



Equitable access to sustainable development

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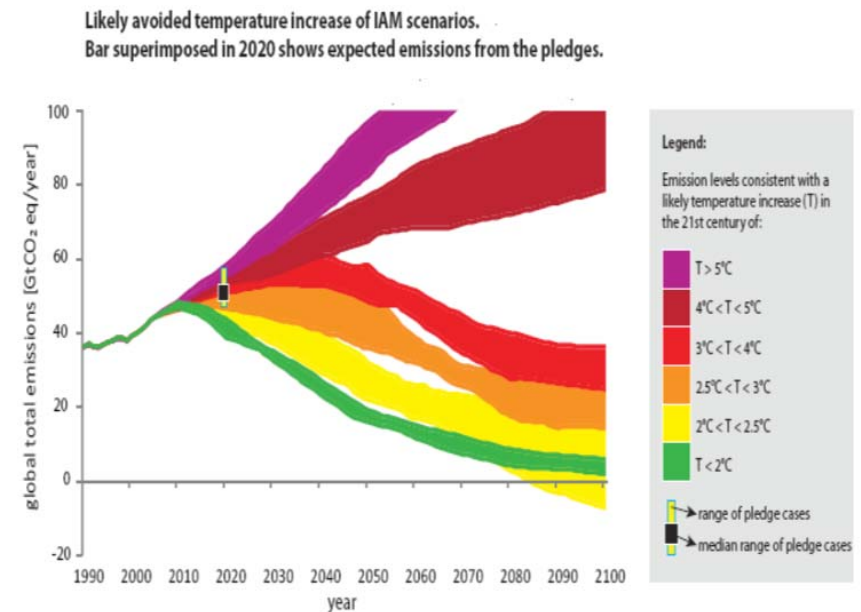
What does EASD mean?

- **Future regime: to enable all parties to achieve sustainable development, poverty eradication and climate resilient growth**
- Climate change: threat to sustainable development
- An efficient and inclusive climate change regime, fostering international cooperation, solidarity and a level playing field
- Equity: broad concept related to responsibilities, capabilities (CBDR/RC), needs, vulnerabilities and sustainable development opportunities
 - Indicators can provide insight, no magic formula
 - Requires political decision making process to find acceptable outcome
- Support (mitigation and adaptation) is part of the picture
- UNFCCC principles – reflecting a changing world
- A spectrum of commitments: to ensure the highest possible efforts by all Parties, in a fair, efficient and transparent way



Staying below 2°C requires ambitious, fair and efficient action from all Parties

- Costs of inaction
 - outweigh mitigation costs
 - will disproportionately fall on the poorest
- Future generations to bear the consequences of today's decisions
- Realise least cost mitigation in an equitable way
 - Address all drivers of emissions
 - Reap all least cost mitigation options first
 - Support is part of the picture
 - Use markets to finance action
- Fighting climate change is synergetic with sustainable development

