Climate summit game
Student hand outs

Game procedure national delegations

1. Introduction to the game, distribution of roles, framework for the role play.
2. Preparations for the summit.
3. 1st summit meeting.
4. Break.
5. Bilateral negotiations and preparations for final meeting.
6. Break.
7. Final meeting.
8. Evaluation.

Preparations for the summit

1. Support your argumentation by investigating information about your country in depth. Your country background card can help you to find more information about your nation.
2. Election of a delegation chairman, who will, speak on behalf of the delegation. While the chairman can consult his delegation during these sessions, only he or she is allowed to speak and is therefore a very important person.
3. The other members must act as civil servants to the delegation, investigating all possible openings from other delegations and potential alliance partners.
4. In our role card you will find a list of proposals that you would like support for. Choose 4 proposals from the list; choose them out of interest and find arguments that support your proposals. The chairman needs good reasons to argue for your proposals.
5. Prepare a 4 min. speech, where your chairman presents your country, its points of view and the reason for choosing the 4 proposals.
6. Write the proposals on a poster so that the other delegations will know your points of view.
7. Make name cards with your name and the name of your delegation.

First meeting

1. The general secretary presents the framework and introduces the situation.
2. Each of the national delegation chairmen presents themselves and their nation, their views and their 4 chosen proposals. This must be done within 4 min per delegation.
3. Proposals are placed so that all the delegations can see them
4. The 2 lobbyist groups are given 3 min. at the beginning of the meeting to present their views.
5. The general secretary concludes the first meeting

Bilateral negotiations and preparations for the final meeting

1. A group meeting decides which delegations to seek negotiations with and which proposals to seek support for.

2. All members must be active in this process, as influence is sought during this phase, and the groups that manage their time optimally will gain most influence.
3. The delegations have internal meetings at the end of this phase to decide the 2 proposals they want to support on the last summit meeting.
4. These 2 proposals must be written on a piece of paper with the delegation name.
5. The chairman prepares a 3 min. speech that argues for the 2 chosen proposals.

Last meeting

1. All national delegations hand over the page with their proposals and the papers are numbered and placed so everybody can see them.
2. All national delegations are given 3 min. to argue for their 2 proposals.
3. Lobbyists are given 2 min. to argue on which proposals should be supported.
4. The last negotiations take place as a debate between the chairmen of the national delegations
5. Consensus MUST be reached!

Evaluation

- Negotiations have ended – which level of success did your delegation reach?
- Could you have reached a higher level with different strategies or did you get the optimum for your nation in the final document?

Proposal	+ (points of agreement)	- (Points of disagreement)	Consequences for your nation

Role card China

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play to that you use names and titles.

Description of national background

- China uses a substantial amount of energy per capita.
- China produces a large amount of the goods consumed in the western world – therefore you need to use a lot of energy.
- A main focal point for China is to become an economic superpower which also requires substantial amounts of cheap energy.
- China suffers from serious pollution problems because of the many coal powered plants, and the population is concerned about the environmental problems in their country.
- You don't mind that other countries lower their CO_2-emmision.
- You are positive towards techniques that can limit the CO_2-emmisions, and you support development of these techniques, as you know it is a serious problem.
- You demand a reduction of CO_2-emmisions in the western world of 40% - your own reduction targets are less ambitious.
- China wants that the western world to donate an annual 0.5 - 1% of their GDP, to tackle the effects of climate change in the developing world.
- China is working to impose climate taxation on companies – especially in the fossil energy driven companies.
- China is developing a sustainable strategy for economic development. China is a vast country with a high level of biodiversity, but many animals are already threatened by climate changes.
- China has a strategy to supply at least 10% of their total energy consumption from renewable energy (e.g. solar, wind, water, ...) in 2010 and 15% in 2020.
- China has focus on its transportation sector. The distribution of CO_2-emmisions in this sector is:
    - 0.5% Railroad
    - 7% Sea transportation
    - 13% Air traffic
    - 79,5% Road transportation

  Therefore China has focus on electric cars for reduction of emissions.
  The number of cars in China is expected to multiply by factor 10 from 2005 to 2030, and this will create a rise in demand for petrol and diesel from 110m l

to 500m l per year. The Chinese government has urged for research in electric and hybrid cars, and it has been announced that these types of cars will have reduced prices on the home market. China urges electric companies to establish charging stations for electric cars.

- China wishes to reduce its coal consumption for energy production. Today it covers 83% and their target is to reduce it to 70%.
- Half the massive growth in Chinas CO_2-emmision in recent years is due to the rise in produced goods for the western markets.
- In 2008, China passed USA as the largest CO_2-emmitter in the world.
- About 1/3 of Chinas total CO_2-emmision originates from export production.
- Higher temperatures will lead to loss of agricultural land, lack of drinking water and more extreme weather events. This can lead to a 23% reduction of the food production in China in 2050.
- China is one of the largest producers of renewable energy technologies in the world. Even though China is highly dependent on coal for energy production, it shares its global first place with Japan, measured by effect of installed solar energy. China is almost the largest exporter of wind energy worldwide.
- China will increase trade with CO_2-emmision quotas, which will lead to a demand for more quotas and will force the countries with the highest emissions to buy more at a higher price.

