



Prospects for Durban COP17 and after

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- The EU is on track to meet the Kyoto Protocol target.
- The 2020 target: The EU is already projected to reach -19%. Beyond 2020 is less clear.
- In 2030 a non-Annex 1 country is projected to catch up with an Annex 1 party in per capita emission.
- In 2020 a non-Annex 1 country is projected to exceed an Annex 1 country in per capita income.

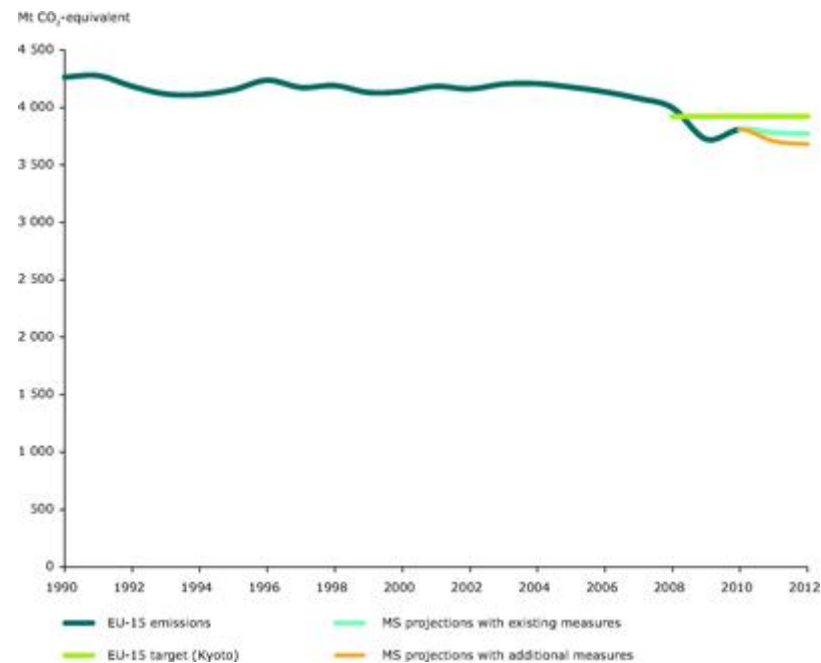
How long should we hold on the Annex-based distinction (cf .differentiation)?

What does “respective capabilities” mean?

What is the implication for the structure of “long-term finance”?

Trends and projections of EU 15 total GHG emissions

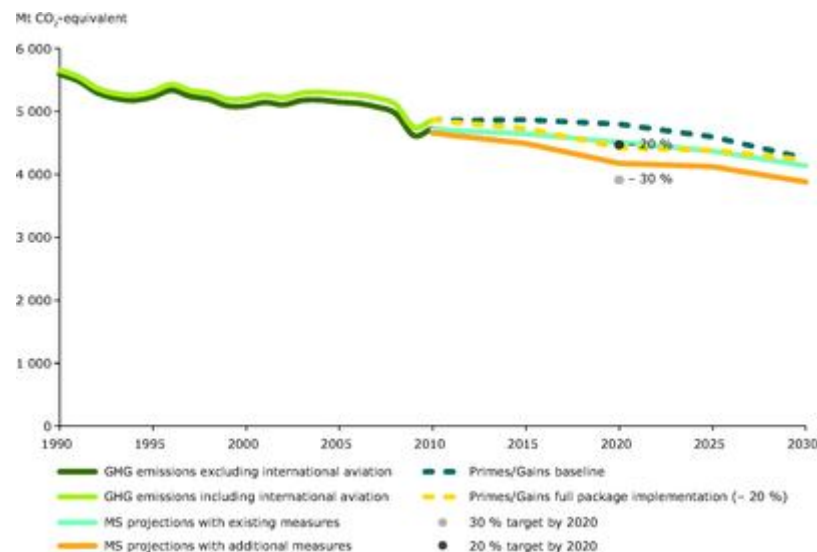
The EU 15 on track to reach its Kyoto target.



