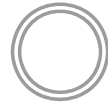
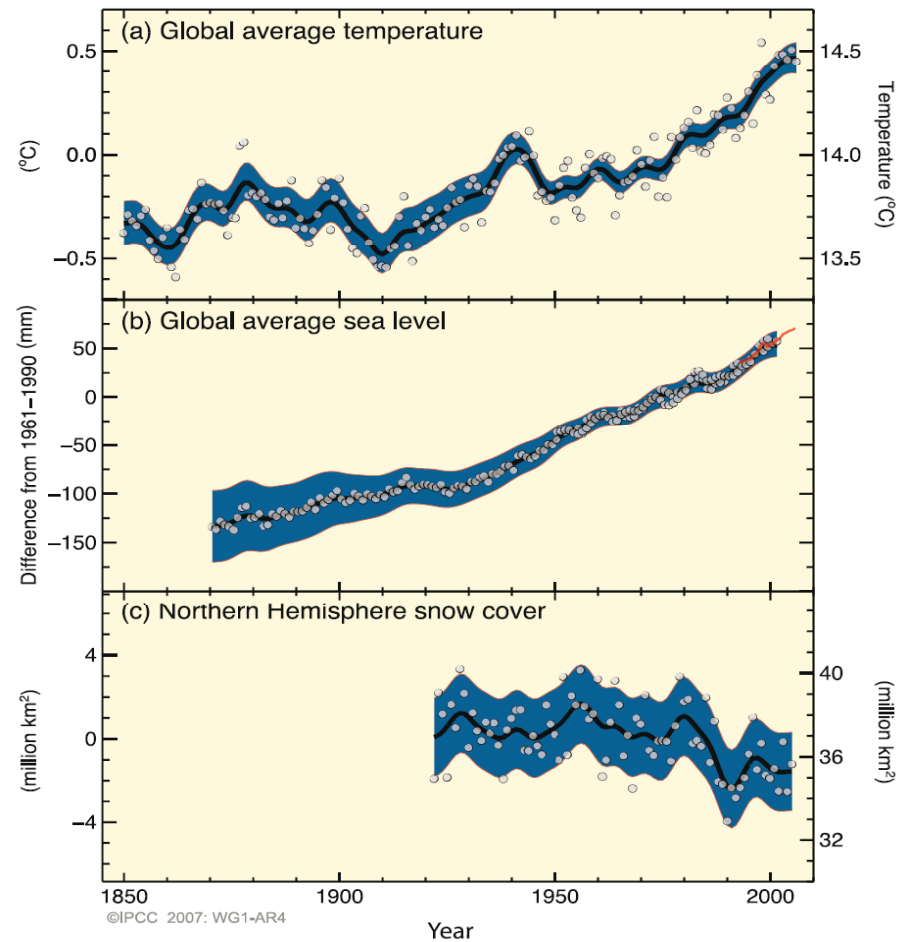


International Climate Policy



BANZ, 9 DECEMBER 2011

Scientific basis: Observations since 1850



IPCC 2007

Scientific basis

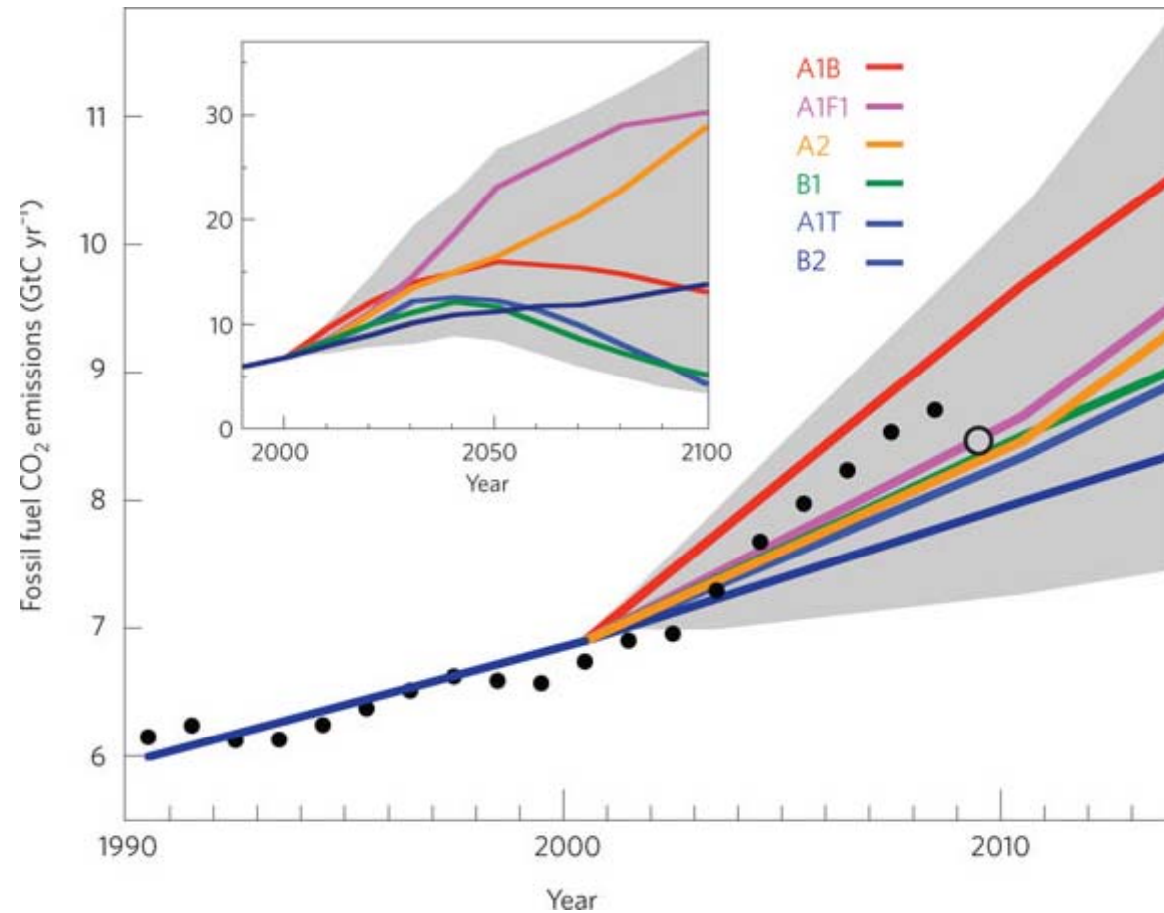
The doubling of CO₂ results in a warming of at least 2 °C.

