

Measures of success in Copenhagen  
Margaret Blakers, 26 November 2009

	<b>Global Greens</b> <a href="http://plan21.globalgreens.org/node/106">http://plan21.globalgreens.org/node/106</a>	<b>Climate Action Network (CAN)</b> <a href="http://www.climatenetwork.org/climate-change-basics/CAN_FAB_Essentials.pdf">http://www.climatenetwork.org/climate-change-basics/CAN_FAB_Essentials.pdf</a>	<b>World Resources Institute (WRI)</b> <a href="http://www.wri.org/stories/2009/11/foundation-low-carbon-future-essential-elements-copenhagen-agreement">http://www.wri.org/stories/2009/11/foundation-low-carbon-future-essential-elements-copenhagen-agreement</a>
<b>Commitment</b>	Limit warming to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels Support the principle of contracting CO2 emissions and converging global per capita emissions.	Keep warming well below 2°C and ultimately to 350 ppm CO2 Fully reflect the contributions of developed countries to climate change and the right of developing countries to sustainable development.	Keep global average temperature below 1.5–2 degrees Celsius in comparison with pre-industrial levels
<b>Targets</b>	Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050 compared to 1990 Global emissions to peak no later than 2015 Developed countries to commit to domestic reductions of at least 40% by 2020 and at least 90% by 2050 compared with 1990 levels Developing countries to have fair and proportionate targets while acknowledging the mechanisms causing growth in emissions in emerging economies	Emissions to peak within 2013-2017 commitment period and to decline to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 Developed countries as a group to reduce emissions by more than 40% below 1990 levels by 2020 Developing countries to be supported to limit growth in industrial emissions to substantially below business as usual	Reduce global emissions by at least 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 Developed countries as a group to reduce emissions by at least 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 and by 25 to 40 percent by 2020. Developing countries to take nationally appropriate climate mitigation actions that will reduce emissions significantly (e.g., 15 to 30 percent) below business-as-usual levels by 2020
<b>Technology</b>	Nuclear power to remain excluded Place quantifiable limits on fossil fuel extraction and phase out government subsidies on coal, oil and natural gas Promote investment in renewable energy, sustainable transport and energy productivity;		Technology support mechanism to speed deployment of clean energy and low carbon technologies in developing countries.
<b>Deforestation and degradation</b>	Tackle deforestation and forest degradation, in all forests, urgently and rigorously Ensure climate measures do not damage biodiversity, water and nature but enhance them through protection and restoration; respect the rights of local communities; be fair to developing countries.	Emissions from deforestation and degradation must be reduced to zero by 2020, funded by at least US\$35 billion per year from developed countries.	Significantly reduce emissions from deforestation and significant forest degradation in natural forest ecosystems by 2020
<b>Climate finance</b>	Include effective and predictable financing for adaptation, incentives for ecosystem restoration and to avoid deforestation and forest degradation and reduce land use emissions	Developed countries need to provide at least US\$195 billion in public financing per year by 2020, in addition to ODA commitments, for developing country actions	Fast start fund with \$10 to \$15 billion pledged by developed countries in Copenhagen for adaptation and capacity building from 2010 through 2012 Long term funding – agree specific figure in 2010
<b>Mechanisms and institutions</b>	Develop effective full carbon accounting measures, in particular to counteract the negative impacts linked to agrofuels and conversion to monoculture plantations.	Limit the use of offsets Accounting for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) must be based on what the atmosphere sees; must include major emission sources such as forest and peatland degradation; and must avoid double-counting funded actions.	Create a formal registry of commitments and actions common international accounting and reporting standards for countries taking on targets Robust verification mechanism First review in 2014
<b>Agreement</b>	Adopt a binding and equitable regime for global greenhouse gas reductions that is consistent with avoiding dangerous climate change	Copenhagen outcomes must be legally binding and enforceable:	Two-step process to complete a new legal climate agreement – (1) continue COP15 in June 2010; (2) COP16 in Mexico Dec 2010