

COP 15: Tag für Tag



UNITED
NATIONS
CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
2009

8.2.2010 / Klimawandel, Klimawirkungen und Antworten in Entwicklungsländern / Hannah Förster

Überblick

1. Gruppen auf der COP15
2. Organisation der COP15
3. Ablauf der Verhandlungen Tag für Tag
4. Copenhagen Accord



Quelle: <http://www.scwa.ca.gov/>

Gruppen auf der COP



G77 : 133 Mitglieder

LDC

AOSIS

AU

BASIC

OPEC

Industrielländer (ohne EU)

EU

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Organisation der UN Klimakonferenzen I



Offizielle Verhandlungen in 2 parallelen Tracks

* Ad hoc working group on long-term co-operative action (AWG-LCA)

* Ad hoc working group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)

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Organisation der UN Klimakonferenzen II



* Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

* Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)



Quelle: <http://unfccc.int/files/inc/graphics/>



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Cast

- USA: ein Deal mit einigen Ausgewählten?
- Tuvalu: ein kleiner Staat überrascht
- China: blockiert, verhandelt, blockiert, entscheidet?
- EU: start-up funds und Details, enttäuscht von der USA?
- Dänemark: Herr des Chaos, oder auch nicht
- BASIC: aus Prinzip dagegen?
- AOSIS: zwischen den Stühlen



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Dienstag, 3. 11. 2009: einige Ziele



Wissenschaftler sagen, dass ~40% Emissionsreduktionen bis 2020 (im Vergleich zu 1990 Leveln) notwendig sind, um katastrophale Effekte für Entwicklungsländer zu vermeiden.

Emissionsreduktionsziele

EU: 20%

Japan: 25%

USA: 17-20% werden diskutiert



Ende Nov. 2009/ 2. 12. 2009: Weitere Ziele



Emissionsreduktionsziele

USA: 17%

China: > 40%

Indien: 24% (gegenüber 2005)



Di, 8. 12. 2009: Bruch in G77



Dänemark:

Es kursiert ein dänischer Textentwurf

- * weg von Kyoto
- * heterogene Behandlung der Entwicklungsländer

BASIC:

BASIC bringt Gegenvorschlag heraus

- * nur unter Kyoto weiter verhandeln.
- * Homogene Behandlung von Entwicklungsländern.

AOSIS:

verfasst angeblich eigenen Vorschlag

- * heterogene Behandlung von Entwicklungsländern ist notwendig.

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Di, 8. Dezember 2009: Bruch in G77



aus dem dänischen Text

- a new and alternate framework must be agreed upon instead of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The alternate framework would elicit from major developing countries, emission reduction targets and contribution to the climate change fund, according to their capacities.
- All climate change mitigation actions by countries would be subject to an MRV (measure, report and verify) mechanism.

aus dem BASIC Text

- All climate change negotiations must be held under the UNFCCC framework and the Kyoto Protocol or Bali Action plan must not be blurred
- The developed countries will be expected to take the lead in reducing emissions and funding developing countries to adapt to climate change.

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Mi 9. 12. 2009: Der G77 Bruch ist komplett



Afrikanischer Block:

Der dänische Textentwurf könnte den gesamten Prozess aushebeln.

Nicht nur der Westen, sondern auch China, Indien und Brasilien: Alle großen Emittenten sollen verpflichtet werden.

Tuvalu:

1.5°C maximale globale Erwärmung



Quelle: <http://portal.unesco.org>



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Do. 10. 12. 2009: Chaos und neue Verbündete



LDC und AOSIS:

49 LDC und 43 AOSIS Staaten unterstützen Tuvalus Vorschlag

- Mehr Geld von Industrieländern an Entwicklungsländer
- Stringentere Emissionsziele für Industrieländer
- Nicht mehr als 1.5°C globale Erwärmung

1.5°C = ~ \$10.5 billionen bis 2030 für 350 ppm



Quelle: <http://portal.unesco.org>



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So, 13. Dezember 2010: Ian Fry



Quelle: http://farm2.static.flickr.com/1236/1484729078_264d1e3f59.jpg

Tuvalu:

“ I woke up this morning crying, and that’s not easy for a grown man to admit. The fate of my country rests in your hands.” Ian Fry

16/12/2009



Quelle: http://jcfclimat.files.wordpress.com/2009/12/dsc_7448-tuvalu_s.jpg



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Mo, 14. 12. 2009: Boykott, Enttäuschung, neue Wege?



