



Cancun Climate Conference

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This note covers the climate negotiations which took place in the lead up to the UNFCCC climate conference in Cancun November 2010 and summarises the outcome.

The high expectations for the Copenhagen meeting were not met and agreement on the successor to the Kyoto Protocol was not reached. Instead a non-binding Copenhagen Accord, was put together by some of the major emitting countries behind closed doors and agreed to at the last minute.

After Copenhagen progress was slow with little movement from the various parties. The US is not a Kyoto Protocol signatory, but together with China (who is), produces over 40% of global emissions. Whilst China wants a post-Kyoto agreement which maintains the principal of common but differentiated responsibility, the US supports an approach in which countries set their own targets. The EU would support a post Kyoto agreement, but would prefer a deal to which all countries including the US are signatories

The US was clear about its unwillingness to commit to any reductions unless there were commitments from big emitters in developing countries, such as China, for their voluntary reductions to be measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV). Most developing countries were unwilling without details of how the commitment to provide \$100billion per year by 2020 - to fund mitigation and adaptation in developing countries – would be met, and whether it would be in the form of loans or grants.

The outcome after two weeks of negotiations was modest, but the meeting was considered a success on the basis that the negotiations did not collapse as they did in Copenhagen. Although there was little progress in negotiating a successor to the Kyoto Protocol progress was made on several issues including technology transfer, funding and forestry. In addition, there was agreement (mediated by India) that both developed and developing countries would commit to reduce emissions; and that both would be subject to some form of monitoring and verification. The Agreement was supported by all member countries, with the exception of Bolivia.

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1 Copenhagen Meeting

The House of Commons Library produced a [paper](#) in the run up to the meeting which provides background to the meeting and the negotiating positions of the countries going to Copenhagen.¹ The House of Lords Library produced a brief on 8 January 2010 which covered the direct aftermath of the meeting. This can be found on the parliamentary [website](#).²

An article by Asher Minns, who is manager of the Tyndall Centre, summarised what was achieved in his view in Copenhagen:

Instead of COP15 agreement, what the world got was a Copenhagen Accord. It is not a United Nations document and was drafted separately to the UN by Brazil, China, India, South Africa and the United States. The EU and its nations were essentially sidelined. Most delegates (and the 5000 journalists) did not know that the Accord was being drafted. The G77 developing nations stated that it “secured the economic security of only a few nations”. Only China is on record as citing it as a positive outcome.

Though the Copenhagen Accord is far from what many had hoped for, it may achieve more in a few months than the UNFCCC has in its 18 years. It invited all nations to submit emission reduction targets and plans for low-carbon economic growth by the end of January 2010.³

A written answer from February 2010 summarised the then Government's position:

¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2009/rp09-087.pdf>

² <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/upload/LLN2010001ClimateChange.pdf>

³ Asher Minns, Climate Down to Business, Society Now, Spring 2010 issue

Mr. Paul Murphy: To ask the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change what steps his Department plans to take in co-operation with its international counterparts to take forward the provisions of the treaty signed in Copenhagen on Climate Change. [314557]

Joan Ruddock: The Copenhagen Accord agreed in December 2009 does not have the legal status of a treaty, but includes a number of commitments made by the countries which agreed to it. The UK Government have been working through both bilateral and multilateral channels (including our FCO posts and other countries) to encourage others to associate themselves with the Copenhagen Accord and support its implementation. We have also been encouraging others to put forward ambitious mitigation commitments and actions in the Annex to the Accord. Initial assessments show that most of the major countries have associated themselves with the Accord and put forward mitigation commitments. A definitive list will soon be available on the UNFCCC website.⁴

The deadline for countries to send their proposed cuts to the UNFCCC was 31 January 2010. Whilst some countries adhered to this deadline many did not. The position as of 1 February was set out by the UNFCCC:

Following the conclusion of the climate change talks in Copenhagen, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has received submissions of national pledges to cut and limit greenhouse gases by 2020 from 55 countries. These countries together account for 78 per cent of global emissions from energy use.⁵

