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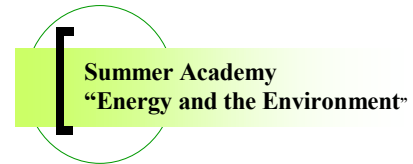
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Environmental Sciences

4TH INTERNATIONAL SUMMER ACADEMY

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

BRIDGING THE DIVIDE IN GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCED PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION

JULY 22 - 27, 2007

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- Faculty:** Michael Mehling, Research Associate, Faculty of Law, University of Greifswald
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David M. Driesen, College of Law, Syracuse University
Tibor Farago, Ministry of Environment and Water, Budapest
Joyeeta Gupta, IVM, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Suzana K. Ribeiro, COPPE, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Franzjosef Schafhausen, Federal Ministry of the Environment, Berlin
Simon Marr, Legal Adviser, Emissions Allowance Trading Authority, German Federal Environmental Agency
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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The Summer Academy “Energy and the Environment” draws on the realisation that central challenges in the pursuit of sustainable development can only be met by an adequate understanding of the connections between environmental protection and the supply of energy. The key to a future availability of energy and the solution of central environmental challenges, such as the protection of the global climate, lies at the nexus of these challenges. The elaboration of effective answers can only occur through international cooperation between different academic disciplines, and through joint efforts in theory and practice. Accordingly, the Summer Academy has adopted an international, interdisciplinary, and integrative approach. It aims to provide highly qualified young researchers and practitioners from different disciplines and geographic backgrounds with an opportunity for the exchange of contacts, knowledge and experience, facilitating the establishment of new networks, and supporting the necessary integration and transfer tasks.

Academic excellence and practical orientation are ensured with internationally recognized scholars, representatives from national ministries and the European Union as well as members from the consulting and corporate sectors. Participants must have obtained a university degree as a formal condition for

application. The Summer Academy has been carried out in turns in Greifswald and at selected locations abroad. Each year, moreover, the Summer Academy has a specific thematic focus in the area of sustainable energy policy, including climate policy. In 2004, the Summer Academy was convened at the University of Greifswald to address the issue of “Instruments of Climate Policy in Liberalized Energy Markets”. The following year, participants dealt with “Implementing Kyoto - Chances and Challenges for Transition Countries” in Irkutsk, Russia. Greifswald again hosted the Summer Academy in 2006, under the heading of “Emissions Trading in Europe – Review and Preview”.

For 2007, the thematic focus will rest on the role of two major factions in the global climate regime: those who are perceived as having left the club, and those who, in some respects, have not yet been included as full members. Along this line, the Summer Academy will address the current situation in the United States, whose refusal to ratify the Kyoto Protocol stands in stark contrast to its massive contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, but whose dismissal as a climate laggard would fail to acknowledge the many dynamic initiatives at state and corporate level, and might too hastily write off the alternative approaches promoted by the federal administration; and also the role of the developing world, where rapidly growing emission levels urgently call for an inclusion of economies in transition into the global regime to contain anthropogenic climate change.

More specifically, the United States – the largest energy consumer and greenhouse gas emitter – has been a party actively engaged in the climate negotiations ever since the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, but rejected the Kyoto Protocol and its quantified emissions reduction commitments in 2001, exploring alternative – and legally non-binding – arrangements such as the “Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate” and soft domestic intensity targets instead. It is often forgotten, however, that key elements of the Protocol were actually proposed and pushed through by the United States. Still, the current position of the federal administration vis-à-vis climate policy efforts has effectively transferred the issue of binding mitigation policies to the individual states, unlocking dynamic decision making process at the federate level. The private sector – in particular, the energy industry – is also acutely aware of foreign and international climate change mitigation policies and the financial opportunities offered by emissions trading markets, resulting in a number of voluntary business initiatives such as the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). And finally, public awareness of climate change and the failure to address it at the federal level has led to several legal proceedings over non-existent emissions caps. This domestic asymmetry gives rise to fascinating questions of international and constitutional law.

