



## Simulation Game

# *CleanAir*

\* A simulation game related to the UN Summit on Climate Change, AWG-KP 16 sessions, part 3, and the third part of the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 14) to take place from 1 to 7 October 2011 in Panama City, Panama.

Ulrich Jordan 2011

All names, stated facts, proceedings and proposals are **absolutely fictional** even if they resemble actual events or documents to a great deal.



## What is a simulation game?

A simulation game attempts to replicate various activities in "real life" in the form of a game for various purposes: training, analysis, or prediction of events.

A simulation game is a game that contains a mixture of skill, chance, and strategy to simulate an aspect of reality.

A simulation game combines the features of a game (competition, cooperation, rules, participants, roles) with those of a simulation (incorporation of critical features of reality). (1)

Roleplay simulation is a learning method that depends on roleplaying. Learners take on the role profiles of specific characters or organisations in a contrived or invented setting.

Roleplay is designed primarily to build first person experience in a safe and supportive environment. Roleplay is widely acknowledged as a powerful teaching technique.

sources :

- Wikipedia
- (1) Ruohomaki, V. (1995). Viewpoints on Learning and Education with Simulation Games, edited by Jens O. Riis.



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P1



### Note on Aviation

The contribution of civil aircraft-in-flight to global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions has been estimated at around 2%. However, in the case of high-altitude airliners which frequently fly near or in the stratosphere, non-CO<sub>2</sub> altitude-sensitive effects may increase the total impact on anthropogenic (man-made) climate change significantly.

*(from IPCC, Aviation and the Global Atmosphere: A Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1999), Cambridge University Press)*

The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** (IPCC) has estimated that aviation is responsible for around 3.5% of anthropogenic climate change, a figure which includes both CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> induced effects. The IPCC has produced scenarios estimating what this figure could be in 2050. **The central case estimate is that aviation's contribution could grow to 5% of the total contribution by 2050** if action is not taken to tackle these emissions, though the highest scenario is 15%. Moreover, if other industries achieve significant cuts in their own greenhouse gas emissions, aviation's share as a proportion of the remaining emissions could also rise.



# P1

## I.C.E.-Simulation Game **CleanAir**

### **Introduction**

The EU funded technology initiative „**CleanAir**“ is about to begin producing the new **Eurojet EG 2020** turbofan engine which will reduce aircraft **CO<sub>2</sub>** emission by 50%. The EU intends to compulsorily introduce this engine with all international air carriers by 2014. All aircrafts fitted with older or less effective jet engines will be levied with a surcharge of

**100.00 €**

for every single start at all airports within the EU from 2014 onwards.

The money collected will be used to further support green technologies in the EU.

In preparation of this new EU-regulation an international **CleanAIR conference** has been summoned at **Husavik, Iceland**, to formulate a resolution asking all 176 signatory states the UNFCCC to unanimously adopt this regulation. For this purpose the Husavik resolution needs to be agreed by all national parties present at the Husavik conference.

The EU members prepared and herewith present a draft resolution asking the Husavik delegates to amend, improve and finally sign this resolution.



## 2) RULES OF THE GAME

The predominant aim of the simulation game **CleanAir** is to make you, the participants, aware of the complicated procedures of governments and international organisations which are active in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) to prevent global warming. You will also receive detailed information and gain insight into the conditions other nations have to face. The failed Copenhagen Conference (COP 15) and the running out of the Kyoto protocol by the end of 2012 are the actual context to this game. By taking on foreign identities and by acting and role-playing in the context of a simulated yet realistic development you will get to know some of the organisations involved and the political interests working in the background.

### Objectives and rules of the game

- the **CleanAir-Resolution** should be agreed on and signed at the end of the game by all the participating parties
- the secret guidelines issued to you have to be kept **secret** to the end; but they are guidelines not orders!
- alterations and amendments of the resolution are possible and expected
- as a participant you have to represent the interests of your nation; try to change the proposed resolution text in the interest of your country as much as possible ! Prevent negative results for your nation !
- you should try to make a maximum of **two alteration proposals** (depending on the limited time available at Húsavik)
- send your written amendments to the AWG-Húsavik Office (USB-stick) only (AWG= Ad hoc Working Group)
- you may talk to other participants about the **CleanAir-Resolution** as much and as often as possible. However, do not reveal the text of your alteration proposal before the second conference
- you may send written messages to representatives of other nations (USB-stick or on paper **via the office**). The AWG-office will treat them confidentially and forward them only to the addressee.
- you may withdraw your proposals at any time during the conference
- try to give some life and character to the person you impersonate, you may become angry, or even shout during the conferences - if necessary

**This is a game and you are supposed to have fun playing it !**



## I

## Who you are

## 1) EU GERMANY

Your name is:

**Dr. Wolfgang Enders** or  
**Dr. Sonya Murkelheimer**

You are 43 year old, married with two children (8),(5). You are a studied physician ( TU Aachen) and you specialize in the impact of climate relevant industrial gases.

You are a research associate at the University of Hamburg and you have been sent to this conference by your department.

Your travel expenses are partly covered by the university and by **Airbus Industries**, Hamburg-Finkenwerder.

## 1) EU FRANCE

Your name is:

**Dr. Jerome Depardieu** or  
**Dr. Lucienne Déjàvu**

You are 39 years old, divorced and presently single with no kids.

You studied chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Toulouse III (Universität Paul Sabatier).

You are an self-employed consultant with **ENSICA** (École Nationale Supérieure d'Ingénieurs de Constructions Aéronautiques) and your expenses will be covered by ENSICA and the City of Toulouse (Communauté d'agglomération du Grand Toulouse).

## II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

## EU



 13,8%

 10,9

 5342

**a)** The EU states committed themselves to reduce their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 20% below the 1990 level by the year 2020. If joined by other nations, the EU would even reduce to 30% below this level. The reduction is to be spread among EU memberstates according to individual per capita economic performance („Effort Sharing“) and national requirements.



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons

**Classified material****KEEP SECRET****b) EU national interests, guidelines, targets:**

Both the French and the German government agreed to promote the Husavik resolution with utmost intensity. The EU has poured an enormous amount of money into the development of the Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan engine. It is in the interest of the EU and our aircraft companies to sell as many of these new „green turbofan“ engines as possible. This will create a lot of tax revenue and likewise prevent unemployment in the EU and also create new jobs.

The new „**green turbofan**“ will also add to the prestige of the EU as a most active participant in the international scene supporting efforts of the UNFCCC to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases worldwide and slow down global warming to a level of 2 degrees Celsius. In addition the money collected ( dubbed **smog penalty** ) will at least partly be used to assist underdeveloped countries to finance and improve their technology and their economies in general as regards the emission of greenhouse gases. It will also help UN organisations to finance possible evacuation of low lying islands and the relocation populations in coastal areas.

- 1) Priority has the unanimous acceptance of the resolution by all participating countries**
- 2) Try to limit adverse financial effects of amendments to the resolution**
- 3) Keep up the impression that reducing the emission of greenhouse gases is your highest priority**

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to the resolution you are authorized to publicly offer a substantial amount of the EU collected penalty money to AOSIS members and/or the UN. In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to the resolution you are authorized to **privately** offer additional technical and financial assistance to:

<b>India</b>	shipbuilding industry - green chemical technology
<b>South Africa</b>	irrigation, mining equipment
<b>Abu Dhabi</b>	green technology, + 20 mil € annually for IRENA
<b>Brazil</b>	attractive franchise agreement for the Brazilian aircraft industry to produce the Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan in Brazil (worth 900 mil €)
<b>Russia</b>	long term agreement concerning natural gas from Siberia + technical assistance in gas drilling equipment
<b>USA:</b>	Probably the worst opponent of this resolution. Try to convince the US delegate that signing the agreement would boost US prestige as a green nation fighting the global warming.
<b>CHINA:</b>	The Chinese aircraft industry is secretly developing its own green turbofan, therefore try to convince them that the Airbus A320 assembly plant in Tianjin, China, will be the first to receive the new Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan (they might like to have a look !)

If possible make all participants sign an informal paper (statement of intent) stating their support to the EU resolution because of these private communications.



