

Top-down and bottom-up climate regimes – a view from Europe

Prof. dr. Kornelis Blok
Ecofys / Utrecht University

Paradigm shift in building a Post-Kyoto international framework
Side event at COP-16, Cancun, 8 Dec. 2010

Top-down approach is the key paradigm in EU policy making



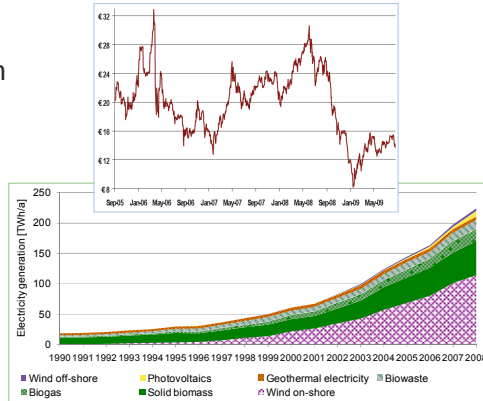
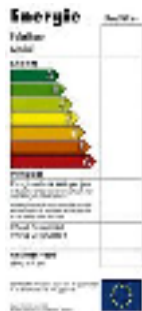
2020 targets:
20% GHG em. red.
20% contribution of RE
20% extra EE

Successes in EU policy making

EU emission trading system

Renewable energy policies

- feed-in systems
- obligations



Energy efficiency policies

- Ecodesign (appliances)
- Buildings

ECOFYS

2

• AUSTRIAN ENERGY SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT

Bottom-up approaches: two questions

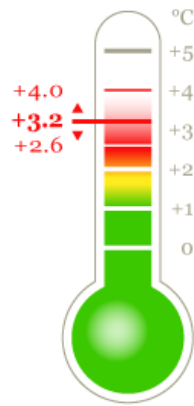
- One of the basic observations in environmental sciences is “the tragedy of the commons”.
Will it be possible to overcome this?
- Do all the commitments count together to a pathway consistent with a temperature increase of 2 ° C?

ECOFYS

3

• AUSTRIAN ENERGY SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT

The Copenhagen Accord is basically a bottom-up approach



- Individual pledges by countries
- Pledges together do not (yet) lead to a 2 ° C pathway.

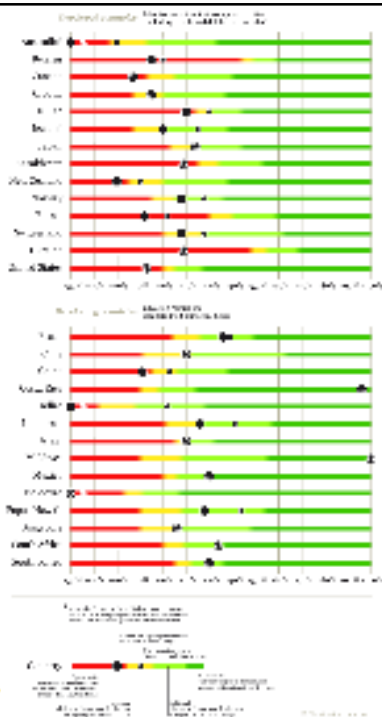
Some suggestions on how to develop bottom-up approaches

- Can we take the bottom-up approach wider and include **not only pledges from countries**, but also from sectors, companies, lower authorities, ...?
- Can we define emission reduction pathways for all these varieties of entities, and measure them against a 2 ° C target? Should be differentiated by country, by sector, and by starting level.

Additional slides

6

• ADDITIONAL PROJECT SUPPORT DELIVERABLES



7