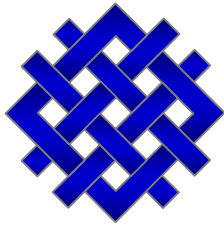




International climate change: Latest developments

November 13th 2008



Rob Bradley

World Resources Institute

<http://www.wri.org>

The head that wears the crown...



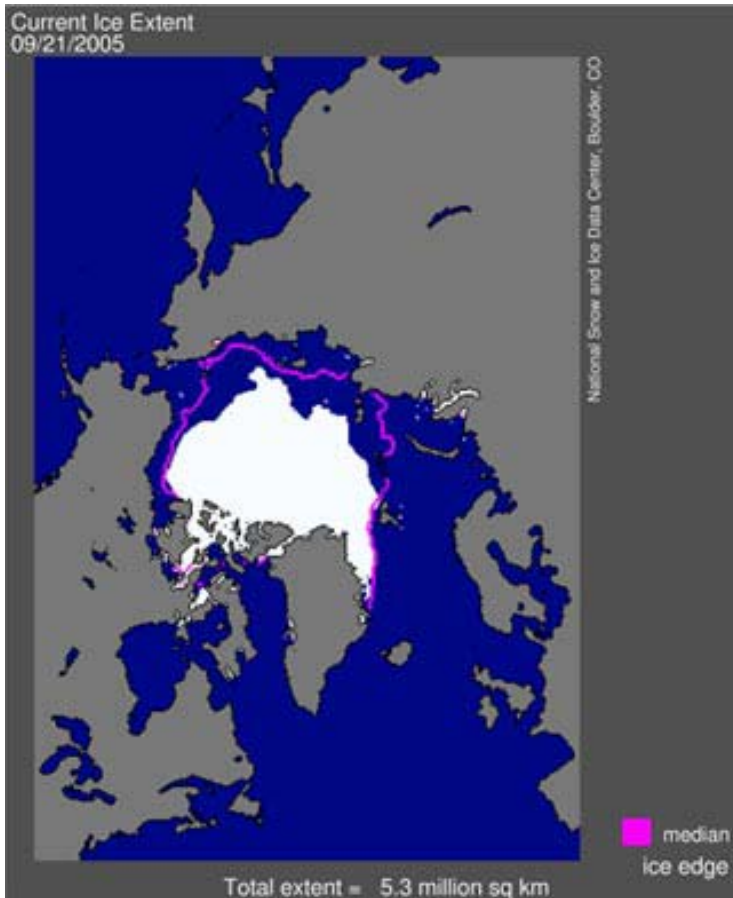


- **Science is back**
- The climate policy consensus
- Technology
- US policy
- Back to the world

