



Climate change: Poznan- Copenhagen-Cancun What is at stake and play?

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The underlying politics

1. South Asia will be (is) a victim of climate change impacts
2. North wants to shift the burden of mitigation – cutting emissions on us
3. India must (and is) doing emission reductions in its interest
4. **In negotiations we are compromising our position and getting too little to prevent catastrophic climate change**

Impacts: difficult to predict

1. Impacts need long term data to corroborate future trends, but this does not exist
2. There are compounding reasons for impact – heavy rainfall in a region could be part of the trend of climate, but floods are also due to mismanagement of floodplain

Impacts: latest reports

⑩ MoEF: Climate change in India: 4x4 assessment

Temperature: higher annual mean by 2030 – between 1.7° -2° C. Maximum increase in coastal areas

Rainfall: more rain – 5-10 days in all regions. Risk of floods. Storm surges

Agriculture: higher temperature, CO2 concentration and precipitation will impact production

Sea level rise: predicted to continue at rate of 1.3mm/year

Impacts: uncertain but clear

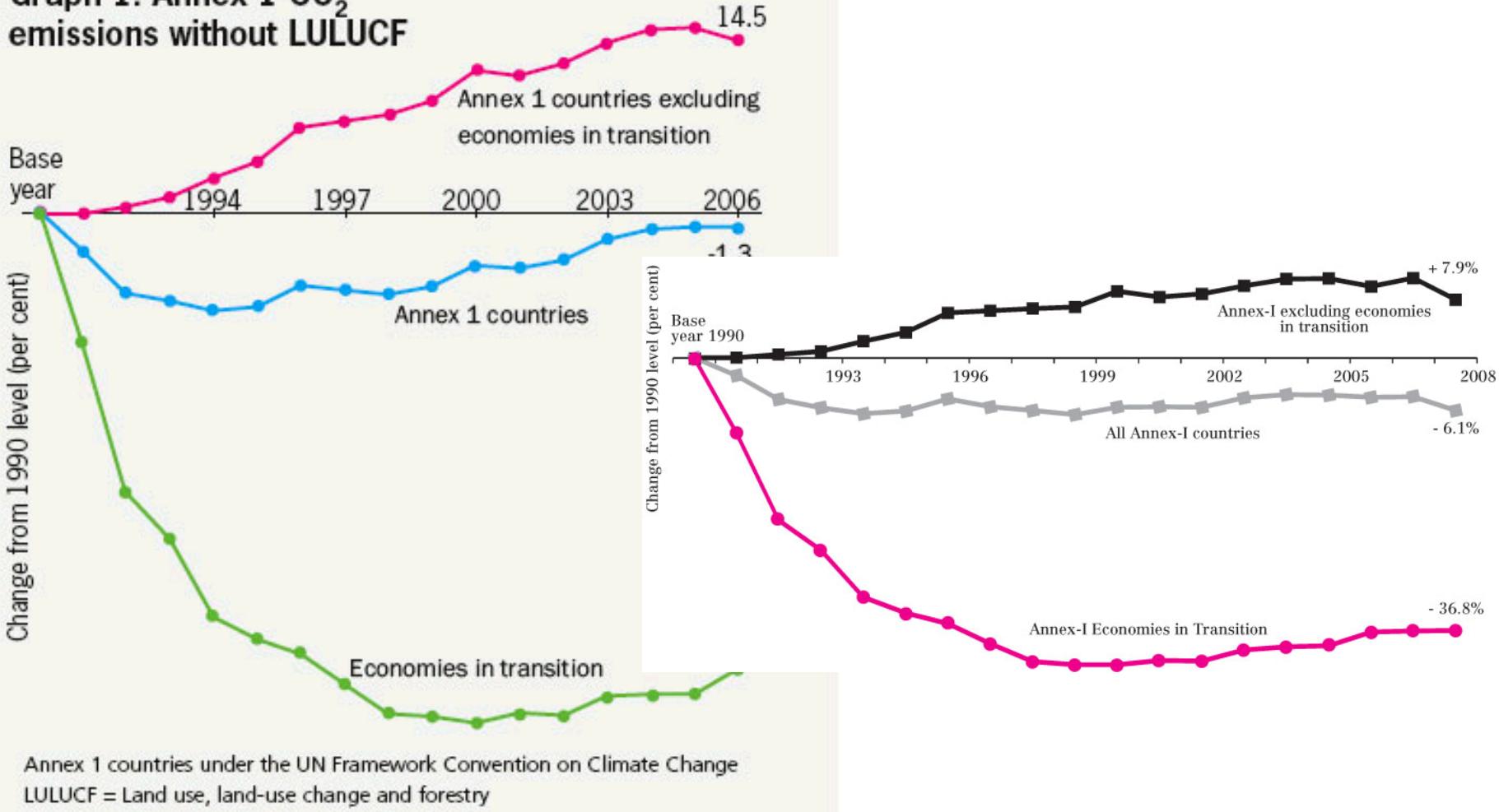
- ⑩ **Changes are afoot**
- ⑩ Beginning to see **extreme rainfall events**: more rain, less rainy days, cloud bursts, unseasonal, variable extreme rain
- ⑩ Beginning to see **some trend in mean temperatures**, impacting crops
- ⑩ Beginning to see some **intensification of tropical cyclones/sea surges** because of warmer temperatures
- ⑩ **All in all: bad news ahead**