Your tasks

- Secure lots of cheap energy
- Chinese should have the same rights as western citizens regarding wealth
- Reduction of environmental pollution in China.
- Preservation of biodiversity in China.
- Become or remain the world dominating producer of renewable energy technologies.

Your proposals

1. All families must have the right to own and use a car.
2. Coal is an important energy source which must be utilized in the future also.
3. Rich countries must reduce emissions to enable China to continue as the factory for the whole world.
4. China must trade more renewable energy to ensure and expand the level of wealth in their population.
5. Western countries must reduce their emissions
6. There should be a global focus on developing renewable energy technologies – the western countries should pay for this.
7. CO_2-emission quotas should be traded from the poor countries to the rich countries.

Background card China

To improve the role as China it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your country.

Investigate the following:

- Geographical placement of China
- Area and population of China
- Main occupation categories in China
- Types of energy sources utilized in China
- CO_2-emission from China per capita and country compared to other countries
- Effects of a warmer climate for food production and housing in China
- Activities that cause the CO_2-emissions

Links to help your research:

- China emissions: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/top-20-
- greenhouse-gas-emitters-including-land-use-change-and-forestry
- Chinas installed windpower capacity compared with global: http://www.windpower.org/en/knowledge/statistics/the_global_market.html
- Read more about China on Wiki: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China
- Greenpeace page on China and climate change: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/news/China-climate-change

Role card Kenya

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play that you use names and titles.

Description of national background

- Kenya is one of the poorest countries in the world – the 19th poorest developing country.
- Only a very little amount of the global emissions originates from Africa: http://www.worldmapper.org/posters/worldmapper_map295_ver5.pdf
- 80% of the energy consumption comes from oil-products. More than 1/5 of the foreign currencies earned are spent on import of crude oil and other oil-products.
- With a growth of 8% a year, finding new energy sources is becoming more and more imminent.
- Most people use firewood that is gathered in the bush. This degrades forest- and land areas.
- Petrol and coal is very expensive in Kenya
- Largest sectors are: farming (24% of GDP), industry (13% of GDP), trade and tourism (13% of GDP). Therefore climate changes have a great impact on Kenya. It is foreseen that drought will have severe consequences for agriculture.
- Kenya already has CDM projects (Clean Development Mechanism). The projects are meant to improve environment (e.g. reduce air pollution), but must also fit the national development planning priorities.
- Climate change is already showing its effects: change in precipitation, extreme weather events, rising river- and sea water levels. This has had an effect in agriculture and infrastructure.
- Environmental ministry of Kenya wishes to involve the young generations, given that future generations will be a larger part of the population. Kenya has focus on education as the way forward.

Kenya wants to reduce their carbon emissions by initiating projects (see list below):

Sector	Projects / activities
Energy supply	Water power instead of coal plants Power from other renewable like solar, wind and biomass Utilization of wood and other waste from farming for heat and power production
Industry	Sustainable forestation

	Reduction of energy consumption and emissions from industry
Mines	More energy efficient Reduction of methane emission from coal mines Control with coal burning
Forests	Planting and replanting forests
Transportation	Improvement of public transportation Improvement of traffic planning Enhanced efficiency of cars Move transportation from road to rail

Your tasks

- Get your country cheap coal and oil.
- Become richer.
- Get all countries that consume a lot of energy to reduce emissions.
- Get economic support for your country to tackle climate changes.
- Poverty is a major issue.

Your proposals

1. Kenya suggests that also poor countries should have access to cheap coal and oil.
2. Poor countries should also focus on renewable energy.
3. Rich countries and developed countries should reduce their CO_2-emissions by at least 20%.
4. Rich countries should reduce energy consumption most.
5. USA must reduce most dramatically given their wealth.
6. Everybody must plant more forest.
7. Rich countries must pay the poor countries to adapt to climate change.

Background card Kenya

To improve the role as Kenya it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your country.

Investigate the following:

- Geographical placement of Kenya
- Area and population of Kenya
- Main occupation categories in Kenya
- Development problems in Kenya
- Types of energy sources utilized in Kenya
- CO_2-emission from Kenya per capita and country compared to other countries
- Effects of a hotter climate for food production and housing in Kenya

Links that can support your research:

- Carbon emissions from Kenya: http://cdiac.ornl.gov/trends/emis/ken.html
- Environmental ministry of Kenya: http://www.environment.go.ke
- Compared CO_2-emissions between Africa and OECD countries: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/emissions_of_carbon_dioxide_in_africa_and_selected_oecd_countries
- Water supply in the future: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/water_availability_in_africa
- Maria risk and climate change: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/malaria-risk-and-climate-change
- Climate change vulnerability in Africa: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/climate_change_vulnerability_in_africa
- Wiki on Kenya: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenya

Role card Kiribati

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play that you use names and titles.