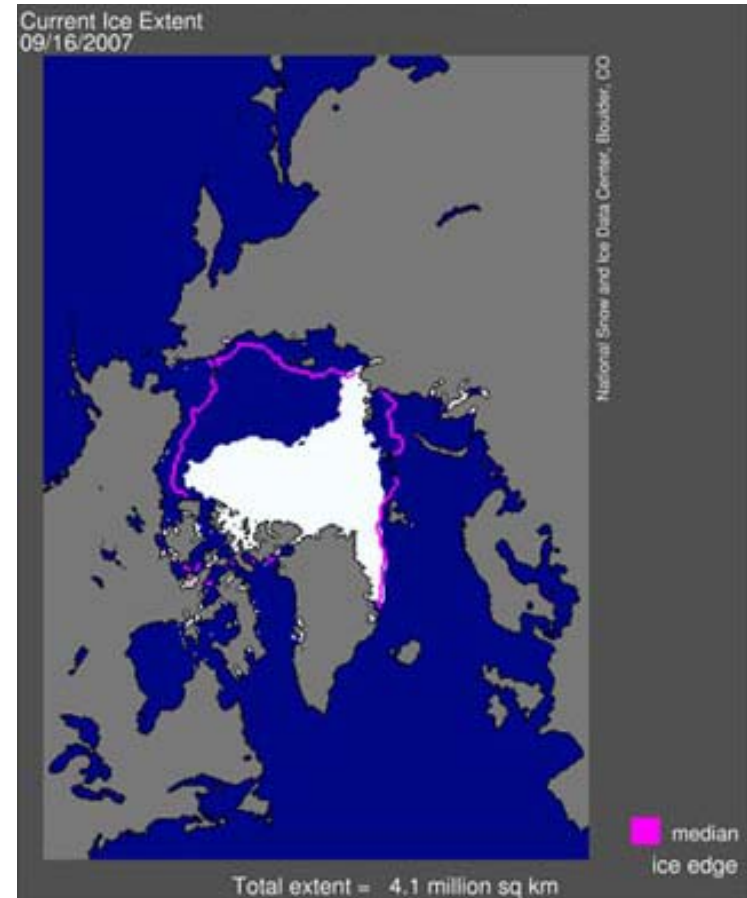


Arctic Sea Ice Melt:

(460,000 square miles less than the previous minimum record, roughly the equivalent of the area of Texas and California combined)



2005 (previous minimum)

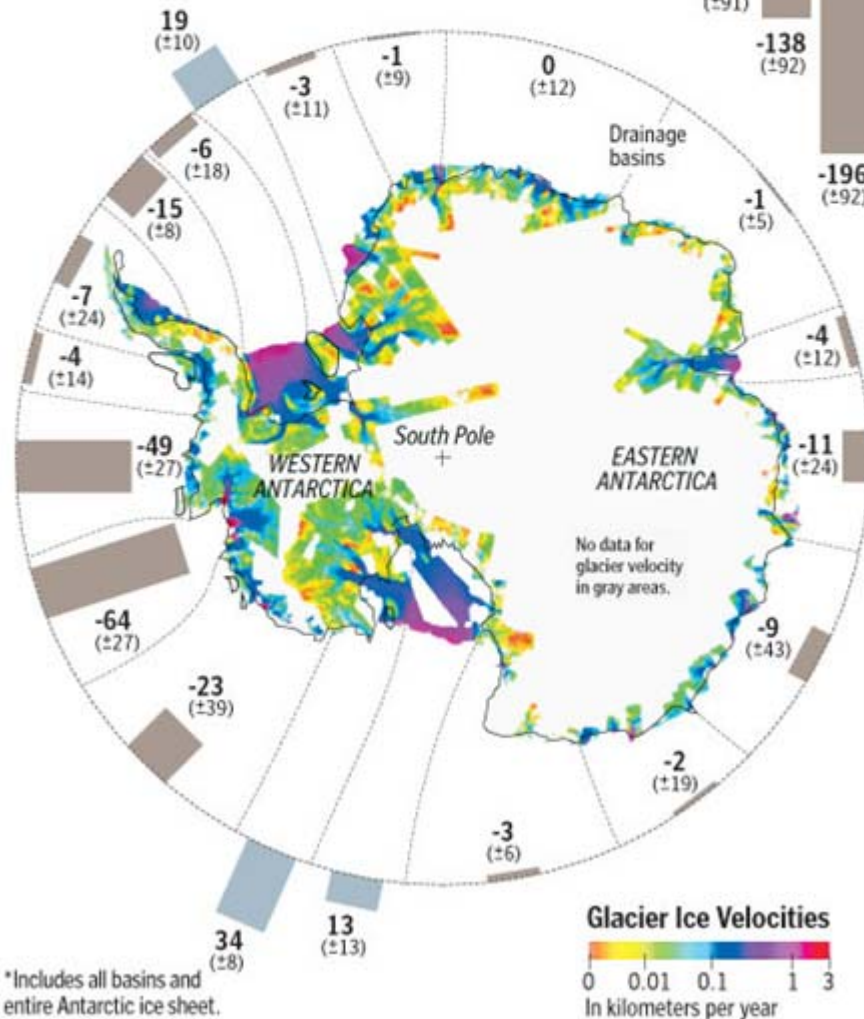
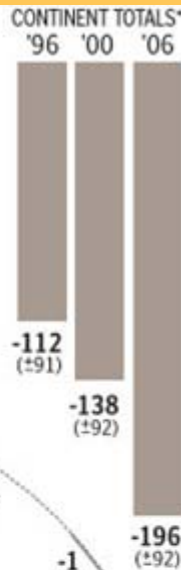


2007 (new minimum)

Melting of Antarctica

Ice loss or gain, by drainage basin
IN GIGATONS PER YEAR (2000 data for map)

