



## Report of the GLOBE International Copenhagen Forum, 24-25 October 2009

### Key Points:

- Danish PM, **Lars Løkke Rasmussen**, outlines aims for COP15; talks of a “political agreement with two purposes” and launches the “Copenhagen Commitment Circle” to engage leaders in the final 6 weeks
- Danish Climate and Energy Minister, **Connie Hedegaard**, delivers an upbeat address
- In a potential worrying signal of US ambition, **House Speaker Nancy Pelosi** describes COP15 as “the beginning of a long process” towards agreement
- **Congressman Ed Markey** says that a US Senate floor vote is unlikely until Spring 2010
- Over 100 legislators adopt the **report of the Commission on Climate and Energy Security**, authored by **US Congressman Ed Markey** in his capacity as Chair; report includes success criteria for COP15 and a set of ‘legislative principles’ to guide domestic legislation. This is strongly supported by Chinese Congressman **Wang Guangtao**
- Legislators also endorse the forestry-related findings of the **Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems**
- In a special session, **each delegation makes hard commitments** to take forward the forum outcomes, particularly in the next 30 days ahead of COP15, committing to raise with heads of government, ministers and negotiators and to begin to advance the legislative principles.
- National Assembly Speaker **Max Sisulu** leads very strong cross party South African delegation, including 5 Committee Chairs; pledges to **explore forming a climate change committee** in the National Assembly
- Chinese Congressman **Wang Guangtao** delivers keynote address on the role of parliamentarians and gives numerous media interviews on China’s position, including to **BBC’s Newsnight**
- Vice President of the Brazilian Senate, **Senadora Serys Slhessarenko**, delivers major speech on 27 October promoting the outcomes; will meet with President Lula on 11 November to discuss the report and the government’s response
- **Admiral of the Danish Fleet** hosts legislators and journalists aboard a Navy ship to demonstrate new low emissions technology being fitted to the fleet; coverage includes The Times of India and the Moscow Times
- Over 30 journalists from developing countries cover the event through sponsorship programme with the ComPlus Alliance.
- GLOBE’s Scientific Advisors launch coral reefs report, leading to headlines on the threat to coral reefs around the world
- GLOBE Lifetime Achievement Awards presented to **Yoshio Yatsu** from Japan and **Svend Auken** from Denmark
- GLOBE Award for International Leadership on the Environment announced for **President Calderon** of Mexico. President agrees to receive the award during the COP.



## 1. Summary

The GLOBE Copenhagen forum took place on 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> October in the Danish parliament (the Folketing), Copenhagen. Over 100 legislators from the world's major economies (Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, UK and USA) participated over the two days. The event was formally hosted by Steen Gade MP, Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee in the Folketing and President of GLOBE Europe. Keynote speakers included: the Danish PM, Lars Løkke Rasmussen; Danish Climate and Energy Minister and Chair of COP15, Connie Hedegaard; Speaker of the South African National Assembly, Max Sisulu; Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi (by video); Chairman of the Environment and Resources Protection Committee in the National Peoples Congress, Congressman Wang Guangtao, US Congressman Ed Markey, Vice President of the Brazilian Senate, Senadora Serys Slhessarenko and Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Yvo de Boer (by video). For a full list of participants, see [Annex C](#).

The agenda covered the economic case for a post-2012 agreement, the national security implications of climate change, renewable energy, forestry and coral reefs. The final session saw perspectives from Danish political parties from both the government and opposition, uniting around a common position in support of the Danish PM's objectives at COP15. See [Annex D](#) for the full forum agenda.

The output of the event was consensus agreement on the Report of the Globe International Commission on Climate and Energy Security that included a set of success criteria for COP15 and a set of 'legislative principles' to guide national legislation on climate change (see [Annex B](#) for details). All delegations made a commitment to push their governments to take more ambitious positions going into COP15, to promote the legislative principles through their domestic parliaments and to report back to the GLOBE secretariat within 30 days. A full list of the commitments by country is in section 3.

Legislators from all countries, including Brazil, also endorsed the proposals on forestry put forward by the Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems (see [Annex E](#)).

