

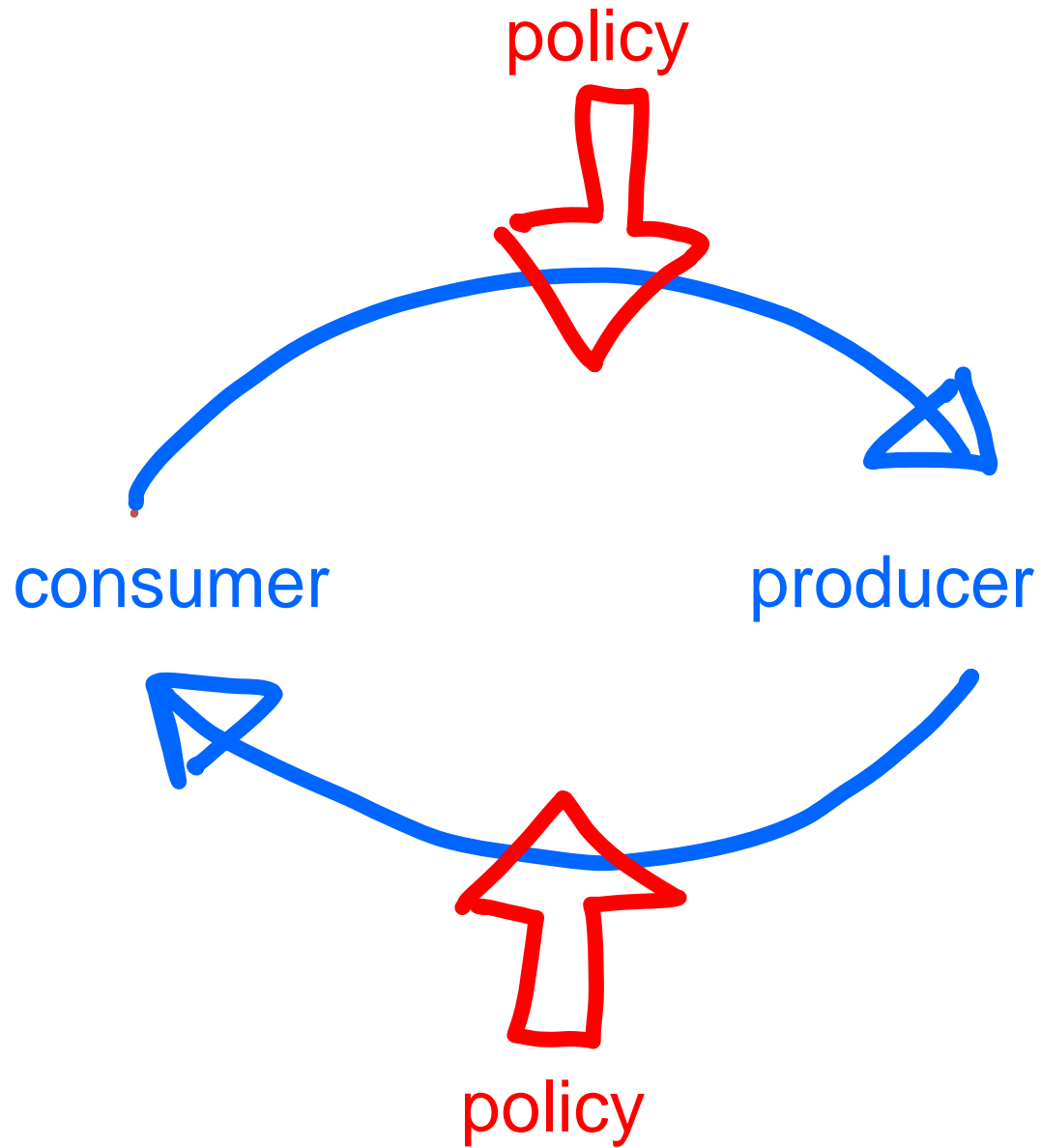


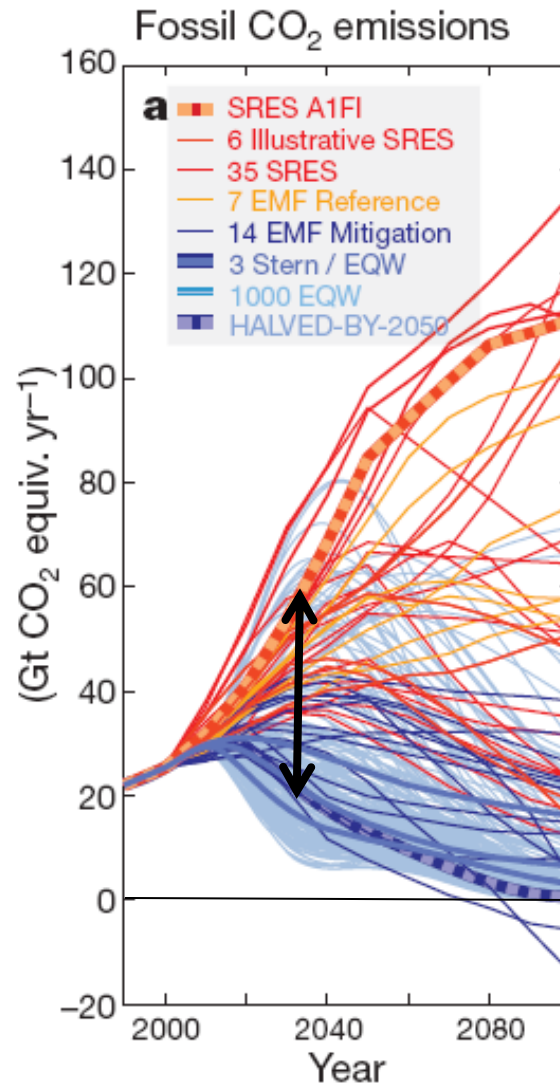
*La conferenza di Copenhagen e il futuro delle politiche  
climatiche*

*Politecnico di Milano, 16 marzo 2010*

**Frank Raes**

Climate Change Unit,  
Institute for Environment and Sustainability  
Centro Comune di Ricerca della Commissione Europea,  
Ispra.