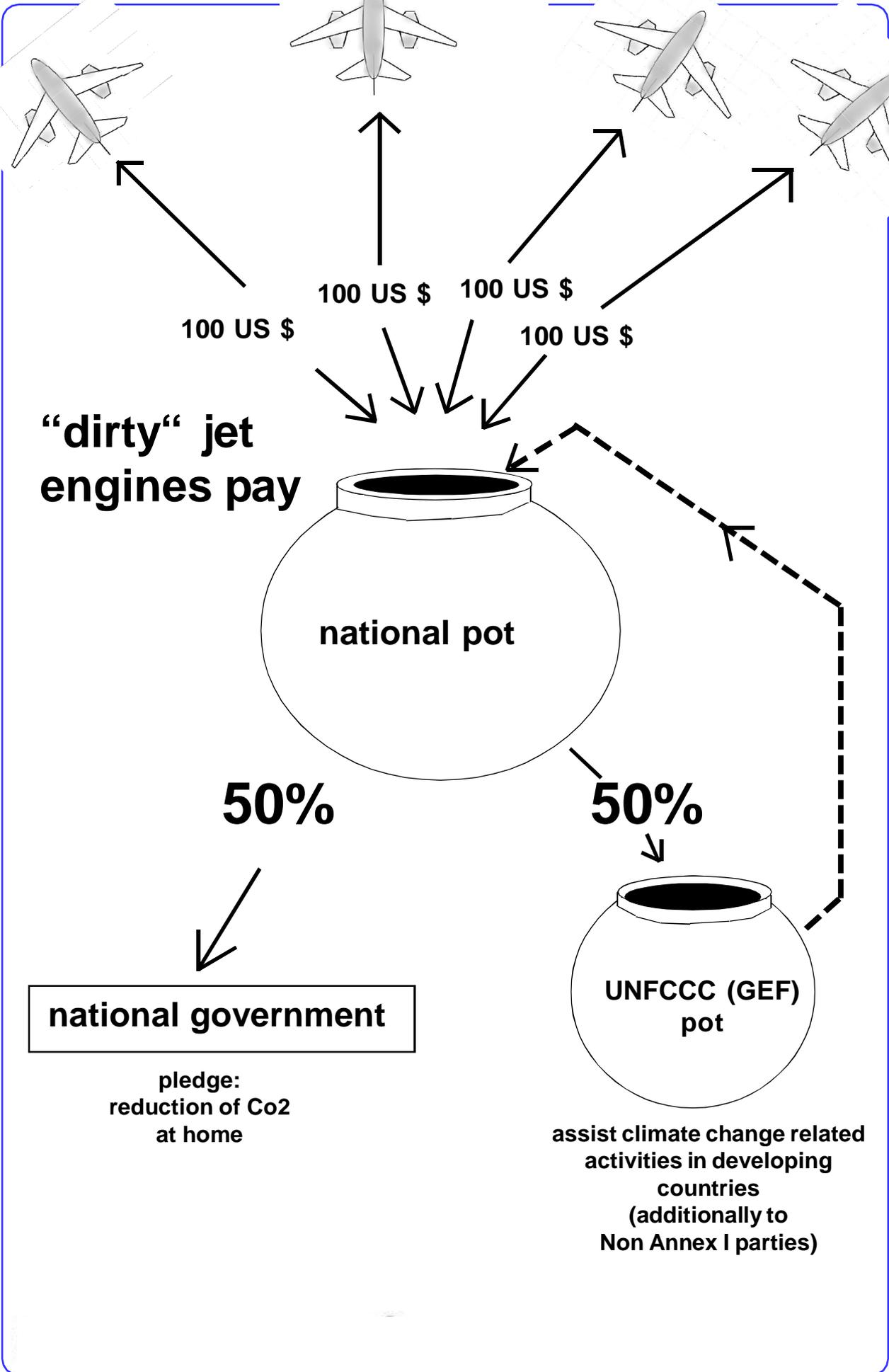
## Húsavik CleanAir Resolution

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the UN Convention on Climate Change as stated in its Article 2, and being guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention, the **Ad hoc Working Group on Longterm Cooperation in the development of Green Technologies (AWG-Husavik 2)** at its second meeting at Húsavik, Iceland, has agreed on the following resolution which will become operational immediately.

- § 1 Following the EU proposals about the implementation of green technologies in the aircraft industry the AWG-Husavik 2 requires all signatory states of the Copenhagen Accord to make the **introduction** of the **Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan engine** compulsory by 2015.
- § 2 The AWG-Husavik 2 participants agree to the introduction of a **surcharge** of 100 US \$ on any jet aircraft starting from airports of Convention parties of Annex I and Annex II by 2015 and by Non-Annex I parties by 2016.
- § 3 The accumulated financial resources, to be collected by national authorities of the signatory states, shall be **divided equally** between the UN and the members of the Convention as mentioned above.
- § 4 The UNFCCC (Global Environment Facility, GEF) will use accumulated 50% of these funds exclusively to assist and to **support climate-change activities in developing countries** by providing financial support above and beyond any financial assistance they already receive from industrialized countries or the UN.
- § 5 All parties to the Convention **pledge** themselves to use their share of the aircraft surcharge to improve the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) within their own capacities.

Húsavik July 29th 2011

Signatures



I Who you are

2) CHINA

Your name is:

**Professor Dr. Wang Zuoming** or  
**Dr. Jiang Baolin**



you are 51 years old, married with one child (28). You studied politics and Chinese history at the University of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and live in Beijing.

Here at Husavik you are the official representative of the **Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation** (HAMC), an aircraft manufacturing company located in Harbin, the capital of the Heilongjiang Province. However, your real job is director of Department of Services for Foreign Ministry Home and Overseas Offices, Dongcheng District, Beijing. All your expenses will be covered by the ministry.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

**CHINA**



 **18,7%**

 **5,6**

 **7250**

a) China has **not** accepted any formal obligation or legally binding targets for carbon emissions ( CO<sub>2</sub>) so far. However, China will voluntarily try to keep emission growing rates below the growth of her national economy. Carbon emissions created for every Yuan worth of generated economic production are intended to be reduced by 40 to 45% by 2020, compared to levels of the year 2005. The proportion of green energy is to be increased to 15% and China is going to plant 40 million hectares of new forests. China as well as India and many emerging nations request the industrialized countries to reduce their emissions by 40% compared to 1990 levels until 2020. Protecting their own industrial growth rates these nations and China only want to agree to reduction rates at all if sufficiently supported with money and energy-efficient technologies provided by the industrialized countries.



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) CHINA: national interests, guidelines, targets:**

China's growing industrial production must not be stopped by any regulation whatsoever!

The present climate change (global warming) was caused by the so-called industrial nations (USA, EU, Russia, etc.) and they are the first to heavily reduce their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. These nations are responsible for the global warming and have no right at all to criticize or demand developing countries like China to curb their emission rates. On the contrary, China demands massive technical and financial help from these countries in order to develop its own energy-efficient technologies. This is a precondition to any agreement signed by China (that means **you**) at Húsavík.



Since you are here as the official representative of the Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation (HAMC), you have to keep in mind:

- The EU green turbofan comes too early for HAMC which is developing its own Chinese clean turbofan :  
**delay the date of the introduction of the EU green turbofan ! ( §1)**
- The number of Chinese and foreign aircraft landing inside China will grow very much, those landing outside China are relatively few:  
**change the percentage of the penalty money going to the UN! China needs 60 to 75 % of that money (§3) !**
- Since China is a developing country, we need to get more UN money from the UN(GEF):  
**demand a substantial sum to support China's afforestation programme (§4)!**
- Since China is already doing a lot to lower its carbon dioxide emission, China will not accept any UN supervision of the spending of the GEF money given to China:  
**make this condition part of any resolution signed at Húsavík (§5)!**
- Taiwan is a genuine part of the People's Republic of China:  
**demand a written statement that if China signs the Húsavík Resolution it is in the name of all its provinces including Taiwan as its twenty-third province !**

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to China's amendments to the resolution you are authorized to demand a substantial amount of the UN share of the penalty money going to all **AOSIS** members. In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to the resolution you are authorized to **privately** offer additional technical assistance worth \$ 500 mil. to:

**South Africa** (irrigation, mining equipment, armaments, esp. aircraft equipment)

**Abu Dhabi** ( 200 mil € for IRENA)

**Brazil** ( attractive franchise agreement for the Brazilian aircraft industry to produce the **Chinese green turbofan** HAMC in Brazil worth 950 mil.€)

If possible make those partners sign an **informal paper** (statement of intent) stating that they will support the Chinese amendments to the Húsavík Resolution.

I Who you are

3) USA

Your name is:

**Dr. Samuel Willcott Daniels** ( just call me Sam) or  
**Marjorie Gawel-Simpson, Phd** ( just call me Marge)



You are 44 years old, married with four children. You received dual degrees in accounting and economics from the University of North Carolina. You then went on to get a Master of Accountancy from the University of Houston.

You are a freelance consultant of **SERIES**, a New York based American network of investors, environmental organizations and other public interest groups working with companies and investors to address sustainability challenges such as global climate change.

Your expenses as regards the Husavik Conference are covered by SERIES.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

USA

a) According to a draft bill of the House of Representative the USA is to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 17% compared to 2005 until the year 2020. Referring to the level of 1990 this would mean a net reduction of just about 4% to 6%. Until 2025 the reduction is to reach 30% and in 2030 it should touch 42% based on the level of 2005 - in line with the goal to reduce emissions 83% by 2050.



 **18,3%**

 **23,9**

 **7098**

However, it remains doubtful whether the US Senate will ever accept this bill.



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) USA: national interests, guidelines, targets:**

The United States (U.S.), although a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, **has neither ratified nor withdrawn** from the Protocol. The signature alone is merely symbolic, as the Kyoto Protocol is non-binding on the United States unless ratified. The US has a federal objective to reduce its GHG intensity level by 18% on 2002 levels by 2012. US States have their own policies to cut emissions, including California, and states in the North-East and mid-Atlantic. As to the Húsavik Resolution on you have to keep in mind that the USA (Boing) and the EU (Airbus) have been and still are the main competitors on the jet airliner market. Presently the new EU „green turbofan“ initiative would set the US aerospace industry at an economical disadvantage on global markets.



In order to protect US interests **SERIES** (in cooperation with U.S. government support via NASA) advises you to

- announce the introduction of new US standards (-60%) concerning jet CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2017;
- delay the date of the introduction of the EU green turbofan to 2018 because of the financial burden to national economies (§1);
- demand a reduction of the penalty surcharge (§2) and a reduction of the UN share (§3) to protect international air carriers and support national green initiatives (§5);
- officially declare that US Federal authorities would agree in principle but will not introduce the Húsavik Resolution penalties inside the US nor advise US carriers to pay the surcharge when operating inside the airspace of the Convention parties as mentioned in (§2) before 2017.

