

Climate Change Policy Frameworks UNFCCC and Partnerships



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チーム・マイナス6%

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Post Kyoto:

.....
Sharing concern, building consensus

under UNFCCC



Achievements at Montreal, 2005

- Agreement on the three “I”s:
 - Implementation:
 - the rulebook of the Kyoto Protocol has been agreed
 - Improvement:
 - CDM: strengthening the EB, simplifying procedures
 - JI: establishing the JI supervisory committee
 - ***Innovation:***
 - ***dialogue on strategic approaches for long-term global cooperative action***
 - ***Ad-hoc working group on further commitments for AXI***



Dialogue on Long-term Cooperative Action to Address Climate Change - 1st Workshop, Bonn, 15-16 May 2006

- Four Elements – Sustainable development, Adaptation, Technologies, Market opportunities
- Annex I (Japan, EU, Norway..) : Major emitting countries should make efforts for maximum reduction to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention
- G77 & China: Implementation of the Convention should be prioritized (assistance from developed to developing countries...)



Post 2012 - Japan's views -1

- Times are changing rapidly: CO2 from Annex I Kyoto ratifiers 31% and will decline, while non-Annex I grew by 55% between 1990 and 2003.
- Must address UNFCCC's ultimate objective.
- Need to continue discussion to reach agreement on long-term goals and ways to achieve them, reach common understanding on our emission reduction potentials and capabilities
- An effective framework which brings about maximum reduction efforts by all major emitting countries, while enabling all countries to take effective mitigation measures in accordance with their own capabilities



Post 2012 - Japan's views - 2

- Not only quantified commitments of Annex I countries but also new visions and concepts are required, an enabling culture is indispensable.
- Necessary to coordinate between Dialogue on L-term cooperative actions, AWG on Commitments for AXI and KP Art9. reviews
- Important to fully utilize market mechanisms. Promotion of CDM and its institutional reform are indispensable.
- CDM should go through necessary extensive reforms, it should be noted that current CDM stands on two groups, those who commit to quantified emission reduction targets and those who do not have such commitment



Developing countries' views

(Majority)

- Importance of Sustainable development, technologies, adaptation
- Enhancement of market mechanism, continuation of CDM
- More assistance from developed to developing countries

(Some parties)

- Positive incentive approach to enable developing country action under the Convention
 - SD-PAM, programmatic / sectoral CDM, no-lose target
- Dual-track process (further commitment to KP by Annex I and voluntary commitment under UNFCCC by non-Annex I)



1st AWG on Further Commitments for AXI, Bonn 17-25 May, 2006

- Focus on consideration of further commitments by AXI to be established in amendments of Annex B to KP
- AWG should aim to complete the work in time to ensure there is no gap between 1st and 2nd commitment periods
- AXIs need to assemble and analyse information on a diversity of scientific, technical and socio-economic topics to enhance common understanding of the level of ambition
- Decide to hold an in-session workshop in Nairobi (to provide information on science including on scenarios for stabilization of GHGs concentration)



How to mobilize global participation?

Key words

- Dialogues
- Partnerships (International / Regional / Bi-lateral)
- Top-down & Bottom-up Approaches
- Essential elements

Technologies

Sustainable development

Adaptation

Market opportunities

Is UNFCCC enough to build consensus on “beyond 2012”?

*Elements to encourage global
participation*





G20 dialogue -G8 process

Dialogue on climate change, clean energy and sustainable development

- Initiated by G8 Gleneagles Summit (2005) and be reported at G8 summits in 2008 (Japan's presidency)
- Main themes: technology, market and adaptation
- tasked out to IEA and WB

Dialogues -What else?

Plethora of international, regional and bilateral dialogues to share concerns and to build consensus

- South African informal ministerial dialogue (17-21 following Greenland dialogue, August 2005)
- Informal meeting on further actions against cc (since 2002, hosted by Japan (MOFA) and Brazil)
- Asia-pacific seminar on CC (hosted by Japan (MOEJ), since 1991)
- Asia-pacific consultation on cc beyond 2012 (hosted by IGES)
- TEMM (Japan, China, ROK, since 1999)
- ECO Asia (since 1991), etc...

Technological approach- Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP)

AP6: Australia, China, India, Japan, ROK, USA

- 1st Ministerial meeting, Sydney, January 2006)
- 1st Task Force meetings (Berkley California, April 2006)
- Facilitate development, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies
- Facilitate attainment of respective national pollution reduction, energy security and climate change objectives
- Consistent with the UNFCCC, complement to KP





APP: Keywords

1:Technologies

- Development, diffusion and transfer of Tech.