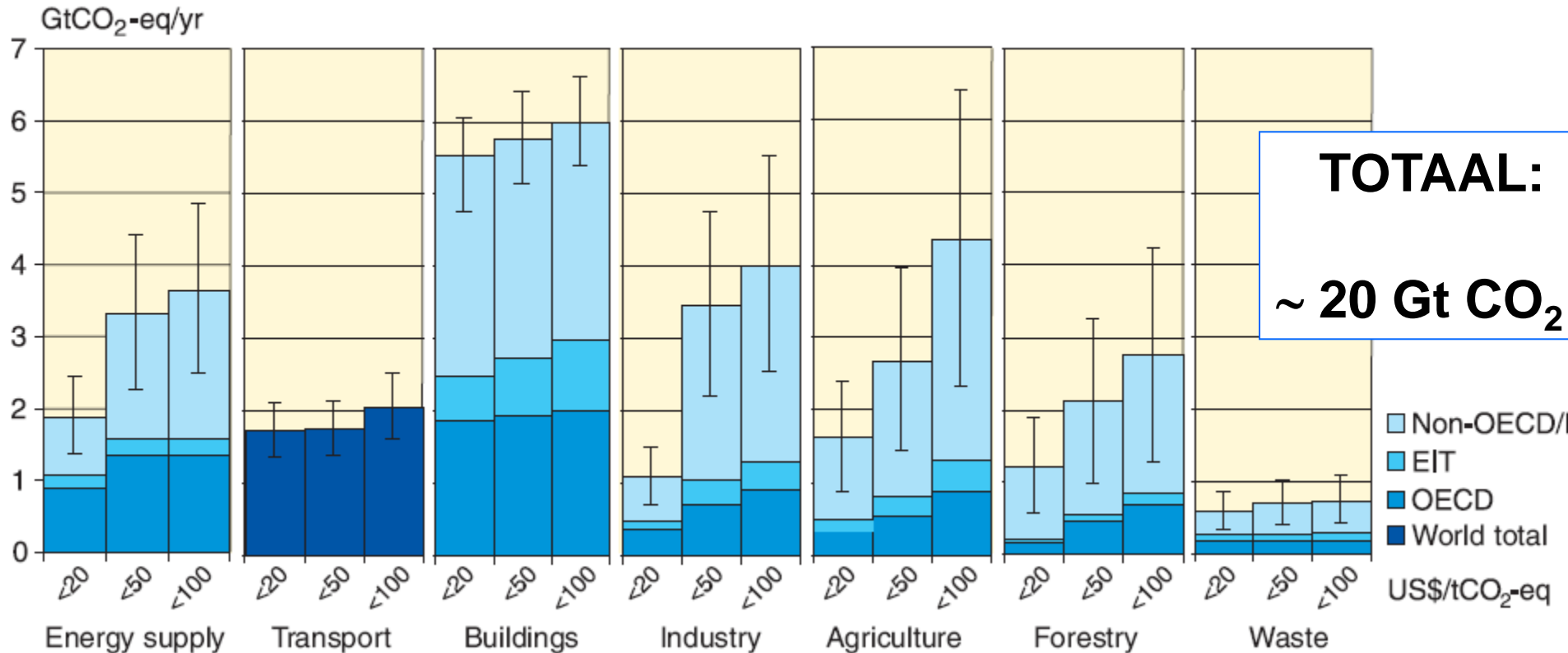


Emission reductions needed  
by 2030:

**~ 40 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