

Copenhagen De-Brief: Reflections on the Successes and Failures of COP-15 and Impacts on US Policymaking Efforts

Howard Learner – Environmental Law & Policy Center
Thomas Peterson – Center for Climate Change Strategies
Manik “Nikki” Roy – Pew Center on Global Climate Change



Upcoming ACCO Events

- Feb. 2, 2010 6:00pm – 8:00pm (EST)
ACCO / Alliance to Save Energy Cocktail Reception featuring remarks from Cathy Zoi (Department of Energy), Rep. Peter Welch (U.S. House of Representatives) and John Fielder (Southern California Edison)
- February-March 2010 Webinars
 - **Human Capital:** Establishing an Organizational Structure that Supports and Enables Successful GHG Management Strategies
 - **Enterprise Management of Environmental Impacts:** Developing Systems for Assessing Operational Footprints by Facility, Institution, Geography, etc.
 - **Operations & Facilities Management:** Developing Sound Supply Chain Management Programs

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Upcoming Industry Events

- January 28-29, 2010 – Arlington, VA
Bridging Carbon: Building the Bridge from Pre-compliance to Compliance
- February 1-5, 2010 – Washington, DC
Clean Energy Week
 - RETECH 2010 – Washington, DC
- February 17, 2010 – Durham, NC
Duke University Conference on Sustainable Business and Social Impact
- February 24-25, 2010 – Washington, DC
MIA Green – Miami Beach, FL

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A Look at Clean Energy Week

- February 1-5, 2010 in Washington, DC
- Clean Energy Week is an unincorporated joint initiative of over 50 NGOs, Nonprofit groups, associations, companies and government agencies
- www.CleanEnergyWeek.org

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Clean Energy Week Partners

- 1SKY
- 350.org
- A Matter of Degree
- Alliance for Affordable Energy
- Alliance for a Sustainable Colorado
- Alliance for Climate Education
- Alliance for Renewable Energy
- Alliance to Save Energy
- American Coalition for Ethanol
- American Council on Renewable Energy
- American Renewable Energy Day
- Apollo Alliance
- Association of Climate Change Officers (ACCO)
- Association of Energy Engineers
- Association of State Energy Research and Technology Transfer Institutions
- Bethesda Green
- Biomass Coordinating Council
- Biomass Thermal Energy Council
- Center for Resource Solutions
- City of Aspen
- Clean and Efficient Energy Program
- Clean Currents
- Clean Economy Network
- Clean Fuels Foundation
- Clean Technology & Sustainable Industries Organization
- Coalition for the Green Bank
- Earth Action
- Earth Advertising
- Earth Restoration Alliance
- Global Green USA
- Green America
- Green Science Exchange
- iMatter (Kids vs. Global Warming)
- Latin American and Caribbean Council on Renewable Energy
- League of Conservation of Voters
- Mid-Atlantic - Russia Business Council
- National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
- National Biochar Initiative
- National Hydrogen Association
- National Wildlife Federation
- North Carolina Sustainable Energy Association
- Ocean Renewable Energy Coalition
- Pellet Fuels Institute
- Planet 2025 Network
- Power for the Planet
- Renewable Energy Marketers Association (REMA)
- Rocky Mountain Institute
- Solar Energy Industries Association
- Solar One
- Stillwater Preservation
- The Climate Group
- The Wilderness Society
- U.S. Green Building Council
- Union of Concerned Scientists
- World Team Now

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Center for Climate Strategies
Helping States and the Nation Tackle Climate Change

Overview: Copenhagen COP 15 Meeting January 26, 2010

The Center for Climate Strategies

1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

www.climatestrategies.us, (202) 540-9121

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Copenhagen Accord Overview

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- 3 pages, 12 paragraphs, developed by heads of state
- U.S. government very active
- Adaptation needs, mitigation goals, funding, and transparency were hot items
- Sub national issues had unprecedented recognition
 - Sub national delegation was second largest
 - R20 Formed by Governor Schwarzenegger
 - “Bottom up” policy impacts reign
- Creates heightened role of bilaterals, other multilaterals
- Stepwise, evolutionary process seems to be in gear

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Importance of Sub National Action

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Copenhagen Accord Provisions

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- Adaptation
- Temperature Change Goals
- Funding by Developed Nations
- Annex 1 (Developed Nations) Targets and Transparency
- Non Annex 1 (Developing Nations) Mitigation Actions
- Forestry - REDD
- Incentives for Action
- Developing Nations Funding
- Technology Transfer
- Next Steps

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1. Adaptation

- “Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities...”
- To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration... **below 2 degrees Celsius**, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change...”
- “We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly vulnerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to **establish a comprehensive adaptation programme** including international support.”

2. Temperature Change Goals

- “**Hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius...**”
- “Take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity”
- “We should cooperate in **achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible**, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.”

3. Funding by Developed Nations

- “We agree that **developed** countries shall provide adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, technology and capacity-building to support the implementation of adaptation action in **developing** countries.”

