

# The Climate Institute



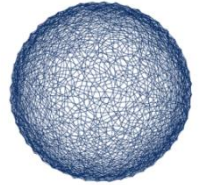
**Erwin Jackson, Deputy CEO**

*Reflections on UNFCCC COP19*

*Melbourne University, 27 November 2013*

# Progress has been made since Copenhagen

International climate change negotiations have made significant, but insufficient progress



COP15  
COPENHAGEN  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

- Countries representing 80% global emissions commit to action
- Political commitment to avoid 2°C
- US\$ 100 billion financing commitment



COP16  
CMP6 México2010  
United Nations Climate Change Conference

- Country emissions commitments placed under UNFCCC
- Green Climate Fund established



COP17/CMP7  
UNITED NATIONS  
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011  
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

- Agreement to finalise new binding agreement covering commitments from all major emitters
- Agreement to 2<sup>nd</sup> Kyoto target period



DOHA 2012  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP18·CMP8

- Agreement to streamline negotiations towards new agreement in 2015
- Finalisation of agreement on 2<sup>nd</sup> Kyoto target period

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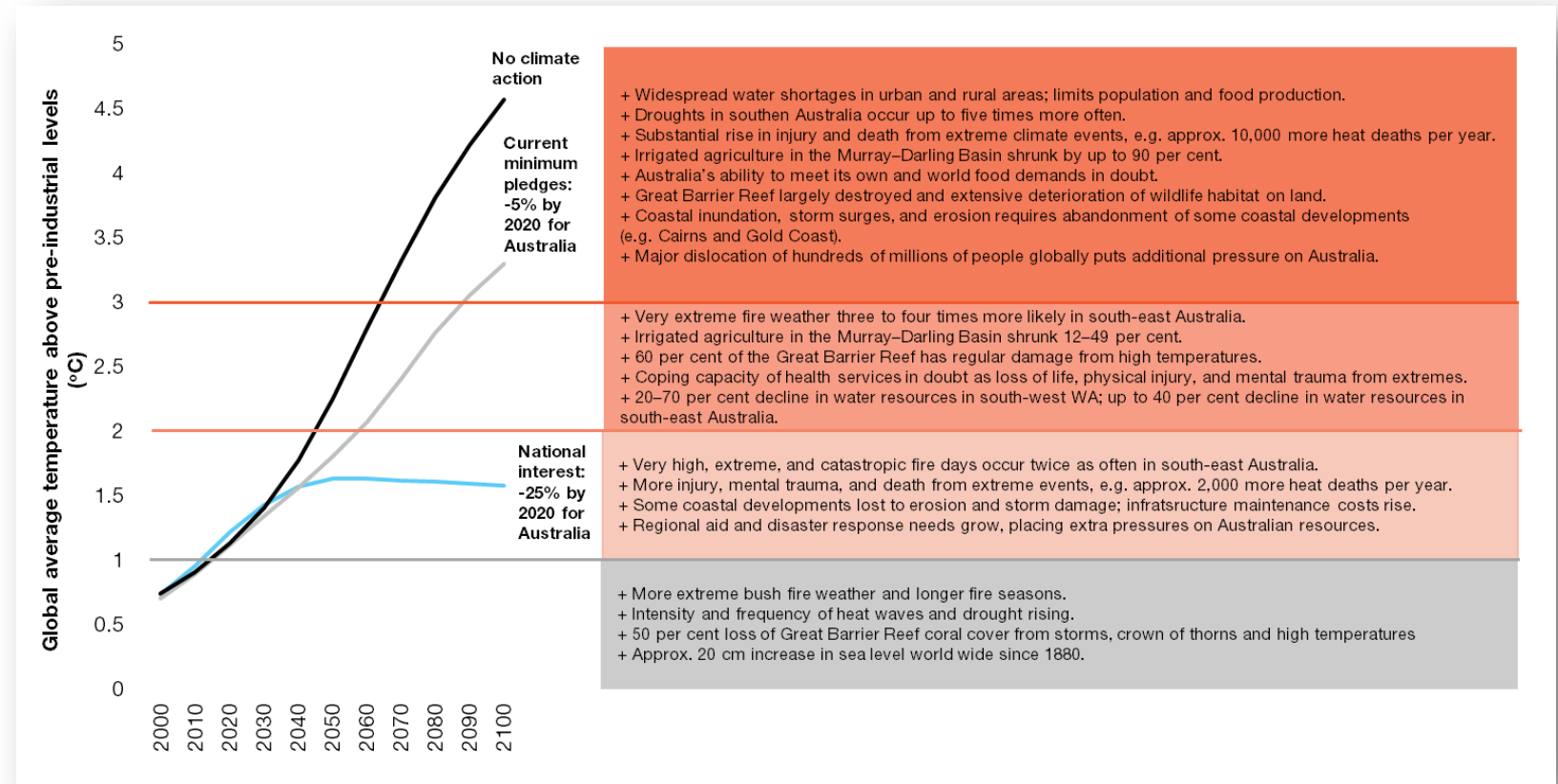
# Domestic actions building

