Climate Change & Our Future: Lessons Learned from the Arctic Members

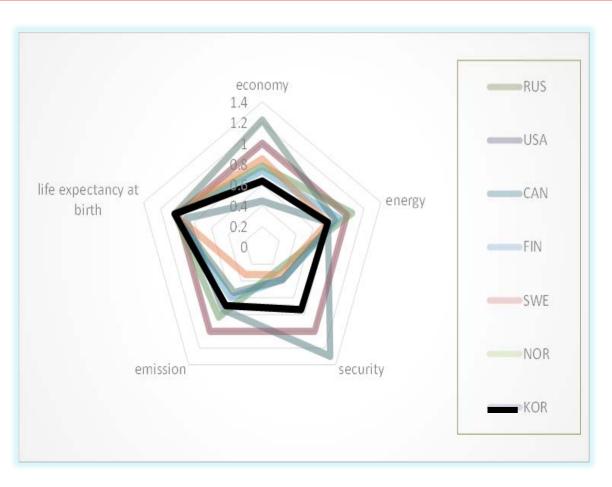


November 29, 2016, Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI)

Welcome to the Arctic World



Sustainability Indices of Arctic Community(US=1.00)

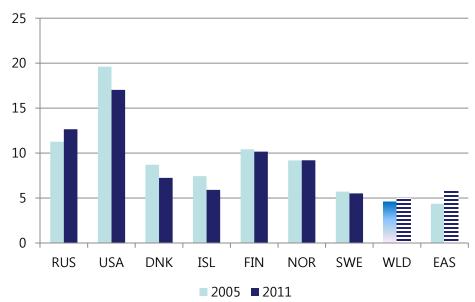


- Compared to US, Russia spends more on military expenditure and less on health care.
- Canada and Norway outperform US, in terms of mitigation policy and economic growth, respectively.
- However, depressed commodity prices may hurt economy in the Arctic region.

source: WDI (2015)

CO₂ Emissions based on WDI

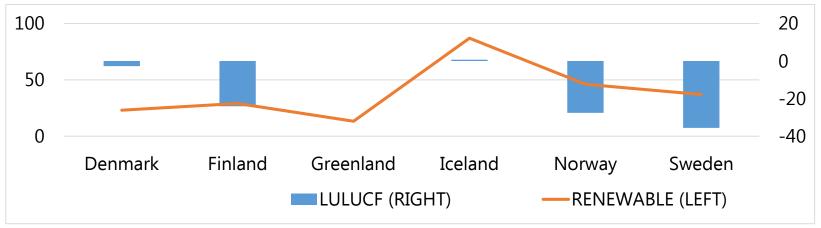
metric tons per capita



➤ The national targets for emission reductions for 2020 (compared to 1990 benchmark figures) in Nordic countries are as follows: Denmark (40%), Iceland (15%), Norway (30%), and Sweden (40%). Finland participates in the European Union Emissions Trading (EU-ETS). The national target outside ETS is 16% below 2015 level.

- The Arctic council members are exporters of oil and gas. And its CO₂ emissions on a per capita basis are above the world average.
- However, most of the countries (except Russia) in the Arctic are experiencing a decrease in the CO₂ emissions on a per capita basis, since 2005.
- This is largely due to ambitious emission reduction targets and successful renewable policies in Nordic countries.
- In case of US, shale gas has contributed to mitigation progress in industrial sector.
- However, the World average and that of East Asia are increasing.

Renewables in Total Energy Supply and Net Removals of CO₂ from LULUCF

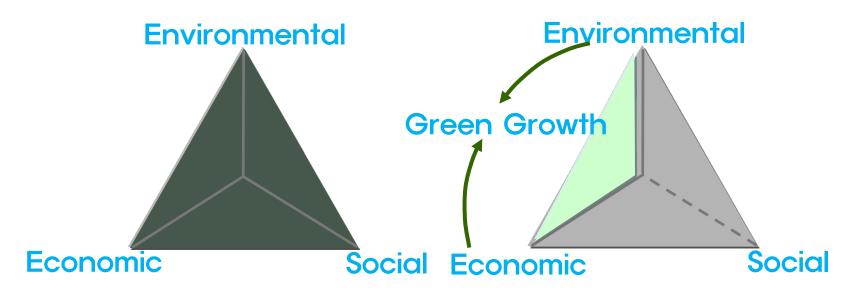


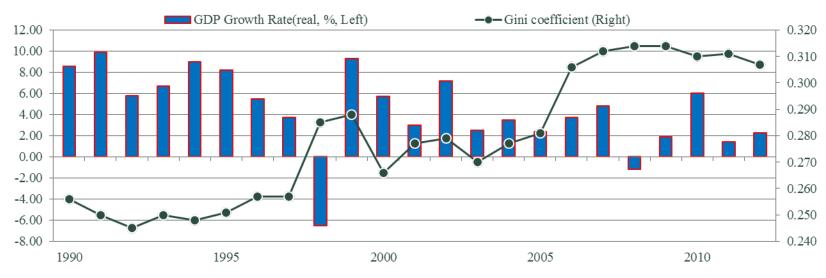
Source: WDI (2015)