- Transition from the Ice Age to the Holocene:
 - Average global warming: ~ 5 °C, duration ~5000 years
- Ice Age → Holocene: 1 °C warming in 1000 years
- 20th century: 1 °C warming in 100 years

Mankind is warming the climate at least ten times faster as nature ever could.

IPCC (2007, WG1, S. 451)

Scientific basis: CO₂ emissions fossil fuels



Manning et al. (2010), Boden and Blasing (2011)

Climate impacts

Virtually certain (>99% probability of occurrence)

- Over most land areas, warmer and fewer cold days and nights, warmer and more frequent hot days and nights

Very likely (>90% probability)

- Warm spells, heat waves. Heavy precipitation events.

Likely (>66% probability)

- Drought increases. Intense tropical cyclone activity increases. Increased incidence of extreme high sea level.

IPCC (2007, Synthesis Report, S. 13)

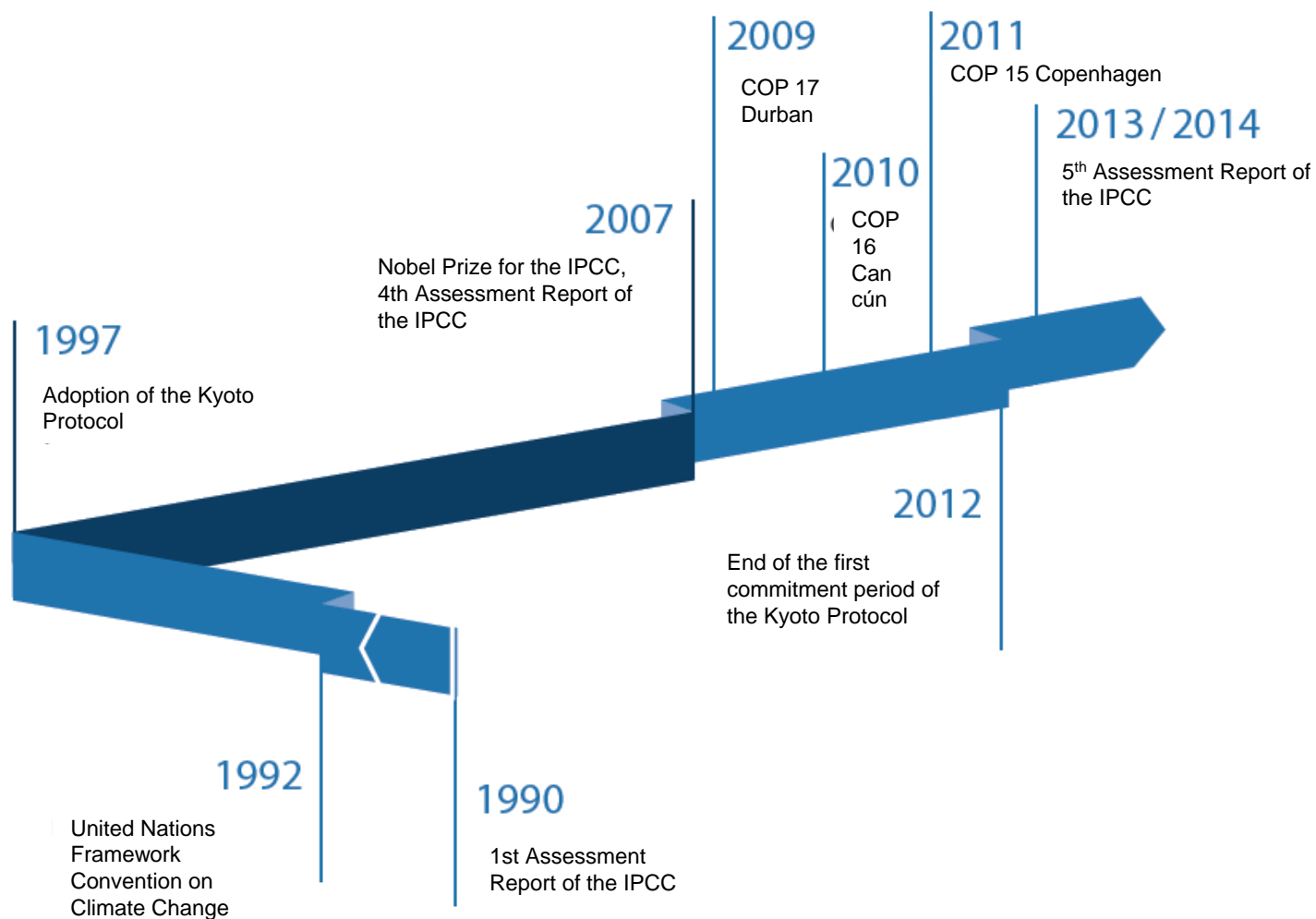
Scientific basis: conclusion

In order to limit global warming under 2 °C it is necessary that

- global CO₂ emissions reach their maximum by 2020 the latest and**
- have to be reduced by less than 10% by 2100 compared to 2000.**

Marotzke (2011)

International climate policy: sequences



Where we stand (before Durban)

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (basis)
- Kyoto Protocol (**ends 2012**, various instruments)
- Bali Roadmap, 2007 (objectives not met)
- Copenhagen Accord (submission of plans for the voluntary control of emissions, emission targets)