More critically, domestic action to limit carbon pollution and drive investment in low pollution technologies in key major emitters has accelerated in the lead up to Copenhagen and since.

- **Renewable energy:** The number of countries with renewable energy targets has increased to 138, up from 109 in 2010.
- **Carbon pricing:** Emission trading has expanded to 40 countries, including parts of China and the US, with countries such as South Korea, Mexico and South Africa considering carbon pricing.
- **Regulations:** Regulations to cut pollution from specific sectors such as vehicles, buildings and power stations are gaining momentum in the United States, China, the EU, and Canada.
- **Carbon bubble:** Investors are recognising that the physics of climate science require carbon budgets that must leave vast fossil fuel resources unused.

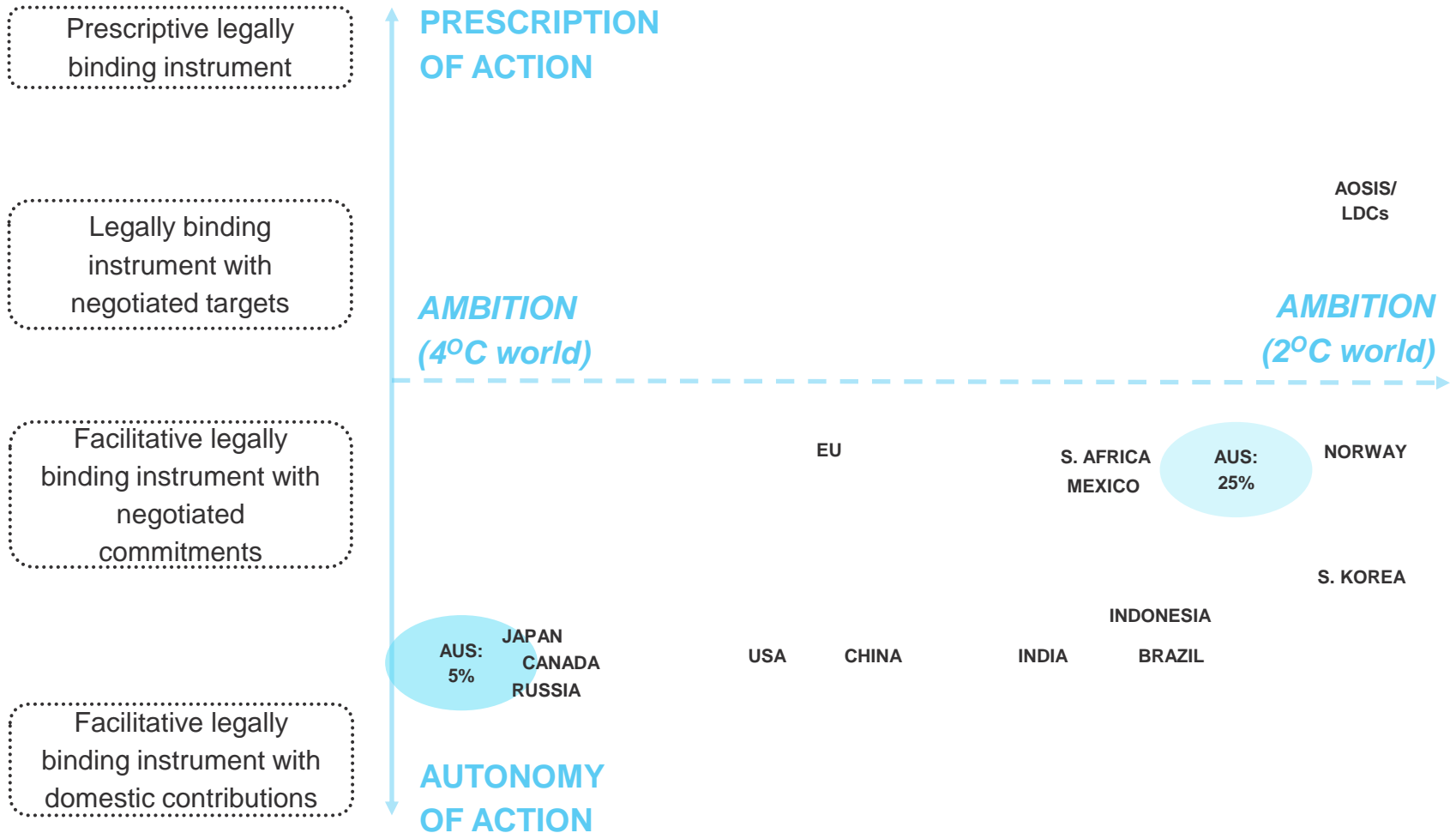
# Australia's national interest

Australia is likely to be more adversely impacted by climate change than other comparable countries. This implies that Australia has a stronger interest than most in arguing for deeper and more rapid cuts in global emissions.