The list of Annex I or developed countries that have sent the UNFCCC information on their commitments can be found on the UNFCCC website, together with links to the documents supplied.⁶ A list of Non-Annex I parties that have submitted information and their submissions is also available on the website.⁷

1.1 Yvo de Boer Resignation

Yvo de Boer announced his resignation as Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC in February 2010, saying he would be stepping down in July. He was in charge of the negotiations at Copenhagen and some commentators blamed frustrations with the process and the lack of business involvement as the reasons for his resignation. During the announcement of his resignation he was not optimistic of reaching agreement in Cancun in December:

Governments were hoping to adapt a limited accord signed two months ago at Copenhagen, which requires big cuts in emissions by 2020, into a fully fledged treaty at the talks in Mexico. But Mr de Boer, who will leave in July, told the Financial Times yesterday: "I think you could get a decision at Cancún, and what is agreed there [could be] turned into a treaty, but getting the big agreements on the content and the form at the same time, and finalising that in two weeks - that is a very heavy lift."

His comments are a blow to hopes for a more substantial accord and provide further ammunition to those calling for the urgent reform or abandonment of the UN decision-making process. "This resignation is simply dispiriting," said Paul Bledsoe, policy director at the US National Commission on Energy Policy and a former White House

⁴ HOC Deb 3 Feb 2010 Column 377w

⁵ UNFCCC, [UNFCCC receives list of Government Pledges](#), 1 February 2010

⁶ UNFCCC, [Appendix I - Quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020](#), [on 16 November 2010]

⁷ UNFCCC, [Appendix II - Nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties](#), [on 16 November 2010]

adviser. "If someone as politically adept, dedicated and charismatic as Yvo de Boer can't bring the [UN] process to heel, then the process is broken and has to be reformed." Mr de Boer gave a crumb of comfort to supporters of a treaty, saying businesses were taking up the challenge of climate change in spite of the failure of governments to draw up a legal framework on -emissions.

In thinly veiled criticism of governments' reluctance to involve business, he said: "The [negotiating] text is deafeningly silent on the role of the private sector. Regulators have the opportunity to design [an agreement] in co-operation with business, to finally prove that action on climate change can lead to growth, not just to costs."⁸

Mr De Boer's view of the role of business is echoed by Asher Minns:

In my opinion avoiding less than two degrees of global climate change is now a political and scientific fiction. As a self-confessed unrealistically wishful supporter of the UNFCCC process, and because the Copenhagen Accord was so negatively received, I find myself now hopeful of business. The necessity of mitigating and adapting to climate change will be the mother of all societal technical innovation. Therefore, the UNFCCC and climate change research have got to get so much better at engaging business.⁹

EAC Evidence Session

Ed Miliband, then Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, gave evidence to the Environmental Audit Committee on 10 March 2010. During the session the Minister was optimistic about the fact that so many countries have put forward their commitments under the accord accounting for "80% of global emissions". He summarised the resistance of India and China as being due to their concerns as to the implications of a 50% global target which would not leave them enough room for their development, and also concerns that they might at some stage be included in the proposed 80% target for developed countries as they prosper.

He also made clear that a repeat of Copenhagen must be avoided; that the meeting got bogged down in procedural argument and that it got "timed out" which made it very difficult to reach an agreement. He also mentioned the need to reform the UNFCCC in some way; there was also discussion about how to reduce the number of negotiating countries, whilst still making them representative of the various negotiating groups.¹⁰

2 Interim Meetings

Since Copenhagen there have been a series of preparatory meetings in the run up to Cancun.¹¹ Progress in the meetings has been limited. The EU summarised the progress in the last formal meeting, which took place in Tijuana in China in October 2010, as "patchy" and "slow":

The Tianjin meeting has brought a welcome convergence of views that the United Nations climate conference in Cancun next month must result in a balanced package of decisions that takes forward global action to combat climate change.

