



# International Climate Change Agenda: Where Are We Headed?

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# Climate Change Negotiations: Before and after Bali

- COP-11 in Montreal launched a two-track process
  - (a) AWG – Kyoto Parties only
  - (b) Non-negotiating Dialogue under the UNFCCC
- COP-13: Bali Action Plan establishes a **negotiating process** under the UNFCCC



# Bali Action Plan

- **Inclusive** negotiating process: developing and developed countries, including U.S.
- Para. b(ii) “Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner”



# Bali Outcomes

- Bali Action Plan focuses on five building blocks: Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology, Finance, and “a shared vision for long-term cooperative action”
- Parties agreed to extend the mandate of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGGT)
- Long-awaited decision to operationalize the Adaptation Fund



# The road to Copenhagen

- Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA) has adopted a work programme for 2008
- Many issues on the table, e.g. Japanese proposal for “sectoral approach”
- Going forward: challenge of managing complex process (AWG, AWGLCA) and wide range of issues



# Possible New Climate Change Funds

- A strengthened carbon market widely seen as component any agreement.
- Efforts underway to boost climate change funds:
  - (a) Japan has announced additional funds for climate change
  - (b) World Bank is consulting on three funds covering Clean Tech, Adaptation and Forestry



# Other Initiatives

- Major Economies Meeting (MEM) process  
– a dialogue among 18 top economies
- Climate Change also on the agenda of the Japanese G8 Presidency
- Continued engagement by the UN Secretary-General in support of the UNFCCC process





# How could CCS play a role in mitigating climate change?

- Part of a portfolio of mitigation options
- Reduce overall mitigation costs
- Increase flexibility in achieving greenhouse gas emission reductions
- Early deployment in industrialized countries
- Preparation for application in developing countries



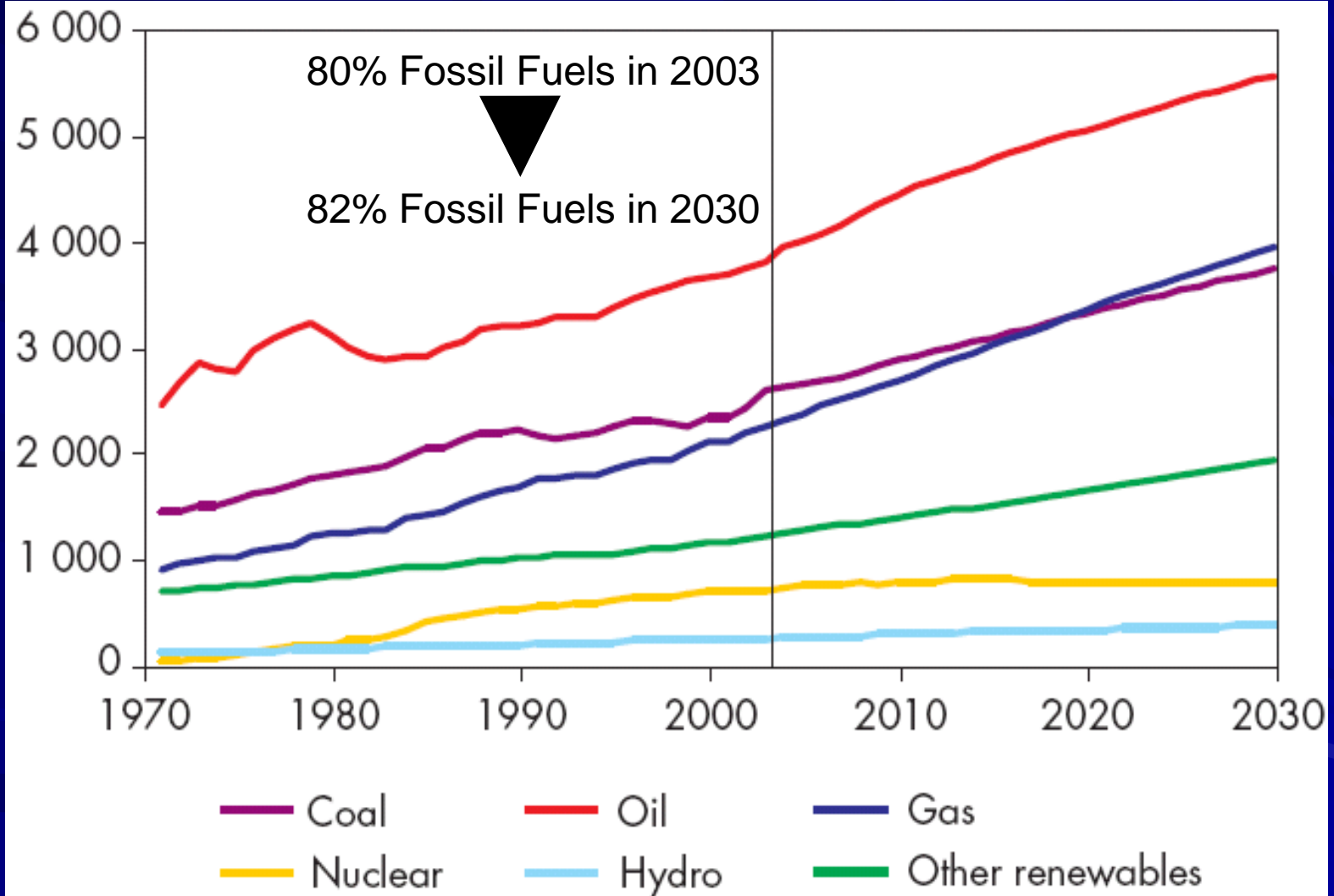


## Capture potential of CCS

- Overall potential dependent on growth rates, energy sources and technological diffusion.
- Based on SRES scenarios, IPCC estimated CCS capture potential of between to 9–12% and 21–45% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2020 and 2050 (IPCC, 2005)



# World Primary Energy Demand by Fuel (1970-2030) in million tons of oil equivalent



Source: World Energy Outlook, IEA 2005, 81



# Challenges

- Outcome in 2009 – emission limitation and reduction commitments and actions
- Confidence
  - In CCS technology
  - Real projects will help
- Storage
  - Identification of sufficient capacity
  - Putting in place pipelines/other infrastructure
- Sustainable Development benefits



# Thank you

Further information:

[www.un.org/esa/sustdev](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev)

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