National background

- Kiribati is a very small country.
- If the pacific rises with more than 0.5 metres, Kiribati will be totally flooded
- You are poor, economy is weak and very dependent on the market for coconuts
- You do not use much energy
- In 1989, UN concluded that due to global warming, your country is one of those who will be totally flooded, unless drastic reductions in CO_2-emissions take place.
- Kiribati is one of the worlds micro nations and hardly dounts as a unit – parts of the population live on isolated and totally self-supplying islands
- Previously economy was dominated by phosphate mining in Banaba, an activity which stopped in 1979. Trials awarded Kiribati compensation after many years of British mining activities. Interest from the compensation is art of the funding for development projects in the country, which are mainly funded by donations from abroad. Also Kiribati citizens working in shipping industry abroad and phosphate mining in Nauru contribute to the economy. Agriculture and farming are only for local use. The salty soil only allows few crop types, like coconuts, taro, yam and beans. Pig farming is widespread. Parts of the resources in the sea are exploited by USA, Japan and South Korea as they fish tuna on license.
- Kiribati had a growth in population especially in the main city Bairiki in the 1990ies on the southern and densely populated atoll Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands; in 2001 33.000 inhabitants lived on Tarawa.
- A small part of the Kiribati incomes derives from tourism.

Your tasks

- Stop global warming to prevent further rise in the water level of the oceans in the world.
- Get economic support to cope with rising sea level.
- Rich countries should pay for consequences of global warming.

Your proposals

1. All countries must reduce energy consumption now, and western countries most urgently.
2. You want money for countries like Kiribati to build dikes.
3. All countries with heavy energy consumptions must supply at least 75% of their consumption from renewable energy.
4. Ecotourism should be supported.
5. All countries must plant more forests.
6. All countries with high energy consumption must reduce this consumption with at least 20%.
7. It should be expensive to fly and drive cars.

Background card Kiribati

To improve the role as Kiribati it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

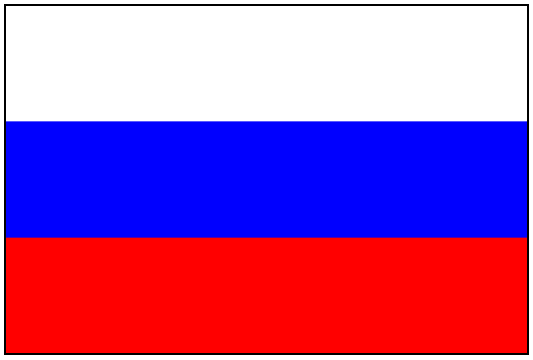
To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your country.

Investigate the following

- Geographical placement of Kiribati
- Area and population of Kiribati
- Main occupation categories in Kiribati
- Types of energy sources utilized in Kiribati
- CO_2-emission from Kiribati per capita and country – compared to other countries
- Activities that generate CO_2-emissions from Kiribati
- Effects of a hotter climate for food production and housing in Kiribati

Links to help your research

- Something about Kiribati: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kr.html
- Energy consumption in Kiribati: http://www.nationmaster.com/country/kr-kiribati/eneenergy
- Map of Kiribati: http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/oceania/ki.htm
- CO_2-emissions compared to other countries: http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/env_co2_emi_percap-environment-co2-
- emissions-per-capita
- Wiki on Kiribati: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiribati



Role card Russia

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play that you use names and titles.

National Background

- Russia has a very ineffective energy sector and loses a lot of energy due to inefficient installations and poor educational level in the field. Russia has a great potential for reducing their CO_2-emission through information and implementation of more efficient technologies. In May 2008 the Russian government launched a campaign inspired from Denmark called "1 ton less" with the purpose of informing the general public and getting them to take part in the responsibility for reducing CO_2-emissions. The government decided to make the energy sector more efficient by exchanging technologies with other countries – among those Denmark.
- Russian energy savings could reduce the energy consumption by 40-60 % and save emissions at a scale of the total emissions from e.g. Germany.
- Apart from the energy saving potential it is possible to identify leaks in the gas grid responsible for 10 – 40bn m^3 a year.
- Russia is economically highly dependent on energy exportation.
- Russia is responsible for 17% of the emissions from the industrialized world, and the Russian electricity company is the company with the highest emission in the world.
- Russia already has a lot of nuclear power and opens new plants regularly.
- Russia has some of the world's largest potentials for renewable energy, but has up to now only been interested in nuclear energy.
- When Russia raises energy prices for its neighbors and they complain that they can't afford it, the answer is: "Those are the market terms", but in their own home market it is hard to use the same logic. Russian consumers pay far less for power and heat than they should if the environmental damage was to be taken into account and the energy supply grid should be renewed. Price increases will hurt.
- Russia has the 3rd largest energy consumption after USA and China. Apart from a considerable waste of energy, they also have energy intense industries like chemistry and metal.

