Copenhagen Climate Change Summit State of Play: Week 2

WHAT HAVE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES PUT ON THE TABLE SO FAR?

COUNTRY / BLOC	EMISSION REDUCTIONS	CLIMATE FINANCE OFFER FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	NOTES ON POLITICAL DYNAMICS
EU	At last week's EU summit, leaders did not agree to 30% reduction target. Germany was a major blocker. In December 2008, the European Union committed to: 20% cuts in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020 in EU legislation; 30% if other developed countries commit to comparable reductions and advanced developing countries agree to take substantive efforts to reduce their emissions.	EU leaders agreed last week to provide € 2.4bn per year for the next three years only as 'fast-start' financing for urgent adaptation needs, and to kick-start action to tackle emissions growth in developing countries. This money, just for short-term action, is mostly made up of a recycling of past promises, and payments that have already been made. EU leaders agreed in October that up to 100bn euros per year by 2020 will be needed in developing countries to help them cope with global warming. From this figure, €22-50bn would come from public sources, with the EU's fair share of this estimated by the European Commission, to be between €2-15bn per year. The EU meeting its fair share would be conditional on efforts of other countries, including developing countries - but not Least Developing Countries. The EU as a bloc has, however, failed to clarify if this money would or not come from existing promises made by rich countries to provide 0.7% of national income as development aid. Last week, individually, France and Spain joined the UK, Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium in arguing that rich countries must not steal money from schools and hospitals to pay for their climate debt.	EU leaders missed an opportunity last week to increase their emission target to 30% and make a unilateral offer on long-term finance. An increase in ambition from the EU is key to creating the space for other rich countries to raise their game. To regain trust with developing countries, EU leaders need to come to Copenhagen this week ready to commit their fair share of the long-term finance poor countries need - upwards of 35 billion euros in new money every year from 2013; and guarantee beyond all doubt that the money will come on top of the promises already made on development aid.
US	The US says a final commitment is not possible until domestic climate legislation passes through the Senate in spring 2010, at the earliest. However, the US administration has proposed a conditional target "in the range of 17%" by 2020 below 2005 levels, which is equivalent to a 4% cut below 1990 levels.	The US has not yet put any money on the table for long-term financing post-2012. The US is expected to offer short-term financing of $1-1.3bn per year for 2010-2012 at Copenhagen, as part of a proposed $10bn per year package by rich countries.	While its overall level of ambition on emission cuts is low compared to most other rich countries, it is encouraging that the US administration has decided to come to Copenhagen with a mitigation offer, subject to the national legislative process. However, emissions are only half the deal - the other half is finance, and the US also needs to move on that. If the EU, unilaterally, agrees long-term money on the table (post-2012), it will increase the pressure on the US to move also on this front.
Norway	In October this year, Norway committed to 40% reduction in emissions on 1990 level and to become "carbon neutral" by 2030.	Architect of the 'Norwegian Proposal' - a mechanism which could raise the necessary hundreds of billions of dollars per year through the auctioning of international emission permits to rich countries. This money could be used for climate action in developing countries. Norway and Mexico have presented today a joint document with key elements from both the Mexican and the Norwegian proposals.	It is the only rich country who has committed to curb emissions by 40% or over, in line with what the science tells us is necessary to avoid catastrophic climate change.
Australia	Australia announced in December 2008: 5% reduction in emissions by 2020 on 2000 levels 25% reduction if there is an agreement where major developing economies commit to substantially reduce emissions and advanced economies take on commitments comparable to Australia's.	Prime Minister Rudd had previously said that delivering climate financing for developing countries 'has to be dealt with' but a finance offer has not been forthcoming. As a commonwealth country, signed onto the recent Port of Spain declaration which recognised that climate finance should be new and additional to existing aid commitments, however Australia is yet to give a firm commitment on financing.	The domestic emissions trading legislation was rejected by the Senate for a second time just before Copenhagen. This does not limit the Government's practical ability to deliver the emissions reductions; however, it does make it less likely that Australia will go to the top of its range due to added domestic political difficulties.
Canada	In 2006 Canada repudiated its Kyoto commitments. In 2008 Canada announced a target of 20% cuts by 2020 on 2006 levels, which is equivalent to a 3% cut on 1990 levels if LULUCF (Land use, land-use change and forestry) is excluded - including emissions from LULUCF, the target would imply an increase in emissions.	As a commonwealth country, Canada signed onto the recent Port of Spain declaration which offered $10 billion per year by 2012 as fast start financing for developing countries. Despite agreeing to pay its fair share, Canada has not recognised that climate finance should be new and additional to existing aid commitments and has made no specific financial commitment beyond the current fiscal year. Canada's past contributions to adaptation have come out of the aid budget.	Canada's low ambition on emission reductions, its repudiation of its Kyoto target, and lack of enthusiasm for negotiations to date appear linked to the government's desire to protect expanding oil production in the Prime Minister's home province. Ambition from the US will be key to unlocking ambition in Canada, as Canada has argued it must move in lock-step with the US to remain competitive.
Japan	In September this year, Japan announced 25% reduction in emissions by 2020 on 1990 levels.	Prime Minister Hatoyama has recognised the need for new and additional public resources, but an offer of finance is still not forthcoming. Japan is understood to be keen to avoid making long-term financing commitments at Copenhagen, but may move if the EU does.	The new government has brought a new, more ambitious emissions target which must be welcomed. However last week's announcement that this was not for operationalisation within the binding framework of a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in the first week infuriated developing countries.
New Zealand	In August this year, New Zealand announced 10-20% reduction in emissions by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.	As a commonwealth country, signed onto the recent Port of Spain declaration which offered $10 billion per year by 2012 as fast start financing for developing countries, and recognised that climate finance should be new and additional to existing aid commitments.	New Zealand argues that its reliance on agriculture makes it a special case among rich countries as far as emissions reductions go. However its current targets are a long way from its fair share of emissions reductions.

