

České předsednictví Evropské unie

Czech Presidency of the European Union

Présidence tchèque de l'Union européenne

2009

Further emission reduction commitments by developed countries

EU perspective FI SE = = DK UK IE RF FR BG IT ES EL MT

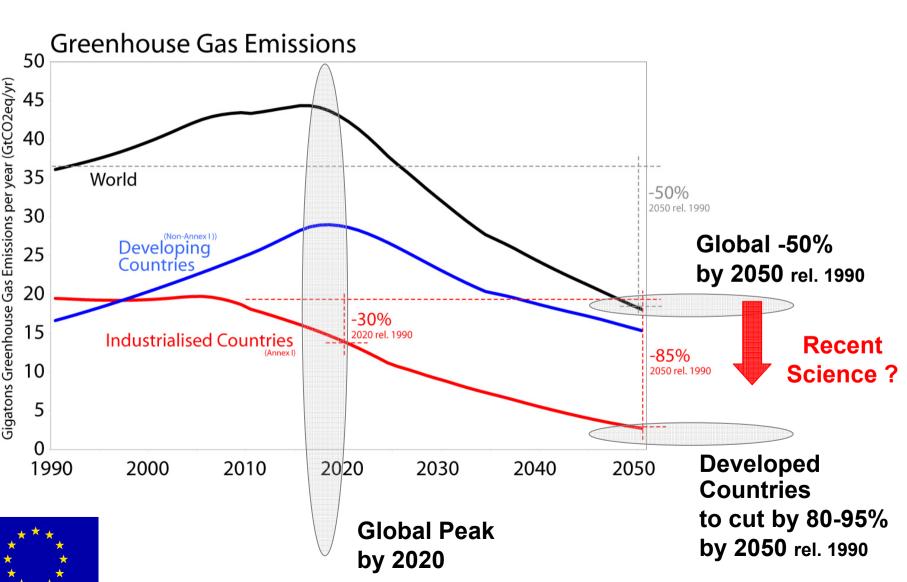
AWG KP Workshop on

"Issues relating to the scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties"

Bonn, 27 March 2009

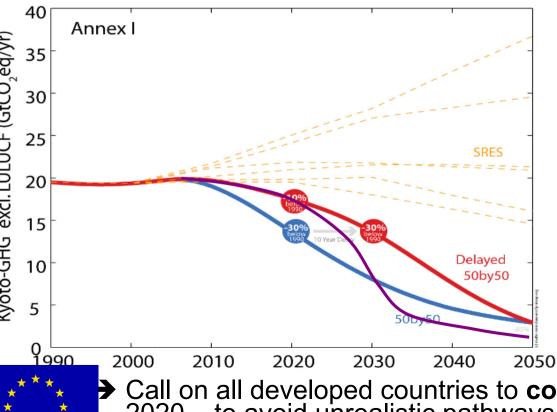


A global pathway to stay below 2 deg C



Delay has serious impacts

- Adds to cumulative emissions → increased
 risk of surpassing critical thresholds
- Leads to further carbon lock-in \rightarrow more costly transition to low-carbon future



- To achieve the same long-term emission level:
- Requires steeper future reductions: 4% vs. 2.6%/yr in

2030-2050

To achieve the same **stabilisation goal**:

 Reduction rate doubles for every 10 years of delay

Call on all developed countries to commit to ambitious cuts by 2020 – to avoid unrealistic pathways

Carbon markets key to cost-efficiency

- GDP effect for group in developed countries around 1% decrease in 2020
- Baseline GDP grows by more than 40% between 2005 and 2020 (incl. economic crisis)

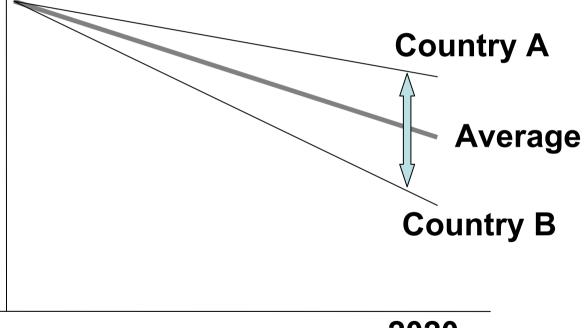
30% reduction below 1990 by 2020	No global carbon market	Gradual global carbon market	Perfect global carbon market
Carbon price per tonne CO ₂ in developed countries ETS, 2020	72€	43€	22€
Total incremental costs in developed countries in 2020 (2005 prices)	166 bn €	81 bn €	39 bn €



Source: European Commission

U2009.C2 Towards comparable QELROs

• 30% below 1990 levels by 2020 by Annex I on average and including domestic and international efforts



Comparability of QELROs based on balanced set of criteria, such as:

- Capability to pay (domestic and abroad)
- Mitigation potential
- Early action to reduce emissions
- Population trends and total GHG emissions

2020

 Long-term: towards a gradual convergence of per capita emissions among developed and developing countries

Some considerations

- Improve flexible mechanisms
 - ensure cost-efficiency
 - improve CDM and new approaches to scale-up action
- Environmental integrity
 - sectors covered (e.g. bunker fuels), analysis of surplus AAUs,
- Duration of commitment period:
 - Starting level, pathway and frequency of intermediate assessments if longer CP(s)
- Other isues
 - LULUCF rules, national circumstances, carbon leakage, carbon finance,

Conclusions

- Cannot negotiate with the atmosphere –
 science-based approach needed to set adequate QELROs for 2020, delay not an option
- Comparability implies differentiated contributions – one size doesn't fit all
- Call on all developed countries to indicate ambitious targets as soon as possible
- Pledges are more than numbers: need to consider several issues when comparing figures and when assessing environmental effectiveness