Need effective action> But

- # First climate conference in 1988; Convention signed in 1992
- # In 1997 world agreed in Kyoto to small change – 5% reduction by developed world
- # In 2010: Kyoto targets not met; industrial country emissions increasing; **world at risk**

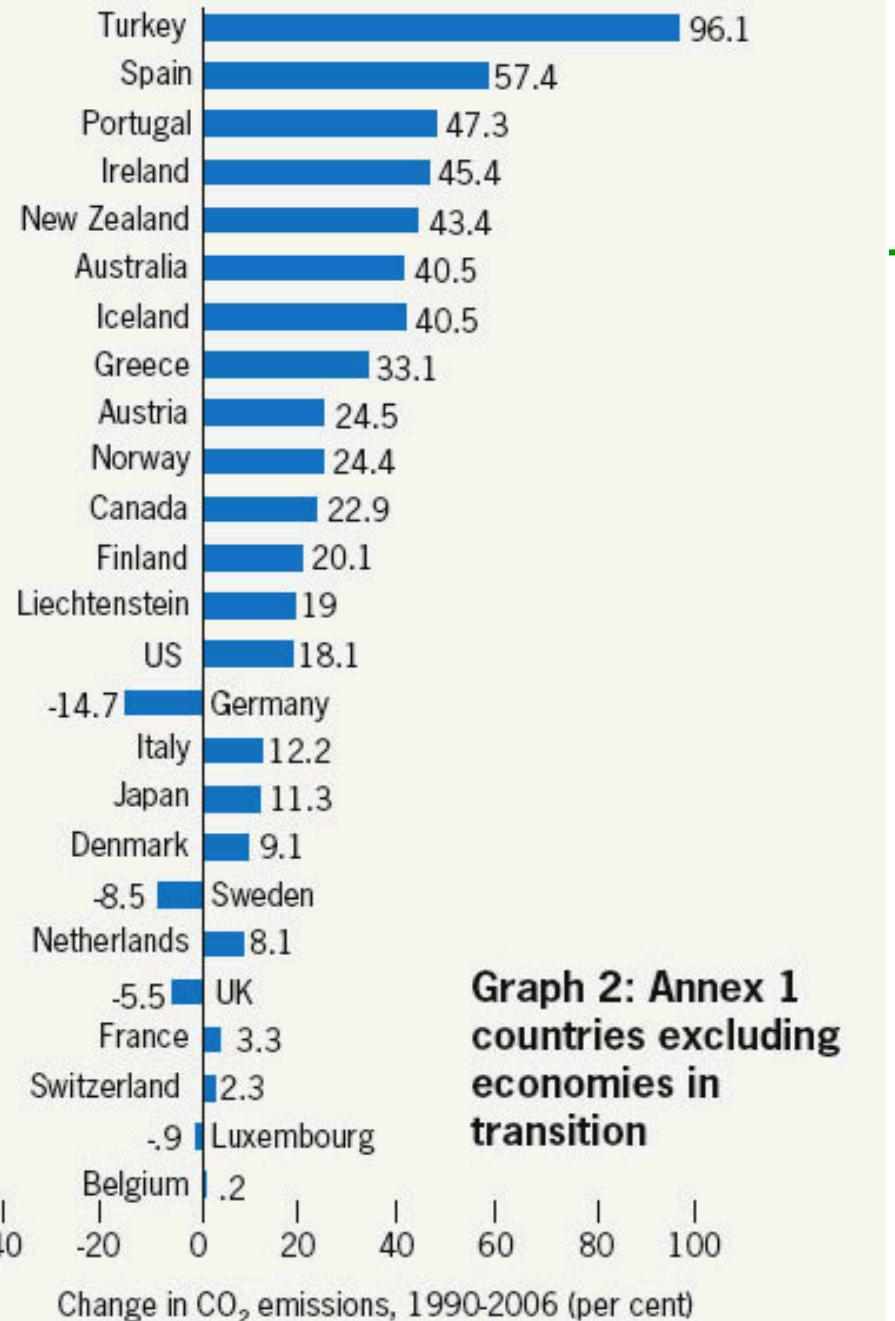
Annex 1: No cut in emissions. Hiding behind the decrease of Economies in Transition

