

Telling the world the story about the climate change negotiations

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Overview

- The issues of the climate negotiations
 - The actors
 - The interests of the actors (discussion)
- (Break)
- COP 15 – what will it look like?
 - Communicating climate change negotiations (discussion)
- (Break)
- Role of media in the outcome of COP 15
 - Success and failure at COP 15

Issues

- Mitigation
- Finance
- Adaptation
- Technology
- Forests
- Other issues

Issues

Mitigation

Rich countries (Annex 1):

Science (2007): 25-40% reduction from 1990 by 2020.

Science (2009): it's worse than we thought

Reality in the negotiations:

Developed: 10-15%

Developing: minimum 40%

Issues

Mitigation

Rich countries (Annex 1):

US: 0%, perhaps move to -4%

Canada: -3%

Japan: -8%

Australia: -25%, but with unrealistic preconditions

EU: -20%, potentially move up to 30%

Issues

Mitigation

Developing countries (Non-Annex 1):

Science: Significant deviation from BAU

- *“significant”*: 15-30%
- *Subject to financial and technical support*

Issues

Mitigation

Developing countries (Non-Annex 1):

Reality in the negotiations:

-Support???

-Unilateral initiatives from many developing countries inc. China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Costa Rica...

Issues

Finance

For:

- Adaptation
- Low carbon development in developing countries
- Capacity building
- Forest protection
- Compensation...???

Issues

Finance

Developing countries: around 200-300 bill. USD public

Developed:

-UK: 100 bill. USD, including carbon market finance

-Others: ???

Issues

Adaptation

Governance and institutions

Finance for adaptation

Issues

Technology

A global technology cooperation

Public finance for technology

Issues

Forests (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD))

Finance

Rules

Social issues, including indigenous peoples

Issues

Other issues

Legally binding agreement?

Compliance?

The carbon market rules

Other rules

“Loopholes”

Actors

Developed countries

Developing countries

The grey zone

NGOs

Business

Indigenous peoples

Actors

Developed countries

US

Australia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand

Russia

EU

Norway

Actors

Developing countries

The richest developing countries

The large developing countries

OPEC countries

Vulnerable countries (LDCs, SIDS)

Actors

NGOs: global/national, environmental/development, South/North...

Indigenous peoples: Rights holders

Business: winners and losers

The interests of actors

Everyone wants to save the world... but what else might they be working to achieve?

Developed countries?

Developing countries?

NGOs?

What will COP 15 look like?



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What will COP 15 look like?

2 negotiating tracks coming together:

- Ad hoc Working Group on the Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP)
- Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA)

What will COP 15 look like?

Process:

- 2 negotiating texts with many issues, complicated wording
- 1.5 weeks of bureaucratic negotiations
- Issues falling off the table or being compromised
- 3-4 days of ministerial segment – perhaps heads of state

What will COP 15 look like?

Outcome:

- Ministerial statement
 - Adopted negotiating text(s) (= agreements)
 - A lot of postponed issues
 - A lot of deleted issues
- Or... a complete collapse?

What will COP 15 look like?

Communicating COP

Challenges:

- UN nonsense:

For example:

LULUCF = forest in rich countries

Bunkers= international transport

What will COP 15 look like?

Communicating COP

Challenges:

- Spin-doctors and politics
- Lack of transparency
- Difficult trails of events

What will COP 15 look like?

Communicating climate change



What will COP 15 look like?

Communicating climate change

How do we communicate:

- How serious climate change is?
- What is going on in the negotiations?

The role of the media

- Can move politicians during COP
- Can change the outcome of the COP



Success and failure at COP 15

- Solving the problem: reductions
- Helping the victims: adaptation

- Both of these will happen through finance and technology

Success and failure at COP 15

Key questions:

- Which problems have we solved?
- Which problems have been created?
- Is it clear who's responsible for what action?
- Have we closed any doors?
- Do we have a clear way forward?
- Have we found long lasting solutions?

Success and failure at COP 15

Long lasting solutions:

Ex. Finance: difference between mechanisms and contributions.

Ex. Emission reductions: incentives for compliance, loopholes etc.

Quality of the agreement

Success and failure at COP 15

Who can judge the outcome?