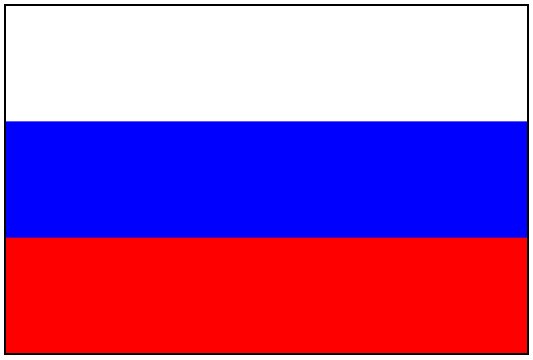
- Russia has performed a remarkable shift in attitude towards the climate issue and accepts the need for fast action to reduce emissions.
- Russia has finally opened for emissions trading, which has lead to a flood of applications for the Russian ministry of energy.

Your tasks

- To ensure continued high prices of natural gas to retain high profits.
- To establish more nuclear energy plants to cover your energy consumption.

Your proposals

1. Information activities on how to reduce emissions directed to the general public.
2. Energy should come more from nuclear sources.
3. Energy efficient technologies should be implemented.
4. If natural gas trade and export is to be regulated, you will need economical support.
5. Western countries should help other countries reduce their CO_2-emission.
6. Russia wants to make their own decisions about which initiatives they want to carry out and the level of reduction in emissions. Russia does not support a single common agreement, but is willing to make partial agreements.
7. CO_2-capture and storage should be investigated more.



Background card Russia

To improve the role as Russia it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your country.

Investigate the following

- Geographical placement of Russia
- Area and population of Russia
- Main occupation categories in Russia
- Types of energy sources utilized in Russia
- CO_2-emission from Russia per capita and country – compared to other countries
- Activities that generate CO_2-emissions from Russia
- Effects of a warmer climate for food production and housing in Russia

Links to support your research

- Generally about Russia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia
- Greenhouse gas emissions from Russia: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/russia_emissions_of_greenhouse_gases_co2_ch4_n2o_1990_and_2010_projections
- CO_2-missions compared to other countries: http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/env_co2_emi_percap-environment-co2-
- emissions-per-capita
- Energy consumption of Russia: http://www.nationmaster.com/country/rs-russia/ene-energy

Role card EU

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play that you use names and titles.

Background Information

- The EU is part of the industrialized world and has a high degree of energy consumption.
- The EU looks with great concern on climate change.
- Early 2007, the EU presented a new energy policy to reduce dependency on imported energy by installing renewable energies and reduce both energy consumption and emissions.
- A common policy is the most adequate way to tackle the great challenges in the energy field that are common to all countries in the EU. The policy is based on taxation, support schemes and CO_2-emission trading, development of energy efficient technologies and other measures.
- Security of supply is one of the most prioritized areas for the EU.
- The EU wishes to show solidarity with the developing countries.
- The EU believes that it can earn money by investing in renewable energy technologies.

EU policies already passed

- Energy efficiency must be improved by 20% before 2020.
- Renewable energy must cover at least 20% of the total consumption before 2020.
- Carbon storage must have a common policy in the EU to prevent further environmental damage.
- Max. CO_2-emissions of 120g CO_2/km.
- Development of bio fuels for the transport sector. Increase the share of bio fuels in transportation to 10% before 2020 – though only with sustainable 2nd gen. technologies.
- The EU commission recommends a reduction of other greenhouse gasses through instruments in agriculture and forestation.

These are only meant to be the first steps. In 2050 the EU expects to cover 50% of the energy consumption for electricity production, industry, transportation and housing with CO_2-free technologies like wind, biomass, water power, solar energy with hydrogen as energy bearer.

The EU finances research programmes to enhance development of new energy technologies.
The European council is willing to accept cuts of up to 30% in CO_2-emissions before 2020 if a common agreement can be reached with all countries.

Your tasks

- Persuade the rich part of the world to reduce energy consumption.
- Develop renewable energy sources.
- Convince countries with high energy consumption to reduce their consumption.
- Find new technical solutions.

Your proposals

1. Reductions in the use of coal and oil.
2. Investment in all forms of renewable energy technologies as windmills and hybrid cars.
3. Forest planting.
4. All other countries must accept a reduction of 20% by 2020 like the EU.
5. Countries that are threatened by climate changes must be helped.
6. Poor countries must be helped to more renewable energy.
7. USA and China must be part of an international agreement.
8. Research in energy efficient technologies must be intensified.

Background card EU

EU27 map 2010

To improve the role as EU it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your “country”.

