

# A climate of change

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# Preparing an IPCC report



# Negotiating the Fourth Assessment

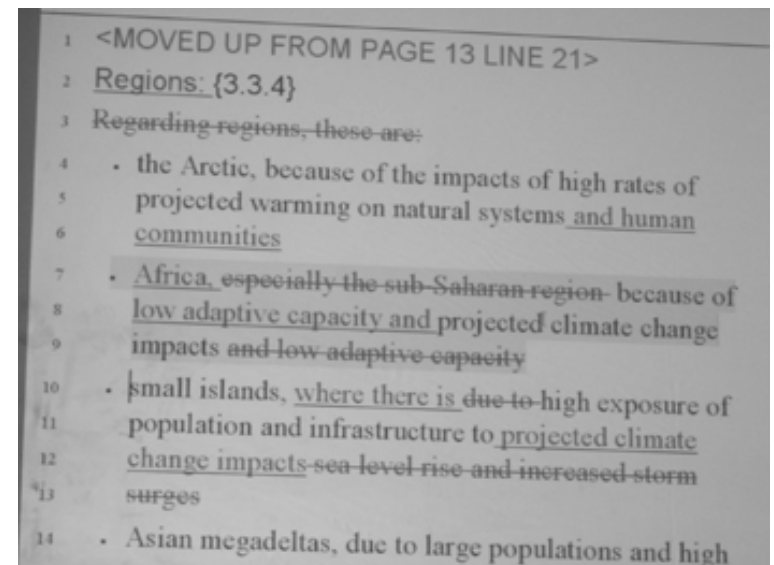


\* Valencia, Spain, November 2007



# The problem is worse

- \* IPCC mandate and requirements
- \* Scientific consensus
- \* Global political consensus
- \* Result: IPCC reports are conservative estimates



# A story of surprises

- \* Cooperation without the US
- \* Developing countries accepting obligations
  - \* The China turn in 2011
- \* Action without treaty obligations
- \* Negotiations failure despite policy readiness



# Developed country plans

| Country       | Planned emission cuts<br>by 2020 (1990) | Long-term plans       |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| Australia     | <b>5-25</b> percent                     |                       |
| Canada        | <b>3</b> percent                        |                       |
| EU (27)       | <b>20-30</b> percent                    | <b>80-95% by 2050</b> |
| Iceland       | <b>15</b> percent                       |                       |
| Japan         | <b>25</b> percent                       |                       |
| Liechtenstein | <b>20-30</b> percent                    |                       |
| Monaco        | <b>20</b> percent                       |                       |
| New Zealand   | <b>10-20</b> percent                    |                       |
| Norway        | <b>30-40</b> percent                    | Carbon neutral 2030   |
| Russia        | <b>20-25</b> percent                    |                       |
| Switzerland   | <b>20-30</b> percent                    |                       |
| United States | <b>&lt;3</b> percent                    | <b>83% by 2050</b>    |

# Developing country plans

| COUNTRY      | POLICY PLAN by 2020                |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| BRAZIL       | 36-39 cuts below 1994              |
| CHINA        | 40-45% cuts in emissions intensity |
| INDIA        | 20-25% cuts in emissions intensity |
| KOREA        | 30% cuts below 1990                |
| MEXICO       | 30% cuts below 1990                |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 34% cuts below current levels      |





# Durban outcomes

- \* Extension of the Kyoto Protocol
- \* Launch of the Green Climate Fund
- \* New negotiating mandate



# New negotiating mandate

- \* A new global agreement covering all major emitters
- \* Deadline 2015
- \* Prospective post-2020 agreement
- \* End product of negotiations?

2. *Also decides* to launch a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change applicable to all Parties, through a subsidiary body under the Convention hereby established and to be known as the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action;

# Conclusions

- \* Climate impacts and policy responses reshaping our world
- \* Progress in climate policy worldwide
- \* Catastrophic failure of UN negotiations



# Thank you

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# Thailand July-December 2011



12.8 million people affected  
Financial cost: \$45 billion



# A polar bear problem?



Pulitzer1994 KevinCarter

The PHOTO in the mail is the "Pulitzer prize" winning photo taken in 1994 during the Sudan famine. The picture depicts a famine stricken child crawling towards an United Nations food camp, located a kilometer away.

>The vulture is waiting for the child to die so that it can eat it. This picture shocked the whole world. No one knows what happened to the child, including the photographer Kevin Carter who left the place as soon as the photograph was taken.

>Three months later he committed suicide due to depression.