4. Annex 1 Targets, Transparency

- “Annex I Parties commit to implement individually or jointly the **quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020...**”
- “Delivery of reductions and financing by developed countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with existing and any further guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and will ensure that accounting of such targets and finance is rigorous, robust and transparent.”

5. Non-Annex I Mitigation Actions

- “Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention will implement mitigation actions...”
- “Least developed countries and small island developing States may undertake actions voluntarily and on the basis of support...”
- “Mitigation actions taken by Non-Annex I Parties will be subject to their domestic measurement, reporting and verification... under clearly defined guidelines that will ensure that national sovereignty is respected...”
- “Nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support will be recorded in a registry along with relevant technology, finance and capacity building support...”
- “These supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties...”

6. Forestry - REDD

- “We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.”

7. Incentives for Action

- “We decide to pursue various approaches, including opportunities to use markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions. Developing countries, especially those with low emitting economies should be provided incentives to continue to develop on a low emission pathway.”

8-10. Funding, Developing Nations

- 8. Scaled up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding... shall be provided to developing countries... to enable and support enhanced action on mitigation, including substantial finance to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD- plus), adaptation, technology development and transfer and capacity-building...
- “The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide... investments... approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 - 2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation... prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries...”
- “Developed countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This funding will come from a wide variety of sources... A significant portion of such funding should flow through the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund... to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation including REDD-plus, adaptation, capacity-building, technology development and transfer.”

11. Technology Transfer

- “... Establish a **Technology Mechanism** to accelerate technology development and transfer in support of action on adaptation and mitigation that will be guided by a country- driven approach and be **based on national circumstances and priorities.**”

12. Next Steps

- “We call for an assessment of the implementation of this Accord to be completed by 2015, including in light of the Convention’s ultimate objective. This would include consideration of strengthening the long-term goal referencing various matters presented by the science, **including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 degrees Celsius.**”
- Interim Bonn Meeting in June
- COP 16: Cancun, MX November 29 - December 10, 2010

Key Decisions and Pending Issues

- COP 15 Decisions:
 - First time major developing countries have signed on to action (China & India)
 - Agreement on 2°C target
 - Resolution of MRV deadlock
 - Serious funding commitments
 - First time heads of state involved
- COP 16 Pending Issues:
 - Long-term global reduction goals
 - Absolute emission targets for developed countries for 2020
 - Relative emission targets for developing countries for 2020
 - Progress on carbon markets, CDM, course corrections
 - Timetable for legal agreement

COPENHAGEN SUMMIT: WINNERS AND LOSERS

**Howard Learner
Executive Director,
Environmental Law & Policy Center**

**Presentation to
Association of Climate Change Officers
COP 15 Debrief Webinair – January 26, 2010**



Contact Info: HLearner@elpc.org, 312-673-6500

COPENHAGEN SUMMIT WINNERS!

- + President Obama – Focal point and driver of non-traditional personal international diplomacy dealmaking.
- + United States and China – Still, the two most important countries in the world when it comes to climate change solutions. No deal can go forward without both
- + Brazil, India and South Africa – Positioned in new Gang of Five as major, pivotal world players for decisionmaking.
- + Oil Industry, Coal Industry, Saudi Arabia – And others who view forceful and effective global action as a threat to their economic interests.



COPENHAGEN SUMMIT LOSERS

- The Public and the Planet – Global solutions to a global problem are not close. No collective action that science tells us is imperative.
- Europe – Leadership for decisionmaking and dealmaking has shifted. Europe is dividing and is not driving.
- International Process Champions and Small Nations – Consensus decisionmaking by 190 countries pushed aside for pragmatic recognition of action by Gang of Five. Cuba, Nicaragua, Sudan and Venezuela veto attempt derailed.
- Clean Tech Industry and Carbon Price Predictability – Businesses who view carbon prices and predictability as key to their business plans and economic interests were disappointed.



GROWING THE GREEN ECONOMY

- **We can and must have environmental progress and economic development together. The false trade-off of jobs versus the environment has been rejected by the public and most of the political leadership**
- **President Obama has made green economy principles and the need for dramatic federal global warming solutions policy action a driving force of his national leadership.**
- **If you're not engaging as part of the solution, then you're part of the problem (and politically ineffective, or worse).**



CHALLENGING THE NAYSAYERS: CO2 REDUCTIONS WILL BE LESS EXPENSIVE THAN FORECAST

- **Seat Belts and Catalytic Converters Experience**
- **U.S. Acid Rain Allowance Credit Trading Prices**
- **SO2 Credits Trade at \$65 vs. \$2,000 - \$3,000 Per Ton**
- **Monetizing Pollution Reductions Leads to Technological Innovation and Smart Strategies to Capture Savings/Benefits that Drive Down Compliance Costs Dramatically**



PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH FOR ALL OF US

- **Public pressure to reduce environmental pollution and toxics that demonstrably are, or are perceived as potentially, harming public health, is growing and becoming a dominant force in American life.**
- **The United States has been following European nations in this regard, but we will become leaders both because of America's leadership culture and overall increased global awareness.**



