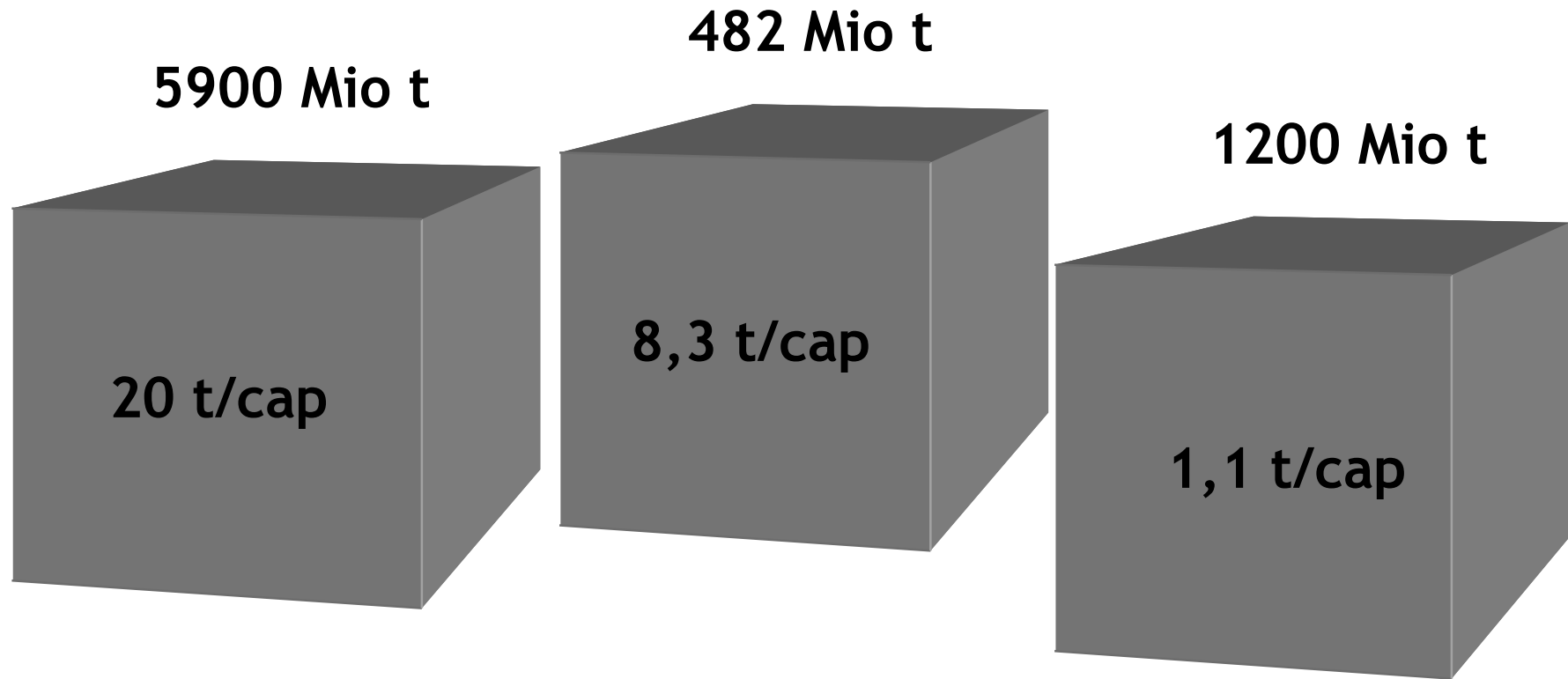


Global Contributions to CO₂ Emissions



Problems of the UN Process:

Countries as Black Boxes



Disparities within Countries



Urban - Rural



Young - Old



Female - Male



A group of people, including children and adults, are standing in a room and holding up signs on sticks. The signs are yellow and blue, with some text and graphics. A man in a brown patterned shirt is on the left. The background is a plain wall.

To be taken into consideration

- Inequalities within countries
- Political levels: National, Regional, Local

Can it really make a difference?

How can it be done?

Thank you for helping me think about this!

UNFCCC - main elements

- Objectives: ambitious ultimate goal of “stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system...”
- Principles: equity, vulnerable countries, precautionary, sustainable development
- Commitments: inventories & reporting, mitigation & adaptation programmes, including reviews of their adequacy and provision for amendments
- Education, training and public awareness including participation
- Formal & institutional issues

UNFCCC parties

- **Annex I: OECD members in 1992, and countries with economies in transition (EIT) stronger commitments**
- **Annex II: only OECD members provide financial resources for developing country parties' activities**
- **Non-Annex-I: mostly developing countries**

Kyoto Protocol

- Amendment to UNFCCC (“the Convention”)
- Ratified by 175 countries and EU,
37 of them industrialised countries
- US and Australia did not ratify
- Some 62 % of Annex I emissions covered

Kyoto Protocol - main elements

- Legally binding quantified targets for Annex I countries
- Varying from country to country, Annex B of the Protocol :
-8%, -7%, -6%, -5%, 0% ... +10%
- Time horizon: 2008 - 2012 (commitment period)
- „Basket“ of greenhouse gases (GHG), Annex A: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Kyoto Mechanisms

Kyoto Mechanisms to allow for flexibility in achieving targets:

- **Emissions Trading (ET)**, trading of Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) or Removal Units (RMUs) from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
- **Joint Implementation (JI)**, project based, in Annex I countries, generates Emission Reduction Units (ERUs)
- **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**, project based, in Non-Annex I countries, generates Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs)

General rules for Kyoto Mech

- **Eligibility requirements: Ratification, definition of assigned amount, national registry, annual reporting**
- **Registry systems to track transfers**
- **Commitment period reserves required**
- **Legal entities may participate in mechanisms if individual governments allow for this**
- **National and regional cap and trading systems can be connected**

Special provisions for CDM

- “... to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention ...” (Art.12 KP)
- Supervised by CDM Executive Board
- 2% levy for Adaptation Fund
- In 2006 some \$ 5 billion, 450 MtCO₂e

Where are we now in terms of numbers

