

The challenges of the Poznan and Copenhagen Conferences of the Parties.

Possible post-2012 options at the global level

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The Context

- UNFCCC (1992), Kyoto Protocol (1997), Marrakesh Accords (2001), ..
- 183 parties have ratified, acceded to, approved and accepted the Kyoto Protocol
- What next?
 - Kyoto always regarded as a first step
 - First commitment period ends in 2012
 - Negotiations for post-2012 started in Bali (“Bali Roadmap”, 2007), continue in Poznan (December) and are supposed to finish in Copenhagen (2009).

The Challenges

- Achieving deep emissions reduction in a **timely** way
- Sharing burdens of emissions reductions **fairly**
- Reconciling emissions reductions with continued increases in **welfare**
- Ensuring that **impacts** of climate variability and change remain at acceptable levels (are not 'dangerous')
- Enabling the vulnerable to **adapt**

Post-2012 policy options

- Since Kyoto, many suggestions and alternatives have been put forward
 - Some consistent with Kyoto, others not
- These provide inspiration for the current thinking about a post-2012 architecture for long-term cooperative action
- How do these options compare and what can we learn?

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- Kuik, O.J., Aerts, J., Berkhout, F., Biermann, F., Bruggink, J., Gupta, J. and Tol, R.S.J. (2008). Post-2012 Climate Policy Dilemmas: A Review of Proposals, *Climate Policy* 8 (3), 317-336.

Carrots or Sticks?

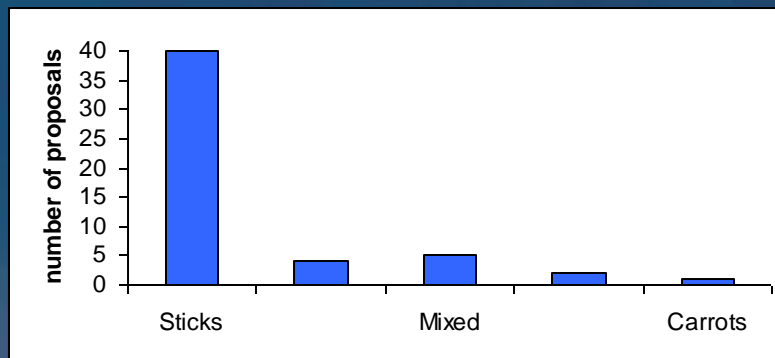


Taxes; cap-and-trade; near-term reduction targets

“Incentive mechanism”



Innovation; technology agreements; long-term reduction targets



Front door or back door?

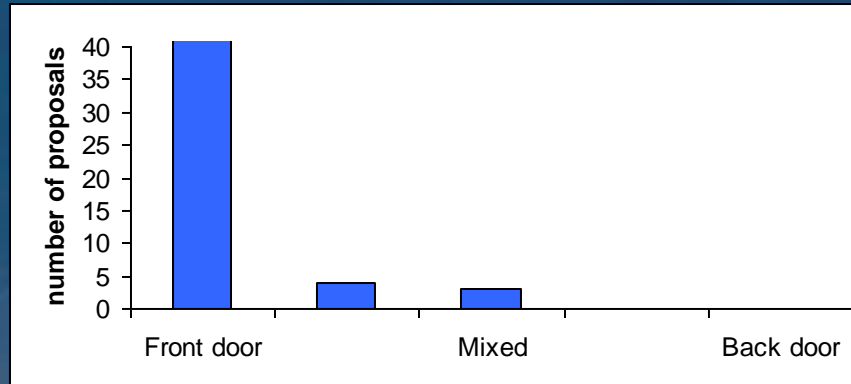


First best, but...

“Climate policy or side benefit of other policy”



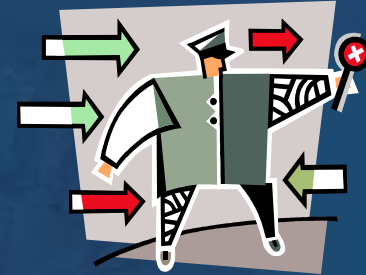
Alignment with national priorities; synergies (e.g. energy security)



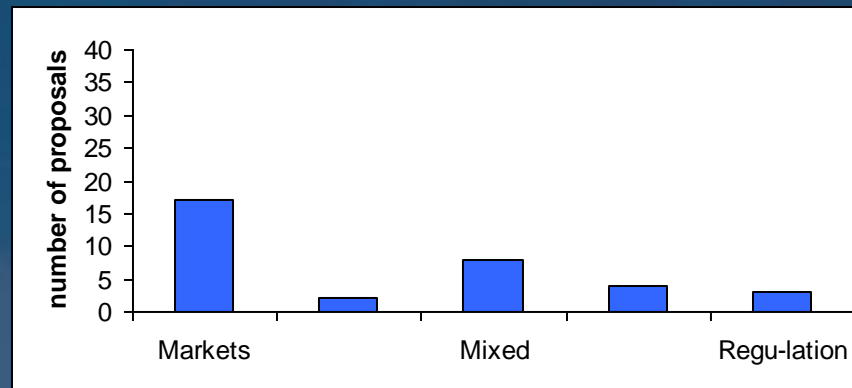
Markets or regulation?



