A Viable Global Framework for Preventing Dangerous Climate Change

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December 2004
Basic Principles for Moving Forward

- **Equity** – equal access to the atmospheric commons
  - Give increasing weight to the aim of per capita emissions convergence over the course of the 21st century
  - Intergenerational equity

- **Historical responsibility**

- **Ability to pay and the capacity to act**
Basic Principles

- Not harm ability of countries to achieve sustainable development objectives
- Rio principles – provision by developed countries of resources and funding for development
Three Tracks

Track Three: Adaptation Track for the most vulnerable regions

Track Two: Greening (decarbonisation) Track for the developing countries not in the Kyoto Track

Track One: Kyoto Track with legally binding emission reduction in subsequent commitment periods
The Kyoto Track

- Legally binding, tradable emission limitations and reduction obligations
- Deep cuts by industrialised countries
- Very small set of developing countries according to a set of criteria
  - Relative per capita emissions
  - Per capita income
  - Historical responsibility
Kyoto Track is not...

- Voluntary
- Pledge and review
- Intensity targets for industrialised countries
- Binding sectoral targets for industrialised countries
Rather...

- It builds on the heart of the Kyoto Protocol, binding absolute caps on emissions for developed countries
  - Recognised in Berlin that voluntary had not worked
  - Assessed emissions trends then
  - Current trends in the US reinforce the fact that voluntary,
Greening (Decarbonisation) Track

- Majority of developing countries
- Designed to enable developing countries to follow a low carbon path to development
- Actions and policies should rapidly accelerate the introduction of new, sustainable technologies (already tested in Track One countries)
Decarbonisation Track acc. to…

- Availability of resources and technology from industrialised countries
- Level of emission reductions undertaken by Kyoto track countries
- Adoption of no regrets measures by all as a base
Decarb Track commitment development could be guided by:

- Sustainable Development Policies and Measures
- Sectoral carbon intensity targets
- Triptych approach
  - Domestic
  - Internationally exposed industry
  - Power sector
Adaptation Track

- Meet the needs of key vulnerable regions to assist with adaptation measures
- Funded by industrialised countries
- Compensation for the unavoidable impacts
- Current Kyoto elements as base
  - Adaptation Fund
  - Special Climate Change Fund
  - LDC Fund
How to decide level of action? Must be fair

- Three mitigation stages for the Decarbonisation Track

Stage One: All but LDCs involved

Stage Two: Countries move from Decarb to Kyoto Track and switch from limited growth of emissions to reductions of emissions (binding obligation to stabilise)

Stage Three: Main Reduction stage for developing countries, but all Annex B should already be here by the second commitment period
Criteria for moving between stages

- From Adaptation to Decarb stage
  - According to criteria which would also be used to determine the level of effort in the Decarb stage involving a combination of:
    » Relative per capita emissions (equity)
    » Ability/capacity to act (eg per capita income)
    » Responsibility

- From Decarb to Kyoto stage –
  - Automatically after certain number of years
Emission Reduction Targets

- Set in Kyoto Track
- Set every five years, 6 gases, bunker fuels
- 60-80% by 2050 for Annex B to stay within 2 degrees C
- Global emissions peak by the 2020s at the latest with substantial global reductions by the 2050s
- Some developing countries would continue to increase for sometime after the 2020s before the stabilisation stage
Framework is Necessary

- Need a short, medium and long-term framework to ensure we stay in the tolerable window
- Other approaches such as intensity targets, fragmented approach, global sector will not ensure stay within the tolerable window
- Contraction and convergence – while providing a framework – is not a viable basis for a negotiable and practicable regime
Building blocks are there

- Adaptation – tools exist, funds are lacking, need is extreme
- Decarbonisation – links in with bringing climate into development pathways and ensuring a multi-beneficial approach
- Kyoto – builds on previous knowledge and proof that if want to reduce emissions, binding, absolute caps are the only way forward