Graph 1: Annex 1 CO₂ emissions without LULUCF



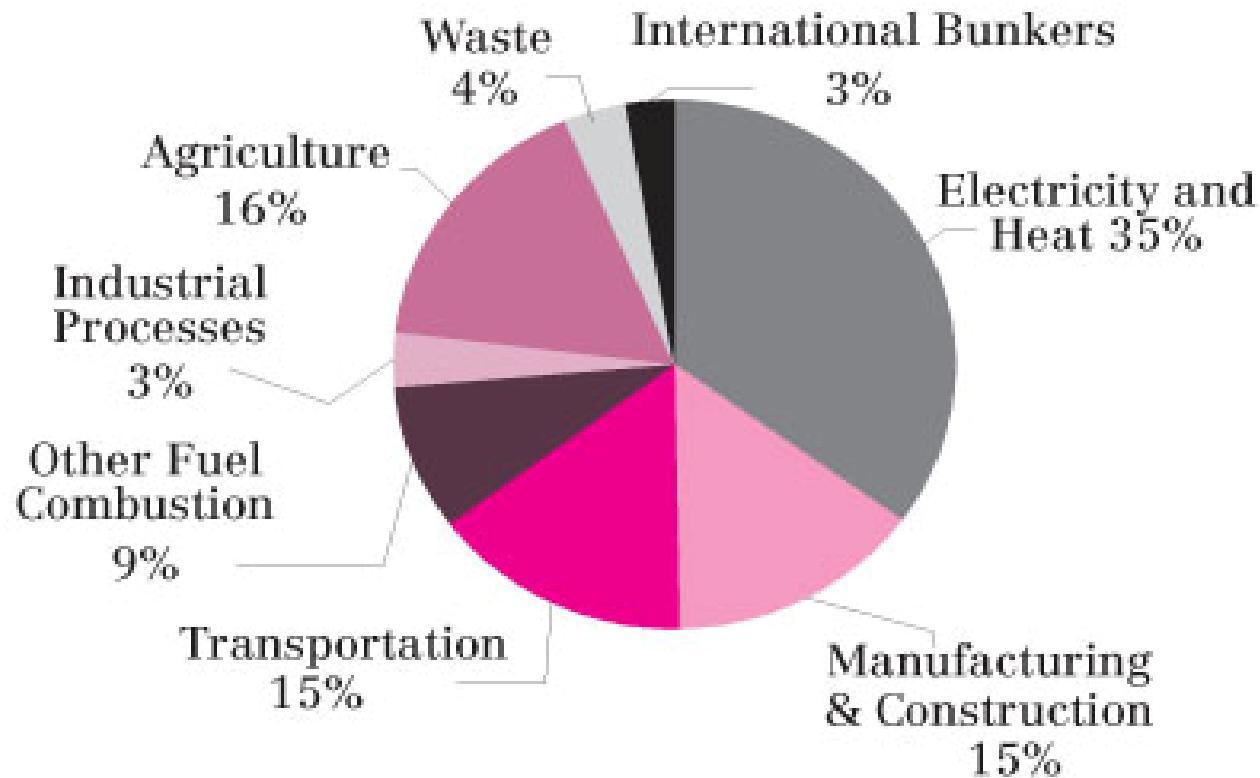
Between 1990-2006

- CO2 emissions have increased in the industrialised world
- Only small gains in UK, Sweden and Germany
- Global meltdown brought down emissions
- But increasing again. Fiscal stimulus to grow, not green