(If possible make this statement part of the Húsavik Resolution )

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to US amendments to the resolution you are authorized to demand a substantial amount of the UN share of the penalty money going to all **AOSIS** members. In order to “convince“ disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to the resolution you are authorized to **privately** mention that the US administration might re-negotiate existing landing rights in the US.

As regards **India** you might offer substantial technological help (\$ 500 mil. via Boing) for Indian airlines (Indian Airlines Ltd.) **इंडियन** when purchasing new planes next year.

If possible make these partners sign an **informal paper** (statement of intent) stating that they will support the US amendments to the Húsavik Resolution.

I Who you are

4) **BRAZIL**

Your name is:

**Bernardo Campos de Silva** or  
**Patricia Campos de Silva**



You are 31 years old and a graduate of IE (International Excellence, Madrid ) with an International MBA (Master of Business Administration). You are a Ph.D. candidate at FGV-SP (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo) researching entrepreneurship in Emerging Markets and partner of different businesses in Brazil. You live in Vila Madalena, São Paulo, with your wife /husband.

Your expenses are covered by **BrasCerm**, a Brazilian petrochemical company headquartered in São Paulo. The company is the largest petrochemical in the Americas by production capacity and the seventh largest in the world. By revenue it is the fourth largest in the Americas and the seventeenth in the world. BrasCerm hired you two month ago at the FGV-SP.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

**BRAZIL**



Brazil announced the biggest voluntary reduction in greenhouse gases. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be reduced by 36,1 and 38,9 percent below predicted levels by 2020. Thus emissions would be lowered to 1994 levels. Compared to 2005 this would be a cutback of 20%. A quarter of this target setting is to be gained by cutting down less tropical rainforests. Brazil pledged it-self to effectively reduce deforestation in the future.

 **1,2 %**

 **1,86 t**

 **352,52**



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) BRAZIL: national interests, guidelines, targets**



Brazil is a Non-Annex I country and regards itself as a developing nation. Brazil is one of the few major developing countries that has set an emission target. ( note: Brazil's forest fires in the Amazon region represent 75 percent of the country's total emissions of greenhouse gases.)

Although Brazil has launched impressive national programmes to reduce the nation's CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the recent past, it still regards the industrial nations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany responsible for the climate change because of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century and the following developments.

However, the achievement of the Brazilian national target is conditional on external financing. You are therefore obliged to stress the demand for financial and technological assistance as much as possible.

- demand a delay of the compulsory introduction of the EU green turbofan until 2018 for Non-Annex I parties (§1);
- demand an exemption / reduction of the penalty surcharge for Non-Annex I parties until 2018 (§2);
- propose an increase of the penalty fee for all jet aircrafts from Annex II countries flying into Brazil or any Non-Annex I countries (§2);
- propose an increase of the percentage of the GEF-money going to Non-Annex-1 parties which already run effective programmes reducing the national CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (§ 4);
- propose the foundation of an independent organisation assessing the effectivity of national CO<sub>2</sub> reduction goals and deciding on the distribution of GEF-money on the basis of its findings (§4, §5);

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to your proposals and amendments you have very little to offer.

However you are authorized to **privately** negotiate and accept for example additional technical assistance as regards farming, energy efficiency, biofuel technology and hydro-electric power plant technology in return for consenting to non Brazilian proposals or amendments.

If possible make your partners sign an **informal paper** (statement of intent) as to such agreements.

I Who you are

5) INDIA

Your name is:  
Girish Deepanjali Kumar or  
Geeta Deepanjali Kumar



You are 38 years old, married with 1 child. You are a political scientist and gender specialist by training and you have worked on sustainability issues in civil society, business, and government for more than 10 years. You have degrees from the Institute of Development Studies (Univ of Sussex) and Smith College (USA) Presently you work for Viprom Technologies Limited which is a giant information technology services corporation headquartered in Bangalore, India. Viprom is the second largest IT services company in India and employs more than 98,391 people worldwide as of 2009. It has interests varying from information technology, consumer care, lighting, engineering and healthcare businesses.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

INDIA



 4,8%

 1,7

 1863

India repeatedly declared to reject any formal obligation or legally binding targets for carbon emissions ( CO<sub>2</sub>). However India will try to keep emission growing rates below the growth of her national economy. India as well as China and many emerging nations request the industrialized countries to reduce their emissions by 40% compared to 1990 levels until 2020. Protecting their own industrial growth rates these nations and India only want to agree to reduction rates at all if sufficiently supported with money and energy-efficient technologies provided by the industrialized countries.



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) INDIA : national interests, guidelines, targets**

India as a Non-Annex I country and other emerging nations cooperate to thwart attempts at establishing legally binding targets for carbon emissions, in order to protect their economic growth.

However, India has set its own quantitative targets as regards the emission of greenhouse gases. India will try to reduce the emission intensity of its gross domestic product (GDP) by 20 to 25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level, excluding the agrarian sector. The Indian targets were proposed during the Copenhagen negotiations and submitted to the Copenhagen Accord on 30 January 2010 and are entirely voluntary in nature and have no legally binding character.

Keeping this in mind you are expected to amend and improve the EU resolution accordingly:



- try to delay the introduction of the EU green turbofan asking for a long transition period ( 10 years) (§1);
- demand that currently negotiated sales contracts (including options) between Non-Annex- I country based airlines and aircraft manufacturers are to be exempted from any penalty fees until 2020 (§2);
- demand the penalty fee for “dirty“ turbofan engines to be variable according to the type and age of the engines in use (§2);
- since the expected growing number of domestic flights will set India at a disadvantage financially, request a much bigger part (65%) of the so-called penalty fee going to India (§3);
- since India is already doing a lot to lower its carbon dioxide emission, India will not accept any UN supervision of the spending of the GEF money given to India (§5).

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of some other nations to accept your amendments to the resolution you are authorized to demand a substantial amount of the UN share of the penalty money going to all **AOSIS** members. You are likewise authorized to **privately** negotiate substantial technological and financial assistance for Indian airlines (**Indian Airlines Ltd.**) presently planning a substantial renewal of their fleet.

If possible make these partners sign an **informal paper** (statement of intent) stating that they will support Indian amendments to the Húsavík Resolution.

I Who you are

6) ABU DHABI



United Arab Emirates. The UAE consists of seven states, termed emirates, which are **Abu Dhabi**, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Quwain, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah.



Your name is:  
Dr Mohammed bin Shayedim

You 45 years old and married. You hold a PhD in Business and Economics with emphasis on Foreign Direct Investment from Coventry University, UK. You also hold an MBA and a BSc in Chemical Engineering from the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA. Presently you work for the Abu Dhabi Council for Economic Development (ADCED), which is the economic policy advisory council in Abu Dhabi.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

ABU DHABI



Abu Dhabi is among the nations with the highest per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the world and was present at the Copenhagen Climate summit in 2009.

 **0,50 %**

 **32,85 t**

 **139, 553**

The UAE are determined to become world leader in sustainable developments and renewable energies. In addition they intend to play an important international role in fighting climate change. To start with they are planning to build an absolutely CO<sub>2</sub> emission free “green city” called **MASDAR**. The venture, which could cost more than \$1 billion (Dh3.67bn), is expected to remove in excess of five million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) a year from the emirate’s air and push them back where they came from underground.



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) Abu Dhabi : national interests, guidelines, targets**



As a member of the UAE Abu Dhabi is a **Non Annex-I country**.

Recently the government has been diversifying their economic plans. Served by high oil prices, the country's non oil and gas GDP (gross domestic product) has outstripped that attributable to the energy sector. Remarkably, non oil and gas GDP now constitutes 64% of the UAE's total GDP. This trend is reflected in Abu Dhabi with substantial new investment in industry, real estate, tourism and retail.

As Abu Dhabi is the largest oil producer of the UAE, it has reaped the most benefits from this trend. It has taken on an active diversification and liberalisation programme to reduce the UAE's reliance on the hydrocarbon sector.

This is evident in the emphasis on industrial diversification with the completion of an industrial free zone, Industrial City of Abu Dhabi, and the construction of another, ICAD II, in the pipeline. There has also been a drive to promote the tourism and real estate sectors with Abu Dhabi based firms undertaking several large-scale development projects.

Keeping all this in mind you are obliged to support the EU initiative as much as possible because this would support the image of Abu Dhabi and the UAE as a cutting edge region of progress and a leading force in fighting climate change.

- Support the introduction of the new „green“ turbofan because it will effectively cut down GHG emission caused by aviation (§1);
- Welcome the introduction of the penalty fee but ask for financial support for Non-Annex I parties supporting the Húsavik Resolution (§2);
- Demand an increased percentage of the surcharge going to the signatory states signing the resolution (§3);
- Ask for the setting up of an independent UN body controlling and administering the collection and distribution of the penalty money (§4);
- Demand Abu Dhabi's permanent chairmanship of this supervisory board.

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

Since Etihad Airways is presently buying 100 new passenger planes and has signed options for 55 more ( contracts worth of \$ 43 bil.), you may very well use this as an incentive to ask for financial assistance from Airbus Industries as regards buying their new “green“ turbofan. Off the record of course !

