

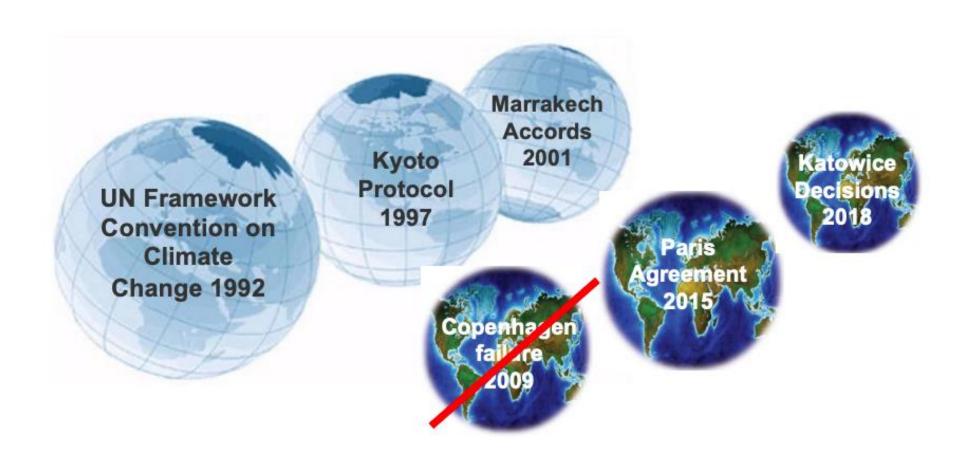
# COMMITMENTS, INCENTIVES AND COMPLIANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY REGIME

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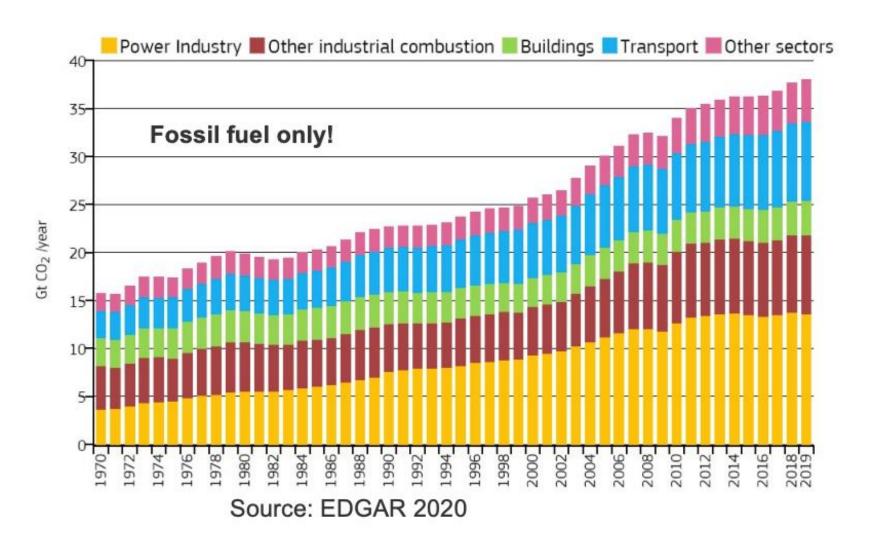
#### Multi-level governance

- Climate change mitigation is global public good and thus calls for global governance
  - UN needs to lead
- Game theory / political realists argue no serious mitigation can be achieved
- Nations have the levers for actual mitigation
  - Wide array of possible policy instruments
  - Competitiveness issues and lobby influence
- Sub-national entities do influence emissions
  - Cities: Transport, housing (Curitiba)
  - Requires substantial autonomy

### Key milestones of the climate change



#### **Global emmissions**



### **Commitments in the Kyoto Protocol**

Country	Target (from 1990)
Monaco	- 8%
EU (Bulgaria*, Romania*, Slovenia*)	- 8%
Liechtenstein	- 8%
Switzerland	- 8%
USA	- 7%
Hungary*, Poland*	- 6%
Japan	- 6%
Croatia	- 5%
New Zealand, Russia, Ukraine	0%
Norway	+ 1%
Australia	+ 8%
Iceland	+10%

#### Special exemptions

- Earlier base year for countries in transition (\*) several % points
- Australian land use emissions in base year: "gift" of 9%
- Emissions of Icelandic aluminium smelter exempt (2/3 of national 1990 emissions!)

### **Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol**

Country	Target CP1 (from 1990)	Target CP 2 (from 1990)
Monaco	- 8%	-22%
EU (Bulgaria*, Romania*, Slovenia*)	- 8%	-20%
Liechtenstein	- 8%	-16%
Switzerland	- 8%	-15.8%
USA	- 7%	
Hungary*, Poland*	- 6%	-20%
Japan	- 6%	
Croatia	- 5%	-20%
New Zealand, Russia, Ukraine	0%	
Norway	<b>+ 1%</b>	-16%
Australia	+ 8%	-0.5%
Iceland	+10%	-20%

- Canada, Japan, New Zealand and US are missing
- Entry into force threshold: 144 countries
  - Reached only in October 2020 at literally last minute

