

Mitigation potentials and ranges of reduction objectives for Annex I countries

FU views

Artur Runge-Metzger, European Commission, AWG-KP In-Session Workshop Poznan, 3 December 2008

1



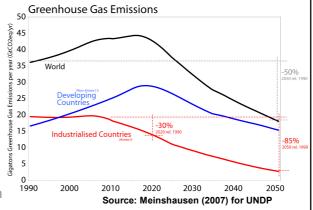
Outline

- Necessary scale of emission reduction objectives by Annex I countries as a contribution to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention
- Insights from analysis of mitigation potentials in Annex I, including EU objectives and potentials
- Issues to be addressed when setting QELROs LULUCF, possible surplus of banked AAUs, scope of flexible mechanisms, bunker fuels
- Comparability of further commitments: key principles

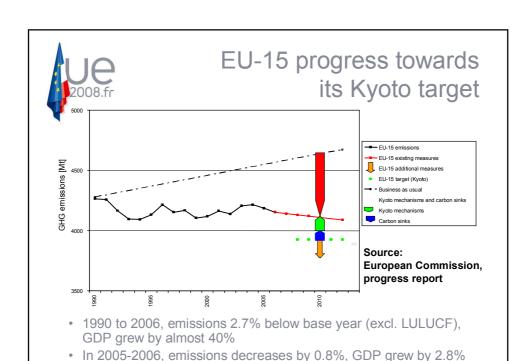
UE 2008.fr

Shared vision and Annex I contribution

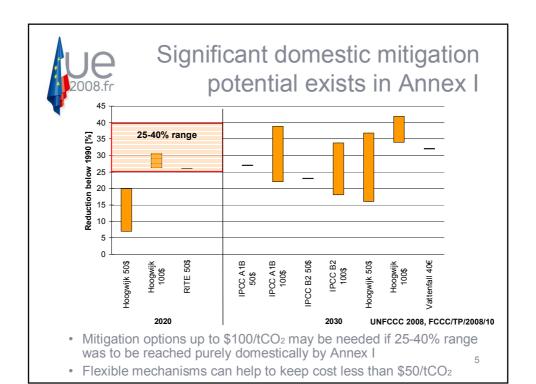
- 2 degree C pathway: At least 50% reduction by 2050 vs. 1990
- Peaking by 2020
 necessary and
 feasible (IPCC: Cost
 of 450ppm CO₂eq
 stabilisation less than
 0.12%pts of GDP
 growth p.a.)
- Leadership of developed countries: ambitious mid-term targets - 30% reduction by 2020

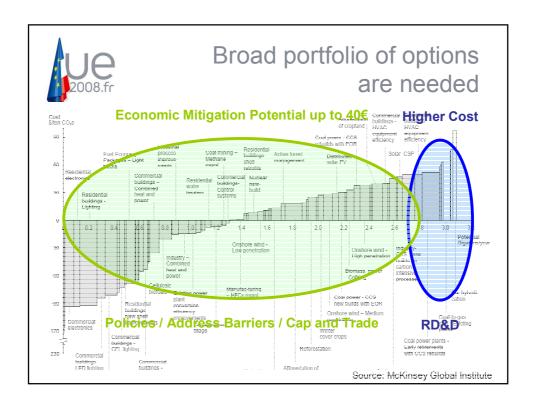


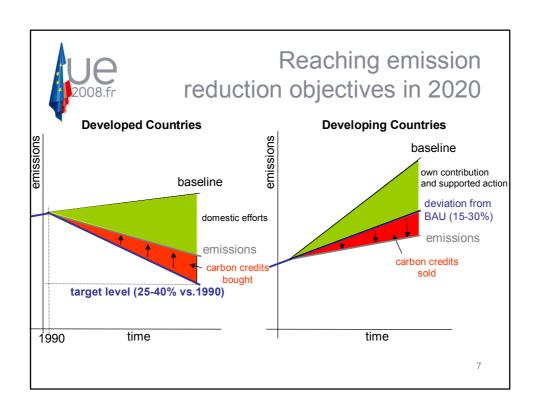
 Developing countries need to contribute according to respective capabilities (Recent science: 15-30% deviation from BAU by 2020 as a group)



Estimated average of Kyoto Mechanisms: 3%







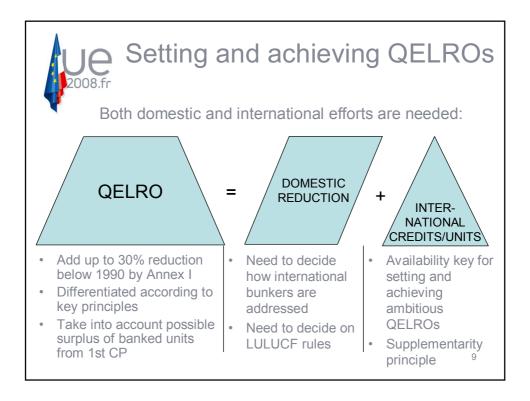


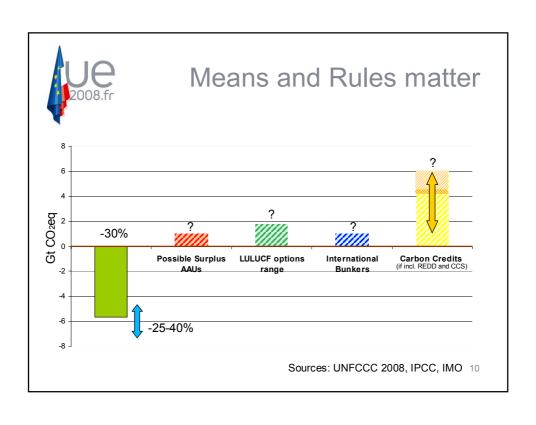
Cost assessment of EU objectives

	Broad global participation Scenario analysis with full trade in international credits/units	Unilateral EU action Scenario analysis without trade in international credits/units
EU-27 emission target (2020/1990)	- 30%	- 20%
GDP impact (annualised)	- 2.8% (- 0.19%)	- 1.4% (- 0.09%)
Carbon price [€]	31	44
Global emissions (compared to BAU)	- 24%	- 3.5%

Note: This is an analysis based on assumptions that do not in all necessarily reflect all details of ongoing policy discussions.

Source: European Commission Impact Assessment 2007







Principles for comparable efforts

Capability

Consider ability to pay for mitigation, Countries with higher GDP/cap may be required to do more

Potential

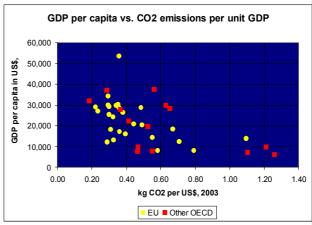
High emission intensity may point to mitigation potential

Responsibility

Take into account past efforts and achievements

National circumstances

e.g. population growth is key driver for emissions



Source: World Development Report 2007

4.4



Conclusions

- QELROs in the order of 30% are necessary for developed countries as a contribution to a global mitigation effort
- These reductions are feasible at a reasonable cost and with sustained economic growth – look at the EU experience and analysis
- Target setting and achievement needs to include domestic and international opportunities
- Clarity on means and rules is needed to ensure environmental effectiveness and integrity of QELROs, e.g. LULUCF, possible surplus of banked AAUs, arrangements for bunkers and supplementarity (e.g. REDD)
- Comparable efforts are needed building on principles such as capability, mitigation potential, responsibility and national circumstances

Further information

YOU CONTROL CLIMATE CHANGE.

- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/climate_action.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/future_action.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/gge_progress.htm

TURN DOWN, SWITCH OFF, RECYCLE, WALK, CHANGE