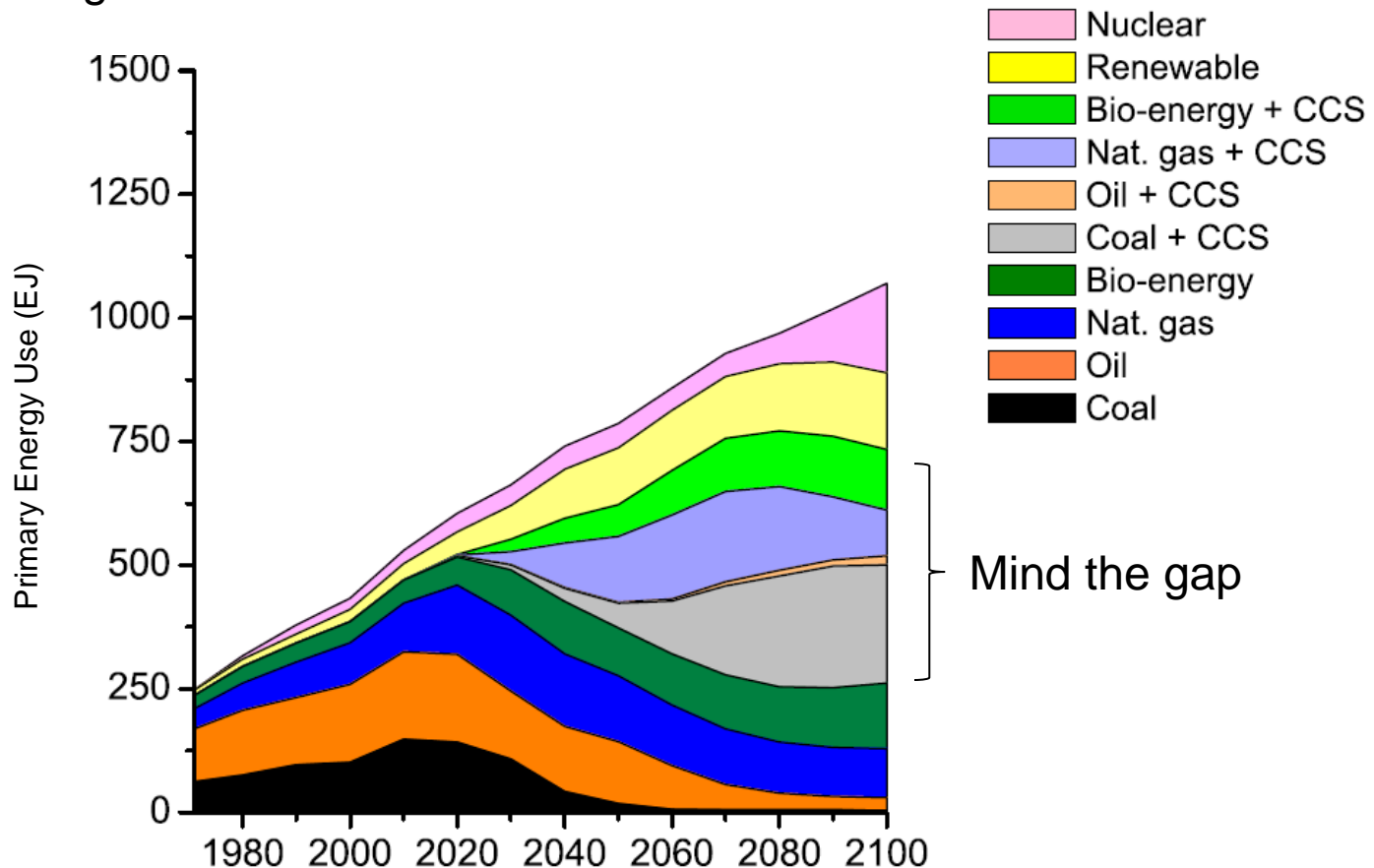
# Emerging shape of 2015 agreement

The 2015 agreement will involve countries advancing self-selected contributions.



# Global modelling of 2-degree world

There is disconnection between global technology pathways and national low carbon strategies.



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# Warsaw scenarios

Importance of the meeting will be reflected in the political dynamics it creates and sequence of events it sets up as we head towards 2015.

- **One World:** Progressive nations secure a strong timeline for enhanced pre-2020 ambition and post 2020 ambition. Assurances to vulnerable countries that long-term financing will be delivered. This counter-balances attempts to weaken progress.