Regulatory gap from 2013

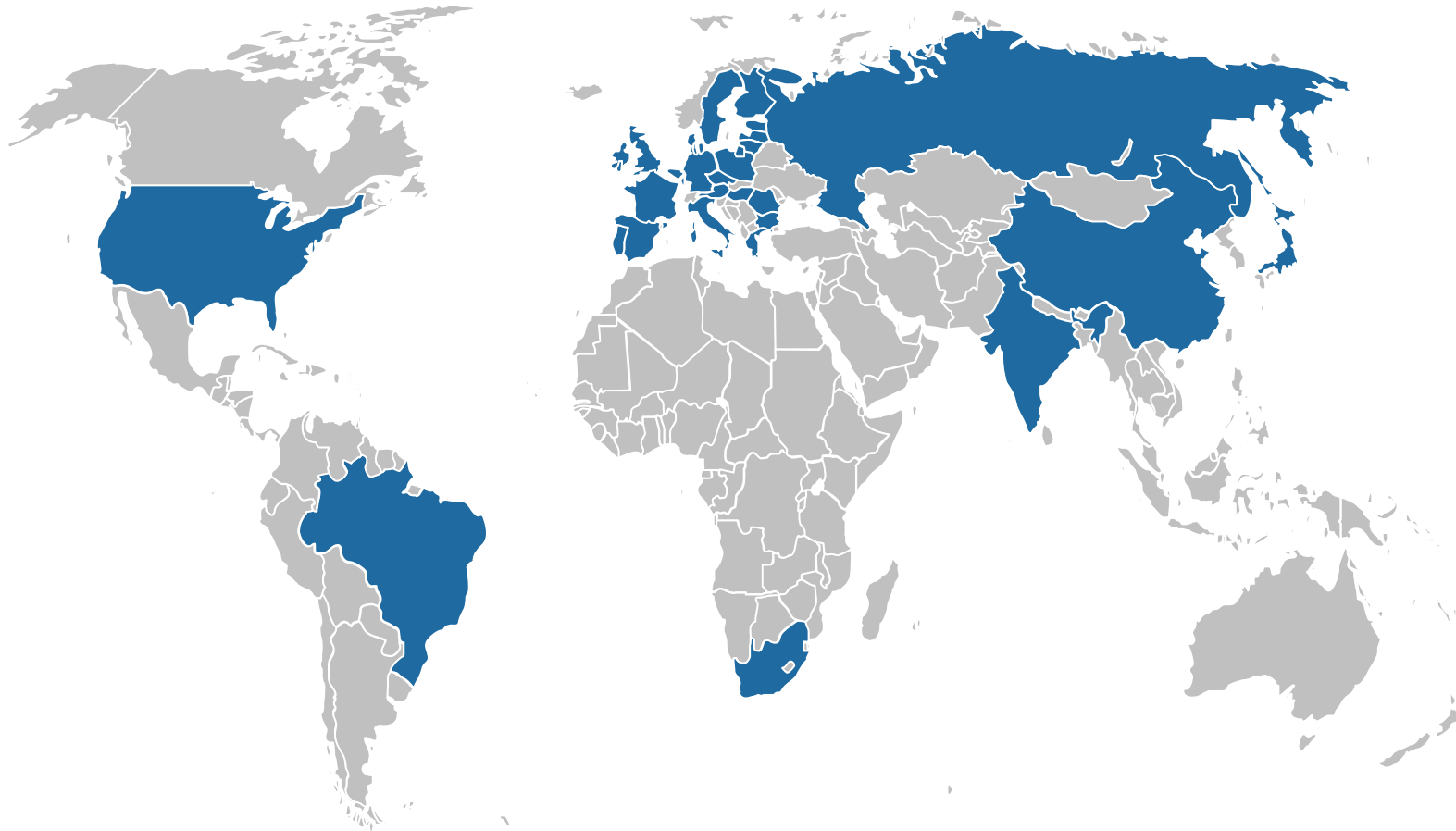
Cancún Agreements

- **2°C – objective**
- **Transparency and validation of mitigation measures, global registry**
- **Technology transfer: Technology mechanism**