Flexibility,
efficiency, but ...



Market failures in
innovation

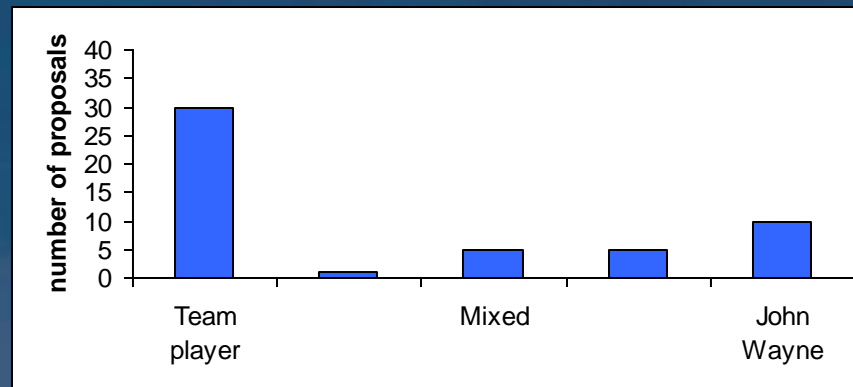


Team Player or John Wayne?



Global solutions for global problems, but ...

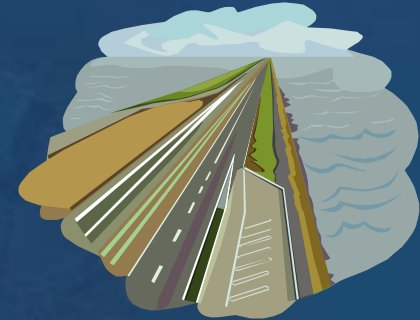
Pragmatic, issue-specific agreements; coalitions of “like-minded” countries, etc.



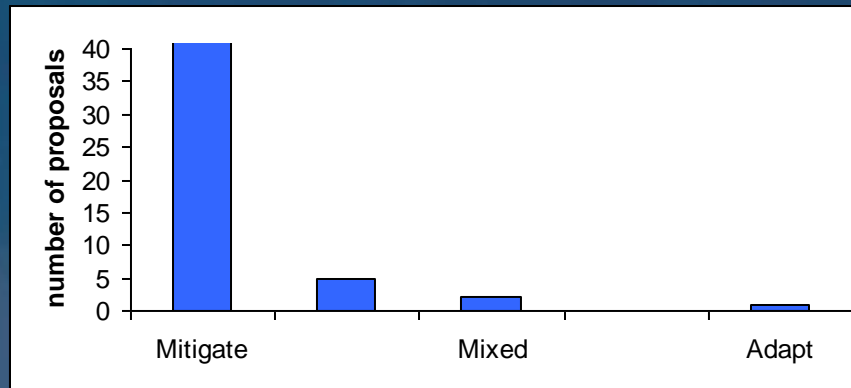
Adapt of Mitigate?



Avoid “dangerous” levels ..



Some (near-term) damage is unavoidable; better integration; funds ...



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- Many proposals formulate climate policy in isolation from other policies; fewer ideas on “mainstreaming” climate policies in existing policy arenas
- Market and regulations can (and should) be reinforcing; extreme positions can be either “too costly” or “environmentally ineffective”

Conclusions (continued)

- There will be stiff competition between a multilateral UN-based order and a more fragmented set of arrangements. The key is to find ways to accommodate both approaches

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- There will be stiff competition between a multilateral UN-based order and a more fragmented set of arrangements. The key is to find ways to accommodate both approaches
- Many proposals focus on mitigation, while fewer focus on adaptation or on the integration of both. While most adaptation might be primarily domestic and “back door”, there might be a benefit in thinking about further integration.

Thank you for your attention!

Kuik, O.J., Aerts, J., Berkhout, F., Biermann, F., Bruggink, J., Gupta, J. and Tol, R.S.J. (2008). Post-2012 Climate Policy Dilemmas: A Review of Proposals, *Climate Policy* 8 (3), 317-336.