



COP23 | FIJI

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

BONN 2017

Integrity and Ambition for our Climate Policy

CCPIE pre-COP23 | 31 October 2017 | Noé Lecocq



GREENPEACE



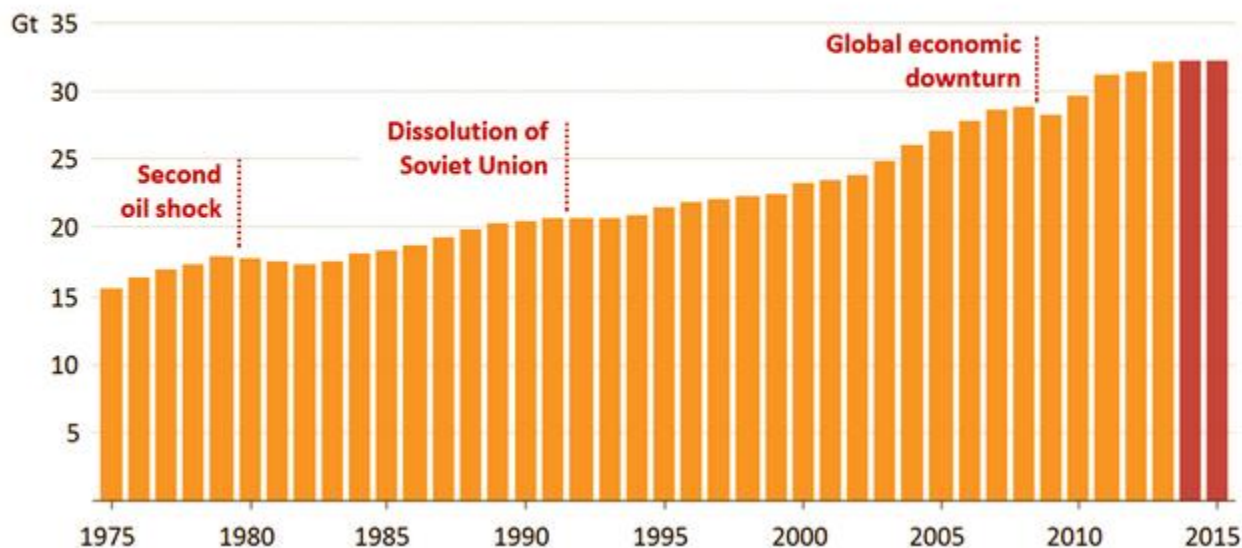
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Decoupling of global emissions and economic growth confirmed

(Paris) — 16 March 2016

Global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) – the largest source of man-made greenhouse gas emissions – stayed flat for the second year in a row, according to analysis of [preliminary data](#) for 2015 released today by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

