

Possible Structure and Components of a Future Climate Regime: implications on debates on the long-term goal

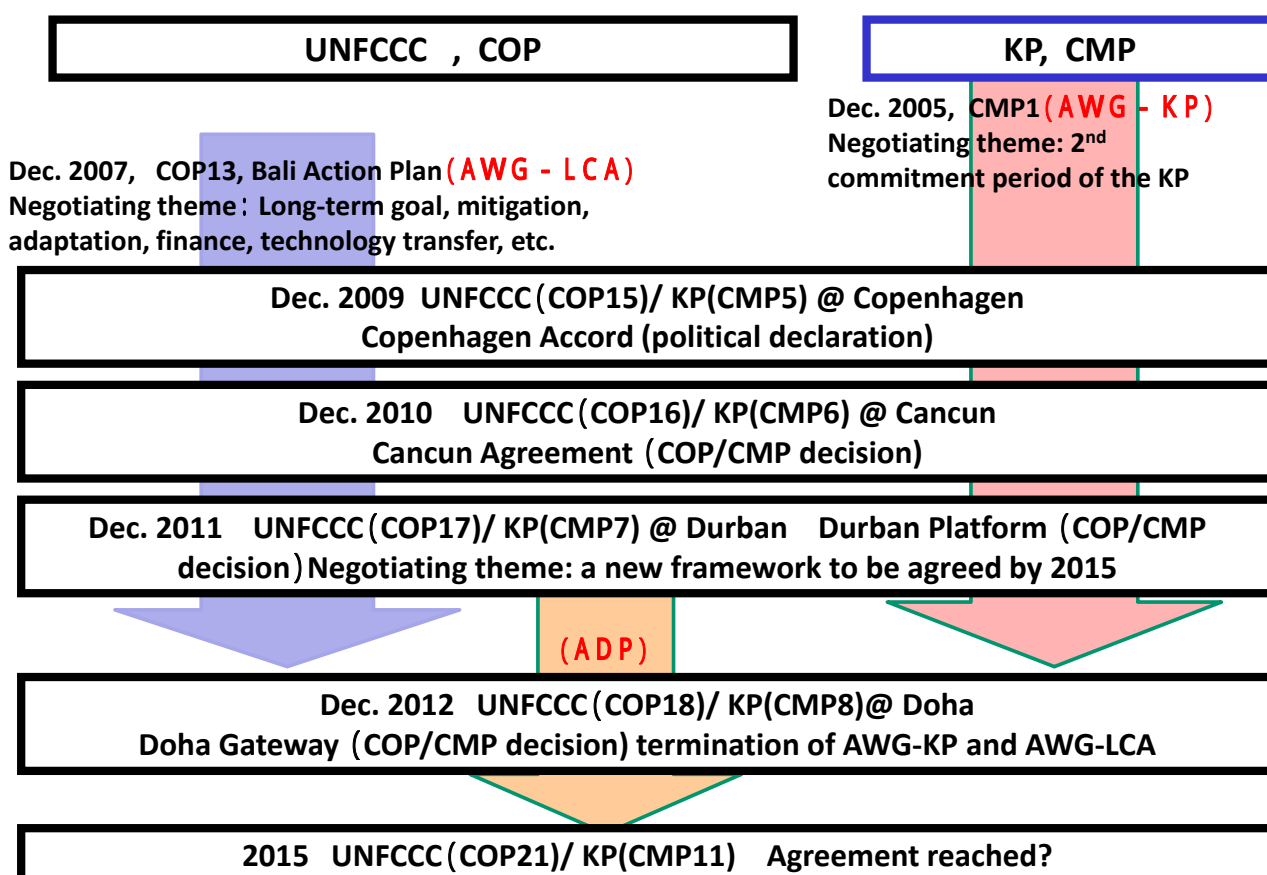
Session “Structuring a New Climate Regime toward the Two Degree Target”
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Negotiation Process under UNFCCC



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- An online questionnaire survey was introduced to examine preferences of countries for the outcome of the Durban Platform.
- The survey was conducted between 9 January and 4 February 2013. The timing was chosen so that the respondents would be able to see the outcomes of the COP18/CMP8 before completing the survey. The announcements were made on various mailing lists related to climate change policies.
- The questions asked the respondents' opinions on the options *their countries* were most likely to support in the negotiation process under the Durban Platform, not the respondents' own personal preferences. In all cases, these results should be interpreted as respondents reporting the option they believed their countries would most likely support in the context of the question.



