



Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu

Compliance and developing countries in a 21st century climate change regime

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Cathrine Hagem: International environmental agreements – no success without developing countries' participation and better compliance enforcement mechanisms

Quick Q&A

- Tough targets?
- FCCC and KP not legally binding?
- KP negotiations took 20 years? New negotiations since 2007?
- No KP2?
- Weak compliance?

Comments - another perspective

- current climate regime
- future climate regime



Convention (1992) and Kyoto protocol (1997)

- Convention: ultimate objective (but what is dangerous), principles, no individual objectives
- KP: Annex B Parties jointly -5% in 2008-2012 compared to 1990
 - no targets for developing countries
 - participation inadequate: US drops out (2001), Canada follows (2011)

Country	Target (1990** - 2008/2012)
EU-15*, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland	-8%
US***	-7%
Canada , Hungary, Japan, Poland	-6%
Croatia	-5%
New Zealand, Russian Federation, Ukraine	0
Norway	1%
Australia	8%
Iceland	10%

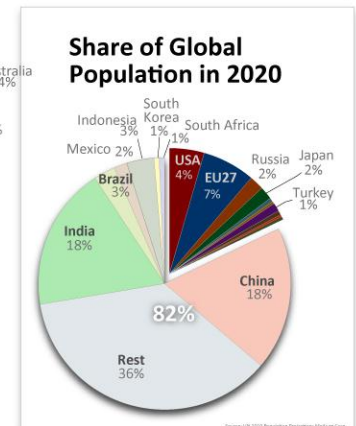
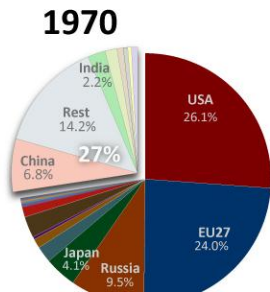
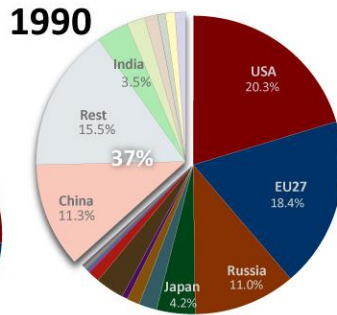
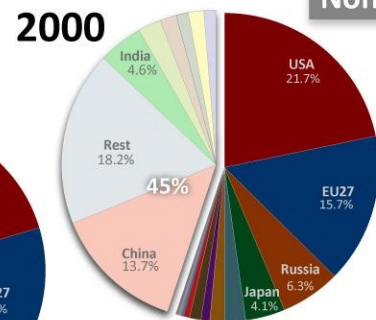
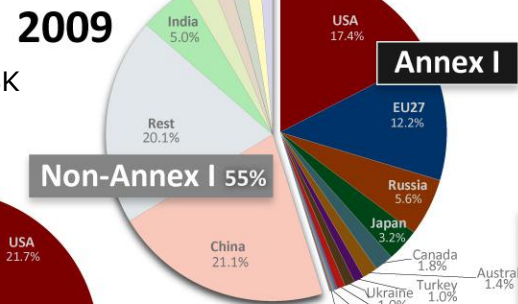
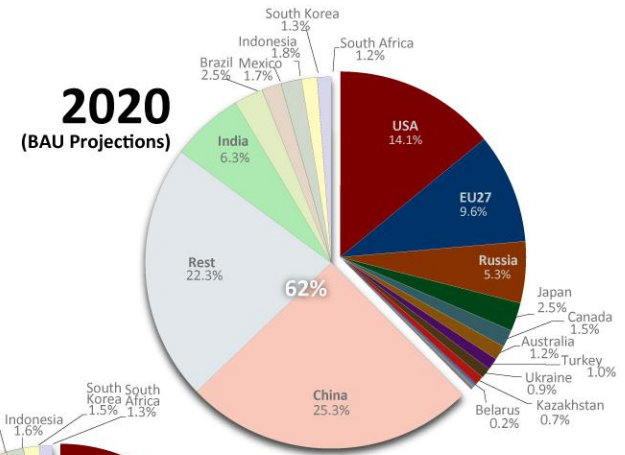


Where are global greenhouse gas emissions coming from?