I Who you are

7) VANUATU /KIRIBATI/ TUVALU

Your name is:  
**Dr. Malvatu Mauri or Iaretaa Titonu PhD**



You 28 years old and single. You are a chaplan to the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute and you belong to the Te Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu, the national church of Tuvalu. You are also a teacher at the Fetuvalu High School and you have been sent to the Husavik conference by the Pacific Conference of Churches. Your expenses are covered by the PCC and by the **Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**, an intergovernmental organization of low-lying coastal and small Island countries.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

**VANUATU / KIRIBATI / TUVALU**



Pacific Island states (**AOSIS**) are threatened to lose their mere existence because of rising sea levels. They therefore demand the global warming to be reduced to 1,5 C°. Global greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 95% based on the levels of 1990 by the year 2050.

 **0,6%**

The Tuvalu representative at Copenhagen, Ian Fry, whose country is one of the most at risk from global warming, said the Copenhagen agreement amounted to Biblical betrayal.

 **5,2**

"It looks like we are being offered 30 pieces of silver to betray our people and our future," he said to applause in the chamber. "Our future is not for sale. I regret to inform you that Tuvalu cannot accept this document." Members from the island state

 **237**

of Tuvalu interrupted a session on December 10 to demand that global temperature rise be limited to 1.5 degrees instead of the proposed 2 degrees.



% of global greenhouse gas emission



emission per capita in tons



emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

### **b) AOSIS : national interests, guidelines, targets**

AOSIS nations are **Non Annex-I**

**countries.** They are a coalition of small island and low-lying coastal countries that share similar development challenges and concerns about the environment, especially their vulnerability to the adverse effects of global climate change. It functions primarily as an ad hoc lobby and negotiating voice for small island developing States (SIDS) within the United Nations system.



AOSIS has a membership of 42 States and observers, drawn from all oceans and regions of the world: Africa, Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Pacific and South China Sea. AOSIS keeps demanding that global temperature increases be kept as far below 1.5°C to limit the predicted devastating effects of climate change on the world's most vulnerable countries. Serious negative impacts are already affecting island states at the current 0.8°C of warming, i.e. coastal erosion, flooding, coral bleaching and more frequent and extreme weather events such as hurricanes. Some particularly low-lying island states have been assessed by the U.N.'s lead agency on refugees to 'very likely become entirely uninhabitable'.

Having been sent to Húsavík by the AOSIS Bureau, (*Dr. Jessica Williamson, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations, New York 10021*) you are here to once again voice and advocate the demands of the OASIS members. You will therefore certainly

- support the EU initiative implementing a cleaner “green” turbofan engine (§1).

However:

- you will demand all airlines based in or owned by AOSIS members of the Non-Annex-I parties to be totally exempted from paying penalty fees (§2);
- you will demand to receive 100% of the penalty fee to be payed by foreing jet airliners landing and starting from AOSIS territories (§3);
- you will demand at least sixty percent of the money collected by the UNFCCC (GEF) going to AOSIS members because they are mostly affected and need immediate financial support (§4).

### **c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

As a man of the church you are not in Húsavík to make bargains. We need support for adaptation, technology, and capacity building in island nations.

We need long term commitment from Annex I and II nations with genuine 'fast-start' Euros or Dollars to address current impacts in all of the above, structured to replace the present ineffective systems which doesn't work for island nations !

I Who you are

8) RUSSIA



Your name is:

**Dr. Oleg Nikitin** or  
**Dr. Olga Nikitin**

You are 51 years old, married with one child ( daughter, 26). You studied psychology and public relations at the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University. You live in Moskow and you are a consultant with theThe Federal Agency for State Property Management (Rosimushchestvo) a subdivision of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. As of late you have been assigned to assist the TUPOLEV” PUBLIC STOCK COMPANY, Moscow, Academician Tupolev Embankment 77 in particular with the Aircraft Design Bureaus of CIS who are currently busy with building new generation transport aircraft.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

**RUSSIA**



 **5,67 %**

 **13,5**

 **1564**

Russia’s CO2 emissions has been massively reduced already because of the economic collapse of the Soviet Union in the 90s. But Russia intends to follow the EU target of 20% reduction of CO2 emissions until 2020 on the basis of 1990 levels. Eventually these reductions could even reach 25% during subsequent steps if the US, China and others followed suit.

Russia's president, Dmitry Medvedev arrived at Copenhagen promising \$200m to a multibillion fund to help poor countries reduce their carbon output.



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) Russia: national interests, guidelines, targets**

Russia belongs to the **Annex-I** parties and remains the only developed country ALREADY operating at below-1990 emissions levels, because of the post-Soviet industrial collapse. The collapse of the Soviet Union saw emissions fall by about 30%. The Kyoto Protocol let Russia benefit since the fall in industrial production presented the country with a big and valuable amount of tradable carbon offsets. Thus Russia, still the world's third largest emitter, is nevertheless able to “export pollution” with cheap carbon credits but does not intend to do this in order to offset the future growth of its own industry.



As to the EU resolution and the compulsory introduction of a “green” turbofan you are obliged to consider Russian GHG emission policies as well as Russian aircraft manufacturer´s interests. Therefore you should demand the following amendments:

- the compulsory introduction of the EU “green” turbofan should not exclusively apply to the **EG 2020 turbofan** but also to Russian turbofans meeting identical emission standards such as the **Aviadvigatel PS-200** going into production in 2016 (§1);
- the introduction of the penalty surcharge should be delayed until after 2018 in order to avoid additional financial strains to domestic airlines (§2);
- the collected sums of the penalty fee should be equally shared between the UN, members of the Convention collecting them and AOSIS members (§3);
- Russia will not accept any UN supervision of the spending of the penalty money remaining in Russia (§5);

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

When in Húsavík you have to keep in mind, that **any** future GHG emission reductions will depend on conditions such as:

An appropriate accounting of the potential of Russia’s forestry when meeting the obligations of the anthropogenic emissions reduction.

Agreements as to the export of natural gas and crude oil, the opening of new shipping lines (North-East Passage) and the acceptance of exclusive economic zones in the Arctic on the continental shelf beyond the 200nm zone.

I Who you are

### 9) South Africa



Your name is:  
**Membathisi Maroga, or**  
**Tina MAPISA-NQAKULA**

You are 48 years old, married with five children, teacher by training, you earned a Bachelor of Arts from the University of South Africa in 1997 in education and the IsiXhosa language. Later you became a teacher at Vukukhanye Secondary School in Gugulethu. In 1999 you were appointed department superintendent at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries, Agriculture Place, 20 Beatrix Street, Arcadia 0002, Pretoria. You live in Pretoria and your participation at the Husavik Conference is being financed by the ministry.

II National policy as regards the Summit on Climate Change

### South Africa



- 1,5 %
- 8,59 t
- 414,6

has committed to reducing its carbon emissions by 34% by 2020, but says it will need financial aid from developed countries to do so. This is equivalent to an absolute emissions cut of about 18% below 1990 levels by 2020. South Africa's expectations for the outcome of Copenhagen are formed by its national interests and that of the developing countries the majority of whom are worse affected by climate change and resultant natural disasters. South Africa needs global reductions in green house gas (GHG) emissions to ensure that the impacts of climate change do not undermine our development. As a developing country SA cannot afford to take on any binding emission reduction targets. Also SA has an energy intensive economy.

In order to transform to a clean energy economy, SA needs access to international finance and technology including a significantly scaled up package of new and additional finance and technology (0,5% to one percent of the GDP of developed countries per annum, by 2020).

All developed countries (Annex I) must commit to ambitious, economy-wide legally binding emission reduction targets, of at least 40% reduction below 1990 levels by 2020.

% of global greenhouse gas emission    emission per capita in tons    emission in million tons



**Classified material**

**KEEP SECRET**

**b) South Africa: national interests, guidelines, targets**

South Africa is Non-Annex-I nation which agriculture is affected by environmental damage due to misuse of the land and global climate warming. The country is extremely vulnerable to climate change and the resultant reduction of surface waters. Recent predictions show the surface water supply could be reduced by 60% by 2070 in parts of the Western Cape area. To avoid such damages the government is supporting schemes promoting sustainable development of the use of natural resources. Accordingly SA needs to increase adaptation measures, to reduce this vulnerability and build up resilience. South Africa has an energy intensive economy. In order to transform to a clean energy economy, South Africa needs access to international finance and technology. In short: SA needs to receive as much financial and technological assistance from Annex-I and Annex-II nations as possible.



Keeping all this in mind you are obliged to amend and improve the EU-resolution promoting the use of an EU "green" turbofan as follows:

- to avoid additional financial stress for domestic airlines the compulsory introduction of the EG 2020 turbofan needs to be delayed for Non-Annex I parties until 2018 (§1);
- the introduction of the penalty surcharge should be delayed for Non-Annex-I based airliners until the year 2018 (§2);
- the funds accumulated by the UNFCCC should be used to assist and support climate change activities in developing countries according to population-size and GNP of those nations (§4);
- since most Non-Annex-I parties are already committed to lower carbon and resource efficient sustainable development this paragraph should be omitted (§5).

**c) bargains, alliances, discretionary powers**

In order to convince disagreeing delegates of other nations to agree to SA amendments to the resolution you are authorized to **privately** mention that SA would welcome any kind of financial or technological assistance, especially irrigation technology and mining equipment.

