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WWF expectations for the UN Bali Climate Summit

The Science is clear: Global emissions need to peak and start to decline well before 2020 – this is achievable and the Bali COP must demonstrate the necessary political will exist among all countries to do their fair share.

The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report highlights the unequivocal need for strong and urgent action by the international community. The impacts are being felt and some of those may well be irreversible. Change is happening faster than predicted and if we are to avoid the catastrophic impacts of irreversible climate change governments, must seize this opportunity to act decisively. New scientific information indicates that more ambitious long-term objectives will be necessary than those that are currently being debated.

The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is a first step in tackling the problem. Now governments need to embark on a negotiation that will result in the actions necessary to prevent dangerous climate change, by keeping the world well below dangerous level of 2 degrees C of warming above pre-industrial levels, and to protect the vulnerable from the already unavoidable impacts.

The Bali UN summit has to mandate comprehensive, ambitious and fair post-2012 negotiations on all key elements to conclude in 2009 in answer to the IPCC and the latest science.

WWF looks to the UN Bali climate summit to be the true starting point for demonstrating this ambition by putting in place a process that will lead to a binding UN agreement between all the world's governments by the 2009 UN Copenhagen climate summit for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Governments at the UN Bali Conference of Parties (COP) have to mandate the launch of a comprehensive climate negotiation process that answers the world's citizens' demands for governments to take charge and responds to the science. The process will have to launch negotiations on all vital issues that will enable governments to reach a comprehensive agreement.

WWF will judge the decisions for a Bali Mandate by whether governments:

- **ANSWER THE SCIENCE BY PROVIDING A GLOBAL VISION FOR THE LEVEL OF AMBITION:** The mandate must be to put in place a post-2012 agreement that will keep global warming well below the 2 degree C danger threshold above pre-industrial levels, by outlining the global emissions pathway requiring a peak and decline of emissions well before 2020
- **PROCESS & TIMELINE:** put in place an ambitious negotiation process including through a series of intersessionals with a deadline of 2009, so that the agreement can come into force by 1 January 2013
 - Strengthen the Kyoto Track, through a strong and expanded workplan for the AWG and a robust Art.9 review
 - Create a Convention negotiation track to follow the Dialogue through a working group similar to the Kyoto AWG.
 - Both these tracks should be linked and report back to the Poznan COP, and deliver a comprehensive post-2012 agreement for a 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by 2009
- **ENSURE A MANDATE FOR A FAIR DEAL:** All governments must be ready to contribute their fair share to reverse current emission trends and ensure a peak and decline well before 2020. According to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, industrialized countries must take the lead through deeper absolute emission reduction targets, and support low carbon development and adaptation in developing countries. Some of the more advanced developing countries are prepared to do more under the right framework and appropriate support through the international system conditions to bend their emissions curve.
- **ENSURING MITIGATION BY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES:**
 - **AWG:** strengthen the mitigation obligations of industrialized countries to take the lead under the Kyoto AWG of a minimum of -25 to -40% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels to be reached through absolute binding emission reduction targets, in line with our WWF ask of the need for the group of industrialized countries to reduce their domestic emissions by at least -30% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.
 - **Convention:** It has to be clear under the negotiations' Convention track that the United States carries the obligation and responsibility to match the level of action of other industrialized countries, especially as outlined by the Kyoto track, including taking on deep, absolute binding caps for the post-2012 period. However, this should not hold back a strong Bali mandate with a 2009 deadline.
- **ADDRESS ALL ELEMENTS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT:** this requires the negotiations to cover all key elements with enough specificity to guide the future work programme for negotiations as well as outline the ambition and direction of work including:
 - **adaptation:** formulate the objectives necessary to provide full and fair financing and means of implementation for adaptation to the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change, especially to vulnerable countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs and poor communities.
 - mitigation
 - **in industrialized countries:** require deeper absolute emission reduction targets. (see above)