Net loss
Net gain
(±10) Range of uncertainty

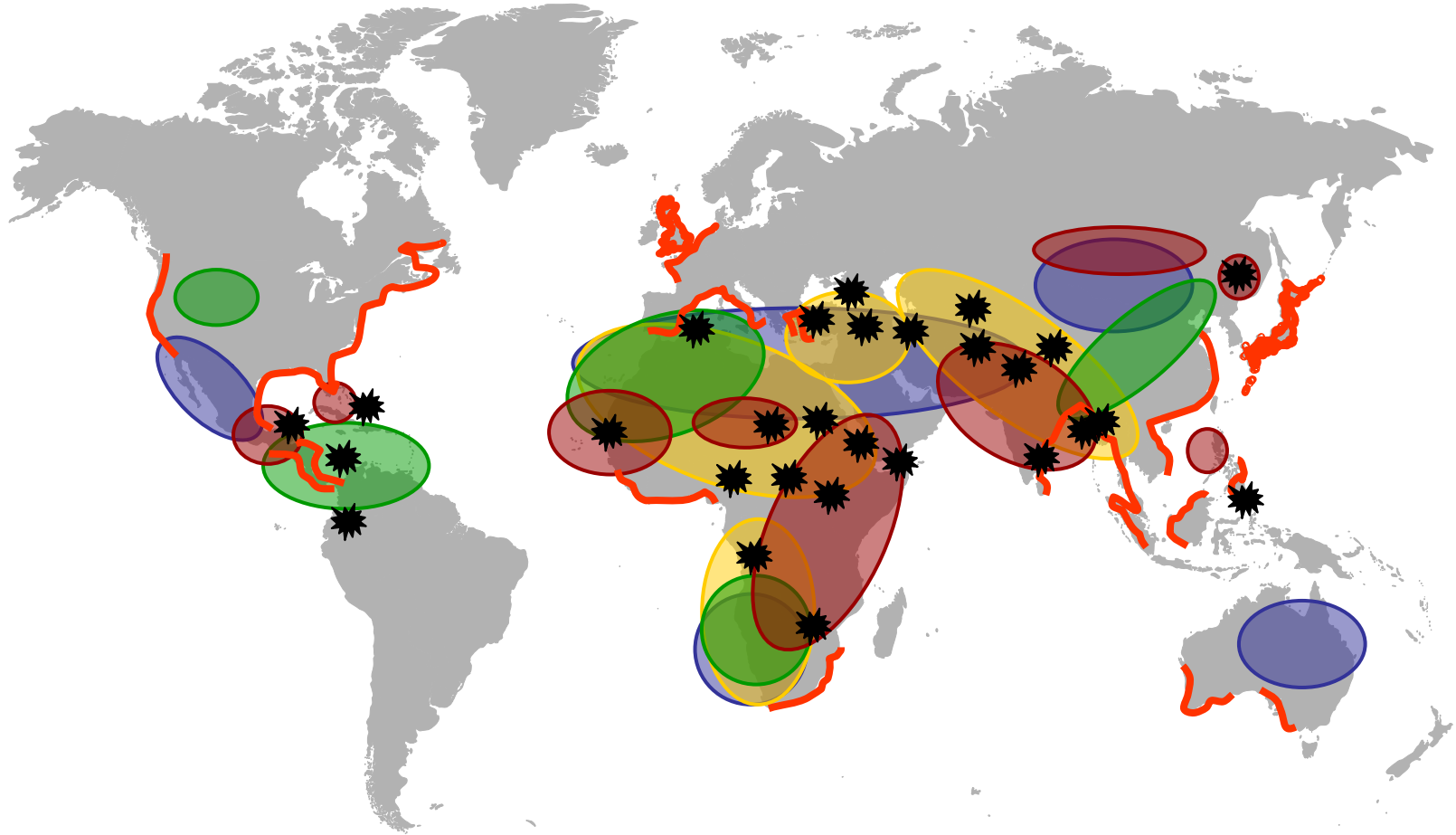


- Melting is related to ocean warming, not temperature increase in Antarctic interior
- Antarctic ice sheet loss is comparable to Greenland ice sheet loss
- Melting of West Antarctica would raise total sea level by 5-6 m

