

Proposal for International Framework on Climate Change

- Ambition, Finances, CDM and New Market Mechanisms/Framework for Various Approaches, and Fluorinated Gases Emissions Reduction -

Japan Center for Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)

Eighteenth Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 18) has been held from November 26 to December 7 at Qatar, Doha. To prevent serious damages from climate change, it is urgent to establish effective international frameworks and mechanisms which strengthen the effort of mitigation and adaptation, though negotiation is stagnant. Especially, establishing effective frameworks and mechanisms of Ambition, Finances, CDM and New Market Mechanisms/Framework for Various Approaches, and Fluorinated Gases Emissions Reduction is urgent subjects. Concerning this serious situation, JACSES presents the following proposals to each governments and stakeholders.

1. Enhance Ambition

- Establish effective mechanisms for enhancing ambition in order to achieve 2°C target.

2. Financial Mechanisms ⁽ⁱ⁾

- Strengthen urgently financial mechanisms for climate change measurements in developing countries, especially to promote adaptation measurements.
- Consent on enhancing financial mechanisms which prevent corruption and directly reach poor and vulnerable groups.
- Establish assessment systems for provided finances.
- Accelerate consideration of Innovative Financial Mechanisms.
- Reinforce consideration of global carbon taxes.

3. CDM, New Market Mechanisms/ Framework for Various Approaches ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

- Regarding CDM, establish and reinforce the improvement measures for issues such as unbalanced distribution of practiced regions and projects.
- Regarding New Market Mechanisms and Framework for Various Approaches, ensure implementation of measurements to safeguard environmental integrity.

4. Fluorinated Gases (HFCs etc.) Emissions Reduction Measurements ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

- Establish supporting systems to arrange fluorinated gases recovery and destruction system from the refrigeration and air-conditioning machine in every country in the world, especially in developing countries.
- Reinforce systems that give economic incentives to limit fluorinated gases emissions and convert to non-fluorinated gases products.

※Without waiting for establishment of international framework/system/mechanism, each country should take the lead for measures on the actual spot including financial support.

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【Supplementary Notes】

(i)

- Developing and emerging countries are lacking financial resources to implement the reduction measures of greenhouse gas emission. In addition, it is anticipated that the poor groups in developing countries will suffer from climate change. Therefore, providing finances to avoid the damage is a pressing need.
- Developing schemes at international communities to raise finances by preventing corruption is also important to tackle with climate change.
- For the purpose of enhancing quality of the provided finances globally, it is necessary to establish and strengthen assessment system, environment management system, and environmental and social consideration standard for international institution, governments (including emerging countries), private financial institutions, infrastructure funds etc.
- Though tackling with climate change requires a large amount of finances, it is difficult to provide needed finances for climate change measurements only by public finances of developed countries. Hence, accelerating examination of establishment of Innovative Financial Mechanisms is required.
- Regarding of establishment of new financial mechanisms, financial provision that corresponds with the amount of greenhouse gas emissions has strong persuasion. Global carbon taxes which can support financial provision and emission reduction are thought to be convincing choices. However, there is a need to avoid harmful influences on poor groups by introducing global carbon taxes. Thus, the establishment of the tax system should be accompanied by careful consideration.

(ii)

- Most of CDM projects registered by the UN are from large economic regions. In addition, there are only some energy efficient projects. Improving these issues is required to make CDM contribute to tackle with climate change furthermore.
- Parties have made suggestions on New Market Mechanisms and Framework for Various Approaches, which includes the Japanese government's Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism. These mechanisms are pointed out that they may include poor effect projects or other large environmental damaging activities. Enforcing the measurements to prevent such issues is required.

(iii)

- There is a report which indicates the amount of annual fluorinated gases emissions from frozen air-conditioning equipment exceeds 2 billion tons of CO₂eq. (IPCC and TEAP, *IPCC/TEAP Special Report: Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System*, 2005). Yet, the whole world's energy-related CO₂ emission is approximately 29 billion tons (IEA, *CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION*, 2011).
- Though many developed countries including Japan have laws/regulations and mechanisms that stipulate recovering and destructing fluorinated gases such as HFCs, CFCs, and HCFCs, developing countries which hold much emissions do not have such systems.

(CFCs and HCFCs which are covered under the Kyoto Protocol have great influence on greenhouse effect. Although CFCs and HCFCs are covered under the Montreal Protocol, regulation is lay down for productions but the mechanism of recovery and destruction is poor at developing country, so that large amount of release is expected hereafter. Therefore, urgent establishment of CFCs and HCFCs recovery and destruction mechanism is required under Montreal Protocol Meeting of the Parties.)