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Moving into Copenhagen: Global and Chinese Trends

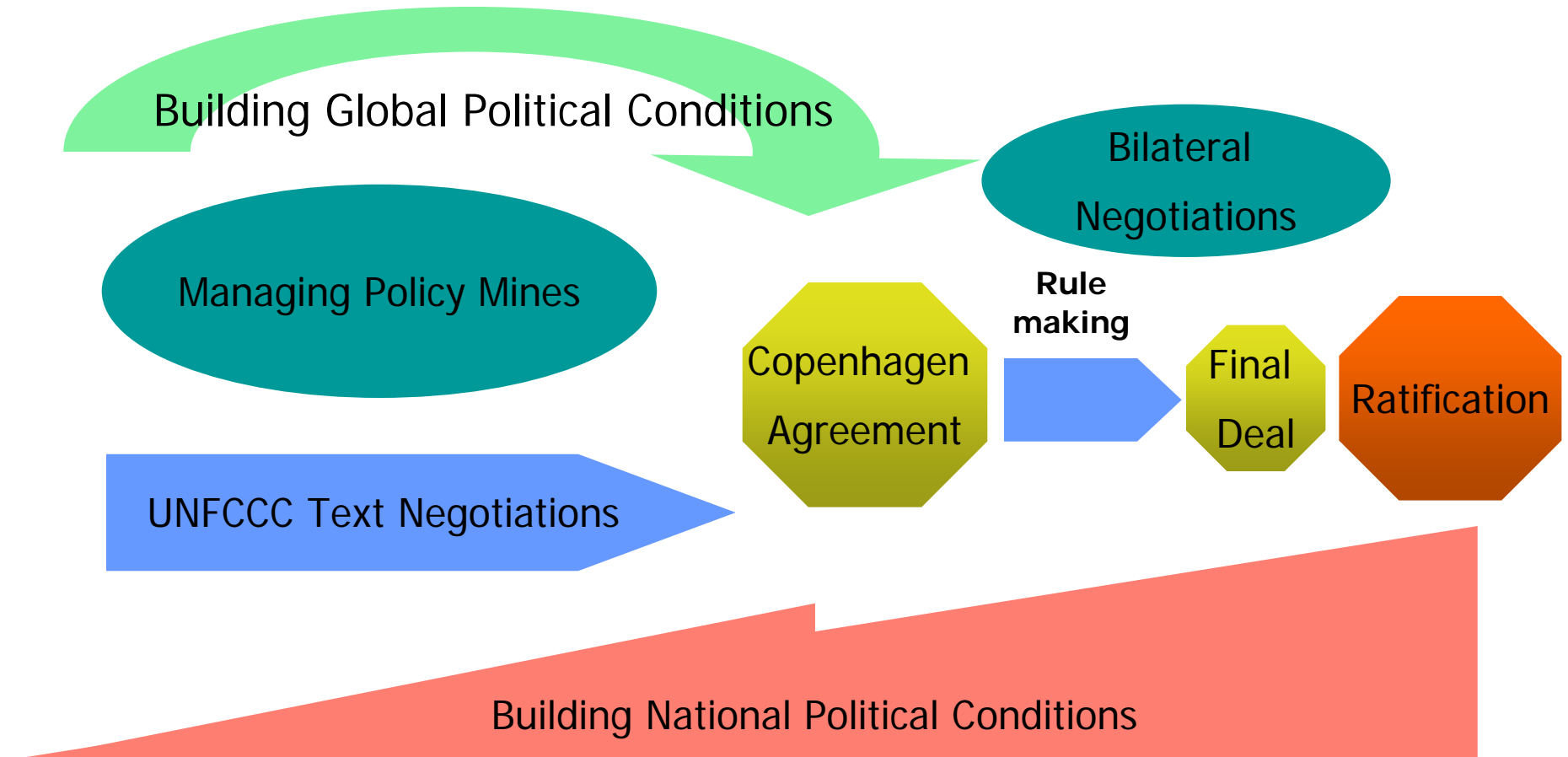
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Global Deal: Conceptual Framework



- Added Value
- High Trust
- Flexibility to move to cuts consistent with 1.5C
- Transformational in OECD
- Foundation for future reductions in emerging economies