SOURCE: Nature; Eric Rignot
GRAPHIC: BY Patterson Clark, The Washington Post - January 14, 2008



A Multiplier for Instability



Water Scarcity



Demography



Crop Decline



Hunger



Coastal Risks



Recent Conflicts

Reductions Needed to Stabilize Concentrations

CO₂ Concentration at Stabilisation (2005=379 ppm)	CO₂-equivalent Concentration at Stabilization (includes aerosols; 2005=375 ppm)	Year in which global emissions peak	Global average temperature above pre-equilibrium	Change in global CO₂ emissions in 2050 (% of 2000 emissions)
350 – 400	445 – 490	2000 – 2015	2 - 2.4 °C	-85 to -50
440 – 485	535 – 590	2010 – 2030	2.8 - 3.2 °C	-30 to +5
570 – 660	710 – 855	2050 – 2080	4 - 4.9 °C	+25 to +85

Source: IPCC AR4



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- > Nobel prize
- > Oscars
- > Slowly improving journalism





USCAP

United States
Climate Action
Partnership

"We are committed to a pathway that will slow, stop and reverse the growth of U.S. emissions while expanding the U.S. economy."

USCAP Proposal

- Call for a cap and trade program
- Establishment of a national GHG inventory and registry
- Credit for early action
- Aggressive technology research and development
- Policies to encourage new investments in low-emitting facilities
- Policies to accelerate deployment of zero and low-emitting technologies and energy efficiency



CATERPILLAR®



e

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE
finding the ways that work