> per year**

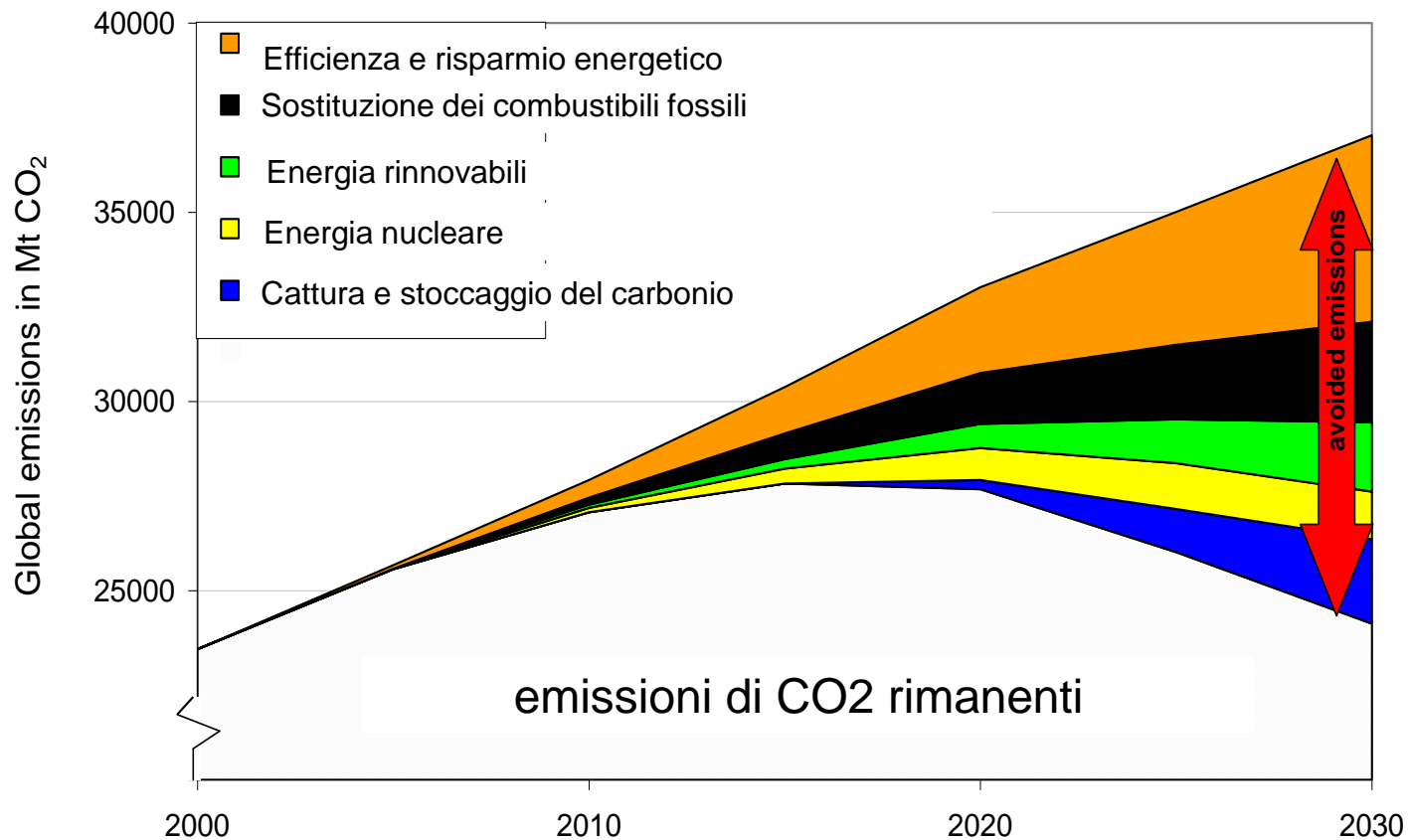
# economically feasible emission reductions by 2030