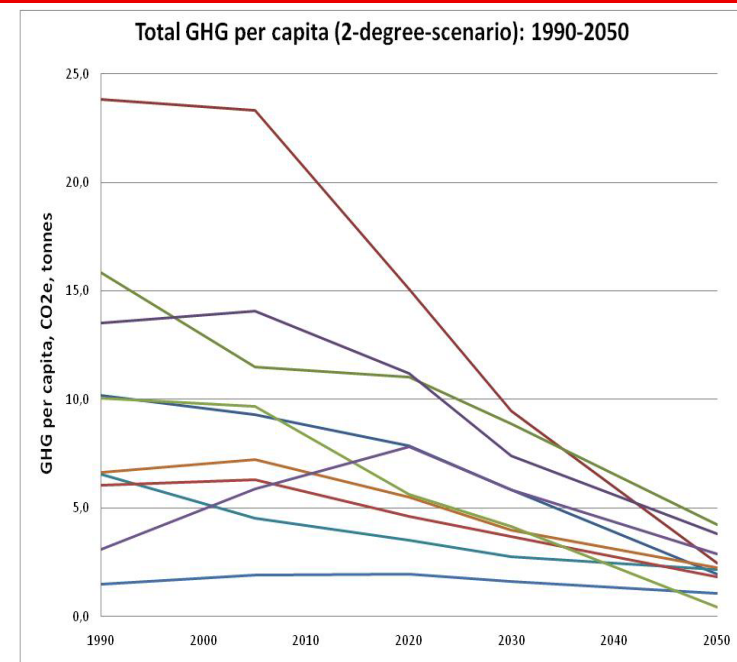


Source: UNEP



Shared vision: need for peaking, long-term goals and convergence

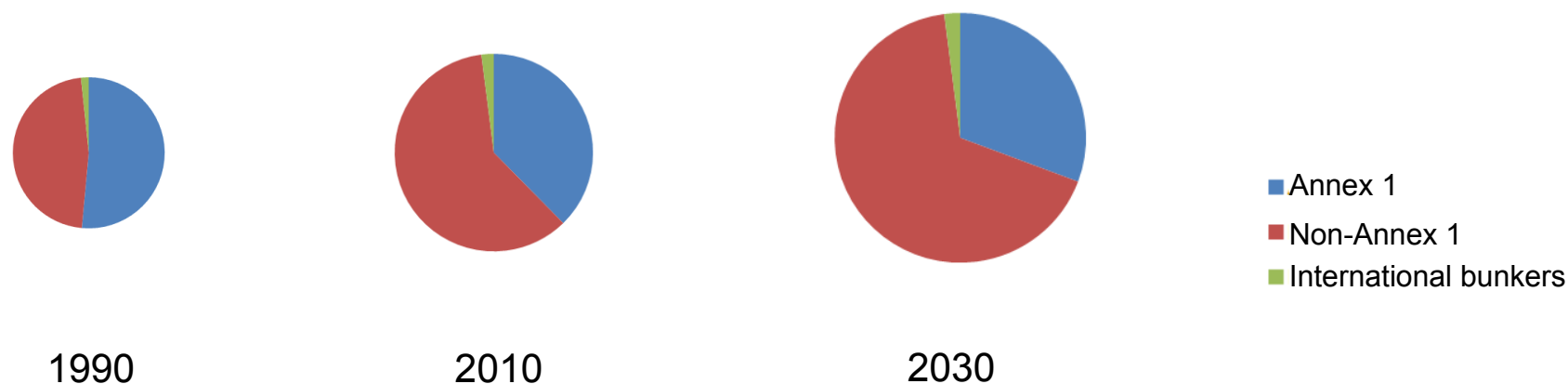
- Aggregate emissions trajectory needs to be in line with 2°C
 - UNEP estimates: 2050 global emissions: 18-23 GtCO₂e to retain a likely chance to stay below 2°C
- Peaking by 2020 at the latest and reduction of global emissions with at least 50 % by 2050 below 1990 levels
 - Time frame for peaking countries dependent on level of development and national circumstances
- Developed countries as a group reduce emissions with 80-95% by 2050 below 1990 levels
 - In the long term, need for gradual convergence of per capita emissions, taking into account national circumstances



Source: COMPARE/DEA – Illustrative scenario for regions: global emissions levels (tCO₂/cap) incl. LULUCF: 44 GtCO₂e (2020), 35 GtCO₂e (2030), 20 GtCO₂e (2050), consistent with likely chance to stay below 2° C, global markets, minimising costs