In a tragic manifestation of the prisoner’s dilemma, moreover, the United States had made its active participation in a global climate regime built on quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments conditional on the adoption of similar commitments by developing countries. Recognizing an uneven allocation of risk, however, but also the widely divergent contribution of different regions to the greenhouse effect, the international community has agreed to confront climate change on the basis of ‘common, but differentiated responsibilities’, a principle reflected in several legal arrangements and political declarations. With its Third Assessment Report (TAR), published in 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted a number of drastic consequences arising from climate change, including a rise in sea levels, shifting precipitation patterns, regional flooding, droughts and water shortages, greater damage from extreme weather conditions, and widespread ecosystem disruption. These impacts are likely to be most severe in developing countries, where poverty, a weak infrastructure, and a degraded natural resource base all lead to high vulnerability and also lessen the capacity for adaptation.

Accordingly, while the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change requires all signatories to establish national climate programmes, it only calls on industrialised parties to stabilise their greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2000. Likewise, the Kyoto Protocol to this Convention introduced

reduction targets for developed countries only, again with a view to their far greater contribution to climate change and their capacity for mitigation policies. Understandably, this group of states, confronted with the worst impacts of climate change although they are responsible for only a small fraction of anthropogenic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, is reluctant to enter costly emission reduction obligations. Moreover, struggling to meet the most basic economic needs of their respective populace, many of the least developed countries are concerned that such emissions constraints will also limit their opportunities of economic growth. Ultimately, therefore, their inclusion in meaningful climate commitments and renewed engagement of the United States will necessitate a renewed debate on the future international climate regime post-2012.

INSTRUCTORS

The teaching faculty of the Summer Academy 2007 consists of internationally recognized scholars, representatives from public authorities and members of the consulting and corporate sectors. They have all been chosen for their documented expertise on issues raised by the Summer Academy, notably its thematic focus on climate policy initiatives in the United States, the implications of binding commitments for the developing world, and the many questions involved in the elaboration of a post-2012 climate policy architecture. Specifically, the following scholars and experts are scheduled to contribute to the Summer Academy 2007 programme:

(1) *Michael Rodi*

After studying political science, law, and economics, prof. Michael Rodi was appointed to the chair of public law, finance law and tax law at the University of Greifswald in 1999. A central focus of his research lies on the economic instruments of environmental policy. His teaching activities cover environmental law as well as the administrative law of trade and industry and energy law.

(2) *Franzjosef Schafhausen*

Franzjosef Schafhausen heads the division on Emissions Trading at the Federal Ministry of the Environment. As an economist, he has been working on market mechanisms for climate policy since before the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. At COP/MOP1 in Montreal, he was nominated to be a member of the newly formed Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC).

(3) *Joyeeta Gupta*

Professor Joyeeta Gupta is presently Professor of Climate Change Law and Policy at the Institute for Environmental Studies at the Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences in de Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam. She has published extensively in the area of environmental governance, climate change and North-South relations, is editor-in-chief of the Journal – International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics, and is, inter alia, a member of the scientific steering committees of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), of the System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) of IGBP, IHDP and WCRP; Vice-Chair of the Global Change Commission of the Netherlands, and of the Netherlands Research Programme on Climate Change. She is also a lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

(4) *Tibor Farago*

Dr. Farago is Director General at the Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water and has been lead negotiator for the Hungarian delegation at international climate negotiations.

(5) *Camilla Bausch*

Dr. Camilla Bausch is a Senior Fellow at Ecologic – Institute for International and European Environmental Policy, Berlin. Camilla Bausch is specialised in energy and climate protection policies. She is currently involved in projects regarding the introduction of the emissions trading-scheme in Germany, renewable energies and the reform of the German energy law. She founded and is in charge of the Climate Talk Series and works pro bono for the “Environmental Law Forum”.