Investigate the following:

- Which countries does the EU represent?
- Geographical outreach, area and population of EU
- Distribution of energy sources per consumption in EU
- CO_2-emission from EU per capita – compared to other countries
- Activities that generate CO_2-emissions from EU
- Effects of a hotter climate for food production and housing in EU

Links to help your investigations

- EU short story in one page: http://europa.eu/abc/history/
- EU top energy and transport policies short story: http://europa.eu/abc/keyfigures/transportenergy/index_en.htm
- EU emissions per capita compared between the individual countries: http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/map.asp?id=19811
- EU energy sources utilized in different countries of EU and EU total: http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/map.asp?id=19829
- EU greenhouse gas emissions compared to Russia, China and USA:
- http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3985
- CO_2-emission per capita comparison EU, Russia, China, USA and global:
- http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3986

- EU report on effects of global warming: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/reports/99387.pdf

OPEC ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Role card OPEC

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play to use names and titles.

Organisation background
OPEC is working to stabilize the oil market and help the oil producing countries to get a price that matches their investments. Their policy is designed to ensure customers stable access to oil at reasonable prices. However, some countries make 3-4 times as much as the OPEC countries, as there is local taxation on oil. The countries in the EU have larger incomes from oil via green taxation than the OPEC countries have. OPEC is worried that these tax revenues are not spent for environmental purposes in the countries but are used for other budget lines.

OPEC was founded in 1960 in a conference in Bagdad by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. OPEC intended to ensure profits from oil resources, given that the founders where at that time relatively poor developing countries.
Other member countries that have since joined the organisation:
Quatar (1961), Libya (1962), Indonesia (1962), United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971).

OPEC did not make a lot of "fuss" about themselves in the first many years of their existence, before the oil crisis on 1973 where oil prices rose dramatically and the world learned that they had more control over the market than previously assumed. In the following years, oil prices fluctuated considerably with a major rise in 1979 and a drop in 1986. After this period, the organisation saw the benefit of a stable oil price, which showed to be very difficult. In 2009 oil prices hit a record of USD 145 a barrel, compared to only USD 10 a barrel in 1998. Today, the OPEC countries deliver around 45% of the global oil production, which means that the markets are greatly influenced by the actions of the organisation. This gives it great political and economic power.

Points in the policies of the organisation:
OPEC is interested in the environment to ensure future generations a clean and healthy future.
OPEC is worried that taxes prevent the OPEC countries selling oil, and that the high taxes makes it difficult to maintain a stable oil market.
Coal taxing has made oil more popular, which is important, given that the same amount of energy produced from coal is higher than when produced from oil.
OPEC countries continuously invest in finding new oil to prevent future depletion of resources.

OPEC optimizes oil production to reduce the negative environmental consequences from the industry. They have invested 750 mil $ in CO_2-storage research.

Your tasks

To support the proposals that are positive for the oil industry, and oppose those that have negative effects – e.g. suggestions to replace energy supply with renewable to reduce CO_2-emissions are viewed as negative.

Your proposals

1. Support the use of oil.
2. OPEC wishes to support research in underground CO_2-storage.
3. If oil is to be phased out, the oil producing countries should be subsidised in a transition period while finding new areas of business.
4. Coal taxing is viewed upon as good given the higher CO_2 content.
5. Green taxing should be forced to be spent solely for environmental purposes.
6. You support energy efficient technologies, like cars that have higher mileage.
7. You support a stable oil market.

OPEC Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Background card OPEC

To improve the role as OPEC it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

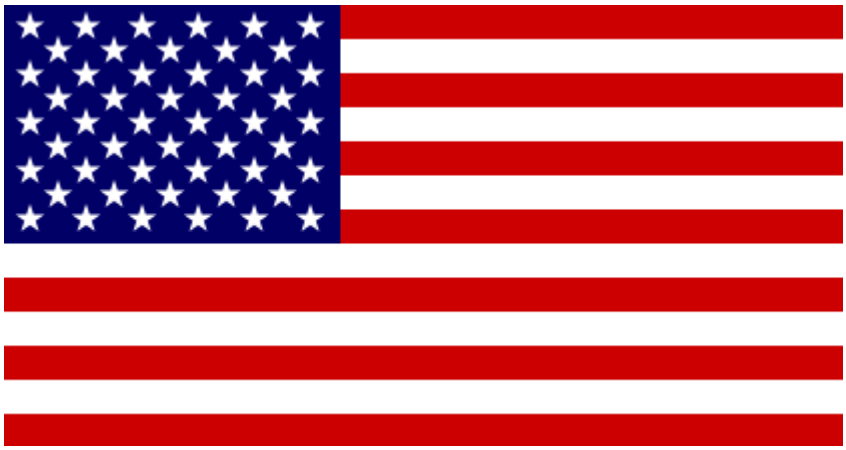
To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about your views on the rising energy consumption, climate change and consequences of climate change globally.

Investigate the following

- What is OPECs policy on the use of fossil fuels?
- Which points of view are important for OPEC related to energy sources and global warming?

Links:

- OPEC homepage: http://www.opec.org/home/
- Wiki on OPEC: www.wikipedia.org/OPEC



Rolecard USA

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play to use names and titles.