- **Financing: Green Climate Fund, Fast-start financing**
- **Adaptation Framework**
- **Forest protection: Forest Management Reference Levels**

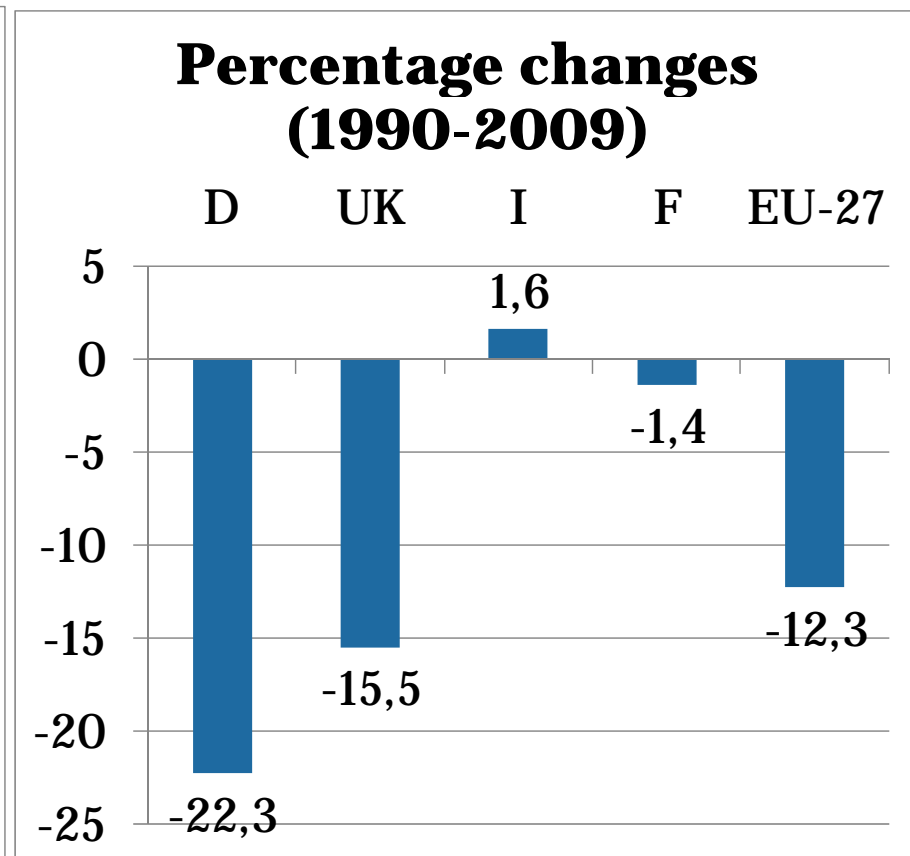
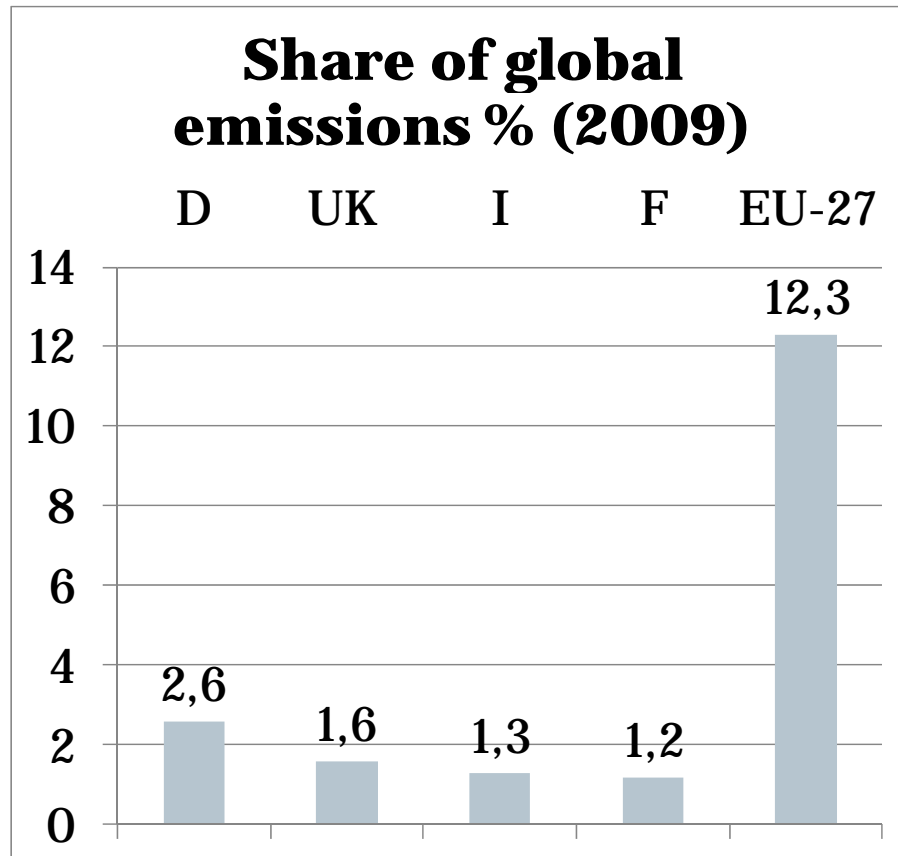
Durban Package

