International negotiations and National climate change legislation

Frequently, the change legislation of a country determines its position in the international negotiations.

**NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Solid climate change legislation gives a country the confidence to commit and accomplish significant and viable international agreements.

**Reasons to adopt climate change legislation**

The national benefits:
- Energy self-sufficiency
- New markets
- Sustainable agriculture
- Cleaner air
- Energy efficiency

**NEGOTIATION POSITION**

A country backed by its legislation has more reasons to make and promote more ambitious commitments.

Factors in a country's position:
- Leadership: The way that a country wants to be seen in the international arena.
- Economic and industrial competitiveness: Negotiators’ assessment of how a global agreement will impact their domestic economy.
- National interest: The way a country sees its negotiation stance as bolstering measures of domestic wellbeing.
- Sharing of knowledge gained at a national level in the international arena.
- Positive national results on tackling climate change, giving negotiators the confidence to defend a position in the global talks.
- Alliances between countries. Countries join to have more negotiation strength.

"Nothing is going to be agreed internationally until enough is legislated domestically"

**Infrastructure of each country on climate change:**
- High
- Medium
- Low

*The analysis in the case of Peru has considered the discussion process of the legislative project for the National Climate Change Law and the fact that in 2014 Peru will be the host of COP20.

This document is an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Netherlands Cooperation for International Development Cooperation (DGIS) for the benefit of developing countries. However, the views expressed and information contained in it are not necessarily those of or endorsed by DFID, DGIS or the entities managing the delivery of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network. Neither the DFID, DGIS, the Equator Principles Group nor the Climate and Development Knowledge Network accepts any responsibility or liability for such views, completeness or accuracy of the information or for any reliance placed on them.

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