⁸ Financial Times, Departing UN Climate change chief pessimistic over Cancun deal prospects, 20 February 2010

⁹ Asher Minns, Climate Down to Business, Society Now, Spring 2010 issue

¹⁰ EAC, [International Climate Change Negotiations : Oral Evidence given by Rt Hon Edward Miliband MP, Mr Peter Betts and Ms Jan Thompson](#), 10 March 2010, HC 446

¹¹ The 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16)/6th Conference of the Parties will take place in Cancun, Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010

The shape and content of this package has also started to become clearer this week. Some advances have been made towards drafting decisions for Cancún that address a number of issues of priority concern to developing countries, such as climate finance, technology cooperation, reducing tropical deforestation and adaptation to climate change.

Overall, however, the progress achieved in Tianjin has been very patchy and much too slow.

In particular, there has been insufficient progress in translating key elements of the Copenhagen Accord into UN texts. The lack of progress on these issues, and signs of backtracking on the Copenhagen Accord by certain parties, gives us cause for concern about the balance of the Cancún package.

The gap between the texts on the table at the end of the Tianjin session and the decisions we need to reach in Cancún is still very big. A lot of work will be needed over the coming weeks to bridge this gap.¹²

ENDS Report concluded that the meeting had ended in a virtual stalemate, with little progress in the last three years of negotiations:

Virtual stalemate in the last formal climate negotiations before the December Cancun summit bodes ill for building a successor to the Kyoto Protocol.

Climate talks in Tianjin, China, on 4-9 October did little to smooth the way for agreement even on key issues prioritised as enjoying the most consensus. A binding global agreement in South Africa next year to succeed the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 looks far from certain.

The endless treadmill of fractious multilateral negotiations rolled on at Tianjin, the last staging post before the COP16 meeting at Cancun in Mexico in December. There is still little to show for the last three years of talks since the launch of the Bali Roadmap.¹³

It also set out the limited expectations there are for progress in Cancun:

With the chance of a comprehensive, binding deal at Cancun long gone, expectations have been managed downwards towards consensus on a limited but 'balanced package' of decisions. In practice that means broadly covering action on mitigation and adaptation, including verification of commitments to satisfy developed countries, and adaptation and mitigation funding to satisfy developing countries.¹⁴

3 Negotiating Positions

3.1 UK Government Position

Chris Huhne, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, set out his views on what could be achieved in Cancun in a speech in September 2010. He reiterated support for a globally binding deal as "the best way to secure a stable framework for action, providing

¹² EU Commission, [Statement by Connie Hedegaard, European Commissioner for Climate Action, on the outcome of the UN climate change negotiations in Tianjin, China, 9 October 2010](#)

¹³ ENDS Report, Tianjin climate talks stuck in holding pattern over summit, ENDS Report 429, October 2010, pp. 48-49

¹⁴ *ibid*

confidence for investors and reassurance for the developing world.”¹⁵ He also set out his expectations for what could be achieved in Cancun:

No-one expects a binding deal to come in December. Instead, we should concentrate on putting the political foundations in place for a more constructive dialogue. We may not be ready to strike a global agreement. But drawing the bow focuses the eye on the target.

Concrete achievements at Cancun are possible. There are steps we can take to strengthen the international climate change regime and pave the way for a global deal.

We can start to bring emissions offers made since Copenhagen into the UNFCCC process.

We can develop the framework for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. We can strengthen the measurement, reporting and verification arrangements which will ensure progress on emissions is clear, bankable and open.

And we can set out the structures for climate finance beyond 2012, including governance. Building on the commitments in the Copenhagen Accord to establish a Green Fund.¹⁶

Focusing on obstacles to binding agreement he highlighted the position taken by major emitters, in particular China and the US:

Developed countries must reduce emissions, and major developing countries must commit to mitigation actions.