Source & Notes: EEA, 18 Oct 2011; Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport, not covered by the Kyoto Protocol, are not included in the total emissions presented in this figure.

Trends and projections of EU total GHG emissions

With the current measures in place, EU emissions in 2020 will be 19% below.



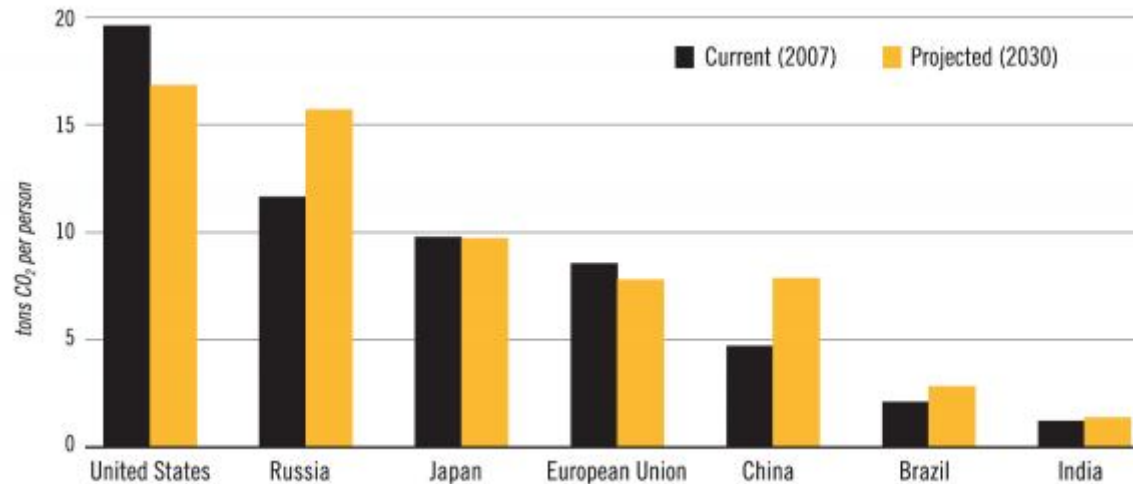
Beyond 2020 existing and planned measures may not be enough.

Source: EEA, 18 Oct 2011

On target setting...

Per Capita CO₂ Emissions For Select Major Emitters, 2007 and 2030 (Projected)

