

FOLKETINGET



Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalget

Til: Udvalgets medlemmer og stedfortrædere

Dato: 26. oktober 2009

Til orientering følger materiale fra konferencen: "GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum" den 24. og 25. oktober 2009 på Christiansborg:

- Programmet for konferencen
- The Report of the GLOBE international Commission on Climate and Energy Security
- Indlæg fra højniveau-delen:
 - Formanden for Folketingets Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalg (SF), Steen Gade
 - Chairman of the GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum, Lord Michael Jay
 - Statsminister Lars Løkke Rasmussen
 - Speaker of the South African National Assembly, Max Sisulu
 - Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi
 - Klima- og Energiminister Connie Hedegaard
 - Chairman of the Standing Committee on Environment & Resources Protection, National Peoples Congress of China, Wang Guangtao.
- Indlæg fra Session 8: Perspectives From the Danish Parliament
 - Næstformand i Folketingets Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalg (V) Peter Juel Jensen
 - Medlem af Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalget (S) Mette Gjerskovs indlæg.
- Taler og materiale i øvrigt:
 - "Denmark and renewables – a case story" ved Anne Grete Holmsgaard (SF)
 - Indlæg af Managing Director The World Bank, Graeme Wheeler

- Indlæg af Japanese House of Representatives Takeshi Maeda
- Indlæg af Air Marshal AK Singh, Centre for Air Power Studies, India
- Indlæg af Professor Dr. Bomer Pasaribu, Indonesia on Coral Reefs.

Med venlig hilsen

Klaus Andersen,
Udvalgssekretær



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GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum **24th – 25th October 2009**

In partnership with:



Alliance of Communicators for Sustainable Development COM+

Final Agenda & Outputs

- Forum Aim:**
- i) To agree that legislators can drive the move to a low carbon economy, irrespective of the outcome in Copenhagen.
 - ii) To agree a set of 'legislative principles' to guide domestic climate change legislation.
 - iii) To provide cross-party support from the parliaments of the major economies of the G8 & European Parliament, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico South Africa and South Korea for an ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement.

Venue: The Old Second Chamber, Folketing, Copenhagen, Denmark

Participation: 120 legislators from the top 16 major economies parliaments (Brazil, Canada, China, European Parliament, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, S.Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, our hosts from Denmark and individual expert legislators invited from Colombia, Cameroon & DRC)

- Outputs:**
- i) Consensus agreement on US Congressman Ed Markey's report of the International Commission on Climate and Energy Security
 - ii) Agreement on a set of legislative principles to be supported by participants within their respective parliaments across the major economies.

Visit GLOBE's Copenhagen Legislators Portal at:
www.globeinternational.org/copenhagen

The Portal provides legislators with:

- Registration information and details for GLOBE's 24th & 25th October Copenhagen Legislators Forum
- Legislators registration information for the UNFCCC Copenhagen COP
- Registration information and details about GLOBE's UNFCCC COP Legislators Event
- Latest Briefings on the progress of the UNFCCC COP negotiations
- Specialist briefings on domestic climate legislation
- Specialist subject briefings on aviation, coral reefs, CCS, forestry, nuclear
- Access to the GLOBE COP Blog (once the UNFCCC Copenhagen negotiations begin)



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Agenda

Saturday 24th October 2009

0900-1100 **Opening High-Level Session**

Welcome to Copenhagen

Steen Gade MP

President of GLOBE Europe & Chairman of the Environment and Regional Planning Committee, Danish Parliament

Opening Keynote Address & Dialogue with Legislators:

What will political success look like at Copenhagen & the role parliaments can play in advancing legislation

Lord Michael Jay

Chairman of the GLOBE Copenhagen Legislators Forum
The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE)

Lars Løkke Rasmussen MP

Prime Minister of Denmark

Dialogue with legislators

US Congressman Ed Markey

Chairman of the Select Committee on Energy Independence & Global Warming and Co-Sponsor of the Waxman-Markey Bill

Speaker Nancy Pelosi (by video address)

Speaker of the US House of Representatives

Speaker Max Sisulu

Speaker of the South African National Assembly

Minister Connie Hedegaard

Minister for Climate and Energy, Denmark
Chair of UNFCCC COP15

Dialogue with legislators

Chairman Wang Guangtao

Chairman Standing Committee on Environment & Resources Protection,
National People's Congress of China

Senadora Serys Shessarenko

Vice President of the Senate of Brazil and President of GLOBE Brazil

Dialogue with legislators



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1115-1130 **Coffee**

1130-1300 **Session 1: (Speakers will each deliver a 15 minute address – followed by a facilitated dialogue with legislators)**

From Pittsburgh to Copenhagen: Can a Copenhagen agreement reinforce economic recovery?