National background

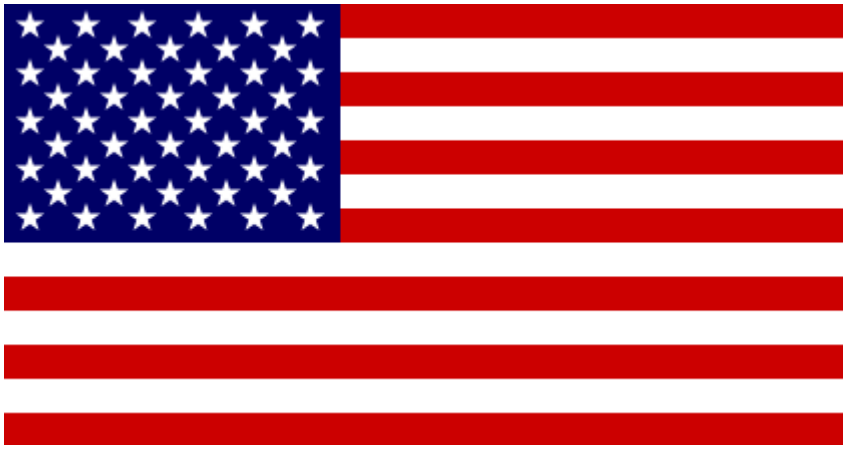
- USA has the world's highest energy consumption per capita, and therefore you need cheap energy.
- USA is unwilling to be dependent on insecure states in the middle east or other places in the world.
- Many US citizen see it as a natural lifestyle to drive petrol consuming cars and would therefore oppose a government that would increase energy prices.
- Petrol prices are for instance subsidized in USA – in the EU petrol is taxed which make prices 3-4 times higher for the average consumer.
- Many people in the US are concerned about climate changes and they want to rely the energy supply on other resources than coal and oil.
- Even though China has the highest CO_2-emission in the world, the average US citizen has app. 5 times the emission of the average Chinese.
- Pres. Obama wishes to lead USA to a more climate friendly path with a renewable energy bill that is will support renewable energy sources. He is expected to set a target of reducing CO_2-emissions by 80% in 2050 compared to the 1990 level. Negotiations are ongoing on the issue, the current reduction targets do not seem to be able to meet his 2050 targets.
- EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) has announced that CO_2 can be viewed upon as hazardous to health and welfare of the population, which is seen by many as a beginning of a new era in US Climate policy. This gives a green light for imposing legislation on transportation, power plants and the industry.
- Agriculture in California is virtually non-exisiting.
- USA wishes to invest USD 15bn a year to get cleaner energy. They wish to invest in solar, wind 2nd gen. bio fuels production. USA wishes to continue the utilisation of nuclear power.

Your tasks

- To ensure lots of cheap energy for the US citizens by relying more on nuclear power and renewable with the goal to be independent from the Middle Eastern countries.
- You are willing to reduce CO_2-emissions as long as it doesn't hurt your businesses.

Your proposals

- Prices on oil and coal should be kept down.
- Hybrid cars that run bio and electric must be developed.
- Consumers must change behaviour relating to transportation, electricity and heating consumption and consumption of goods.
- More nuclear power plants must be built.
- Solar and wind energy must be implemented.
- All countries except the poorest must commit themselves to reduction in emissions of 50% by 2050.



Background card USA

To improve the role as USA it is a good idea to study the background of the role.

To underline things you find important, you could produce a poster with facts about energy consumption per capita and effects of climate change in your country.

Investigate the following:

- Geographical placement of USA
- Area and population of USA
- Main occupation categories in USA
- Types of energy sources utilized in USA
- CO_2-emission from USA per capita and country – compared to other countries
- Activities that generate CO_2-emissions from USA
- Effects of a hotter climate for food production and housing in USA

Links:

- Drought in California: http://www.water.ca.gov/drought/
- Comparison of CO_2-emissions per capita: http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/env_co2_emi_percap-environment-co2-emissions-per-capita
- Figure from US Energy information administration that shows forecasts of energy consumption for USA: http://www.eia.doe.gov/neic/press/images/2009_17_figure1.jpg
- Article from Nielsen Wire(online newsletter): “Concern for Climate change cools off”: http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/global/global-survey-concern-for-climate-change-cools-off/
- Article from ClimateBiz (online newletter): “2008 shows the biggest drop in CO_2 emissions in 30 years”: http://www.climatebiz.com/news/2009/05/20/2008-us-fossil-fuel-co2-emissions-see-biggest-drop-nearly-30-years

- Article from the Guardian (UK newspaper): US pledges to cut emissions: http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/jan/29/climate-change-carbon-emissions
- Energysupply in the US: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/
- US Climate vision: http://www.climatevision.gov/
- Statistics on US: http://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?queryname=18175&querytype=view&lang=en

Game procedure Lobbyists

Programme

1. Introduction to the game, distribution of roles, framework for the role play
2. Preparations for the summit
3. 1st summit meeting
4. Break
5. Bilateral negotiations and preparations for final meeting
6. Break
7. Final meeting
8. Evaluation

