

IGES Side Event:  
**Asian Aspirations for the Climate Regime Beyond 2012**  
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## **Salient Findings from IGES Consultations on Climate Regime Beyond 2012**

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### Goals

1. To promote **constructive thinking in the Asia-Pacific region** on future actions against climate change beyond 2012
2. To contribute to the shaping of a **future climate regime that reflects concerns and developmental aspirations** of the Asia-Pacific region

## Objectives

1. To facilitate a dialogue on national concerns, aspirations and priorities in relation to global climate stabilization goals
2. To discuss progress in efforts against climate change as a basis for determining future actions
3. To assess the view points of key stakeholders (policymakers, academics and businesses) on how discussions on future climate regime should evolve based on national circumstances and developmental priorities
4. To define pathways to effectively engage Asian countries in shaping the future climate regime

## Methodology - I

- Two rounds of consultations
- Round I (2005)
  - Republic of Korea 16 June 2005
  - Indonesia 29 June 2005
  - India 29 July 2005
  - China 30 August 2005
  - Viet Nam 28 September 2005
  - Regional 15 September 2005
  - Japan Interviews with experts
  - Dissemination of findings at COP11/COPMOP1 and CSD-14
- Round II (2006)
  - Sub-regional theme-based consultations
    - Northeast Asia, Beijing [3-4 July 2006]
    - Southeast Asia, Bangkok [19-20 July 2006]
    - South Asia, New Delhi [9-10 August]
  - Dissemination of findings at COP12/COPMOP2 and CSD-15

## Methodology - II

### Round I (2005)

- **Background presentation** on assessment of the current regime (Objectives, Strengths and weaknesses; Issues to be resolved)
- Country-specific **concerns and interests** on climate change
- Country-specific **preparations** for the climate regime beyond 2012

### Round II (2006)

- **National perspectives** on climate regime beyond 2012  
(following the initiation of a two-track approach for the post-2012 regime)
- Theme-specific discussions
  - Energy security & development (20 proposals)
  - CDM (29 proposals)
  - Technology development and transfer (17 proposals)
  - Adaptation (25 proposals)

## Salient Findings

- All participants recognized achievements through the UNFCCC and the KP
- **Concerned about the actual progress on implementation**
- Lack of transparency and inadequate consultations in past negotiations
- **Insufficient reflection of the ASIAN interests and priorities in the current regime**

## Shared Interests

- Need for considering climate concerns in developmental context
- Streamlining of CDM
- Facilitation of technology dev. and transfer
- Focus on adaptation
- Support for strengthening the capacity of negotiators, businesses, financial and legal institutions

## National Perspectives

- Need to consider Asian interests and priorities more effectively than before.
- KP Ratification - an effective indicator of country's seriousness to address climate change; KP abandonment by 2012 would be a global tragedy.
- KP success in reducing GHG emissions worldwide or improving the coping capacity of populations in Asia has been limited.
- Most countries have not yet developed or declared a specific position on the post-2012 regime due to various barriers.

## Energy Security and Developmental Needs

- Climate change - a **development issue** rather than purely an environmental issue; Future regime discussions must consider **complementarities among CC, energy security and SD** more proactively.
- Assessment of 20 **top-down, bottom-up and/or mixed proposals** indicated that **efforts to reflect Asian concerns on energy security and development needs in climate negotiations** have been far from satisfactory.
- **Identification of PAM** for transforming the region's social & economic structure toward low carbon society **while addressing energy security concerns and developmental priorities** of each nation is the challenge.

## Energy Security and Developmental Needs

- Facilitate implementation of climate-friendly energy policies - through sharing good practices like **setting RE/EE targets & standards**, developing **guidelines for integration of climate concerns in energy policies**, building adequate human and institutional capacities, and initiating new partnerships.
- Focus more on social and economic aspects of **co-benefits from mitigation policies and energy access** - to help achieving the MDG and increasing the economic and environmental efficiency.
- Provide **effective operational support** - through **maintaining a registry of SD-PAMs** and identifying PAMs with synergies or conflicts between SD benefits and GHG mitigation - to mainstream climate risks in development agenda.

## Clean Development Mechanism - I

- CDM, despite many shortcomings, - a good tool to mobilize climate-friendly policies and investments.
- Facilitate options for integrating CDM in national energy and development policy
- **Provide an early, credible signal on continuity of CDM and ensure the value of CERs after 2012**
  - unilateral declaration by Annex I countries to **extensively utilize post-2012 CER**
  - extension of the period of the next commitment to **10 years or more**, and
  - proactive support for post-2012 CERs by **multilateral financial institutions**.

## Clean Development Mechanism - II

- **Widen the scope of CDM** to sector-, programme- or policy-based CDM from 2012
- **Register small-scale projects expeditiously; provide support for bundled projects; and create carbon funds targeting micro-scale CDM activities in LDCs and SIDS - to improve geographic equity.**
- Quantify and provide financial support for developmental co-benefits of CDM - so that total value of projects with high SD but low CERs could compete well with those yielding high CERs.

## Clean Development Mechanism - III

- **Employ innovative financing approaches to cover underlying finance needs of CDM:**
  - strengthen synergies in the private sector between Annex I and non-Annex I countries through **bilateral business agreements**,
  - utilize **ODA for CDM implementation** especially during the **early stages** and in countries that are not attractive to investors from the perspective of project financing,
  - utilize **multi-source funding** to spread risk among several institutions.

## Technology Development & Transfer - I

- Strengthen the **infrastructure for information collection on technology development alliances**, and institutional strengthening for technology development and localization;
- **Identify options to avoid technology “lock-in”** effects in development of new infrastructure;  
**Facilitate actions for tech deployment**
- **Build synergies among the UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC initiatives**, since the former alone cannot achieve necessary technological transformation for low carbon future

(Ex: climate regime to provide CDM opportunities in methane recovery and additional income, while **methane to markets initiative** and/or the **Asia-Pacific Partnership** can provide access to necessary technologies)

## Technology Development & Transfer - II

- Treat critical low carbon technologies as global public goods and enhance the flexibility of IPR
  - joint ownership of IPRs with developed countries through extensive collaboration in early stages of technology development
  - creation of a multilateral technology acquisition fund to buy-out IPRs and make privately owned, climate-friendly technologies available for deployment in developing countries, and
  - development of an international code for compulsory licensing of low-carbon technologies

## Technology Development & Transfer - III

- Provide options for additional finance through public and private support - to make the currently available technologies commercially competitive
- Play a facilitative role in (a) determining incremental costs associated with acquisition of clean technologies and (b) documenting various PAM that can offset higher overall costs of emerging technologies



## Adaptation - I

- Enhance the focus on adaptation to a similar level that of mitigation and strengthen capacity to prioritize adaptation actions and V&A assessment
- Initiate discussions on an adaptation protocol in a formal way to obtain views of different Parties and establish an exploratory committee, if necessary.
- Advance the adaptation agenda through a combination of both “top-down” support and “bottom-up” engagement approaches
- Facilitate the use of options for mainstreaming adaptation concerns in development planning both at policy and operational levels.

## Adaptation - II

- Agenda for adaptation financing will need further honing and clarity; Demand for adaptation funds will increase in the future as climate change proceeds;
- Enlarge the funding base and develop flexible but clear guidelines to access adaptation funds
- Differentiate between actions that can be funded inside and outside the climate regime
- Facilitate options to create market mechanisms and incentives for the private sector to involve them in adaptation efforts
- Explore options for a mandatory global funding scheme, which is tied to both past and current GHG emissions by various countries.