Economic mitigation potentials by sector in 2030 estimated from bottom-up studies



IPCC 4AR 2007

## economically feasible emission in energy sector



## producing differently



ECO-one  
University of Warwick

220 km/h  
100 km/h in 4 sec

95%      bio degradable  
            &  
            recyclable

consuming differently .... (a long way to go ...)

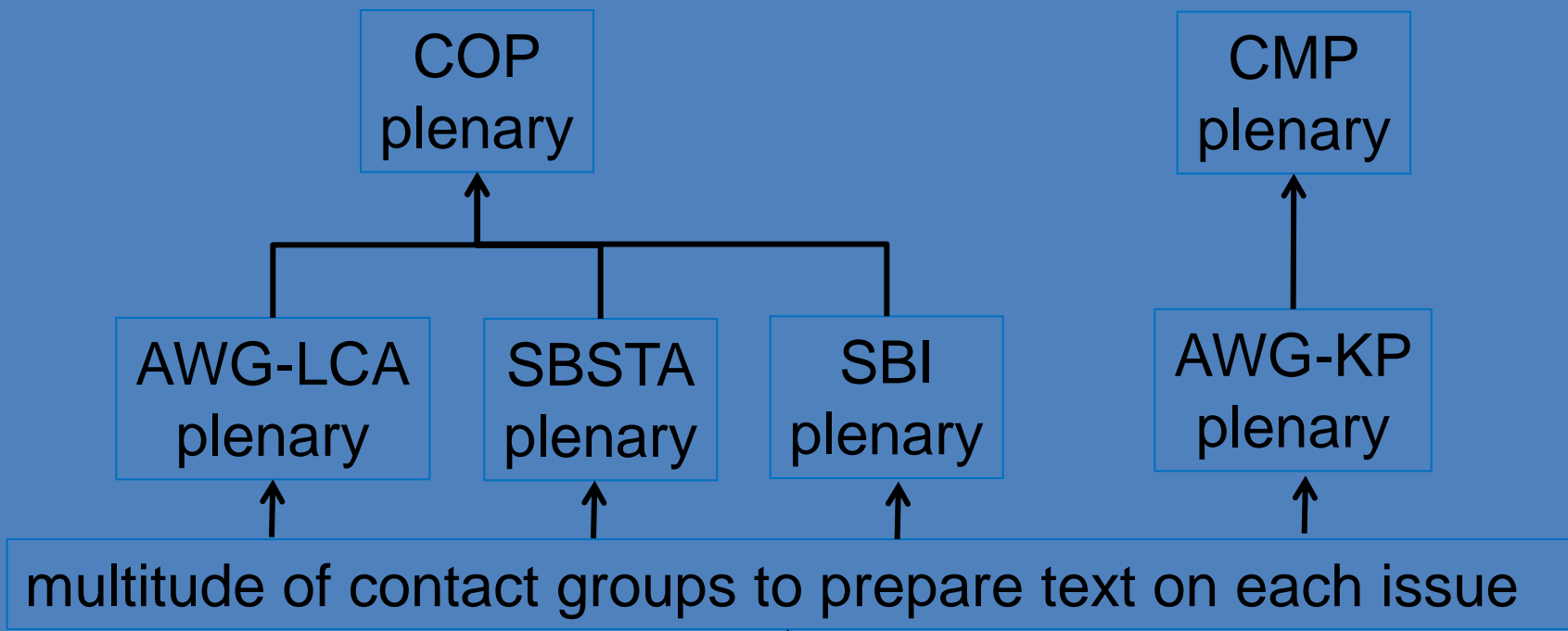


# COP15 Copenhagen. Mission Impossible?

5 major negotiation tracks

- Kyoto Protocol (all except US, only Annex I countries to act) (**CMP**)
  - discussion of progress in first commitment period 2008-2012
  - discussion on future of KP beyond 2012 (**AWG-KP** or “Kyoto track”)
- Bali Action Plan (all) (**COP**)
  - discussion on the full implementation of the Convention (**AWG-LCA**) (23 issues to discuss!)
- Other Bodies
  - **SBSTA** (Subsidiary Body for Science and Technological Advice)
  - **SBI** (Subsidiary Body for Implementation)





EU coordination meeting  
(chaired by EU presidency)

several  
EU experts groups  
on specific issues

EC coordination meeting  
(long term memory)

+side events & exhibitions of all sorts

# COP15 Copenhagen. Mission Impossible?

## Expectations of the Parties

EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- one new agreement, replacing KP</li><li>- environmentally effective agreement (LULUCF, AAU)</li><li>- some legally binding decisions on action</li><li>- involve emerging countries</li></ul>
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- no legally binding text under the “Convention track”</li><li>- involve emerging countries</li></ul>
China + G77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- extension of the Kyoto Protocol</li><li>- first finish the “Kyoto track”, then “the Convention track”</li></ul>
