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# **Scenarios and Options for a Second Commitment Period: International Discussions and Negotiating Context**

Strategy Workshop „International and EU Climate Change  
Policies after COP 12 / MOP 2“  
Prague, 12 April 2007

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# Structure

- **Climate change is happening – some facts**
- **Climate Change – Priority of the German EU and G8 Presidencies**
- **International Negotiations**
- **Conclusions**

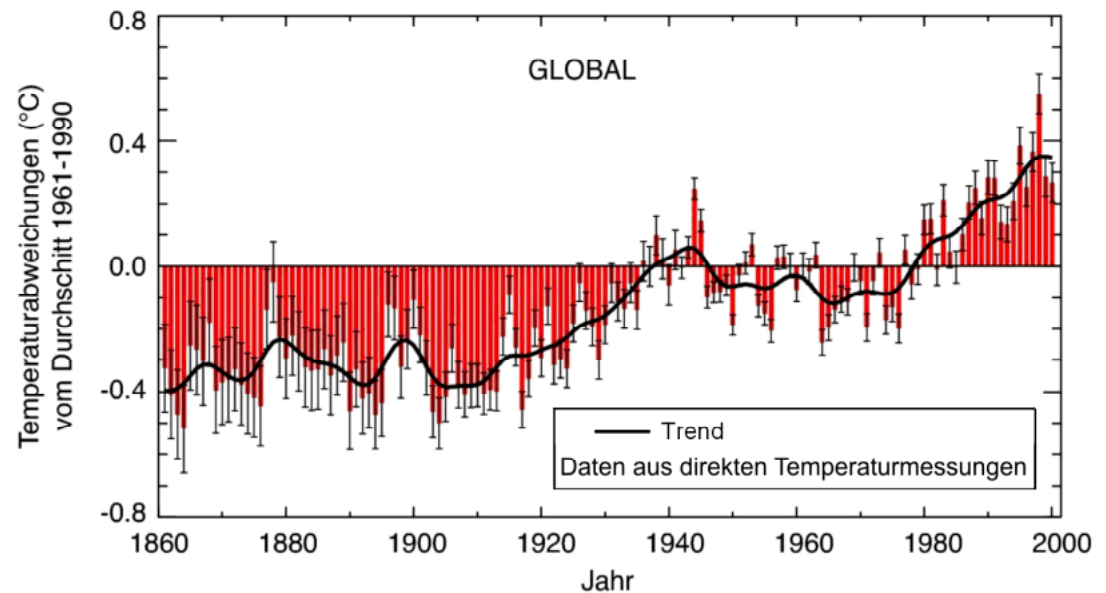


# The climate is already changing

Global average temperature  $0,7^{\circ}\text{C}$  above pre-industrial level

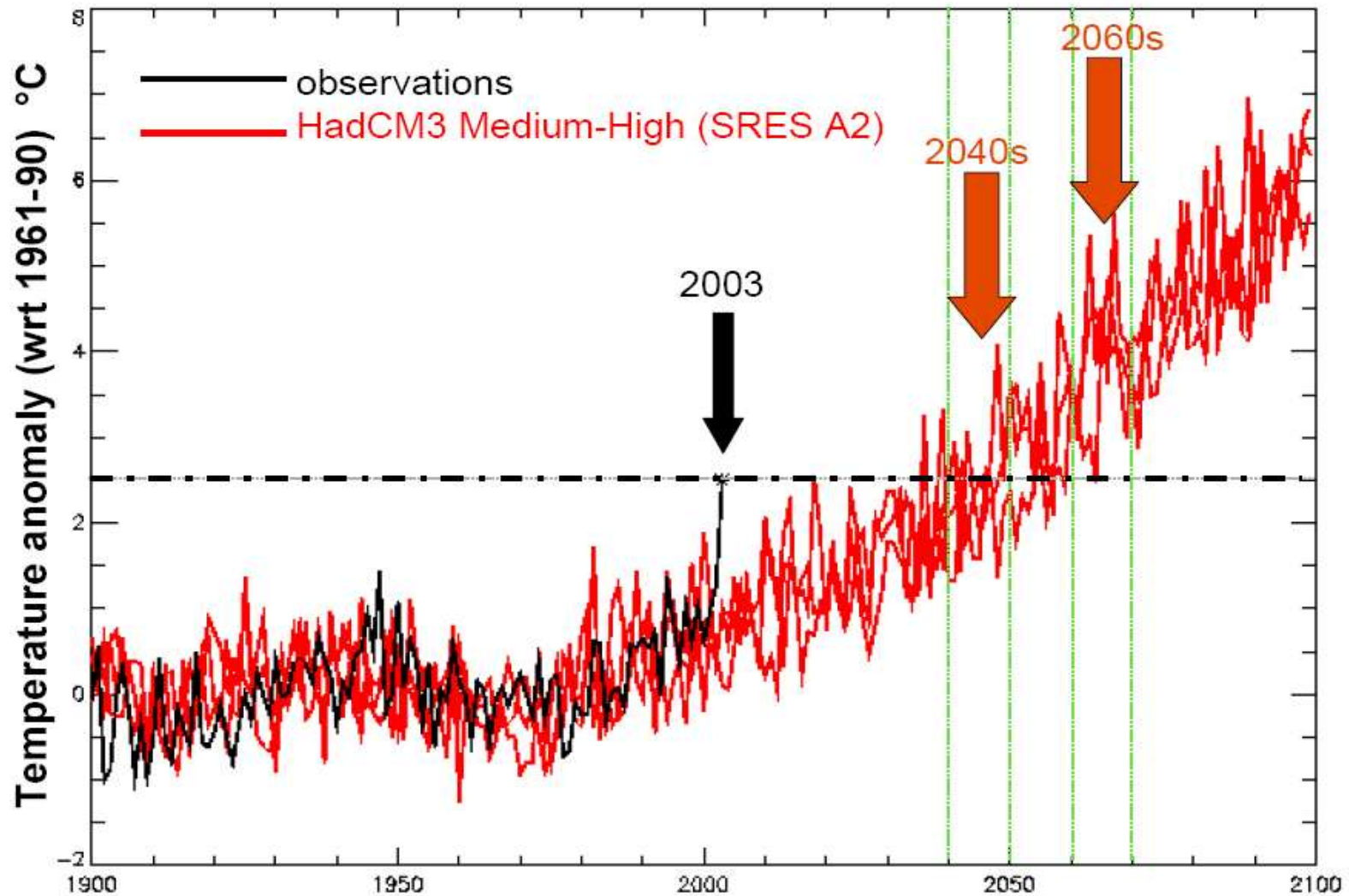
Extreme events like floods and heat waves have become more frequent

