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*Our Global Challenges:
The Role of Civil Society After Copenhagen*

11 February, 2010

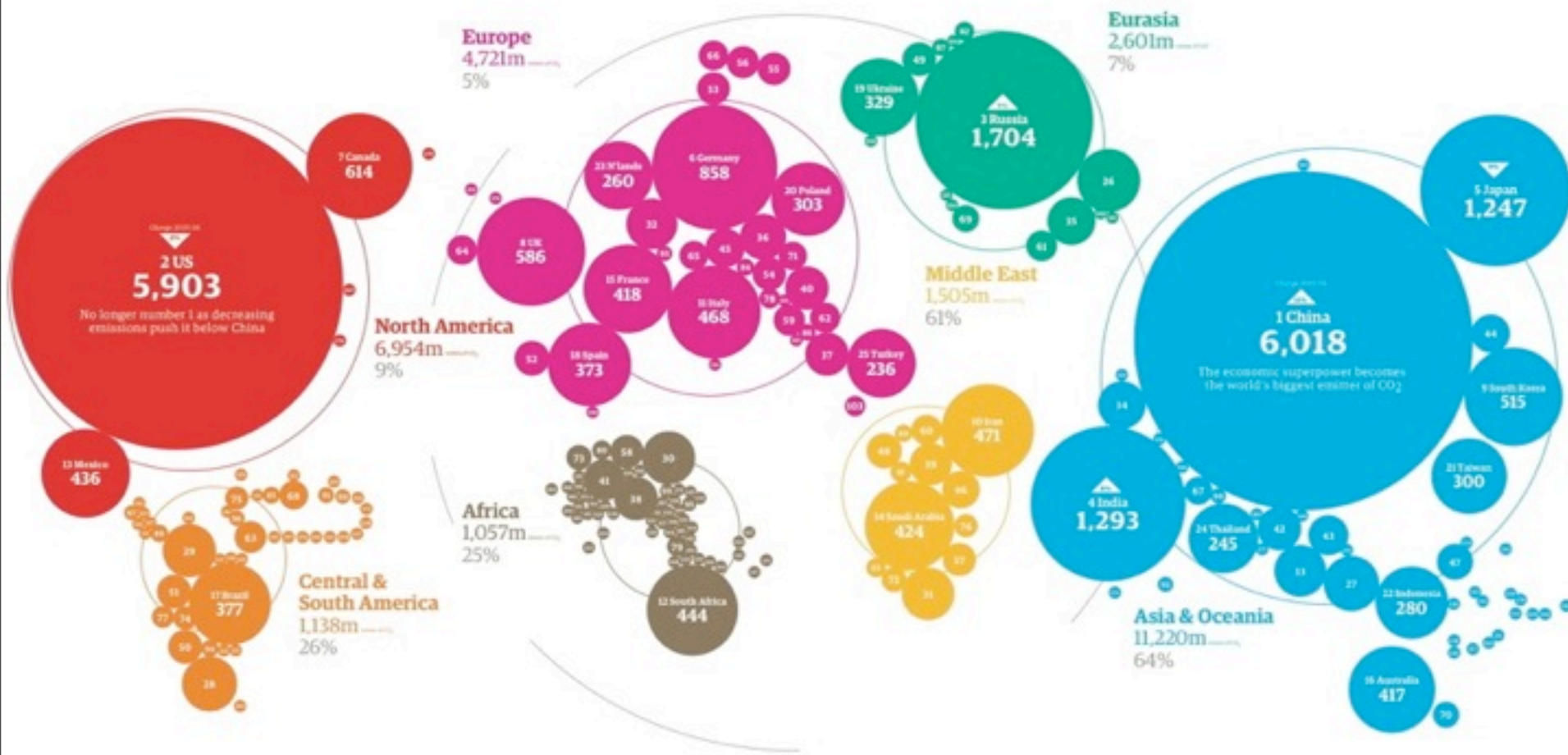
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- International problems and international law
- Law's position in climate change
- Copenhagen Accord
- Billiard balls



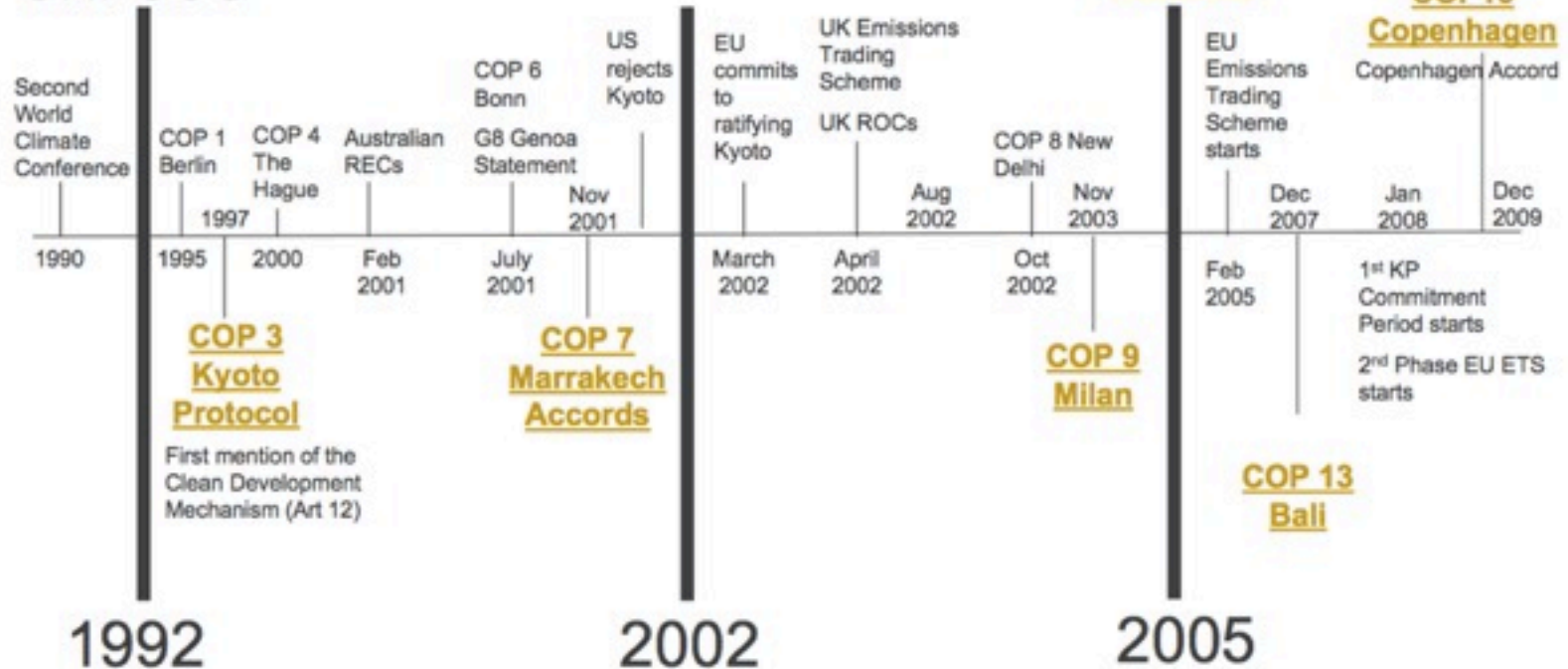
World
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History of Climate Law Development

Rio Earth Summit

UNFCCC



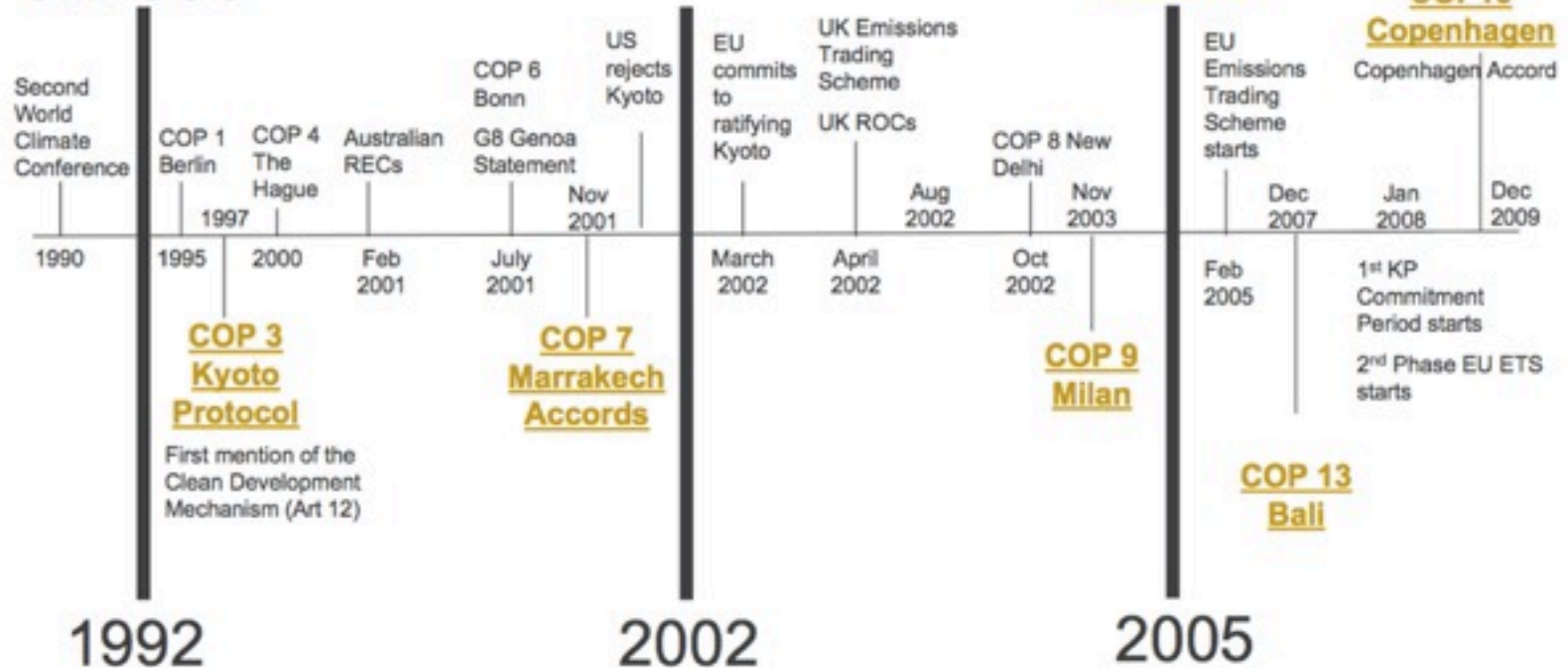




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Nature of the Accord

- Copenhagen Accord is not a formal decision of the COP, nor is it a legally binding international agreement recognized under the UNFCCC
- Operates as a political statement by those Parties that choose to endorse it and, at best, creates bilateral or multilateral relations between those Parties
- Invites countries to make pledges (by 31 January 2010) related to their economy-wide emission targets for 2020 and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (**NAMAs**)



Summary of the Accord (1)

– Underlying scientific and political assessment

- Recognizing the scientific view that keeping warming within 2 degrees is required to avoid dangerous climate change
- Agreeing that deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions are required to hold temperature increases at below two degrees and agreeing to cooperate to achieve a peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible
- Recognizing that the peaking of greenhouse gas emissions will be longer in developing countries bearing in mind their overriding priorities are social and economic development and poverty eradication



Summary of the Accord (3)

– Annex I Targets

- Annex I Parties will agree to commit to implement individually or jointly the quantified, economy-wide emission targets for 2020. This is intended to further strengthen the emission reductions initiated by the Kyoto Protocol
- Annex I Parties will agree to deliver emission reductions and financing that will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with existing and further guidelines adopted by the COP



Summary of the Accord (4)

– Developing country mitigation

- Non-Annex I Parties will agree to implement mitigation actions that will be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat (LDCs and SIDS may do so voluntarily)
- Domestic, non-supported mitigation actions subsequently taken by non-Annex I Parties, including national inventory reports, will be communicated through national communications, and will be subject to their domestic measurement, reporting and verification every two years. There will be **international consultation and analysis** of this information, in accordance with clearly defined guidelines and in a manner that respects national sovereignty
- NAMAs by developing country parties seeking international support in the form of finance, capacity building and technology will be recorded in a registry, along with that support. Those internationally supported NAMAs will be subject to **international measurement, reporting and verification**



Summary of the Accord (6)

– Financing

- Developed countries will agree to commit US\$30 billion over 3 years in prompt start funding
- In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, supporting countries will commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly US\$100 billion a year, from a variety of public and private sources, by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries
- Delivering funding through the "Green Climate Fund" which will be the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries including forestry initiatives, adaptation, capacity building, technology development and transfer



Accord Pledges and Associations

– Latest Figures (as at 5 February 2010)

- 38 Annex I Parties have pledged quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020
- 26 Non-Annex I Parties have nationally appropriate mitigation actions
- 29 other Parties have submitted “additional information”

– Bear in mind the distinction between pledges and ‘association’

- Pledges constitute undertakings from states to implement the actions listed in their communication to the Secretariat
- Association constitutes a recognition of the value of the Accord but does not trigger action

– Pledges by Annex I Parties

- The general trend has been to reiterate targets made prior to Copenhagen, albeit generally towards the lower end of the spectrum. Many of the targets are conditional on international action
- Reaction to the pledges submitted to date has been mixed. Norway, Japan and the EU remain the most ambitious but they still fall somewhat short of the action that is required. The Antipodes and North America are more reserved still
- There is an argument that Annex I Parties have been outdone by their non-Annex I counterparts



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