

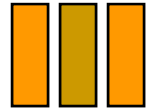




Copenhagen and Way Forward

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Look Back from Copenhagen



-  **Copenhagen Climate talks aimed at hammering out a global climate deal to limit greenhouse gas emissions when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires at the end of 2012.**
-  **The new deal was to tackle the causes of climate change (mitigation) and to assist countries to cope with the effects of climate change that we can no longer avoid (adaptation).**



Look Back from Copenhagen



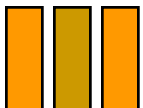
Three major blocks

European Union

**United States, supported by
Japan and Canada**

G77 and China.

**Other regional blocs like; African Group; LDC Group;
The Alliance of Small Island Developing States-AOSIS
Group; Environmental Integrity Group; Umbrella
Group etc**

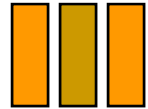


Look Back from Copenhagen



- The G 77 and China is the major one that comprises with 132 countries which includes **developing, LDCs, and the small island countries.**
- In fact, the G 77 and China is the platform of almost all the Non Annex Country Parties who are **historically not responsible for the present climate crisis.**

G 77 and China is a distinctive negotiating bloc of common interest. But again given the **disparity in economic comparability, GDP growth it's a heterogeneous Group led by the advanced developing countries of different interest.**

Look Back from Copenhagen

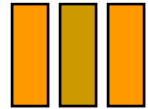


The agenda of discussion



-  **Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the UNFCCC (AWG-LCA)**
-  **AWG-LCA was established in **CoP 13 in Bali** with the adoption of the Bali Action Plan, with a mandate to focus on four key elements of long-term: **mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology.****



Look Back from Copenhagen



The agenda of discussion



-  **Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP).**
-  **AWG-KP was established in 2005 on the basis of Protocol Article 3.9, which mandates consideration of Annex I parties' **further commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period.****

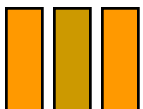


Look Back from Copenhagen



The agenda of discussion

-  On the other hand discussion under **AWG-KP rounded on Annex I parties' emission reductions** beyond the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.
-  In addition, parties continued to discuss other issues in the AWG-KP's work programme, including the **flexibility mechanisms, land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)** as well as potential consequences of response measures.



Look Back from Copenhagen

Discussion on AWG-LCA 7

Mitigation: the BAP contains the following sub-paragraphs:

- 1(b)(i) on mitigation by developed countries: **Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions**, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, considering differences in national circumstances.
- 1(b)(ii) on mitigation by developing countries; **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions** in the context of sustainable development supported and **enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.**

Look Back from Copenhagen

Discussion on AWG-LCA

-  **1(b)(iii) on reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, plus conservation (REDD-plus);**
-  **1(b)(iv) on sectoral approaches;**
-  **1(b)(v) on various approaches to enhance the cost effectiveness of mitigation action, including markets; and**
-  **1(b)(vi) on consequences of response measures.**



Look Back from Copenhagen

Among the six sub-paragraphs of discussion on 1(b)(i) and 1(b)(ii) created 'deep divides': These are:

- Creating a **separate sub-group to consider** proposals relating to common elements of mitigation by all parties.
- A proposal on **monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) for all parties**, which builds on the existing frameworks, and would introduce enhanced reporting, as well as a technical review by experts.
- National **schedules of mitigation commitments or actions**

Look Back from Copenhagen



Commitment that was in Place on Mitigation:



Japan 25% from 1990 levels by 2020



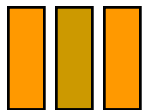
The EU, with NORWAY, underscored that they wished to see a **collective ambition** to reduce emissions by **30% below 1990 levels by 2020.**



Total aggregate commitment in place is **11-18% below 1990 levels by 2020** which would lead to a temperature increase of “3°C or worse.”



Annex I countries attempt to **move away** from their historical responsibility.



