



# EU Stakeholder Conference Working Group II: Mitigation Actions by Developing Countries

---

**M.J. Mace**  
**15 October 2008**  
**Charlemagne Building, Brussels**

# 1. How much should developing countries contribute to the global emission reduction effort through measurable, reportable, verifiable actions?

- **As much as possible!**
- **Global effort must be guided by best available science, demands of emissions reduction trajectory needed to meet the Convention's objective**
- **This requires developing country actions that supplement efforts by Annex I Parties, with these actions enabled and supported by developed country Parties**
- **All Parties share an interest in achieving GHG concentration stabilization at a low level, to minimize adverse climate change impacts and avoid climate system tipping points.**
- **All share an interest in assessing progress.**

# Limiting temperature increase to 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels

CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent Stabilization level (2005 = 375 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Global Mean temperature increase at equilibrium (°C)	Global average sea level rise at equilibrium <u>from thermal expansion only</u>	Year global CO <sub>2</sub> needs to peak	Reduction in 2050 global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions compared to 2000
445 – 490	2.0 – 2.4	0.4 – 1.4	2000 – 2015	-85 to -50
490 – 535	2.4 – 2.8	0.5 – 1.7	2000 – 2020	-60 to -30
535 – 590	2.8 – 3.2	0.6 – 1.9	2010 – 2030	-30 to +5
590 – 710	3.2 – 4.0	0.6 – 2.4	2020 – 2060	+10 to +60
710 – 855	4.0 – 4.9	0.8 – 2.9	2050 – 2080	+25 to +85
855 – 1130	4.9 – 6.1	1.0 – 3.7	2060 – 2090	+90 to +140

## Thoughts on principles for the MRV process:

- **MRV process should be designed to create confidence in developing country contributions, and confidence in developed country support.**
- **Investments by Annex I Parties should yield measurable and verifiable returns to investors.**
- **Investments and contributions by developing countries to global mitigation efforts should also receive due recognition.**
- **MRV process should facilitate assessment of progress in achieving overall reduction of GHG emissions.**
- **Reporting for all Parties under the Convention should become more focused over time, to build global information base, enable funding flows to priority mitigation projects, ensure overall progress toward Convention objective, build trust; MRV can build on NCs, learn from KP Compliance structures.<sup>4</sup>**

## **2. How should future technology cooperation be *designed* in delivering emission reductions by developing countries?**

- **To identify and respond to immediate, medium-term and long-term needs and opportunities**
- **To address sectors/industries with greatest emission reduction potential**
- **For competitive sectors, to create incentives for / support for joint initiatives, joint ventures, industry solutions; acknowledge and use the global nature of many MNCs**
- **To support sharing of best practices, policy approaches, proven regulatory interventions that can support both technology push and pull**

- To facilitate cooperation at a range of scales, and cooperation for a range of technologies tailored to different national circumstances
- To engage as many actors and countries as possible
- To support both North/South and South/South cooperation

### 3. How should financial support to mitigation actions by developing countries be structured?

- **Substantial, progressive financial and market incentives designed to encourage, enable and achieve additional and ambitious reductions (additional to CDM offsets)**
- **Different funding tools and strategies for different practical and political aims, address different needs**
- **Likely to need both *tailored approaches* (e.g. in response to individual country pledges or types of pledges),**
- **... and *off-the-rack* approaches (reconsider positive lists, guaranteed funding support for certain project types at certain scales)**
- **Address gaps left by market mechanisms (regional distribution, policy approaches at the national level, facilitate or incentivize large scale emission reductions)**
- **Emphasis on sectors with substantial emission reduction potential and on least-cost approaches, but must also guarantee opportunities for participation for all developing countries implementation**
- **Rolling streamlined access for smaller-scale projects**
- **Support for both projects and broad policy initiatives**

# Funding Priorities?

- **Renewables, energy efficiency**
- **Both projects and policy initiatives**
- **Focus on energy-intensive sectors with substantial emissions reduction potential**
- **Creation of substantial incentives for ambitious country-identified initiatives, with measurable outcomes, linked to MRV (e.g., pledges)**
- **Direct funding for categories of projects where market creates perverse incentives and/or offsets problematic yet reduction potential is substantial (e.g., reduction of HFCs, REDD, forestry)**
- **Projects and policies with clear sustainable development benefits**
- **Leapfrog technologies**
- **Demonstration projects for large-scale emission reductions (e.g., CCS)**
- **Institutional support for identification of mitigation priorities where this is needed, project preparation, policy development**





Thank you for your attention

---

**M.J. Mace**  
**[mjmace02@yahoo.com](mailto:mjmace02@yahoo.com)**  
**+44 (0)20 7372 2527**