- The Nordic countries have pioneered energy and carbon taxes, which provide incentives for energy-saving and fuel switching to lower carbon energy
- Iceland has high portion of renewables in total energy supply.
- And carbon sequestration such as LULUCF results in decrease of net carbon emissions, by 25% lower than in 1990

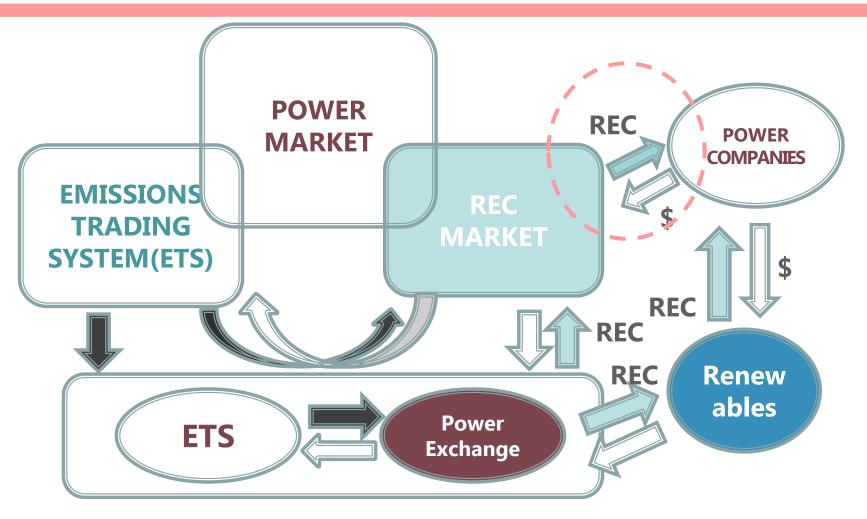
^{*} Renewable Energy as % of Total Energy Supply (2012) and Net Removals (MT CO₂) from LULUCF (2011)

Rethinking New Nexus of Climate and Energy Security





Carbon Financing toward Green Economy: Market-based Approach



Registries

Lessons Learned from Korean ETS and RPS

Market Confidence

- Lack of market confidence is a major obstacle
- Learning by doing would help market participants to become rational players
- Malfunction of ETS may provide wrong signals for investment

Strict Regulation

- Poorly designed regulation derives malallocation of resources
- This causes distortions in energy market and economy
- Strict guideline for MRV is essential

Flexibility

- Market instrument helps economic agent to improve carbon management by using banking & burrowing
- Private sectors wish to take advantage of gains from trade with full fungibility between two different credits







New Challenges, New Mechanisms & Approaches: Effectiveness vs. Efficiency

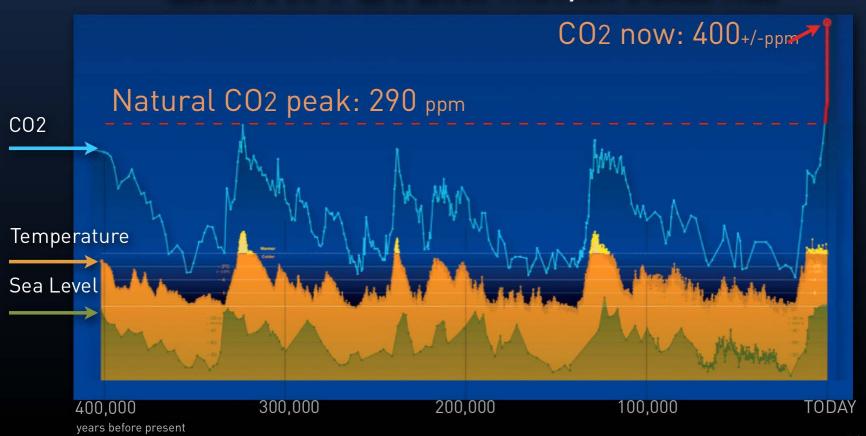
- Clear Vision & Goal
- Transparency & Flexibility
- Workable Incentives for Whom?
- Diverse Route for Partnership
- SEA(Strategic Environment Assessment): Policy,
 - Plan, Program

Guus Hiddink Quotes

"We have picked a squad that is

flexible and will be able to adapt!"

EARTH FEVER: +1.6 F/0.9 C since 1900



Source
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