Politics 2: shift burden to us

⑩ Climate change linked to economic growth

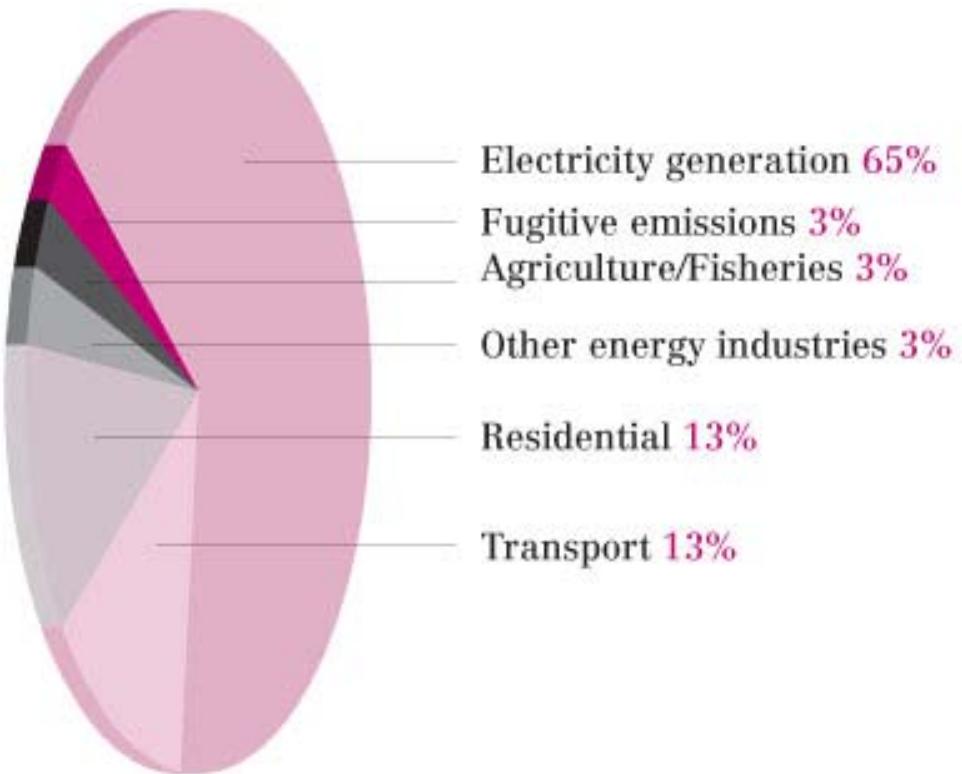
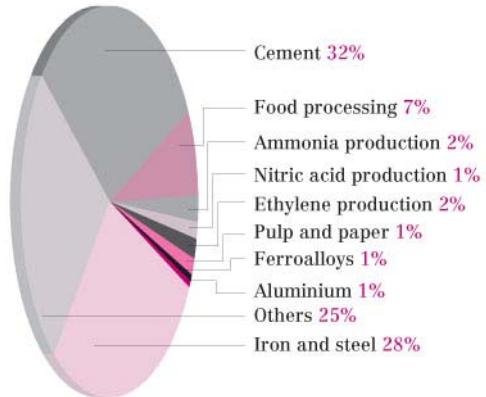
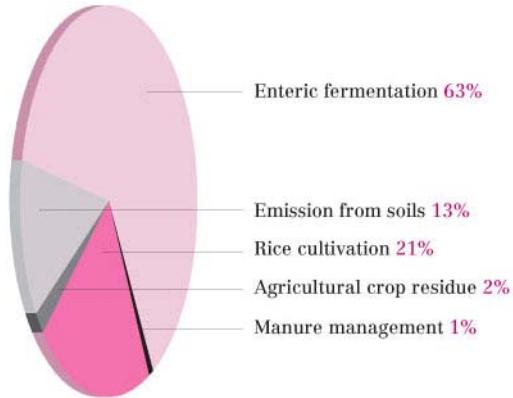




Sharing growth

- ⑩ Climate change is about sharing growth
- ⑩ We will have to increase our emissions as we grow. We need ecological space
- ⑩ Deal was: they would reduce so that we could grow
- ⑩ But North has reneged on deal. **Wants to rewrite the terms of agreement**