The world we are living in: a changing world

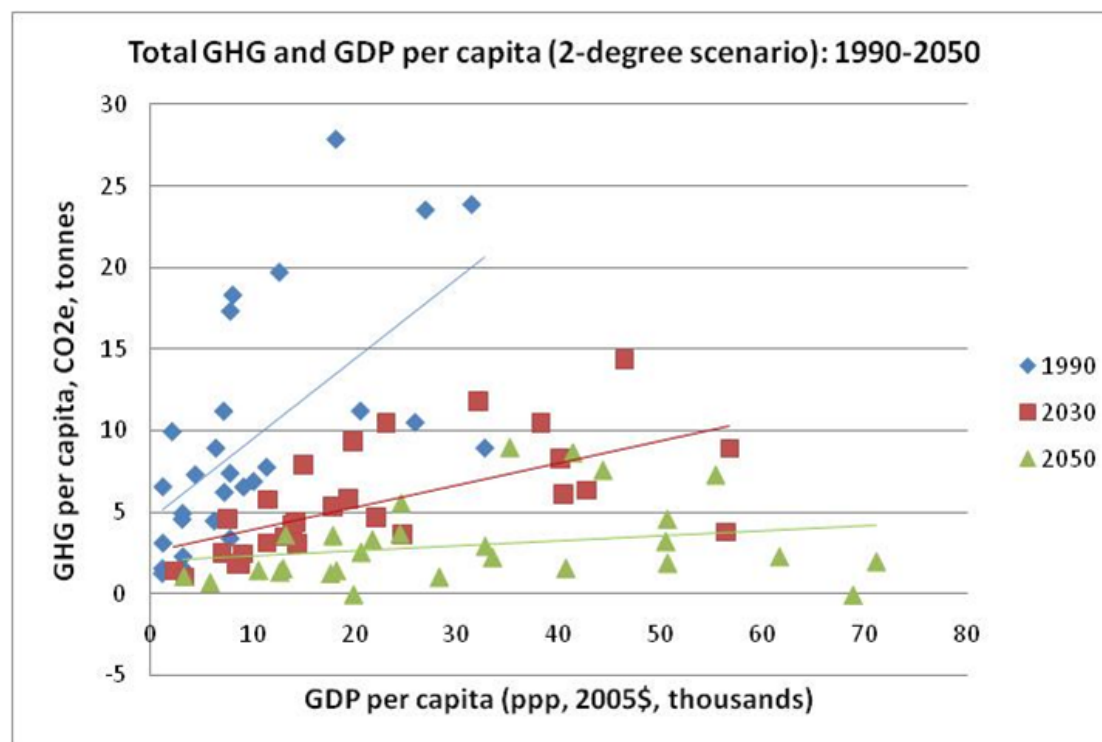


Source: GLOCAF – 1990-2010 -2030 GHG emissions and projections – shifting shares of global total among Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 (incl. LULUCF)

- Global emissions grew from 36 to 48 GtCO₂e in 1990-2010, with faster growth in fast growing economies without ambitious energy/climate policies
- Without policies enabling low-emission development, investment, innovation, further fast growth across regions adding up to 60 GtCO₂e in 2030 (with no autonomous decoupling)

The world we are living in: a changing world

- Evolving responsibilities and capabilities
 - Moving away from past growth/emissions patterns
 - Decoupling emissions/growth: cutting emissions now; creating new opportunities for growth and sustainable development

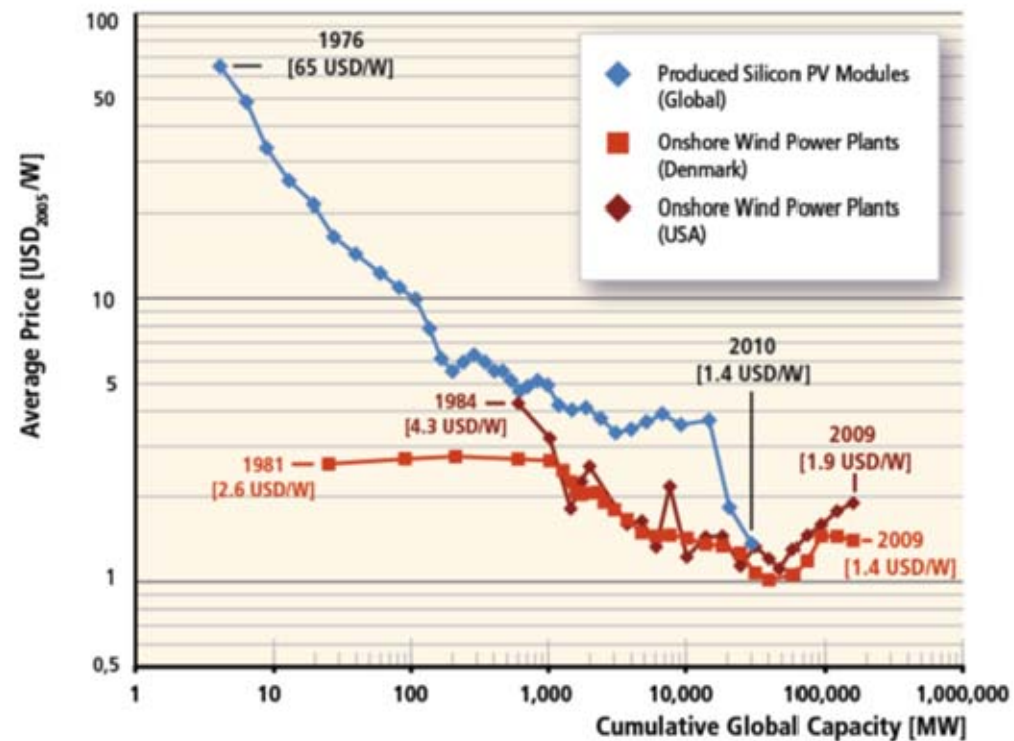


Source: COMPARE/DEA



The world we are living in: a changing world

- Technologies develop and costs evolve
 - Costs of renewable technologies decline faster than expected
 - Renewable technologies competitive to fossil fuels already now on some market segments
 - Increased share of gas in the global energy mix

