

Asia-Korea Carbon Footprint Partnership Program

Keynote speech: Addressing climate change and the role of carbon footprint initiatives

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Outline

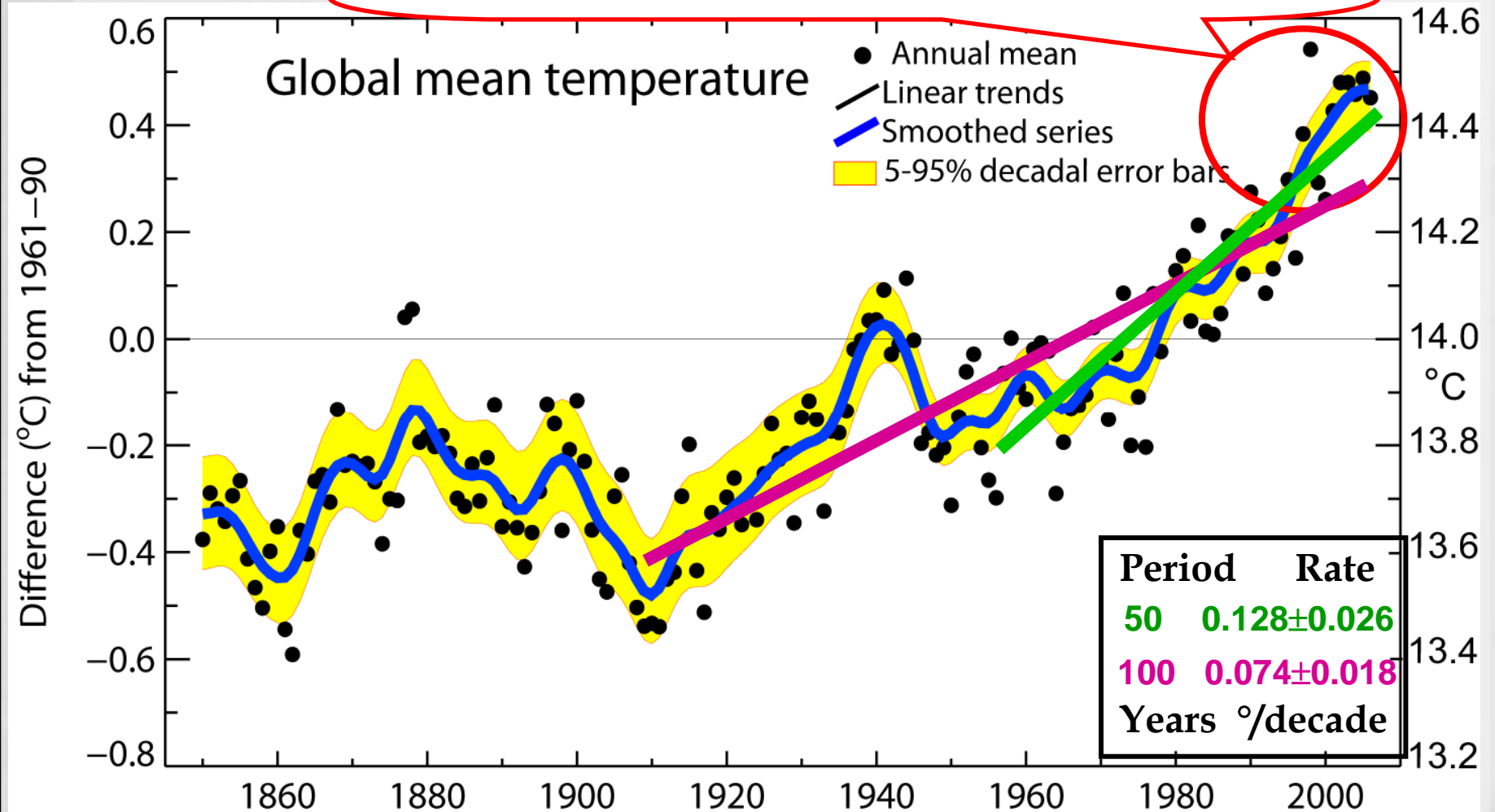
- I. Overview of global warming, current CO2 emissions in the subregion and region
- II. GHG mitigation efforts by ESCAP member States
- III. NEASPEC and its Eco-efficiency Partnership
- IV. Importance of eco-labelling and carbon footprint labelling programs and overview of programs in North-East Asia
- V. Way forward