G77:

Kurzzeitiger Boykott der Konferenz durch einige Entwicklungsländer

USA:

Stephen Chu: \$350 mio fund für clean technology für Entwicklungsländer

China:

braucht u.U. kein Geld aus dem Anpassungsfonds



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15. Auf 16. Dezember: Äthiopiens Vorschlag



Äthiopien:

\$ 100 milliarden pro Jahr bis 2020
2°C globale Erwärmung

"Japan will, with this assistance, support a broad range of developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable."
Japan delegation, 16/12/09

Afrikanischer Block:

Harsche Kritik an Äthiopiens Vorschlag

"My proposal scales back our expectation with respect to the level of funding in return for more reliable funding." Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, 16/12/09



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16.12.2009: Heads of State & Minister



Dänemark:

Connie Hedegaard übergibt Präsidentschaft der COP an Dänischen Premierminister

China:

bleibt skeptisch gegenüber MRV

Tratsch:

2 große Entwicklungsländer bestechen small island states

"I have the feeling that we are on the Titanic and sinking fast; but we can't launch any lifeboats because a member of the crew has decided we're not sinking and has decided to launch informal consultations." Ian Fry
16/12/2009



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17.12.2009: \$100 mrd oder €100 mrd?



USA:

hilft beim Aufbau eines \$100 Mrd. Anpassungsfonds

EU:

€ 100 Mrd. bis 2020

Entwicklungsländer:

finden beides zu gering.

Bolivien:

Doch lieber 1°C?

Noch 24 Stunden Zeit....



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18.12.2009: draft agreements



Allgemein:

Draft agreements tauchen auf.

USA:

Obama verkündet Deal

EU:

“We have been leading, but we were not leading when it came to lowering the ambition.”

Allgemein:

Verwirrung // 55 Länder haben bis jetzt unterzeichnet // 80% GHG



Quelle: <http://www.todaysengineer.org/blogs/copenhagen2009/>

“This is not fiction, this is science. Unchecked, climate change will pose unacceptable risks to our security, our economies, and our planet.”
Barack Obama, US president,
18/12/09



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Copenhagen Accord - Ausschnitte

The Conference of the Parties, Takes note of the Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009.

“We agree that developed countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in developing countries.”

“We shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2°C, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change”

“[...] developing countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.”



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Überblick



1. Copenhagen Accord: http://unfccc.int/meetings/cop_15/items/5257.php
2. BBC weblog on COP15: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/richardblack/> by Richard Black, environment correspondent for the BBC
3. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-environment/fifty-five-countries-join-climate-copenhagen-accord-cut-emissions-3>


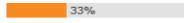


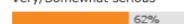
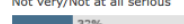


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Country	What's on the table	Climate facts (2007)	Public opinion
China  "Developed countries should support developing countries in tackling climate change." <i>President Hu Jintao, 22/9/09</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set a "binding goal" to cut CO₂ per unit of GDP by 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2020 Wants rich countries to reduce emissions to 40% below 1990 level by 2020 Says they should pay 1% of their GDP per year to help other countries adapt Wants West to provide low-carbon technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's biggest GHG producer (20.7% of global emissions, 8,106mt of CO₂ equivalent) Emissions per head: 30th in the world (6t of CO₂ equivalent) GDP (2008): \$4.3tn Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 1,152t Kyoto: Signed as a developing country so not obliged to cut emissions 	How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family? Very/Somewhat serious  33% Not very/Not at all serious  62%
EU  "Things are fragile but I believe that common sense will prevail. We have to focus on the substance and we have to take political decisions." <i>Stavros Dimas, EU environment commissioner, 18/12/09</i> The EU is a grouping of 27 European states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will cut emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by 2020, or 30% if other big emitters take tough action Wants rich nations to make 80-95% cut by 2050 Wants poorer nations to slow emissions growth Says they face costs of \$150bn per year by 2020, of which EU will pay \$7bn-22bn from public finances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's third-biggest GHG producer (11.8% of global emissions, 4,641mt CO₂ equivalent) Emissions per head: 17th in the world (9t of CO₂ equivalent) GDP (2008): \$18.3tn Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 315t Kyoto: Signed - has to get average emissions for 2008-2012 8% below 1990 level 	How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family? Very/Somewhat serious  62% Not very/Not at all serious  32% (Results represent the median of 23 out of the 27 EU states polled by Gallup)