If possible make these partners sign an **informal paper** (statement of intent) stating that they will support the SA amendments to the Húsavík Resolution.



# P1

## 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty -- the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable.

More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: **the Kyoto Protocol**, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures. The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP, the subsidiary bodies and their Bureau.

### Parties & Observers

#### Parties

The Convention divides countries into three main groups according to differing commitments:

**Annex I Parties** include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States.

**Annex II Parties** consist of the OECD members of Annex I, but not the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change. In addition, they have to "take all practicable steps" to promote the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies to EIT Parties and developing countries. Funding provided by Annex II Parties is channelled mostly through the Convention's financial mechanism.

**Non-Annex I Parties** are mostly developing countries. Certain groups of developing countries are recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought. Others (such as countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce) feel more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures. The Convention emphasizes activities that promise to answer the special needs and concerns of these vulnerable countries, such as investment, insurance and technology transfer.

The 49 Parties classified as least developed countries (LDCs) by the United Nations are given special consideration under the Convention on account of their limited capacity to respond to climate change and adapt to its adverse effects. Parties are urged to take full account of the special situation of LDCs when considering funding



# P1

## 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### Annex I countries

There are 40 Annex I countries and the European Union is also a member. These countries are classified as industrialized countries and countries in transition:

Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America

### Annex II countries

There are 23 Annex II countries and the European Union. Turkey was removed from the Annex II list in 2001 at its request to recognize its economy as a transition economy. These countries are classified as developed countries which pay for costs of developing countries:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

**NAMA**= Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

### Technology Action Programs

Technology Action Programs (TAPs) have been proposed as a means for organizing future technology efforts under the UNFCCC. By creating programs for a set of adaptation and mitigation technologies, the UNFCCC would send clear signals to the private and finance sector, governments, research institutions as well as citizens of the world looking for solutions to the climate problem. Potential focus areas for TAPs include early warning systems, expansion of salinity-tolerant crops, electric vehicles, wind and solar energy, efficient energy grid systems, and other technologies.[58]

Technology roadmaps will address barriers to technology transfer, cooperative actions on technologies and key economic sectors, and support implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)[59] and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).



## 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### Non-Annex I

Afghanistan  
 Albania \*\*  
 Algeria  
 Angola  
 Antigua and Barbuda  
 Argentina  
 Armenia \*\*  
 Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Bangladesh  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Benin  
 Bhutan  
 Bolivia  
 Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 Botswana  
 Brazil  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Burkina Faso  
 Burundi  
 Cambodia  
 Cameroon  
 Cape Verde  
 Central African Republic  
 Chad  
 Chile  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Congo  
**Cook Islands**  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Cyprus  
 Côte d'Ivoire  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dem. Rep. of the Congo  
 Djibouti  
 Dominica  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 Egypt  
 El Salvador  
 Equatorial Guinea  
 Eritrea  
 Ethiopia  
**Fiji**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  
 Gabon  
 Gambia  
 Georgia  
 Ghana  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guinea  
 Guinea-Bissau  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
 Israel  
 Jamaica  
 Jordan  
 Kazakhstan \*\*  
 Kenya  
**Kiribati**  
 Kuwait  
 Kyrgyzstan  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Liberia  
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
 Madagascar  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Mali  
 Malta  
**Marshall Islands**  
 Mauritania  
 Mauritius  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia (Fed. States of)  
 Mongolia  
 Montenegro  
 Morocco  
 Mozambique  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Nicaragua  
 Niger  
 Nigeria  
 Niue  
 Oman

\* Observer State  
 \*\* Party for which there is a specific COP and/or CMP decision

P1

Pakistan  
 Palau  
 Panama  
 Papua New Guinea  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Philippines  
 Qatar  
 Republic of Korea  
 Republic of Moldova  
 Rwanda  
 Saint Kitts and Nevis  
 Saint Lucia  
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
**Samoa**  
 San Marino  
 Sao Tome and Principe  
 Saudi Arabia  
 Senegal  
 Serbia  
 Seychelles  
 Sierra Leone  
 Singapore  
**Solomon Islands**  
**South Africa**  
 Sri Lanka  
 Sudan  
 Suriname  
 Swaziland  
 Syrian Arab Republic  
 Tajikistan  
 Thailand  
 Timor-Leste  
 Togo  
**Tonga**  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 Tunisia  
 Turkmenistan \*\*  
**Tuvalu**  
 Uganda  
**United Arab Emirates**  
 United Republic of Tanzania  
 Uruguay  
 Uzbekistan \*\*  
**Vanuatu**  
 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  
 Viet Nam  
 Yemen  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe



# P2

## NOTES

### 6 ) NGOs ( non governmental organisations and other groups)

#### Observer organizations

Several categories of observer organizations also attend sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. These include representatives of United Nations secretariat units and bodies, such as UNDP, UNEP and UNCTAD, as well as its specialized agencies and related organizations, such as the GEF and WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Observer organizations also include intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as the OECD and its International Energy Agency (IEA), along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Over 985 NGOs and 67 IGOs are admitted as observers. The NGOs represent a broad spectrum of interests, and embrace representatives from business and industry, environmental groups, indigenous populations, local governments and municipal authorities, research and academic institutes, parliaments, labour unions, faith groups, women and youth. Constituency groupings have emerged to facilitate interaction.

#### Group 77

The Group of 77 at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, designed to promote its members' collective economic interests and create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations.[1] There were 77 founding members of the organization, but the organization has since expanded to 130 member countries. The Republic of Yemen holds the Chairmanship in New York for 2010.[2]

The group was founded on June 15, 1964 by the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries" issued at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).[3] The first major meeting was in Algiers in 1967, where the Charter of Algiers was adopted and the basis for permanent institutional structures was begun. There are Chapters of the Group of 77 in Rome (FAO), Vienna (UNIDO), Paris (UNESCO), Nairobi (UNEP) and the Group of 24 in Washington, D.C. (IMF and World Bank).



# P2

## NOTES

### 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

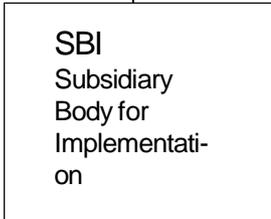
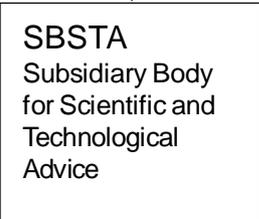
#### Bodies of the Convention & allied agencies

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was finalized in Rio de Janeiro at the Earth Summit in 1992, as an international treaty which established the framework for how the international community will work together to address climate protection.



<b>COP</b> <b>Conference of the Parties (COP)</b> The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the association of all countries who have ratified the Convention, and as outlined under Article 7 of the Convention, is the "supreme body" of the Convention, with its highest decision-making authority. The COP meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise.	COP president
	COP bureau
	COP plenary

permanent subsidiary bodies to give advise to the COP



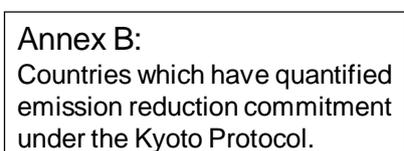
**CMP**  
 Conference of the Parties Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) Parties to the Kyoto Protocol meet in conjunction with the COP to the UNFCCC to increase coordination and decrease cost, but **are convened separately** as the CMP. Parties to the UNFCCC that are not a party to the Kyoto Protocol (such as the United States) may participate as observers to the CMP

#### Country Groupings Established Formally under UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol

**Annex I Parties**  
 include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European

**Annex II Parties**  
 consist of the OECD members of **Annex I**, but not the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change. In addition, they have to "take all practicable steps" to promote the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies to EIT Parties and developing countries. Funding provided by Annex II Parties is channeled mostly through the Convention's financial mechanism.

**Non-Annex I Parties**  
 are mostly developing countries. Certain groups of developing countries are recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, ie. if relying heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce, also countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought.





# P2

## NOTES

### 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Article 2 of the UNFCCC Treaty (the Convention) states:

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

IDR = Intellectual Property Rights

#### AWG-KP

To discuss future commitments for industrialized countries under the Kyoto Protocol, the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol established a working group in December 2005 called the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). The AWG-KP is set to complete its work by the end of 2009.

#### AWG-LCA

Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) Meeting

At its thirteenth session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its pdf-icon decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan), launched a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session. It decided that the process shall be conducted under a **subsidiary body under the Convention, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)**, that shall complete its work in 2009 and present the outcome of its work to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its fifteenth session.

At its fifteenth session, the COP, by its pdf-icon decision 1/CP.15 (Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention), extended the mandate of the AWG-LCA to enable it to continue its work with a view to presenting the outcome of its work to the COP for adoption at its sixteenth session.

At the same session, the COP elected Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe as the Chair of the AWG-LCA, Mr. Daniel A. Reifsnyder as the Vice-Chair of the AWG-LCA and Ms. Teodora Obradovik-Grnarova as the Rapporteur of the AWG-LCA. Information on the AWG-LCA Officers is available here.



## 6) Information about the structure and the agencies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### **Carbon trading**

Carbon trading is mainly based on permits that are issued or sold by governments to companies that emit carbon dioxide and other gases that are believed to affect the climate. The companies are required to buy permits, or seek credits elsewhere, if they emit more than a specified amount of carbon. They can profit by selling their permits for cash if they come in below their cap.

