

Fighting Climate Change beyond 2012

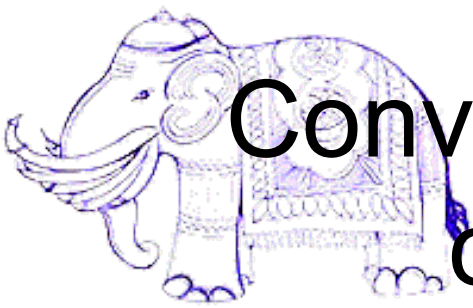
EU perspectives to change threat into opportunity

EU-India High Level Seminar in Delhi

New Delhi, 3-4 February

Viriato Soromenho-Marques

(University of Lisbon and EC President Advisory Body
on Energy and Climate Change)



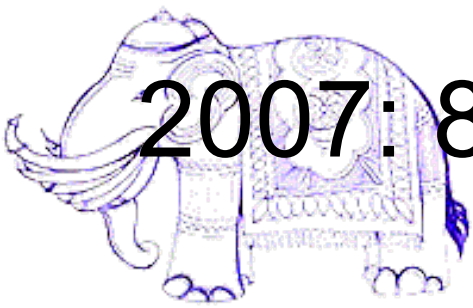
Converging countries against a common global threat

- 1750: around 270-280 ppmv CO₂.
- May 2008: 387 ppmvCO₂.
- Currently we will have about 430 ppmvCO₂ eq. GHG concentration.
- Beyond 450-500 ppmvCO₂eq.: the risk of going beyond an average global increase of 2.°C will be extremely high.



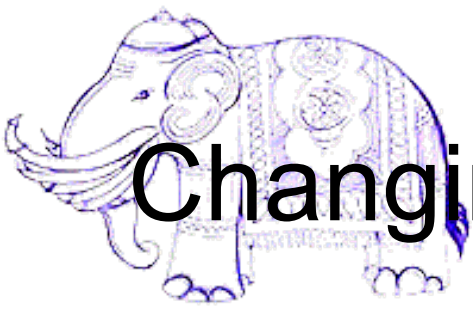
Going in the wrong direction

- Explosive global growth of emissions in recent years and prospective trends.
- World Daily Consumption in 2005:
 - 85 Million Barrels of Oil
 - 240 Billion Cubic Feet of Natural Gas
 - 14 Million Tons of Coal



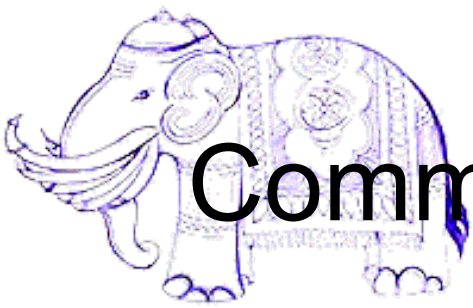
2007: 81% of Fossil Fuels in World Consumption

- Oil consumption in 2007 grew 1.1% below last year average.
- Gas consumption increased by 3.1% in 2007.
- Coal was the fastest growing fuel rising by 4,5% in 2007. This trend is likely to increase given the growing economic crisis.



Changing a danger into opportunity

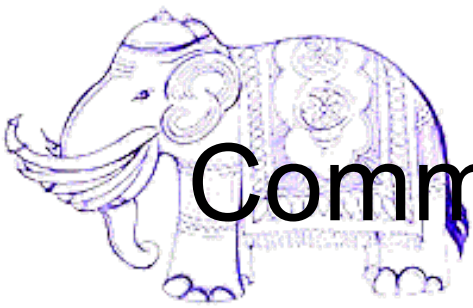
- If we want to reduce timely the GHG concentration, before attaining no-return “tipping-points” situations we need to rethink cooperation between Developed and Developing countries both in mitigation and adaptation strategies.



What Means the EC Communication from 28.01.2009 (1)

A New Global Burden sharing...

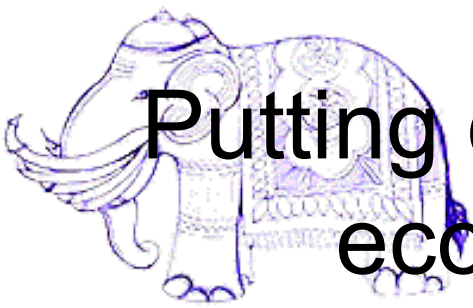
- Developed countries GHG emissions reduction between 25-40% by 2020.
- “(...) developing countries will need to limit GHG emissions to 15-30% below baseline by 2020.”



What Means the EC Communication from 28.01.2009

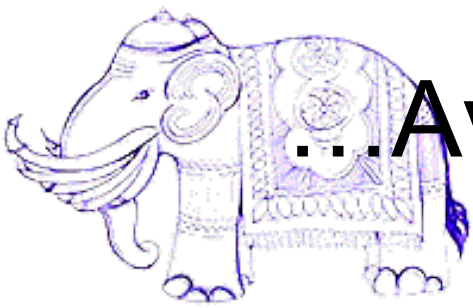
(2)

- ...Allowing for a 2nd generation of Joint Implementation experiences
- The reductions by developed countries shouldn't be offset by emissions growth in developing countries.
 - Fighting climate change should be the core issue for rebuilding a new world order.



