

NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

On 9th January 2016 Stefano Marguccio held a global conversation with the students of Global Governance. It was held at 4 PM in room Sala del Consiglio where there was a great turnout of all students from the three classes. Prof. Giulia Costa introduced the speaker and read out his biography.

Stefano Marguccio is a Diplomatic Advisor of the Minister of Environment, Land and Sea. He was born in Milan on April 10th, 1975. He completed a degree in Law at the Milan University, March 1999. He completed a Master Degree in Diplomatic Studies at the Institute of International Political Studies (ISPI) in Milan in 2000. He also completed a Master Degree in Public Administration Management in Bocconi University in Milan in 2002 with a scholarship by the Municipality of Milan. Stefano Marguccio worked in the Municipality of Milan as Organization Expert for HR Direction. He joined the Foreign Service in 2004. He attended the vocational training course by the Diplomatic Institute in 2005, Department of Asia; Pacific States and South Pole, Office I, September 30th 2005. Appointed Secretary of Legation; Consul of Italy in Shkoder (Albania), November 6st, 2006.

Stefano Marguccio was the first Secretary of Legation, December 2009. He was appointed Alternate Permanent Representative of Italy to the U.N. Agencies in Rome on April 22nd 2010. Also he was appointed Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Italy to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on January the 7th 2013 to serve as Diplomatic Advisor to the Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea from May 2nd 2014.

The global conversation first started with a debate on the related problems to the Climate Change issue. The debate started with a brain storming, Ernesto Cifaldi, student of Global Governance of the third year spoke about lack of responsibility. This shared thought actually opened the way to explanations and clarifications by the Speaker.

On his presentation, he explained climate change as being complicated. He made mention of him only recognizing the depletion of ozone layer when he was young. The concept of climate change wasn't in the system when he was young. The ozone layer was then a problem of the globe but with the **Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer** which was created in 1985 and came into force in 1988. It went a long way in protecting the ozone layer from being depleted. The main cause for the depletion of the ozone layer was CFC (Chlorofluorocarbon). It is the main chemical agents causing

ozone depletion. Air Conditions was used mostly and it emits this kind of gas which depletes the ozone layer. Economic solution was the way in which depleting the ozone layer was solved.

Then came Climate Change in the 90's and it became a major problem every society had to face. In order to face climate change, **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** was enforced. Negotiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3rd to 14th June 1992, then entered into force on 21st March 1994. The UNFCCC objective is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The organization had problems though. Instead of it facing the real problem or putting up an action plan, it became more of a discussion form. The organization came up with a solution on how to deal with climate change; this was by giving prices to carbon. Initially, the brought Carbon Tax, Trading System (buying how much one want to pollute). Also the Kyoto Protocol was also enforced.

Most of the country agreed on the issue of climate change, recognized and accepted it. The big powers of USA and Russia were strongly committed in this field and they were promoting their system as the best in the field of international cooperation. The issue became way more serious in Europe and overseas when Germany was under the force of the young minister of environment Angela Merkel. There is also another very important step in Climate Change history which is the **Montreal Protocol**, an international treaty drafted in 1987, which aims to reduce the substances which are dangerous for the ozone layer. This treaty was really fundamental because of the example of international collaboration which embodies.

The **Kyoto Protocol** is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that global warming exists and human-made CO₂ emissions have caused it.

Also In order to control these emissions there was the necessity of treaties, of binding conditions for these emissions, of legally binding agreements. The **Copenhagen Accord** of 2009, for instance, is a document that delegates at the COP 15 decided to "take note of". It was drafted by the United State and the countries of China, India, South Africa and Brazil. It doesn't commit countries to agree on a binding successor of the Kyoto Protocol. Here is useful to focus on the meaning of "legally binding agreement".

This means that an agreement has been consciously made and now certain actions are required or prohibited. If parties are tricked or coerced to enter in the agreement, typically is not considered legally binding.

Since CO₂ emissions are the enemies in the field of climate change, Stefano Marguccio explained where this emissions come from. They come from agriculture, transports, industries and civil services. Civil services is the most interesting set of actions of emissions because civil services represent the emissions of the heating system, of the air conditioning not only of our houses but also of public building, of big structures and so on.

It is mandatory when speaking about Climate Change to speak about the COP. Stefano Marguccio said that this is a huge diplomatic event, an international negotiation session made up by working groups. In the text which is the result of the session everyone is involved. By explaining the importance of international negotiation on climate change and of the international collaboration among Countries, Stefano Marguccio spoke also about the importance of green economies and policies.

The lectures had been truly interesting and characterized by a strong level of interaction and collaboration, especially because of the presence of debates and brain storming.

Besides the global conversation held by Stefano Marguccio, Raoni Rajao also had a workshop with all the three classes of Global Governance from 10th January 2016 to 13th January 2016. Comparing the presentation of Stefano Marguccio and Raoni Rajao there was no difference since both of them were presenting about the same issue facing the globe. Stefano Marguccio and Raoni Rajao both talked about the Kyoto Protocol and its relevance and also various treaties signed. Both also presented United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its significance in dealing with Climate change

Global Governance chose this topic because climate change is going a long way in destroying the environment gradually. Students gained a lot and were even made to make various presentations which all classes participated.

The workshop was a very innovative way to deal with such a big challenge. Both the Marguccio's and Rajao's lectures were characterized by an incredible rate of interaction professor-students. We were so surprised and amazed by these personalities and we really appreciate the way our staff chose to propose

us this big issue. We analyzed the Climate Change issue from different perspectives: political, geographical, economical and also humanitarian one.

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