WHAT HAVE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PUT ON THE TABLE & WHAT ARE THEY ASKING FOR?

COUNTRY / BLOC	CURBING EMISSIONS GROWTH	DEMANDS ON RICH COUNTRIES ON FINANCE
China	China announced in November this year that it would cut emissions per unit of GDP by 40 to 45% by 2020 compared with levels in 2005 - this is equivalent to up to a 12.5% deviation from business as usual emissions. China commits to do that on a voluntary basis. Note: China is one of the crucial countries to a deal on emission reduction. It should be noted that these are pledged without support from rich countries. The potential is there for more ambition from China (and all other developing countries) if rich countries put significant finance and technology transfer on the table.	China as part of the G77+China bloc, has asked for 0.5 to 1% of rich country GDP in long-term financing.
India	Shortly before Copenhagen, India committed to cut emissions per unit of GDP by 20-25% on 2005 levels by 2020. India has indicated it is prepared to "do more" if Copenhagen produces a satisfactory deal.	India as part of the G77+China bloc, has asked for 0.5 to 1% of rich country GDP in long-term financing.
South Africa	In the first week of Copenhagen, South Africa pledged a 34% emissions reduction below business as usual by 2020 and 42% by 2025. This commitment is conditional on a "fair, ambitious, and effective" global deal, including under Kyoto Protocol, and importantly on international finance, technology, and capacity-building support – pointing out to rich countries the need for finance commitments.	Last week, president Jacob Zuma said that $100bn per year is needed for low carbon development and a further $100bn per year for adaptation.
Brazil	Brazil proposed to curb emissions near to 40% emission reduction below business as usual by 2020 as a voluntarily pledge – that included a 80% reduction of deforestation. The pledge is included in a bill that has been passed by the House and Senate and is currently in mark-up. Brazil is prepared to Measure, Report and Verify these emissions reductions.	Brazil as part of the G77+China bloc, has asked for 0.5 to 1% of rich country GDP in long-term financing.
Africa Group		In a draft text from last week at Copenhagen, the group demands rich countries allocate the following percentage of GDP to support developing countries: - Short-term: between 0.5 and 1% - worth over $400bn a year. - Long-term: 5%.
Least Developed Countries (LDC)		The group demands rich countries to provide 1.5% of their GDP for long-term finance for developing nations.
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)		The group demands rich countries to provide between 0.5 and 2% of their GDP as long-term finance for developing nations.
Indonesia	In September this year, Indonesia made official a 26% reduction in emissions compared with business as usual in 2020. With international support, Indonesia is confident they could cut emissions by as much as 41% below business as usual.	Indonesia as part of the G77+China bloc has asked for 0.5 to 1% of rich country GDP in long-term financing.
South Korea	In November this year, South Korea committed to 30 percent reduction by 2020 from its forecast under a "business as usual" scenario – on a voluntary basis. This is equivalent to 4% reduction on 1990 levels.	South Korea is a member of the OECD, but paradoxically is not an annex 1 country, therefore does not have binding emissions reductions and could receive financial support in order to undertake emissions reductions. Not vocal on finance.
Mexico	Mexico proposed to curb emissions by 50% by 2050 – 30% by 2020 below business as usual. The target is framed as "aspirational" and contingent on a multilateral regime that deploys significant financial and technological resources.	Architect of the 'Green Fund Proposal' - a fund into which all countries would make contributions based on their emissions and wealth. Mexico has proposed that this could raise $10bn a year. In fact, much more is required. Mexico and Norway have presented today a joint document with key elements from both the Mexican and the Norwegian proposal.

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