Analysis of recovery packages: what's worked, what hasn't and how to embed green recovery.

Dr Sam Fankhauser

Chief Economist, GLOBE International, Principal Research Fellow at the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics

Mr Graeme Wheeler

Managing Director of the World Bank

Dr Suichi Katoh

Japanese House of Councillors

1300-1345 **Lunch**

1345-1400 **Presentation of Life Time Achievement Award**

1400-1600 **Session 2 – Dialogue with legislators on the role of Parliaments in advancing climate legislation**

What principles should underpin a common legislative platform on climate legislation?

Session jointly chaired by:

Congressman Wang Guangtao

Chairman, National People's Congress Standing Committee on Environment & Resources Protection
and

Congressman Ed Markey

Chairman of the Select Committee on Energy Independence & Global Warming and Co-Sponsor of the Waxman-Markey Bill

Video Address by Mr Yvo de Boer

Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC

1600-1615 **OFFICIAL FORUM DELEGATES PHOTOGRAPH**

1615-1630 **Coffee**



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1630-1830 Session 3: GLOBE Recommendations on Forestry

**Report of the International Commission on Land Use Change & Ecosystems
on Forestry & Coral Reefs**

Session Chairs

Barry Gardiner MP
Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Cabinet Minister for Trade & Industry
Co-chair, International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems

Senator Renato Casagrande
Leader of President Lula's Party in the Brazilian Senate
Co-chair, International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems

**Presentation of the International Commission's Policy Proposals on
Forestry**

Dr. Ian Johnson
Chairman, International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems

Response to the Commission's Policy Proposals and discussion

1830 Forum Closes

1830 Drinks Reception
Hosted by Danish Parliament.
Please note that there will be no transport back to the hotel until after dinner

1900 Tour of the Danish Folketing

1930 Formal Dinner begins
Hosted by the Danish Folketing



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Sunday 25th October 2009

0900-1030 Second High Level Session (Speakers will each deliver a 15 minute address – thereafter a facilitated dialogue with legislators will be taken)

The Security Implications of Climate Change: What Action Do Parliaments Need to Take?

Keynote Speakers:

Rear Admiral Nils Wang
Rear Admiral of the Danish Fleet

Air Marshal AK Singh
Indian Air force & Chairman of the Military Council on Climate Change

1030-1100 Coffee

1100-1245 Session 4: Impact of Climate Change on Coral Reefs

This session will comprise the latest scientific update from the world's leading marine scientists and advisors to the Commission on the impact of climate change on the world's coral reefs.

1245-1345 Lunch

Session 5: Commission Report on Climate and Energy Security and Political Statement to COP15

Presentation of Commission Report and High Level Statement to COP15 & Discussion about follow up: actions for legislators between now and COP15 and beyond

Session Jointly Chaired by:

Congressman Wang Guangtao
Chairman, National People's Congress Standing Committee on Environment & Resources Protection

&

Congressman Ed Markey
Chairman GLOBE International Commission on Climate & Energy Security &
Chairman of the US House of Representatives' Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming and Co-sponsor of the Waxman-Markey Bill



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1445-1545 **Session 6: Renewable Energy**

This session will address the issue of renewable energy which has not been discussed by the Forum to date and will refer specifically to the proposals contained in the International Commission on Climate & Energy Security

Renewables: What regulatory instruments are needed to spur the growth of renewable energy? A Danish Case Study

Chaired by Anne Grete Holmsgaard MP

1545-1600 **Coffee**

1600-1700 **Session 7: National Carbon Reduction Strategies:**

This session will examine the role of national carbon reduction strategies which are being considered as part of a future framework. A case study will be presented based on the latest analysis of Mexico undertaken by the World Bank and the government of Mexico.

Mr Todd Johnson
Lead Energy Specialist
Latin America and the Caribbean Region World Bank

1700-1730 **Session 8: Perspective From the Danish Parliament**

Is there a common platform amongst Danish parties ahead of the UNFCCC COP?