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Results of the survey (1)

About respondents

- One hundred people cooperated in the survey. Among the respondents, 64 were from Annex I countries, and 36 were from non-Annex I.
- About half of all the respondents were either researchers or those working for international organizations. Others belonged to the governments, businesses and environmental NGOs.

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Results of the survey (2)

Legal form

- Many expected a protocol to be devised, but about 30 percent of the respondents preferred COP decisions and political declarations, which normally are considered as not legally binding.
- There was a diversity of views among the Annex I countries. The European countries preferred a protocol, while the United States and other countries preferred COP decisions and political declarations.

· All respondents

	Total	Annex I	Non-Annex I
A. Protocol	64	39 (60.9)	25 (69.4)
B. COP decision	20	14 (21.9)	6 (16.7)
C. Political declaration	12	8 (12.5)	4 (11.1)
D. Others	4	3 (4.7)	1 (2.8)

· Annex I countries only

	Annex I total	Europe	Japan & Russia	Others
A. Protocol	39 (60.9)	26	11	2
B. COP decision	14 (21.9)	4	6	4
C. Political declaration	8 (12.5)	1	0	7
D. Others	3 (4.7)	1	1	1

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Results of the survey (3)

Future of Kyoto Protocol beyond 2020

- Half the total respondents assumed that the Kyoto Protocol would terminate and merged with the new framework after the year 2020. However, most of the respondents for this choice was from Annex I countries. Two-thirds of respondents from non-Annex I countries preferred continuation of Kyoto Protocol. Among Annex I countries, the Kyoto Parties prefer to see Kyoto Protocol terminate, while other non-Kyoto countries do not mind continuation of Kyoto Protocol.

· All respondents

	Total	Annex I	Non-Annex I
A. The Kyoto Protocol would continue to coexist with the new institution.	25	11 (17.2)	14 (38.9)
B. The Kyoto Protocol would be terminated and converged into the new institution.	50	41 (64.1)	9 (25.0)
C. The Kyoto Protocol would remain, but most of its substantial commitments and mechanisms are likely to be shifted to the new institution.	23	10 (15.6)	13 (36.1)
D. Other (please specify)	2	2 (3.1)	0 (0.0)

· Annex I countries only

	Annex I total	Europe	Japan & Russia	Others
A. The KP would continue to coexist	11 (17.2)	3	2	6
B. The KP would be terminated	41 (64.1)	22	12	7
C. The KP would remain, without substantial force	10 (15.6)	6	4	0
D. Other (please specify)	2 (3.1)	1	0	1

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Results of the survey (4)

Emission reduction / limitation targets

· About 60% of all respondents said their countries would prefer to commit to a legally-binding emission reduction/limitation targets. Even more than half the non-Annex I countries showed readiness to commit to emission limitation targets. Among Annex I countries, the European countries preferred legally-binding emission reduction targets, while other countries supported voluntary targets.

· All respondents

	Total	Annex I	Non-Annex I
A. An institution with legally binding numerical emissions limitation targets (e.g., Commitments in the Kyoto Protocol)	60	40 (62.5)	20 (55.6)
B. An institution with non-binding voluntary numerical goals	35	21 (32.8)	14 (38.9)
C. An institution without any reference to national emissions targets	3	3 (4.7)	0 (0.0)
D. Other (please specify)	2	0 (0.0)	2 (5.6)

· Annex I countries only

	Annex I total	Europe	Japan & Russia	Others
A. Legally binding numerical emissions targets	40 (62.5)	29	8	3
B. Non-binding voluntary numerical goals	21 (32.8)	2	10	9
C. An institution without any reference to national emissions targets	3 (4.7)	1	0	2
D. Other (please specify)	0 (0.0)	0	0	0

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Results of the survey (5)

Carbon markets (emissions trading, carbon offsets)

· In both Annex I and non-Annex I countries, both “cap & trade” type and “linking of regional carbon markets” gained support. Although there is a wide support for inclusion of carbon markets in the new instrument, it is yet to determine types of market mechanisms.

