

# ISAP: Panel Discussion Establishing an Asian-style cooperative system towards Low-Carbon Asia 2020

ISAP オープニングセッション パネル討論  
低炭素なアジア太平洋2020年：  
私たちはどのような協力を築いていくのか

12 July 2010

## Implication of CoP16 to Asian Countries

### CoP16のアジアの国々における影響

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## About Presentation 発表のポイント

- CoP15 – Key Steps
  - Copenhagen Accord: key building blocks
  - Work of Ad-hoc Working Groups: AWG-LCA and KP
- After Copenhagen:
  - Mitigation pledges and potential emission pathways: Annex-I and Non-annex-I Countries
  - UN System: mobilize financing
- Implications on Asia and the Pacific:
  - Emerging economy – Mitigation
  - LDCs and SIDS – Livelihood and Survival
- CoP16: Key issues
  - Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance and Institutions

## CoP15 Outcomes CoP15の成果

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### ▪ Copenhagen Accord

- *Decides to **extend the mandate** of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action to enable it **to continue its work** with a view **to presenting the outcome of its work** to the Conference of the Parties **for adoption at its sixteenth session***
- **Requests** the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (**AWG-KP**) **to deliver the results of its work** pursuant to decision 1/CMP.1 **for adoption** by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol **at its sixth session**;

## Copenhagen Accords – no legal standing

### コペンハーゲン合意 - 法的拘束力のない合意

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- *The Conference of the Parties takes note of the Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009*
  - *Since the Conference of the Parties neither adopted nor endorsed the Accord, its provisions do not have any legal standing in UNFCCC Process even if some Parties decide to associate themselves with it (Ref, DBO/drl, 25 January 2010, Bonn, UNFCCC).*
- However, the Accord can be seen as an important political step that can guide the process for developing a binding post 2012 agreement but obviously it will depend on negotiation process;
- The Conference at Copenhagen demonstrated unprecedented worldwide attention, an extraordinary mobilization of public opinion and action and the highest level political engagement from countries.

## Copenhagen Accords – emission reduction

### コペンハーゲン合意 - 温室効果ガスの排出削減

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- **Emission reduction targets for industrialized countries:**
  - Annex 1 Parties commit to implement, individually or jointly, quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020;
  - Pledges are not close to the 25-40% reduction by 2020 from 1990 baselines – a reduction that is likely to be needed to remain temperature increase below 2 degree
- **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries:**
  - Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention will implement mitigation actions and will list their voluntary pledges;
  - A number of key countries such as China and India proposed their own “carbon intensity” targets as a first step towards deviation from business as usual growth.

## Copenhagen Accords – finance and institution

### コペンハーゲン合意—財政支援とその制度

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- **Financial and technological resources to assist developing countries in mitigation and adaptation:**
  - The Accord includes commitment by developed countries to provide US\$30 billion over the next three years to support developing country adaptation and mitigation efforts;
  - The Accord also includes a commitment to the goal of mobilizing US\$100 billion a year by 2020, and a Panel to study potential sources of revenue for these funds.
- **Institutional setup and on the governance structure to channel financial and other support to developing countries:**
  - The Accord calls for the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects.