- Agreement on a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol (~2013 till 2017 or 2020) [exit of Canada, Russia, Japan –the US still not on board]
- Decision by Parties to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, and no later than 2015. If legally binding and inclusive of the big emitters still unclear.
- Working programme for the Green Climate Fund, origin of funds remains unclear
- Recognition of CCS as climate protection measure

International Climate Policy: Maker & Shaker

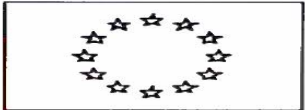


EU-27




Numbers based on: IEA 2011

EU
communication
to the UNFCCC
secretariat



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Mr. Yvo de Boer
Executive Secretary
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
P.O. Box 260124
D-53153 BONN

Annex I Parties*	Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020	
	Emissions reduction in 2020	Base year
EU and its Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom) acting in common	 20% / 30%**	1990

* Currently, not all EU Member States are Annex I Parties.

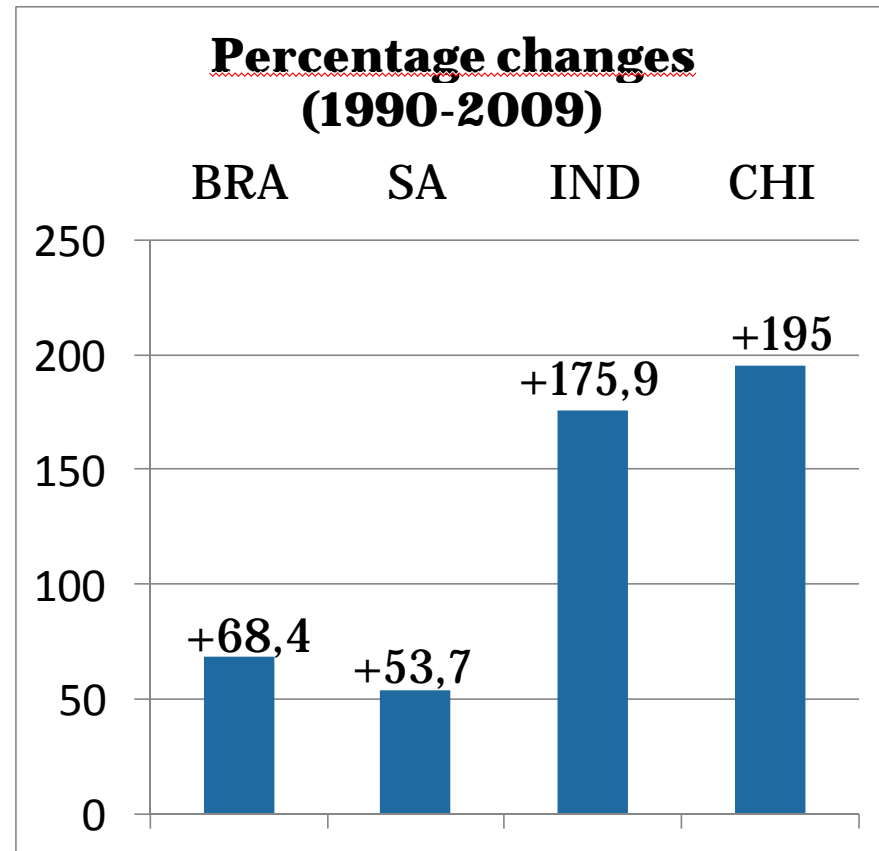
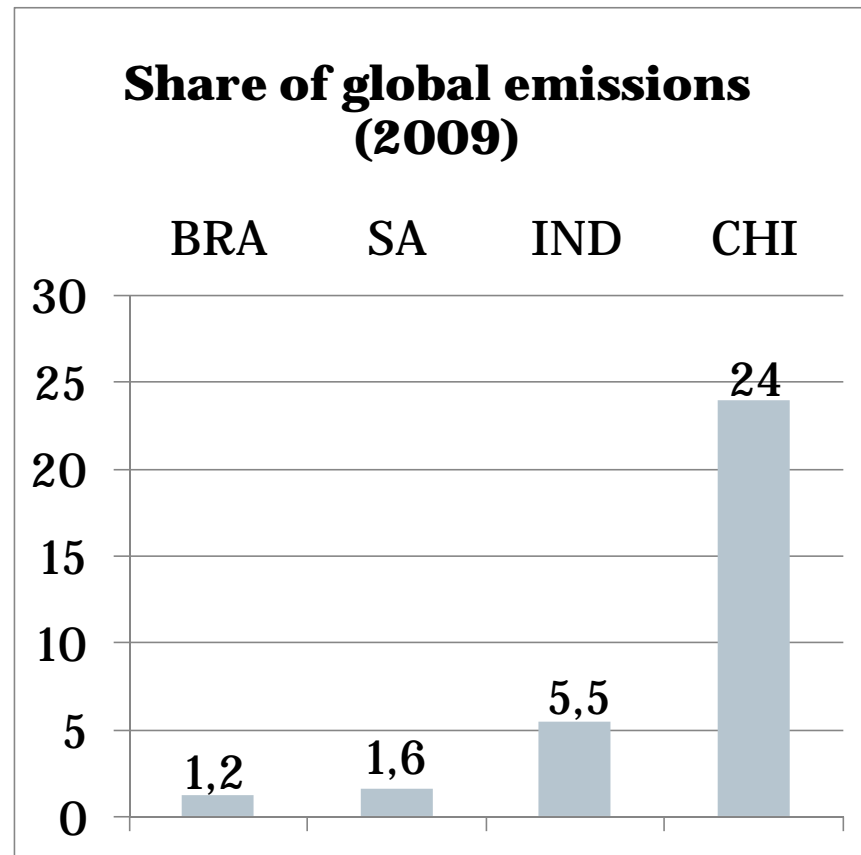
** As part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, the EU reiterates its conditional offer to move to a 30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