On the national security implications of climate change, the Rear Admiral of the Danish Fleet, Nils Wang, and the Indian Air Marshal, AK Singh, participated in a lively session that focused on the implications for the Arctic and South Asia. The Danish Admiral also hosted a group of legislators and journalists, including from Brazil, Canada, China, India, Russia and South Africa on one of his DIANA-class vessels to demonstrate the new low-emissions technology that he was fitting to the entire fleet. An article in the Times of India can be seen [here](#).

Media coverage was strong with Danish national TV (TV2 and DR), Reuters, Associated Press, BBC Newsnight, BBC World, Bloomberg, Moscow Times, Times of India, China Xinhua, Colombia National Radio, Washington Post, New York Times, FT, The Times, Observer and many more. BBC Newsnight interviewed the Danish PM, Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Climate and Energy Minister, Connie Hedegaard, Congressmen Wang Guangtao and Ed Markey for a piece that was aired on Thursday evening (29 October).



Video of the keynote speeches, presentations and outcomes can all be found on the [GLOBE International website](#).

## **2. Keynote Speeches**

The Danish PM used the platform for a major speech. The full text is at [Annex A](#). The PM called for a 'political agreement' in Copenhagen in December with the legal details to be worked out later and announced the formation of a "Copenhagen Commitment Circle" to engage leaders in the build up to COP15.

The PM said the Copenhagen agreement "should be ambitious; it should be binding and it should be concrete". The Copenhagen agreement would serve two purposes: first, "to direct negotiations towards concluding outstanding details in a new legal climate regime"; and second "to capture and encourage political commitment in order to provide for immediate action to combat global warming".

On the Copenhagen Commitment Circle, the PM said he sought engage a growing number of leaders to help build momentum towards a "binding", global agreement at COP15. In media interviews he subsequently said that this would begin next week with video-conferences with Ban Ki Moon, Kevin Rudd and Felipe Calderon.

In subsequent media interviews, the PM said he had 3 success criteria for COP15:

- A "politically binding" deal, including all elements of the Bali Action Plan, to be concluded [in Copenhagen](#) in December
- Strong direction for the remaining details to be finalised later
- Implementation to begin immediately

The other keynote speeches, including by Steen Gade MP, formal host and Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee in the Danish Parliament, Max Sisulu, Speaker of the South African National Assembly, Congressman Wang Guangtao, Chair of the Environment and Resources Protection Committee in the National Peoples Congress, Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the US House of Representatives (by video), US Congressman Ed Markey, Chair of the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming and co-author of the Waxman-Markey bill, Senadora Serys Shlessarenko, Vice President of the Brazilian Senate, and Lord Michael Jay, Vice President of GLOBE International can all be found on GLOBE's website at [www.copenhagen.globeinternational.org](http://www.copenhagen.globeinternational.org).

The most notable, and worrying, line was from Nancy Pelosi who described Copenhagen as "a starting point for discussion - part of the long process of reaching an agreement that protects our environment and upholds our responsibility to our planet." It is unclear whether this was a deliberate attempt to downplay expectations on US commitments for COP15 or whether the script was written without the advice of her climate advisers (it was apparently hastily put together on the Friday before the event). Connie Hedegaard picked up on Speaker Pelosi's comments, making clear to everyone that all countries had agreed in Bali in 2007 that Copenhagen would be the end of a 2-year negotiation process.

## **3. Outcomes: the Commission report and the legislative principles**

The outcome of the forum was consensus agreement on the report of the GLOBE International Commission on Climate and Energy Security under the Chairmanship of US Congressman Ed Markey. The report included three 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 our success criteria 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**

In a special session on the Sunday afternoon, all delegations were asked how they would take forward the key messages in the report. The table below records their comments. Delegations were asked to respond to the GLOBE secretariat within 30 days on their actions and their governments' responses.