- **Old World:** Historic North vs South conflicts are inflamed by lack of clear progress on key issues. These include ratification of Kyoto Protocol, limited confidence climate financing will be delivered, and the questions of how the most vulnerable nations should be helped to cope with unmanageable climate damage.
- **Collapse:** Vulnerable nations fail to secure a decision on climate damages or ambition that they find acceptable and walk out of the meeting.



*The Climate Institute strongly acknowledges the fruitful discussions with and work by E3G upon which these scenarios are based: <http://www.e3g.org/>*

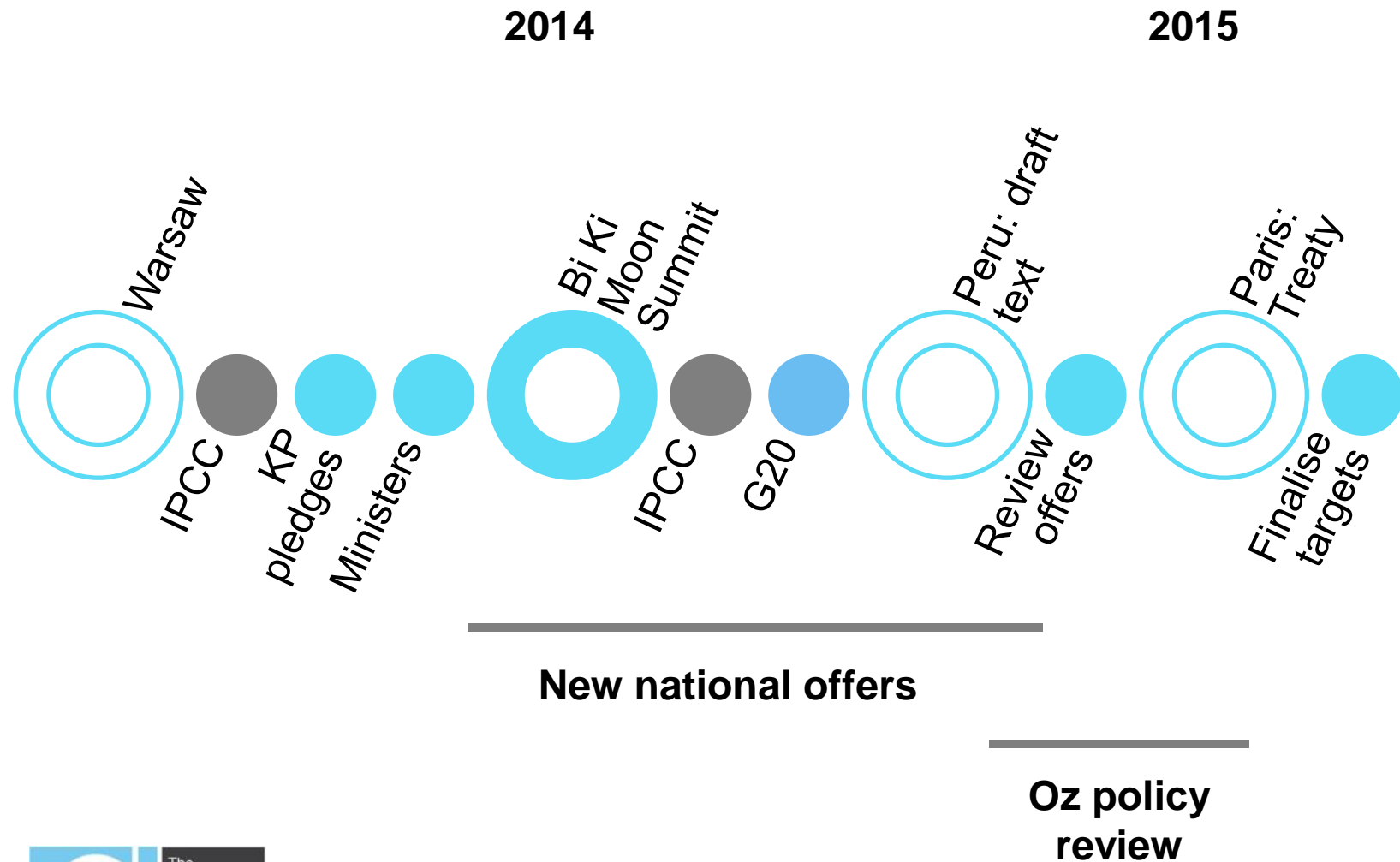
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# Complementary actions to build ambition

