



After Bali is before Poznan and Copenhagen

get to grips with
**climate
change**



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Outline

- Outcome of Bali and outlook for the UN organisations
- Climate change under G8 & Major Economies Meeting, and others
- Commission communications related to Post-2012



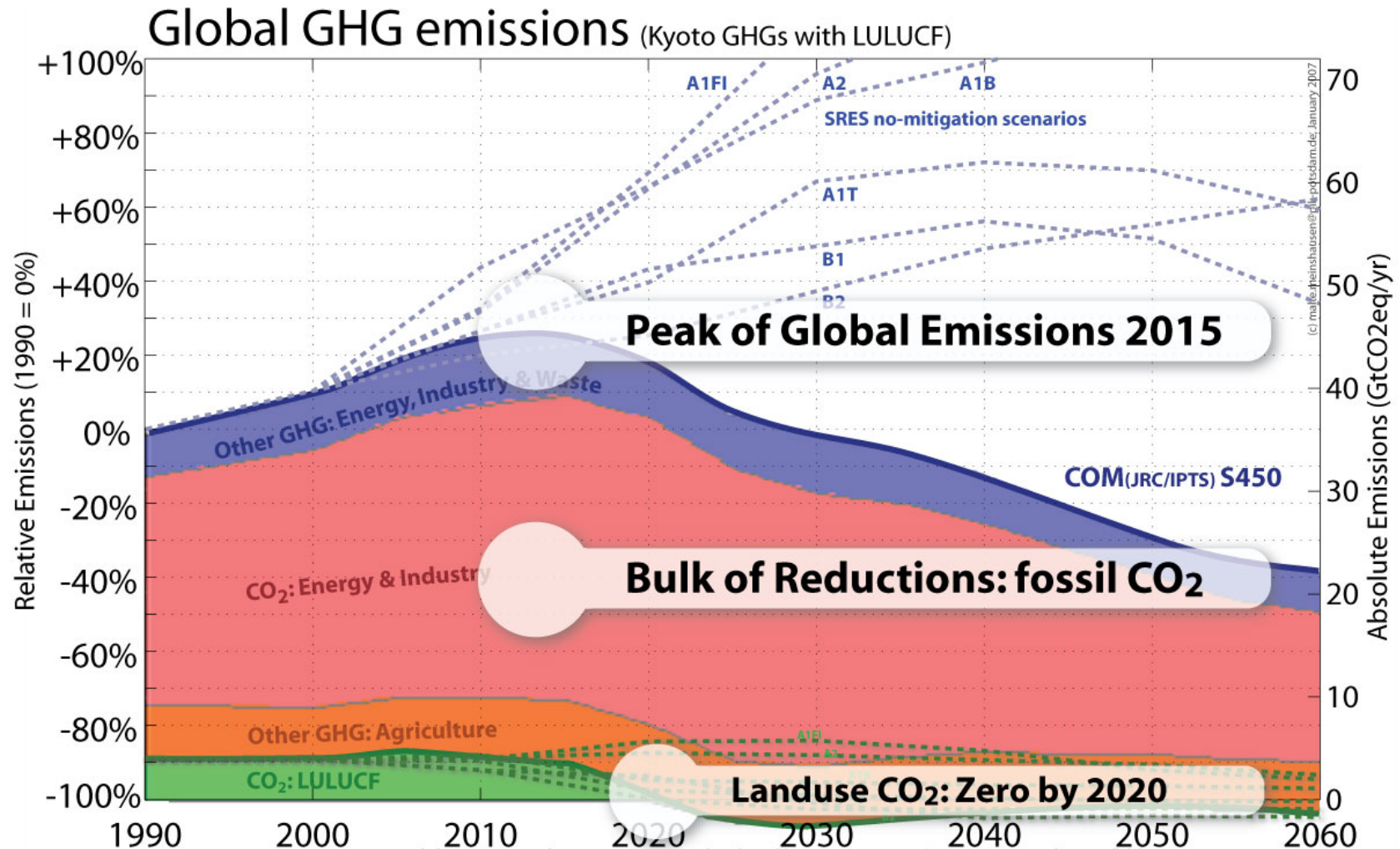
Bali Roadmap – 2 tracks, 1 destination



- “Convention track” or Bali Action Plan or the Ad-hoc Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
 - A shared vision for long-term cooperative action including a long-term goal for emission reductions
 - “comparable efforts of all developed countries”
 - “nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries in the context of sustainable development, supported by technology and enabled by financing and capacity building, measurable, reportable and verifiable”
 - mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance
- “Kyoto track”
 - Developed country commitments post-2012 or Ad-hoc Working Group (Art. 3.9): “would require Annex I as a group to reduce emissions in a range of 25 – 40 % below 1990 levels by 2020”
 - Review of the Kyoto Protocol (Art. 9) in 2008
- Agreement in 2009 at the Climate Conference in Copenhagen