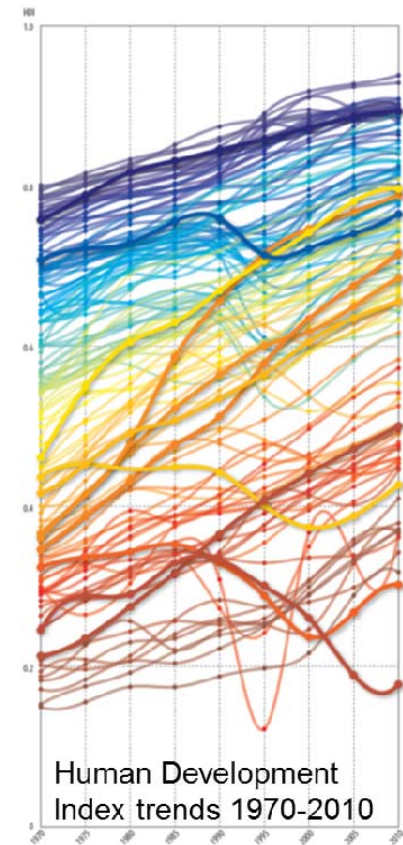


Source: IPCC SRREN



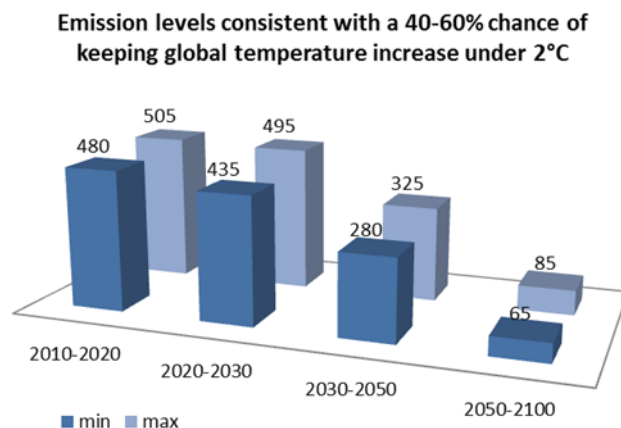
Sustainable development benefits at stake

- Fighting climate change while aiming for and contributing to sustainable development
 - Immediate benefits
 - Renewable sources = options for sustainable energy access for all
 - Health: significant reductions in mortality from improving air quality
 - Improved energy security / Reduced energy import expenditures
- Long-lasting benefits
 - Investments in mitigation options: raising productivity, creating jobs

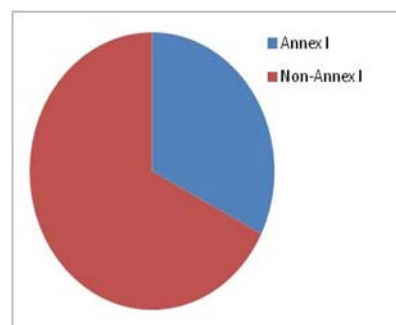


How to discuss total emissions up to 2050 securing our chances to stay below 2°C in an efficient and fair way?

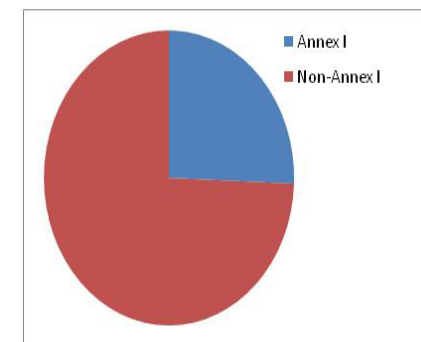
Projected emission levels consistent with stabilising GHG concentrations at 450 ppm by the end of the 21st century
(OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050)



Cost-effective mitigation potential distributed across all regions :
Opportunities for low-emission investments



