



# Mitigation commitments by developed countries

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Towards a comprehensive and ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement,  
Brussels, October 15, 2008

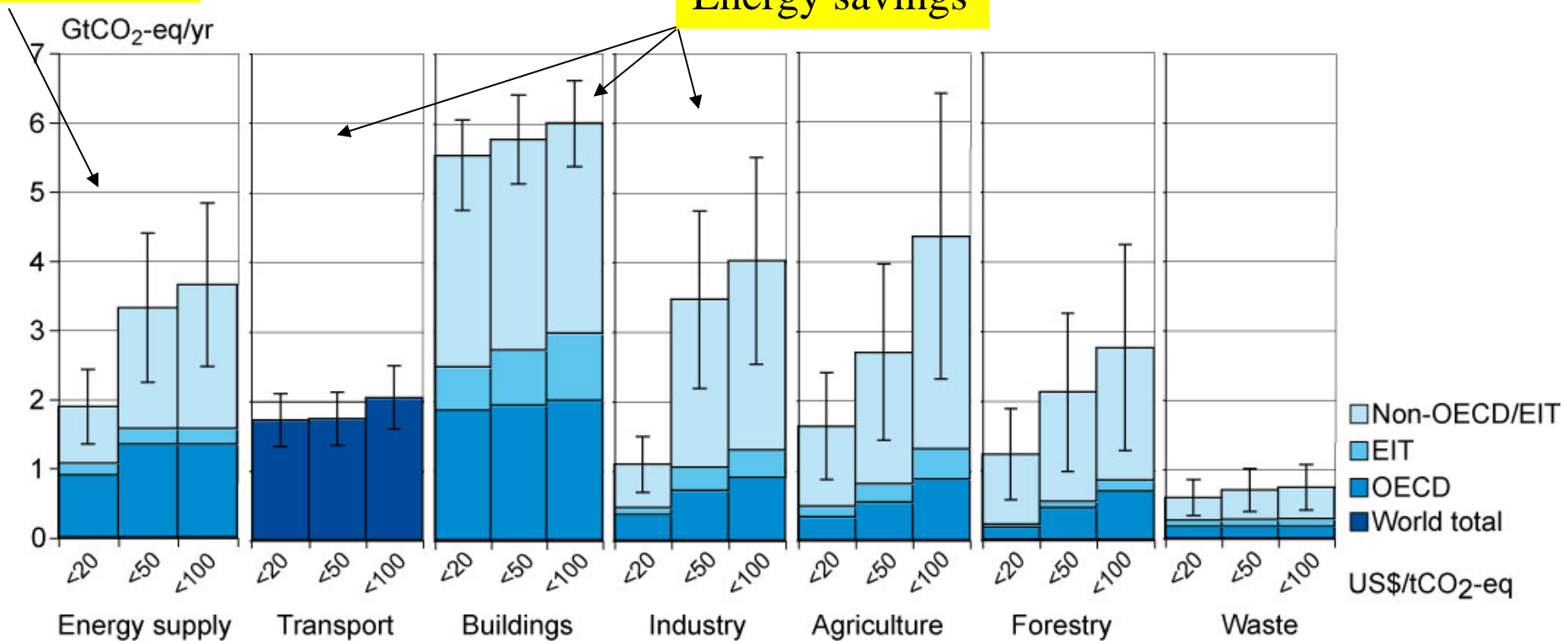
## Industrialised countries will have to deliver a 25-40% reduction below 1990 by 2020 in a 2 degree scenario

Scenario category	Region	2020	2050
<b>A-450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq<sup>2</sup></b>	Annex I	<b>-25% to -40%</b>	-80% to -95%
	Non-Annex I	Substantial deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, East Asia ( <b>-15% to -30% from BAU</b> )	Substantial deviation from baseline in all regions
<b>B-550 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b>	Annex I	-10% to -30%	-40% to -90%
	Non-Annex I	Deviation from baseline in Latin America and Middle East, East Asia ( <i>0 to -20% from BAU</i> )	Deviation from baseline in most regions, especially in Latin America and Middle East
<b>C-650 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b>	Annex I	0% to -25%	-30% to -80%
	Non-Annex I	Baseline	Deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, and East Asia

Changing energy source/efficient supply

# Mitigation potential in developed countries

Energy savings



Note: estimates are for 2030 and do not include non-technical options, such as lifestyle changes.