LEHMAN BROTHERS



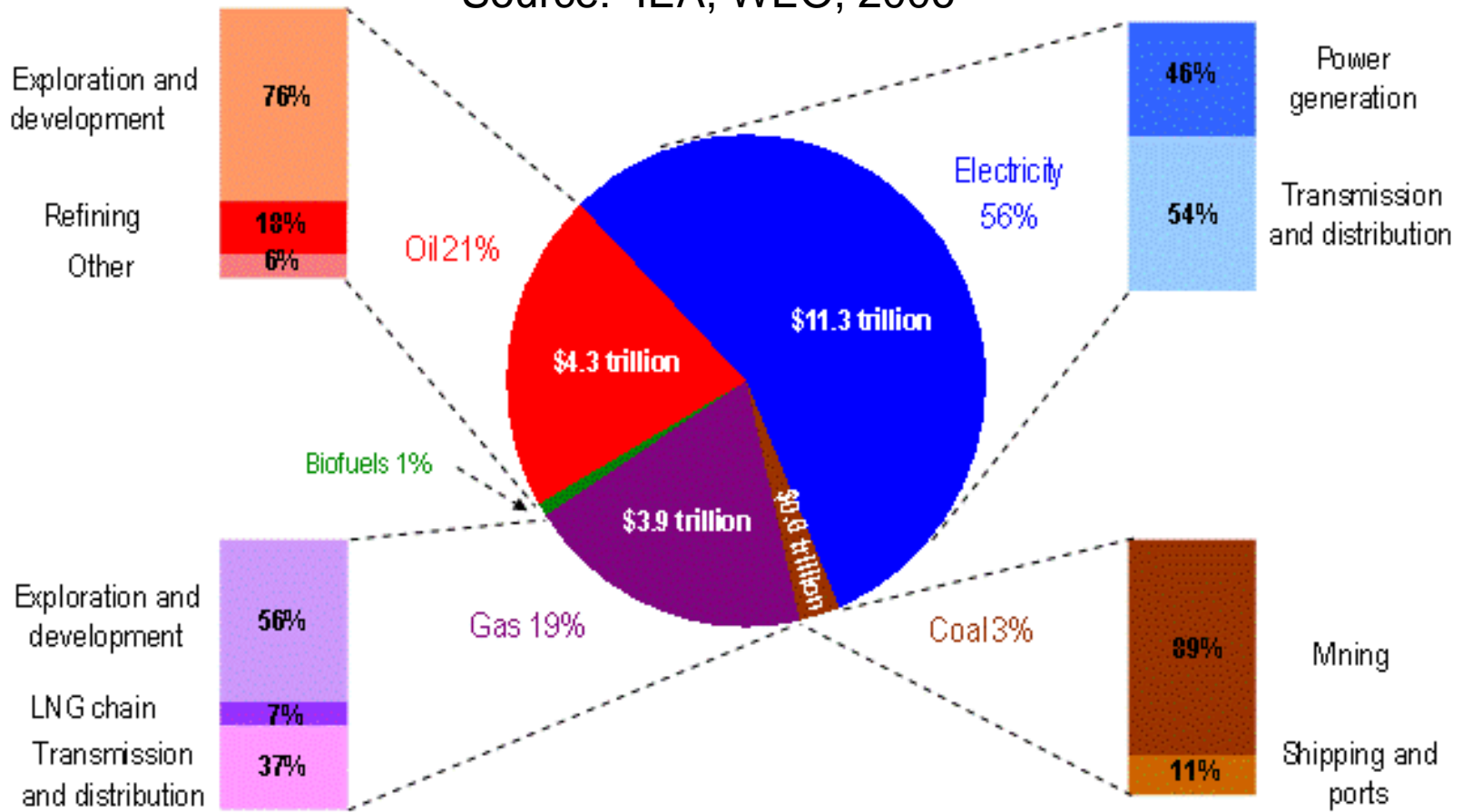


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