2020



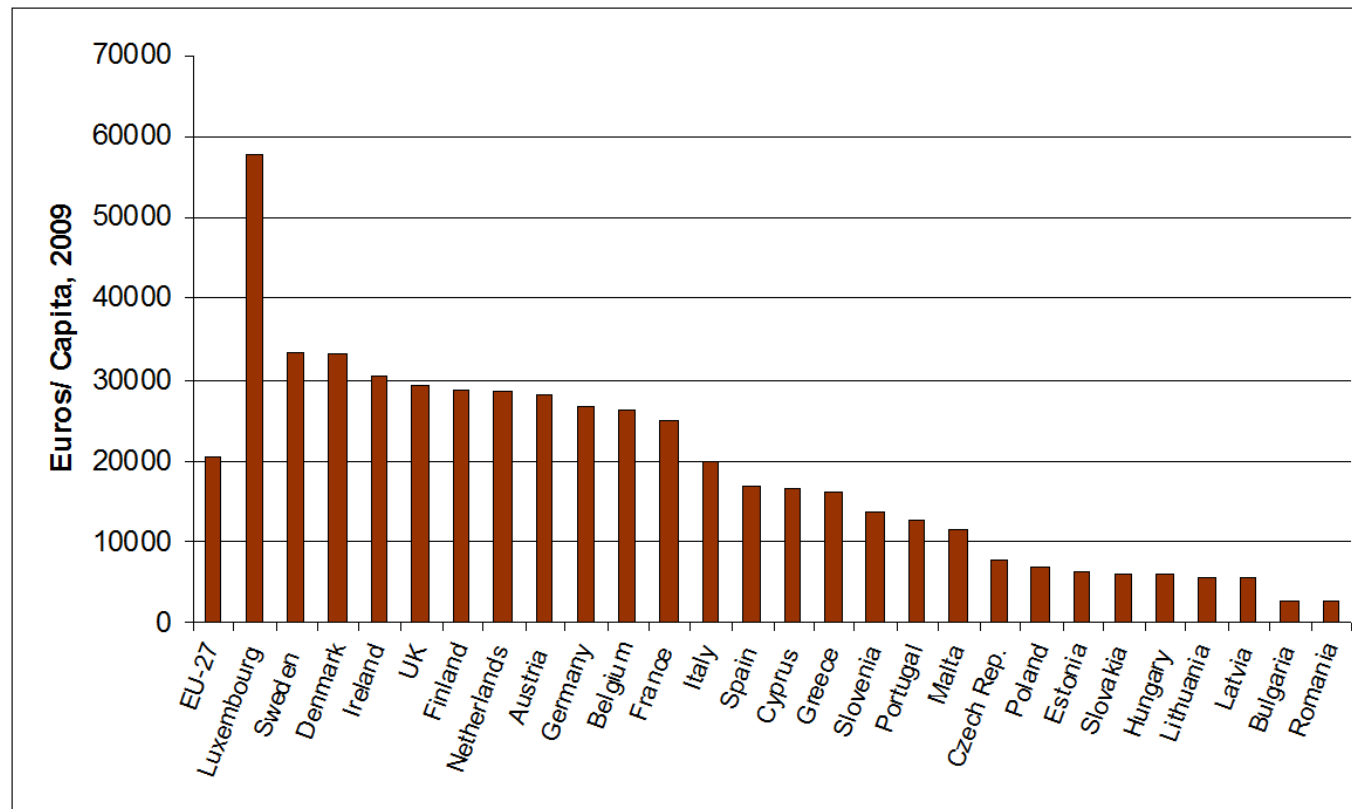
Source: COMPARE/DEA

→ A spectrum of commitments consistent with such a trajectory, in a way that is fair, efficient and transparent, supported through the appropriate means of implementation.