Delegation	Commitments
Brazil	Would discuss with President Lula at a seminar in the Senate on 11 November; Senadora Serys would deliver a speech in the Brazilian Senate on 27 October about the outcomes
Canada	Bob Mills (Conservative Special Adviser to the Government of Canada on Environment & Economy) to discuss with Environment Minister Jim Prentice; Bryon Wilfert to feed outcomes into Liberal leadership and Committees
China	Congressman Wang congratulated Ed Markey on the report and pledged to raise it personally with Minister Xie Zhenhua (lead climate minister in the NDRC) and with his colleagues in the NPC. He also emphasized the role of legislators in holding governments to account. A formal report was also submitted by the Congressman to the leadership of China and the NPC on Monday 26 <sup>th</sup> October.
Denmark	Steen Gade's Committee on Environment and Planning met with the Prime Minister this week to discuss the report, focusing in particular on the legal form; the Committee will also meet with Climate and Energy Minister Connie Hedegaard and ask for an official government response; will also take into committee work looking at domestic legislation
France	Serge Poignant will inject the report into the deliberations of the finance, sustainable development and environment committees and will also feed it into the "Grenelle 2" process and to the President.
Germany	Would be circulated to all relevant CDU parliamentarians ( <i>note: already done</i> ), including all new ministers after the recent election.

	The report has already been submitted to the Chancellor and the Foreign minister. Invitation to GLOBE to visit Bundestag to discuss with key Members.
India	The Indian delegation pledged to raise the outcomes with their Prime Minister, Environment Minister and to push the legislative principles through the relevant committees in the context of the climate change legislation currently being considered by the Indian parliament.
Italy	Principles would be circulated to key domestic committees, minister for the environment and to the lead officials and negotiators.
Japan	Japanese delegation to raise with leadership of both government and opposition parties and lead negotiators.
Korea	Will be fed into the Special Committee on Climate Change. Will meet with ministers and Prime Minister on return to Seoul and will feed into officials working up Korea's 2020 emissions reduction target.
Mexico	Principles would be raised directly with President Calderon and he would be asked for a response at the COP15 side event with GLOBE (where he will be awarded the GLOBE International award for international leadership on the environment). They would also be raised in the key committees in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies.
Russia	The Russian delegation promised to raise the principles with the key Duma committees and with lead officials. They also planned an event with business and civil society to develop the principles in a Russian domestic context.
South Africa	The SA delegation will meet with Zuma and will investigate setting up a special committee on climate change in the National Assembly.
UK	Greg Barker and Graham Stuart to feed into Conservative leadership; Lord Jay and Barry Gardiner to raise PQs and motions in parliament. <i>Note: Graham Stuart MP requested at PMQs on Wednesday 28 Oct that the PM meet with the UK delegation; PM agreed.</i>
US	Ed Markey to circulate to Senate Committees working on climate bill. Has been formally submitted to the White House and to Todd Stern and CEQ. Also written to colleagues in Senate – Boxer, Kerry, Bingaman and Reid. ( <i>already done</i> ).

#### 4. Negotiations

The negotiations on the paper were conducted in good spirits and with a collective sense of responsibility. As usual with the GLOBE process, the main challenge was the Chinese position. Most legislators were very comfortable being, indeed they actively sought to be, ahead of their governments. With the Chinese the opposite was true – they simply could not go beyond their government's position. That is why the language on 2 degrees C, previously agreed at the Major Economies Forum, was used in this document.

In background discussions with the Chinese negotiator (a MFA official from the official Chinese negotiating team), he opened up about the 2 degrees C issue. Although many



commentators believed that China had signed up to the 2 Degs C goal at the MEF, this was not the case. They simply recognized that there was a scientific view. This was very different. Setting a mitigation goal without agreeing on how the world would get there was folly. This was not a serious position. China could sign up to 2 degs C as a long-term goal only if similar long-term goals on adaptation, finance and technology were also agreed. The only fair way to do this was to look at historical emissions – maybe not from the 1800s but even from 1990 this showed that developed countries must effectively reduce by well over 100 per cent. This meant a reduction of 80-95 per cent at least by 2050 combined with finance and technology to make up the difference by paying for further reductions in developing countries. He offered to send me some analysis to back up this position.

The other major sticking point was on “legal form”. Both the Chinese and Indian delegations were absolutely against a “new treaty” even if it was based on the principles of the UNFCCC and Kyoto. The worry here was clearly that a new treaty would open up elements of the UNFCCC and Kyoto that were sacrosanct. The language finally agreed upon cited the possible options and the desired effect in terms of the outcome but did not stipulate the form.

On MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification), China was insistent that there should only be international monitoring in developing countries of those actions supported by developed country finance. They were very happy to improve transparency of national actions and improve the frequency and quality of national communications but international monitoring of unsupported national actions was unacceptable (just as it would be in the US or any developed country, they insisted).

