

Copenhagen Accord and the IEA

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IEA input before COP15

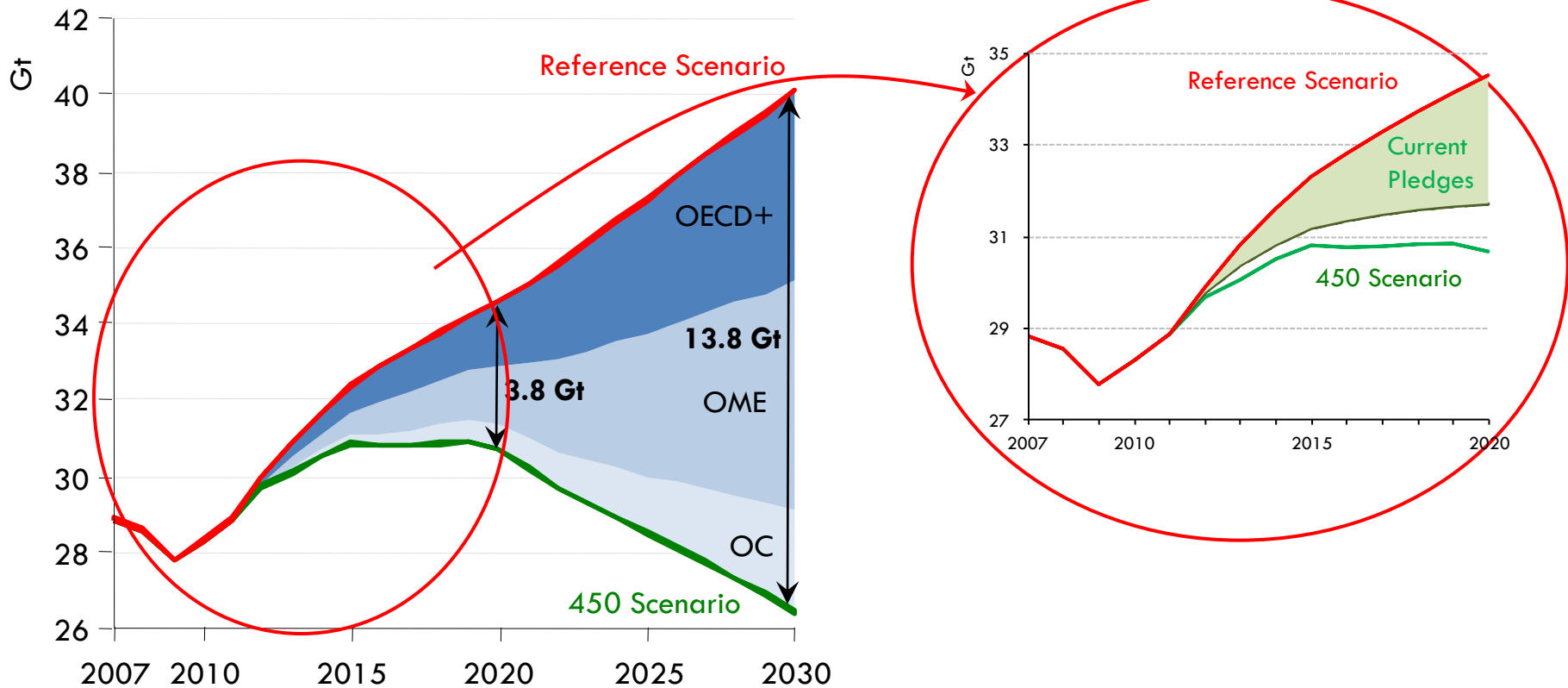
- Release of special World Energy Outlook excerpt at Bangkok UNFCCC negotiation
- Participation in Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate
 - Including technology roadmaps
- Input to UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer
- OECD/IEA Annex I Expert Group on the UNFCCC
 - Est. in 1994, technical input on key negotiation issues

IEA at COP15 - Bringing energy realities

- Press conference and numerous interviews with international press
- Participation in workshops
- IEA Day
 - Keynote: Deputy Prime Minister Olofsson (Sweden)
 - WEO / Energy Efficiency / Sectoral Approaches
 - Technology roadmaps / Transport / Renewables
- Bilateral meetings with officials, industry, experts