Riber Hansson, NRC

- Red: US
- Blue: EU
- Brown: RF
- Green: JP
- Small slices: other AI
- Orange: CN
- Green: IN
- Grey: other dcs
- Small slices: MX, IND, SAF, SK



PRIMAP.org

GWP weighted Greenhouse Gas Emissions (without emissions from deforestation) from historical emission estimates (incl. CDIAC, EDGAR4), latest 2010 inventory data (UNFCCC for Annex I).



atsmajoop Joop Atsma

Veel delegaties hebben koffers al gepakt. Nederlandse delegatie blijft hoe dan ook tot einde klimaatconferentie [#durban](#).

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Environment > Durban climate change conference 2011

Climate deal salvaged after marathon talks in Durban

Delegates clashed over attempt to make agreement legally binding until deal was struck in pre-dawn hours



Copenhagen/Cancun -> Durban consensus

Copenhagen accord / Cancun agreements

- 2 degrees C as a long-term objective
- Quantified commitments for 2020: developed+developing countries
- Climate finance: FSF (2010-2012), long-term (2020) and Green Climate Fund
- ... and REDD+, technology mechanism, adaptation framework etc

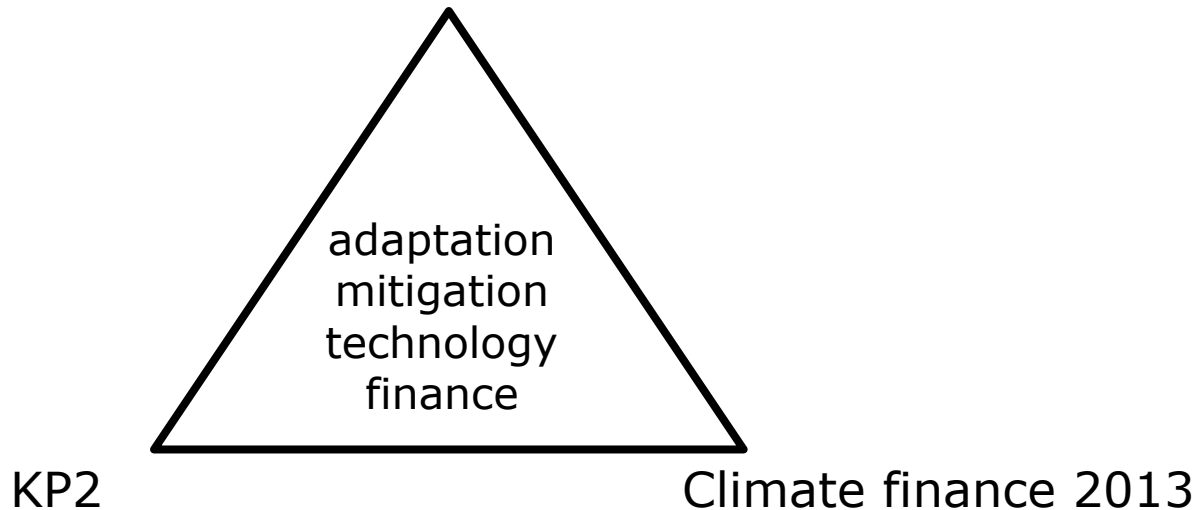
Durban package

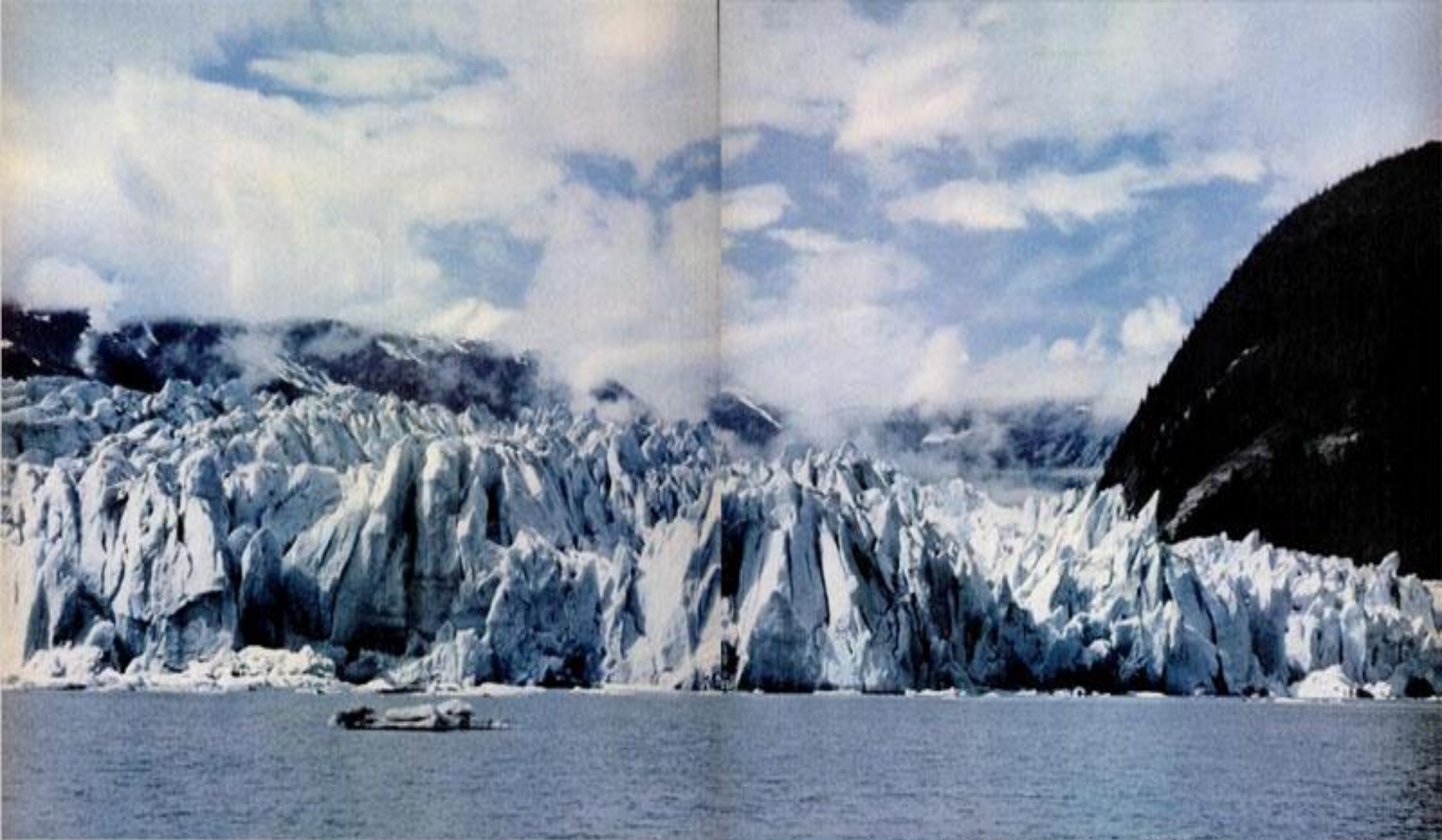
1. ADP: Develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force, applicable to all Parties, complete work no later than 2015, come into effect and be implemented from 2020
2. Finalise Kyoto CP.2 amendment in Doha
3. Making Copenhagen/Cancun decisions operational (GCF, Adaptation Committee, Technology Center, new market mechanisms and various approaches, MRV etc)



Doha expectations

ADP: process to
a new legal
instrument 2020





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Climate regime for the 21st century

Wanted: effective global instrument - all countries want to be part

Criteria for the instrument:

1. provide trust, transparency and certainty for governments, business and civil society to act
2. adapt flexibly/dynamically to a changing world
3. allow for broad diversity of approaches and commitments to mitigation and adaptation; by governments, private sector, cities etc
4. address *how* we can address climate change mitigation and adaptation, instead of *who should do what* (from pollution to solution?)
5. make real connections to the outside world
6. build on the institutional framework of Cancun and learn from experience with the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol