

Outcomes of Durban UNFCCC COP 17

CEEM 2011 Annual Conference

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The Climate Institute



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Introduction

- Climate negotiations are complex
 - Progress difficult but much has been achieved
 - Emphasis on global treaty has meant practical progress has been overlooked
- State of transition: ‘treaty before action’ world to ‘action and agreement’ approach
- Countries acting from economic self interest
 - e.g. over \$520 billion invested in low pollution in GFC1

DURBAN PLATFORM

- New legally binding agreement to cover all major emitters by 2015
- Process must lift level of ambition

AWG - LCA

- Concludes 2012
- Bali Action Plan and Cancun Agreements

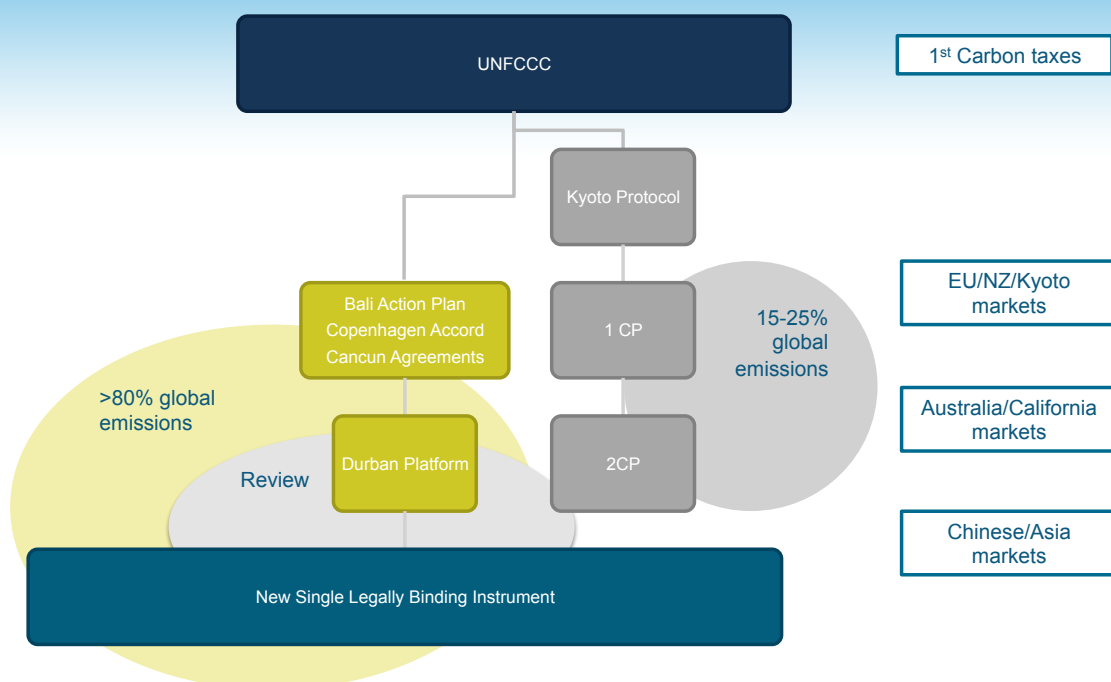
AWG – Kyoto

- Concludes 2012

- Mitigation and MRV
- Green Climate Fund
- Adaptation
- Technology Cooperation

2013-2015 Review

- 2013-17 [2020] targets
- Adopted rules
- Finalise targets COP18



Implications

- Australia well positioned for new obligations
 - EU and China also well positioned
 - Coalition policy will be under pressure
- Geopolitics being redefined
 - BASIC – coordinated but un-cohesive bloc
 - New ambition coalition – EU, AOSIS, LDCs, (Africa)
- Short-term lift in ambition needed
 - EU 30% target?, Australia