Between them, China and the US hold some of the keys to climate change. Without action from one, the other is unlikely to move. Yet neither will commit without demonstrable evidence that it is in their national interest.

In America, the story of the past decade has been one of security. In China, it is the economy. Both objectives overlap. Action on climate change will bring security – against weather, against oil shocks, against energy dependency and resource conflicts.

And the transition to a low-carbon economy will bring a more lasting prosperity. Our job is to make that case. In bilateral discussions. At the UNFCCC. In Cancun, in South Africa, and beyond.¹⁷

3.2 EU Position

The EU published a position paper on 14 October 2010. The main points were summarised in a letter from the EU President, Mr Jose Maria Barroso:

- The EU reaffirmed its commitment to a binding climate treaty to succeed the Kyoto Protocol, but argued that a step by step approach will now be necessary.
- The Commission would prefer a single global agreement to include non-Kyoto parties, notably the US. But it is not opposed to a second commitment period under the protocol after 2012, provided that global emissions mitigation efforts keep global warming to 2°C,

¹⁵ Speech by Chris Huhne, [Climate Change - the way forward in a post-Copenhagen World](#), 23 September 2010

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ *ibid*

and that it commits signatories to efforts comparable to the EU's. It also calls for the issue of surplus Kyoto country credits to be resolved quickly.

- The EU reaffirmed its readiness to raise its 20% greenhouse gas cut target for 2020 to 30% in the case of comparable efforts by the US and other major emitters, and to act on climate finance for developing countries.
- It called for agreement on a 'balanced package' of measures at Cancun based on those areas where there is most agreement, including adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building, and avoided deforestation (REDD+).
- It called for negotiations to be built on progress using the architecture of the Copenhagen Accord, including monitoring, reporting and verification, finance, and improved UN-based carbon market mechanisms.

3.3 US Position

The US stance on the negotiations has not appeared to have softened according to reports in the New York Times. This quotes the US chief negotiator, Todd Stern, as stating that in his view the failure to legislate in the US does not mean that the US should show greater flexibility in their negotiating position, including their requirement for transparency in reporting of emissions by developing countries. The US pledge to reduce emissions by 17% compared to 2005 levels by 2020 still stands. However, developing countries are calling for the administration to set out in detail how this will be achieved, but according to the article the US has no intention of doing so.¹⁸

There are also issues in other areas such as finance for climate adaptation in developing countries, and competition with China:

Administration officials might not be able to deliver on all the climate assistance they have promised to give poor countries by 2012 and have questioned some financing proposals linked to longer-term foreign aid. They are considering whether to challenge China's renewable energy subsidies as violating international trade rules, and have objected to Europe's plan to force airlines operating there to pay for their carbon emissions.

"The U.S. is conflicted," said Angela Anderson, program director for the U.S. Climate Action Network.

Some foreign politicians deliver a harsher assessment. Reinhard Hans Bütikofer, a member of the European Parliament who co-chaired the German Green Party until last year, said in an interview, "The yardstick I would measure the Obama administration against has been set by the president himself, when he said in the early days of his administration he wanted to make the United States a leader in international climate policy. That is obviously a test in which the U.S. is failing, by far."¹⁹

3.4 Chinese Position

China has made it clear that it is still fully supportive of developing an agreement that falls within the Kyoto Protocol, to which the US is not yet a signatory. It has also made clear that it still defends the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, with developed countries taking responsibility for historic emissions. The Chinese position was summarised

¹⁸ The Washington Post, [U.S. plays conflicted role in global climate debate](#), 1 November 2010

¹⁹ *ibid*

by Huang Huikang, the Chinese Foreign Ministry's special representative for climate change talks ten days before the talks in Cancun:

Huang said Beijing would not yield on what he said was China's right to make economic growth an overriding priority.