Brazil insisted on a mention of biofuels, hence the addition of a reference to “sustainable biofuels” in the technology paragraph.

Canada had some reservations on the figures quoted for finance – they called it “premature” to discuss figures and were generally nervous about the text. However, they were persuaded that, as a legislators’ document, they would not be binding the Canadian government.

France pushed for the inclusion of “and low carbon energy” after the mentions of “renewables” to allow for the recognition of nuclear as an energy source that should be promoted.

Other delegations, including Denmark, Japan Mexico, South Africa and the UK provided helpful input to strengthen the text.

## **5. Media**

Media coverage of the event was very strong. Danish TV (TV2 and DR) covered the opening high-level session with the PM and Connie and BBC Newsnight flew in on the Saturday to interview the PM, Connie, Congressman Wang and Congressman Markey. A piece was played on Newsnight on Thursday evening (29<sup>th</sup> Oct) and repeated on BBC World the following weekend. BBC World and BBC online also covered the event and, through GLOBE’s partnership with the ComPlus Alliance, 30 journalists from developing countries were sponsored to attend and cover the event. This resulted in print articles in newspapers from Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, India (including the India Times), China Xinhua and the Moscow Times. China National Radio recorded several interviews and Bloomberg wrote a piece on the legislative principles.



**6. Awards for lifetime achievement**

As is traditional at GLOBE forums, awards were made to two members in recognition of outstanding contributions to the environment. The two recipients were Yoshio Yatsu of Japan (who stepped down at the recent election) and Svend Auken (former Danish Energy and Environment Minister and architect of the Danish wind energy leadership). Unfortunately Svend died just a few weeks before the forum so the award was presented to his widow and in the presence of his niece, Ida Auken (a Member of Parliament for the Social Democrats).

**7. Danish political parties unite**

In the final session, representatives of both the government parties (Peter Juel Jensen of Venstre) and the opposition (Mette Gjernskov of the Social Democrats) gave colourful perspectives from the Danish political scene and united around a common position in support of the Danish PM's objectives for COP15.

## Annex C: List of participants

Last Name	First Name	Parliamentary Title	Parliamentary Title Other	Country
A. Pereira	Solange			Brazil
Casagrande	José Renato	Senator	President of Land Commission VICE PRESIDENT/Commission Land	Brazil
Lucena	Cicero	Senator		Brazil
Shessarenko	Serys	Senator		Brazil
Pizzatto	Luciano			Brazil
Wilfert	Bryon	Member of Parliament		Canada
Mills	Bob			Canada
Warawa	Mark	Member of Parliament	Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment Special Assistant to the Parliamentary Affairs-Parliamentary Secretary Office	Canada
Rice	Doug			Canada
XU	JIANMIN	Congressman		China
SI	YUAN	Congressman		China
ZHAO	QINGGUO			China
ZHAI	YONG			China
WANG	GUANGTAO	Congressman	Chairman of the Environment and Resources Protection Committee in the NPC	China
WANG	AIHUA			China
FU	SHA			China
LIU	YING			China
MA	QIANLI			China
JIANG	JICHU	Congressman	Host and Chair of the Environment and Planning Committee, Folketing and President of GLOBE Europe	China
Gade	Steen	Member of Parliament		Denmark
Holmsgaard	Anne Grete	Member of Parliament		Denmark
Auken	Ida	Member of Parliament		Denmark
Juel Jensen	Peter	Member of Parliament		Denmark
Gjerskov	Mette	Member of Parliament		Denmark
Hansen	Torben	Member of		Denmark