EU-Position

- **long-term: legally binding agreement (UN) which includes all major emitters**
- **Implementation of the Cancún decisions**

unconditioned: 20% by 2020, base year 1990
conditioned: 30%

BASIC: Brazil, India, China, South Africa



Numbers based on: IEA 2011

Chinese
communication
to the UNFCCC
secretariat

中国国家发展和改革委员会应对气候变化司

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & REFORM COMMISSION OF CHINA

No. 38, Yue Tan Nan Jie, Beijing, 100824, China, Tel: +86-10-68505862, Fax: +86-10-68505881

28 January 2010

Executive Secretary
UNFCCC Secretariat
Bonn, Germany
Fax: +49-228-8151997

Dear Mr. Yvo de Boer,

I have the honor to communicate to you the information on China's autonomous domestic mitigation actions as announced, for information to the UNFCCC Parties, as follows:

China will endeavor to lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 compared to the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15% by 2020 and increase forest coverage by 40 million hectares and forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020 from the 2005 levels.

Please note that the above-mentioned autonomous domestic mitigation actions are voluntary in nature and will be implemented in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, in particular Article 4, paragraph 7.

This Communication is made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12, paragraph 1(b), Article 12, paragraph 4 and Article 10, paragraph 2(a).

Sincerely yours,



SU Wei
Director General
Department of Climate Change
National Development and Reform Commission of China
(National Focal Point)