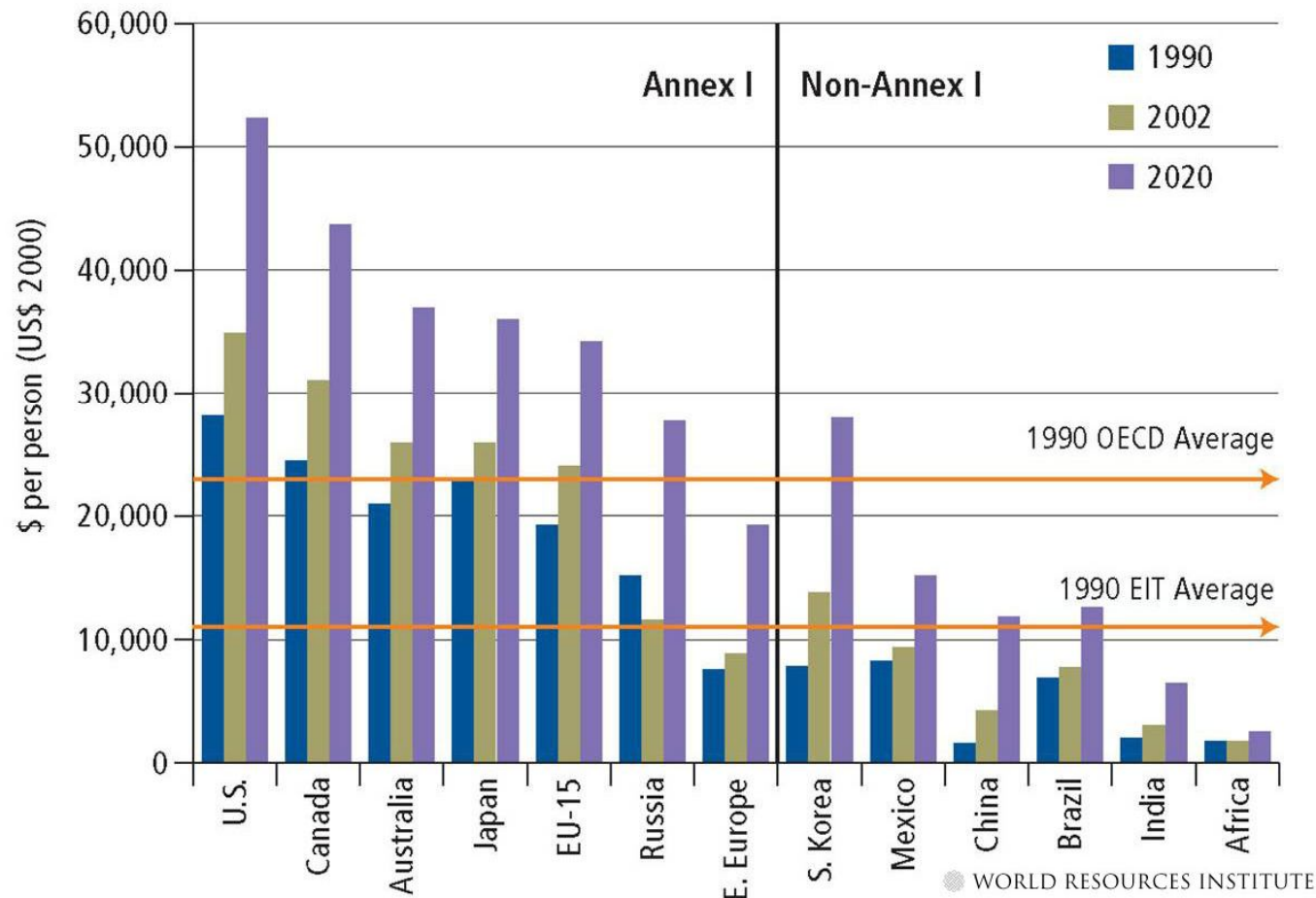
EU per capita emissions in 2030 are projected to equal Chinese per capita emissions.



Sources & Notes: WRI, 4 Nov 2009; Current–U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2009. Projected–EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2009. World Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Population by Region, Reference Case. DOE/EIA.

On long-term climate finance...

Projected Income Relative to Historical Trends



Sources & Notes: WRI-CAIT, *Navigating the Numbers* (2005); EIA, 2005b. OECD and EIT averages reflect only those countries included in Annex I of the Climate Convention (e.g., Mexico and S. Korea are excluded from OECD).

Study on commitments, compliance and the Kyoto Protocol

- GHG emission commitments are by nature subject to regular review and adjustments due to unforeseen circumstances.
- The precise legal form of the commitments may have little impacts on countries' actual performance.
- The compliance regime may not be as robust as the proponents might think.
- Negotiators should focus on agreeing a framework of commitments that are credible and enforceable.

**D. Torney and N. Fujiwara, 'National commitments, compliance and the future of the Kyoto Protocol', CEPS Policy Brief, No.226, November 2010.*

<http://www.ceps.be/book/national-commitments-compliance-and-future-kyoto-protocol>

Building upon:

- The 2008 climate change and energy package & the roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050
- Cancún Agreements (e.g. mitigation pledges, NAMAs, Adaptation Framework, Green Climate Fund, Clean Technology Centre and Network)
- G20 work on climate finance

Engaging the private sector on finance and technology

Enhancing capacity building (e.g. data collection, MRV)