EU's global vision – a 50% chance to stay below 2 degrees Celsius

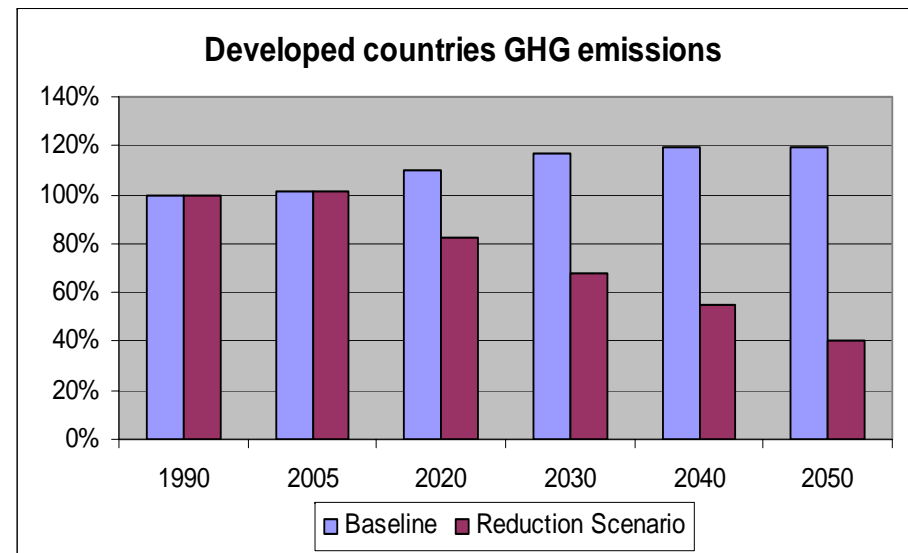


Notes: (a) Historic 1990-2003 GHG emissions including LUCF/LULUCF for Annex I country groups based on Table II-7 in UNFCCC (2005) "Key GHG Data"; (not shown in all slides)
 (b) Shown are various multi-gas FAIR-SiMcaP (den Elzen & Meinshausen, 2006) and EQW pathways (Meinshausen et al. 2006) relative to 1990 for peaking at approximately 500 ppm and stabilizing at 450ppm CO₂eq (grey pathways) and peaking at 475 with subsequent stabilization at 400ppm CO₂eq (green pathways).
 (b2) Shown are as well SRES scenarios (Nakicenovic and Swart, 2000), emission pathways used in the STERN review (2006), and the scenario presented by EU Commission COM(2007)2, Fig11, 10th January
 (c) The here shown pathways comprise the SRES country groups OECD90 and REF (Economies in Transition). Note that the absolute GHG emission data is (~15%) higher compared to absolute Annex I emissions reported to the UNFCCC, partially due to non-reported sources, or landuse related emissions, and slight differences in countries (Turkey some REF).



EU vision on mitigation: Action by developed countries

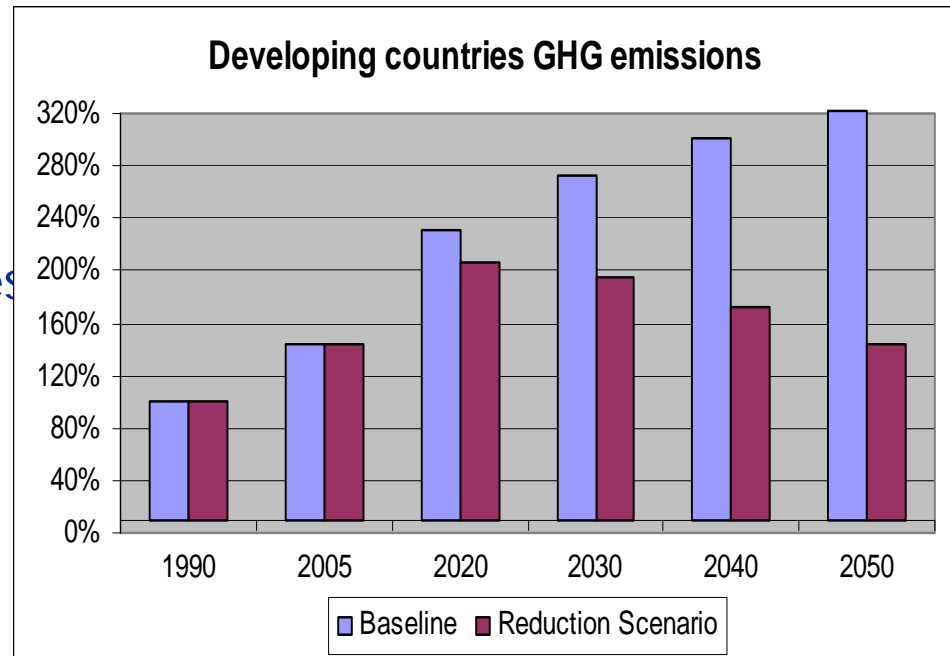
- Common but differentiated responsibility: take the lead and make most of the effort
- Reduction efforts:
 - 30% by 2020
 - 60-80% by 2050
- Emissions trading, linking domestic schemes and global carbon market
- Binding and effective rules for monitoring and enforcing commitments





