

**CLIMATE DIPLOMAT™**

**POST-2012 CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATION SIMULATION**

**3-PLAYER VERSION**

by

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Climate Diplomat is multi-stakeholder negotiation role-play that simulates the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations. This role-play simulates the current negotiations of the implementation of the Bali Plan of Action adopted at the December 2007 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali Indonesia to develop a successor arrangement to the Kyoto Protocol after it expires in 2012. The Kyoto Protocol establishes emissions limits for participating developed countries.

Climate Diplomat is freely available in the environmental negotiation section of Energy + Environment OpenCourseWare (<http://eeocw.org/>), an Energy + Environment Foundation initiative dedicated to promoting energy and environmental education.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO 3 PLAYER VERSION OF CLIMATE DIPLOMAT

The 3-player version of Climate Diplomat is based on the 8-player version also available at Energy + Environment OpenCourseWare (<http://eeocw.org/>).

The 3-player version of Climate Diplomat focuses only on the issue of greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the post-2012 period.

This version groups all countries of the world into the following categories:

1. **Developed Countries**
2. **Advanced Developing Countries – Developing Country Group A**
3. **Vulnerable Developing Countries – Developing Country Group B**

### Using Climate Diplomat with C-Learn Climate Simulation software

The 3-player version of Climate Diplomat is designed for use with the 3-party C-Learn Climate Simulation software. C-Learn allows Climate Diplomat players to see the results of their negotiations by generating estimated greenhouse gas concentrations, global temperature increase and sea-level rise based on negotiated reductions commitments.

To use C-Learn, Climate Diplomat players should negotiate so that each country group selects the following four inputs to the C-Learn Climate Simulation:

“**% Change**” reduction or increase in emissions. This is an aggregate percentage change from the **Reference Year** that occurs during the period commencing at the **Start Year** and ending at the **Target Year**. Note: this is not an annual percentage change.

“**Reference Year**”: a past year from which the **% Change** in emissions is calculated.

“**Start Year**” for emissions to start changing (reducing or increasing).

“**Target Year**” (year the reduction or increase in emissions is achieved).

We encourage you to experiment with as many different scenarios as possible during your negotiation.

Additional instructions on the C-Learn Climate Simulation are available on the C-Learn website at <http://forio.com/simulation/climate-development/index.htm>.

**CLIMATE DIPLOMAT**  
**DEVELOPED COUNTRY MEMORANDUM**

You are the Senior Climate Negotiator for either of the European Union (EU), Japan or United States.

**Analysis of Bali Building Blocks Issues**

At COP/MOP 13 in December 2007, the COP/MOP adopted the Bali Action Plan that calls for all developed countries to commit to quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, and developing countries to enhance “nationally appropriate mitigation actions” to address climate change provided that they receive sufficient financial, technical, and capacity building support. The Plan calls for both mitigation actions and financial and other support to be “measurable, reportable and verifiable.” The Plan cites the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report that keeping greenhouse gas concentrations below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq will require developed countries to make reductions of 25% to 40% of 1990 levels by 2020 and 85% to 95% reductions of 1990 levels by 2050, and require developing countries to emit less than their business as usual projections. The Plan identifies four areas requiring further negotiation to reach a comprehensive climate agreement: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and finance.

***Developing Country Mitigation Actions***

Recent scientific research indicates that developing countries as a group, in particular the most advanced among them, would have to reduce their emissions by 15% to 30 % below business as usual by 2020, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in order to meet the goal of keeping global temperatures from rising 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

If developed countries’ efforts are to be effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, other major emitting countries (developed countries as well as China, India and Brazil) also commit to taking actions to reduce emissions. Also, advanced developed countries must take actions to limit their emissions or these countries will enjoy have advantages in terms of competitiveness and trade.

