

# Overall Policy Design

## Section Four

# Objective of the Agreement

“To engage all countries of the world the battle against climate change, collectively working to reduce climate change effects, increase adaptation and mitigation abilities, diminish climate change contributors, enhance climate change education, and facilitate sustainable socio-economic growth for current and future generations.

# Targets

- ▣ Overall Target:
  - GHG stabilization at 400 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2050 with an overall limit of temperature increase between 1.8C - 2.2C .
- ▣ Carbon Neutrality:
  - Soft target of carbon neutrality by 2100 taking into consideration carbon sources and sinks (especially for countries heavily depended on forestry and agricultural practices like Bangladesh and Brazil).

# Annex Structure

- ▣ Four Group Annex System
- ▣ Country placement within an Annex should be based on the country's Human Development Index HDI (0-1) + GHG Emissions (0-1, this includes a weighted calculation of historical and future GHG emissions).
  - Annex I =  $> 0.9$  Developed Countries (US, EU, Japan)
  - Annex II =  $0.60 - 0.9$  Advanced Developing Countries (Russia, China, Brazil, Egypt, SA, India)
  - Annex III =  $0.5 - 0.59$  Developing Countries (Bangladesh, some Small Islands, many African countries)
  - Annex IV =  $< 0.5$  Least Developed Countries (many Small Islands and some African countries)

# Approach to Controlling GHGs

In keeping with the common but differentiated principle, each Annex should have differentiated commitments with 10 year assessments from 2020 to 2050:

## ▣ Annex I

- Binding “output” mitigation targets, since much of their industry and emission producing practices are well-established.
- Each interval will have an increased penalty for noncompliance.
- These countries will also have to honor contribution commitments of a to be determined amount (possibly 1.0% of GNI) of funding to Annex IV countries.

## ▣ Annex II

- Binding “source” mitigation targets, which would encourage developing countries to reduce environmentally unfriendly development technologies and increase “green” alternatives.
- These targets would have the same interval periods in which noncompliance penalties would be invoked, and they too would need to contribute funding to Annex III countries, which will generally require less adaptation funding than Annex IV countries.

# Approach to Controlling GHGs

- ▣ Annex III
  - Binding targets for “source and outcome” emissions reduction approach in order to encourage the use of environmentally sustainable technology for new developments, as well as aid in the adaptation and mitigation of current subsistence practices, socio-economic programs, and industry.
- ▣ Annex IV (least developed countries)
  - Nonbinding “outcome” targets similar to the Annex III group.
  - This Annex should primarily focus on adaptation programs and ways to use sustainable technological and industrial practices.
  - They should also be given priority with respect to international support for adaptation.
  - Some alternative to the CDM will be necessary to ensure this, as currently these countries receive a minimal amount of assistance from the CDM which favors advanced developing countries with rich energy sectors.
  - \*\*Also Joint Implementations (JIs), should be considered between all countries within an Annex in order to facilitate common cause partnerships.

# World Environmental Organization Structure

- ❑ WEO Executive Board should consist of an equal percentage of representation from each Annex.
- ❑ WEO should oversee emissions targets, emissions trading, compliance issues, re-indexing of countries (ability of a country to change Annex), as well as the coordination of development and adaptation projects (including JI and CDM).
- ❑ The Board should conduct their 10 year reassessment in a timely manner that allows for a report with all recommendations to be circulated the year prior to when the proposed changes should take place.
- ❑ Any changes to target emissions, re-indexing, and budgets must be voted on with a 2/3 majority of all countries to pass.
- ❑ Additionally, each country has 1 year from the end of the re-evaluation period to object to any changes in structure, targets, permits, funding, etc.
- ❑ The Board should be rotated after a specified time period (maybe after each assessment period?), as to give as many countries in each Annex the opportunity to serve on the Board (and also to prevent biases).