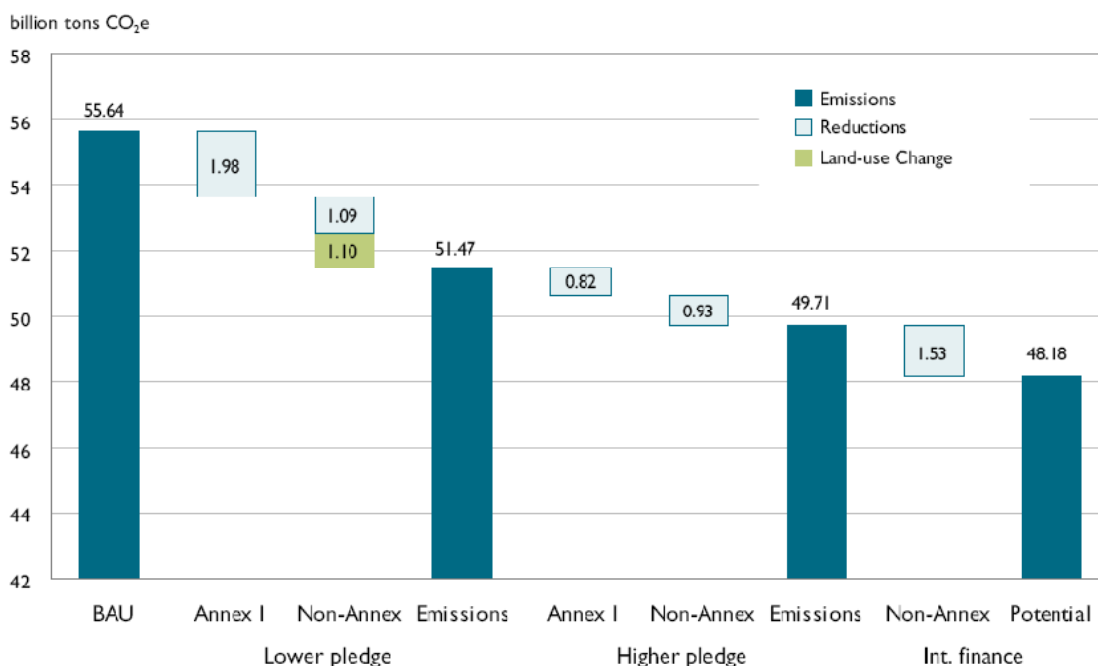
## After Copenhagen: mitigation pledges

### コペンハーゲン後の動き: 緩和目標の表明

- 106 Countries supporting Copenhagen Accord (40 developed and 66 developing)
- 72 have listed specific national emission reduction plans
- The national pledges currently listed in the Copenhagen Accord would reduce emissions to between 49.7 and 51.5 billion tons in 2020
- \$50 billion international financial assistance for mitigation could reduce emissions to as low as 48 billion tons

## Mitigation Potential of Pledges

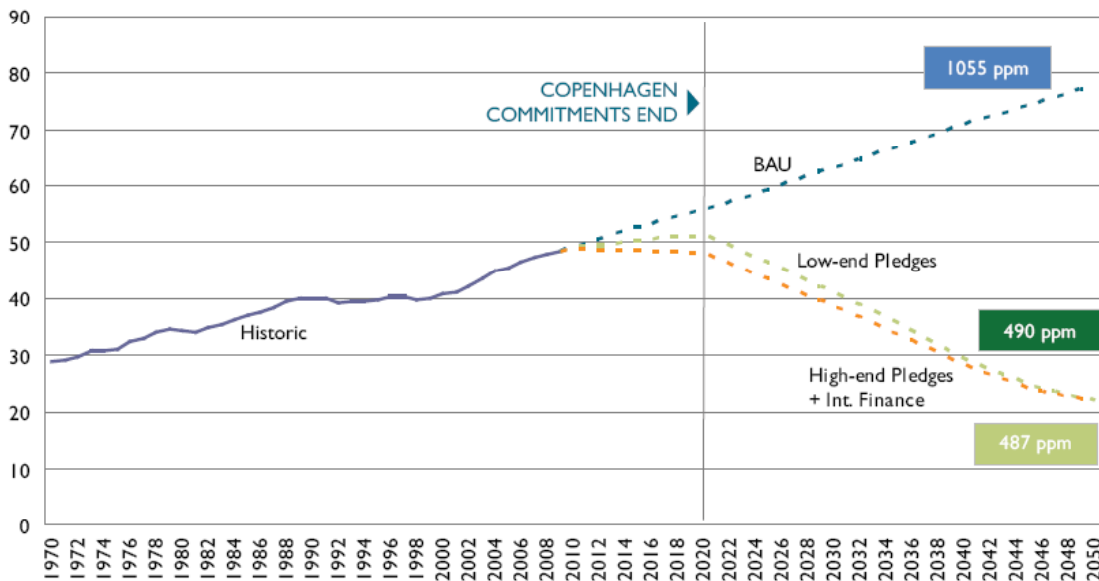
### 各国の削減目標による緩和ポテンシャル



Source: Trevor Houser, March 2010

## Mitigation Potential up to 2050 2050年までの緩和ポテンシャル

billion tons CO<sub>2</sub>e - potential emission reductions following the pledges in the Copenhagen Accord and resulting atmospheric concentrations in 2100.



Source: Trevor Houser, March 2010

## UN System: mobilize financing 国連の取り組み: 資金調達

- UN Secretary General has established a high-level panel to design and oversee a \$100 billion fund annually by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation financing in poor countries
- It will design a mechanism to channel cash from developed nations to projects aimed at protecting agriculture and infrastructure from rising seas and weather extremes
- It will propose strategies for boosting renewable energy and clean technology investments in poor nations
- Funding would include both public and private sources

## Implications on Asia and the Pacific

### アジア太平洋地域への影響

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- Commitment from emerging economy – implementation remains a challenge
  - Effectiveness of energy policy to reduce emission of greenhouse gas is less clear because emission reduction will depend on a host of factors outside the policy domain
  - Pathways for effective engagement of business sectors are still not clear
- It is high time for public-private partnership to reduce greenhouse gas emission and limit climate change impacts

## Implications on Asia and the Pacific

### アジア太平洋地域への影響

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- Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) urged
  - to keep temperature below 2 degree which needs deeper cut of GHG and wider participation
  - overall commitment of developed and developing countries can't ensure limiting global temperature rise below 2 degree
  - survival of many countries in the Pacific will be at stake

## CoP 16: Key issues need to be addressed in the context of AP

### Cop 16: アジア太平洋地域における重要課題

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- **Reduction of Emission to Limiting Impacts**
  - Overall it seems that the politics are falling short of what the science says is needed even with the 2 degree goal
  - Need agreement and mechanisms for reduction of GHG to keep temperature below 2 degree increase as science is demanding
- **Funding for Mitigation and Adaptation**
  - Scale of funding both for mitigation and adaptation along with sustainability and mechanism of fund flow
- **Technology Transfer and Capacity Building for**
  - Readiness of large scale deployment of technologies and finance

 UN *ite to combat* CLIMATE CHANGE



Thank You



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