**Overview of Other Proposals**

***EU Proposal to Cap Temperature Rises at Two Degrees***

The EU proposes emissions reductions to limit temperature increases below 2°C, requiring GHG atmospheric concentrations to stabilize at or below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq levels. According to the IPCC, to limit temperature increase to 2°C above pre-industrial levels would

require global GHG emissions to peak by 2020 and then to reduce from 50% to 85% by 2050. To meet this goal, the EU calls on industrialized countries to commit to a 25% to 40% reduction in emissions below 1990 levels by 2020, and would also require China, India, and Brazil to reduce emissions in the near future.

### ***G77 + China***

G77 + China believes all developed country parties must commit to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25-40% below 1990 levels in 2020 and by approximately 80-95% in 2050. Developing countries will not commit to emissions limits but will agree to enhance “nationally appropriate mitigation actions” to address climate change provided that they receive sufficient financial, technical, and capacity building support

### ***Japan’s Sector Approach Proposal***

Japan proposes that caps be determined using a “bottom up” approach, based on each industry setting a target based on the conditions prevailing for each industry (a “bottom up approach”) and then aggregating all industry targets for a national target.

## CLIMATE DIPLOMAT

### DEVELOPING COUNTRY A – ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRY CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

You are the chief negotiator for one of the following delegations to the UNFCCC: Brazil, China, or India. This memorandum describes common positions among these countries on key issues concerning the climate negotiations on post-2012 arrangements.

#### **Analysis of Bali Building Blocks Issues**

At COP/MOP 13 in December 2007, the COP/MOP adopted the Bali Action Plan that calls for all developed countries to commit to quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, and developing countries to enhance “nationally appropriate mitigation actions” to address climate change provided that they receive sufficient financial, technical, and capacity building support. The Plan calls for both mitigation actions and financial and other support to be “measurable, reportable and verifiable.” The Plan cites the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report that keeping greenhouse gas concentrations below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq will require developed countries to make reductions of 25% to 40% of 1990 levels by 2020 and 85% to 95% reductions of 1990 levels by 2050, and require developing countries to emit less than their business as usual projections. The Plan identifies four areas requiring further negotiation to reach a comprehensive climate agreement: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and finance.

This negotiation will focus only on mitigation, specifically the level of reductions that countries will take to address climate change.

#### ***Developed Country Mitigation Commitments***

Developing countries believe that all developed country parties must commit to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25-40% below 1990 levels in 2020 and by approximately 80-95% in 2050.

#### ***Developing Country Mitigation Actions***

Developing countries currently have no quantitative obligation to reduce its emissions. Developing countries maintain that they have a right to develop. Therefore, developing country emissions should not be capped. While you will not commit to caps on your country’s emissions, you will commit to take “nationally appropriate actions” to mitigate emissions that support its development goals if technology and financing is provided, consistent with the Bali Action Plan described above.

The following points should be emphasized in negotiating developing country mitigation actions:

***“nationally appropriate mitigation actions”***

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions should be voluntary in nature for developing countries. These can be characterized as goals; however, your government will not currently accept caps.

Actions should be selected by the developing country based on its national circumstances and capabilities, with a view to supporting its sustainable development.

***“supported by technology and enabled by financing and capacity-building”***

Taking action is conditioned upon receiving support from developed countries

This includes financial support, technology transfer, and training.

***“measurable, reportable and verifiable”***

Both developing country national actions and developed country support must be measurable, reportable and verifiable. Funds must not come from existing development assistance funds, but rather should be separate and represent additional support. Further, the criteria for disbursement of these funds should not be political, but should be based on costs associated with reducing emissions and meeting development goals.

Developing countries’ measurement, reporting and verification of national actions should be under the control of their own governments.

**Overview of Other Proposals**

***EU Proposal to Cap Temperature Rises at Two Degrees***

The EU proposes emissions reductions to limit temperature increases below 2°C, requiring GHG atmospheric concentrations to stabilize at or below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq levels. According to the IPCC, to limit temperature increase to 2°C above pre-industrial levels would require global GHG emissions to peak by 2020 and then to reduce from 50% to 85% by 2050. To meet this goal, the EU calls on industrialized countries to commit to a 25% to 40% reduction in emissions below 1990 levels by 2020, and would also require China, India, and Brazil to reduce emissions in the near future.

