



Australian Government
Department of Climate Change
and Energy Efficiency



Progress in International Negotiations

Clare Walsh, Chief Adviser

Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

CANCUN COP 16

- The Cancun Agreements balanced the interests of both developed and developing countries and put in place the building blocks of the future climate change regime
- Two key outcomes:
 - For the first time, the UNFCCC endorsed the “below 2 degrees above pre industrial levels” global temperature goal
 - For the first time, all major emitters agreed to report their commitments and domestic efforts to reduce emissions



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

THE BALANCED PACKAGE

- Mitigation
- Transparency
- Finance
- Technology
- REDD+
- Adaptation



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

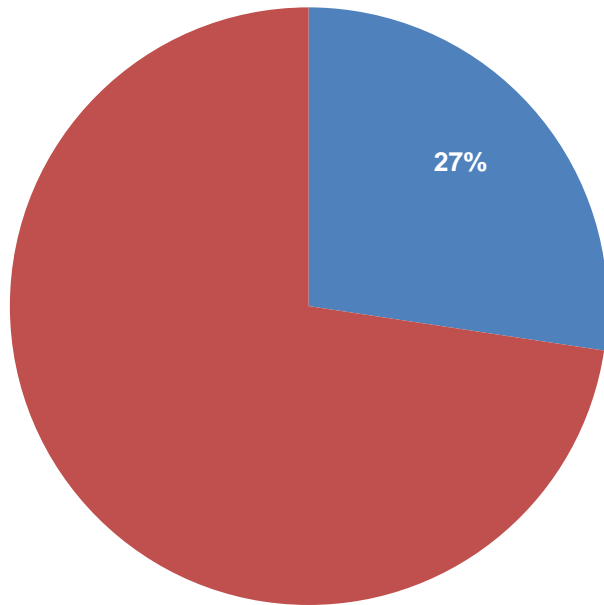
OUTCOME 1: MITIGATION

- Global temperature goal – “below 2 degrees above pre industrial levels”
- Anchored pledges made by all countries in the Copenhagen Accord under the UNFCCC
- For the first time all major emitters agreed to report their commitments and domestic efforts to reduce emissions
- Pledges cover more than 80% of world emissions, and 90% of the world economy



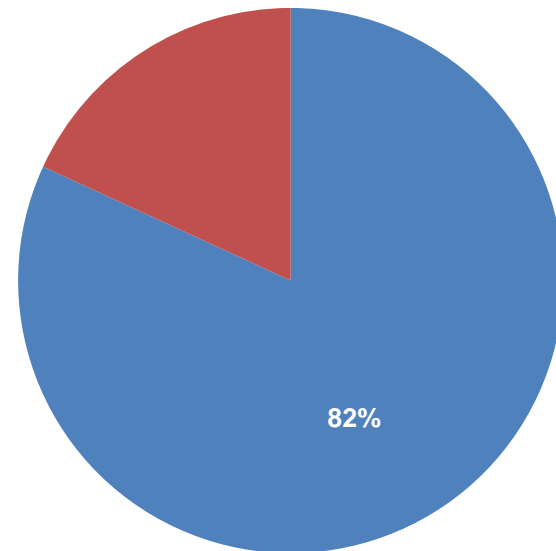
A greater proportion of global emissions are covered by the Cancun agreements

Kyoto Protocol



Aggregate emissions – countries with Kyoto Protocol targets (as a percentage of global total)

Cancun agreements



Aggregate emissions – countries with pledges under the Cancun agreements (as a percentage of global total)

Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 8.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010). Total GHG emissions in 2005 (excludes land use change).



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

OUTCOME 2: TRANSPARENCY

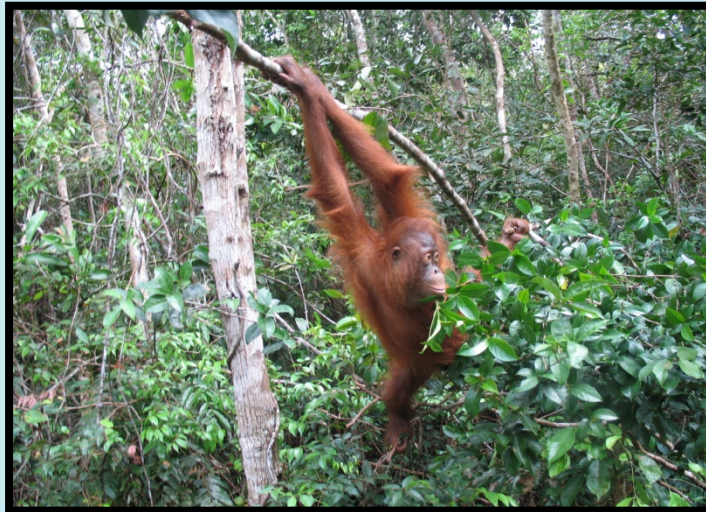
■ Agreement to enhance measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) guidelines

- The establishment of two new mechanisms for collaborative verification
 - ‘international consultation and analysis’ for developing countries
 - ‘international assessment and review’ for developed countries



OUTCOME 3: REDD

- A **REDD+ mechanism** (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries)
 - will deliver economic opportunities for developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation – one of the largest sources of global emissions



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

OUTCOME 4: FINANCE

- The **Green Climate Fund** will administer part of the **US\$100 billion by 2020** provided from public and private sources
 - including a substantial proportion of funding for adaptation.
- The Transitional Committee will design the fund in 2011.
 - Australia's representative is Mr Ewen McDonald, Deputy Director General, AusAID, supported by an inter-agency team



OUTCOME 5: TECHNOLOGY

- Establishment of a **technology mechanism** that will help promulgate clean energy technologies around the world



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

OUTCOME 6: ADAPTATION

- Agreement to provide **strong and practical adaptation support for vulnerable developing countries** to manage unavoidable climate impacts



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au

WHAT NEXT?

- Need to avoid backsliding
- In 2011 efforts prioritised to implement the elements of the Cancun Agreements
- The Cancun Agreements are the building blocks of the future climate change regime. They do not pre-judge the shape of a legal outcome
- Australia continues to support a legal agreement that includes legally-binding mitigation commitments by all major economies



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au



- South Africa will host COP17, in Durban
- Putting in place the frameworks and mechanisms that make emissions reductions achievable will give countries the confidence to take on legal obligations
- Fast and effective implementation of the Cancun Agreements will support such an outcome



thinkchange

www.climatechange.gov.au