

New policy questions resulting from the Second COOL Global Dialogue workshop, 3-4 February 2000

At the end of the workshop the priority of different policy questions for further analysis was evaluated. 11 issues were broad up. The underlying policy questions were derived from remaining questions of the 1st COOL workshop and important issues of the 2nd workshop. By attaching an amount of points each participant could indicate both those categories considered important and those considered unimportant. The points given by stakeholders illustrated the policy relevance of a category, whereas the points given by scientists gave an indication of the feasibility to analyze an issue. The following main categories were given high priority for further analysis:

Evaluation of other/new indicators

- Impacts of changing extreme events due to climate variability
- Sensitivities of food and water security

Land use, land-use change and forestry

- Long-term consequences of Art. 3.3. and 3.4 options, e.g. for the global land cover and food security
- Implications of a sink-to-source transition of the biosphere
- Implications of an additional wood supply from carbon plantation for the global wood and fuel market

Analysis of how to implement reduction measures. And what are the consequences?

- How to include regional scenarios with technical detail

Assessment of the impacts on non-Annex I countries

- Economic and social consequences of climate change
- Consequences for oil-exporting countries
- Environmental and ecological impacts of climate change and adaptation costs

Assessment of the costs of implementing reductions (incl. Emission trading, JI and CDM)

- Bring in other economic experts, e.g. to compare the calculated costs.

The issue of 'broadening participation by a further elaboration of FAIR' is in principle found to be important. The recommendation is, however, to first get feedback on the current version of FAIR before continue with further development. Related to this the following policy issues were discussed:

- Including more options, e.g. to combine the bottom-up method with a global ceiling or add emission per GDP as additional criterion for participation
- To include economics e.g. to determine the costs of permits) and to increase spatial resolution.
- To bridge the gap between developed and developing world with respect to FAIR (i.e. stimulate co-operation with institutes in developed countries to increase the acceptance of the model)