

# A Result from the COP13/MOP3

## Under UNFCCC Framework

2005 ~  
Dialogue



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2007

AWG ( Bali Roadmap )

- ◆ Long term goal
- ◆ Target ( commitment or action )
- ◆ Action by DCs

## Under KP Framework

2005 ~  
AWG



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2007

AWG continued

- ◆ Halving global GHG emission in 2050
- ◆ 2020 25 - 40% Reduction by developed countries

# A Result from COP13/MOP3 cont.

- Trade ministers' informal dialogue for the first time (8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, 30 countries and IOs (World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD, UNFCCC etc.), and financial ministers' high-level meeting on climate change ( 11<sup>th</sup>, 36 countries and IOs (World Bank, IMF, UNFCCC etc. ) )

→Inter-linkage is now politically recognized. Political importance of climate change is changing.

Climate Security

# Issues to be considered in Future Institutional Architecture

1. Macro perspectives on environmental governance
  - Nation States as the central actor in IR, with diversified actors in IR: Need to pay attention to actor-governance functions relations
2. Dynamics on international politics and institutions on climate change
  - UNFCCC/KP processes and outside UNFCCC/KP
  - Hi-politicization of climate change
  - Robustness – Vulnerability of a Coalition
3. Criteria on Institutional Architecture on Climate Change
  - Environmental Effectiveness
  - Political Feasibility
  - Economic Feasibility
  - Institutional Flexibility
  - Equity / Fairness

- 1 . Long-term aspiration targets for global (e.g. 2050 50%) and industrialized countries (e.g. 2050 80%)  
【non-binding, long-target for “technology”】
  - ← scientific evaluation process ( reduction model· burden sharing model )
- 2 . 2020 targets for industrialized countries and burden sharing 【binding, short-term target for “policy”】
  - ← commitment period is 7 years until 2020. Developed countries set a target for total GHG emissions, and individual countries’ targets. Target are decided by international negotiations.
  - ← Scientific evaluation process for reduction target will beset. Reduction target for achieving a certain impact (“top-down”) and reduction potential (“bottom-up”) will be presented as a basis for negotiation. In addition, 2030 target will be presented in order to indicate future reductions.
  - ← Annex I is fixed as OECD countries (South Korea and Mexico included in Annex I)
- 3 . Sector-based targets and policy measures for particular sectors in major economies for both industrialized and developing countries 【outside FCCC, binding】
  - ← Sector-based approach is conducted outside of UNFCCC and the KP ( MEM and APP could be bases ) , but they shall report to UNFCCC secretariat
  - ← Sector quota of the “bottom-up ” approach could be the commitment of this kind ( in other words, each sector could be exempt from the country-based target as long as they can satisfy the sector-based commitment ) .
  - ← Sectors in NAI would set sector-based targets considering technology development and deployment schemes
- 4 . NAI would set GHG reduction target for their own (as a whole). As for actions, they commit to either No-lose target or SD-PAMs, depending on the capacity 【non-binding】
  - ← AI would support implementation
  - ← Various processes out of the UNFCCC (partnerships) continues. As for NAI, institution that evaluates NAI activities to reduce GHGs in various forums will be established under UNFCCC or UNEP or G8 process.

## Sector-based targets and policy measures for particular sectors in major economies for both industrialized and developing countries 【outside FCCC, binding】

- Linking existing institutions is more important
- MEM and APP could be bases ( outside of FCCC and KP ) , but reporting obligation to UNFCCC secretariat
  - Reduction obligations for G77+China is unrealistic: G77+china coalition is very coherent
  - Major economies and sector approach does not fit into multilateralism
  - There is a doubt on APP / MEM, but also true is that US future direction is unpredictable. No point waiting until '09.
- Rigorous targets can be secured by the caps to AI
  - Business/Industry will try to get DCs involved out of their concern on competitiveness
    - Sector quota of the "bottom-up " approach could be the commitment of this kind ( in other words, each sector could be exempt from the country-based target as long as they can satisfy the sector-based commitment )
  - Countries would support to negotiation 【partnership】
  - Sectors in NAI would set sector-based targets considering technology development and deployment schemes