

### *Key points raised in Working group II Mitigation actions by developing countries*

- As French climate change ambassador Brice Lalonde stated in his opening address there is a **need for a clear vision of tomorrow low carbon world**. This work should be based on latest scientific findings.
  
- While developed countries should continue to take the lead in committing to ambitious emission reduction targets, **developing countries have to be part of the solution** according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capacities. This is essential also as developing countries are and will be in the future the first victims of climate change negative effects (because of lower adaptation capacities). One of the central issues to support general engagement in mitigation is to find the right way to provide sufficient incentives for developing countries to act ambitiously.
  
- The great diversity of situations, vulnerabilities and mitigation potentials among non-Annex I countries has to be recognized and taken into account in international response. **Differentiation among non-Annex I countries** for emission reduction actions has to be explored.
  
- **Mitigation actions by developing countries depend largely on support by developed countries**. However many initiatives and policies are being developed in non-Annex I countries, which clearly go in the right direction. In general, developing countries should focus on actions and policies that provide **co-benefits**. For instance, sustainable development and climate change policies like energy efficiency have positive impact on health (reduced urban air pollution). Moreover, they enable to reduce energy costs and increase energy independence like energy efficiency and developing renewable energies.
  
- What **incentives** can be given to whom (public sector, private sector, civil society) in order to further support the implementation of these initiatives? The working group noted with interest the Korean proposal for a registry of national appropriate mitigation actions.
  
- **Sectoral approaches in non-Annex 1 countries** were considered a possible promising track to be explored. However, a number of critical issues must be addressed such as benchmarks and possible perverse effects (that may reduce mitigation potential). Also, more reflection is needed on whether sectoral approaches could provide any solution to carbon leakage. However, it was recognized that sectoral approaches is not a substitute for cap and trade systems.
  
- **Monitoring, reporting and verification** is important in establishing transparency, informing markets and consensus building on establishing baselines to measure efforts.

- **Technology cooperation** should address primarily sectors with greatest emissions reduction potential, support joint ventures among highly competitive sectors, support best practices. Technology cooperation should go North-South but also South-South. For some, technology cooperation, intellectual property rights (IPR) may be a problematic question. Therefore, there is a need to reflect if some technologies could be considered as a public good. Some in the workshops however played down the importance of IPR issues as many technologies are not under protection rules. The idea of guaranteed support for some technologies (technological leapfrog) and demonstration projects was underlined.
- Concerning **carbon capture and storage** demonstration projects, it was proposed that out of 12 demonstration plants, half of them could be carried out in non-Annex I countries.
- Regarding **financial support**, it was noted that relying on CDM is largely insufficient. As mentioned by one speaker "CDM is too small for China and too big for Africa" ie administrative burden of CDM requires a certain scale of projects and capacity building while, at the same time, CDM project approach is insufficient to develop and support policies. The uneven distribution of CDM projects is quite revealing of the limits of the tool. An efficient financial architecture will require a **combination of public, markets and innovative sources** (auctioning, non ETS sector contribution...)
- The importance of seeking **business opportunities** for developing countries was underlined to ensure sufficient and sustainable flow of investments.

### **Conclusions**

The great diversity among non-Annex I countries has to be recognized and taken into account in future action. For developing country mitigation actions, priority should be given to the ones that provide co-benefits. The technological and financial support should be creative to combine market and public support in complementarity.

Achieving these changes require building a social consensus on a progressist vision for the future that will stay away from isolationist and negationist temptations on climate change and accept the commonality of the challenge and of the solutions. This can only be achieved if ownership on climate issues, solutions and opportunities is widely promoted.