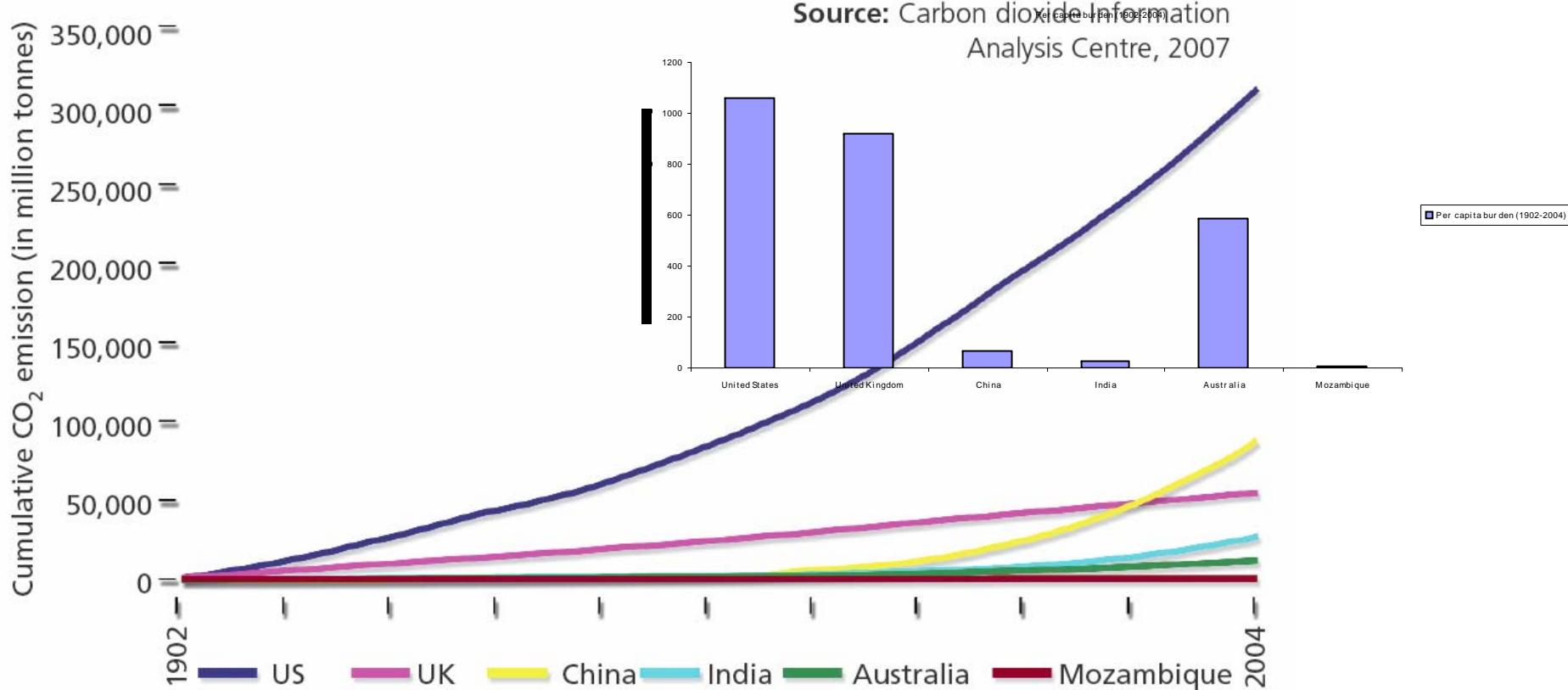
India's emissions linked to energy



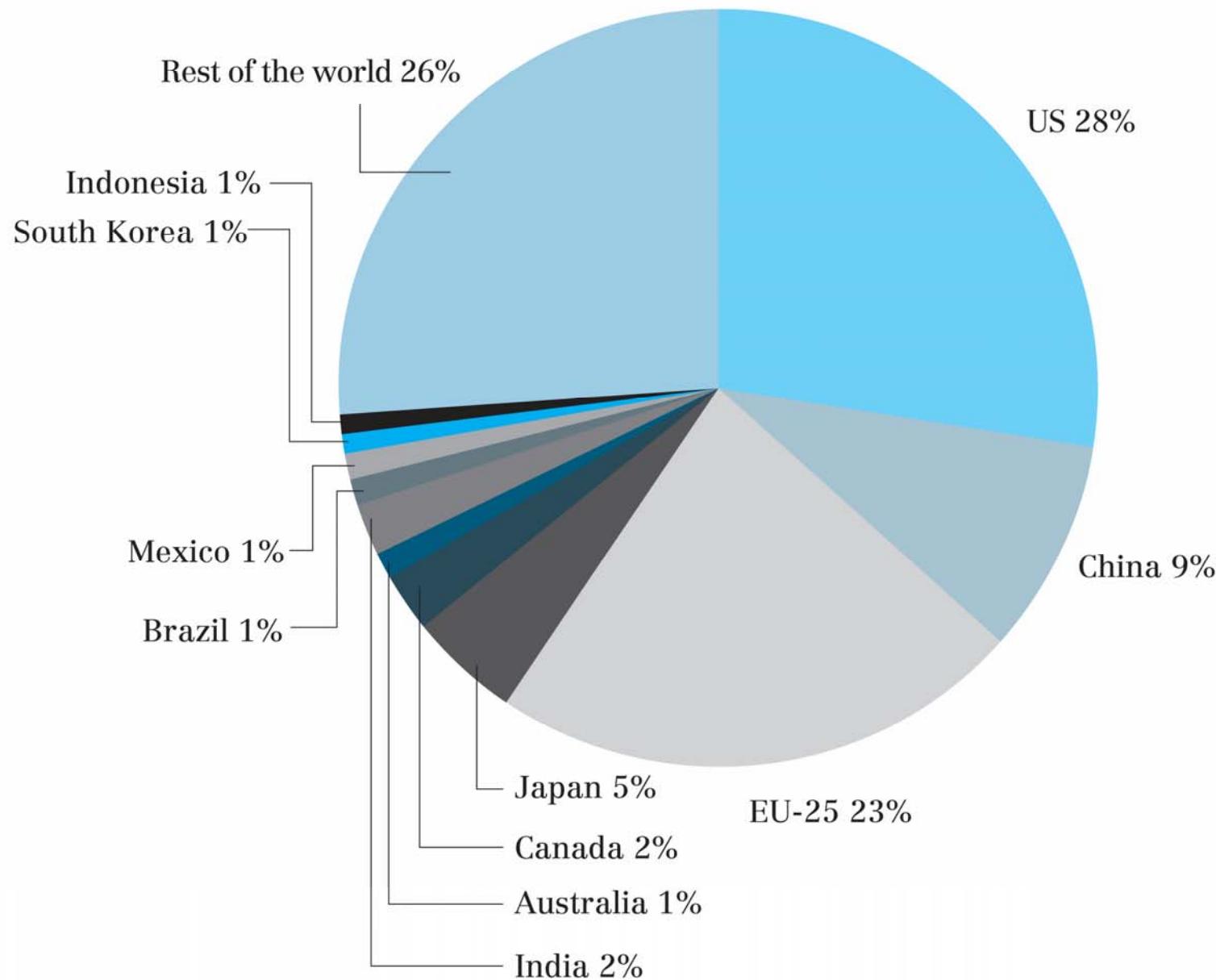
Historical emissions: A tonne of CO₂ emitted in 1850 same value as tonne of CO₂ emitted in 2005



