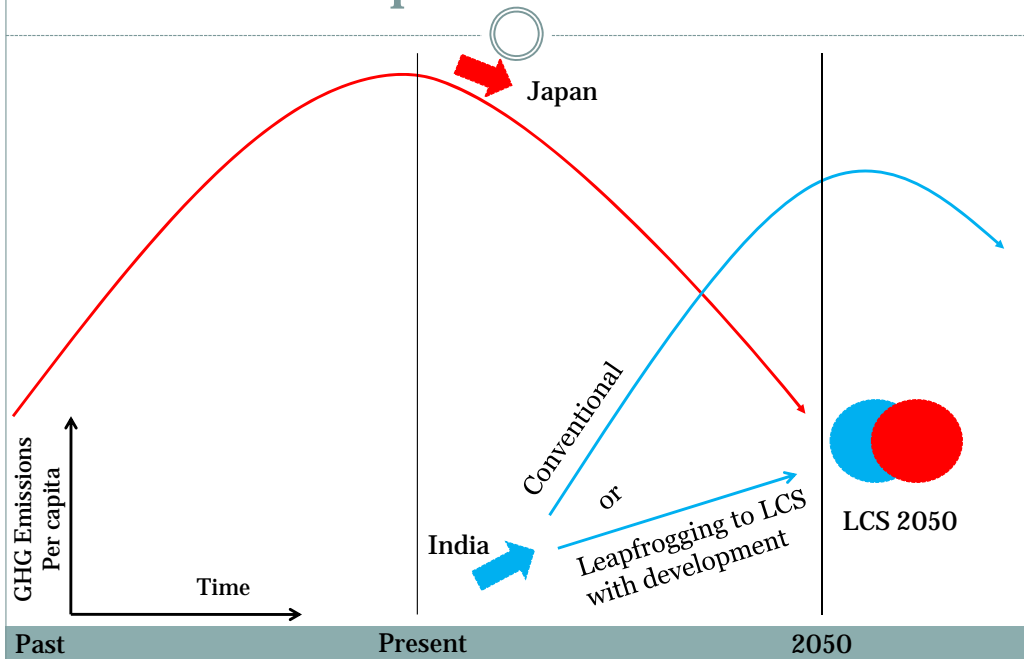


# Realizing Fully-Developed Low-Carbon Societies in Asia

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## Is Asia better positioned toward LCS?



## Outline



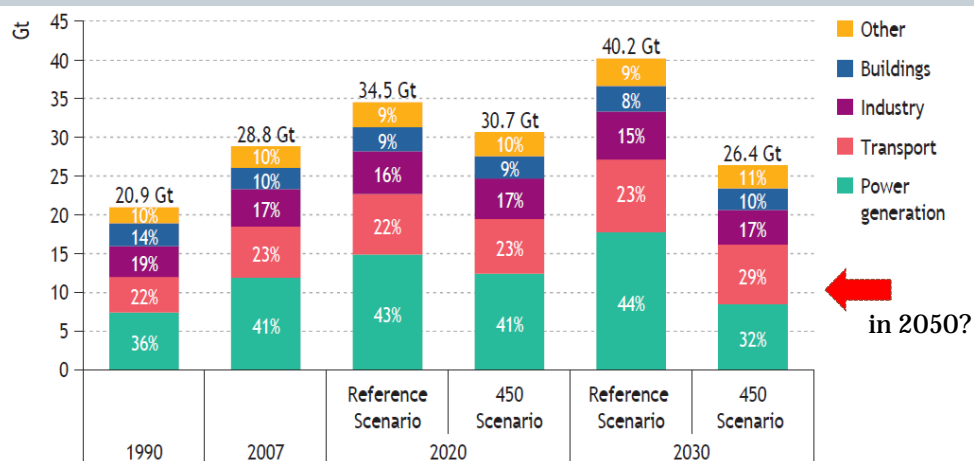
- **Issues and challenges**
- **Emission trends and scenarios**
- **Fully-developed low-carbon societies in Asia**
- **Development and decoupling**
- **Global framework and regional cooperation**
- **The way forward**
- **Questions**