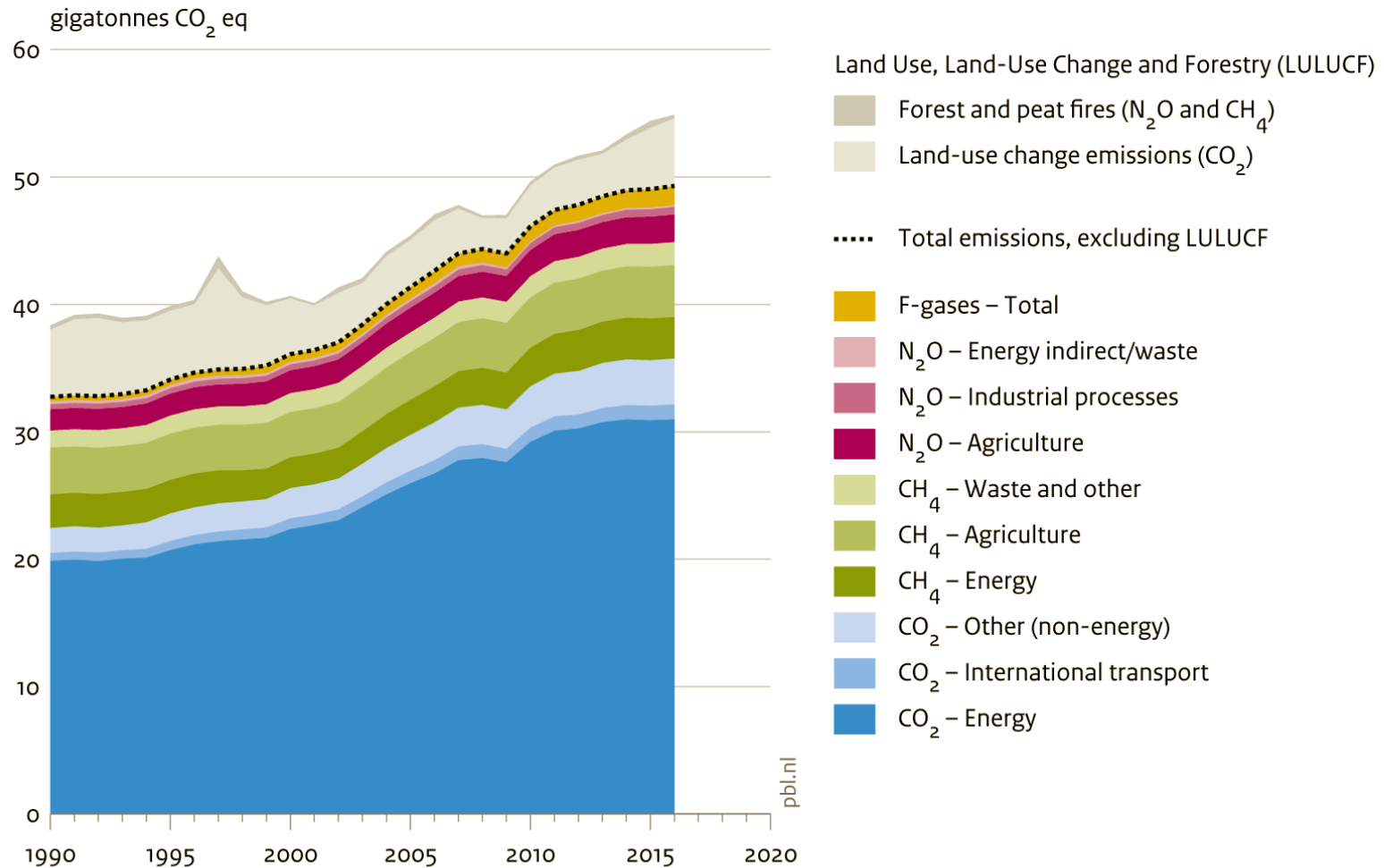
Global energy-related CO₂ emissions



Global emissions still growing strongly

Figure 1

Global greenhouse gas emissions, per type of gas and source, including LULUCF



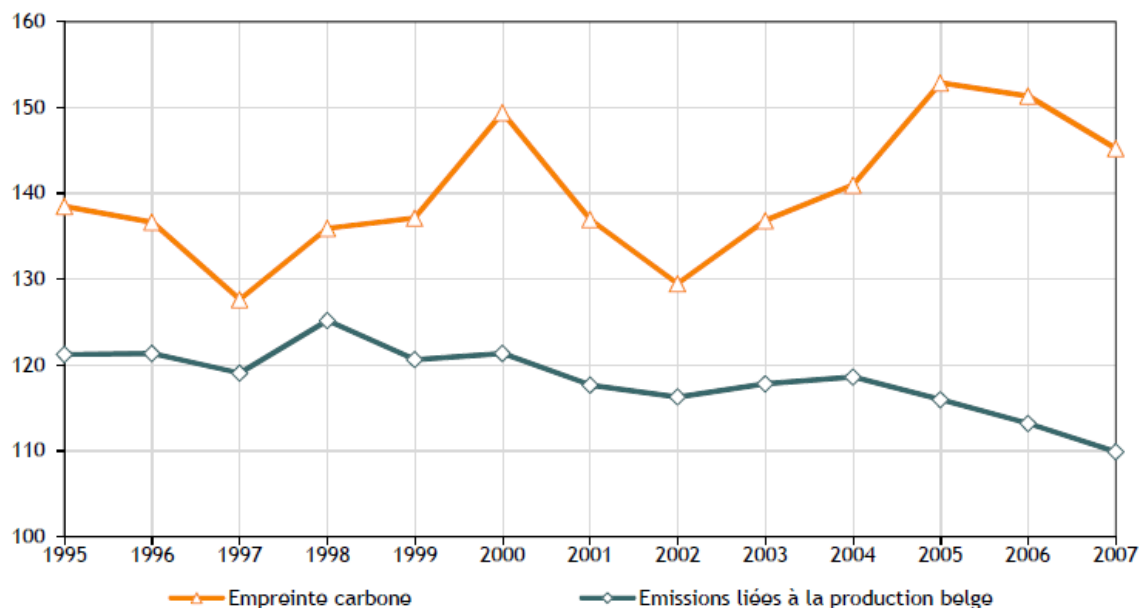


La Belgique: un importateur net d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre

Les émissions de gaz à effet de serre engendrées par la production des biens et services consommés par des résidents belges dépassent largement les émissions liées à la production belge, et, contrairement à ces dernières, elles sont à la hausse.