Global Warming and Implications for Asia-Pacific Region

- Asia-Pacific region specifically vulnerable to climate change effects
- Low capacity to adapt to climate change
- Small Island Developing States, countries with fragile ecosystems like Mongolia, countries in South-East Asia among the most vulnerable
- Increased occurrence and magnitude of natural disasters and elevating damages caused by them

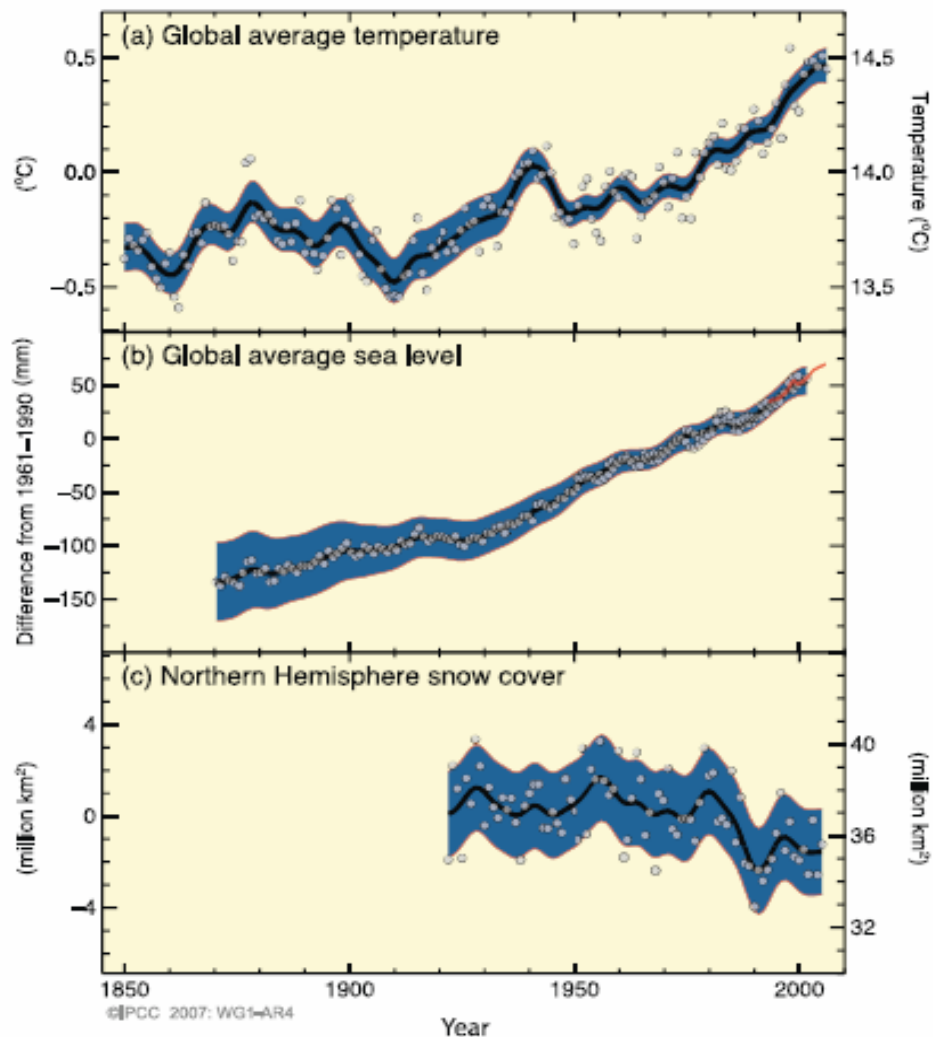
Rising Global Temperature

Warmest 12 years: 1998, 2005, 2003, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2001, 1997, 1995, 1999, 1990, 2000