(6) *Michael Mehling*

Michael Mehling is a Research Associate at the Faculty of Law of the University of Greifswald. In his work, he addresses issues relating to European and international environmental law, with a focus on the implementation of environmental policy in a multidimensional legal system. His doctoral dissertation analyses the law of energy and climate change, concentrating on the choice and interplay of regulatory instruments for climate policy.

(7) *Simon Marr*

Dr. Simon Marr is a Legal Adviser with the Emissions Allowance Trading Authority in the German Federal Environmental Agency, and is currently detached to the European Commission, Directorate General Environment. He is responsible for legal questions relating to the operation and supervision of the European Union Emissions Trading System, in particular legal questions relating to its allocation process. Dr. Marr previously worked as a Senior Fellow at Ecologic in Berlin, focusing on European and international environmental law, especially the areas of climate change, liability, and the law of the sea. He provided legal advice to a number of institutions, including the European Commission and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment. In particular, he served as a legal advisor to the German delegation of the Ministry for the Environment on issues of compliance and the Kyoto Protocol, and attended the Climate Summits in Bonn and Marrakech in 2001.

(8) *David M. Driesen*

Professor David M. Driesen is Angela S. Cooney Professor at the College of Law, Syracuse University, where he teaches environmental law (domestic and international) and constitutional law. Professor Driesen writes frequently about the law and economics of environmental protection, and his book, *The Economic Dynamics of Environmental Law* (MIT Press 2003), has won the Lynton Keith Caldwell Award. Professor Driesen has become known for his critical position vis-à-vis market mechanisms such as emissions trading.

(9) *Suzana K. Ribeiro*

Professor Kahn Ribeiro is professor in the Transport Engineering Programme at the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute – Graduate School and Research in Engineering (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. She has authored books on sustainable transport, transport and climate change, and biofuels, and coordinated the charter on transport of the Fourth Assessment Report of the mitigation for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

(10) *Diana Ürge-Vorsatz*

Professor Ürge-Vorsatz is Director of the Ph.D. programme at the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy of the Central European University. She is coordinating lead author on residential and commercial GHG mitigation for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and reviewer for several scientific journals on environmental policy and energy issues. From 2004 to 2006, she also was a Member of the United Nations Special Expert Group on Climate Change. In her work, professor Ürge-Vorsatz focuses on energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, energy policies for economies in transition, CO₂ emission mitigation, climate change policy and European Union enlargement and sustainable energy policy.

(11) *Harro van Asselt*

Harro van Asselt, LL.M. (International Law), is researcher at the department of Environmental Policy Analysis at the Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM) of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam since November 2002, and has been a research fellow with the Multiple Options, Solutions and Approaches: (Institutional) Interplay and Conflict ('MOSAIC') group of the international Global Governance Project (Glogov.org) since July 2005. His main interests are international climate change policy and law, trade and environment issues, environmental law, international environmental governance, and implementation of European environmental policy. Currently, he is working on his doctoral thesis in the context of the international research program Adaptation And Mitigation Strategies (ADAM). From February to May 2007 he is a Visiting Associate at the Department of Value and Decision Science at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan.

(10) *Sven Bode*

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PARTICIPANT PROFILE

The Summer Academy is geared towards highly qualified young academics and practitioners. Participation is therefore open to young professionals in the areas of politics, academia, business and society working on issues of environmentally sustainable energy policy. The completion of a first university degree is a formal requirement for participation. Moreover, participants should be actively engaged in research on the subject of energy and the environment. To meet the international, integrative and interdisciplinary aspiration of the Summer Academy, priority will not only be given to academic or professional merit, but also to the achievement of a balanced and diverse group of participants. Accordingly, participants at

previous Summer Academies have come from all five continents, representing a number of different disciplines and professional backgrounds.