2:Secotor-by-sector approach

- 8 Task forces; clean fossil energy, RE & distributed generation, power generation & transmission, steel, aluminium, cement, coal mining, building & appliances

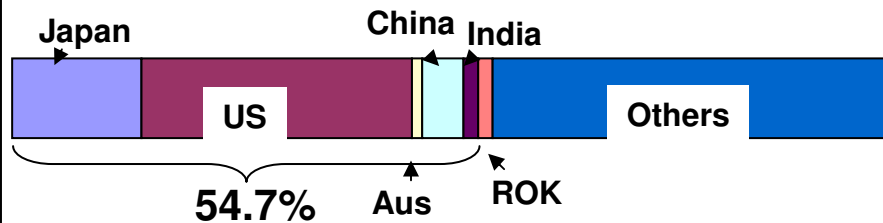
3:Voluntary based activities

4:Public-private partnership

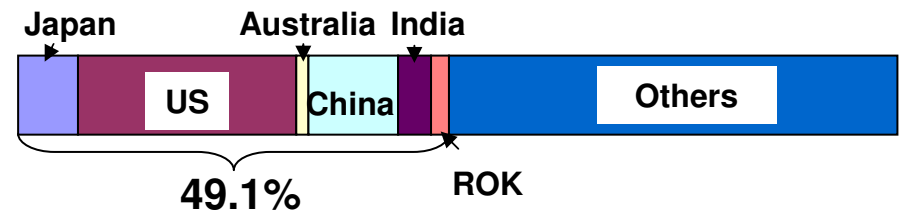
APP – Share of AP6 in the world

CO2 emission from AP6 accounts > 50% in the world
 - Big potential for emission reduction in major sectors through technology diffusion

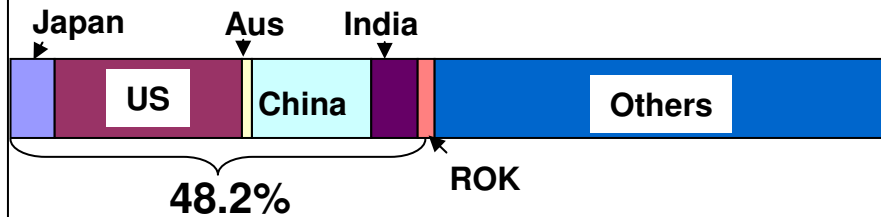
GDP (2003)



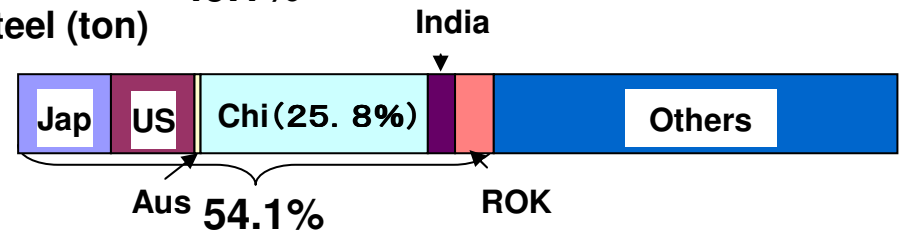
Power (kWh)



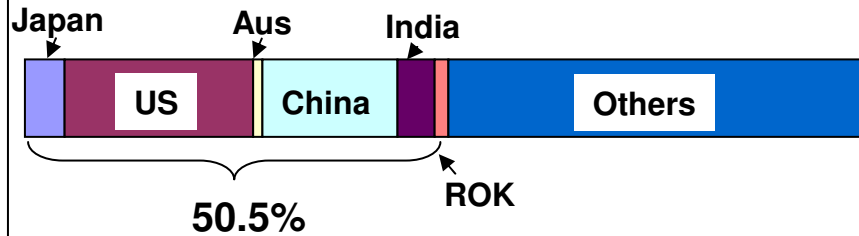
Primary Energy Consumption (2003)



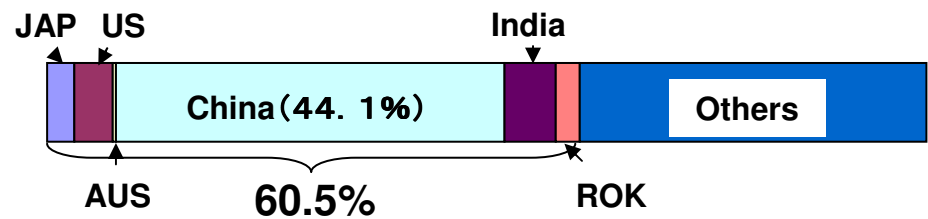
Steel (ton)



