

# The Copenhagen International Climate Change Negotiations in the View of Developed and Developing Nations: A Brief Overview

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## Abstract

The 15<sup>th</sup> conference of parties of the UNFCCC primarily emphasized to the reduction of green house gas emissions for the controlling to drastic change of world climate. This agreement basically provides for the fulfilment of post Kyoto protocol. Cop 15 focused on the ratification process when begin thinking about the next step for the global climate regime, particularly in terms of a deeper inclusion of developed nations targets, interests and strategies. The principle argument is outlined in the framework convention on climate change in searching for developed and developing contradiction. Also find such a bargain may be achievable or not and also what is the outcomes of this agreement that emphasized basically stated goals of sustainable development.

**Keywords:** International negotiation, 15<sup>th</sup> conference, Climate change, Kyoto protocol, Greenhouse gas.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The 15<sup>th</sup> conference of parties (cop-15) of the United Nations convention for climate change (UNFCCC) will take place in Copenhagen from 7<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> December 2009. The conference was a follow up meeting to previous international agreements on climate change negotiated through the UN. So the main aim of the conference is to negotiate a successor to the Kyoto protocol where primarily emphasized the developed countries to reducing their green house gas emissions by 5.2 % compared with 1990 levels by 2008-2012. That has not been achieved and green house gas emissions increased by 22% due to no ratification of the Kyoto protocol and emissions of developed countries including US feel by 4.3% between 1990 and 2007.

After that regarding the green house gas emissions reduction attract the world environment minister and about 15000 officials, journalists, NGO and other interested parties. In this time the world needs the cop 15 to be arriving in success. Here, it is also really important that this year success is achieved in terms of responsibility for limiting emissions and not just in terms of a conflict free conference. Also what proposal addressed for the environmental sustainability as a post Kyoto agreement. Developed nations are responsible for most of the stock of green house gas accumulated in the atmosphere, so what is the target taking for the limiting greenhouse gas emissions and target of developing nations for the present increasing per capita emissions of greenhouse gas. It is an agreement of developing countries where they need to accept a role to the mitigation of greenhouse gas. There is a question is that “who will pay for these emissions related interventions?” There are different interesting and innovative financial mechanisms who play the inconvenient role for the reduction of greenhouse gas. One of them ‘International Fund for Greenhouse gas Emissions’ from the shipping industry. This agreement also depending on the political intervention to reduce greenhouse emissions and the magnitude of the contribution could be increased. Here it is correct that ‘technology’ has the greatest potentiality to remove us from climate change. So, the present study find out the achievement and outcomes of Copenhagen conference as a way of the reducing greenhouse emissions.

## 2. MAIN ISSUES OF COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE:

The UNFCCC sets out the following four key issues that need to be addressed if the conference is to succeed in its purpose of negotiating a past Kyoto agreement:

1. For the industrialized countries will commit to clarity on the mid-term emission reductions targets.
2. There must be clarity on the actions that developing countries could undertake to limitation of green house gas emissions.
3. It must define stable and predictable funding to help the developing world reduce green house gas emissions and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate.
4. It must identify institutions that will allow technology and finance to be deployed in a way that treats the developing countries as equal partners in the decision making process.

## 3. TARGET FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

After the Bali agreement, Copenhagen agreement is an ambitious and fair agreement for climate change. The agreement in Copenhagen must allow us to limit average temperature increases to less than 2°C by controlling carbon emissions in the atmosphere to about 450 parts per million but in the climate change negotiation united states is a sceptical characteristics.

This agreement on climate change should start a shared vision for the change of future environmental condition:

- To control the global emissions.
- It must set ambitious mitigation targets for developing countries with nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA) by developing countries.
- To adopt the changing climate patterns make adaptations strategies.
- Engage technological development.
- To make fund investment in mitigation and adaptation.

According to Copenhagen conference would reduce emissions 20% compared to 1990 levels by 2020 and for ambitious agreement it likely to go up to 30%. Norway has committed to becoming carbon di oxide neutral by 2030 and also green house gas emissions has increased its commitments to reducing emissions by 40% by 2020 up from a previous commitment of 30%. Australia has said that emissions by 25% of 2000 levels by 2020. Also Russia reduces by 10-15% compared to 1990 levels by 2020. Also Russia reduces by 10-15 % compared to 1990 levels by 2020 and increase energy efficiency by 40 %. Japan also said that it will reduce emissions by 15% compared to 2005 levels which amount to only 7-8% reduction from 1990 levels. Denmark has increased energy efficiency and renewable energy in its energy basket. So the plan of Denmark exceeds EU emission targets. United States reduce emissions by 17% in 2020 compared to 2005 levels. So usually we can say, indicative targets from different countries add up to between 10 to 15% reductions in 2020 compared to 1990.

Developed nations are mostly responsible for the accumulation of green house gas in the atmosphere and try to keep limit this flow emission and also required the best effort for the climatic impact. In this regard, china's opinion that their emissions would peak in 2035 and achieve 40% reduction in energy intensity and 15% energy needs from renewable sources. South Africa's opinion that its emissions would peak in 2020-2025 and this emission started reduce from 2020. Costarica has said that would be carbon neutral by 2021. Brazil's also said that it would reduce deforestation by 70%.