Perspectives from government and opposition parties

1730 **Forum Closes – transport will be provided to the hotel before departing for the restaurant. Please note the restaurant is in the countryside just outside Copenhagen.**

1900 **Transport leaves hotel for Restaurant SØLLERØD KRO**

1930 **GLOBE International 20th Anniversary Dinner**

Monday 26th October 2009

0830-1000 **GLOBE International Board Meeting**
Please meet in the reception of the Hotel



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**The Report of the GLOBE International Commission on
Climate and Energy Security**

October 2009 FINAL

**Congressman Ed Markey (Chair) and
Lord Michael Jay (Vice-Chair)**



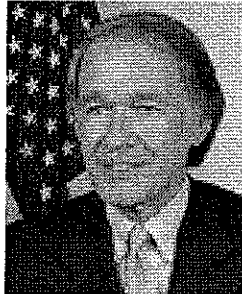
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2. The Report of the GLOBE Commission on Climate and Energy Security



1. Introduction from the Chairman



There can be no more fundamentally important task than to protect people and the planet from climate destabilization. This is what is at stake in Copenhagen this December. It is clear to me that man-made climate change is a solvable problem. If we act quickly, we can contain the risks from warming and adapt in ways that will reinforce progress towards our goals for economic recovery, energy independence, sustainable growth, improved health, poverty reduction and conflict prevention. One only need examine the latest science on the projected impacts of climate change to see that tackling climate change is, in fact, the only pro-growth strategy.

For us to have a reasonable chance to manage climate risk, all countries must put in place plans for sustainable, low-carbon development. We know that the technologies required are largely available today, the policies needed are understood, and the costs are manageable, even in a time of economic downturn.

The solution requires investments in R&D, innovation and infrastructure. These are all areas that will drive economic activity, private investment and growth.

The politics is finally moving but it has not yet caught up with the science. However, I am optimistic – just look at the pace of change in the US. From inaction to the first important steps in the 2007 Energy bill and then, in last year's election, both Presidential candidates took more progressive positions on climate change, arguing for a cap and trade scheme to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Early this year, Congress devoted USD 80 billion to renewable energy, R&D for fuel efficiency and mass transit. In June, just 5 months after President Obama's inauguration, Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Henry Waxman and I persuaded the House of Representatives to pass the historic American Clean Energy and Security Act.

Some critics say the targets for the cap in this bill are not enough. However, our legislation will reduce dangerous global warming pollution through a cap on large domestic sources of emissions, a program to reduce tropical deforestation, and a variety of other complementary measures. Taken together these programs will reduce carbon emissions by 28-33 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020 (around 17-23 per cent below 1990 levels).



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After a decade of inaction, the US is beginning its journey to a low carbon economy. My bill will put us on a credible path from today's late starting position to at least an 80 per cent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050 and I am confident that, with the innovation and industry that my country is famous for, not to mention the tremendous potential for quick-wins on energy efficiency, the US will achieve its short- to medium- term targets more quickly and at much lower cost than predicted, just as we did with the Clean Air Act to combat acid rain and the ban on CFCs to protect the ozone layer. As the legislation succeeds in creating a clean energy economy in the US, we will have the opportunity to strengthen it further in the future.

The experience of passing our bill, and the challenges that remain in the Senate before President Obama can sign it into law, reinforce the importance of engaging legislators. Whatever our governments sign up to in Copenhagen in December it will be legislators who, in most cases, will need to ratify the agreement before it can be implemented. And there are many national policies and measures, particularly around energy efficiency in buildings, transport, industry and appliances, which do not require an international agreement to be introduced by legislators now. The reality is that we should and must implement these policies regardless of the outcome in Copenhagen. That is why the GLOBE Commission on Climate and Energy Security has been so important. Bringing together legislators from the major economies, on a strictly cross-party basis, to explore the local politics in the major economies, to identify politically acceptable common ground and identify regulatory action that we can implement now, is hugely valuable.

This report shows not only that there is a cross-party coalition in the major economies who support an ambitious and effective post-2012 framework and the national policies to deliver it, but also provides valuable political insights on critical issues such as financing and medium-term targets. Importantly, recognizing that there is much we can do as legislators to support the move to a low carbon economy, even without an international agreement, the report, agreed by consensus, includes a set of legislative principles that we, as a group, are committed to promoting in our domestic parliaments. These principles form guidance to legislators drafting national legislation on climate and energy issues and will help to ensure as much consistency and compatibility as possible between national law as we take on this challenge together.

It was an honor to chair the Commission and an equal honor to be able to present its conclusions to the Danish Prime Minister ahead of COP15.