As governments lower the overall caps, the prices for permits and credits should rise. Supporters of carbon trading say that the system is working when companies facing high-cost permits cut their output, invest in cleaner technology or buy emissions credits from a company or organization that has taken actions to reduce emissions or absorb greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

The main model for such a system already operates in the European Union, which has called on all industrialized countries to have systems in place by 2015 and for rapidly emerging economies like China and India to adopt them by 2020. A similar system is being debated in the United States.

But even if a global market develops, many experts warn that carbon trading should not be relied on to deliver the scale of emissions cuts needed to keep the rise in global temperatures within a range that scientists say would prevent dangerous changes. This has led many analysts to conclude that Russia could scuttle the talks altogether by keeping its credits.

### **The Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a global partnership among 178 countries, international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. It provides grants for projects related to six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

...

The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) were established by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

### **IRENA**

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was officially established in Bonn on 26 January 2009. To Date 143 states and the European Union signed the Statute of the Agency; amongst them are 48 African, 37 European, 34 Asian, 15 American and 9 Australia/Oceania States.

Mandated by these governments worldwide, IRENA will promote the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy. Acting as the global voice for renewable energies, IRENA will facilitate access to all relevant renewable energy information, including technical data, economic data and renewable resource potential data. IRENA will share experiences on best practices and lessons learned regarding policy frameworks, capacity-building projects, available finance mechanisms and renewable energy related energy efficiency measures. On its second session in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, which took place from 29-30 June 2009, the **Preparatory Commission designated Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates, as the interim headquarters.**



# P2

## NOTES

### 7) Basic Information about the EU Joint Technology Initiative „CleanSky“



*Clean Sky is the largest European aeronautical research programme devoted to environment and places Europe at the forefront of the greening of aviation.*

**Clean Sky** envisages that innovative, greener technologies will be ready for industrial application within a seven-year timeframe. New technologies will be developed starting in early 2008, and test flights will be conducted from 2012.

By 2014, the project should give rise to successful prototypes, whose results can be exploited by aeronautics companies.

#### **The ‘Clean Sky’ Initiative**

Clean Sky aims to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) aviation emissions by 20-40 %, NO<sub>x</sub> (nitrous oxides) by 60% and perceived noise by half, by 2020. The reduction in emissions and noise around airports will enhance European citizens’ health and wellbeing

**THE „CLEAN SKY“ JTI**  
Aviation is an essential element of today’s global society, bringing people and cultures together and creating economic growth.

The air transport industry is paying a lot of attention to growing public concern about the environmental issues of air pollution, noise and climate change. Although today air transport only produces 2 % of man-made CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, this is expected to increase to 3 % by 2050.

Clean Sky is a „Joint Technology Initiative“ that will develop breakthrough technologies to reduce environmental impact.

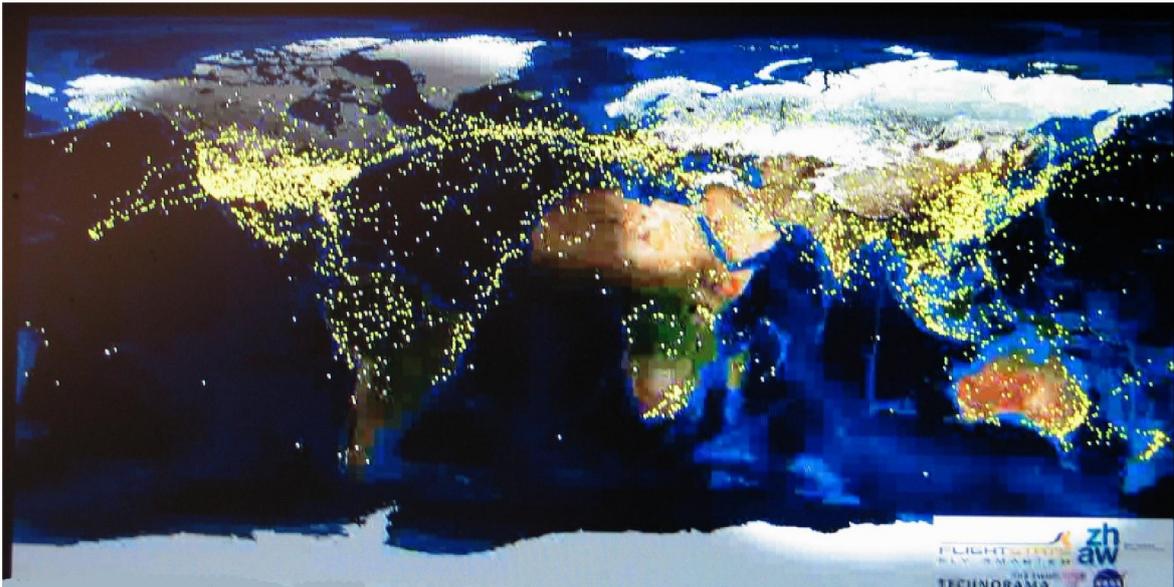
#### **What is a Joint Technology Initiative (JTI)?**

*A JTI is a type of project created by the European Commission for funding research in Europe to allow the implementation of ambitious and complex activities, including the validation of technologies at a high readiness level. The size and scale of JTIs requires the mobilisation and management of very substantial public and private investment and human resources.*



8 ) Information about the international air traffic / world wide

This picture shows all scheduled flights over a 24h period (based on 2008 data). Every day **93'000** flights are starting from approx. 9'000 airports. At all time there are between 8'000 and 13'000 airplanes in the air. This picture, part of an animation was produced to be shown on the high definition 3D-Globe "Orbitarium" in Technorama - The Swiss Science Center in collaboration with Institute of Applied Information Technology InIT, **Zurich University of Applied Sciences**, Winterthur.



**Airports report flat traffic growth in 2008**

**Airports Council International**

Total worldwide passenger growth of +0.1%. Fastest growing region was the Middle East at 5.8% followed by Africa (+4.9%) and Latin America Caribbean (+2.1%), Asia Pacific and Europe grew by 1.2%, North America only region with decrease in traffic (-3.1%) .



- \* **Total aircraft movements handled by airports was 77 million,**
- \* Total cargo was 86 million tonnes,

**Passenger traffic**

ACI member airports, representing approximately 98 percent of global airport traffic, report that the total number of passengers rose marginally in 2008 to 4.874 billion passengers, compared to 4.869 billion in 2007. ....

**Aircraft movements**

Aircraft movements worldwide reached **77 million**, ... This figure includes cargo, military, general aviation, combi flights and passenger aircraft movements.

From : The **ACI World Airport Traffic Report 2008** a 600-page document which includes analysis and trend charts, country-by-country and airport-by-airport results can be ordered from ACI in the Publications section of this website. This year's edition is based on traffic reports submitted by a record number of 1357 airports.

8 ) Information about the international air traffic / world wide

### World Kerosene Consumption

The IEA (International Energy Agency) oil statistics distinguish between "Aviation Gasoline" and "Jet Kerosene". The first is used with piston engines (propeller driven aircraft) the second type is used in jet engines ( <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/stats/>)

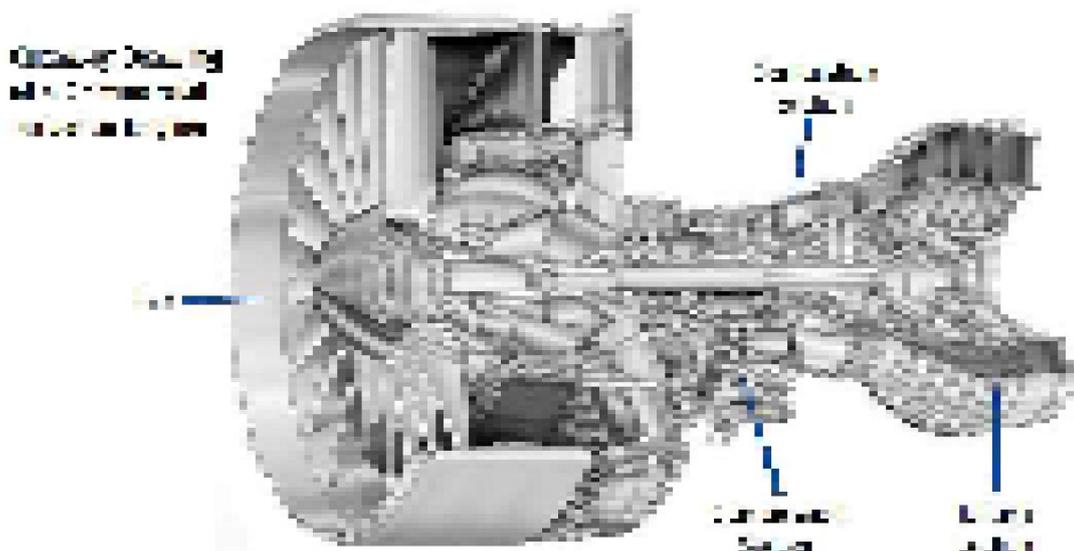
The world's annual consumption of jet fuel (excluding military) is about **2 billion barrels** and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has stated it wants 10% of jet fuel to come from biofuels by 2017. (1 barrel = 158,987 litres)

In a move that leads the world, beginning January 1, 2012, 4,000 jet aircraft operators including all airlines must reduce their emissions or face a European Union airport ban. (Biojet Corporation)

	1995	1999	2002	...	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>AT</b>								
Global aviation								
- total	1,621	2,223	2,523		2,729	3,023	3,229	3,429
- general aviation <sup>1</sup>								
- aviation gasoline	200	200	200		200	200	200	200
- jet kerosene	1,421	2,023	2,323		2,529	2,823	3,029	3,229

(1 gallon = 3.785412 litres )

from **RITA**, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration. RITA coordinates the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) research programs.



