

The energy challenge beyond Kyoto (1)

A much broader long term strategy, and much more global effective measures, than those within the Kyoto Protocol, are needed, involving both developed and emerging economies, in

→ The challenge of climate change opens

a NEW ENERGY system

- an extraordinary effort of research & innovation, and energy policies, to reduce the "carbon intensity" of the ^{member} global economy through ^{at} the development of the "NEW ENERGIES" based on Renewable and Hydrogen technologies, such as on Energy efficiency
- making the new clean and safe energy sources and technologies available and cost effective in the developing world, to address both the energy security and the emissions reductions.

global

The energy challenge beyond Kyoto (2)

The main challenge is to identify ~~a new model~~ for long term international cooperation to address the "de-carbonization" of the global economy, with a set of flexible mechanisms, in the framework of the Climate Change Convention

- ✓ promoting and disseminating technology innovation in the energy system, setting common standards and goals for the different technologies, rather than setting absolute targets for countries
- ✓ supporting partnership initiatives, involving developed and emerging economies, improving the model of REEP, IPHE, Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, Methane ^{to market}
- ✓ creating markets for renewable and new low carbon energy technologies, based on CDM/JI and Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates schemes

In this perspective CDR can play a key role as a bridge between Kyoto 1997 and 1998

Δ BRIDGE BETWEEN THE FUTURE
COP10 side event 15 December 2004

About CDM, I want to say that the ^{CDM} Executive Board is not playing its role to change

Background

- Despite the endorsement by Parties to the UNFCCC of a mechanism for trade and compliance that is captivatingly simple, the CDM has proven to be anything but easy to implement
- There appear to be signs of a growing disconnect between the institutions of the CDM and the private sector engaged in project activities
- Such a disconnect might threaten the viability of the CDM as a successful market tool for climate change mitigation and sustainable development
- The main concerns revolve around the capacity of the regulatory bodies (UNFCCC Secretariat, CDM EB, panels) to develop and deliver a high-quality regulatory system that is workable for the private sector and which does not rely on undue scrutiny of individual projects, and on the approach followed by the EB regarding the application of the rules on methodological issues (baselines, additionality)

APPROACH ON METHODOLOGIES

- The Additionality Tool exposes every project to a highly subjective assessment of its CDM eligibility and allows for second guessing by the EB
- The Methodology Panel and EB should accelerate their work on guidance for baseline approach and baseline methodologies, baseline scenarios, and emission calculation concepts and other issues related to baselines
- The consolidated methods should be available as *default methods*, and the development of better alternatives should be welcomed by the EB.