Ice cover of the arctic has decreased by 15-20%



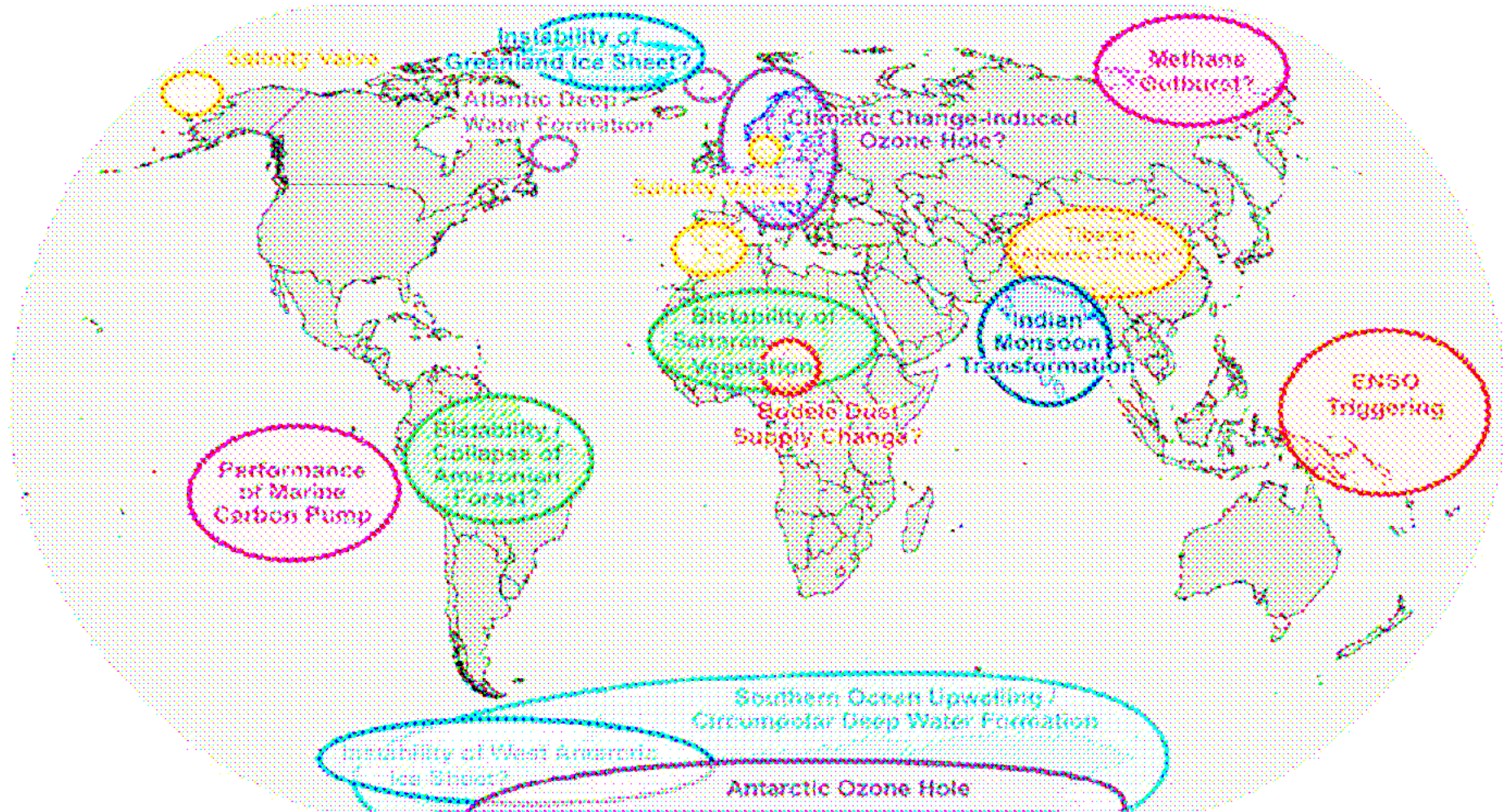


## A Heatwave will be a normal summer soon





# Reasons to be concerned





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## How to explain it to my grandmother?





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# **Climate Change – Priority of the German EU and G8 Presidencies**

**Climate change is of particular significance for the German Presidencies' agendas**

## **Rationale:**

- **Climate change as an environmental and economic must**
- **Acting is affordable – not acting is not**
- **Climate/energy security**
- **Integrated approach on climate and energy**



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# Spring European Council

- 2020: Annex I -30%
- 2020: -20% unconditional for EU
- 2050: -60-80% for Annex-I with global emissions -50%
- 2020: Energy efficiency increase by 20% above BAU
- 2020: 20% Renewable Energies (compared to 6,3% today)
- 2020: 10% Biofuels



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# **G8 Presidency / Heiligendamm Summit, 6-8 June 2007**

- **recognition of the urgency / scope of the challenge (2° C; -50% by 2050)**
- **commitment to political leadership in support of the UNFCCC post-2012 process**
- **recognition of crucial role of markets**
- **energy efficiency targets**
- **technologies, in particular renewable energies and CCS**
- **adaptation**
- **reducing emissions from deforestation**



# Negotiations about post 2012

- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol are solid foundation.
- Comprehensive mandate in Bali needed.
- Kyoto+ needed (international agreement + strategic partnerships + energy efficiency standards ...)



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# Technology and Kyoto

“Too much of the debate over climate change has become polarised between those who advocate compulsory targets and those who advocate technology.

For me this is a false choice.

The technology is the means by which we will achieve those targets.”

Prime Minister Tony Blair November 19, 2005



## Elements of a future regime I

- Deeper commitments in order to reach  $< 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 
  - with Annex I reducing 30% below 1990 levels by 2020, Non-Annex I emission need to be reduced in addition by around 30% below reference by 2020 to be on track to  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Binding absolute emission reduction targets (Kyoto style) for all Annex I countries and some most advanced Non Annex I countries
- “No lose” sectoral targets or similar commitments for advanced developing countries
- Registry sustainable development policies and measures for medium developing countries
- No commitments for least developed countries



## **Elements of a future regime II**

- Adaptation
- Technology
- Reduction of emissions from deforestation
- International air transport and shipping to be included



# Some open questions

## Annex I

Method for Annex I burden sharing

Inclusion of the USA, is Kyoto target of -7% the basis?