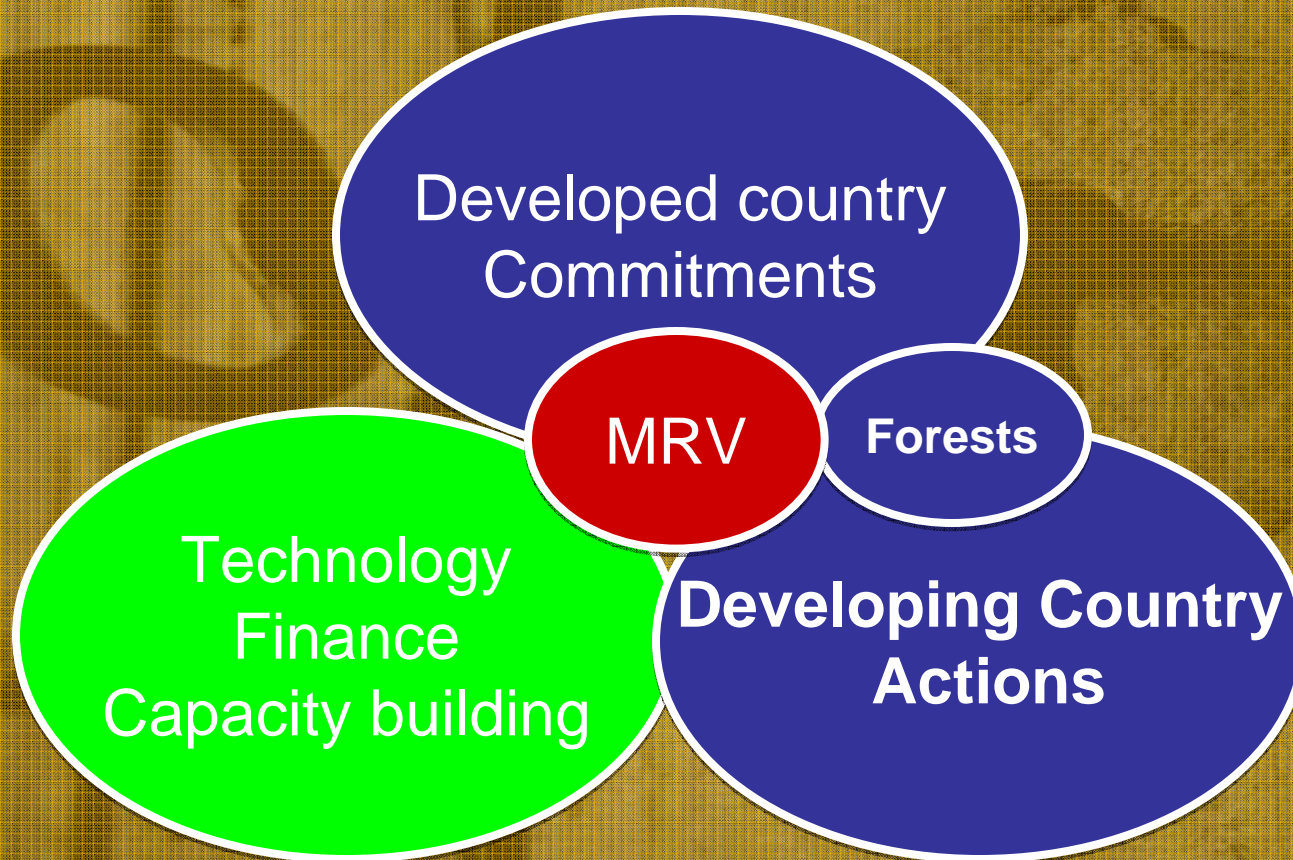


Key Issues for a Deal

SHARED VISION

Mitigation

Adaptation





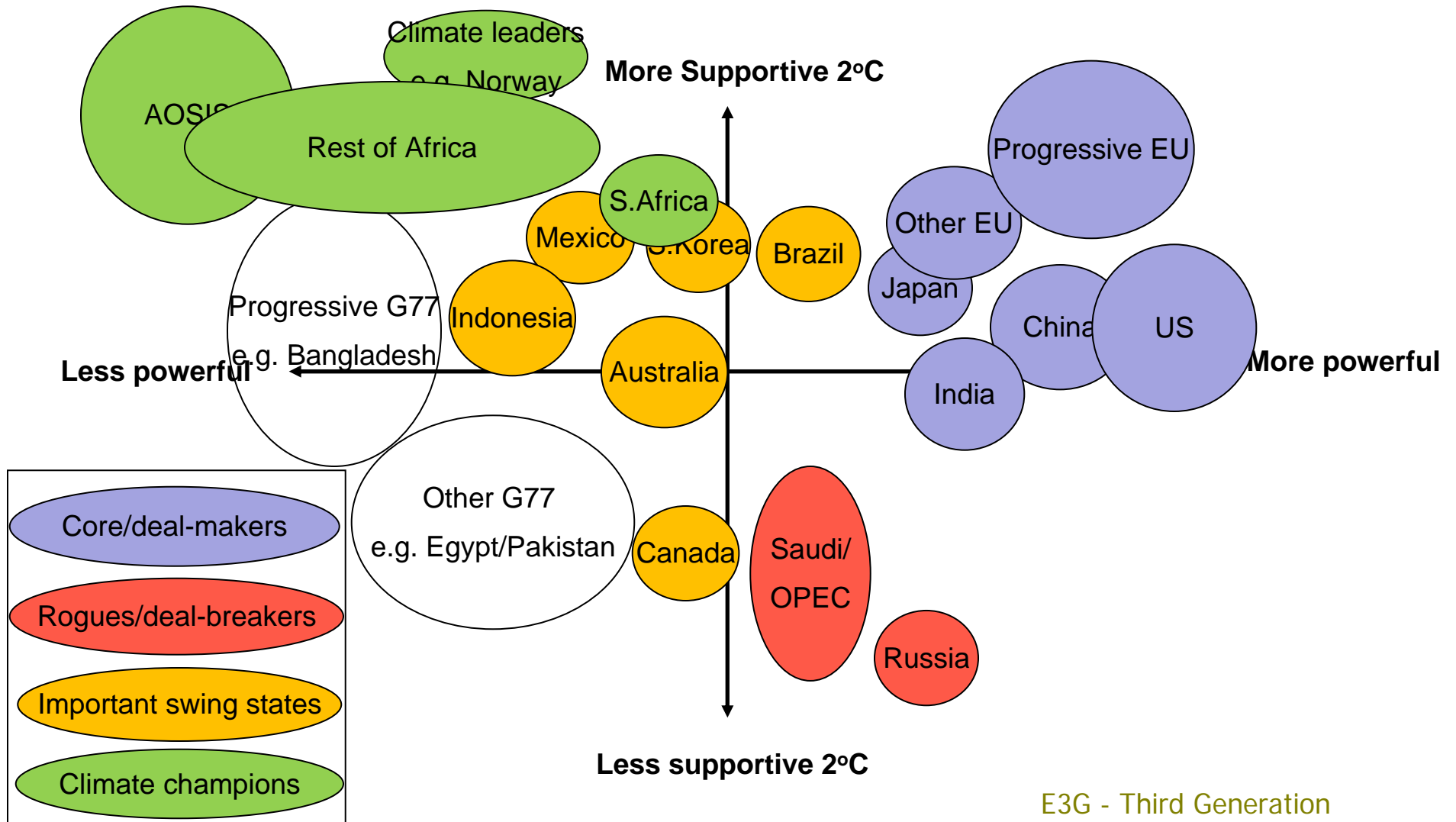
Form of Copenhagen Agreement

There are two scenarios for a Copenhagen Outcome:

- **“Binding” Copenhagen Decision(s):** detailed agreement on a deal with numbers on country commitments, financing and a broad framework and principles for implementation institutions and mechanisms. Legal form decided in Copenhagen or later
- **Copenhagen Political Declaration:** general declaration with no numbers on country commitments or finance (except perhaps on adaptation and forestry). Negotiation timetable to finalise the deal within 6 months at Copenhagen *bis* and reach a “binding” agreement.



Mapping the key players



Four Scenarios

- A. Breakthrough:** significant political movement - considerable added value on ambition - firm foundation of institutions for 2C regime.
- B. Foundation:** unfavourable domestic politics – little added value on ambitions - clever diplomacy and growing trust - credible foundation for strengthening commitments in the next five years.
- C. Greenwash:** the rush to deliver political headlines – little added value in “pledge and review” agreement - progress on forests and developing countries presented as a huge success - no basis for future ambition.
- D. Collapse:** misaligned expectations and no real engagement from leaders - push for last night agreement fails to bridge differences - decisions either deferred to a COPbis or talks breakdown.