Pietikäinen	Sirpa	Parliament Member of European Parliament		European Parliament
Hassu	Satu	Parliament	Acting President of GLOBE EU	European Parliament
Poignant	Serge	Deputy		France
PLISSON	Philippe	Deputy		France
Kauch	Michael	Member of Parliament	Vice President of GLOBE Europe	Germany
Schwabe	Frank	Member of Parliament		Germany
Jung	Andreas	Member of Parliament		Germany
Parmar	Rajubhai		President	India
Nirupam	Sanjay	Member of Parliament		India
Rajgopal	L.	Member of Parliament		India
Kalita	Bhubaneswar	Member of Parliament		India
Dikshit	Sandeep	Member of Parliament		India
Javadekar	Prakash	Member of Parliament		India
Pasaribu	Bomer			Indonesia
Calabrò	Maria Teresa			Italy
Togni	Renato Walter	Member of Parliament		Italy
Formisano	Anna Teresa	Member of Parliament		Italy
Hongo	Takashi		JBIC	Japan
Kato	Shuichi		Member of House of Councilor	Japan
Maeda	Takeshi		Member of House of Councilor	Japan
Ueda	Jinichi			Japan
Yatsu	Yoshio		Former Member of Representatives in Japan, Former President of GLOBE Japan	Japan
Menchaca	Ludovina	Senator		Mexico
Espinosa	Jose Luis	Former Deputy		Mexico
Sisulu	Max	Speaker	Speaker of the National Assembly	South Africa
Morgan	Gareth Richard	Member of Parliament	Shadow Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs	South Africa
Isaacs	Shanaaz		Committee Secretary: Science and Technology	South Africa
Eugene				
Ngcobo	Nhlanhla	Member of Parliament	Chairperson	South Africa



Nqaba

Dawood	Shereen Banu		Staff: Content Advisor: Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs	South Africa
Soty	Makhotso Magdeline	Member of Parliament	Chairpeson: PC on Water and Environmental Affairs	South Africa
Mlungisi	Johnson	Member of Parliament	Chairperson PC on Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	South Africa
Kalyan	Sandy	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Mathebe	Piet	Member of Parliament	Whip: Portfolio Committee on Water and Environmental Affairs	South Africa
Luyenge	Zukile Hilda-Grade	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Ndude	Nikiwe	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Ngcengwane	Doris	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Twala	Margaret	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Bosman Madubela-Mamabolo	Lourens Tyhileka Precious	Member of Parliament		South Africa
Mgxashe	Nokuzola		Parliamentary Official PARLIAMENTARY RESEARCHER Portfolio Committee	South Africa
Watts	Scotney		Researcher Director, Task Force on International Cooperation Committee on Green Growth	South Africa
Yoo	Beom Sik			South Korea
Chung	Dooun	Member of Parliament		South Korea
Lee	Byounggiel		Chief of staff for Special committee on climate change	South Korea
Lee	Inki	Member of Parliament		South Korea
Ooh Lee	Che Chang Sang Hoon	Member of Parliament		South Korea
Oxburgh	Ron	Lord		South Korea
Hunt	Julian	Lord		United Kingdom
Stuart	Graham	Member of Parliament	Hunt of chesterton	United Kingdom
Bruce Barker	Malcolm Greg	Member of Parliament		United Kingdom
		Member of	Shadow Minister for	United Kingdom



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		Parliament	Climate and Energy (Conservative)	Kingdom
Gardiner	Barry	Member of Parliament		United Kingdom
Jay	Michael	Lord		United Kingdom
Johnson	Ian		Chair of the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming and Chair of the GLOBE International Commission on Climate and Energy Security	United Kingdom
Markey	Edward	Congressman		USA
Sarker	Pallab		Mr	Saffron Chase Saffron
Blackhurst	Rob			Chase
Lamb	Robert		Director, TV	One Planet Pictures
Pugh	Ken		Producer, TV	One Planet Pictures
Wheeler	Graeme Paul			The World Bank
Bankobeza	Sylvia		Legal Officer - UNEP	UNEP
Luna				
Sanchez	David	Congressman		Colombia
Niamir-Fuller	Maryam			UNEP
Sweeney	Graeme			Shell
Clark	Elizabeth			ZSL
Grover	Anisha			ZSL
Kopperud	Jakob		n/a	The World Bank
Johnson	Todd Milo			The World Bank
Robertshaw	Allison			Zennstrom Philanthropies
Harding	Simon			ZSL
Byers	Stephen	Member of Parliament		GLOBE Internationa
Leighton	Thomas			GLOBE
Gardiner-Smith	Beth			Internationa GLOBE
Gauri	Kiik			Internationa GLOBE
Herriott	Adam			Internationa GLOBE
Matthews	Adam			Internationa GLOBE
Townshend	Terry		Policy Director	Internationa GLOBE
Stephens	Chris			GLOBE Internationa