Source: IPCC WG III, 2007

# Most effective policies vary by sector

- Energy supply
  - Tradable permits
  - (CCS) Performance standards
  - (renewables) Renewable energy obligations/ feed-in tariffs
- Transport
  - Vehicle emission standards
  - Public transport investments
- Buildings
  - Building codes/ appliance standards
  - Demand side management
- Industry
  - Tradable permits
  - Performance standards
- Agriculture/forestry
  - Financial incentives
  - Land-use regulations



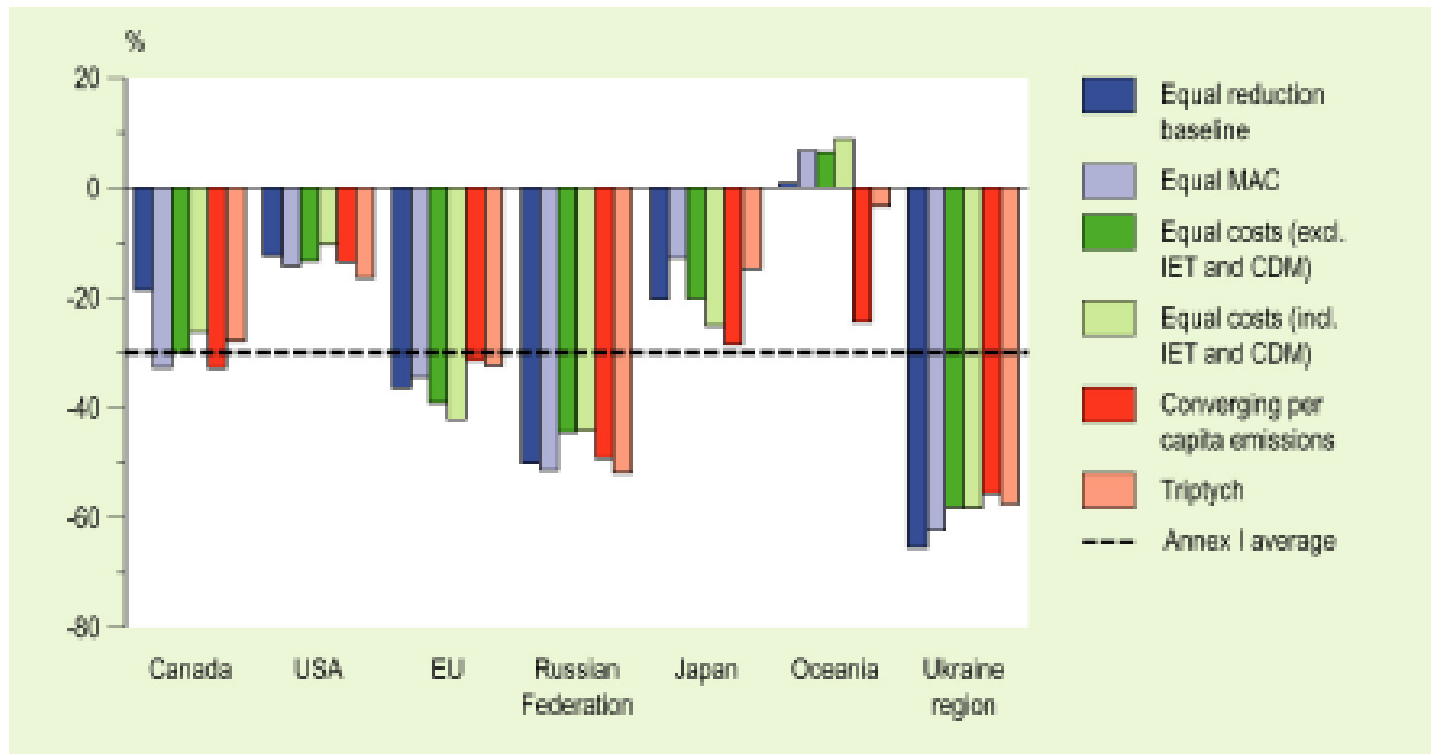
# The role of international policy instruments