Chinese Formal Position on Principles

- UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol are the base for negotiations
- Kyoto is a long-living treaty.
- Common but differentiated responsibilities
- Support for mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance are on the same footing as actions

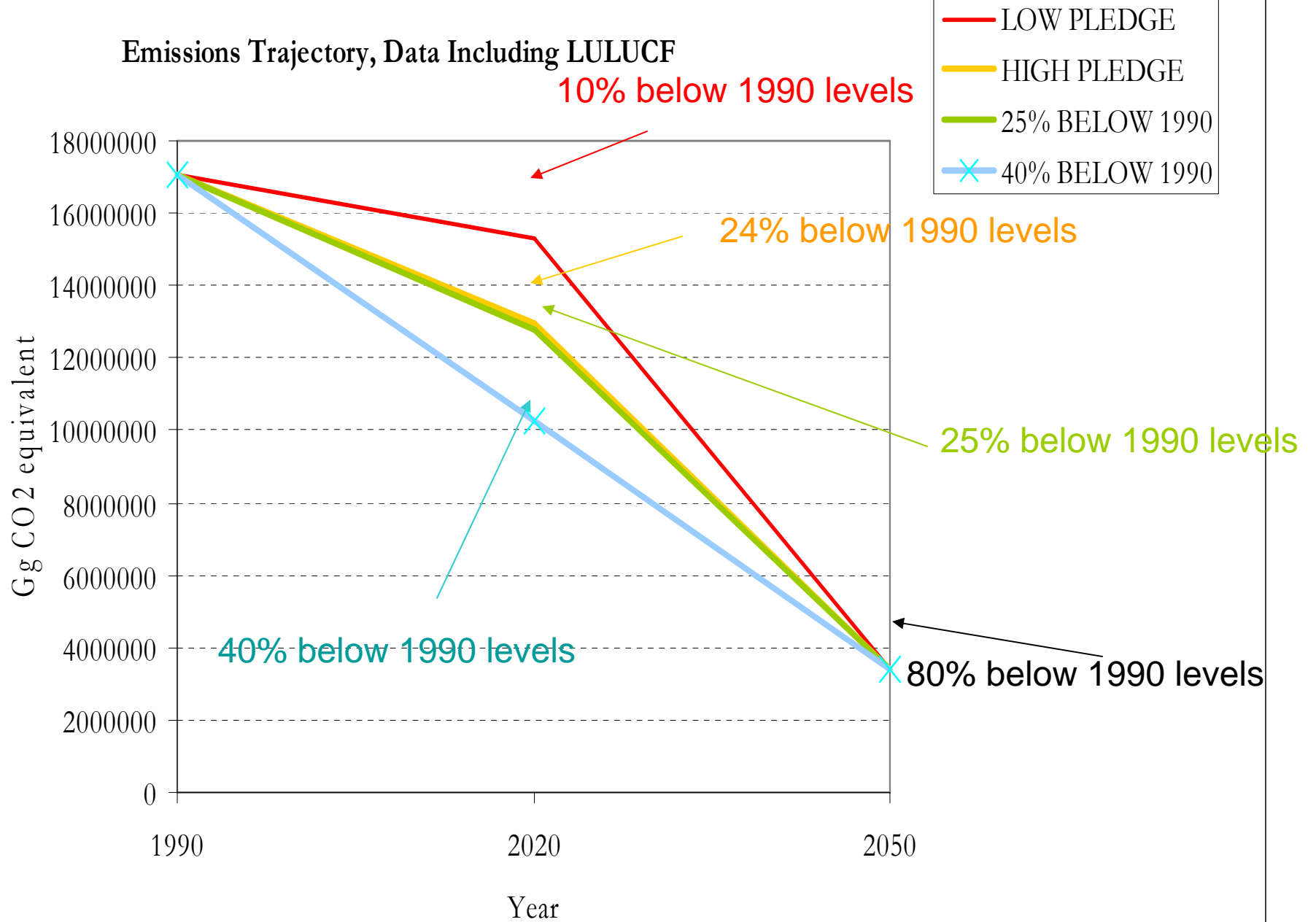


Chinese Formal Objectives

- All developed countries take on deeper targets along the lines of Kyoto-type targets of 40% below 1990 by 2020
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are not targets but voluntarily initiated policies and measures, not for offsets
- China has stated its intent to adopt a carbon intensity target of a “notable margin”