9)

## Planspiel Ablauf (1)

## Event 1

## Tag 1

Die Schüler erhalten ein **Info-Papier über das Planspiel** schon mindestens 1 Tag vorher. Jeder erhält einen eigenen Ordner mit den Vorinformationen (p3+4,26-28) alle mit Markierung **P1**

## Event 2

## Tag 2

Eigentlicher Beginn des Planspiels: **Einführungsveranstaltung** Den Schülern muss Sinn und Zweck und der Ablauf des Planspiels auf einer Einführungsveranstaltung erläutert werden. Bei dieser Gelegenheit erhalten sie ihre individuellen **Profiles, Rules of the Game** (p.6 ff) und die **Sachinformationen** (p. 31-34) sowie das **Time Schedule** (p 36-37) -alle Markierungen **P2** (p 29-35) in einem Ordner. Die Schüler erhalten Infos über die Position ihrer Regierung, sollen diese aber auf den Konferenzen relativ frei verhandeln dürfen.

**Schwerpunkte**

die Schüler reden miteinander, aber sie reden nur über die Resolution, **nicht** über ihr Rollen-Verhalten auf den Konferenzen. Die Schüler kommunizieren "offiziell" per **USB-Stick** nur über einen Konferenzbriefkasten, der vom CleanAir-Office geführt wird. Zwei Formen sind möglich: a) offizielle Änderungsvorschläge (schriftlich an das CleanAir-Office)  
b) private Post von Delegierten zu Delegierten (Angebote, etc, ebenfalls nur über das CleanAir-Office).

Die Teilnehmer sollen maximal zwei Änderungsvorschläge einreichen. (= 20 Änderungen zur Abstimmung). Am Ende der zweiten Konferenz wird die endgültige Fassung der Resolution geschrieben und verabschiedet. Alle Schüler/Delegierten erhalten einen eigenen USB-Stick

**Aufgaben bis Montag 25.07. : a) Profile lernen**

**b) Nationale Klimaziele vorstellen können**

**(Dauer 40-60 min)**

## Event 3

## Tag 3

**Agenda für die****1. Konferenz**

- 1) Begrüßung Konferenzleitung festlegen, Protokollschreiber festlegen, Zeitplan der beiden Konferenzen verteilen. **( 3 Minuten)**
- 2) Vorstellung der 9 beteiligten Delegationsmitglieder und ihre nationalen Positionen in Copenhagen (COP 15). **(10 x 3 Minuten)**
- 3) Vorstellung der **TURBOFAN-Resolution** und Begründung durch EU Mitglieder :  
1. Verteilung des **Resolutionspapiers (erst jetzt)**. **( 15 Minuten)**
- 4) Fragen der Delegierten zur vorgestellten Resolution - falls gewünscht.

**Aufgabe für die Pause: nationalen Kommentar vorbereiten (8x) (Dauer 60 min)**

**PAUSE**

- 5) Sammeln : erste öffentliche Vorschläge zur Abänderung der Resolution. Alle erhalten später alle Vorschläge schriftlich als Ausdruck oder am Schwarzen Brett; Diskussion über das Abstimmungsverfahren.
- 6) Konferenz vertagt, sich um Rücksprache mit Regierungen zu halten und um schriftliche Änderungsvorschläge zu verfassen und einzureichen. **(Dauer 60 min)**

9)

## Planspiel Ablauf (2)

### Event 4

Tag 4

#### Stille Arbeitsphase: Ausarbeitung der nationalen Änderungsvorschläge

Zwei Formen

- a) offizielle Änderungsvorschläge (schriftlich ausarbeiten USB)
- b) private Post von Delegierten zu Delegierten (Angebote, etc schriftlich USB)

**Deadline einführen, z.B.** noch **nn** Tage Zeit bis Konferenz II

### Event 5

Tag 5

#### Agenda für die zweite Konferenz

Alle Änderungsvorschläge sind am Tag vorher verteilt worden. Computer und Beamer sind im Saal.

- 1) Begrüßung, Konferenzleitung bestimmen, Protokollschreiber, Abstimmungsmodus festlegen, Videoaufzeichnung erwünscht? 10 min
- 2) Vorschläge der Delegierten werden von ihnen vorgetragen und mündlich begründet. (max 3 min). Änderungsvorschläge schr. auf Overhead. Letzte Möglichkeit für Änderungen oder neue Vorschläge. 45 min
  1. Pause für Beratungen 10 min
- 3) Änderungsvorschläge werden einzeln abgestimmt. 45 min
  2. Pause (eventuell ausfallen lassen) 10 min
- 4) Die endgültige Resolution wird zusammengestellt und zur Abstimmung gebracht. 10 min
- 5) Resolution wird feierlich unterzeichnet. 10 min
- 6) Simulation wird von den Teilnehmern evaluiert. 20 -30 min

**END**



### CleanAir Office Interventions

#### Possible Interventions

- 1) Oilprices explode (Saudi unrests)
- 2) Rumor: AIRBUS is almost bankrupt and will have to discontinue the production of the A 380.
- 3) Reuters denial of responsibility
- 4) International incident USA-CHINA
- 5) Message from Obama to US delegation

#### example

The AWG-Husavik-2- OFFICE informs:

Sunday, June 13th 2010

Due to social unrests and riots in several cities of **SAUDI ARABIA** including Riad the oil-prices at the international stock market have gone up by 30%. The refineries for AV-Gas and Kerosine consequently raised their prices by about 25 %



## CleanAir Office Interventions

example

The AWG-Husavik-2- OFFICE  
informs:  
Monday, June 14 th 2010

The United Kingdom-based news service **Reuters Group Limited** (Thomson Reuters) has been communicating the information that unrevealed sources predict the immediate financial collapse of AIRBUS INDUSTRIES, Toulouse, France.

Sources say AIRBUS will have to terminate the production of the A 380 within two weeks and ask for financial help from the EU.



## CleanAir Office Interventions

example

The United Kingdom-based news service  
**Reuters Group Limited** (Thomson Reuters)  
declares:

Reuters is not responsible for the  
inaccuracy of information  
published by independent  
partners of Reuters. Reuters will  
do the utmost to prevent  
inaccurate third party information  
from being fed into their news  
channels.

**Kirk Deadpen-Collingwood**  
CO, Central Office, London, UK

## CleanAir Office Interventions

example

The United Kingdom-based news service **Reuters Group Limited** (Thomson Reuters).  
Taiwan office June 16th 05.00 h Asian time

There has been a serious military incident near the Chinese island of Hainan. Sources report a US maritime surveillance aircraft P3 Orion has been shot down by Chinese fighters. Details of the incident have not been disclosed yet.



## CleanAir Office Interventions

example

The United Kingdom-based news service **Reuters Group Limited** (Thomson Reuters) announced:



**President Obama** yesterday announced a multi-billion-dollar defence deal with NATO partners who agreed buying MEADS (Lockheed Martin) air defence systems to the tune of **390 billion Dollars**. American defence industry spokesmen were jubilant. Lockheed shares went up by 7% this morning.

Medium Extended Air Defense System  
(MEADS)

MEADS is a mobile Air and Missile Defense System that will incorporate the hit-to-kill PAC-3 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) Missile in a system that includes 360-degree surveillance and fire control sensors, netted-distributed battle management/ communication centers and high-firepower launchers. The system will combine superior battlefield protection with extensive flexibility, allowing it to protect maneuver forces and critical assets against tactical ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles and aircraft. MEADS will replace Patriot systems in the United States and **Germany** and Nike Hercules systems in **Italy**.



CleanAir Office Interventions

example

*The United Kingdom-based news service **Reuters Group Limited** (Thomson Reuters).  
Taiwan office July 27th 05.00 h Asian time*

The Chinese newsagency **Xinhua** reported that China was officially protesting against contacts between Taiwanese agents and international delegates at the **Ad hoc Working Group on Longterm Cooperation in the development of Green Technologies (AWG-Husavik 2)**.

A government speaker announced that China would **ban** all foreign planes fitted with “dirty” turbofan engines from 2012 onwards **if these illegal contacts were continued**.

Under the present circumstances China had no intention to buy Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan engines, but would instead supply Non-Annex I parties of the convention with newly developed Chinese “green” turbofan engines at 50% of the estimated costs.

