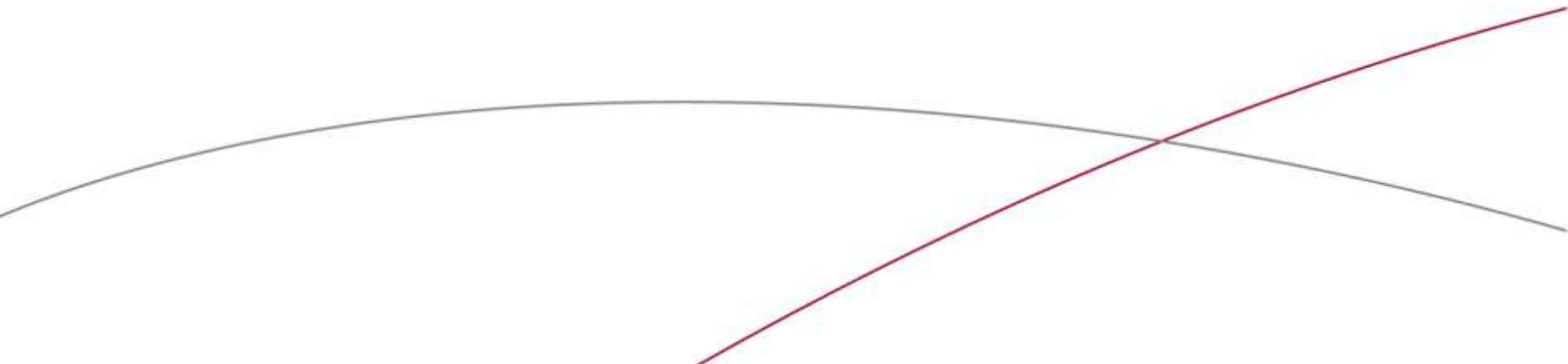




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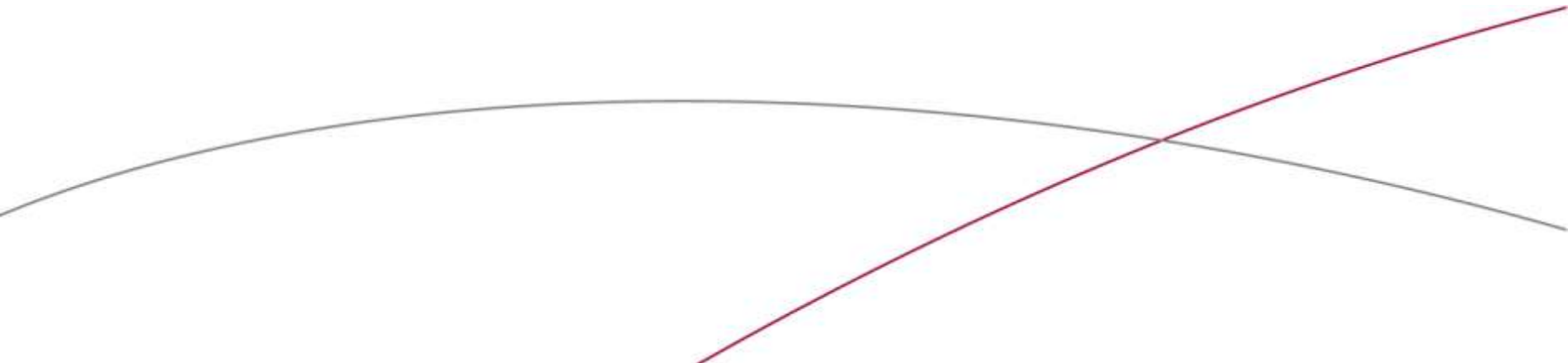
Lund University Initiative: Background

- May 2008: Workshop on "CDM post-2012" in Lund, Sweden
 - Funded by EU FP6 and Swedish Energy Agency
 - Participants from Botswana
 - Funded by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
 - Seminar at UNEP Risoe before the Lund workshop
 - Discussion about future collaboration
 - Botswana Workshop (funded by SIDA)
 - Organising Committee
 - Johannes Stripple (Lund University)
 - Sten Stenbeck (Facilitator)
 - Botswana Innovation Hub
 - Håkan Bengtsson (Swedish Trade Council)
 - Karl-Erik Grevendahl (Swedish consultant)



Climate Policy: Copenhagen and Beyond

Dr Johannes Stripple, Lund University



Climate Change: Science and Policy

- 1896, Svante Arrhenius, scientific discovery
- 1950s, scientific developments, Mauna Loa
- 1970s, environmental movements
- 1972, Stockholm Conference (UNCHE)
- 1987, Ozone Treaty
- 1988, IPCC
- 1992, UN Climate Convention (UNFCCC)
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol

Negotiating climate policy: Two tracks

AWG-KP & AWG-LCA

- Ad Hoc working group on further commitments from annex I parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)
 - Negotiates the second commitment of the Kyoto protocol.
 - USA as observer
- Ad Hoc working group on Long-Term Cooperative action under the Climate Convention (AWG-LCA)
 - Issues not part of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol
 - USA as active part

Climate Policy: Two major Contestations

- Developed vs. Developing countries
 - Contestation about who does what, when and how much
 - The Kyoto Protocol keeps the major differentiation intact
- EU vs USA
 - Contestation on how to best organise international climate policy
 - Universal top-down vs. fragmented bottom-up
 - Targets and timetables vs. voluntary pledge and review

An agreement in Copenhagen:

- 1) How much are industrialised countries willing to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases?
- 2) How much are major developing countries such as China and India willing to do to limit the growth of their emissions?
- 3) How is the help needed by developing countries to engage in reducing their emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change going to be financed.
- 4) How is that money going to be financed?

What can we expect in Copenhagen?

- Copenhagen is not the end
- Broad framework, long follow-up negotiations
- Lowered expectations? Only a set of decisions under AWG-KP and AWG-LCA?
- How to overcome the stalemate?
 - Without developing country participation, US involvement is unlikely.
 - Without US involvement, no significant agreement in Copenhagen.
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