**GLOBE**  
**INTERNATIONAL**

Cropper	Angela
Chambers	Harry
DesChamps	Floyd
Bisset	Robert
Fankhauser	Sam
Mehrotra	Shruti

UNEP  
Nutmeg  
Productions  
GLOBE  
Internationa  
The World  
Bank  
GLOBE  
Internationa  
World  
Economic  
Forum



## Annex D: Forum Agenda

### Friday 23rd October 2009 □

1900                      **Welcome Drinks Reception at Kong Arthur Hotel**

### 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**

Vice President, The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE)

#### **Lars Løkke Rasmussen MP**

Prime Minister of Denmark

#### **Speaker Nancy Pelosi** (by video address)

Speaker of the US House of Representatives

To be introduced by

#### **US Congressman Ed Markey**

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

#### **Speaker Max Sisulu**

Speaker of the South African National Assembly

#### **Chairman Wang Guangtao**

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



**Minister Connie Hedegaard**

Minister for Climate and Energy, Denmark

Chair of the UNFCCC COP15

Keynote speeches to be followed by facilitated dialogue with legislators

1100-1115      **Coffee**

1115-1315      **High Level Session Continued – Dialogue with legislators on the Role of Parliaments in advancing climate legislation**

What principals should underpin a common legislative platform on climate legislation? □ □

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

**Congressman Ed Markey** □ Chairman of the Select Committee on Energy Independence & Global Warming & Co-Sponsor of the Waxman-Markey Bill

1315-1415      **Lunch**

1415-1615      **Session 1:**

From Pittsburgh to Copenhagen: Can a Copenhagen Agreement Reinforce Economic Recovery? □ Analysis of recovery packages: what’s worked, what hasn’t, 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, LSE □

**Mr Graeme Wheeler** □ Managing Director of the World Bank □

1615-1630      **Coffee**



1630-1830

**Session 2: Recommendations on Forestry**

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

**Session Chairs** □ **Hon 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** □

**Mr. Ian Johnson** □ Co-chair, International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems □

**Response to the Commission's Policy Proposals & discussion**

1815

**Forum Closes**

1930

**Reception and Formal Dinner** □

Hosted by the Danish Folketing

**Sunday 25th October 2009**

0900-1100

**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? □

**Session Chair: Rt Hon Malcolm Bruce MP**

**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

1130-1145      **Coffee**

1145-1315      **Session 3: Impact of Climate Change on Coral Reefs**

Report of GLOBE's International Commission on Land Use Change & Ecosystems

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.

1315-1415      **Lunch**

1400-1500      **Session 4: Perspective From the Danish Parliament**

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

Perspectives from the government and opposition parties.

1500-1600      **Session 5: Renewable Energy**





What regulatory instruments are needed to spur the growth of renewable energy?

Chaired by Anne Grete Holmsgaard MP

1600-1700      **Session 6:**

**A Case Study of Mexico's Low Carbon Pathway:**

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

1700-1830      **Session 7: Closing Session:**

**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

**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

1830      **Forum Closes**

1930      **GLOBE International 20th Anniversary Dinner**



## Annex E: International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems: Policy Proposals on Forestry, October 2009

Tropical forests continue to be lost and degraded at a rapid pace, accounting for 18 to 25% of annual global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Reducing deforestation is a prerequisite for preventing dangerous levels of climate change and offers a price-efficient option with co-benefits outside of climate change, including biodiversity conservation and livelihood protection. The forestry and land use sector offers eight gigatonnes (Gt) of abatement potential by 2020, almost half of the global effort that is required to reach a 450 parts per million (ppm) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) trajectory. Therefore, the mitigation of terrestrial carbon emissions must be a central and immediate component of the global GHG abatement strategy and be coordinated with significant industrial emission reductions.

However, efforts to reduce deforestation will be undermined if new climate change policy is not accompanied by global action to tackle illegal logging and to address the demand side drivers of deforestation. Therefore, a broad policy package must be adopted that reforms the forestry sector and establishes a solid foundation for the introduction of forests to the future climate change agreement.

