

From Toyako to Copenhagen...  
Chronology and challenges...  
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**A. In the last one year or so....**

1. MEM (May 31, 2007) : President Bush's new climate initiative:

- Intent on “developing a new post-2012 framework by the end of 2008” by working with major emitters.
- The major emitters will develop a long-term global goal.
- Each country will establish its own ambitious mid-term national targets and programs based on national circumstances
- Their goals and targets will be reviewed and assessed by a new mechanism.

2. Heiligendamm Summit, June 2007

(Long-term goal) “...we have agreed today involving all major emitters, we will consider seriously at least a halving of global emissions by 2050”.

(New dialogue with emerging economies) “We therefore reiterate the need to engage major emitting economies on how best to address the challenge of climate change. We embrace efforts to work with these countries on long term strategies...”

(MEM) “We welcome the US offer to host such a meeting later this year....This dialogue will support the UN climate process and report back to the UNFCCC.”

3. Bali UN Conference establishing the Bali Action Plan, December 2007

4. Toyako Summit (7-9, July 2008)

1. G8 Summit

(Long-term goal) “We seek to share with all Parties to the UNFCCC the vision of, and together with them to consider and adopt in the UNFCCC negotiations, the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, recognizing that this global challenge can only be met by a global response, in particular, by the contributions from all major economies, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities”.

(Mid-term goals) “In this respect, we acknowledge our leadership role and each of us will implement ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting

comparable efforts among all developed economies, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.

(Concrete actions) G8 Declaration talks also about;

- energy efficiency
- clean energy development
- nuclear
- enhance cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states
- technology roadmap for innovative technologies
- investment and finance
- adaptation
- policies and measures including market mechanisms, tax incentives, performance-based regulation, fees or taxes and consumer labeling
- efforts to eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services

## 2. Major Economies Meeting (MEM)

(Commitment) “...we, both developed and developing countries, commit to combat climate change in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and confront the interlinked challenges of sustainable development, including energy and food security, and human health. ....Our contribution and cooperation are rooted in the objective, provisions, and principles of the Convention”.

(Long-term goal) “We support a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long term global goal for emission reductions, that assures growth, prosperity, and other aspects of sustainable development, including major efforts towards sustainable consumption and production, all aimed at achieving a low carbon society. Taking account of the science, we recognize that deep cuts in global emissions will be necessary....We urge that serious consideration be given in particular to ambitious IPCC scenarios.....”.

(Mid-term goal) “...In this regard, the developed major economies will implement, consistent with international obligations, economy-wide mid-term goals and take corresponding actions in order to achieve absolute emission reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting comparable efforts among them. At the same time, the developing major economies will pursue, in the context of sustainable development, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, with a view to achieving a deviation from business as usual emissions”.

(Concrete actions) MEM Leaders Declaration also talks about...

Deforestation, adaptation, tech transfer, investment and finance etc.

### **B. Next one and half year.....**

#### 1. Divide persists...

- (a) Historical responsibility vs. emerging reality. No clear understanding about who does what and how much.  
No sign of real cooperative action.  
How much developed world provide in finance and TT?  
How much developing world would do?
- (b) No common position emerged about how the climate stability is going to be achieved by:
  - (i) sharing a vision on the long-term goal, and
  - (ii) agreeing to the short-term global peak and decline requirement.
- (c) There was a quarrel about who does it first.

#### 2. A new US?

- (a) How different from now? What are they going to do? When do they actually come to the fold and what attitude will they take?
- (b) No more volte-face? Let them have thoroughly think it out this time.
- (c) If they come more forward, will it affect to the attitude of developing countries and if so how?

#### 3. A number of new concepts leading to a more complex negotiation

Carbon footprints. Carbon space. Per capita emission right. Competitiveness. Sector approach. "Lifestyle". MRV(measurable, reportable and verifiable ), Carbon risk, carbon disclosure, CSR, SRI, Green Finance, etc.

#### 4. A number of new actors joining the process

Regional governments & municipalities, judiciary intervention, world public opinion, NGOs, think-tanks, scientific communities, business of all sorts, financial institutions including huge pension funds, insurance firms, share holders,

#### 5. Governance issues are just as difficult as before...

- (1) AI and NAI have yet to spell out what exactly both will do in terms of mitigation and adaptation etc. Ambitious cut, how ambitious? Deviation, how large will it be?
- (2) Can Copenhagen produce a comprehensive plan of solidarity for action?
- (3) Shift from theory to real action? Is the UNFCCC capable of doing this?
- (4) Numerical targets are necessary, but are they enough? Enabling action.
- (5) Grand Compact is needed to forge a new culture of solidarity and real actions.
- (6) And many others.....including ultimately a Global Emission Trading System.

END