

Technical workshop on sectoral approaches (CEPS)

Emmanuel GUERIN

Institute for Sustainable Development and
International Relations (Iddri)

Background

- **Early and substantial mitigation actions from DCs in now specified**
 - 15-30% deviation from BAU in 2020
 - 2 main hypothesis:
 - A 1 countries achieve 25 to 40% emissions reductions from 1990 levels
 - Deforestation rates follow the baseline
 - Not yet endorsed by IPCC
 - Carbon lock in key sectors: power sector, buildings, infrastructure for transport, and key industries.
- **We need a new toolbox, better tailored to the needs of DCs, to support**
 - Early (readiness) and substantial (scale) mitigation actions
 - Tailored to the characteristics of the priority sectors

Sectoral CDM

- **Main advantages:**
 - All or most facilities would be covered
 - Reductions achieved below the standard automatically additional
 - Benchmark and best practices
- **But only feasible for sectors with:**
 - A similar mix of technologies accros geographic areas
 - Homogeneous products
 - Sufficient data availbale

Sectoral no lose targets (SNLT)

- **Main advantages:**
 - As for sectoral CDM: link with the carbon market
 - Learning by doing for DCs that will put in place a cap and trade system in the mid term
- **3 main issues raised by SNLT:**
 - Transitional aspects (flexibility)
 - Financial issues (ex ante investments VS ex post reward)
 - Other sectors (buildings, infrastructure for transport...)

To sum up...

- **Not a graduation (from strict to loose) but a toolbox for various sectors and DCs**
- **Importance of data and timeframes**
 - Sectoral CDM: data first
 - SDPAMs: data and implementation of the policy in the meantime
- **A few words on Accra:**
 - In session workshops have clarified options
 - Still very different views: EU, Japan
 - REDD VS other sectors...