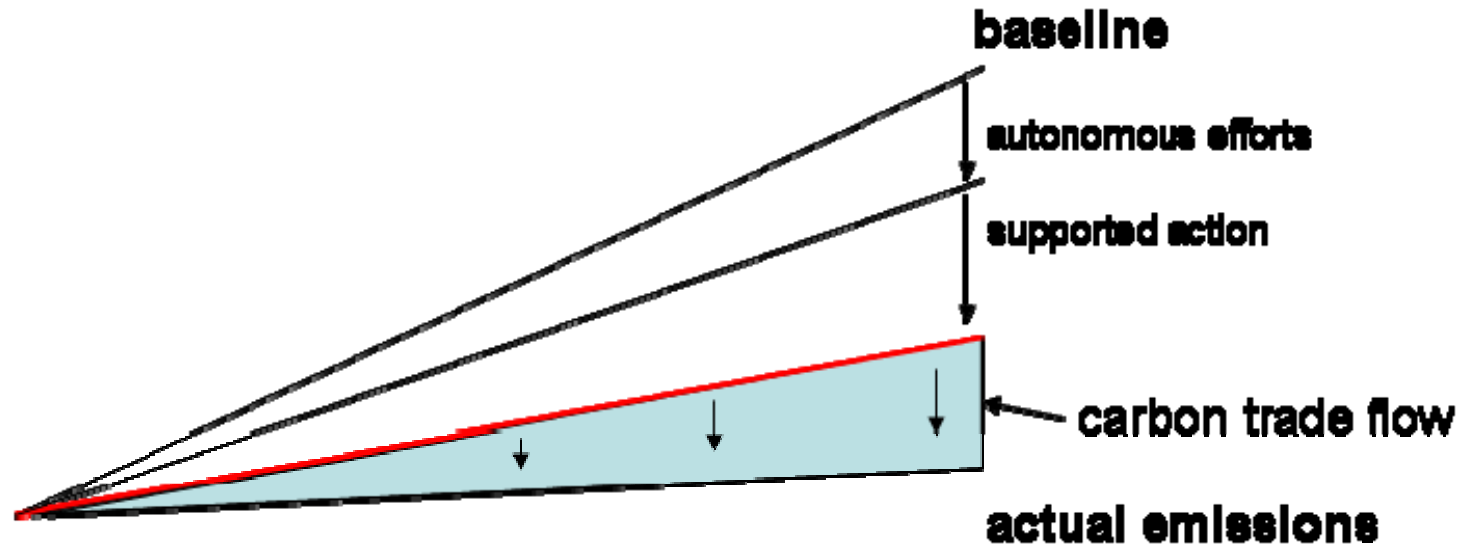


Emissions Reduction Path for Achieving 80% below 1990 levels by 2050





Developing country enhanced actions

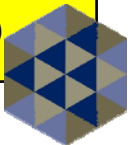
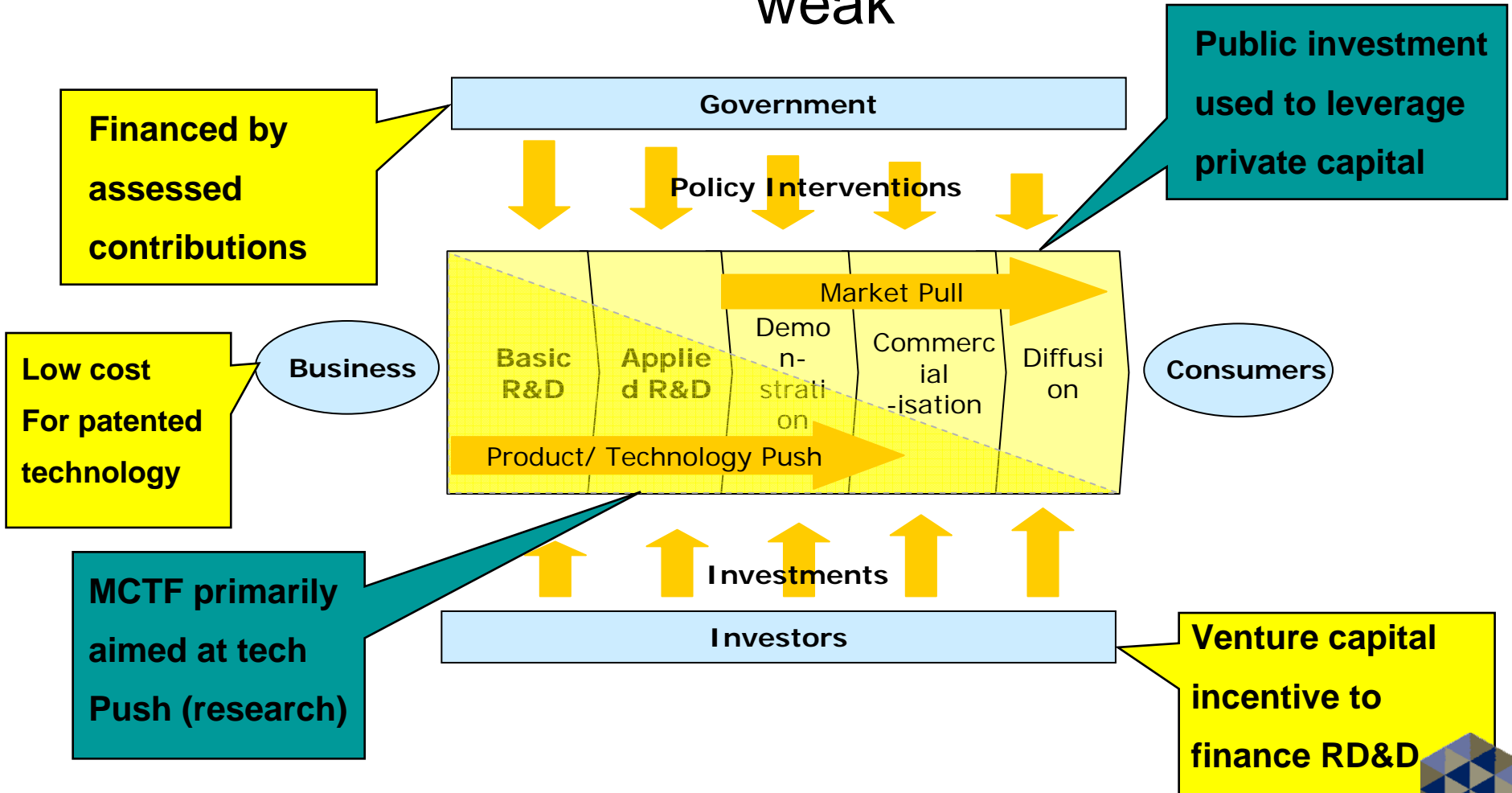


Chinese Formal Objectives

- Not willing to put NAMAs in an international registry to be internationally reviewed
- New institutions and funds for Adaptation, Technology and Capacity Building
- 0.5 to 1.0% of GDP of developed countries should fill those funds
- Avoidance of unilateral trade measures



At present G77 & China is the only proposal to cover all stages on the innovation chain – developed country leadership has been extremely weak





GOAL

Avoid dangerous interference with climate system

FUNCTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Science

Ambition

Accountability

Implementation

MRV

ACTIONS LINKING SUPPORT

- Evaluate actions (developed, developing countries)
- Catalyze national coordination and policy planning
- Enhance information about range of possible mitigation actions
- Share lessons about effective mitigation
- Assess effectiveness of global agreement and progress toward global goal

- Track and account for support obligations
- Track mitigation spending and outcomes
- Enhance governance and accountability
- Capacity building at the national level



MRV/MAE in China

- A robust domestic MAE system is consistent with domestic interest and needs
- MAE system should be designed to underpin existing and future policy options but there are commonalities among different options
- Capacity building are needed in terms of legislation, infrastructure, quality control, dynamic assessment and information disclosure



Conclusions

- Copenhagen a key moment but still unclear how ambitious the agreement will be
- All major economies are putting serious proposals on the table
- China is prepared to show its readiness to be a globally responsible actor