***Japan’s Sector Approach Proposal***

Japan proposes that caps be determined using a “bottom up” approach, based on each industry setting a target based on the conditions prevailing for each industry (a “bottom up approach”) and then aggregating all industry targets for a national target.

## CLIMATE DIPLOMAT

### DEVELOPING COUNTRY B - VULNERABLE DEVELOPING COUNTRY CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

You are the chief negotiator for one of the following delegations to the UNFCCC: Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This memorandum describes common positions among these countries on key issues concerning the climate negotiations on post-2012 arrangements.

#### **Analysis of Bali Building Blocks Issues**

At COP/MOP 13 in December 2007, the COP/MOP adopted the Bali Action Plan that calls for all developed countries to commit to quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, and developing countries to enhance “nationally appropriate mitigation actions” to address climate change provided that they receive sufficient financial, technical, and capacity building support. The Plan calls for both mitigation actions and financial and other support to be “measurable, reportable and verifiable.” The Plan cites the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report that keeping greenhouse gas concentrations below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq will require developed countries to make reductions of 25% to 40% of 1990 levels by 2020 and 85% to 95% reductions of 1990 levels by 2050, and require developing countries to emit less than their business as usual projections. The Plan identifies four areas requiring further negotiation to reach a comprehensive climate agreement: mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and finance. This negotiation will focus only on mitigation, specifically the level of reductions that countries will take to address climate change.

#### ***Developed Country Mitigation Commitments***

Developing countries believe that all developed country parties must commit to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25-40% below 1990 levels in 2020 and by approximately 80-95% in 2050.

#### ***Developing Country Mitigation Actions***

Developing countries currently have no quantitative obligation to reduce its emissions. Developing countries maintain that they have a right to develop. Therefore, developing country emissions should not be capped. While you will not commit to caps on your country’s emissions, you will commit to take “nationally appropriate actions” to mitigate emissions that support its development goals if technology and financing is provided, consistent with the Bali Action Plan described above. The following points should be emphasized in negotiating developing country mitigation actions:

#### ***“nationally appropriate mitigation actions”***

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions should be voluntary in nature for developing countries. These can be characterized as goals; however, your government will not

currently accept caps. Actions should be selected by the developing country based on its national circumstances and capabilities, with a view to supporting its sustainable development.

***“supported by technology and enabled by financing and capacity-building”***

Taking action is conditioned upon receiving support from developed countries. This includes financial support, technology transfer, and training.

***“measurable, reportable and verifiable”***

Both developing country national actions and developed country support must be measurable, reportable and verifiable. Funds must not come from existing development assistance funds, but rather should be separate and represent additional support. Measurement, reporting and verification of national actions should be under the control of their own governments.

***Adaptation***

Climate change will affect developing countries hard, especially AOSIS countries and LDCs. The World Bank estimates that climate change could impose adaptation costs of \$10 billion to \$40 billion per year worldwide. A UNFCCC study estimated that additional annual investment needed to adapt physical infrastructure to climate change will be \$8 billion to \$130 billion in 2030, or approximately 0.5% of estimated global investment in 2030.

**Overview of Other Proposals**

***EU Proposal to Cap Temperature Rises at Two Degrees***

The EU proposes emissions reductions to limit temperature increases below 2°C, requiring GHG atmospheric concentrations to stabilize at or below 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq levels. According to the IPCC, to limit temperature increase to 2°C above pre-industrial levels requires global emissions to peak by 2020 and then to reduce from 50% to 85% by 2050. To meet this goal, the EU calls on industrialized countries to commit to a 25% to 40% reduction in emissions below 1990 levels by 2020, and would also require China, India, and Brazil to reduce emissions in the near future.

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Japan proposes that caps be determined using a “bottom up” approach, based on each industry setting a target based on the conditions prevailing for each industry (a “bottom up approach”) and then aggregating all industry targets for a national target.