Preparations for the summit

1. Support your argumentation by investigating information about your organisation in depth. The organisation background card can help you find more information about your nation.
2. Election of a delegation chairman who will lead the word on behalf of the delegation. The chairman can consult his delegation during these sessions but is the only one allowed to speak and is therefore a very important person.
3. The other members must act as civil servants to the delegation, investigating all possible openings from other delegations and potential alliance partners.
4. In the role card you will find a list of proposals to which you want to get support. First of all you should choose 4 proposals from the list. Choose them out of interest and find arguments that support your proposals. The chairman needs good reasons to argue your proposals.
5. Prepare a 3 min. speech, where your chairman presents your country, its points of view and the reason to choose your 4 proposals.
6. Write your proposals on a poster for the other delegations to know your points of view.
7. Make name cards with your name and name of your delegation.
8. Greenpeace must prepare a demonstration or action and IPCC must make a short folder with facts about global warming for the participants in the summit.

First meeting

9. The general secretary presents the framework and introduces the situation.
10. The 2 lobbyist group chairmen present themselves and their organisation, their views and their 4 chosen proposals. This must be done within 3 min.
11. Proposals are placed so that every delegation can see them.
12. The 2 lobbyist groups are awarded 3 min. at the beginning of the meeting to present their views.
13. The general secretary concludes the first meeting.
14. Greenpeace demonstrates – IPCC hands out their folder.

Bilateral negotiations and preparations for the final meeting

15. A group meeting decides which delegations to seek negotiations with and which proposals to seek support for.
16. All members must be active in this process as influence is sought during this phase and the groups that manage their time optimally gain most influence.
17. The group must end this phase with a meeting to decide the 2 proposals they support for the last meeting of the summit.
18. These 2 proposals must be written on paper with the delegation name on.
19. The chairman prepares a 3 min. speech arguing for the 2 chosen proposals.

Last meeting

20. All national delegations hand over the page with their proposals and the papers are numbered and placed for everybody to see.
21. All national delegations are awarded 3 min. to argue for their 2 proposals.
22. Lobbyists are awarded 2 min. to present their arguments on which proposals should be supported.
23. The last negotiations take place as a debate between the chairmen of the national delegations.
24. Consensus MUST be reached!

Evaluation

- Negotiations have ended – which level of success did your delegation reach?
- Could you have reached a higher level with different strategies or did you get the optimum for your lobbyist group in the final document?

Proposal	+ (Points of agreement)	- (Points of disagreement)	Consequences for your group

Rolecard IPCC

Name and title
Choose a name and a title for the chairman. It is important for the role play to use names and titles.

Organisational background
In the debate on global climate there has been substantial disagreement about the factors that lead to global warming. In an attempt to create an independent information source, the UN decided in 1998 to form the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). The panel is a cooperation of the WMO (World Meteorological Organization) and UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), and its purpose is to gather and deliver existing knowledge on climate research.

When a choice has to be made, it is imperative that it is done on a solid basis. Therefore thorough knowledge about the subject and the problems is important . As a politician it can be difficult to have detailed knowledge about many different scientific areas. Therefore it is necessary to have independent experts that can help the politicians in their process of decision making. This is the role of IPCC.
Their task is to present up to date comparative and evaluated knowledge on the scientific research on climate changes, its effects on socioeconomic aspects, and possibilities for adaptating or diminishing climate changes.

Since the UN convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) which went into effect in 1994, IPCC has delivered technical and scientific advice for the convention bodies. IPCC has a secretariat at WMO in Geneva and its work is organised in 3 workgroups and a task-force.

Reports from IPCC
IPCC has produced 4 main reports. The first report came out in 1990 and seriously put the climate debate on everyone's agenda. The subsequent reports came out in 1995, 2001 and 2007. Everyone of the three working groups is responsible for a part of the report, and all parts have a summary especially designed for politicians dealing with climate policies. These summaries have enormous impact on the process of decision making, as politicians use the conclusions from these summaries extensively.

From their first report, the IPCC has stuck to their main conclusion: it is without doubt the human made greenhouse effect that is to blame for the rise in temperature and climate problems that we are facing today. Hereby the IPCC has also sparked the debate about reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Some believe that the IPCC is not responsive to alternative explanations, and that recommendations are given on the basis of those theories that have the biggest climate impact. Therefore it is recommendations and warnings from IPCC that have

led to the climate debate we have today. As the political agenda have adapted the conclusions from IPCC, policy focuses exclusively on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the UNFCCC convention and the Kyoto protocol.

In the fourth main report the content is a joint scientific assessment of the global climate changes, and several thousand researchers from all over the world have contributed to the report over several years.

Are the reports reliable?

The IPCC is a very controversial institution, especially for 3 reasons:

1. Some believe that they overestimate the effects of climate changes.
2. Some believe that they underestimate the effects of climate changes.
3. Some question the use of available scientific theories. The panel has been accused of not being politically independent, and that they therefore choose to ignore some theories in preference to others.