THE PIVOTAL MIDWEST STATES – POLICIES THAT MATTER TO PRACTICAL PEOPLE

It's about solutions that matter to practical Midwesterners:

- **Jobs (Clean Energy & Clean Cars “Jobs of the Future”)**
- **Economic Development & Growth (Windpower & Clean Cars)**
- **New Income to Save Our Family Farms and Hard-Pressed Rural Communities (Windpower and Biofuels)**
- **Our Children's Health (Mercury from Coal Plants and Less Pollution from Cars)**
- **Our Environment – our Great Lakes, our fishing lakes, rivers and forests (Mercury, SO₂)**



ENERGY EFFICIENCY: BEST, FASTEST, CHEAPEST & MOST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SOLUTION

- **Cannot Afford to Waste Energy in Tight Financial Times**
- **Private Investment ROR**
- **Investment through Economic Stimulus Legislation**
- **Huge Lighting Efficiency Opportunities, Boiler and Furnace Efficiencies, Weatherization**
- **Jobs and Economic Growth**



OBTAINING CO-BENEFITS: LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION

- **For CO2 and climate change considerations, it doesn't matter whether the reduction occurs in Indiana or Indonesia**
- **For economics, "the market will seek" least-cost global opportunities and large market can be more liquid.**
- **But want pollution reduction co-benefits of projects in Indiana.**
- **And want energy cost savings in Indiana to help the local economy.**
- **And want jobs benefits in Indiana.**
- **All of the latter are important to build political constituency for solutions in the United States in order to gain action.**





ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY CENTER
Protecting the Midwest's Environment and Natural Heritage

**The Environmental Law & Policy Center is the
Midwest's leading environmental legal advocacy and
eco-business innovation organization.**

www.ELPC.org

www.RepowerMidwest.org

www.GlobalWarmingSolutions.org



U.S. Climate Policy: State of Play

Association of Climate Change Officers
January 26, 2009

Manik Roy, Ph.D.
Vice President, Federal Government Outreach
Pew Center on Global Climate Change
www.pewclimate.org

Progress since January 2009



Hard to have predicted in 2008:

Climate change a top priority of President and Congressional leadership

House passage of bill with GHG cap-and-trade

Major GHG regulatory actions

Major businesses (e.g., USCAP) advocating for GHG cap-and-trade

"Cap-and-trade" a household phrase

"Copenhagen climate negotiations" household words

Challenges



Key challenges:

Much of U.S. public appreciates importance of climate action, but not urgency

Climate change, and cap-and-trade in particular, have become tied up in partisan politics

The economy

Obama and Congressional attention on health care and wars

Three Objectives



US climate-energy policy must meet three interrelated objectives:

To power continued economic growth

To reduce US vulnerability to energy-related security threats

To reduce risk of climate change and other environmental threats

Waxman-Markey bill



House situation:

Simple majority required for House passage

Waxman committee has jurisdiction over most climate and energy regulation

Waxman committee representative of full House

2008 Dingell-Boucher cap-and-trade bill a strong foundation

Overwhelming Democratic majority in the House

Powerful Speaker of the House

Started early in the 2-year Congressional term

Senate



Senate situation:

- 60 out of 100 votes required for Senate passage
- 59 Democrats in Senate, 20+ from states with strong manufacturing, fossil energy sectors
- Never was a partisan option for climate action
- 6 committees have jurisdiction over climate and energy
- Limited time left in Congressional term
- 9 current Republicans have supported mandatory climate action in previous years
- Kerry-Graham-Lieberman, Cantwell-Collins
- Murkowski resolution

Obama Administration



- Final action requires strong Obama Administration engagement in legislative process
- Explaining climate-energy issue to U.S. public
- Engaging Democratic and Republican moderates
- Involving cabinet in legislative process
- Taking positions on key legislative issues

Continued reasons to act now



Temporary relief will lead to bigger headaches:
Regulatory uncertainty inhibits business investment
China aiming to take lead in global clean energy market
Continued foreign oil dependency
State, court and regulatory action on GHG emissions
Increasing risk from climate impacts

Manik Roy, Ph.D.

Vice President, Federal Government Outreach Pew Center on Global Climate Change

Manik Roy is the Vice President for Federal Government Outreach for the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, where he manages communication between the Center and the U.S. Congress. Dr. Roy has twenty-five years of experience in environmental policy, having worked, before coming to the Pew Center, for Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, Rep. Henry A. Waxman, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Defense Fund.

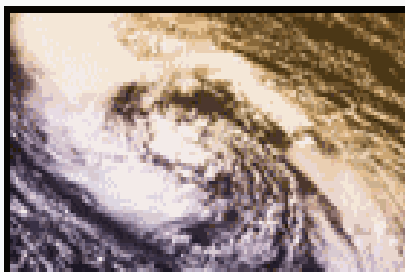
Dr. Roy holds a Ph.D. in public policy from Harvard University. He also holds a Master of Science degree in environmental engineering and a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering, both from Stanford University.

Contact: royn@pewclimate.org

For More Information



www.pewclimate.org



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