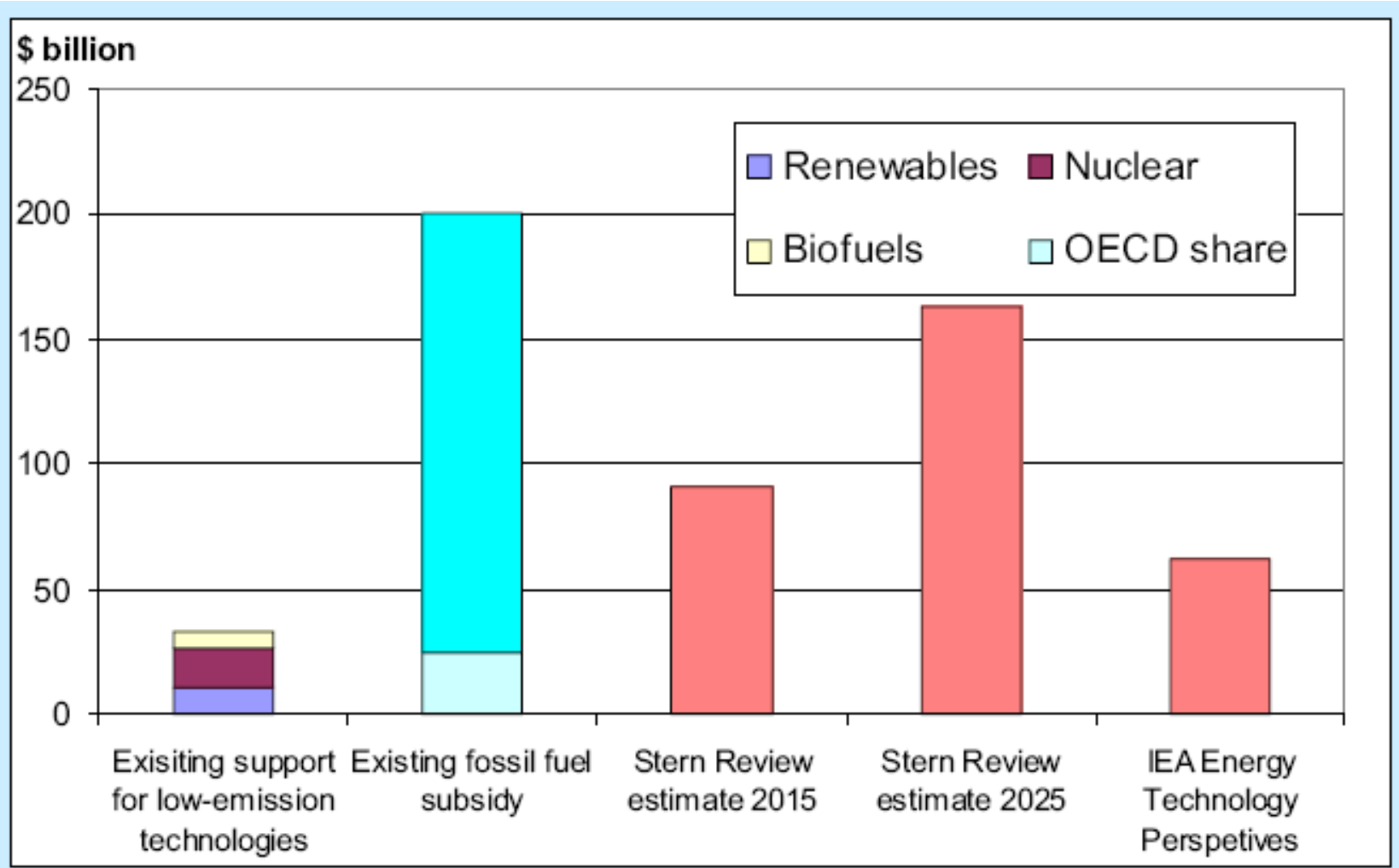
Cumulative Energy Investment