Congressman Ed Markey
Chairman
International Commission on Climate and Energy Security



2. The Report of the GLOBE International Commission on Climate and Energy Security

2.1 Key Messages:

- **There is cross-party support in the major economies for an ambitious, effective and equitable outcome from COP15 that provides a reasonable chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. Legislators recognize that there is a scientific view that global average temperature rise ought not exceed 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit)**
- **An ambitious, effective and equitable post-2012 climate change framework that meets the success criteria below will be a driver for sustainable economic development, job creation, greater energy and climate security, improved health and reduced poverty**
- **Legislators can drive the transition to a low carbon economy now; the Commission has agreed a set of legislative principles that legislators are committed to taking forward in their domestic parliaments**

2.2 The Case for Action

Recognizing that there is a scientific view that global average temperature rise ought not exceed 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), we are extremely concerned by the current trend of rising emissions and that existing programs, particularly in developed countries, do not meet the scale and urgency of the challenge. We therefore support early and aggressive international cooperation that aims for a peak in global emissions as early as possible, with developing countries peaking at a later stage. If we act quickly and together we can contain the risks of climate change in a way that will reinforce our goals for energy independence, sustainable growth, improved health, development and poverty reduction.

2.3 Economic Context

We believe that an ambitious, effective and equitable post-2012 climate change framework is the only pro-growth strategy. Such a framework will act as a driver for economic growth, improved energy and climate security, sustainable development, reduced poverty and improved health. Low carbon policies and investments are already creating jobs today and there is growing evidence that low carbon investments create relatively more jobs than traditional higher carbon choices.

The transformation to a low carbon economy is structural, long-term and transcends business cycles and is especially challenging for developing countries. The current economic downturn is not a reason to delay action on climate change. In fact it offers opportunities, through fiscal stimulus packages, to build the foundations and infrastructure for a low carbon economy. Already over USD 470 billion (around 15 per cent of the global stimulus) has been allocated to low carbon investment, leveraging more than USD



980 billion.¹ As well as allocating significant proportions of stimulus money to low carbon investment, governments must avoid investments that lock in a high carbon economy for many years to come, increase vulnerability to economic shocks, reduce energy security, increase poverty, reduce social cohesion, and almost certainly lead to an unstable climate. For developing countries, technological and financial support from developed countries is essential to avoid lock-in of high carbon infrastructure and facilities. "Smart economic recovery" - investing in low carbon infrastructure such as renewable energy generation, 'smart grids' and energy efficiency - will be a significant down payment on a prosperous, energy secure and sustainable future that will, if combined with the right policy framework, help to insulate against energy price shocks, create thousands of high quality new jobs in manufacturing and new industries and, at the same time, strengthen energy and climate security.

2.4 Success Criteria for COP 15

There are three things that a post-2012 climate change framework must accomplish:

- Ambitious quantified emission reduction commitments from developed countries and nationally appropriate actions by developing countries that meet the scale and urgency of the challenge.
- Delivery, at the scale required, of financial and technological support from developed to developing countries, through public finance and market mechanisms, to help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change and to mitigate emissions in a way that is consistent with development goals.
- An improved review and enforcement mechanism that will strengthen delivery and allow commitments and actions to be enhanced in response to the latest scientific and socio-economic information, in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and bearing in mind that sustainable development and poverty eradication are the most important priorities for developing countries.

In that context, the Commission believes that the success criteria for COP15 are:

- **Long-term goal**

A long-term goal in terms of mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology, is necessary to guide commitments and actions and as a yardstick to measure progress. The Commission recognizes that there is a scientific view that global average temperature rise ought not exceed 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees F). However, a long-term mitigation goal must be accompanied by corresponding long-term goals on adaptation, finance and technology support. These long-term goals must also be supported by ambitious mid-term goals, especially mid-term emissions reduction targets for developed countries.

¹ HSBC, "Building a Green Recovery", May 2009



- **Ambitious emissions reduction targets for developed countries**

The Commission supports the suggestion in the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of aggregate emissions reductions for developed countries of at least 80-95 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050. Developed countries should ensure they are on a credible path to the 2050 target by setting ambitious medium-term targets for 2020, 2030 and 2040 that are as aggressive as possible. Given the importance of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions, and the possibility that targets may need to be tightened based on new scientific evidence, a trajectory that promotes short- to medium-term emissions reductions is desirable.

- **Ambitious nationally appropriate actions for developing countries**

As agreed under the Bali Action Plan, the Commission supports developing countries taking nationally appropriate mitigation actions, subject to financial assistance and technological transfer from developed countries that result in meaningful deviation of their emissions from business as usual.