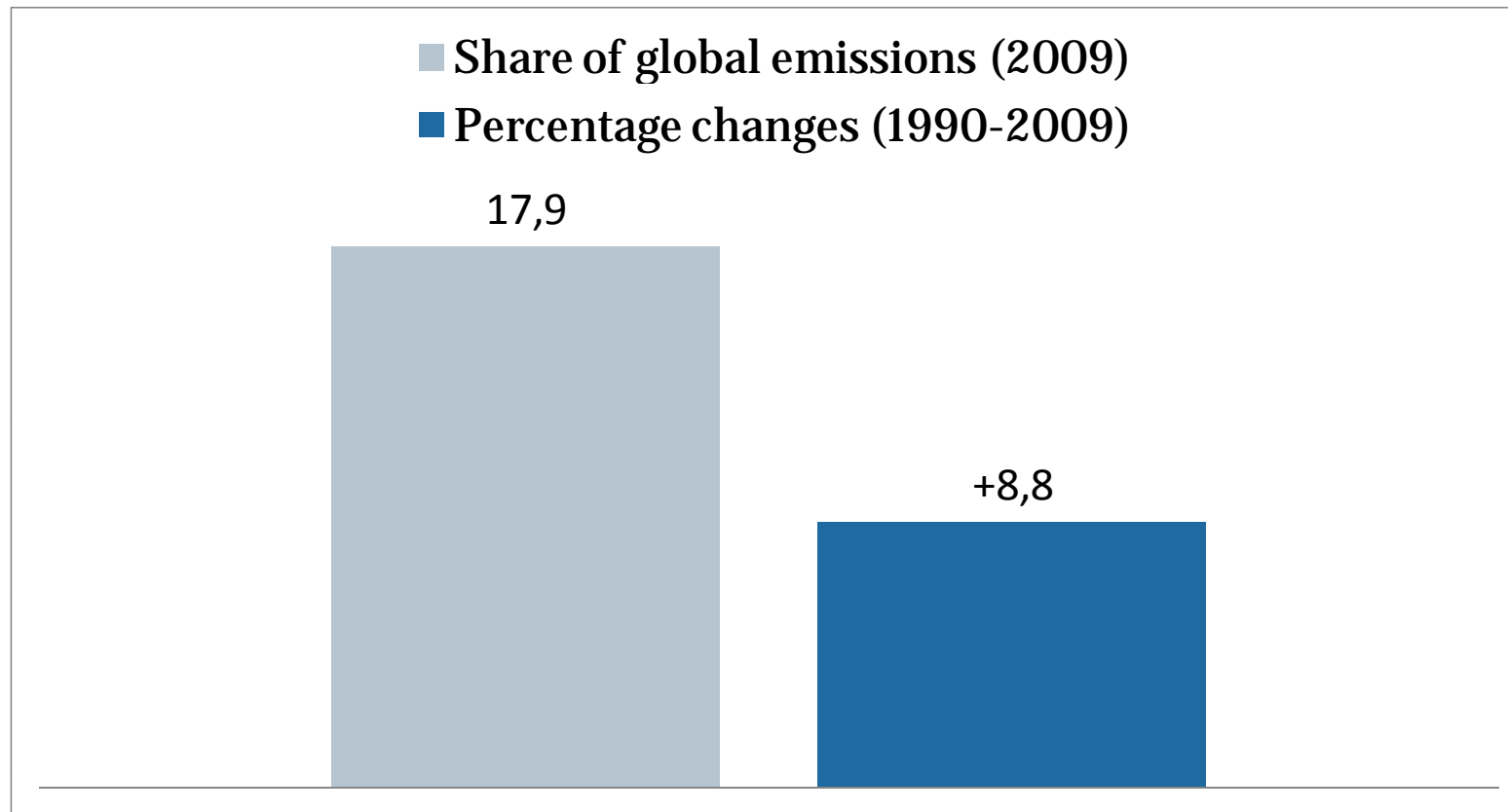
BASIC -position

- Second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol limited to the Annex I countries
- Implementation of the Cancún decisions

conditioned: only **voluntary** reductions for development countries

Brazil (up to 38,1%), India (up to 25%), China (up to 45%), South Africa (34%)

USA



Based on: IEA 2011



United States Department of State
Office of the Special Envoy for Climate Change
Washington, D.C. 20520

Mr. Yvo de Boer
Executive Secretary
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
P.O. Box 260124
D-53153 Bonn

January 28, 2010

Dear Mr. de Boer:


The United States is pleased to inform you, through this letter, of its desire to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord. Attached please find the submission of the United States concerning its emissions reduction target, in the format set forth in Appendix 1 to the Copenhagen Accord, for compilation in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Accord. The U.S. listing is provided on the assumption that other Annex 1 Parties, as well as the more advanced non-Annex 1 parties, have, by January 31, associated with the Accord and submitted mitigation actions for compilation in accordance with paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 of the Accord, as the case may be.

We look forward to implementing the Accord, including those portions of the Accord that call for COP decisions.

Sincerely,

Todd Stern
U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change

US
communication
to the UNFCCC
secretariat

Annex I Parties	<i>Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020</i>	
	Emissions reduction in 2020	Base year
United States of America 	In the range of 17%, in conformity with anticipated U.S. energy and climate legislation, recognizing that the final target will be reported to the Secretariat in light of enacted legislation. [1]	2005

[1] The pathway set forth in pending legislation would entail a 30% reduction in 2025 and a 42% reduction in 2030, in line with the goal to reduce emissions 83% by 2050.