· All respondents

	Total	Annex I	Non-Annex I
A. Utilizing the “cap & trade” mechanism at the international level, full use of other crediting mechanisms	50	29 (45.3)	21 (58.3)
B. An institution that allows linkages of domestic emissions trading schemes, with some offsets and crediting	43	29 (45.3)	14 (38.9)
C. An institution that does not consider carbon market mechanisms	4	3 (4.7)	1 (2.8)
D. Other (please specify)	3	3 (4.7)	0 (0.0)

· Annex I countries only

	Annex I total	Europe	Japan & Russia	Others
A. Utilizing the “cap & trade” mechanism	29 (45.3)	21	3	5
B. Linkages of domestic emissions trading schemes,	29 (45.3)	10	13	6
C. Not consider carbon market mechanisms	3 (4.7)	0	1	2
D. Other (please specify)	3 (4.7)	1	1	1

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Results of the survey (6)

Financial mechanism

· 80% of all respondents supported financial mechanism financed by various resources including private investments. Meanwhile, there was a quarter of non-Annex I respondents supporting a financial mechanism financed by public finance only. Public finance would need to be allocated to LDCs and the most vulnerable countries.

· All respondents

	Total	Annex I	Non-Annex I
A. Financed only by public funding from developed countries	13	4 (6.3)	9 (25.0)
B. Financed by various resources including private investments	80	54 (84.4)	26 (72.2)
C. Not refer to financial mechanisms	4	4 (6.3)	0 (0.0)
D. Other (specify)	3	2 (3.1)	1 (2.8)

· Annex I countries only

	Annex I total	Europe	Japan & Russia	Others
A. Public funding from developed countries	4 (6.3)	2	1	1
B. Various resources including private investments	54 (84.4)	28	15	11
C. Not refer to financial mechanisms	4 (6.3)	1	1	1
D. Other (specify)	2 (3.1)	1	1	0

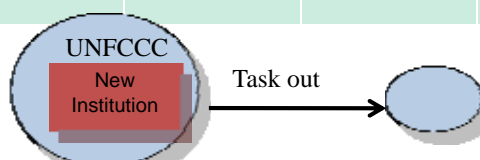
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Results of the survey (7)

Elements to be tasked out to other arrangements and organizations

Emission targets, long-term goals, and MRV are elements that are preferable to be included in the new institution. Meanwhile, there was relatively more support for emission targets, mitigation actions, and adaptation to be left for each country to decide. A part of carbon markets, financial mechanisms and technology transfer could be tasked out to other international organizations.

Elements	Included in the new institution	Included in the UNFCCC arrangements	Institutions outside the UNFCCC	Left for each country to decide
A. Emission targets	66	15	3	16
B. Mitigation actions	57	14	5	24
C. Carbon markets	51	25	14	10
D. Financial mechanism	54	29	12	5
E. Long-term goals	66	24	2	8
F. Adaptation	42	35	5	18
G. REDD+	52	33	8	7
H. MRV	63	25	5	7
I. Technology Transfer	46	34	13	7



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Implications for the long-term goals

- The long-term goal should be clearly indicated in the new institution for post 2020 period.
- Emission reduction/limitation target setting is an indispensable component of the new instrument, but determination of targets is likely to be made in a bottom-up process. Long-term goal is indispensable to check overall emission gap at global level, and to discuss how the gap could be closed.
- When total amount of emission reduction targets set by each government surpassed the long-term target, additional measures should be discussed. Sectoral approaches (such as bunker fuels and forestry), targetting types of GHGs (such as HFCs), and the means to achieve more emission reduction (such as finance and technology transfer) are important elements to be discussed.

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Thank you!

For any questions;

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