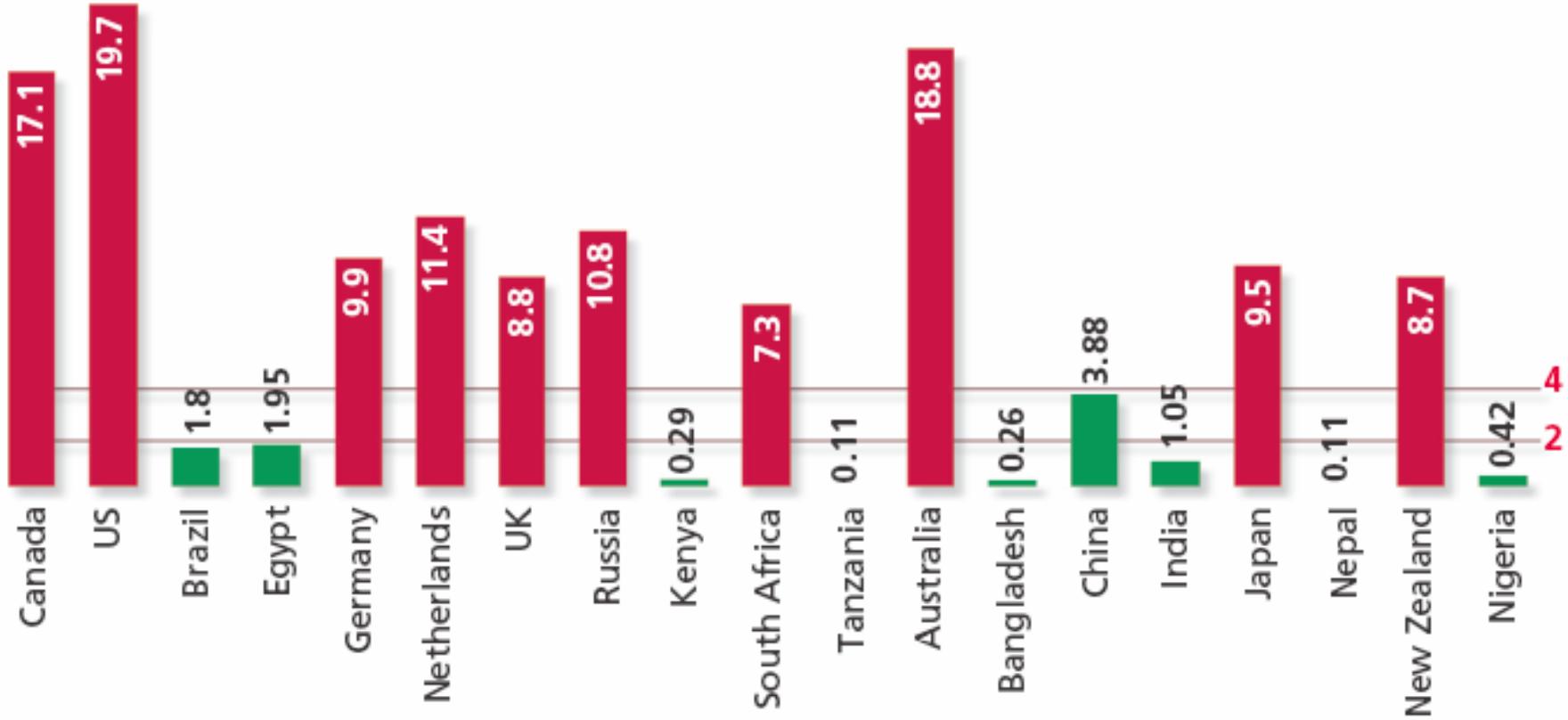
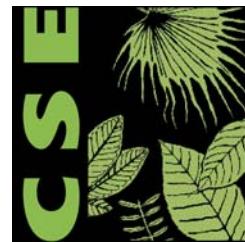
Cumulative CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels, 1902-2004