## Issues and Challenges



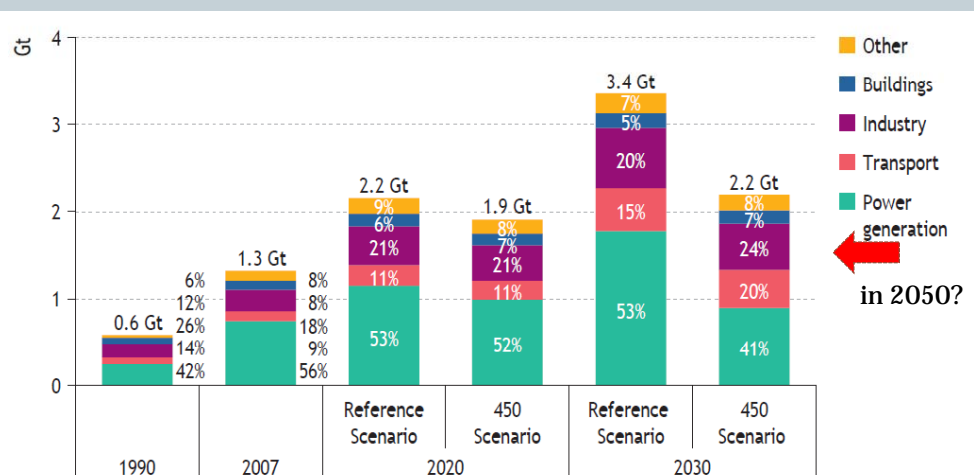
- **Global GHG emissions must be substantially reduced.**
- **For developing Asia, decoupling development from the carbon emissions is critical.**
- **However, current frameworks and mechanisms have not been providing sufficient supports for developing countries for the decoupling.**
- **The divide between developing and developed countries in the UNFCCC negotiations is very deep.**
- **How should we continue globally, regionally, nationally?**

## World Energy-Related CO2 Emissions



Source: IEA (2009)

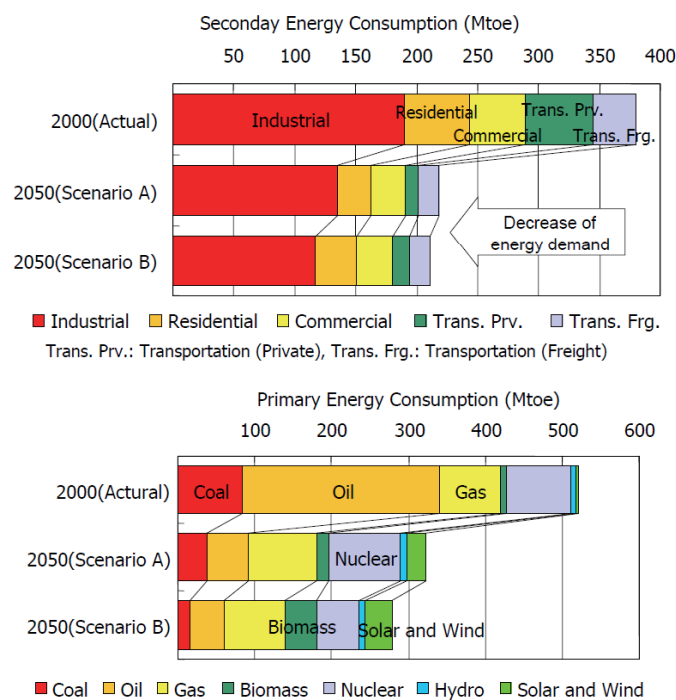
## India Energy-Related CO2 Emissions



Source: IEA (2009)