STUDENT ASSESSMENT

Each participant will obtain a certificate of attendance. In addition, participants may opt for a diploma based on the submission of a written paper after the Summer Academy. The paper should deal with a topic in their area of research and cover approximately 10 pages. Additionally, each Summer Academy results in the publication of a volume containing its lectures and proceedings. Aside from the contributions by lecturers, this publication will also include submissions by participants that have shown a high academic standard. Each participant is thus given the opportunity to publish alongside recognised scholars with an established publisher.

Non-discrimination policy statement

Central European University does not discriminate on the basis of – including, but not limited to – race, color, national and ethnic origin, religion, gender or sexual orientation in administering its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.

Summer Academy “Energy and the Environment” 2007 – Programme Overview

	Sun (22 Jul) Arrival	Mon (23 Jul) Domestic Interests and International Concerns: Pursuing a Global Climate Regime	Tue (24 Jul) Global Climate Policy –The Challenge to Diplomacy	Wed (25 Jul) The Kyoto Protocol and its Many Contenders: Searching for a Magic Answer	Thu (26 Jul) Divergent Positions in Climate Policy: Looking Behind the Scenes	Fri (27 Jul) Climate Policy Post-2012: Strategies for Improved Participation and Integration	Sat (28.7.) Departure
AM	10.00 – 16.00	Welcome Address <i>(N.N., CEU)</i> Opening Speech <i>(M. Rodi, University of Greifswald)</i> Climate Change as an Ethical Challenge: Burden-Sharing or “First Come, First Serve”? <i>(K. Ott, University of Greifswald)</i>	The Fine Art of Climate Diplomacy: Views from the Practice of Climate Negotiations <i>(Tibor Farago, Ministry of the Environment and Regional Planning)</i> The Role of the Negotiator at International Climate Conferences <i>(J. Gupta, University of Amsterdam)</i>	State of Negotiations under Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol: Progress or Paralysis? <i>(C. Bausch, Ecologic)</i> The Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development – A Viable Alternative? <i>(D. Driesen, Syracuse University)</i> Interaction and Competition between Climate Regimes: Obstacle or Catalyst? <i>(M. Mehling, Greifswald University)</i>	The European Union: Can it Sustain the Role of Ambitious Leader? <i>(S. Marr, European Commission)</i> The United States: Oblivious Laggard or Covert Activist? <i>(D. Driesen, Syracuse University)</i>	Visions of a Global Climate Regime for the Period Post-2012 <i>(M. Grubb, University of Cambridge)</i> Leveraging the Co-benefits of Climate Change Mitigation: A Chance to Engage the Skeptics? <i>(D. Urge-Vorsatz, Central European University)</i>	
Lunch Break	Boat trip on the Danube	<i>Open Discussion</i>	<i>Open Discussion</i>		<i>Open Discussion</i>	<i>Open Discussion</i>	
PM		State Interests in Global Climate Policy: What is their Role, and How Can They be Reconciled? <i>(Franz-Josef Schafhausen, Federal Ministry of the Environment)</i> Overcoming the Global Catch-22: Integrating Developing Countries’ Interests into the Global Climate Regime <i>(J. Gupta, University of Amsterdam)</i>	Workshop: Reconciling State Interests for a Global Climate Regime <i>(Moderator: Franz-Josef Schafhausen, Federal Ministry of the Environment)</i>	Open Discussion: The Kyoto Protocol: Model for the Future or Dead End? <i>(Moderator: M. Rodi, University of Greifswald)</i>	Economies in Transition: The Sleeping Giants? <i>(S. K. Ribeiro, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)</i> The Least-Developed Countries: Powerless Victim, or Decisive Actor? <i>(T.b.a., University of Capetown)</i>	Panel Discussion: The International Climate Regime Post-2012 and Strategies for Improved Participation and Integration <i>(Panel: S. Marr, European Commission; M. Grubb, University of Cambridge; S. K. Ribeiro, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)</i>	
		<i>Open Discussion and Reception</i>	<i>Cultural Program</i>	<i>Social Programme</i>	<i>Open Discussion</i>	<i>Farewell Evening</i>	