Source: IEA, WEO, 2006



Total investment = \$20.2 trillion (in \$2005)

Scale of current/necessary deployment



Source: Stern Review

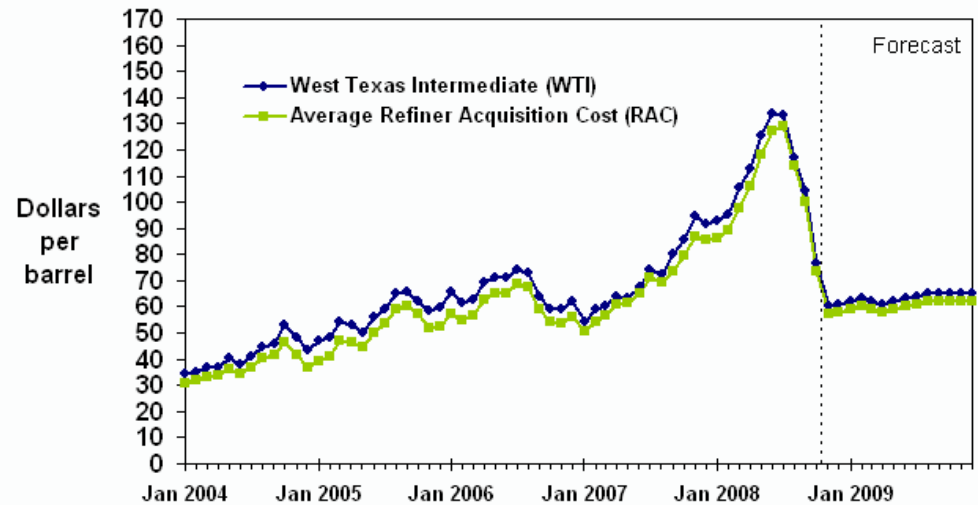
Cleaned out

Share prices, January 1st 2008=100

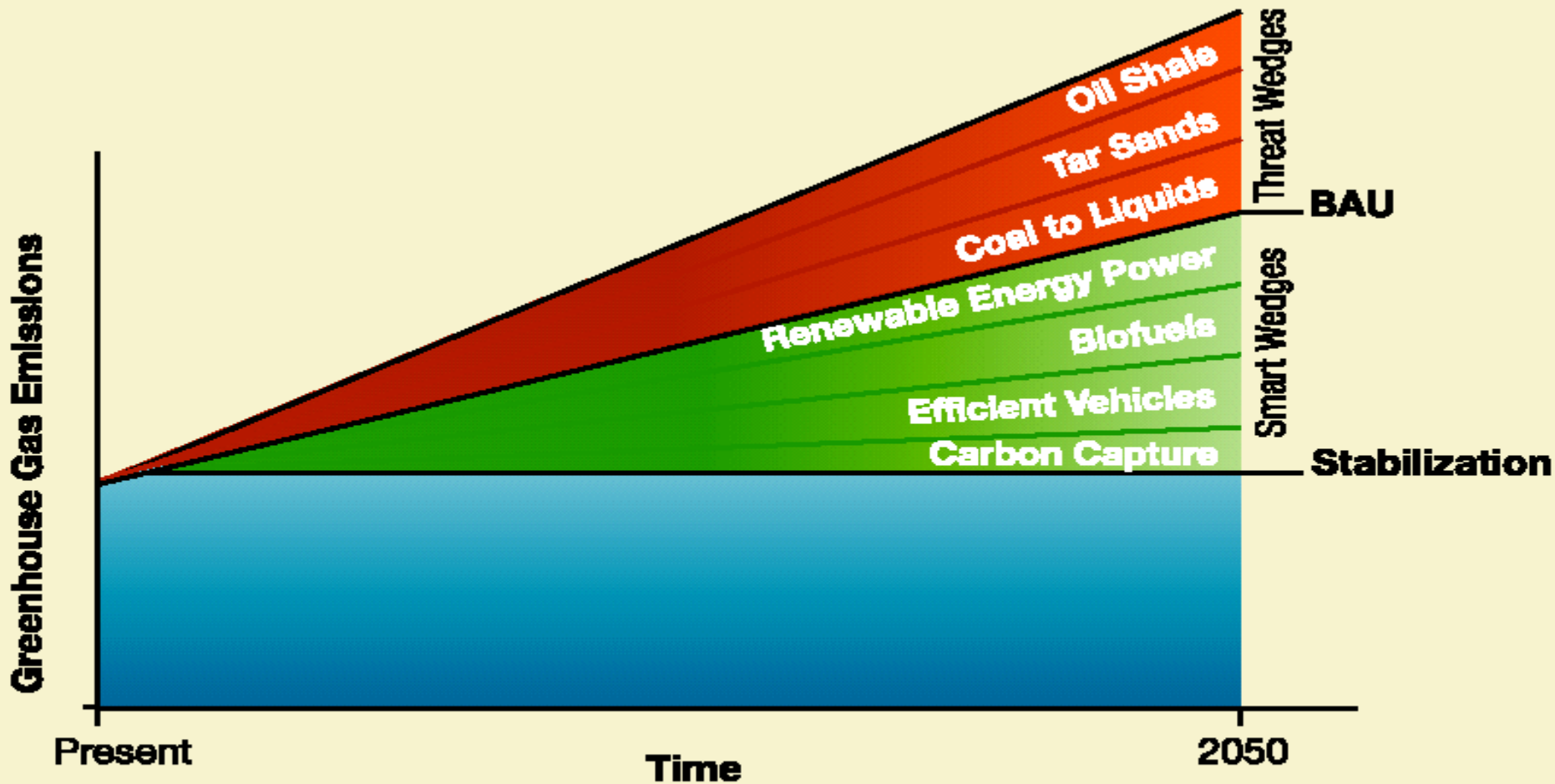


Sources: Thomson Datastream; WilderHill

Crude Oil Prices



High carbon threats



Source: World Resources Institute. Note that the wedges are schematic, indicative, and not drawn to a specific scale.



Plants at the Pump

Biofuels, Climate Change and Sustainability

Britt Childs

Rob Bradley



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US climate policy takes shape



- Cap and trade increasingly likely
- Breadth of sector coverage
- Interaction with state level systems
- Trade protection measures
- Auctioning feeding frenzy





- Have we seen the back of the bull market for good?
- The rise of regulation
 - A growing role for public sector spending
 - The implications of more costly capital
 - Choice of policy instruments: whither loan guarantees?
 - A change to how the US engages abroad?

