



Australian Government
Department of Climate Change

The Copenhagen Accord and the road ahead



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What is the Copenhagen Accord?

- 3 page document noted by the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference
 - Part of a set of conference decisions
 - Other decisions extended UNFCCC working groups
- High level political undertaking
 - not binding under international law
 - between leaders – with personal engagement



Key points in the Accord:

- Hold temperature increase below 2° C
- Commitment to action:
 - Targets for developed countries
 - Actions by developing countries
- A transparent system to track progress
 - Monitoring reporting and verification
 - Reporting every two years
- Financial support for developing countries
 - approaching USD30 billion from 2010 to 2012
 - a goal of USD100 billion per annum by 2020
- Mechanisms for REDD and technology



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Copenhagen Accord supporters

- 104 countries have expressed their support for the Accord (38 Annex 1 and 66 non-Annex I)
 - Including all members of the Major Economies Forum
- 69 countries have submitted 2020 targets (Annex I) and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (non-Annex I).



Australia
Belarus
Canada
Croatia
EU and its member states
Iceland
Japan
Kazakhstan
Liechtenstein
Monaco
New Zealand
Norway
Russian Federation
United States of America
Albania
Armenia
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Cambodia
Central African Republic
Chile

China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Dem Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
India
Indonesia
Israel
Jordan
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Marshall Islands
Mexico

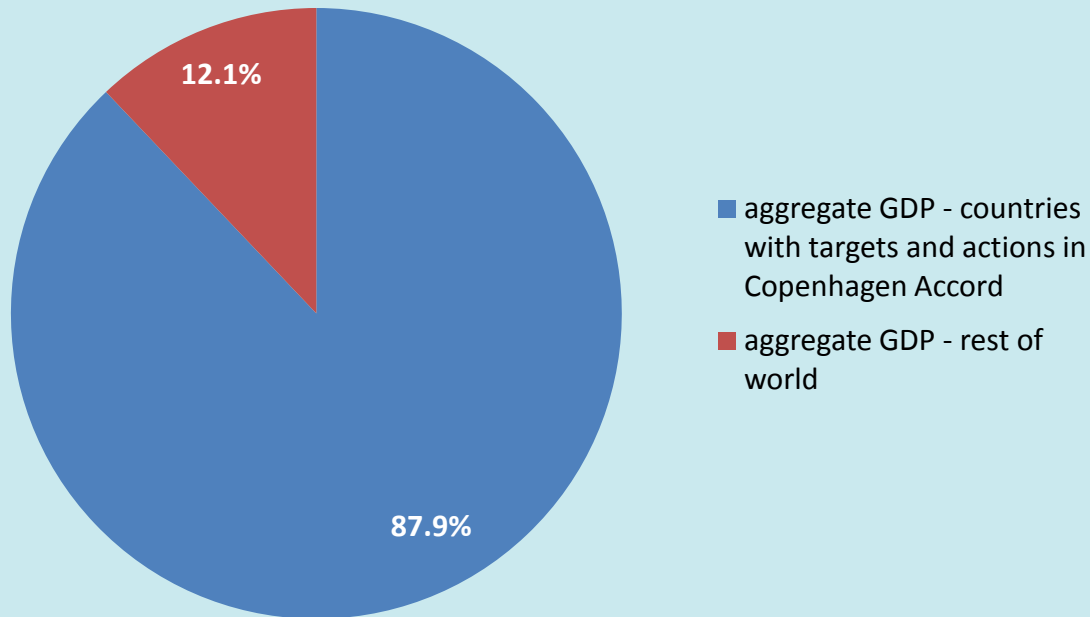
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Peru
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Republic of Korea
Rwanda
Samoa
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Singapore
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Tanzania
Togo
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United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay



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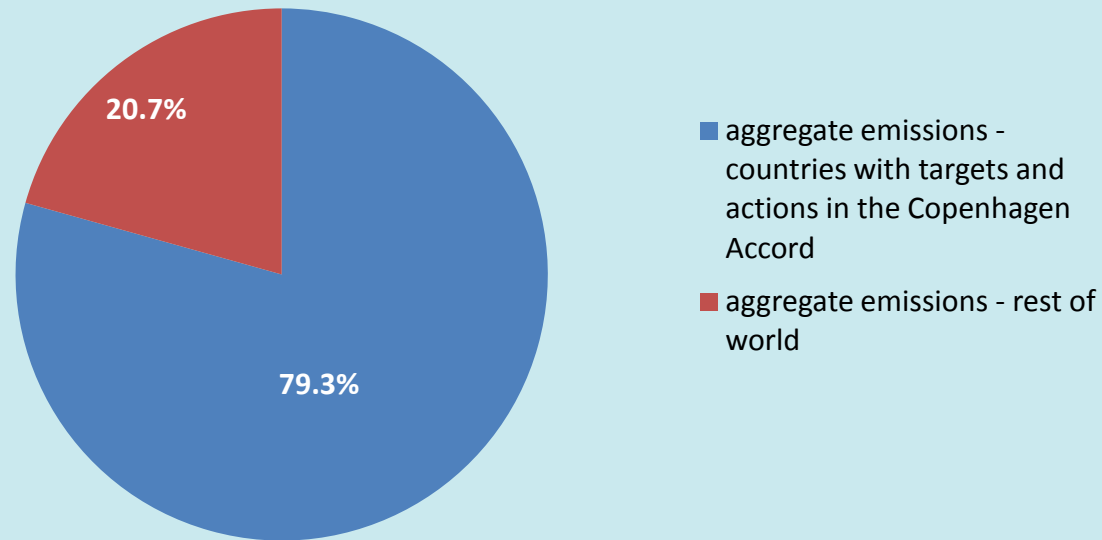
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...and over 85 per cent of the global economy.



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2009 Edition. 2008 Gross Domestic Product, current prices.

Collectively, countries with targets and actions in the Copenhagen Accord account for nearly 80 per cent of global emissions...



Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 6.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2009).
Total GHG emissions in 2005 (excludes land use change).

Australia

- On 27 January 2010, Australia reiterated its support for the Accord and submitted our full target range.
 - Unconditional 5% reductions from 2000 levels
 - 25 per cent below 2000 levels by 2020 if the world agrees to an ambitious global deal to stabilise levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at 450 parts per million CO₂ equivalent or lower
 - 5 and 15 per cent below 2000 levels by 2020 if the world is unable to reach agreement on a 450 parts per million target
- Final decision on the target when:
 - the level of global ambition sufficiently clear
 - the credibility of commitments and actions is established; and
 - clarity on assumptions for accounting and market access



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A step forward:

- Leaders of developed and developing parties agreed to take action, side by side
- The world now has an Accord under which all major emitters are prepared to take action and be accountable for it
- Clear direction for negotiations in 2010
- ...but we still need more
 - Implementation
 - Raise the level of ambition



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What will happen in 2010?

- Implementation of the Accord.
 - political momentum – drafted by leaders.
- Negotiations will continue under the UNFCCC
 - Mexico in December
 - Subsidiary bodies meet in June (Bonn)
 - Kyoto and “Bali Roadmap” workplans continue
- Also other forums such as the Major Economies Forum and the G20
 - Issues to forum – where is the best fit
 - How can best progress for UNFCCC be made?

