

Post-Kyoto Regime

*Discussion in Japan's Central
Environment Council*

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“Climate Regime Beyond 2012 Basic Considerations” Interim Report

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◆ Reported by

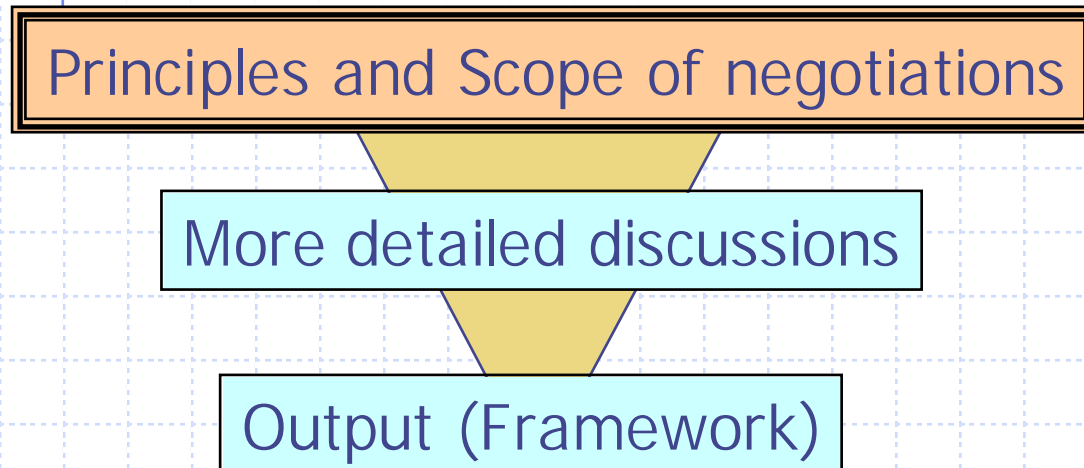
Japan’s Central Environment Council*

〔 * Japan’s top-level governmental advisory
body on environment policy 〕

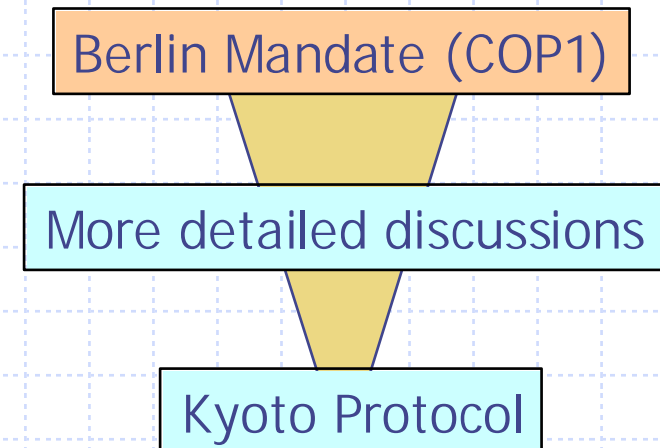
Purpose & Scope

- ◆ To lay out the basic considerations that Government of Japan should follow in future negotiation

(International Negotiation Process)



(ex)



