

UNFCCC COP17/CMP7 Side Event Low Carbon Development in the Asian Countries

Thursday, 1 December 2011







International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies





Low Carbon Development Asia **Knowledge Sharing and Research Networking**







Bundit LIMMEECHOKCHAI Thailand









화경부



Rizaldi BOER

Indonesia

3HG emissions per capita

Developed

Countries

Developing

Countries



国家发展和改革委员会能源研究所

Leapfrog-

development



Ho Chin SIONG Malaysia



Yutaka MATSUZAWA Japan



Low

Carbon World

GSFF

Damaging t Economy and Natural System



Mikiko

Kainuma

Hak MAO Cambodia



Sirintornthep TOWPRAYOON Thailand



A proposal to establish "Asia **Research Network for Low Carbon Development** (ARNLCD)" at ASEAN+3 EMM in Cambodia (Oct. 2011)







Transition towards Low-carbon Societies in a Changing World

Keywords from Paris

- Transition
- Political will
- Risks of locking-in and locked-in
- Innovation leapfrogging
- Restoring initiative from supply-side to demand-side
- Role of cities LCS locomotive



Transition towards Low-carbon Societies in a Changing World Highlights of 10 Key Findings - LCS-RNet 3rd Annual Meeting (Preamble)

The LCS-RNet workshop addressed the manv facets of the *"paradigm shift" in climate policies* demanded by the Cancun agreement. In spite of the *untimely context* in which international negotiations are taking place, the "paradigm shift" offers substantial opportunities to *reconcile long*term challenges with the concerns of the current generation. We must avoid the temptation to *postpone decisions* needed to tackle a very long term problem.



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2. The risks of lock-in

Without active climate policies, humanity will be *locked-in to carbon intensive development paths*; industrialized countries will *slow down the turnover of their capital stock* while emerging economies will build the bulk of infrastructures in ways that *will be hard to re-shift at a later date*. As well as accelerating climate change, this could exacerbate future pressures on energy resources.

<u>In emerging economies</u>, the risk of moving towards high carbon intensive pathways is critically important since infrastructure, such as major transportation systems or power plants, is characterized by lifetimes ranging from decades to centuries, longer than typical cycles of technological innovation in the industry.

In developed countries, challenges how to escape from locked-in situations are critical.



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3. Supply-side responses: decision-making against a background of controversy

Feasible transition pathways compatible with desirable climate objectives, environmental concerns and social requirements are available. **Controversies** about the performance, economic viability and environmental soundness of major technical options need to be **managed through public debate** so that the application of a precautionary approach leads to **better targeted innovation** rather than a freeze on low-carbon development.

4. Demand-side response: Energy efficiency and beyond

Technological change will not be sufficient by itself for the low-carbon transition. In addition to *energy efficiency*, key parameters include the *dematerialization of productive processes* through, for example, recycling or product obsolescence, and changes in *lifestyle, behavior and household consumption patterns*.



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8. Tailoring low-carbon policy packages for sectors and countries

National level packages that set the framework for the low-carbon transition are essential. However, these must be reinforced by policy packages which are country and sector specific. Many programs may be most effectively - and innovatively delivered at the municipal level. Together with the emergence of a carbon price there is a need for a differentiated set of financial instruments that lower risk for industry and local authorities (e.g. renewable energy, finance or energy efficiency finance). (Transition towards Low Carbon Societies in a Changing World: Science, Policy and Society for Low Carbon Development Pathways

- Cities provide an excellent opportunity to promote a low carbon society. (Achieving a low carbon society - Synthesis Report: Inaugural Meeting of the LCS-RNet)
- Cities are acquiring an important role in promoting LCS, representing experimental sites for designing and implementing innovative policies and programmes. (Synthesis Report of the LCS-RNet Second Annual Meeting)

Framework of Measures for the Buildings Sector

Tokyo Cap and Trade Program Require annual emission reduction from existing buildings

TMG Green Building Programs

Require energy conservation design and renewable energy use in new buildings

Covers New buildings

buildings

Not aiming to restrain urban business activities and development, but promoting the **shift toward greener**, **low carbon buildings**

Source: Kenji Suzuki, Tokyo Metropolitan Government (October 2011)





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LCS-RNet side-event at COP17

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