- **Setting domestic examples:** e.g. Australia's experiences with domestic policies
- **Fossil fuel subsidy reform and MDB spending:** Removal of fossil fuel subsidies a strong focus of IMF, IEA and World Bank. MDB coal plant funding being removed
- **International financing:** central to building resilience to climate impacts and unlocking private sector investments
- **HFCs:** reduce HFCs domestically in advance of an agreement under the Montreal Protocol



# Ambition roadmap to Paris



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# Conclusions

- International action is significant but insufficient
- International framework being built on the success (or failure) of domestic actions
- Paris outcome will likely involve new post-2020 goals with (formal or informal) review mechanisms against 2 degree goal
- Still fundamental policy disconnects between collective interest in avoiding 2 degree C

# More information

Visit [www.climateinstitute.org.au](http://www.climateinstitute.org.au)



### Australia's National Climate Interest

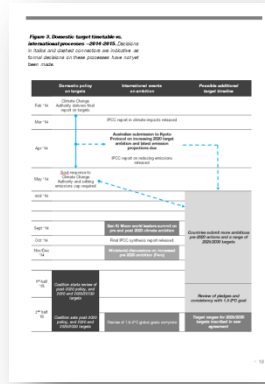
Australia is fast becoming a global leader in climate action. The government has set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and has introduced a range of policies to support these goals.

**Australia's role in building global ambition**

Any policy should enable Australia to achieve emission reductions of up to 25 per cent by 2020 and around 80 per cent by 2050.

Climate change impacts are already occurring. Some sectors are more vulnerable than others. The government has a key role to play in helping Australia build resilience to the risks of climate change. This includes supporting research and innovation, and providing financial assistance to help businesses and communities adapt to the risks of climate change.

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### Policy Advances 2013

**USA:** The US has announced a plan to bring up for debate in the House a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The bill would require the EPA to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The bill would also require the EPA to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The bill would also require the EPA to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020.

**UK:** The UK has announced a plan to bring up for debate in the House a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The bill would require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The bill would also require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020.

**EU:** The EU has announced a plan to bring up for debate in the Council a directive to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The directive would require member states to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The directive would also require member states to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020.

**China:** China has announced a plan to bring up for debate in the National People's Congress a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The bill would require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The bill would also require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020.

**India:** India has announced a plan to bring up for debate in the Parliament a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. The bill would require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020. The bill would also require the government to set a cap on emissions of 100 Mt CO2e by 2020.

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# More information

To find out who's acting on climate change visit our interactive **Global Climate Action Map** where you can track and compare country actions.

[globalclimateactionmap.climateinstitute.org.au](http://globalclimateactionmap.climateinstitute.org.au)