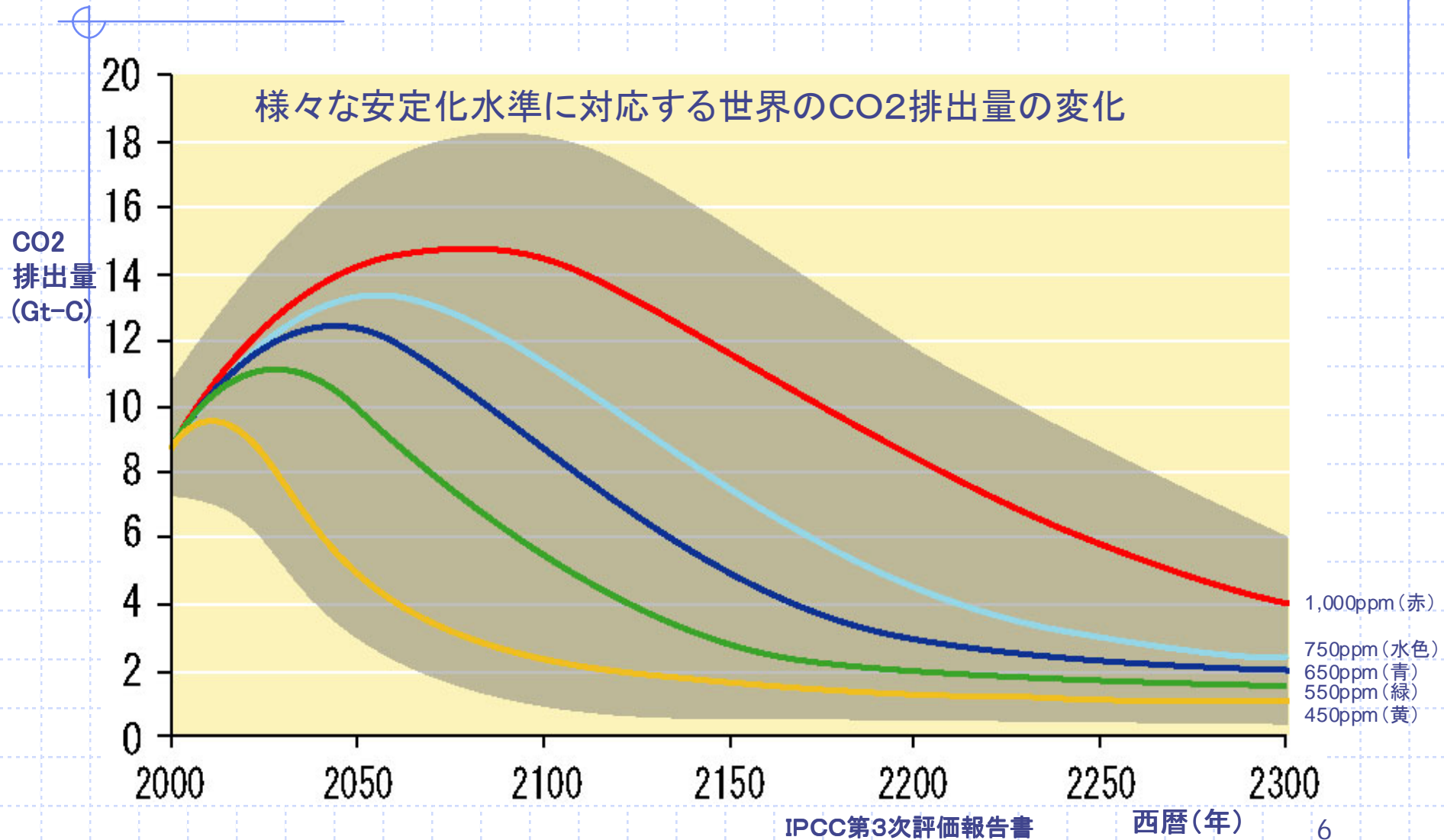
Basic Considerations in Approaching the Climate Regime beyond 2012

1. Maintaining Progress towards Meeting the Ultimate Objective of the UNFCCC
2. Bringing the Kyoto Protocol into Effect and Achieving the Commitments
3. Achieving Global Participation
4. Ensuring Equity Based on the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
5. Negotiations Building on Existing International Agreements
6. International Consensus Building Process by National Governments with the Participation of Various Actors
7. Making the Environment and Economy Mutually Reinforcing

1. Maintaining Progress towards Meeting the Ultimate Objective of the UNFCCC

- ◆ For the climate regime beyond 2012, it is important to maintain progress to meet the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC.
- ◆ The UNFCCC, ratified by 188 Parties, is the basis for international efforts to address climate change, and various mechanisms have been built under the UNFCCC. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the next regime under the UNFCCC.