That the role of the IPCC has been under heavy debate and has a lot of critics cannot be surprising when you understand the importance and effect their recommendations and conclusions have for the world community – not only for the future climate, but also the gigantic sums of money and political power that are at stake. Therefore it is important to realise that many different parties have a clear interest in the IPCC finding results and conclusions that benefit their viewpoints as opposed to others. Therefore many are trying to influence the panel. Accusations of political agendas and faulty economic assessments are therefore also dominant when the debate is about IPCC.

Your tasks

- You must work to spread the knowledge about climate change and influence the national delegations to reduce CO_2-emissions as much as possible and oppose the proposals that increase these emissions.

You are going to spread these messages at the summit

1. All countries must agree and commit to the agreement, since global warming is a big problem that will affect everybody.
2. Fossil fuels must be phased out and replaced by renewable energy technologies.
3. There must be a common max. permitted emission per capita.
4. You must make it clear that our common future does not look bright unless immediate action is taken.
5. You are going to report about the effects of climate changes.

Background card IPCC

To improve your role as IPCC it is a good idea to prepare by investigating the organisation further.

Things you find relevant for other delegations to know about IPCC should be put on a poster.

Investigate this:

- How is IPCC organized?
- Which role does IPCC play in the debate over climate changes?
- Which important conclusions derive from the IPCC reports?
- What is the reason for global warming and what can be done about it?
- What does it mean for the world that the temperature increases?

Links to help your investigations

- About IPCC: http://www.ipcc.ch/
- About IPCC on Wiki: www.wikipedia.com/Intergorvernmental_Panel_on_Climate_Change

Role card Greenpeace

Name and title
Choose a name and title of the delegation chairman. Names and titles must be used to support the role play.

Background of the organization
Greenpeace exists because the world needs a voice when environmental change and action is needed. Greenpeace is an independent global campaign organization (exists in 40 countries) that acts to change attitudes and actions in order to protect the environment. Greenpeace moves from words to actions to stop global environmental destruction and works towards solutions that lead to a world in peace and ecological balance.

Basic values

Ready to act
Action says more than words. Politicians and business leaders often speak too much about the environment but too often without action. Greenpeace acts.

Non violence
Greenpeace follows the 3 principles of civil disobedience formulated by Mahatma Ghandi and Martin Luther King:
No violence.
No destruction of property.
Openness, and acceptance of responsibility.

Independent
Greenpeace is politically and economically independent. Greenpeace does not accept contributions from businesses, governments or intergovernmental bodies like the EU or UN.

Significant points

International
Greenpeace works internationally, as environmental problems are global.

Confrontation
Greenpeace denounces environmental destruction and the forces in society that do not accept responsibility for the environment.

Without compromise

Greenpeace will act in the face of all wrongdoing. They exist not to manage environmental problems, but to eradicate them.

Result oriented
Greenpeace campaign work is driven by clear and specific targets: through focused work, they achieve the best results.

Persistant
Greenpeace never gives up but knows that many campaigns can take a long time to win.

Bold
Greenpeace employees and volunteers are driven by a strong inner conviction that motivates to bold initiatives in the campaign work.

Belief in the future
Greenpeace believes that with inventions and wisdom we can save the environment for coming generations.

Your tasks

- You are going to support proposals that can help reduce CO_2-emissions and fight proposals that are bad for the environment.

Your proposals

1. Renewable energy – not nuclear!
2. All countries must commit to significant reductions of CO_2-emissions.
3. All countries must engage their population in informational activities about the effects of global warming.
4. All countries must reserve means for research in clean technologies and new energy forms that do not harm the environment.
5. Every global citizen should be awarded an absolute maximum annual CO_2-quota of emission.
6. Transportation is a significant player and public transportation must be accessible and effective to reduce individual car traffic.
7. You are going to campaign against the countries that do not commit to reducing their CO_2-emission.

Background card Greenpeace

To improve the role play it is a good idea to investigate your organization further.

Things you believe other delegations should know about your organization should be written on a poster.

Investigate the following

- What is the opinion of Greenpeace towards greenhouse effect and global warming?
- Where is the organization represented?
- Which methods does the organization use to spread its messages to the people?
- What are the attitudes towards renewable energy and nuclear power?
- Which consequences do Greenpeace believe that global warming have?

Links:

- Greenpeace international: http://www.greenpeace.org/international/
- Loss of biodiversity because of global warming: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/biodiversity-loss-state-and-scenarios-2006-and-2050
- CO_2-concentration in atmosphere: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/atmospheric-concentrations-of-carbon-dioxide-co2-mauna-loa-or-keeling-curve
- Trends in carbon dioxide concentrations: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/historical-trends-in-carbon-dioxide-concentrations-and-temperature-on-a-geological-and-recent-time-scale
- Radioactive waste disposal problems: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/existing-radioactive-waste-disposal-and-proposal-alternatives-for-storage
- African wildlife under threat: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/african-wildlife-under-threat-from-climate-change
- CO_2 emissions from industry: http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/co2-emissions-from-industry