Graph 2: Cumulative emissions 1950-2000 (CO₂ emissions without land use):



Climate injustice: per capita emissions in the world





How? What's the current play?

1. Remove/delete 'historical emissions' from negotiations
2. Remove distinction between Annex 1 (past and current polluters who need to take action) and non-Annex 1 (developing countries)
3. Take no legally binding targets. Destroy the Kyoto Protocol

Copenhagen: Game-changer or Game-loser?



- ⑩ Copenhagen Accord: Built a ‘coalition of the willing’ to bring the US on board
- ⑩ Built on the following propositions:
- ⑩ 1. Global emission targets based on domestic pledges and then review
- ⑩ 2. All must join in cutting emissions
- ⑩ 3. Money given to partners of the coalition

Copenhagen Accord: What it means?



1. Inadequate pledges: puts the world on course for 4° C temperature increase
2. Legitimizes the meaningless US target of -3% below 1990 by 2020
3. Builds an ineffective voluntary framework for emission reduction in the future
4. Removes distinction between developed and developing

Copenhagen Accord: Overwrites the principle of equity



5. Global targets based on domestic pledges – what a nation **can do**; not what a nation **must do**

6. Targets do not take into account historical or current responsibility



The budget: 2020

The world must emit by 2020: **40-44 gtCO₂e** to keep it within 1.5° -2° C

Business as usual scenario: **57 gtCO₂e**

Reduce: **13-17 gtCO₂e by 2020**

Copenhagen: Inequity in pledge

Current pledges (UNFCCC leaked paper)

2.1 gtCO₂e for Annex 1 parties

3.7 gtCO₂e for non-Annex 1 parties

1.5 gtCO₂e from LULUCF (Brazil and Indonesia)

Burden of emission cut shifted to us

Copenhagen Accord: Bad for transition



1. Erasing responsibility means that there is no **right to development**
2. There is no responsibility to pay for the transition
3. Transition will cost. Transition must happen today
4. No leapfrog possible. Business as usual
5. We get the right to pollute

3: In our interest to act

- ⑩ India 8 missions on climate change
- ⑩ Solar: ambitious; 1000 mw by 2012.
Investing US\$ 20 billion for 25 years
- ⑩ Coal tax: to invest in renewables/clean coal
- ⑩ Energy efficiency in industry programme...