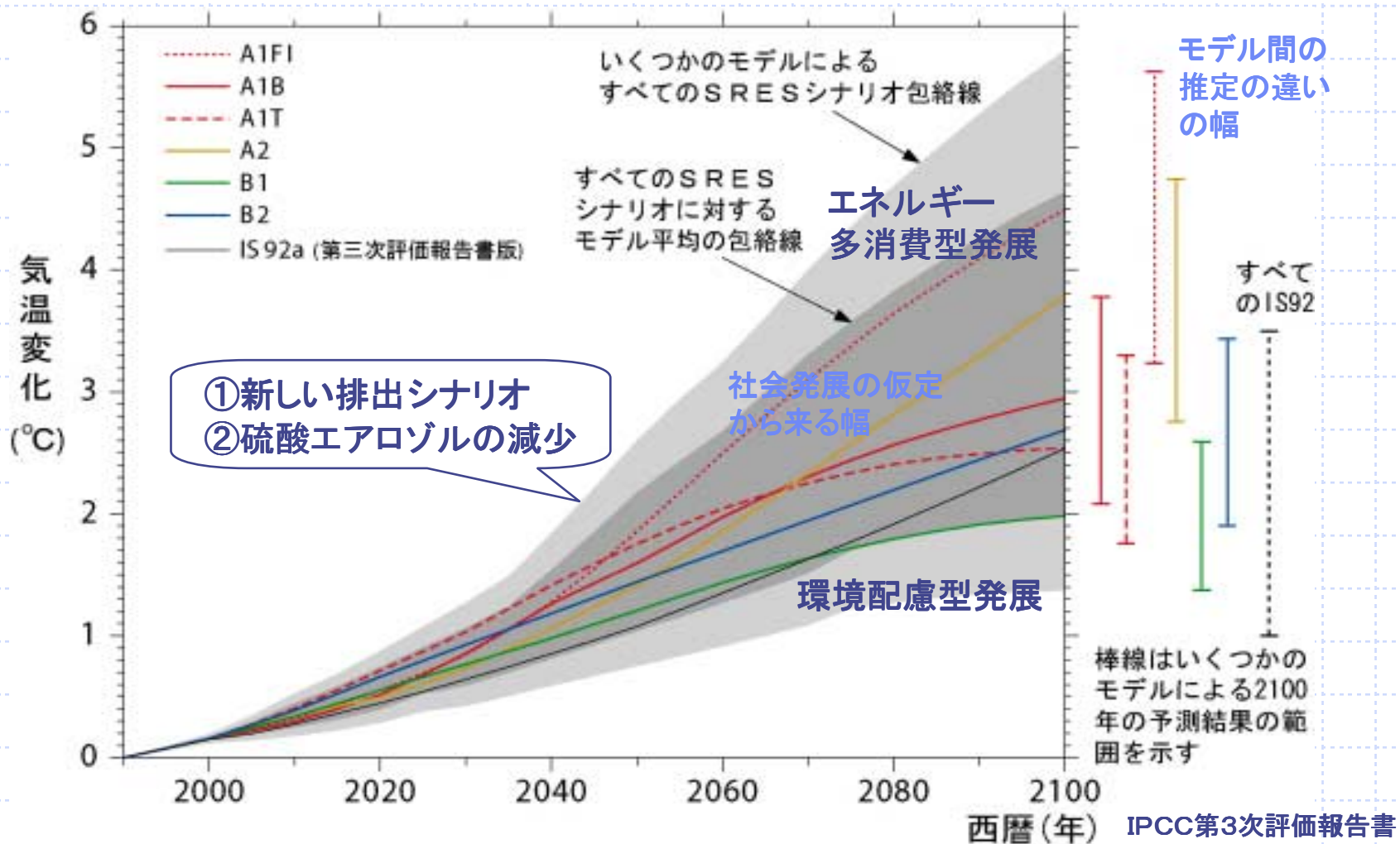
道筋はどのようにでもかけるが、如何なる安定化水準であっても温室効果ガスの大幅な削減が必要