The Consequences of Rising Temperature

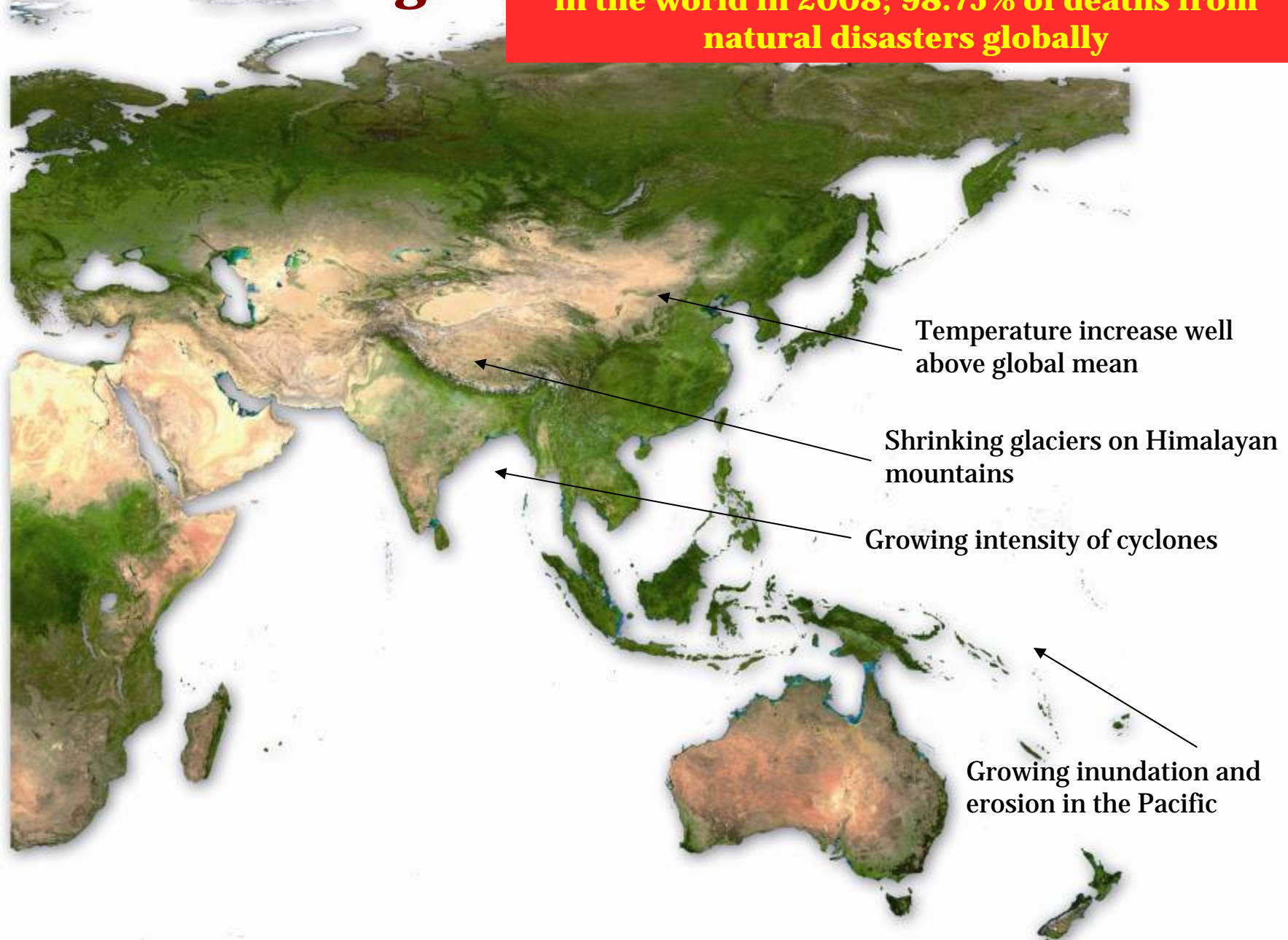
CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE, SEA LEVEL AND NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SNOW COVER



- **Arctic:** Temperatures increased at almost twice the global average rate
- **Ocean:** Temperature has increased to depths of at least 3000m
- **Mountain glaciers and snow cover:** Declined on average in both hemispheres.
- **Global sea level:** Rose at an average rate of 1.8 mm per year over 1961 to 2003, and 3.1 mm per year over 1993 to 2003
- **Permafrost Areas:** Seasonally frozen ground has decreased by about 7% in Northern Hemisphere since 1900, in spring of up to 15%.

