

Combating Climate Change Four key principles for a successful international agreement

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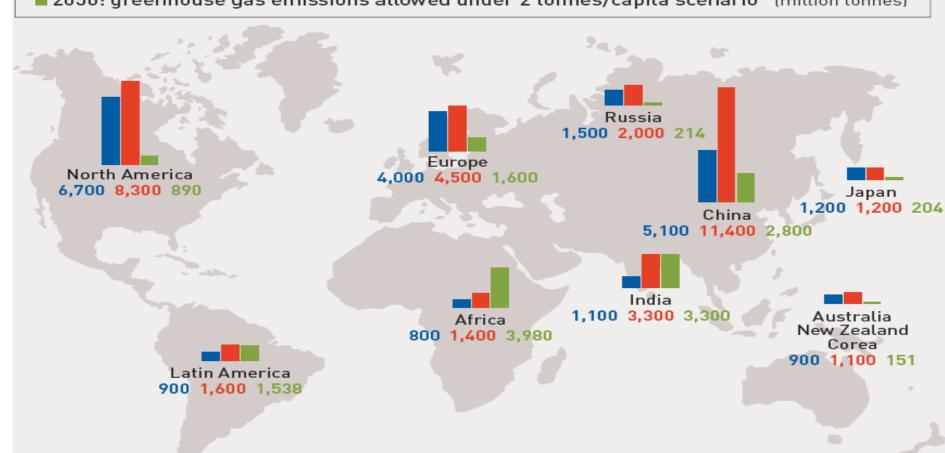
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1) Mobilise all major economies

Chart 1 Current and future greenhouse gas emissions in the world Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2007, United Nations

- 2005: CO2 emissions (million tonnes)
- 2030: projected CO2 emissions without climate policies (million tonnes)
- 2050: greenhouse gas emissions allowed under 2 tonnes/capita scenario* (million tonnes)





1) Mobilise all major economies

- All developed economies must agree to binding absolute emission reductions by 2020 which reach a 30% global reduction taking into account their national circumstances
- Advanced developing economies must commit to starting discussions before 2020 on setting their own binding emission targets, based on common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities





2) Level playing field for industry worldwide

 Participating countries must agree on measures which result in an equivalent burden for industries exposed to international competition

 Sector action should be envisaged, starting with common monitoring and reporting commitments





3) Strengthen global market mechanisms

 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) must be strengthened and expanded

 Substantial reforms should be envisaged such as sectoral, programmatic, technology-based or policy-based CDM/JI





4) Cost-efficient climate technologies

 All cost efficient ways to reduce emissions must be supported: energy-efficiency solutions, nuclear, etc

 Instruments: product performance standards, economic incentives, public procurement

Massive increase in RD&D necessary