- **Finance**

- Scale

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, developed countries are obliged to pay the 'incremental cost' of developing country actions. Whilst precise figures are difficult to estimate, and can be indicative only, the Commission supports recent analysis suggesting that combined mitigation and adaptation costs in developing countries could be USD 475 billion per year by 2030², and that at least USD 100 billion per year in new financial assistance from developed countries will be needed to meet the incremental cost of mitigation actions and adaptation in developing countries. Given the resources found to tackle the economic downturn, this level of funding is achievable.

- Sources

Legislators believe that security of supply of finance, as with energy, lies in diversity of sources. A public financing mechanism could play a significant role in delivering the finance required. There are various proposals on the table, including Mexico's Green Fund, the G77 proposal and others. A carbon market designed as a means to achieve emissions reduction targets, if scaled up and effectively managed, could also deliver substantial supplementary funds, combined with other measures to leverage private finance. Additional mechanisms to provide international finance (i.e. funds that are outside the control of national finance ministries) would help to maximize the stability, coherence and predictability of the funding flows. Such mechanisms could include a levy on aviation and maritime emissions if it was implemented under the principle of common

² The World Bank, "The World Bank Development Report", September 2009



but differentiated responsibility and the auctioning of Assigned Amount Units (The Norwegian proposal).

- Governance and Disbursement

Institutional reform and any new structures created under the COP must shift the balance of power in governance structures. Developing countries need a stronger voice and easier access to finance. The Commission supports a governance regime for climate finance that gives an equal voice to developed and developing countries. Legislators believe that international finance must help developing countries transform their economies. Allocation of the funds should be channeled to support specific mitigation actions outlined in developing countries' national plans.

- **Forestry**

In recognition of the forest sector's significant role in global greenhouse gas emissions, immediate action is necessary to reduce deforestation. In parallel, action should also be taken to tackle illegal logging and to address the demand side drivers of deforestation. These measures should be accompanied by an immediate finance package for the necessary capacity building in forest nations and to commence performance-based reward schemes where appropriate. A forest carbon funding mechanism should be included in a post-2012 framework to encourage early and dramatic reductions in emissions from deforestation and incentivizes a transition to net zero deforestation. A stabilization fund should be considered in order to create long-term incentives for nations to reach a stable or increasing level of forest by paying for the ongoing ecosystem services provided by forests. The Commission on Climate and Energy Security recognizes the forestry-related findings of the GLOBE International Commission on Land Use and Ecosystems.

- **Technology**

COP15 should agree to a comprehensive technology mechanism that:

- Creates a framework for transferring and deploying existing and new technology from developed countries to developing countries at the scale required, including finance
- Improving the Clean Development Mechanism to ensure it can support large scale technology deployment in developing countries in addition to small scale projects
- Defines the areas where technology cooperation, including on R&D and technology transfer, will take place to accelerate the development and deployment of the key new technologies, for example 'smart grids', sustainable biofuels, electric vehicles and carbon capture and storage (CCS), and establish an institutional structure to measure, report and verify actions
- Establishes a 'protect and share' framework for intellectual property rights (IPR) that would build capacity to strengthen IPR protection and facilitate the use of technology by developing countries at affordable



cost.

- **Monitoring and Verification**

The Commission fully supports an internationally based monitoring and verification system that applies to mitigation targets, technology and finance in all developed countries. The Commission also supports the improvement of national communications to increase accuracy and transparency of information relating to mitigation actions in developing countries, combined with international monitoring, reporting and verification for those actions supported by developed country finance.

- **Legal form**

- The key question for Copenhagen is whether the outcome from COP15 should be a new legally binding treaty or a continuation of the Kyoto Protocol with complementary COP decisions to fold in commitments from the US and the actions of developing countries.
- Whatever the outcome is at COP15 non-Kyoto Parties, such as the US, must take on comparable commitments on emissions reductions and the associated financial and technical support to developing countries, and developing countries must also take fair and nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