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- no legally binding text under the “Convention track”</li></ul>
Africans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- financial support</li><li>- full transparency and inclusiveness of the negotiations</li></ul>
Small Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- environmentally effective agreement</li><li>“two degrees too much”</li></ul>

# **COP15 Copenhagen. Mission Impossible?**

Work to be done:

After two years of preparation, negotiation texts still full of brackets

8 days to finalize negotiation texts

2 days with ministers to straighten out remaining differences

1 day with heads of states to sign the “Copenhagen Agreement” + family picture

transparency and inclusiveness impossible

# **COP15 Copenhagen. Negotiations**

EU expectations in the middle of the negotiations

- Agreement must result in legally binding instrument**
  - Only a deal on the future of KP not acceptable**
  - US and emerging economies must participate**
  - Clear time-schedule on how to arrive at legally binding instrument**
- Environmental integrity and effectiveness**
  - 2 degrees, emission reductions as suggested by IPCC**
  - Global emissions to peak *before* 2020**
  - transparent Monitoring, Reporting and Verification**
  - common LULUCF rules**



















# COP15 Copenhagen. Negotiations (example)

## Starting text on “Shared Vision”

27

### Option 1

The long-term global goal for emission reductions is determined as

(a) a global mean temperature increase limited to [lower than][1.5 C][2 C] above the pre-industrial level]

(b) a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at [well below 350] [400] [not more than 450] [450] ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq)

### Option 2 ...

### Option 3 ...

28 ...