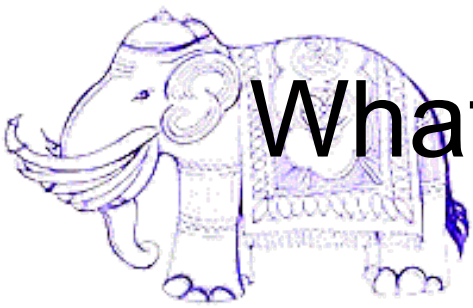
Putting climate change at the centre of economic recovery policies...

- Japan: > € 400 billion (10-12/2008).
- EU: € 200 billion (12/2008).
- India: € 3.2 billion (12/2008).
- China: € 462 billion (01/2009).
- USA: € 623 billion (01/2009).



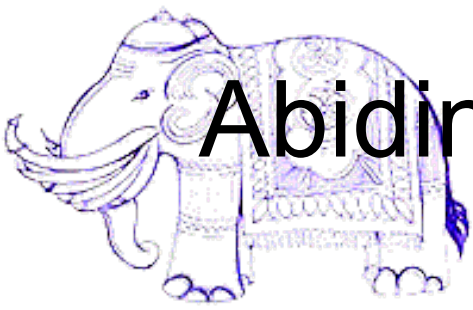
...Avoiding major pitfalls and dangers

- Nationalism ideology revival.
- Trade protectionism.
- Delusion about an easy way out to “stato quo ante”.
- Competitive posture, that can escalate to violent conflict.



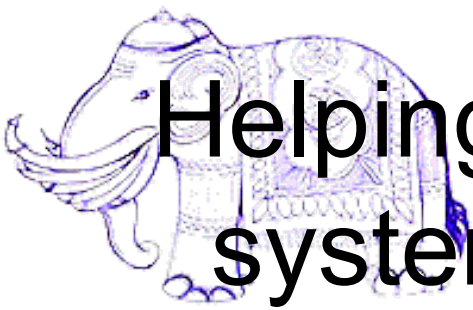
What can the EU and India do together?

- Give substance to the EU-India Strategic Partnership of 2004.
- Create «Spill Over» dynamics through large regional «functional» communities with developed and developing countries, adding shared convergence sustainability targets to previous binding ones.
- Give room for multi-layer and multi-actor climate partnerships (universities, industry sectors, cities...), increasing efficacy in GHG reduction.



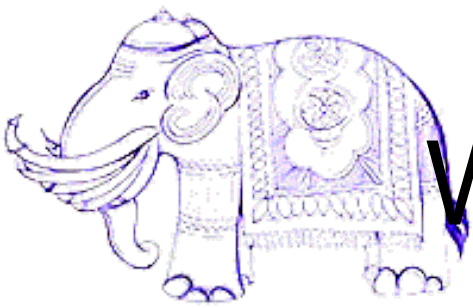
Abiding by shared and accepted principles (see: Potsdam 2008)

- 1. The Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- 2. The Principle of physical constraint and time scarcity.
- 3. The Principle of Justice between Generations.
- 4. The Principle of Compulsory Cooperation Towards Sustainability



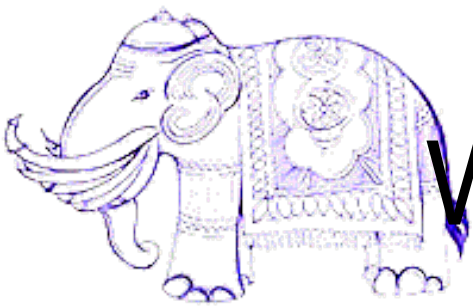
Helping to rebuild the international system with a common purpose

- EU and India have three essential reasons to combine energy with climate change policies
 - Environmental reasons.
 - Strategic reasons: autonomy, self-reliance, capacity of initiative.
 - Security reasons: avoiding insecurity of supply, preventing scarcity and conflict.



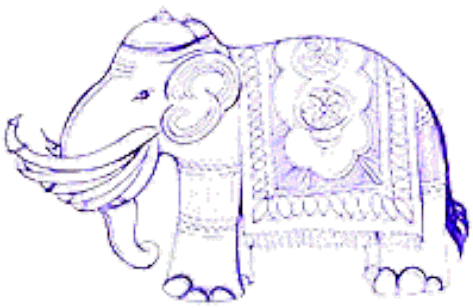
Working together (1)

1. Filling the gaps in crucial information on the Earth System.
2. To raise awareness and promote capacity building.
3. To integrate Energy/Climate Change as the driving force a peaceful and dynamic model of international relations
4. To improve and enlarge cap-and-trade mechanisms after 2012.



Working together (2)

5. Development of clean technologies, renewable sources and CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage).
6. Common R&D projects in energy efficiency and in renewable energy sources.
7. Integrating Adaptation in Land use Management, forest protection and urban development.
8. Adapting biodiversity policies to Climate Change.



First things first...

We need to respect natural boundaries:

“Socialism collapsed because it did not allow the market to tell the economic truth. Capitalism may collapse because it does not allow the market to tell the ecological truth”, Oysten Dahle, Former Vice-President of Exxon for Norway and the North Sea