## Non-Annex I

Types of commitments for developing countries

Deciding, which country is at which level

Incentives for participation

Magnitude of possible financial contribution of the EU into ODA, IFIs and carbon market



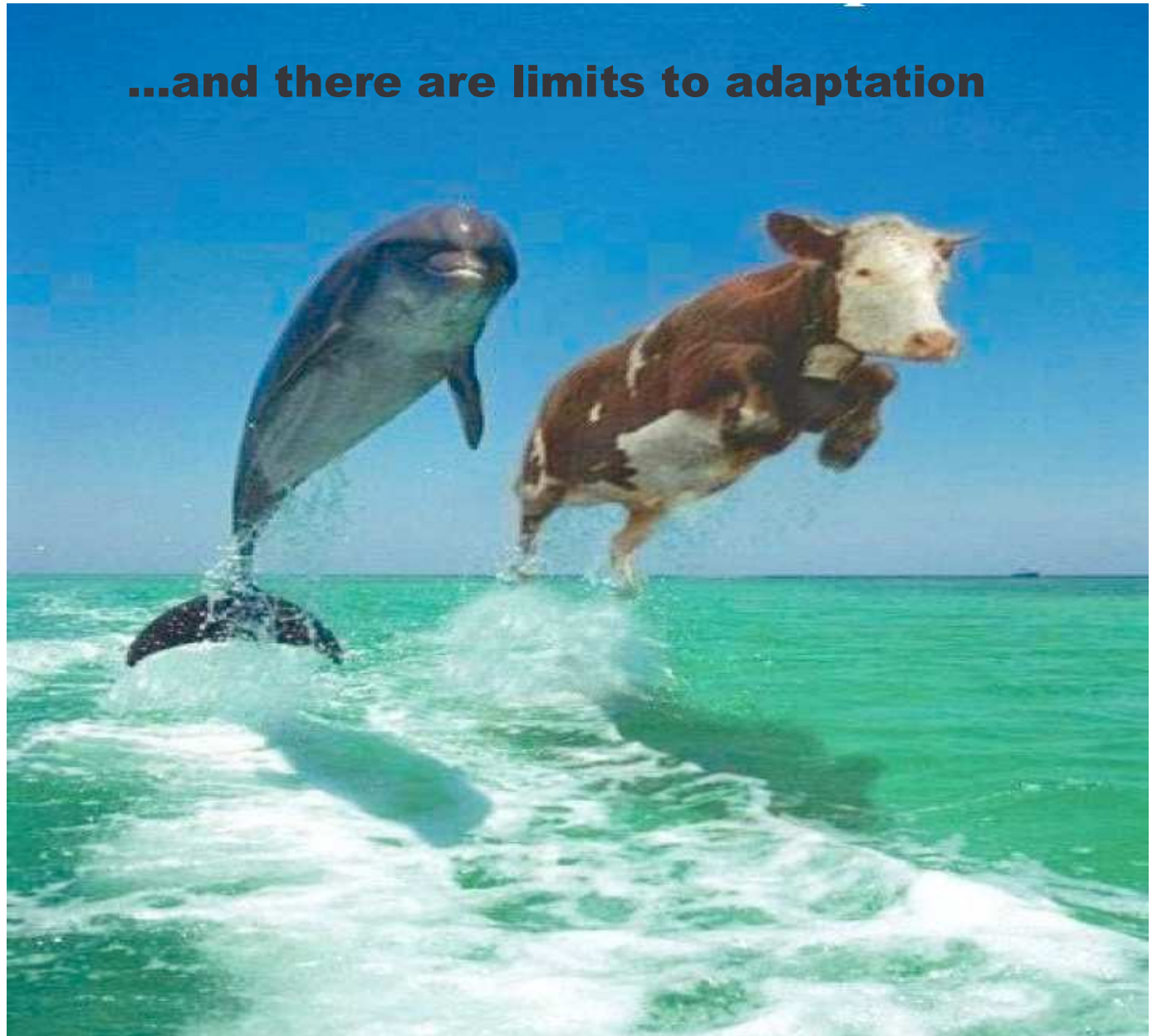
# Conclusions

- Innovation and carbon markets need a „long, loud and legal“ framework.
- Leadership of EU is of utmost importance.
- We have a unique opportunity for the EU to pave the way.
- Climate change policy is an economic prerogative and a huge task of political engineering.



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**...and there are limits to adaptation**



Thank you very much for your attention!