

Report on Mitigation Potential Workshop in Paris (May & October 2008)

Masaru Moriya
Councillor, Minister's Secretariat
Ministry of the Environment Japan

Co-Chairs' Summary of the 2nd International Workshop on Sectoral Emission Reduction Potential (1)

- Aggregated reduction potentials identified by SAs, considering improvement of carbon intensity/energy efficiency and technology diffusion rate, enable developed countries to set national reduction target in a realistic and transparent manner, and can be a tool for shaping images of reduction potentials and setting an ambitious and feasible national reduction target for each country.
- Climate change is global problems and therefore substantial global reduction is needed. In order to realize this, it is essential to have meaningful participation from developing countries which account for more than half of global emissions and have relatively cost-effective mitigation potentials. Model analysis based on marginal abatement costs will contribute to assess the worldwide mitigation potentials. In comparing the reduction potentials among countries, it is important to consider national circumstances of each sector.

Co-Chairs' Summary of the 2nd International Workshop on Sectoral Emission Reduction Potential (2)

- How to bridge the gap that might occur between reduction potentials based on a bottom-up approach on one hand and emissions reductions levels calculated by a top-down approach on the other needs to be considered further. In such a case, potentials from lifestyle changes should be taken into account, although sometimes difficult to realize. It is important to identify barriers for realizing emission reduction opportunities with net negative cost, such as energy conservation that reduces energy cost.
- Enhanced international collaboration among researchers and research institutions, such as furthering model analyses with clarifying various assumptions, can contribute to advance negotiation by identifying reduction potentials and providing policymakers with reliable scientific information.

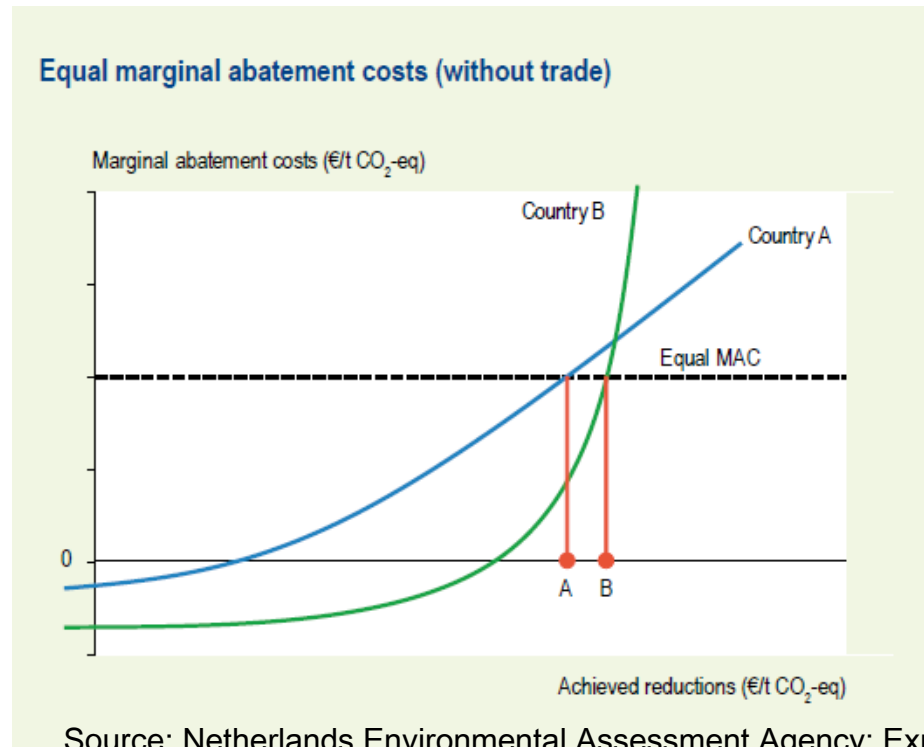
Two Important factors for evaluation of models

1. Assumption of analysis (factors for BaU scenario)

- GDP growth
- Population growth
- Future energy prices
- Projection for amount of activity (crude steel production, transportation amount etc.)

2. MAC curve

- Mitigation technologies
- Associated cost



Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency: Exploring comparable post-2012 reduction efforts for Annex I countries, 2008.

Future efforts

- An international project on comparability of efforts
- Will present a result of the project just before next AWG meeting in June