- International emission trading, CDM, JI are ***off-set mechanisms*** to allow for cost minimisation, not to replace domestic policy
- International policy coordination (article 2 Kyoto Protocol) attractive for standards and for globally competing industries

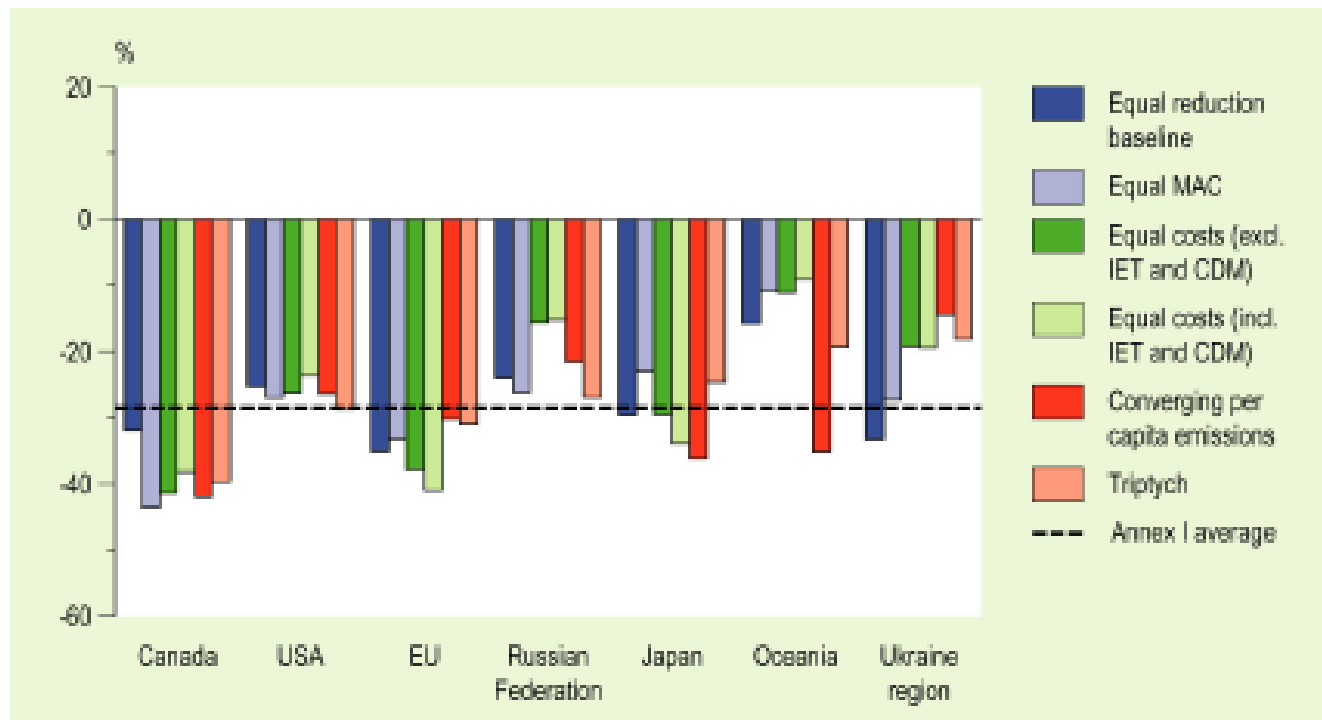
# Comparability of emission reduction efforts

- From ad-hoc (Kyoto) to systematic approach
- What is a fair distribution?
  - Responsibility
  - Capacity
  - Opportunity
- Different “formula’s”
  - Equal marginal costs
  - Equal reduction below baseline
  - Equal cost as % GDP
  - Per capita convergence
  - Sectoral “trptych”
- Applicable to other countries