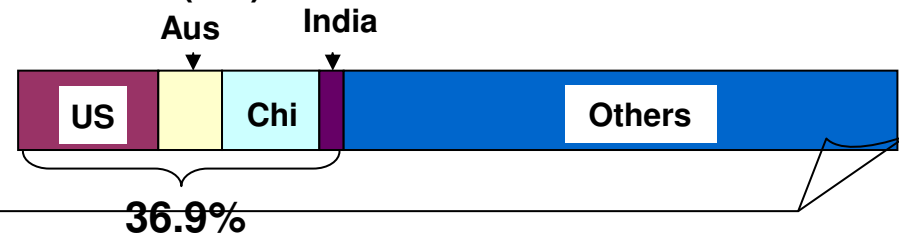
CO2 emission (2003)



Cement (ton)



Aluminum (ton)



Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (2006)



Actions to seek sustainable development

Methane to Market Partnership (M2M)

- Initiated in 2004, proposed by USA
- Advance recovery and use of methane as a clean energy sources
- Encourage development of cost-efficient methane recovery and use opportunities in
 - Coal mines, landfills, oil & gas systems and agriculture (manure waste management)
- Private companies, MDB etc. participate by joining the Project Network (over 180 organizations)
- 17 Partner countries; Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, China, Ecuador, India, Italy, Japan, ROK, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Ukraine, UK, US



Actions to seek sustainable development

Japan-US Workshops in US (since 2004)

- 2004-2005: Focus on exchanging information on domestic climate policy updates (national & local government, stakeholders)
- March 2006: MOEJ and US-EPA agreed to develop a new partnership to promote “co-benefit”



Actions to seek sustainable development

Japan-US new partnership on “co-benefit”

- This partnership will help developing countries take actions that will simultaneously reduce emissions of GHGs and other air pollutants
- Cooperate with US-EPA’s Integrated Environmental Strategies (IES) program
 - IES partner: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, India, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea
- Possible contribution from AIM by quantitative analysis on co-benefit; PAMs on air pollution control in Asian developing countries



How to mobilize adaptation policy frameworks?

Five-year programme of work on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to CC (2/CP.11)

- Assist all parties, in particular developing countries, incl. LDC and SIDS, to improve their understanding and assessment, and to make decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures
- Additional activities and modalities of POW up to SBSTA28 (June 2008) should be developed ASAP



How to mobilize adaptation policy frameworks?

Adaptation Fund (KP 12.8)

- Financed from share of proceeds (2%) on CDM project activities and others
- Assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of CC to meet the cost of adaptation
- Need to operationalize AF ASAP (at COP/MOP2)



How to mobilize adaptation policy frameworks?

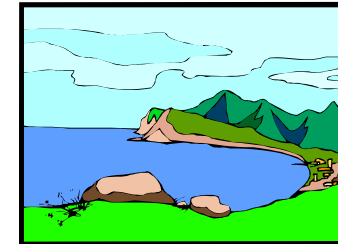
Integration of climate adaptation into development cooperation policies

- Declaration at OECD development-environment ministerial meeting (Paris, April 2006)
- Need to further assist developing countries in adaptation activities (esp. SIDS and LDCs)

Partnership on research related to adaptation

- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
 - ✓ Launch in 1996, Intergovernmental body -21 member countries, Secretariat – APN Kobe Center

APN Strategic Plan (FY2005-2009)



➤ Goals

1. Supporting regional cooperation in global change research
2. Strengthening interactions among Scientists and policy-makers
3. Improving scientific and technical capabilities
4. Cooperating with other global change networks and organisations
5. Facilitating development of research infrastructure and transfer of know-how and technology



Time line on multilayered discussion

2006

G8 summit (Russia)
2nd G20 Dialogue (Mexico)
COP/MOP2: Review of KP (Article9)

2007

G8 summit (Germany)
IPCC/AR4
APP meeting?
COP13: Report of Dialogue on long-term cooperative action

2008

1st commitment period starts
EU-ETS (2nd phase)
G8 summit (Japan): report of G20 Dialogue
US Presidential election

2012

1st commitment period ends



Conclusions

- Need to establish an effective framework realizing maximum reduction by all major emitting countries in order to address the UNFCCC' ultimate objectives
- UNFCCC must be responsible for the post 2012 framework.
- A variety of undertakings complementing UNFCCC (G8, APP, etc.) have been developed.
- Need to continue discussion to reach agreement on long-term goals and ways to achieve them.
- New visions and concepts are required, enabling culture is indispensable.
- Specific actions to be taken; sustainable development, adaptation, technologies, etc.