EU experience: striving for fairness and efficiency

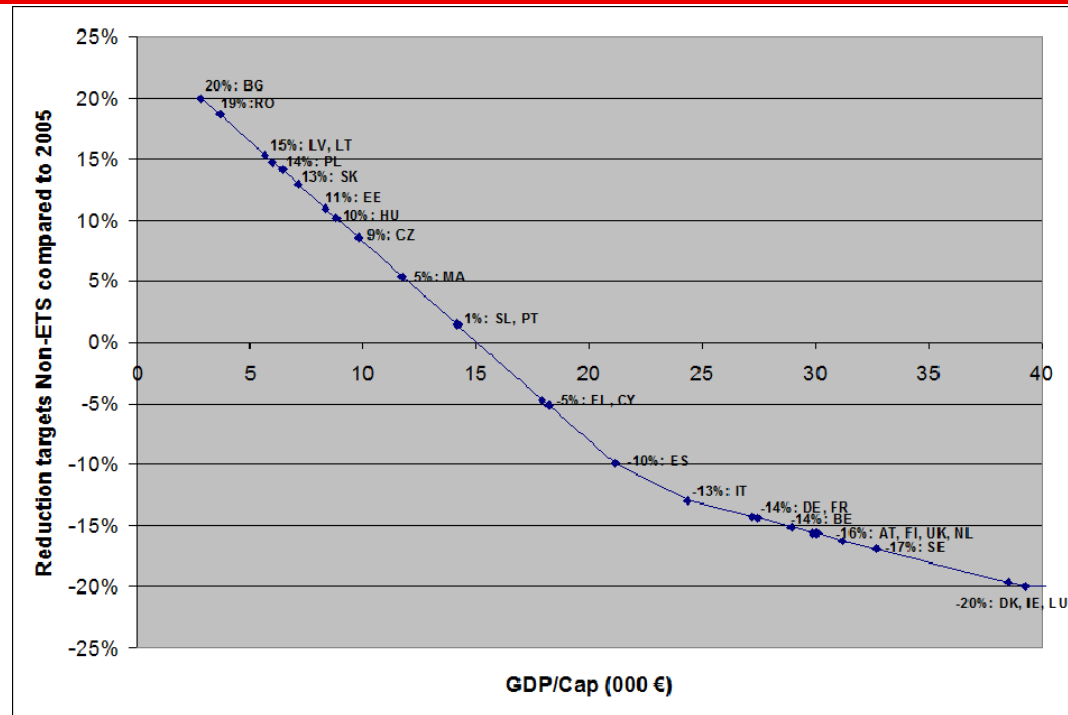
Economic disparities between Member States (GDP/capita)



EU experience: striving for fairness and efficiency

Delivering the EU climate and energy package

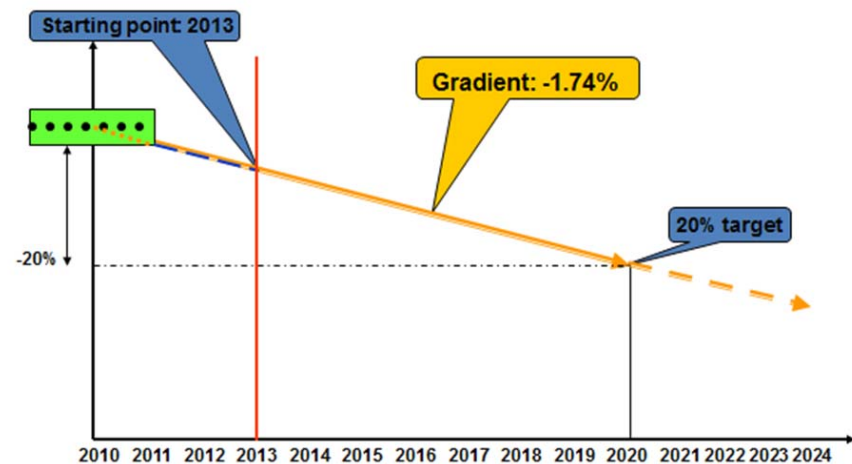
- National emission reduction targets for buildings, transport, waste, agriculture sector set based on: principles of fairness and growth
 - national targets function of GDP/capita for Member States
 - with all Member States taking action