# Reduction below 1990 for different approaches



# Reduction below 2000 for different approaches

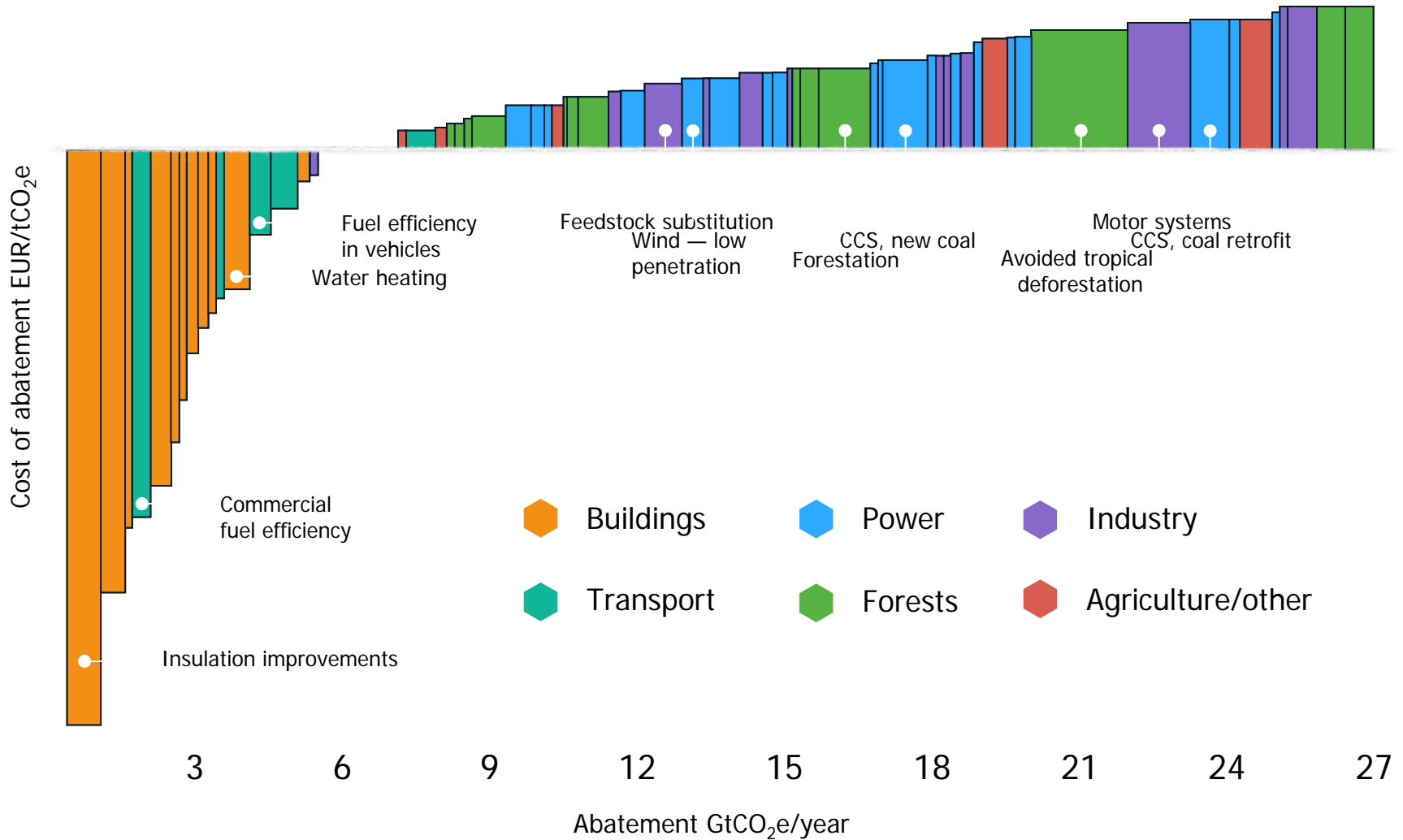




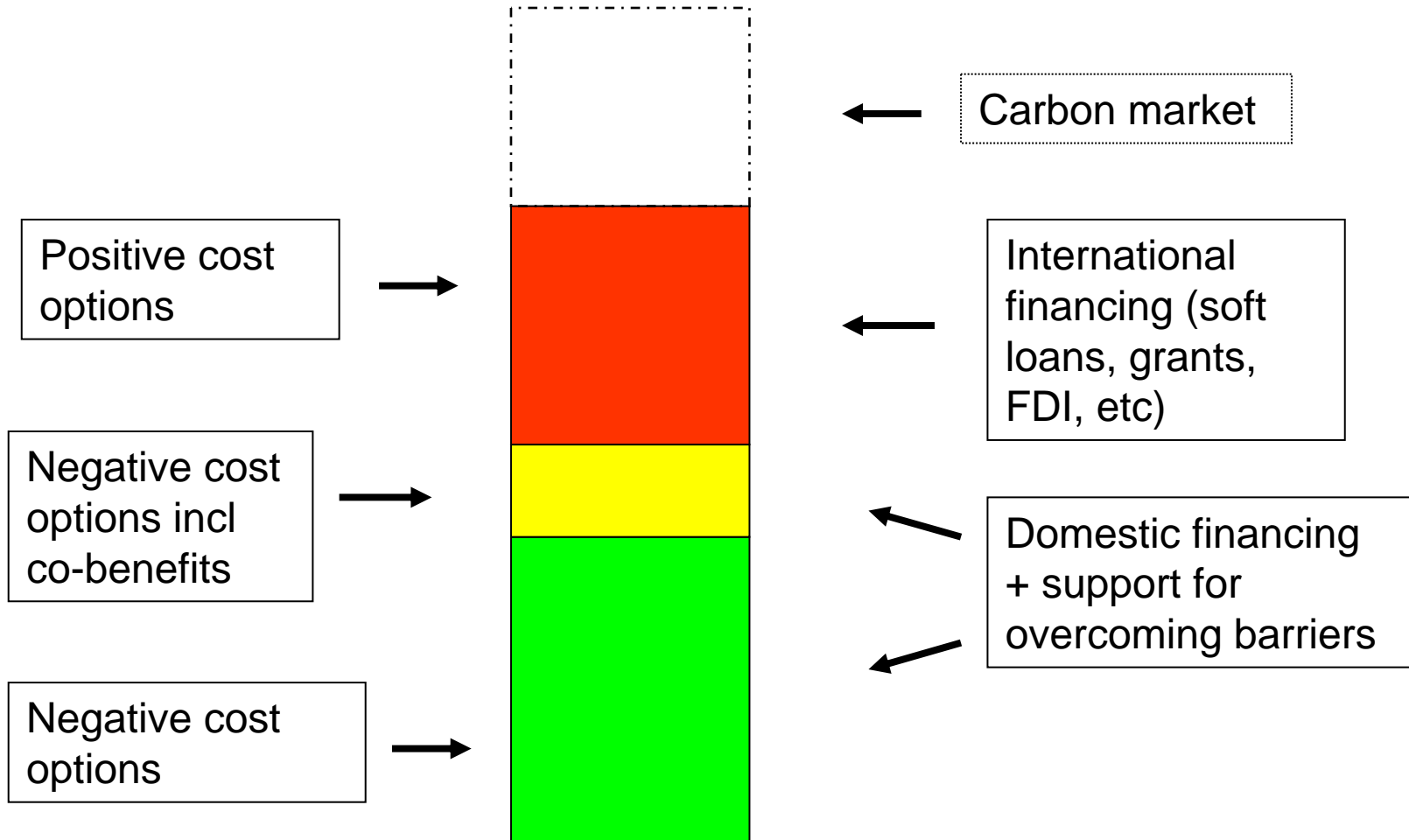
# Sharing financial support to developing countries

- *Additional* investment developing countries: US\$ 80-100 billion/yr (2030) (=2% of total annual investment)
- Partly domestic, partly international
- Loans, grants, FDI, etc
- International “zero carbon fund”
- Carbon market NOT for (advanced) developing country commitments (only for additional)
- CDM for least developed countries
- Criteria for contribution: GDP/cap, E/Cap

# Part of the reductions is profitable



# Financing modes for (advanced) developing country mitigation commitments





# Thank you

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