Empreinte carbone et émissions de gaz à effet de serre liées à la production belge

Mt d'équivalent CO₂ hors émissions directes des ménages



GHG accounting integrity

- Climate policy cannot rely only on partial accounting (territorial, sectoral...)
- Decision-makers need to be aware of the full implications of their choices for the climate (not just for national emissions, or for one sector)

Example : biomass

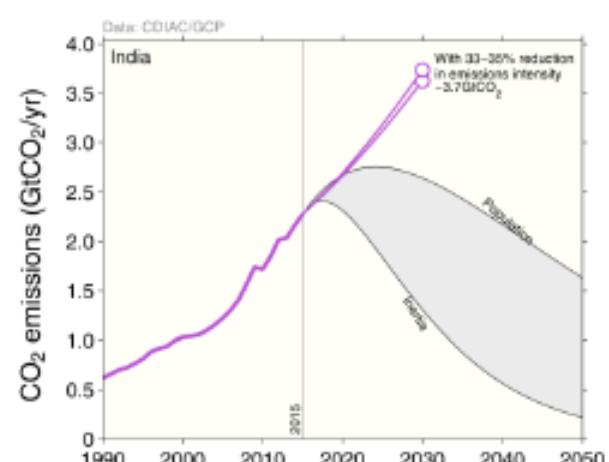
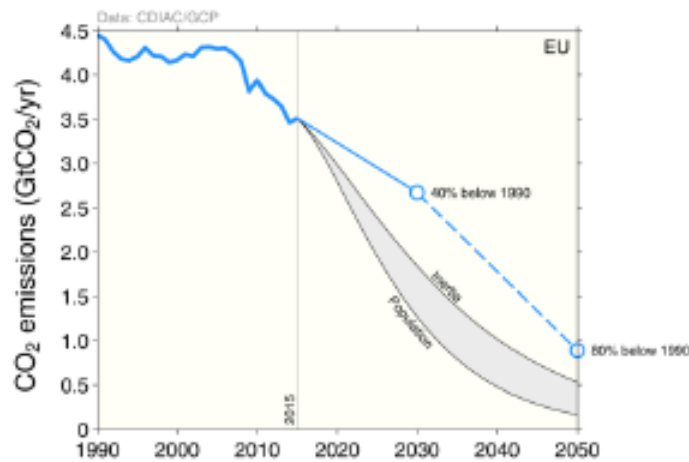
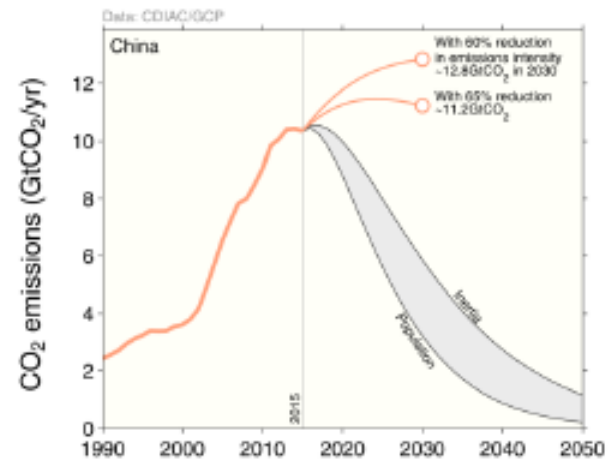
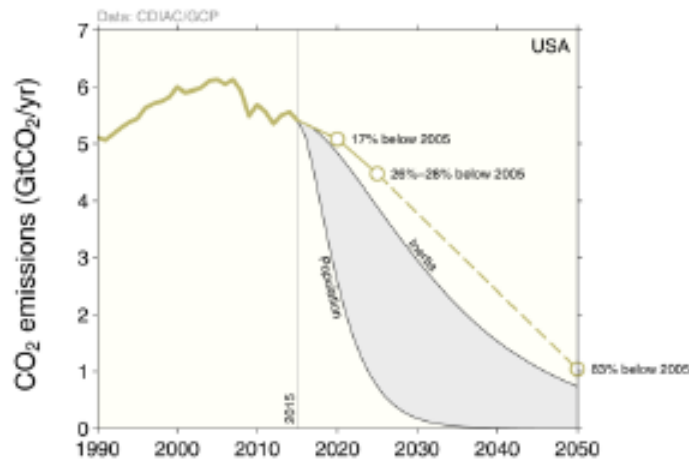
Territorial accounting favors imported biomass over domestic bioenergy (while domestic bioenergy can be better for the climate)

Adequate ambition

- **International** : ready for ambition increase following Facilitative Dialogue 2018
- **EU** : ambition must come in line with PA ESR, ETS, Governance... *sooner is better !*
- **Belgium** : need for a transformative domestic climate policy
 - Coherency
 - Emission budget (~1000-2000 MtCO₂ from 2014)
 - Resilience

The emission pledges (INDCs) of the top-4 emitters

The emission pledges compared to different ways of sharing the remaining 2°C quota



Equity: Remaining quota shared by current EU population. Inertia: The remaining quota shared by current emissions.

Source: [Peters et al 2015](#); [Global Carbon Budget 2016](#)

EU carbon market in a nutshell

Main problems of the scheme:

- **Reduction trajectory not in line** with a 95% reduction pathway needed for Paris
- Persistent surplus of permits **prevents strong carbon price signal**
- **Excessive free allocation** to big polluters
- ETS funds in danger of **misuse to finance coal infrastructure**