World abatement emissions in the 450 Scenario

Excerpt from IEA Press Conference at COP15



Current pledges point in the right direction but further efforts needed to close the gap and to reach the 450 Scenario for 2°C



The Outcome of Copenhagen – an IEA perspective

Richard Baron, Head of the Climate Change Unit, IEA

Tuesday, 12 January 2010

- Summary of Copenhagen Accord
 - Views on actions by partner countries

- Energy sector implications

The Copenhagen Accord (1)

- Increase in global temperature should be **below 2°C**
- Recognise impacts of climate change and of **response measures**
- **Adaptation** is required and *shall* be supported
- “Annex I” (developed) countries to set emissions **targets for year 2020**
 - Targets can be met ‘jointly’
 - Kyoto Parties to strengthen their commitments
 - Submissions: 31 Jan. 2010
- Rigorous, robust and transparent measurement, reporting and verification (**MRV**)

The Copenhagen Accord (2)

"Non-Annex I" countries

- "Non-Annex I" (developing) countries will implement **mitigation actions** including some reported to UNFCCC
 - Least-developed and small island states undertake voluntary actions
- Actions and emission **inventories** shall be reported every 2 years
- Domestic MRV for **unilateral** actions,
 - with international consultation, in respect of national sovereignty
- Actions seeking **international support** to be recorded in a registry
 - And subject to *international* measurement, reporting and verification

Pledges by developing countries?

Statements before and at COP15

China

- Reduce **CO₂ intensity** of the economy by 40-45% between 2005 and 2020
 - Unilateral
 - Mandatory domestically
 - Not dependent on outcome of global talks
- Earlier announcements (**National Climate Change Programme**)
 - Increase in share of renewables and nuclear
 - Clean coal in electricity
 - Energy efficiency

India

- Reduce **CO₂ intensity** of economy by 20% between 2005 and 2020
 - International support to go beyond
- **National Action Plan on Climate Change**. Targets:
 - 20 GW of solar power capacity
 - Improving energy intensity by 20% by 2020

The Copenhagen Accord (3)

- Action on deforestation and forest degradation (**'REDD'**)
- The use of **markets** to pursue cost-effective mitigation actions
- New, additional, predictable and adequate **funding**
 - Mitigation (inc. REDD), adaptation, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building
- Fast-track resources from developed countries: **USD30 billion** (2010-12)
- Mobilizing jointly **USD100 billion** a year by 2020
 - Source: public, private, bilateral, multilateral, and alternative sources of finance
 - High Level Panel to study
 - Significant funding to flow through Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
- **Technology Mechanism**
 - Technology development and transfer

Energy sector implications

- No explicit treatment of energy, *but*
 - An ambitious end-goal (2°C) with massive energy sector implications
 - Energy is at the core of most developing countries' current climate change activities
 - Market approaches are recognised – the energy sector needs a CO₂ price to make appropriate investment decisions

- Copenhagen Green Climate Fund + Technology Mechanism
 - What areas in energy sector require support?
 - ◆ *Electricity and energy efficiency policy should be priority areas*
 - ◆ *Will funding move and be effective early enough?*
 - Role of energy sector expertise in these discussions?

- Robust energy statistics at the core of proper monitoring, reporting and verification of actions
 - Forestry contribution vs. energy contribution

- Copenhagen Accord takes significant steps forward on international climate policy
- Next steps: developed and developing country pledges (31 January 2010)
- Operational details of the Accord (Fund, Mechanism, market approaches, etc.)
- Integration of the Accord's elements into UNFCCC

- Energy sector is at the heart of the matter
 - IEA analyses pre-COP remain valid

Implications for IEA work

- IEA programme of work is fully “Copenhagen-compatible”
 - Projections: WEO to review pledges
 - Non-IEA countries: Meeting on a “Partnership for Energy and Sustainability” (Fall 2010)
 - Technology: International Low Carbon Energy-Technology Platform
 - Statistics: contribute to good CO₂ inventories and evaluation
 - Support to negotiations: OECD/IEA Annex I Experts Group on the UNFCCC