## **Commitments in Paris Agreement**

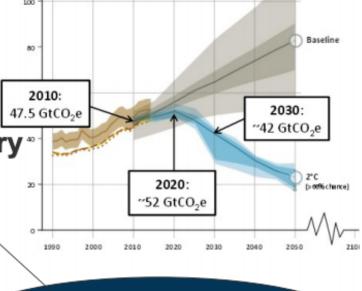
 All countries participate in mitigation by Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (Art. 4.2)

Shall pursue domestic mitigation measures

NDCs are ratcheted upwards every
 5 years (Art. 4.3, 4.9)

 Industrialized countries should have absolute targets (Art. 4.4)

 Developing countries should "move over time" towards "economywide reduction or limitation" targets (Art. 4.4)



pushed through by the US in the last minute instead of stronger "shall"

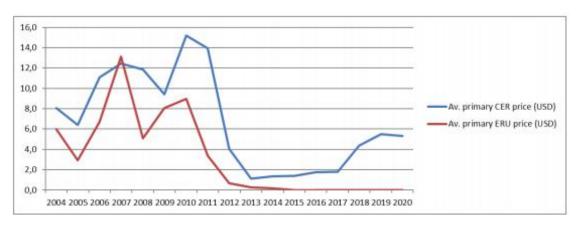
**UNEP 2015** 

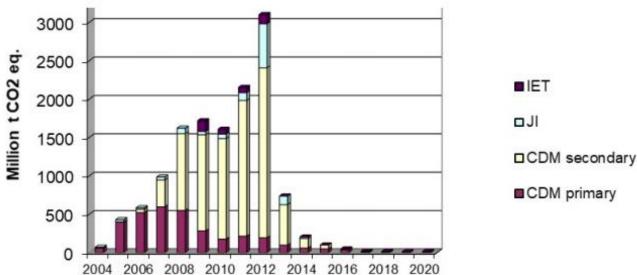


### The Kyoto market mechanisms

- Allow transactions of emissions units / credits internationally:
  - UN needs to lead
- Art. 4: Bubble consisting of a group of industrial countries. The EU formed a bubble..
- Art. 6: **Joint Implementation**: credits reductions from projects in other industrial countries. Two-track system: one free, one CDM-like.
- Art. 12: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): credits reductions from projects in developing countries. Focus: Sustainable Development!
- Art. 17: International Emissions Trading between industrial countries.

#### The fate of market mechanisms



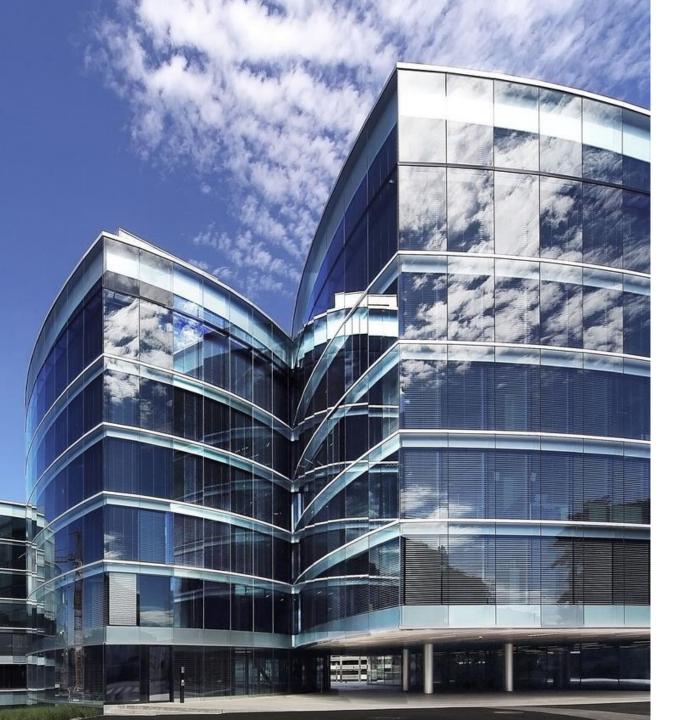


# Market mechanisms (Art. 6.2 and 6.4)

- An internationally relatively unregulated market mechanism
  ("cooperative approaches") (CAs) is possible, but not yet defined (Art. 6.2)
  - "Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes" (ITMOs)
  - Environmental integrity, transparency
  - Guidance by CMA, bot no specific governing body
- All countries can use a market mechanism that combines features of CDM and JI (Art. 6.4)
  - Supervised by body, payment of adaptation tax
  - Rules to be developed by based on the following principles
    - Real, measurable and long-term reductions, additionality (Apply experience from Kyoto Mechanisms (38f dec.)
- Explicit mention of non-market approaches to appease opponents (Art.
  6.8)

#### **Conclusions**

- Commitments
  - Symbolic action is preferred
    - Focus on long-term targes
    - Quiet "burial" of past targets that were not reached
- Incentives
  - No common incentives
  - Innovative market mechanisms with varying fortunes
- Compliance
  - Lack of compliance tools
    - Kyoto Protocol: Toothless "penalty" in the future, no deterrent at all
    - Pledge and review system after Copenhagen and under the Paris Agreement
  - Independent audits only partial success (CDM)
  - No external audit of mitigation policies of developing countries unless internationally supported



# **THANK YOU!**