"Recently, we've found that some people have always been making a fuss about so-called (emissions) transparency," he told a news conference. The key to success in climate negotiations, he said, was advanced economies leading with big emissions cuts and ensuring more aid and clean technology to help poorer nations. "These are unconditional and should not be linked to anything else," he said of rich nations' efforts. "This is a strong signal. Previously, we haven't so strongly stressed that as a matter of principle we believe that improving transparency is not an issue."

China's emissions would keep growing for some time, Huang added, but he did not specify for how long. "China's overriding priority will be to develop its economy, eliminate poverty and raise people's welfare, and our energy consumption and (greenhouse gas) emissions will experience reasonable growth for some time," he said. Huang's comments underscored the hurdles to crafting a climate treaty that will accommodate the competing demands of emerging and advanced economies.²⁰

4 Comment

A recent article in the Financial Times summarised the difficulties which will need to be overcome for progress to be made in Cancun, and in next year's meeting in Johannesburg, focussing on the US, China and the EU:

Proponents of a deal are setting their sights on next year's meeting in Johannesburg. Their hope is that at Cancun, some of the areas of discord can be ironed out, enabling enough progress to be made for some form of global agreement to be reached next year.

There is a deadline – in 2012, the current provisions of the Kyoto protocol expire, and the world will lack an agreed international framework by which to reduce emissions and by which to finance emissions cuts in poor countries. Whether to continue with the protocol – in the jargon, to set up a new "commitment period" – is itself a major source of contention. The US wants a replacement, as it will not sign up to the protocol. But developing countries are reluctant to give up the protocol. "You don't saw off the branch you're sitting on," as Mr de Boer has put it.²¹

And:

China hosted a UN climate conference in October, in preparation for Cancun, in a gesture intended to signal its eagerness for a deal. But the US angered its hosts by using the meeting to accuse China and others of trying to renege on agreements made in Copenhagen.

Meanwhile, the European Union has been mired in a row of its own. Some governments and business groups are pushing for the bloc unilaterally to increase its emissions target from a cut of 20 per cent by 2020 to a cut of 30 per cent by that date. The European Commission calculates the higher cut would be possible without

²⁰ Planet Ark, [China Rules Out Linking Climate Aid To Transparency](#), 22 Nov 2010

²¹ Financial Times, [Climate change policy: Cancun offers slim hopes of progress](#), 29 October 2010

damaging the economy. However, many business groups oppose the plan, saying it would put European businesses at a disadvantage.²²

5 Contentious Issues

Whilst there is general agreement that there will be no final agreement reached in Cancun about a post Kyoto deal setting long term targets for reductions, there are several areas that whilst still contentious there is still hope of progress on.

5.1 Climate Financing

The commitment made in Copenhagen was for \$100billion of public and private finance a year to be available by 2020 to developing countries to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. There was also a pledge to provide \$30billion between 2010 and 2012. Research published in October by the World Resources Institute shows total pledges had reached just over \$28billion.²³ The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) was critical of the fact that funding allocation is not balanced and that some will be available as loans rather than grants:

The research shows that funding pledges made since the Copenhagen meeting are far from balanced, with very little earmarked for projects that would enable developing nations to enhance their resilience to climate-change impacts on agriculture, infrastructure, health and livelihoods.

"Only US\$3 billion has been formally allocated for adaptation," says Dr Saleemul Huq of IIED. "There is also a danger that some of this could come in the form of loans which would further indebt already poor nations and force them to pay to fix a problem that the developed nations created."²⁴

There is no overall agreement on how funding should be channelled, and whether it will be in the form of grants or loans. Developing countries strongly favour the UN, including the UN Adaptation Fund, whilst developed countries including the UK favour bodies such as the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility. The variety of pledges being made are aggregated by the [WRI](#) and the [Climate Funds](#) website, there is currently no official body responsible for doing this.