EU vision on mitigation: Action in developing countries

- Reaching development objectives will be imperative; mitigation and adaptation on an equal footing
- Reduce growth of emissions *asap*, and absolute reductions after 2020
- **Toolbox:**
 - No commitments for least developed countries
 - Sustainable development policies
 - New approaches to CDM
 - Performance-based payments
 - Sectoral approaches
 - Quantified emission limits





EU vision on adaptation

- Framework for adaptation in order to enhance resilience
- Mainstreaming into all policy areas
- Capacity building (started already with the Nairobi 5-year Work Programme)
- Predictable financing



EU vision on technology – slice the challenge

- **Research & Development:** collaborative programmes, increase funding
- **Demonstration:** large scale, e.g. carbon capture and geological storage
- **Deployment:** energy efficiency first (6-7 Gt CO₂ by 2030), promote pro-active policies, especially market-based instruments
- **Transfer:** incremental costs, Clean Development Mechanism (**CDM-plus**), additional financial mechanisms required (public private partnerships), reduce tariffs and trade barriers for environmental goods and services
- **Capacity building:** a lot can be solved by improving policy making, e.g. energy efficiency



EU vision on financing – two challenges at US\$ 100 billion per year

- Mitigation
 - Research and Development: steep increase required
 - Demonstration: bi-lateral and multi-lateral grants programmes
 - Deployment: carbon market, other regulatory measures (non-emissions trading sectors), support/subsidy programmes, auctioning revenue
 - Transfer: capacity building (esp. policy making), CDMplus, other performance-based payments, loan vs. grant programmes
 - Reducing emissions from forestry (15-20% of total emissions; 4-5 Gt CO₂ pa): carbon market or direct incentives? Auctioning revenue, levies on bunker fuels
- Adaptation
 - Mainstreaming and capacity building first
 - Focus on least developed countries and small island developing states
 - Predictable funding (e.g. levies on emissions, not on emission reductions)



2008 – an ever more busy year

- EU Climate Action and Renewable Energy Package, 23 January 2008
- 2nd Major Economies Meeting, Honolulu, January 2008
- Debate in UN General Assembly, February 2008
- EU Spring Council, March 2008
- **UN negotiations, Bangkok, April 2008**
- 3rd Major Economies Meeting, Paris, April 2008
- G8 Ministerials (Development, Energy, Environment, Foreign Ministers, Science), April-June 2008
- **UN negotiations, Bonn, June 2008**
- G8 Toyako Summit & MEM Leaders Summit, July 2008
- **UN negotiations, August/September 2008**
- UN General Assembly, September 2008?
- Informal Ministerial, Argentina, September, 2008
- Ministerial Prep Meeting, Poland, October 2008
- **UN Climate Conference, Poznan, December 2008**