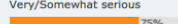
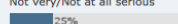
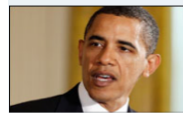
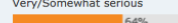
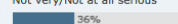
Quelle: bbc.co.uk

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Überblick



Japan  "Japan will, with this assistance, support a broad range of developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable." <i>Japan delegation, 16/12/09</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will cut emissions to 25% below 1990 levels by 2020, if other countries show similar ambition This amounts to a cut of 30% in 10 years, and is opposed by industry "Hatoyama initiative" will increase financial and technical assistance to developing countries Backs proposals in which each country would set its own commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's seventh-biggest GHG producer (3.3% of global emissions, 1,293mt of CO₂ equivalent) Emissions per head: 15th in the world (10t of CO₂ equivalent) GDP (2008): \$4.9tn Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 301t Kyoto: Signed - has to get average emissions for 2008-2012 6% below 1990 level 	How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family? Very/Somewhat serious  75% Not very/Not at all serious  25%
United States  "This is not fiction, this is science. Unchecked, climate change will pose unacceptable risks to our security, our economies, and our planet." <i>Barack Obama, US president, 18/12/09</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared to work "with other countries" to raise \$100bn a year by 2020 Will cut emissions to 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 pending congressional approval - this is close to 4% below 1990 levels Against Kyoto-style treaty imposing international legal obligations Insists China, India, South Africa and Brazil must commit to slow growth of emissions Climate bill is currently hooned down in Senate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world's second-biggest GHG producer (15.5% of global emissions, 6,087mt of CO₂ equivalent) Emissions per head: Fifth in the world (20t of CO₂ equivalent) GDP (2008): \$14.2tn Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 441t Kyoto: Signed, but never ratified 	How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family? Very/Somewhat serious  64% Not very/Not at all serious  36%

Quelle: bbc.co.uk

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Small islands



"The days of little money in the face of big problems are over."
 Dessima Williams, head of the Alliance of Small Island States (Aosis), 9/10/09

Aosis is a bloc of 42 island and coastal states mostly in the Pacific and Caribbean

- Regard rising sea level as threat to their existence
- Seek to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees above preindustrial levels
- Want concentration of CO2 in atmosphere lowered from 380 to 350 parts per million
- Want global emissions to peak by 2015 and fall 85% below 1990 level by 2050
- Want at least 1% of rich country GDP spent on "climate-inflicted damage"
- The small island states account for 0.6% of global GHG emissions (246mt of CO2 equivalent)
- Emissions per head: 4t of CO2 equivalent
- GDP (2008): \$46bn
- Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 551t
- Kyoto: Aosis members signed as developing countries so are not obliged to cut emissions

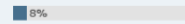
How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family?

Sample state, Dominican Republic:

Very/Somewhat serious



Not very/Not at all serious



African union



"My proposal scales back our expectation with respect to the level of funding in return for more reliable funding." Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, 16/12/09

The African Union is a grouping of 52 African states

- Wants climate funds to reach \$100bn a year by 2020 for rich countries to help poorer nations
- Wants at least 50% for vulnerable and poor regions such as African and small island states
- Like China, wants rich countries legally bound to cut emissions to 40% below 1990 level by 2020
- Describes 20 to 30% cuts as "unacceptable"
- The AU accounts for 8.1% of global emissions (3,164mt of CO2 equivalent)
- Emissions per head: 4t of CO2 equivalent
- GDP (2008): \$34bn
- Amount of GHG emitted per \$1m of GDP: 1,361t
- Kyoto: African nations signed as developing countries so are not obliged to cut emissions

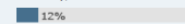
How serious a threat is global warming to you and your family?

Sample state, Kenya:

Very/Somewhat serious



Not very/Not at all serious



Quelle: bbc.co.uk