

A Proposal for a Grand Compact
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Grand Compact is composed of the following two components:

1. A possible agreement of a post-2012 framework to be reached at Copenhagen which may include;
 - (1) Shared vision for long-term goal
 - (2) AI's numerical binding abatement commitments
 - (3) NAI's non-binding abatement commitments
 - (4) A new arrangement for tech and financial transfer
 - (5) A new arrangement against deforestation
 - (6) A new arrangement for adaptation
 - (7) Any other new arrangement
2. A new space for policy coordination with a sharp focus on achieving the peak and decline of global emissions.

A new space for policy coordination to achieve the peak and decline of global emissions

A. Objectives:

The principal objective of the proposal is to start a new space for policy coordination amongst key countries to address the issue of near-term peak and decline of the global GHG emissions by:

- (1) accelerating technology development, most particularly of the clean coal technologies, ccs and other selected key technologies considered crucial in the peak and decline context.
- (2) accelerating the transfer of those technologies to key developing countries most in need in the peak and decline context.
- (3) renewing and energizing the drive on energy efficiency and conservation worldwide.

The proposal focuses fundamentally to the peak and decline requirements. It intends to provide a workable answer to them by creating a new policy consultation space and by urgently spearheading real actions of global scale to fend off climate catastrophe. It is for the climate quick fix. It is almost like a Climate Quick Fix Squadron.

B. Compelling arguments requiring global GHG emissions to peak and decline in the near future:

1. "...Many impacts can be reduced, delayed or avoided by mitigation. Mitigation efforts and investments over the next two to three decades will have a large impact on

opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels. Delayed emission reductions significantly constrain the opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts.” “...In order to stabilize the concentration of GHG in the atmosphere, emissions would need to peak and decline thereafter. The lower the stabilization level, the more quickly this peak and decline would need to occur”. (Synthesis Report of the IPCC Fourth Assessment)

2. “The world would have to reverse the growth of greenhouse gas emissions by 2015 to avert a global climate disaster,” “If there’s no action before 2012, that’s too late,” “What we do in the next two to three years will determine our future. This is the defining moment.” Rajendra Pachauri (Nov. 17, 2007 at Valencia, Spain)

C. Key Actions

The Governments can agree to start a new mechanism for policy coordination so as to:

- (1) compare notes about each other’s technology developing policies in order to quicken the development process, create synergy and avoid duplication in their investment.
- (2) scale up and accelerate R&DD and commercialization programs of key breakthrough technologies considered crucial in the peak and decline context, most particularly clean coal technologies and ccs.
- (3) quicken and expedite the transfer of those technologies.
- (4) start a new drive for energy efficiency and conservation.
- (5) monitor constantly the GHG emissions trend and take necessary enabling measures in relation to the peak and decline requirements.

Its basic objective is to shorten the original timeframe for R&DD and to quickly transfer technologies in order to contribute to the peak and decline requirements.

D. Structure of policy coordination

The proposed coordination space is a part of the UNFCCC. They can also invite business including the financial sector and international financial institutions to join the coordination mechanism.

The new policy coordination mechanism would function as an energizing promoter of (a) massive climate technology innovation, (b) energy efficiency and (c) transfer of the clean technologies in the peak and decline context. It can eventually develop into a general headquarters for the long-term global promotion of clean technologies and energy savings.

In order to quicken and expedite the transfer of key technologies to developing countries, the policy coordination mechanism would promote a new intimate, down-to-earth and cohesive cooperation formula where countries (governments and business) would work together on the basis of actual plans and programs instead of debating the issue on an

abstract, general and theoretical basis. The key philosophy is to yield results rather than just provide target numbers.

Suppose there are plans to modernize within xx years the coal firing power plants, either nation or regional wide, then an intimate international cooperation would procure most efficient and fitting clean technologies, procure finance, procure fitting business linkage, help build local capacity, deal with intellectual property right and all other related issues on the basis of those real plans, create a new sense of positive cooperation and thus bring about quicker results.

For the peak and decline to take place globally, the world needs to tackle the issue of coal firing power plants of key emerging economies without excluding other selected crucial sectors of limited number.

And for this to happen in a just in time fashion, a new intimate, reality-based (not theory-based) cooperative mechanism must be institutionalized where developed countries and developing countries work in partnership and more cohesively.

E. Notes

The proposed policy coordination mechanism does not enforce nor police any new post-2012 framework. It only aims to facilitate and encourage the execution of such agreements in the post-2012 framework.

Working together in a closer and intimate way with host countries would facilitate solving all sorts of issues, like IPR, more pragmatically. It would eventually create trust amongst countries involved which in turn would give birth to a new ambiance allowing countries to discuss more at ease about other issues.

This would be the quickest and the most effective way for the crucial technologies to arrive their destinations.

This policy coordination space is not a bank. It is not a financial fund either. It is basically an institution where countries would assemble all available resources from existing system and steer them to particular directions. It is basically that each country (government and business) provides the latest clean coal technologies through ODA, FDI or through a commercial tech transfer contract between private companies.

All in all, the proposal intends to create and enhance trust amongst countries involved and thus make the endeavor to stop the climate catastrophe a real significant human action of historic importance, hopefully.

END