USA -position

- Legally binding agreement (post 2020) only if all major emitters are involved, given transparency and validation
- Implementation of the Cancún decisions

conditioned: 17%, only voluntary, dependend on anticipated US energy and climate legislation

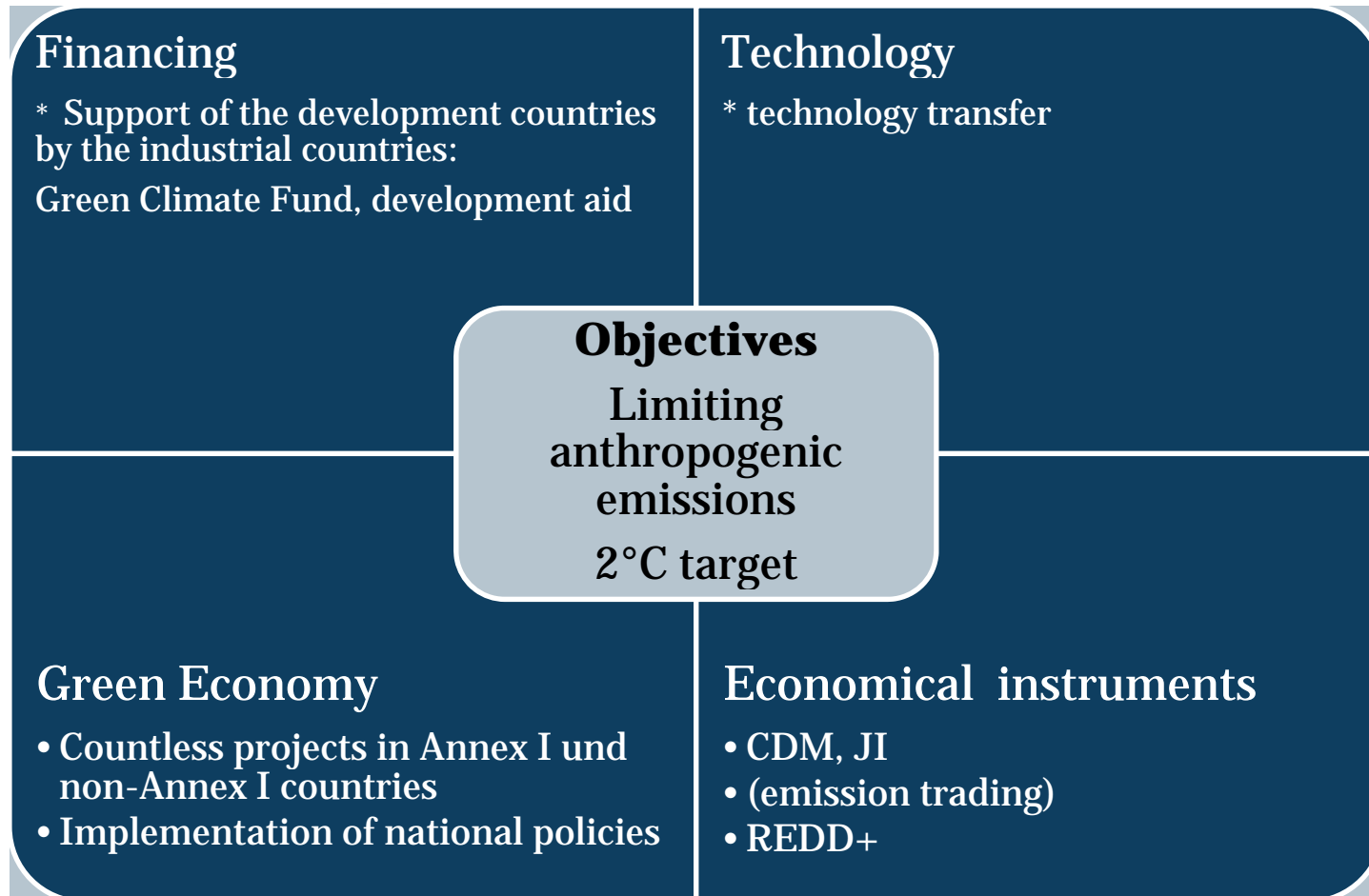
In comparison (2009)

	EU-27	BASIC	USA	Russ. F.	Japan
Emissions	12,3% (-12,3%)	C: 24% (+195%)	17,9% (+8,8%)	5,2% (-34,6%)	3,7% (+1,7%)
t CO2/ p.c.	7,15 (-16,6%)	C: 5,14 (+161,2%)	16,9 (-13,2%)	10,8 (-26,8%)	8,58 (-0,3%)
Kyoto, base year 1990	EU-15 Annex I, target: 8% ~complied	Annex II no target	- (7%) no target	Annex I, target: 0 ~complied	Annex I, target: 6% ~not complied
Target 2020	20% (30%)	20 -45%	~17%	15-20%	25%
Position	Not condit. (Condition.)	conditioned	conditioned	conditioned	conditioned

**Kyoto target by 2012: -5% by the Annex-I countries (-6,1% in 2008)
yet: worldwide emissions (2009): +37,2%**

Numbers based on IEA 2011

Common ground



Conclusion



Foto: Clipart

Looking at the numbers very little has been achieved so far.

At the level of global politics a lot has been achieved but the UN process stalls from time to time – time, however, is a commodity that is unavailable.

Domestically, many countries of the world have put or are going to put important strategic decisions in place.

The Green Economy gathers more and more momentum.

General awareness of the necessities increases.