Look Back from Copenhagen

Mitigation commitments or actions by the Annex I country Parties,




- Stabilization at **450 ppm** or less proposed by the developed country parties,
- Federated States of Micronesia, supported by AOSIS, preferred stabilization **below 350 ppm**
- Norway outlined plans to reduce by **40% below 1990 levels by 2020.**

Mitigation commitments still considerably low, while science demands 45 reduction from 1990 levels by 2020

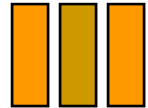
Look Back from Copenhagen





Bangladesh Position

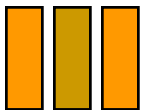
-  **Base on Bali Road Map of 4 inviolate principles – food, water, energy and livelihood security**
-  **350 ppm C ; temp rise no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius; 95% cut by 2050 ; 45 % cut by 2020; peaking by 2015 – LDC position**
-  **Mechanisms for addressing loss and damage caused by disasters associated with Climate Change**





Adaptation Finance

-  **The LDCs emphasized that existing institutions have failed to provide adequate financing and that a new multi-window institution is needed.**
-  **Funding should come from public sources in developed countries and be supplemental to official development assistance.**







Copenhagen : Expectation Vs Achievement

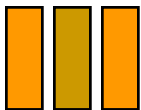


Achievement	Expectation
The Copenhagen Accord 2009: not a CoP Decision	Legally Binding deal
Below 2 °C commitment	Below 1.5°C
Agreed that deep cuts in global emissions are required Annex-1 parties committed to implement mitigation actions	Didn't agree legally binding and quantified mitigation commitments (40-45 % by 2020; 85 % by 2050)
USD 10b /yr for adaptation, mitigation and REDD through international institution, where LDCs will have improved access	1.5 % of Annex-1 GDP per annum for adaptation action in developing countries where the LDCs would have direct access
Agreed to generate 100 Billion USD p.a.by 2020 for mitigation	Nothing specific on adaptation support for mid or long-term

Copenhagen: Way Forward



LDCs should keep on it's Position

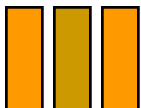
-  **Emission reduction by developed countries by 45% by 2020 compared to 1990 level (similar to that of LDCs and SIDS)**
-  **Keep temperature increase well below 1.5 degree Celsius**
-  **Green House Concentration by 350 ppm by 2100.**
-  **Allow the Green House Gas Concentration peaking by 2015**



Copenhagen: Way Forward





Position on Mitigation and Adaptation Finance

-  **Mandatory contributions from Annex-I Parties for meeting the cost of adaptation, which should be supported primarily and from 'public sources' and the secondary mechanisms may be International Air Passenger Adaptation Levy (IAPAL) or Green Levy on Air Fare and other new and innovative mechanisms.**
-  **Financial resources should be over and above the existing 0.7% Overseas Development Assistance (ODA); the proposed financial resources should not be less than 1.5% of the GDP contribution by the Annex-I Parties and with of increased allocation to the LDCs and SIDS**






Copenhagen: Way Forward

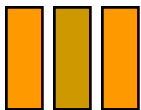
Position on Mitigation and Adaptation Finance

-  **Adaptation fund must be provided on a grant basis**
-  **Finance should be sustainable, sovereign ownership of the recipient countries; should be free from domination of existing financial architecture.**
-  **The level of financing should be adequate and predictable with direct, simplified and quicker access especially by the LDCs.**
-  **Immigration rights of the climate change induced forced migrants to the Annex I countries with ensuring their social, cultural and economic rights.**




Way to Copenhagen

Position on Technology Transfer

-  Support is to be provided to the developing countries for upgrading indigenous technologies through innovation, creating markets for relevant technologies with the right kind of investment and enabling environment
-  LDCs should be exempted from the obligation of patent protection of climate related technologies for adaptation and mitigation, as required for capacity building and development.
-  Development of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Technologies must be kept outside the present IPR regime.



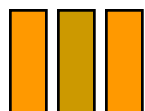
Position on Technology Transfer

-  **Annex I Parties should support Innovative Climate Change Research and technology development and make it freely available to the LDC country Parties.**
-  **Patented technologies should be made available free of charge to the LDC/SIDS**
-  **Genetic resources, that are essential for adaptation in agriculture, must not be patented by multinational or any other corporations. These are also should not be consider as traded item under the IPR regime of WTO**





Thank you



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