Future funding is one of the most important points of contention with developing countries unwilling to make any commitments until they are clear that funding pledges will be met. China and the US in particular are holding strong opposing positions, with the US calling for voluntary measures taken by developing countries under their Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to be measureable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) if they are to qualify for finance, and with China refusing this as an option.²⁵

5.2 Technology Transfer

The need to transfer greener technologies from developed to developing countries to help them grow while minimising emissions is acknowledged by all parties. However the issue of intellectual property rights has proved problematic. Developed countries want to see patents properly enforced whilst some developing countries are unhappy as they see this as being

²² ibid

²³ <http://www.wri.org/publication/summary-of-developed-country-fast-start-climate-finance-pledges>

²⁴ <http://www.iied.org/climate-change/media/rich-nations-failing-keep-copenhagen-promise-help-poor-nations-adapt-climate-ch>

²⁵ Planet Ark, [China Rules Out Linking Climate Aid To Transparency](#), 22 Nov 2010

expensive. Bolivia proposed 'technology patent pools' which would be agreements made with multiple patent holders.²⁶

India has called for the technology for adaptation, which it views as less contentious, to be dealt with first, whilst focusing on emission reduction technologies later:

India has suggested the priority should be in helping poor nations adapt to the effects of warmer temperatures - by sharing technologies for water, health and agriculture - and the more divisive talks on emissions-cutting technologies should be left for future debate.

"We have to find a middle path between the two extremes. Cancun is the last chance," Ramesh said. "The technology for adaptation is less controversial than the technology for mitigation."

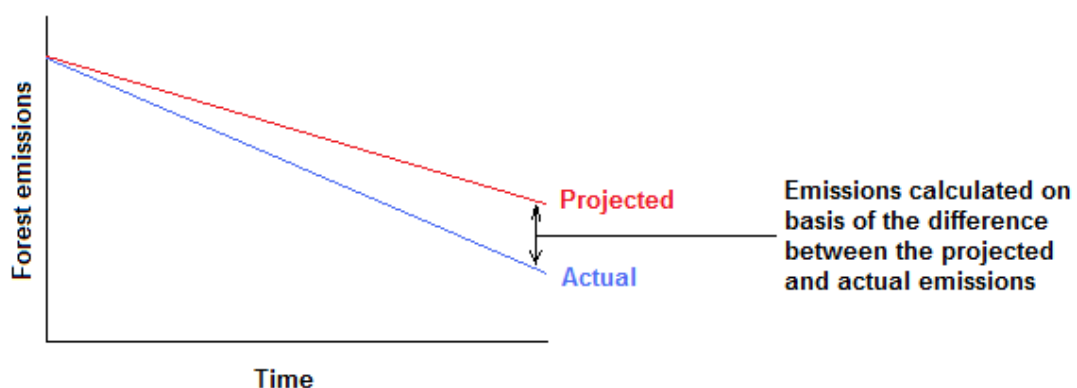
But even without agreement on intellectual property issues, he said, "that should not mean we cannot have an agreement on a technology mechanism."²⁷

5.3 Forests

Negotiations on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) which now include conservation and forest management measures, have progressed during the last year. Issues still remain to be ironed out such as how to protect the rights of indigenous people and forest dependent communities, and how to create the mechanisms and eligibility criteria to ensure the system does what it sets out to achieve and does not reward destructive activities.

With regards to forests in developed countries there are concerns about proposals for how emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) will be counted towards developed country emissions targets.

A proposal that many NGOs and developing countries are concerned about involves a 'projected reference level'. Developed countries would calculate LULUCF emissions against a projected estimate of what emissions would have been based on business as usual. The difference between the two levels would then count towards meeting targets:



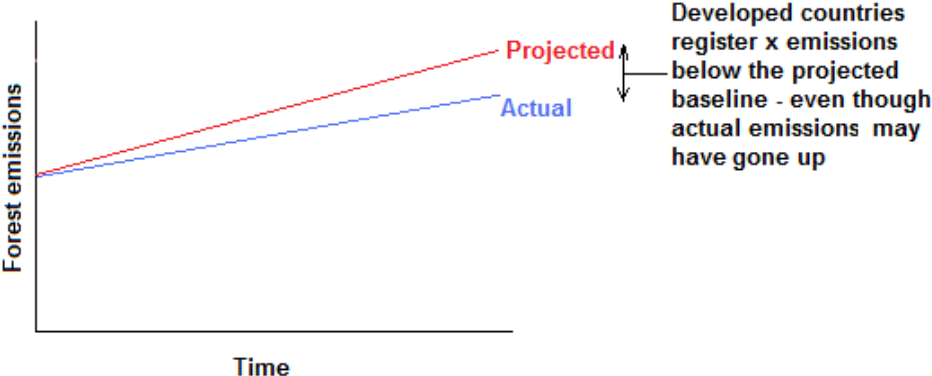
If the projected baseline is a true representation of future emissions, then this proposal would be very effective in terms of rewarding countries for efforts to reduce emissions from LULUCF.

²⁶ lied Briefing, [Climate watchlist: key issues for Cancun negotiators](#), November 2010

²⁷ Kansas City Star, [Climate tech-sharing deal possible: officials](#), 10 November 2010

However, there are problems with this approach. Firstly, it would require an accurate projected level. To determine an accurate level is difficult and requires an assessment of a number of complex social, economic, political and technological variables. There is also a perverse incentive to calculate a high projected baseline in order to make it easier to make emission savings. China has proposed that an independent assessment of the projected baseline could be a fair approach to this problem.

Secondly, this approach could mean that developed countries could register LULUCF emission reductions while actually increasing emissions from this sector.



This could happen if a country predicted that future emissions from LULUCF would increase. If the actual emissions went up (but less than the predicted amount) then the country would still register an emission reduction. This scenario is quite likely to occur in a number of countries due to increasing demand for biomass for energy production and wood products:

6 Outcome

The outcome after two weeks of negotiations was modest, but the meeting was considered a success on the basis that the negotiations did not collapse as they did in Copenhagen. This is despite many of the thornier issues being postponed until the meeting in South Africa in December 2011.

Although there was little progress in negotiating a successor to the Kyoto Protocol progress was made in several on the issues outlined in Section 5. In addition, there was agreement (mediated by India) that both developed and developing countries would commit reduce emissions; and that both would be subject to some form of monitoring and verification. The agreement was supported by all member countries, with the exception of Bolivia. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (iisd) summarised progress as follows:

The Agreements include decisions under both the Convention and Protocol negotiating tracks, and contain provisions on adaptation, REDD+, technology, mitigation and finance. While the substantive outcome was viewed by many as far from perfect and Bolivia went as far as to oppose the adoption of the Agreements, most participants were satisfied with the outcome that restored confidence in the UNFCCC process. However, in spite of the sense of relief felt by many at securing a result, most participants acknowledged that it was a relatively small step in combating climate change.²⁸

²⁸ iisd, [Earth Negotiations Bulletin COP16 Final](#), 13 December 2010

The Department of Energy and Climate Change summarised the main points of the agreement:

Objective: agreed to peak emissions and an overall 2 degree target to limit temperature rise.

Emissions: bringing details of what developed and developing countries are doing to tackle climate change, promised in Copenhagen, into the UN system so they can be assessed.

MRV: agreed a system so we know how countries are living up to their promises to take action on emissions

Long-term finance: established the Green Climate Fund and will start to get it ready to help developing countries go low carbon and adapt to climate impacts.

Deforestation: agreed to slow, halt and reverse destruction of trees and agree the rules for delivering it and for monitoring progress.

Technology/Adaptation: set up the mechanisms to help developing countries access low carbon technology, and adapt to climate change.²⁹

The full agreement and supplementary documents can be found on the UNFCCC [website](#).

The next Conference of the Parties, [COP17](#), will be held in Durban in South Africa in November 2011. Work will be taking place in the lead up to the conference to develop the details of how the various parts of the agreement will be implemented.

²⁹ DECC, [COP16 Summit Webpage](#) as of 12 January 2011