今後の気候変化は緊急重大な悪影響をもたらすか？

将来社会のあり方で異なる気温上昇

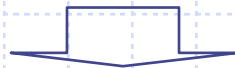
将来の社会・経済的要因を考慮した多様なシナリオを採用・その排出量で気候変化予測



科学的不確実性が増大し、予測幅が広がったのか？

報告書	公表時期	シナリオ名	シナリオセット数	1990～2100年の 気温上昇
第3次評価報告書	2001年	SRESシナリオ	35個	1.4～5.8℃
第2次評価報告書	1995年	IS92シナリオ	6個	1.0～3.5℃

IPCC第3次評価報告書では第2次評価報告書に比べて、
気温上昇が高く、予測幅が大きい？



主な原因

- ① 多様な世界を描いている (予測幅 = 社会の動き + 気候モデル精度)
- ② SO2排出量高め推定を補修正 (高い気温上昇)



科学的不確実性が増加したわけではない

2. Bringing the Kyoto Protocol into Effect and Achieving the Commitments

- ◆ Kyoto Protocol is the first step for achieving specific reductions of GHG emissions
- ◆ In approaching the climate regime beyond 2012, Japan should first of all make efforts;
 - to bring the Protocol into effect
 - to fulfill its commitment

3. Achieving Global Participation

- ◆ Ensuring environmental integrity of the climate regime requires global participation.
- ◆ The climate regime beyond 2012 needs to achieve the participation of all countries, including the USA and developing countries.

4. Ensuring Equity Based on the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

- ❖ In accordance with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", equity needs to be ensured between developed and developing countries, among developed countries, and among developing countries.
- ❖ Differentiated commitments need to be developed in accordance with diverse national circumstances.
- ❖ Relative scale of total emissions from each country should be taken into consideration.

5. Negotiations Building on Existing International Agreements

- ◆ Through invaluable efforts and agreements, such as the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, a common ground is being built for countries to take measures to address climate change.
- ◆ Building on these international agreements serving as the bases for negotiating the climate regime beyond 2012, further discussions are necessary on how to develop and improve the architecture of the Convention and the Protocol.

6. International Consensus Building Process by National Governments with the Participation of Various Actors

- ◆ National governments are held responsible for the international regime.
- ◆ It is important that they achieve a consensus in the process of international negotiations, while disclosing relevant information and ensuring the participation of various actors such as businesses and NGOs.

7. Making the Environment and Economy Mutually Reinforcing

- ◆ We need structural reforms of the economy that aim to build a mutually reinforcing relationship between the environment and economy. ⇒ “Virtuous Cycle”
- ◆ Both development of technologies and diffusion of existing technologies are necessary.
- ◆ The reforms should be promoted so that the market can provide sufficient incentives for technology development and diffusion.

Expert Committee on International Strategy on Climate Change

- ◆ “Expert committee on International Strategy on Climate Change” was established on 30th January.
- ◆ It will start to research and study in detail, such as the architecture of the climate regime beyond 2012.

Continuously Discussing Details of the Next Regime

- ◆ Approaches towards achieving the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC
- ◆ Types of commitments
 - Pros and Cons
- ◆ Incentives for countries to participate in the regime etc.
- ◆ Actions for adaptation to impacts of climate change

Post-Kyoto Discussion Procedures

◆ Berlin Mandate (COP1)

→ Kyoto Protocol (COP3)

Do we need a new mandate? If yes, when and how?

◆ Related Articles

- Kyoto Protocol Article 3.9
(Commitments for subsequent periods)
- Kyoto Protocol Article 9.2 (Review of the Protocol)
- FCCC Article 4.2 (d)
(Review of the adequacy of the commitments)
- FCCC Article 7.2 (a) (Periodical examination of the obligations of the Parties)