

Remarks at IGES Working Group on the Future Climate Regime

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平成24年度第3回気候変動将来枠組みに関する検討
会 (IGES-WG)

Some key themes from S-7

- Co-benefit / Co-control approach
- Linkage of air pollution and climate change
- Regional approach

- How to apply to climate change negotiations?
 - Regional approach
 - Global approach

Consider a regional approach

➤ Consider integrating climate change, air pollution & cobenefits into strengthened (or new) regional frameworks

- Several existing Asian air pollution frameworks
 - EANET, ASEAN Haze Agreement, Male Declaration, Joint Forum, LTP, NEASPEC
- All are very limited in scope
 - Mostly focus on monitoring, modeling, awareness raising
 - Little emphasis on reduction strategies
 - All are voluntary
 - Limited pollutants, difficult to add new ones
- Generally, limited effectiveness in addressing pollutants under their current mandates

Existing Air Pollution Frameworks in Terms of SLCFs and HFCs

- Do not address SLCFs or HFCs
- Would be difficult to add SLCFs or HFCs to existing frameworks
 - Already difficult to add other air pollutants
- Significant restructuring or a new framework would be necessary to combine air pollution and climate issues at regional or subregional levels in East Asia
- Asian Cobenefits Partnership is a good start, but it is a network
 - Needs more integration with national policies

S-7 Proposal: Asian Science Panel on Air Quality (ASPAQ) (Tentative)

Structure (tentative)

- WG1: evaluation on emission, concentration level, monitoring
 - Evaluation on the state of scientific knowledge on Asian air pollution
 - Produce a Summary for Policy Makers
- WG2: (health) impact of air pollution
- WG3: mitigation technology and scenarios
 - Concentrate on technological and technical issue
 - No SPM, but rather a discussion forum

- SLCFs, HFCs, could be included
- Focus: assessment of existing research, not producing new research

Emerging positive conditions supporting potential improvement of regional frameworks

- China
 - Air pollution has become a high domestic policy priority
 - New, stronger policies are being implemented
 - Interested in cobenefit approach
- Russia
 - Newly interested in subregional cooperation on Air pollution in Northeast Asia
- South Korea
 - Newly open to restructuring air pollution cooperation frameworks
 - MOEK may prioritize climate change over air pollution

LRTAP as an Example

- LRTAP amendments to the Gothenburg Protocol (Executive Body's 30th Session April 30 – May 4 2012 in Geneva)
 - Emission reduction commitments for fine particulate matter
 - Black carbon specifically included as a component of particulate matter
 - Updated sets of emission limit values (emission standards) for key stationary and mobile sources
- LRTAP can incorporate additional pollutants into the existing framework

Consider a Global Approach: Link Air Pollution, Climate Change, & Co-benefits

- Some air pollutants are global (hemispheric); some local air pollution problems occur globally in many places.
- A global approach could be beneficial
- However, a global approach may be more difficult, politically and organizationally, compared to a regional approach

Global Air Pollution (GAP) Forum has discussed options for a global approach

- Overall, GAP Forum (Discussion Paper) takes a cautious approach, suggesting incremental measures (e.g. cooperation among regional networks) with global support measures as more practical.
- But it also mentions more ambitious options
 - New global instrument
 - Incorporate relevant air pollutants within UNFCCC
 - Expand geographical scope of LRTAP

GAP Forum Discussion Paper: A Global Approach Building on Regional Frameworks

- Option of linking and building on existing regional frameworks
 - Increased coordination or integration of LRTAP and related UNEP activities
 - Establish a joint secretariat
 - Global data and information coordination
 - Global scientific and policy assessment
 - Global negotiating platform (regional networks develop a framework agreement)

GAP Forum Comments on Linkage between Regional Networks and Climate Change Policy

- Air pollutants which are climate forcers are mainly regional or hemispheric
 - Therefore, policies should be regional or hemispheric
 - But priorities and targets can be set by UNFCCC
- Therefore “regional air pollution networks could act as implementing agents for relevant aspects of global climate change policy.” (p. 9)
- Need not involve difficult procedures or obligations
- An incremental strategy building on existing networks can be more feasible