

The Bali Roadmap



INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION (ITUC) – Asia Pacific Forest Industries Climate Change Conference – Sydney, Australia 18-20 August 2008

Climate change negotiations

United Nations
Convention on Climate
Change, 1992

Kyoto Protocol, 1997
5.2% reduction of GHGs
2008-2012

What will happen after 2012?

The Bali Action Plan decided to initiate negotiations on the next commitment period (2012-2020?)

- Shared vision (which GHG reduction target for 2020?)
- Developed countries: Which commitments? (Annex I)
- Developing countries: Which actions? Will remain in one group?
- Finance: Which financial flows, what mechanisms, what governance?
- Technology transfer

Upcoming negotiations:

Poznan, Poland (1-12 Dec 2008)
Copenhagen, Denmark (30 Nov-11 Dec 2009)

Shared vision (which GHG reduction target for 2020?)

IPCC warns about the need for keeping the global temperature increase to within 2°C and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 85% by 2050 below 1990 levels.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities

Social and economic effects. Do we share the need for a transition?



Mitigation (emissions' reductions)

Developed countries: Which commitments? (Annex I)

Developing countries: Which actions? Will remain in one group?

IPPC says there is no chance of achieving the 85% target if developed countries do not reduce at least 25-40% by 2020. This is to provide some space for emerging economies to increase their emissions and begin their reduction after 2020.

EU: committed to a 20-30% reduction for 2020.

US: outcome of the November election? Linkage with emerging economies commitments

Japan: business is increasing pressure for reducing as much as possible Japanese commitments. "the sectoral approach"

China: no formal commitment, but cooperation is possible if financial flows are ensured. India: more complicated



Adaptation

- Setting the vulnerability map
- Which adaptation fund, which governance – the WB initiative
- Making adaptation work for development
- Essential for making progress with developing countries in the mitigation agenda



Finance

The fight against climate change has a cost, at least 1% GDP by 2030. If we do not act, then the impacts on our lives will be much greater and, in consequence, the costs will be much higher (5-10% loss in GDP).

Importance of having the right price for carbon. Is a global emission trading mechanism going to emerge?

Developed countries agreed to set the so-called MRV mechanisms for Finance: Measurable, Reportable, Verifiable. How?

Resources have to be mobilized in the private sector. However, main sectors to be financed have little returns in the short-term. How to improve the public sector capacity? Fiscality?



Technology transfer

- Need to set a path for a clean growth in developing countries.
- Technologies are available and business opportunities exist. But technology transfer is not progressing.
- The BAP establish MRV mechanisms for technology transfer.
- Role of international industry associations?
- Role of international union bodies related with skills development?



Calendar

- In addition to the Conferences of the Parties (Poznan in 2008; Copenhaguen in 2009), climate discussions are being held every two-three months (next one in Ghana, next week)
- Other processes: US-lead major emitters initiative, G8....Do they reinforce or undermine the UNFCCC?