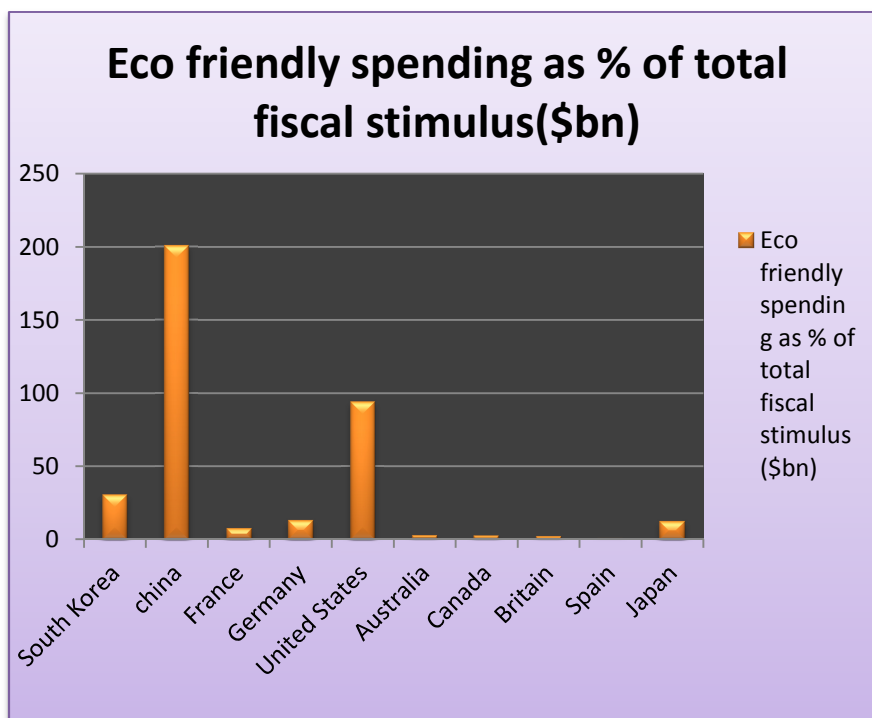
Despite these ambitious announcements, there are addressed some challenges in agreement:

- Ensuring deep, early and mandatory cuts in emissions of industrialized countries through ambitious mitigation commitments.
- Ensuring that developed countries deliver new, predictable and additional financial support through enhanced commitments and better oversight of these commitments.
- Ensuring enhanced mitigation actions by developing countries and putting in place is needed support and incentives.
- Ensuring the meaningful response to the challenge of preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

In the light of financial crisis, climate change measures funding will be greatly limited. This limited funding promote too many countries are using green stimulus packages for a low carbon contained environment. In this regard South Korea use 81% stimulus package on "green initiatives" (fig-1). Other countries also use significantly eco-friendly spending (table-1) as shown in the table below:

TABLE NO-1: Eco friendly spending as %of total fiscal stimulus (\$bn)

Name of countries	Eco friendly spending as % of total fiscal stimulus(\$bn)
South Korea	30.7
china	200.8
France	7.1
Germany	13.1
United States	94.1
Australia	2.5
Canada	2.6
Britain	2.1
Spain	0.8
Japan	12.4



**Figure 1: Eco friendly spending as % of total fiscal stimulus (\$bn)**  
 Source: HSBC (March 31st 2009 estimates)

#### 4. ACTION TAKEN BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

Developing countries are followed different mandatory international targets, for this reason point to the difference in per capita emissions and historical emissions. However, present increasingly the more advance developing countries have put offers differently.

Brazil is considering their responsibility to reducing emissions to 1.7 billion tonnes by 2020 a 40% reduction comparing to business as usual (BAU). The government of Indonesia has committed to reduce our emissions by 26% by 2020 from BAU with international support Indonesia could reduce emissions by 41%. South Korea responsible for 4% a year by 2020 from BAU which would reduce 30% by 2020. Mexico reduces emission by 50% by 2050 compared to 2002 levels. India has grown at over 8% annually at less than half's in energy intensity 80-90%. India's industries are going to be new by 2030. So in the account of economic recession, India's clean technology investment went up by 12% and china by 18%. More recently china take a responsibility to reducing its carbon intensity per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 with compared to 2005 levels.

#### 5. ACHIEVEMENT OF COPENHAGEN NEGOTIATION:

European climate foundation summarizes the achievements of the climate change related Copenhagen agreement. This agreement changed different issue:

- In the single issue about climate change where present 110 world leaders where the balance of power has changed significantly in the last 20 years, also co-operate significantly with each other.
- The conference is the debate between countries of the awareness of climate science and support for action where climate change is the central to the political thinking of every country on the planet.
- The world is the run up to Copenhagen by government, NGOs and business and media coverage of the issue have made addressing climate change, also increases massively the public awareness.
- In the view of green growth, the countries both developed and developing country have announced low carbon economic plans.

#### 6. SHORTCOMING OF THE COPENHAGEN AGREEMENT:

- In the view of political will, economic direction, public pressure was not enough to overcome the concerns over sovereignty. All countries will co operate but not under the threat of legal sanction.
- Fundamentally this agreement not taken by quantified aggregate target for emissions reductions.
- In the context of transparency, the first time actions by countries can be assessed globally but there is no verification of the action of the developing world where they are paid for by the developed world.
- Also mentioning elements of this agreements very little detail and also unclear how the target will be

achieved.

## 7. CONCLUSION

After the study of all about things of objectives about Copenhagen conference, we can say that the conference would failed to deliver, not just because there was no final, compact, complete, integrated agreement, even there was no “legally binding” political declaration where a future agreement could be built but western political leader essentially tried to hijack the multilateral process of negotiation as well as before and during the conference. Also in this reason accept the bottom up negotiating process that based on a spirit of goodwill and international co-operation. Finally Copenhagen conference is able to “seal the deal” and result in a fair, ambitious and equitable agreement to avoid dangerous climate change. After that many recognized the historical significance of Copenhagen conference, highlighting its unprecedented success in bringing together the majority of the world’s leaders to consider climate change and listing migration actions pledged by developed and developing countries, as well as provisions on finance and technology.

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