G8 & MEM, and others

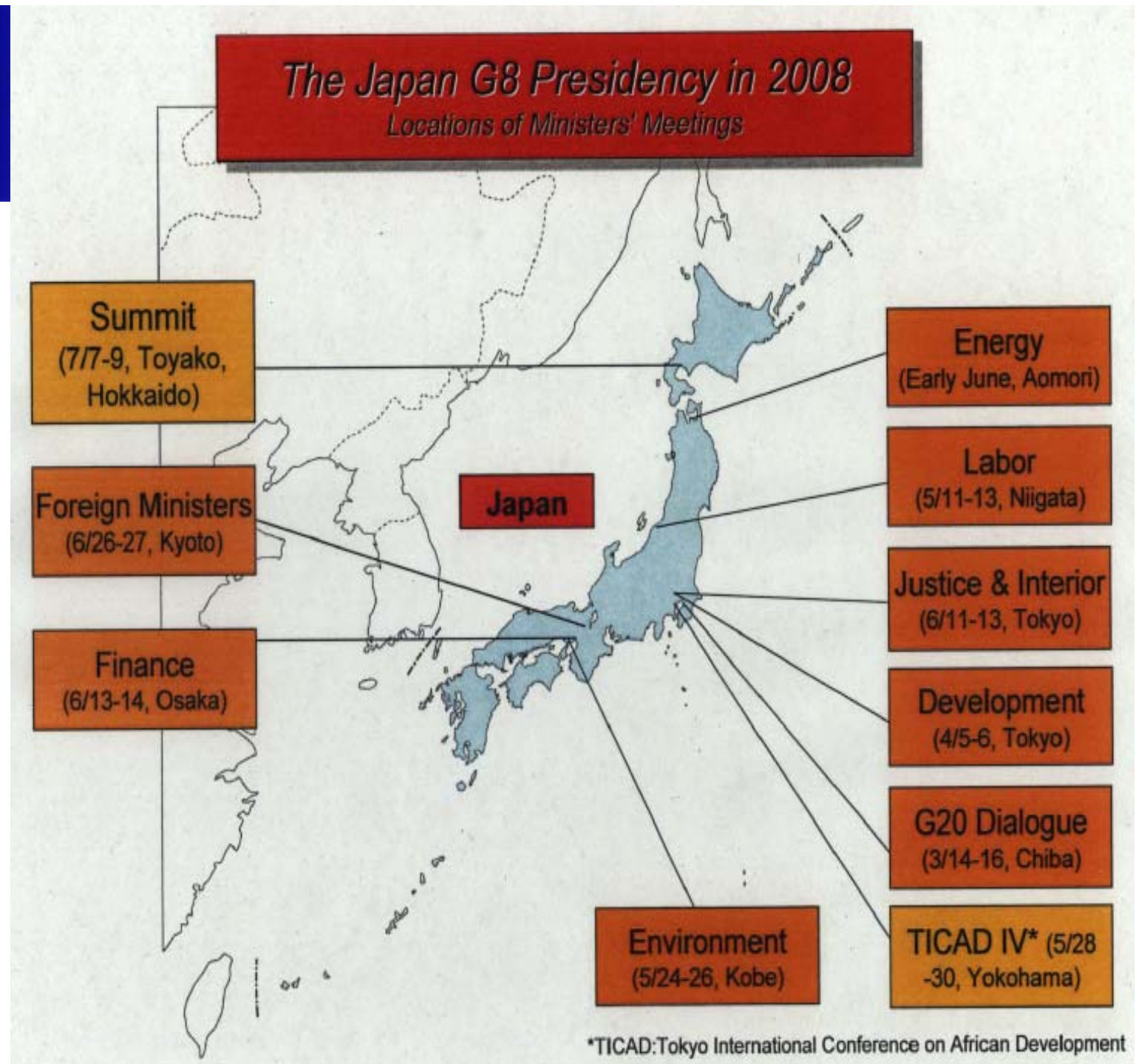


G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

北海道 洞爺湖サミット 

- Long-term goal (follow up from Heiligendamm Summit)
- Shared vision of post-2012 framework
- Results of the G20 Gleneagles process: IEA on energy efficiency; IBRD's clean investment framework
- International environment cooperation, including finance
- Innovation, including finance
- Plus 5?







Major Economies Meeting



- Australia, Canada, EU (F, DE, I, UK, Pres, Cion), Japan, Russia, US
- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, South Africa
- Long term global goal
- National plans setting mid-term goals
- Collaborative technology development and deployment strategies for key sectors
- Support adoption of clean technologies
- Improved measurement and accounting systems
- Robust programs on adaptation, forestry and technology access for all countries

87% of World GDP
64 % of World population
80 % of World Primary Energy Consumption
73 % of World GHG Emissions



Next meetings on MEM

- Drafting group, 14 March, Chiba, Japan
- Technology workshop, 17 March, Chiba, Japan
- Sectoral approaches workshop, 14 or 16 April, Paris
- MEM-3, 15-16 April, Paris
- Leader's Summit, beginning July, Japan



Others

- UN Secretary General & UN General Assembly
 - Debate in February
- European Parliament initiatives
 - GLOBE initiative
 - CLIM Committee: 1st report on science, mission to US
- OECD Annex I Experts Group
 - Beginning of May
- Other informal dialogues
 - Informal ministerial meetings in September



Commission communications in the run-up to Copenhagen



Communications related to post-2012

- Addressing deforestation
 - Drafting Oct 2007 – March 2008
 - ISC: April 2008
 - Adoption: May 2008
- Adaptation White Paper
 - Public consultation: until November 2007
 - Impact assessment: starting January 2008
 - Drafting: July 2008
 - ISC: September/October 2008
 - Adoption: November 2008
- Post-2012 negotiation position for Copenhagen
 - Outline and scenarios: May 2008
 - Impact Assessment: starting in June 2008
 - Drafting: starting September 2008
 - ISC: December 2008
 - Adoption: January 2009
 - Spring Council: March 2009



**YOU CONTROL
CLIMATE CHANGE.**



TURN DOWN. SWITCH OFF. RECYCLE. WALK. CHANGE

More information on EU climate policy:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home_en.htm