2.5 Legislative Principles

As legislators we have a central role in creating the political will necessary to secure an ambitious outcome at COP15. We have access to political leaders, can influence policy by way of parliamentary debate and through our committee work and, of course, we have a key role in drafting and passing domestic legislation. As our citizens' representatives we have a responsibility, not only to communicate honestly and openly with the public, but also to put in place the regulatory and legislative frameworks to secure our future prosperity, including effectively tackling long-term challenges such as climate change. In addition to pushing the boundaries of the politically possible in advance of COP15, there are many policies and measures we can promote now, particularly around energy efficiency and clean energy standards, which do not require an international agreement to be in place. For example, national efficiency standards for buildings, transport, appliances and industry can generate substantial savings in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Analysis shows that there are 5 policy levers that could contribute significantly to emissions reductions: building and appliance standards; renewable energy; industrial energy efficiency; vehicle fuel and efficiency standards; and forestry. Legislators have the power to pull these levers. Demonstrating that these emissions savings are possible, and cost-effective, will help to give leaders the confidence to take on more ambitious targets. That is why we have agreed a set of legislative principles to promote in our national legislatures that are aimed at capturing these efficiencies, many of which will reduce



energy costs, increase competitiveness and create jobs. Implementing national standards for clean energy and energy efficiency in our economies will magnify the benefits of moving to a low carbon economy. Some of these initiatives will, however, incur costs and developing countries support these principles on the condition of receiving financial and technological support from developed countries and respecting national circumstances, in particular development and poverty reduction priorities. The principles are:

- National legislation should be consistent with quantified emissions reduction commitments for developed countries and nationally appropriate mitigation actions in developing countries under the international climate framework
- Short- and medium- term goals should be included, specifically emissions targets for developed countries and nationally appropriate goals for developing countries
- Coverage should include as many sources of greenhouse gas emissions as practicable
- At the centre of legislation in developed countries should be a mechanism for putting a price on greenhouse gas emissions
- Priority components for domestic legislation should include:
 - Energy efficiency standards (in industry, buildings and appliances)
 - Vehicle fuel and efficiency standards
 - Support for renewable and low carbon energy generation, including targets for the share of renewables in the energy mix
 - Support for 'smart grid' connectivity
 - Measures to promote reduced deforestation, afforestation, sustainable agriculture and forest management and the protection of biodiversity
 - Investment incentives for clean technology and low carbon infrastructure
 - Support for research, development and deployment of the technologies of the future that will be required to reduce emissions eg carbon capture and storage (CCS), sustainable biofuels, and electric vehicle technology and infrastructure
 - Measures to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, including policies to improve data collection and dissemination and to ensure infrastructure investment is 'climate-resilient', together with increased support for adaptation policies in developing countries
- The above policies should be coordinated internationally as far as possible to



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ensure maximum consistency and compatibility and to capture the benefits of economies of scale

- All major government policy decisions should be consistent with climate change goals
- There should be independent national monitoring and verification of performance
- There should be regular open and transparent reporting by government to parliament on progress made towards targets, and the policies implemented
- A time-framed regular review should take place to ensure that policies and targets are consistent with the latest scientific and socio-economic information



Annex A: The Commission on Climate and Energy Security

Members and Background

The GLOBE Commission on Climate and Energy Security was launched in the US Congress, Washington DC on 31 March 2009. It built on the work of GLOBE in 2008 that culminated in consensus agreement on a post-2012 framework paper, authored by Lord Michael Jay, that outlined the principles and key elements that should underpin a post-2012 agreement³. The Commission was designed to explore in more detail some of the more difficult issues in the negotiations, such as finance and medium-term targets, in order to provide political insights that could guide the formal negotiations.

The Commission was led by US Congressman Ed Markey (Chair) and Lord Michael Jay (Vice-Chair) and its participants consisted of senior legislators from the following countries:

- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- Denmark
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Russia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- UK
- USA

Acknowledgements

GLOBE International would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance and guidance received from the following people: Congressman Wang Guangtao, Chairman of the Environment and Resource Protection Committee in the National Peoples Congress; Rt Hon Tony Blair; Prof. Katherine Richardson; Lord Nicholas Stern; Michael Liebreich, CEO of New Energy Finance; the Center for American Progress; the World Bank and the staff of US Congressman Ed Markey, in particular Ana Unruh-Cohen and Gerry Walden.

³ Combating Climate Change: A Post-2012 Framework, Lord Michael Jay, June 2008



References

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- Towards a Global Climate Agreement: Synthesis Briefing Paper, Project Catalyst, June 2009
- Breaking The Climate Deadlock: Technology for a Low Carbon Future, The Office of Tony Blair and The Climate Group, June 2009
- Lord Nicholas Stern, "Elements of a Global Deal", 2007
- Climate Change Resolution, National Peoples Congress of China, August 2009

Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:

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