- **in developing countries:** Provide a package of measures to support mitigation in developing countries for enhanced and measurable actions, whilst recognizing what they are already doing. This should be facilitated through broader carbon markets and new mechanisms as well as additional financial support that combined can provide positive incentives for early action by exploring options such as a reformed and expanded CDM, sectoral approaches, “no-lose targets” and Sustainable Development Policies and Measures.
 - **in the aviation and maritime sectors:** Include and account for emissions from these sectors in the second commitment period.
 - **deforestation:** support creation of a framework on the basis of national baselines that puts in place financial support and incentives to help end emissions from further deforestation and degradation. This should simultaneously seek to advance co-benefits, protect natural ecosystems, biodiversity and the rights of local communities; and take early action to build capacity.
 - **technology:** seek to accelerate technology deployment and transfer at an unprecedented scale to match the challenge. To this end, put in place mechanisms as well as supporting policies and frameworks. These should specifically bring low carbon & sustainable technologies into the market place, address IPR issues, and support sustainable development in developing countries. This must be done in a manner that is linked and complimentary to the overall post-2012 framework. Current technology transfer initiatives outside the Convention need to be aligned with the ultimate objective of the Convention.
 - **finance & investment:** address the need to mobilize both public and private finance and investment through carbon markets, other means and mechanisms, and promote the reform of policy frameworks and international financial institutions. These financial resources should be sufficient, new and additional to ODA and readily accessible to vulnerable countries and communities. Substantial additional money, is required for adaptation and mitigation and future investment flows should be redirected accordingly. In some cases replacement of existing infrastructure and fixed capital stock will be necessary.
- **MOVING TO MAKING FINAL DECISIONS ON THE KYOTO ADAPTATION FUND**

WWF believes that a decision on the future management of the Adaptation Fund should be made at Bali. An Adaptation Fund resource management system must be transparent, efficient and encourage participation of the most vulnerable countries and communities. This fund management system should be open to a range of participants, including civil society organizations, which meet the modalities, priorities and criteria of the AF. The effectiveness of the fund management system should be subject to regular review and revision to ensure delivery of resources to the most vulnerable countries and communities.

WWF believes that the Adaptation Fund must operate under the authority and guidance of, and be accountable to, the COP/MOP and that the governance structure includes a majority of non-Annex 1 countries. The fund must have the necessary technical capacity and expertise.

Global Shift

A massive restructuring of our societies and economies is needed to move away from burning fossil fuels and consuming natural resources at an unsustainable and ever accelerating speed.

We need to evolve and innovate so our society lives in harmony with nature and thrives on sustainable use of natural resources, energy conservation and renewable energies. This restructuring must start now if we are to deliver the necessary CO₂ reductions that keep us well below the danger threshold of 2 degrees Celsius of warming above pre-industrial levels. To meet the climate challenge all actors must play their part and work together a more equitable and sustainable future.

The central importance of the UNFCCC

It is clear that the political and financial means and scale required for such a global shift can only be achieved in a fair manner through a joint and binding international effort within the framework of the United Nations. This international effort should catalyse a similar response from other organisations, institutions and markets.

- **The UN negotiations are vital to provide the necessary binding framework of incentives and guarantees to make the shift through deepened carbon markets that put a price on carbon, and facilitate the creation of new instruments and mechanisms to mobilize capital and technology as needed.**
- **The UN is the main place where governments can jointly and fairly define the necessary low emission pathway as the necessary global guidance to action, and cap emissions accordingly.**

The shape and success of the post-2012 agreement will also depend on the ability to agree on a system that is fair and equitable, and this will not be possible without some strong political leadership and decisions on all sides, but especially on the part of industrialized countries.

Act globally and locally

Actions to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts, protect biodiversity and societies are needed at every level. Whilst the post-2012 negotiations are ongoing, **every effort must be made at the national level to prevent policies or activities that lead to any further avoidable carbon lock-in.**

While a post-2012 agreement will provide the crucial central framework for the international community, it is clear that much more will be needed. The UN negotiations will have to be complemented by government deliberations in bilateral and other multilateral channels with a view to end harmful subsidies, stop carbon intense investments, reform international financial institutions to align their programs with the climate agenda, and foster environmentally friendly low-carbon trade, and business ventures.

As the world focuses in on the UN climate negotiations, governments should seek the opportunity to put this climate process center stage, from which further and many more complimentary initiatives must emerge.

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This is a summary version of WWF's position paper for the Bali climate talks. All WWF Bali materials are available on the web at www.panda.org/climate