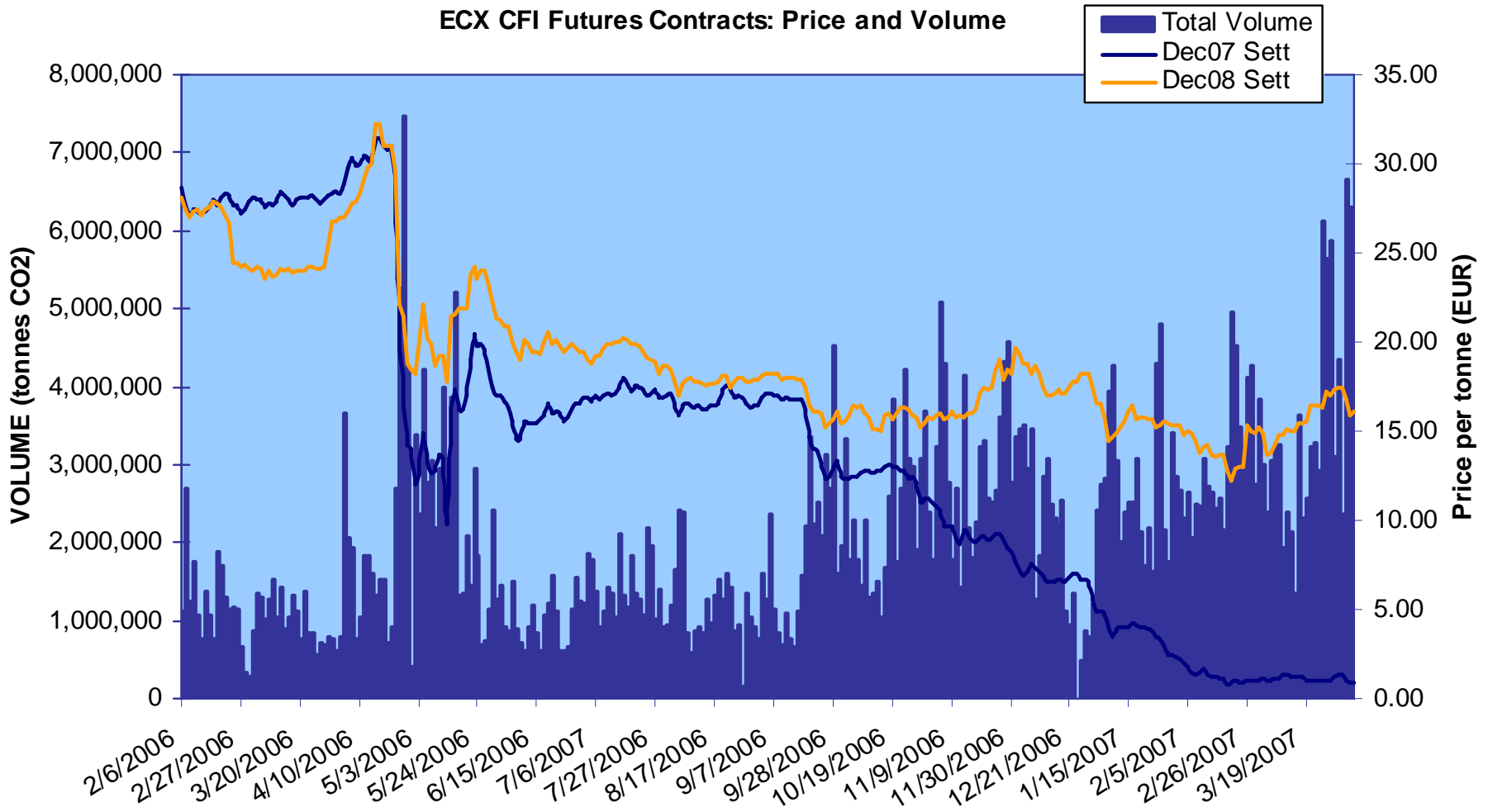


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EUA closing prices: 2006 - Present

ECX CFI Futures Contracts: Price and Volume



Source: ECX.com

Changes in ETS post 2012

- A single target for the covered sectors at EU level – no more NAPs.
- Allowances will be auctioned 100% to the power sector
- Allocation to other sectors largely auctioned, but with partial exemptions where international leakage is a threat.
- Slightly broader coverage of sectors (Aluminum, Chemicals) and gases (PFCs from Al, N₂O from some chemicals).
- Aviation will be included.

...unless Poland gets its way

“China is a big country, inhabited by many Chinese.”

Charles de Gaulle



June 2008.

China publishes its first National Climate Change Program

- Chinese policy makers have a better understanding of the climate science than their US counterparts.
- China faces major threats from climate, particularly water stresses and sea level rise.
- China has a set of policies and activities that compare well with most developed countries.
- Implementation will be the challenge, and the opportunity for collaboration.

So what's the deal?

- Developed AND Developing country mitigation
- Technology
- Forests
- Adaptation
- Financing
- Sector based actions



The rush to Copenhagen



International expectations of a deal by December 2009 in Denmark.

They may have to get used to disappointment.

The future

- Climate policy is coming, but perhaps not immediately
- Sustainable energy investment likely to be robust after a brief slump
- Public sector spending important in the near term

Issues to watch include:

- Carbon intensity of stimulus spending
- Trade protectionism
- An even quicker shift to Asia
- Greater regulatory activity