New climate change policy offers an opportunity to restructure the underlying economics of forestry by valuing the carbon sequestration services of forests. Immediate action is necessary and finance must be made available for the necessary capacity building and to commence performance-based reward schemes where appropriate. A forest carbon funding mechanism must then be included in a post-2012 agreement that rewards forested developing countries for reducing their deforestation rates against a reference level and promotes the enhancement of forest stock. This mechanism should transition towards a system that provides long-term incentives to forest nations to reach net zero deforestation rates. Each of these phases must be accompanied by stringent environmental and social safeguards.

This paper seeks to identify the measures required for national governments, through regulation and legislation (part A), and at the international policy level (part B) that must be adopted to successfully reduce deforestation, a critical component of preventing dangerous levels of climate change:

- A. Address Illegal Logging and Demand-Side Drivers:** Voluntary bilateral timber licensing regimes and legislation in consumer countries, such as the United States' Amendment to the Lacey Act, have been welcome interventions that could be replicated across the major economies. Equally, the demand side drivers of deforestation need to be addressed by promoting sustainable agriculture, improving its productivity and providing support to supplier nations to reform governance, where necessary.
- B. Include Forests and Terrestrial Carbon in Climate Change Policy:**
  - **Provide Finance for Immediate Action:** Establishing a forest carbon mechanism within the UNFCCC or emissions trading schemes will take a number of years. Interim finance of the order €15-25 billion should be made available over the 2010-15 period for results based incentives and capability building. Efforts on this scale could result in a 25% reduction in annual global deforestation rates by 2015. This finance must also reward conservation



activities in high forest cover, low deforestation nations to prevent international leakage.

- Include Terrestrial Carbon in Post-2012 Climate Change Policy: Early and dramatic reductions in deforestation rates must be incentivised by integrating a performance-based mechanism for forest and terrestrial carbon in existing and emerging emissions trading schemes. This mechanism must be accompanied by stringent environmental and social safeguards, incentivise private sector participation and target national level reference levels in a phased and flexible manner.
- Commit to a Payment for Ecosystem Services Approach: In order to achieve net zero deforestation levels, a funding mechanism must be established that provides forested developing countries with long term certainty of the benefits of avoided deforestation. This “Stabilization Fund” must persuade countries that there are better financial rewards to be gained from ongoing payments for forest ecosystem services (starting with carbon sequestration but expanding to include others) and create long-term financial incentives that encourage all forest nations to reach a stable or increasing level of forest.

A. Measures to Address Illegal Logging and Demand-side Drivers of Deforestation:

1. Introduction of a Common System for Recognising Source Countries Licensing Schemes: G8 countries should take the lead in establishing the legality of their own timber imports by introducing a common system for recognising source countries licensing schemes for legal timber, encompassing all major timber source and consumer countries. To achieve this, the following steps should be taken:
  - Develop a system that recognises and respects the laws of each producer country.
  - Clearly define the scope of rights and obligations such as ownership, customary usage, authorised forest management, permitted species, export and customs regulations and taxation in each source country.
  - Establish a system of verification that ensures compliance with the laws of the relevant source country.
2. **Domestic Legislation within G8 countries:** Consumer countries should reinforce the legislation passed by producer countries by excluding illegal timber products from consumer markets. To achieve this, G8 countries should examine the introduction of simple and specific domestic legislation making the import of timber produced illegally, according to the laws of foreign source countries, an offence in the consumer country.
3. **Markets for Legal and Sustainable Timber:** Building protected markets for legal and sustainable timber products is essential to raise the market price. The following market-orientated steps should be taken:
  - Make mandatory requirements within their public procurement policies to require legal and sustainable timber for all government contracts, and



immediately move to harmonisation of technical specifications and their implementation and enforcement.

- Use government building standards to promote the use of legal and sustainable building materials incorporating clear requirements for legal and sustainable timber.
- Develop common standards of legality verification.
- Have primary responsibility to assess which existing certification and legality verification systems satisfy their government's criteria for legality and sustainability.

4. **Governance – Forest Sector Transparency:** The G8 should support the introduction of a global Forest Transparency Initiative (FTI). This should be developed with International Finance Institutions and pilot tested at a country level. It should be designed to establish parliamentary oversight in producer and consumer countries to improve accountability and governance of national forest resources.