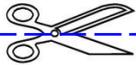


Dr. Wolfgang Enders

EU GERMANY

EU GERMANY

Dr. Wolfgang Enders



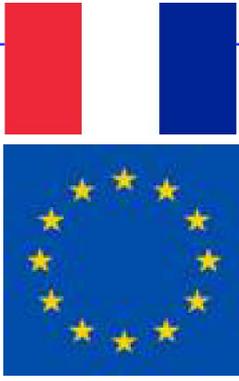
Dr. Sonya Murkelheimer

EU GERMANY

EU GERMANY

Dr. Sonya Murkelheimer



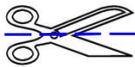
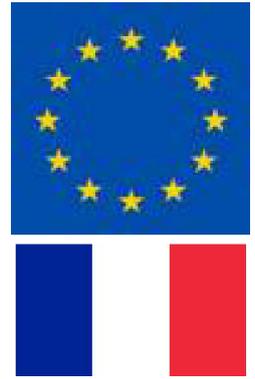


Dr. Jérôme Depardieu

EU FRANCE

EU FRANCE

Dr. Jérôme Depardieu

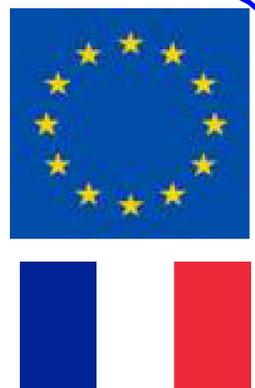


Dr. Lucienne Déjàvu

EU FRANCE

EU FRANCE

Dr. Lucienne Déjàvu

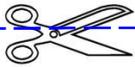




**CHINA**  
Professor Dr.  
Wang Zuoming

**CHINA**

Professor Dr.  
Wang Zuoming



**CHINA**  
Dr. Jiang Baolin

**CHINA**

Dr. Jiang Baolin

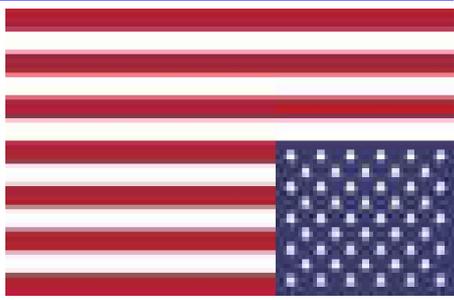


just call me Sam

Willcott Daniels

Dr. Samuel

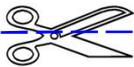
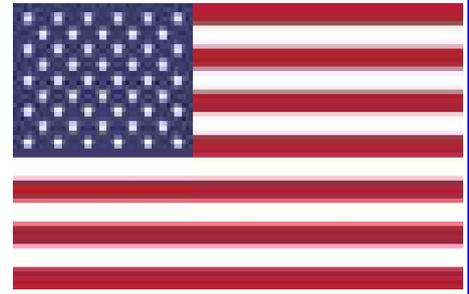
USA



USA

Dr. Samuel  
Willcott Daniels

just call me Sam

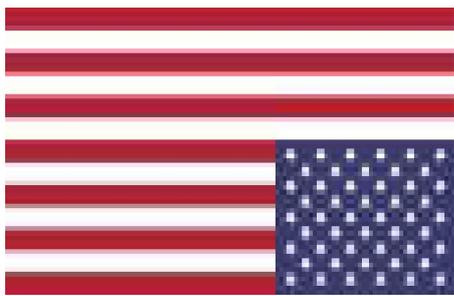


just call me Marge

Gawel-Simpson,  
Phd

Marjorie

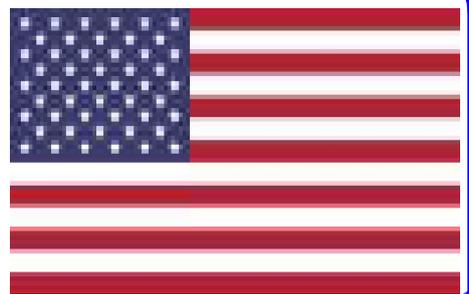
USA



USA

Marjorie  
Gawel-Simpson, Phd

just call me Marge



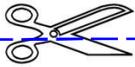


Bernardo  
Campos de Silva

**BRAZIL**

**BRAZIL**

Bernardo  
Campos de Silva



Patricia  
Campos de Silva

**BRAZIL**

**BRAZIL**

Patricia  
Campos de Silva



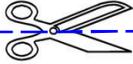


Girish Deepanjali  
Kumar

**INDIA**

**INDIA**

Girish Deepanjali  
Kumar



Geeta Deepanjali  
Kumar

**INDIA**

**INDIA**

Geeta Deepanjali  
Kumar

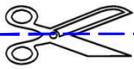




**Abu Dhabi!**  
Dr Mohammed bin  
Shayedim

**Abu Dhabi**

Dr Mohammed bin  
Shayedim

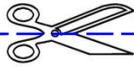


**VANUATU,  
KIRIBATI,  
TUVALU**  
Dr. Malvatu Mauri



**VANUATU,  
KIRIBATI,  
TUVALU**

Dr. Malvatu Mauri



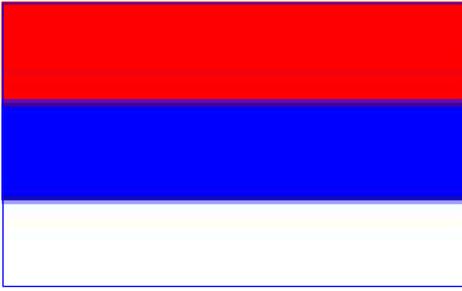
**VANUATU,  
KIRIBATI,  
TUVALU**  
Mrs Iareta Titonu, PhD



**VANUATU,  
KIRIBATI,  
TUVALU**

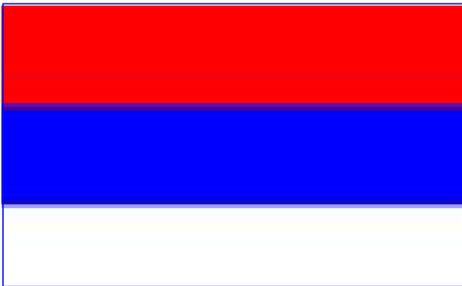
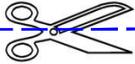
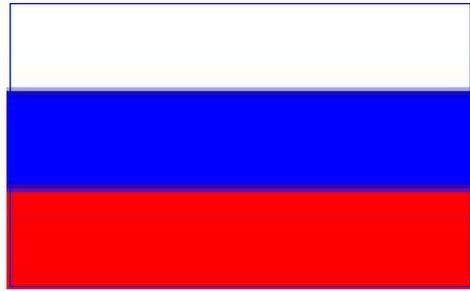
Mrs Iareta Titonu, PhD





**RUSSIA**  
Dr. Oleg Nikitin

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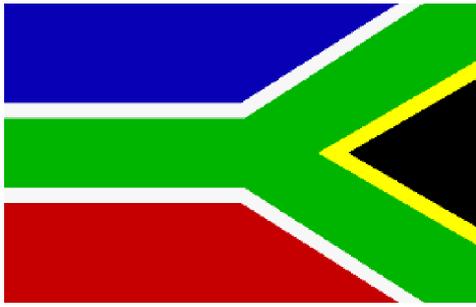


**RUSSIA**  
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Dr. Olga Nikitin



Mr Membathisi Maroga

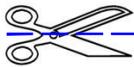


SOUTH AFRICA

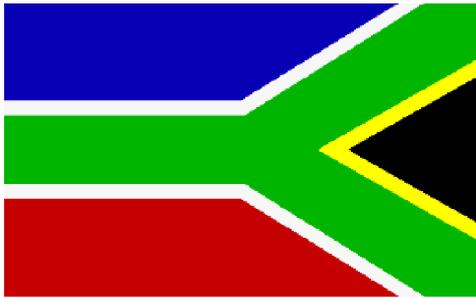
SOUTH AFRICA



Mr Membathisi Maroga



Mrs Tina MAPISA-NQAKULA



SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA



Mrs Tina MAPISA-NQAKULA



sample :  
final simulation document from 2011

## H ú s a v i k C l e a n A i r R e s o l u t i o n

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the UN Convention on Climate Change as stated in its Article 2, and being guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention, the **Ad hoc Working Group on Longterm Cooperation in the development of Green Technologies (AWG-Husavik 2)** at its second meeting at Húsavík, Iceland, has agreed on the following resolution which will become operational immediately.

§ 1 Following the EU proposals about the implementation of green technologies in the aircraft industry the AWG-Husavik 2 requires all signatory states of the Copenhagen Accord to make the **introduction** of the **Eurojet EG 2020 turbofan engine** compulsory for all Annex I and Annex 2 states by 2018 and by 2020 for all non-Annex I States. Also that all non-Annex I countries will have 60% of their aircrafts installed with the new engine by 2018.

§ 2 The AWG-Husavik 2 participants agree to the introduction of a **surcharge** of 100 US \$ on any jet aircraft starting from airports of Convention parties of Annex I and Annex II by 2018 and by Non-Annex I parties by 2020.

§ 3 The accumulated financial resources, to be collected by national authorities of the signatory states, shall be **divided** with a 70 % part going to the national government and a 30 % part going to the UNFCC pot.

§ 4.1 The UNFCCC (Global Environment Facility, GEF) will use accumulated 50% of these funds exclusively to assist and to **support climate-change activities in developing countries** by providing financial support above and beyond any financial assistance they already receive from industrialized countries or the UN. The other 50 % will be used to support the development and implementation of new green technology.

§ 4.2 Another conference will be held in 2017 to discuss and agree on how the UNFCCC will distribute the money

§ 4.3 Starting 2019 annual meetings will be held where the GEF will present how the money has been used

§ 5.1 All parties to the Convention **pledge** themselves to use their share of the aircraft surcharge to improve the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) and to deal with and to adapt to conditions caused by climate change within their own capacities.

§5.2 Each nation will write an annual report outlining how they spent the money they received from the surcharge.

Húsavík July 29th 2011

Signatures

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Mrs. Tina MAPISA-NQAKULA  
(South Africa)

Dr. Mohammed bin Shayed in  
(Abu Dhabi)

Signing of the final simulation document 2011