EU experience: striving for fairness and efficiency

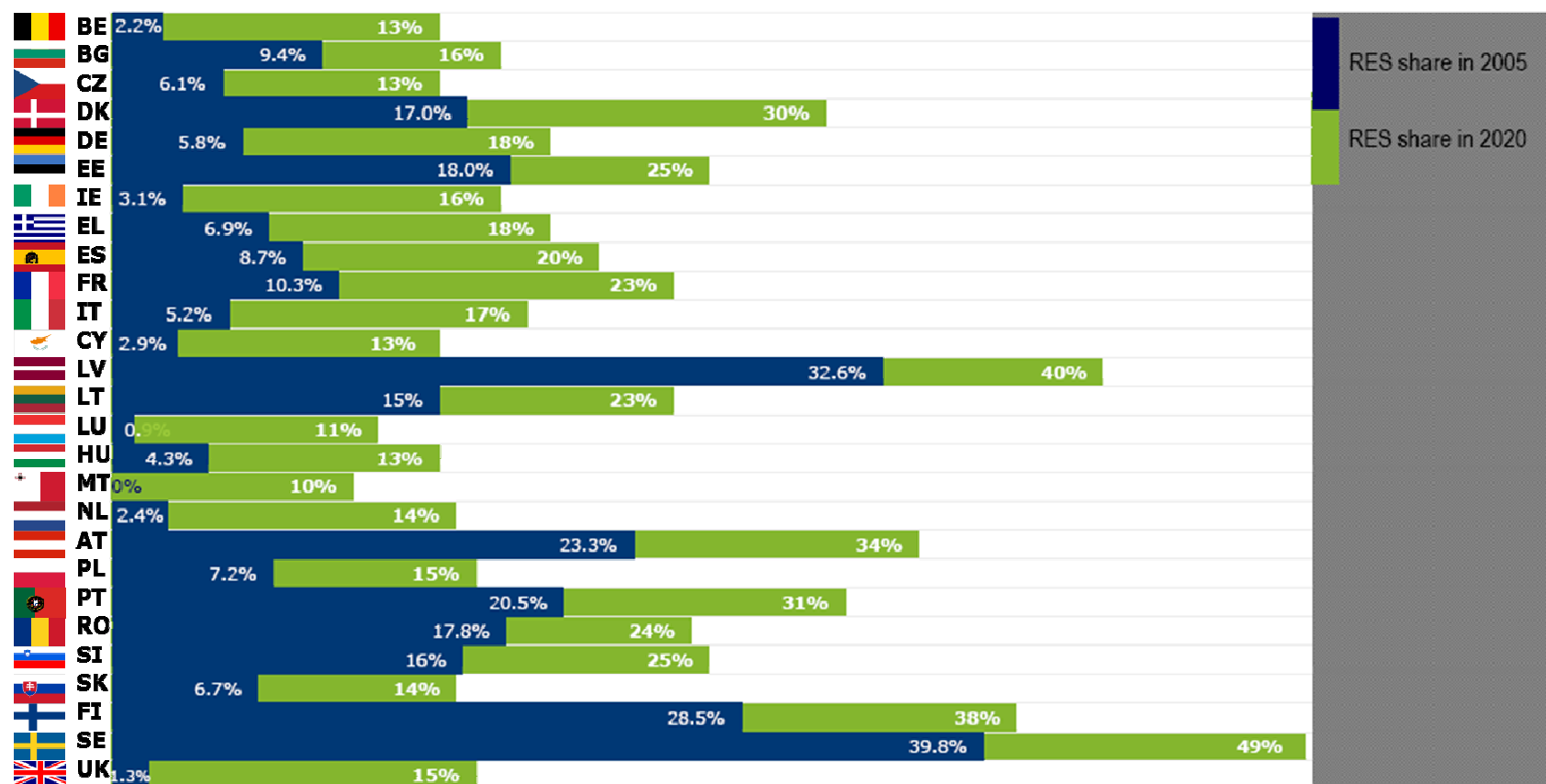
Delivering the EU climate and energy package

- Emission Trading System
 - default allocation method for the power sector is auctioning
 - Free allocation (partial or full) on basis of ex-ante benchmark (10% best) for industry
- Auctioning right distribution
 - 88% distributed according to Member States' share in historic ETS emissions (2005 or average 2005-2007)
 - 10% distributed to those with low GDP/capita and high growth
 - 2% distributed to reward early action (Member States whose emissions are at least 20% below base-year of the Kyoto Protocol)



EU experience: striving for fairness and efficiency

Renewable targets account for national circumstances



2020: 20% renewable target set at EU level → MS targets based on: 2005 renewable share in energy consumption, flat rate increase for all of 5.5%, and the remainder on the basis of GDP/capita, allowing "Joint Projects" with neighbouring countries to count for delivering national targets.



Take-away messages

- Future regime should enable all parties to achieve **sustainable development**, poverty eradication and climate resilient growth
- Climate **inaction** threatens sustainable development; Climate **action** contributes to sustainable development
- **Efficiency** : to keep the 2°C objective within reach **all Parties** need to take action, decoupling emissions from growth
- **Equity/Fairness**: subject to interpretation, political process to define an acceptable outcome is necessary
- **UNFCCC principles** good basis but need to be interpreted in a way that reflects evolving CBDR/RC
- **Support** is part of the equation
- A **political decision-making** process informed by indicators and analytical input
- **EU experience**: shows EU takes fairness seriously; as an example but **not** necessarily **a blueprint** for international level

