发达国家减排承诺和指标 Mitigation Commitments and Reduction Targets by Developed Country Parties

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Basic Facts

- Increased GHG emissions of 20 Al Parties (1990-2006): +0.8%~+95.1%
- GHG emissions of non-EIT AI Parties (1990-2006): +9.9% (13~14.3 billion tonnes of CO₂e)
- GHG emissions from the transport sector in Al Parties (1990-2006):+15.8%, EU: +25.8%
- Al Parties (1950-2005): over 70% of global cumulative GHG emission with 20% global population
- Per capita energy-related CO₂ emissions in AI Parties (2006): 4.5 times of non-AI countries

Commitments and Targets

- Developed country Parties undertake more deeper cuts in emissions to allow developing countries development space
- Given historical responsibility, equity and development stage, AI Parties should reduce their emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020.
- Even this target is achieved, AI Parties' per capita emissions will still be up to 7 tonnes of CO2 e, higher than non-AI Parties

Commitments and Targets

- Each developed country should undertake individual quantified emission reduction target
- Each developed country should adopt effective policies and take concrete actions to achieve the target

Comparability

Commitments by developed country parties should be comparable, in particular in terms of emission reduction targets:

- Comparability of commitments: reflected in relevant policies, measures, actions and targets;
- Comparability of targets: same in nature quantified and legally-binding
- Comparability of targets: proximity in magnitude
- Comparability of targets: same procedures for compliance and monitoring

MRV

Commitments and targets by developed country should be MRV:

- MRV: relevant polices, measures and actions
- •MRV: progress and effect of implementation of commitments and targets
- •MRV procedures and methods:
- National GHG emissions inventory
- National communication
- Relevant KP procedures