# Sectoral Approaches for post-2012 framework

Kotaro Kawamata Ministry of the Environment Japan





# Japan's target setting

- Japan will set its quantified national target at an appropriate time next year based on sectoral approaches.
- Japanese expert committee under cabinet office will;
  - > present options of target
  - assess mitigation potentials and associated costs by the latest model analysis
  - consider comparability of efforts among developed countries by several global models (NIES and RITE) [use the results of other models (PBL, McKinsey, IEA, OECD, PNNL, IIASA, Ecofys, etc) as a reference ]









## Summary

- In considering Annex I targets, desirable global emission path should be clarified. Then global emission reduction potentials based on the scientific and technical estimates should be assessed.
- Comparability of efforts among all developed countries should be ensured with indicators such as GHG intensity, marginal abatement costs and total costs as percentage of GDP. Various model results needs to be clarified.
- Sectoral approaches can support national efforts of developing countries through identifying BAT/BP and promoting effective transfer of them through analyzing reduction potentials.
- These issues can be further elaborated at the international workshop on methodologies of sectoral approaches to be held next March in Bonn under the auspices of Japan.

# SA in post-2012 framework

#### (1) MRV mitigation commitments or actions

Detting emission(QELROs) targets of developed countries while ensuring comparability methodologies to ensure comparability; Sectoral energy efficiency, carbon intensity and analysis of mitigation potential

#### ii) Setting MRV mitigation actions by developing countries

Sectoral intensity targets for major developing countries, set on the basis of analysis of energy efficiency, carbon intensity and mitigation potential.

iii) Institutionalize MRV system

## (2) Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions

Advisory Group, with the participation of public and private experts, should be established under the UNFCCC in order to promote the transfer and diffusion of technologies.

#### (3) Financial Support

Additional proper financial support, including sectoral crediting system should be considered in order to efficiently support substantial actions by developing countries.