5. **Finance for Sustainable Forest Management:** Long-term investment in the tropical forestry sector needs to be stimulated in order to incentivise the transition of progressive timber companies to forest management companies. The G8 should direct official development assistance to producer countries to support:

- Capacity building that allows forest management enterprises to implement credible, certified sustainable forest management activities and transition existing sustainable forest management operations from namely timber producers to multiple-revenue (goods- and services-based) forest management operations.
- The development of sustainable 'value-adding' timber processing capacity within the producer country rather than simply exporting raw timber.

6. **Sustainable Agricultural Commodities:** Governments should investigate the links between the demand for agricultural commodities and deforestation and take action where appropriate, including:

- Introduce sustainability criteria for agricultural commodities, including biofuels, and encourage private sector entities from across the supply chain to demonstrate that their actions are environmentally and socially responsible, and to calculate the ecological footprint of commodities.
- Provide support to supplier nations to reform governance by supplying funding and capacity building assistance that focus on the reform of land tenure and implementation of land use regulations.
- Increase funding for research and action to improve agricultural sustainability and productivity for, amongst others, smallholder farmers.

## B. Measures to Include Forest and Terrestrial Carbon in a Post-2012 Climate Change Agreement:

1. **Scope:** The terrestrial ecosystems to be covered by post-2012 climate change agreement should be phased, with the initial focus being on what is achievable in the short term. A comprehensive terrestrial carbon accounting system should be a central part of each forest nation's low carbon development strategy:
  - **Immediate:** The immediate scope of a forest carbon mechanism should include reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, sustainable forest management and the enhancement of forest stocks through afforestation and reforestation, i.e. REDD+.
  - **Long-term:** Parallel efforts should be made to follow a detailed program of work to fill the scientific, methodological, technical, and capacity gaps to bring in agriculture and other land use before 2020, with a focus on the most threatened, high-carbon ecosystems, e.g. peatlands, wetlands.
  
2. **Financing:** The forest carbon finance mechanism must involve a combined market and fund approach to deal with the varying circumstances in forested developing countries and to mobilize public and private finance. This parallel approach must incentivise and reward immediate mitigation action and guarantee long-term financial rewards for reaching and maintaining zero net deforestation levels. This can be achieved by:
  - **Immediate Public Finance:** The Informal Working Group on Interim Finance for REDD (IWG IFR) suggest that if financing of €15-25 billion were made available for the 2010-15 period for results based incentives and capability building, complementing other REDD+ efforts, a 25 per cent reduction in annual global deforestation rates may be achievable by 2015. Within this, funding should be provided for conservation activities in high forest, low deforestation nations to prevent international leakage.
  - **Market Mechanism:** Early and dramatic reductions in deforestation rates must be incentivised by integrating a performance-based mechanism for forest carbon in existing and emerging emissions trading schemes, with fungibility of forest carbon credits only being allowed when projects/national schemes meet strong environmental and social criteria (see 3). Demand for forest carbon credits must be created by setting reasonable import caps in developed countries that complement domestic commitments to reach a 450 ppm trajectory. Private sector participation should be incentivised by developing innovative risk mitigation strategies that use public finance to underwrite key risks (e.g. permanence) and ensure credible monitoring systems. Project-level reference levels should be allowed for an interim period in less developed countries, but all participating nations must target a national level referencing system.
  - **Stabilisation Fund:** As forest nations reduce their deforestation rates, long-term financial incentives must be created by paying for the ongoing



ecosystem services provided by forests, to encourage these nations to reach, at a minimum, a stable level of forest cover.

3. Integrity: Each of the financing stages outlined above must include quality assurance systems that maintains a high level of environmental and social integrity in a transparent manner:
  - MRV: An independent and international monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) authority should be established to coordinate the crediting of forest carbon mechanism, oversee the collection and sharing of data and authorise third-party verifiers to carry out on-the-ground audits. The development of this institution should involve both public and private sectors, along with civil society.
  - Environmental: Participating countries and projects must meet a set of internationally accepted environmental criteria, as defined by an independent and legitimate institution, that ensure emission reductions are permanent, additional and that there is no leakage. In addition, these criteria should ensure the minimal loss of biodiversity and other non-carbon ecosystem services.
  - Social: Safeguards must be established that guarantee local communities are involved in decision making processes, from design to implementation, and are fairly rewarded for their actions. Rent accrued from credit sales should be fairly distributed with a focus on low-carbon development strategies that benefit local communities.