29 For this purpose, Parties should collectively reduce global emissions by at least [more than] [50] [85] [95] per cent from 1990 levels by 2050 [and continuing to decline thereafter]

30 Developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I, as a group, shall reduce their GHG emissions:

(a) By at least [25-40] [in the order of 30] [40] [50] per cent from 1990 levels by 2020

(b) By [75-85] [at least 85] [at least 85-90] [more than 95] per cent from 1990 levels by 2050

# **COP15 Copenhagen. Negotiations (example)**

## **What ended up in the Copenhagen Accord**

“...we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, .... enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change.”

“We should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries “

“Annex I parties commit to implement individually or jointly the quantified economy-wide emission targets for 2020, to be submitted .... to the secretariat by 31 Jan 2010”

“... by 2015 ... Include consideration of ... various matters presented by the science, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 degrees Celsius”







# COP15 Copenhagen. Outcome

There is a Copenhagen Accord, but not adopted by COP15

The CA is a voluntary agreement (= not legally binding)

The CA gives political guidance

No agreed work programme on how to strengthen it (2010?)

It doesn't consider the urgency mentioned by science

Pledges so far are insufficient (wait and see 31 Jan 2010?)

(it is scientifically flawed)

Mentions some cornerstones for a future global policy

- Significant financing for climate action,
- Provides for the establishment of institutional structures to manage the funds
- Sets up a mechanisms for REDD and Technology Transfer
- Addresses adaptation in most vulnerable countries (capacity building)

-SBSTA

- REDD, GCOS, GWPs

# Annex I emission reduction pledges on 31 jan 2009

without LULUCF

	Emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Target (low pledge)		Target (high pledge)	
	1990	2005	From 1990	From 2005	From 1990	From 2005
<b>Australia</b>	416.214	524.635	13%	-10%	-11%	-29%
<b>Belarus</b>	129.129	77.435	-5%	58%	-10%	50%
<b>Canada</b>	591.793	730.967	3%	-17%	3%	-17%
<b>Croatia</b>	31.374	30.433	6%	9%	6%	9%
<b>EU 27</b>	5.572.506	5.119.476	-20%	-13%	-30%	-24%
<b>Iceland</b>	3.400	3.694	-30%	-44%	-30%	-44%
<b>Japan</b>	1.269.657	1.357.844	-25%	-30%	-25%	-30%
<b>New Zealand</b>	61.853	77.175	-10%	-28%	-20%	-36%
<b>Norway</b>	49.695	53.701	-30%	-35%	-40%	-44%
<b>Russian Federation</b>	3.319.327	2.117.821	-20%	25%	-25%	18%
<i>Switzerland</i>	52.709	53.665	-20%	-21%	-30%	-31%
<i>Ukraine</i>	926.033	417.529	-20%	77%	-20%	77%
<b>United States</b>	6.084.490	7.107.162	-3%	-17%	-3%	-17%
<b>Annex I total (including US)</b>	<b>18.508.180</b>	<b>17.671.536</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>-14%</b>



ANGELA MERKEL

2020



“I’M SORRY.

WE COULD HAVE STOPPED  
CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE  
CHANGE... WE DIDN'T.

”

COPENHAGEN 2009 *ACT NOW - CHANGE THE FUTURE*

tcktcktck

COPENHAGEN 7 DEC 09 | THE WORLD IS READY

GREENPEACE



JOSÉ LUIS  
RODRÍGUEZ  
ZAPATERO  
**2020**



**“I’M SORRY.**

**WE COULD HAVE STOPPED  
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**COPENHAGEN 2009** *ACT NOW - CHANGE THE FUTURE*

**tcktcktck** GREENPEACE