## Japan Low-Carbon Society 2050

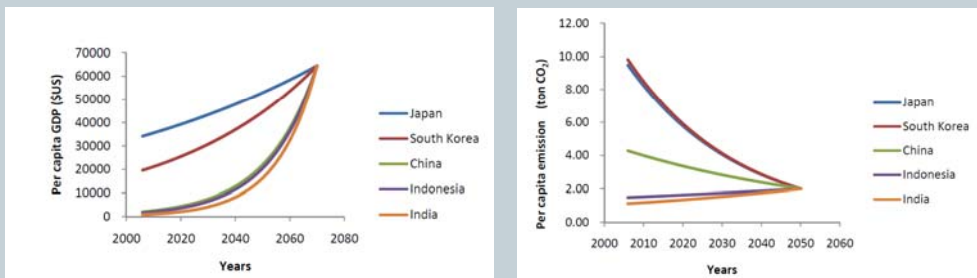
- About 60 Japanese researchers produced two detailed socio-economic scenarios for Japan with a 70% reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050 from the 1990 level.
- Two scenarios, A and B, characterize “an active, quick-changing, and technology oriented society” and “a calmer, slower, and nature oriented society”, respectively. Scenario A assumes annual 2 % GDP growth with a population of 95 millions in 2050, and the scenarios B assumes annual 1% GDP growth with a population of 100 millions in 2050.
- A 70% CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction can be achieved through a combination of a 40% reduction of energy demand and from the introduction of low-carbon energy supplies.
- The annual direct costs for the reduction are about 1% of estimated Japan GDP in 2050.



Source: Japan scenarios and actions towards low-carbon societies (2008)

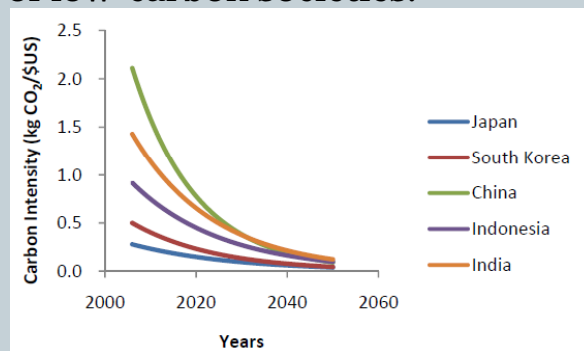
## Fully-Developed Low-Carbon Societies : A shared vision for Asia

- Development potentials of all countries shall be realized toward a sustainable low-carbon one.
- “Converge and Contraction” for carbon emissions, and also “Convergence” in GDP per capita?



## “Development” and “Decoupling”

- Rapid improvements in energy and carbon efficiency (carbon intensity) is critical for “decoupling” Asia.
- Identifying, developing, disseminating the core elements of low-carbon societies.



## Regional Cooperation

- Regional cooperation as a community can synergistically address economic development and low-carbon development.
- The issues of developed and developing in the UNFCCC process can be minimized.
- Increasing regional trades and FTAs can be a catalyst for the diffusion of low carbon technologies and systems, but Asia needs rapid decoupling.
- Increasing regional cooperation as a community has a potential to supplement global efforts under the UNFCCC process.

## The way forward

- Enhanced cooperation for Asian-wide development as a community, gradually removing many barriers.
- An “Asian Community” sharing a common goal of realizing fully-developed low-carbon society.
- Asian Climate Change Programme (ACCP) should be established as a mechanism to identify, develop, and implement the Asia-wide climate policy
- FTAs/EPAs should be prioritized on removing non-tariff and tariff barriers on green technologies and business to foster low-carbon development of the region.

## Questions



- What are the future GHG trajectories for India, satisfying developmental needs and realizing low carbon societies?
- What are the core principles for and elements of achieving a low-carbon society for India towards 2050?
- How developing countries can decouple development with the carbon emissions?
- How the future global climate regime and regional cooperation can help achieving low-carbon development?

**Thank you for your attention!**

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