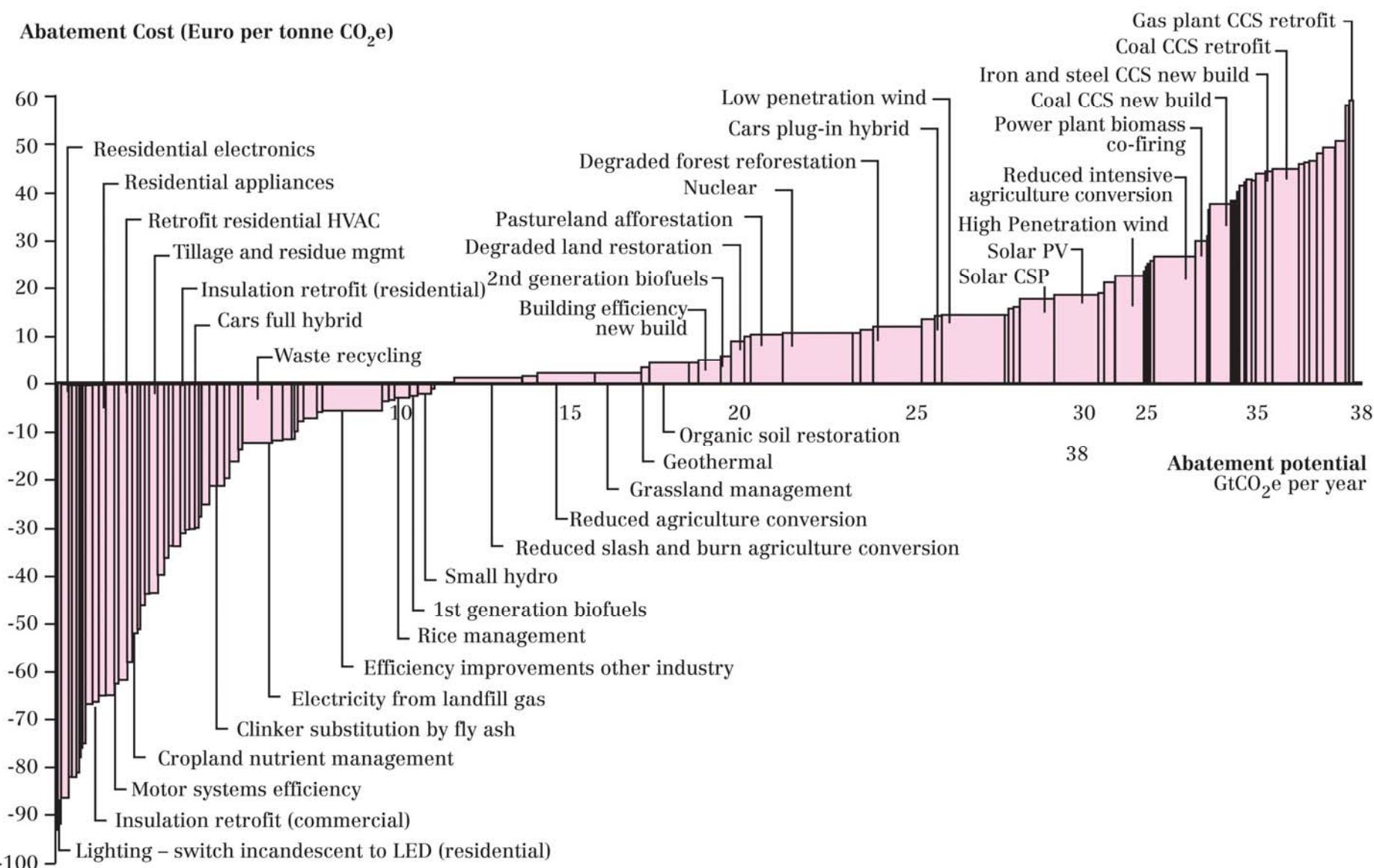
But is this enough?



Low carbon growth options?

- ⑩ Can we reduce emissions **substantially** when the world has not been able to do?
- ⑩ What does low carbon growth mean?
- ⑩ What will it cost?
- ⑩ Can we afford it without a global deal to pay for our transition?

Figure 1: McKinsey's global GHG abatement cost curve



Source: Pathway to a low carbon economy, version 2 of the GHG abatement cost curve, McKinsey & Company



4: The current compromise

We give

MRV/ICA

REDD

We **do not** get

Money

Technology

Emission reductions targets from North



MRV/ICA: what and why?

MRV – measure, report and verify – is to account for action being taken by all countries and to report on progress, which is then verified by international agencies

US says without MRV there is no deal

Why does this matter so much?

MRV/ICA

- ⑩ MRV: tool to remove difference between annex 1/non annex 1
- ⑩ We all report on action equally
- ⑩ All our actions will then be verified. So no commitment becomes a target. We take on global commitments to cut emissions without taking them on..
- ⑩ Now being called ICA – International Consultation and Analysis. **Sweet**

MRV/ICA: 2% move

- ⑩ At Major Economies Forum last week
- ⑩ India and US want world to accept
- ⑩ “All countries whose emissions have crossed 2% of world GHG emissions will take on MRV/ICA”
- ⑩ Only 6 countries in this list – China, US, Russia, India, Japan and Germany –
distinction removed

REDD and REDD+

- ⑩ Deal on **forests** to be signed at Cancun
- ⑩ Forests are sink for carbon dioxide and source of emissions
- ⑩ Our forests are not carbon sticks, but habitats of people..
- ⑩ What is being discussed here? What will be sold? **Who will pay price?**

Unequal deal. Will cost us earth

- ⑩ Fast track: new and addition US\$ 30 billion between 2010-2012
- ⑩ Pledged US\$28 billion. But fudged accounts. Aid shown as new
- ⑩ +US 100 billion annually by 2020
- ⑩ High level group says private sector will give. No commitment to change

Unequal: targets mean nothing

- ⑩ US says it will cut up to 17% over 2005 levels = 3% below 1990 levels
- ⑩ It needs to cut 40% below 1990 levels
- ⑩ Even this is no longer on the table. Energy bill is not being considered
- ⑩ No meaningful actions from North



Cancun: better no deal

- ⑩ Climate agreement is being rewritten
- ⑩ We will be double losers
- ⑩ Victims of climate change
- ⑩ We will have to take on cost of transition
- ⑩ No action from North means more cost
- ⑩ So what is the deal we want in Cancun?
No deal? **Bad deal**

Acceptable???