Climate challenges

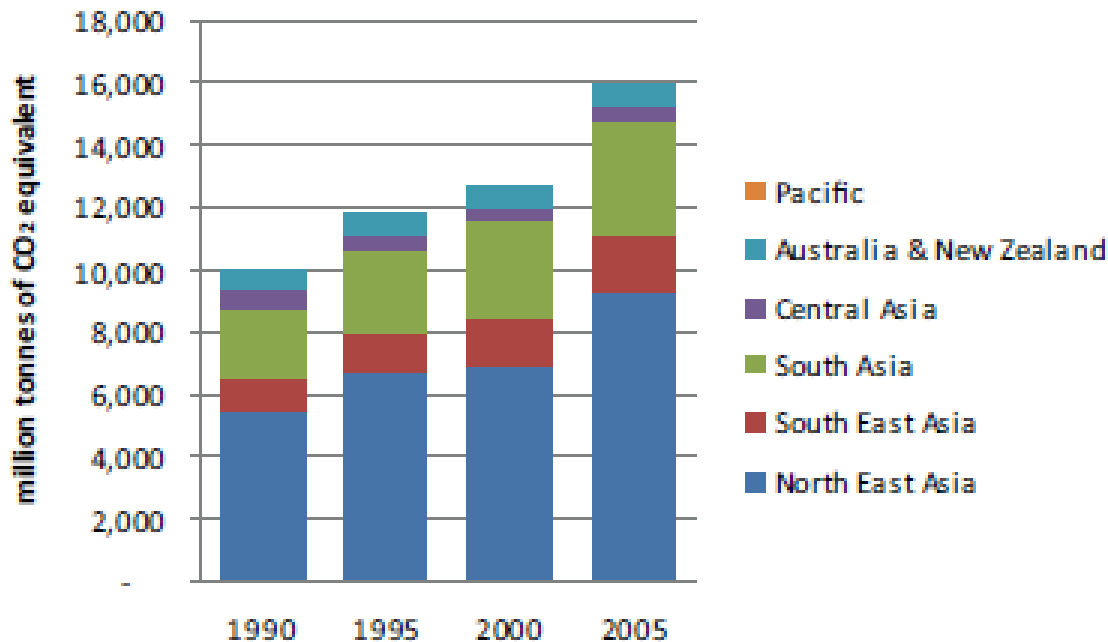
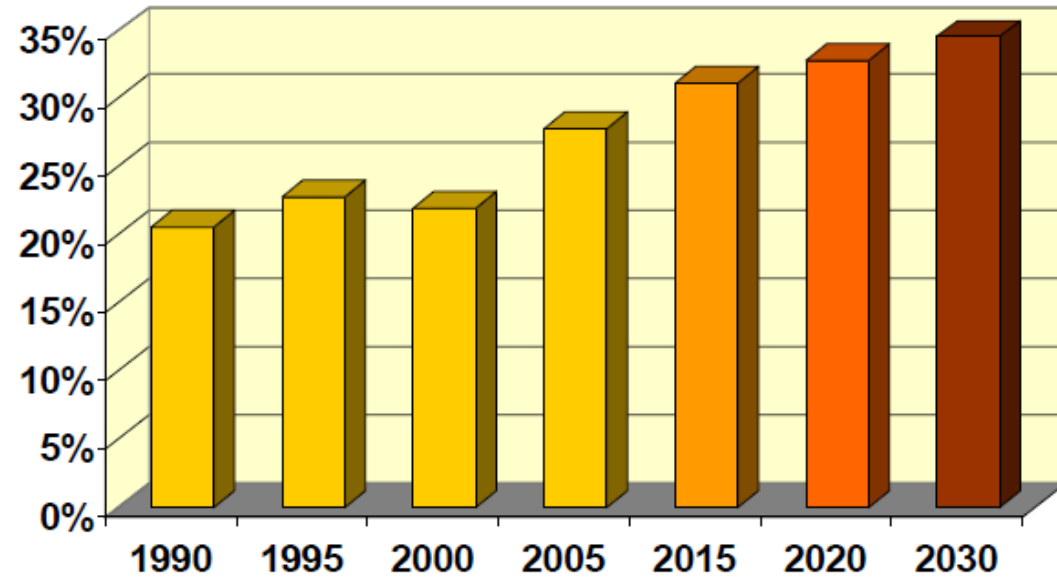
Asia-Pacific: Nine of 10 worst natural disasters in the world in 2008; 98.75% of deaths from natural disasters globally



CO₂ emissions in North-East Asia, South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific

- Asia-Pacific region witnessed tremendous economic growth in recent decades but at environmental cost
- The fraction of North-East Asia (NEA) in global CO₂ emissions to increase from 20% in 1990 to 35% in 2030
- North-East Asia accounts for almost 60% of total Asia-Pacific GHG emissions, while South-East Asia accounts for 10%
- China as the global top emitter of CHG accounts for more than 65% of CO₂ emissions in NEA and about 20% of global emissions

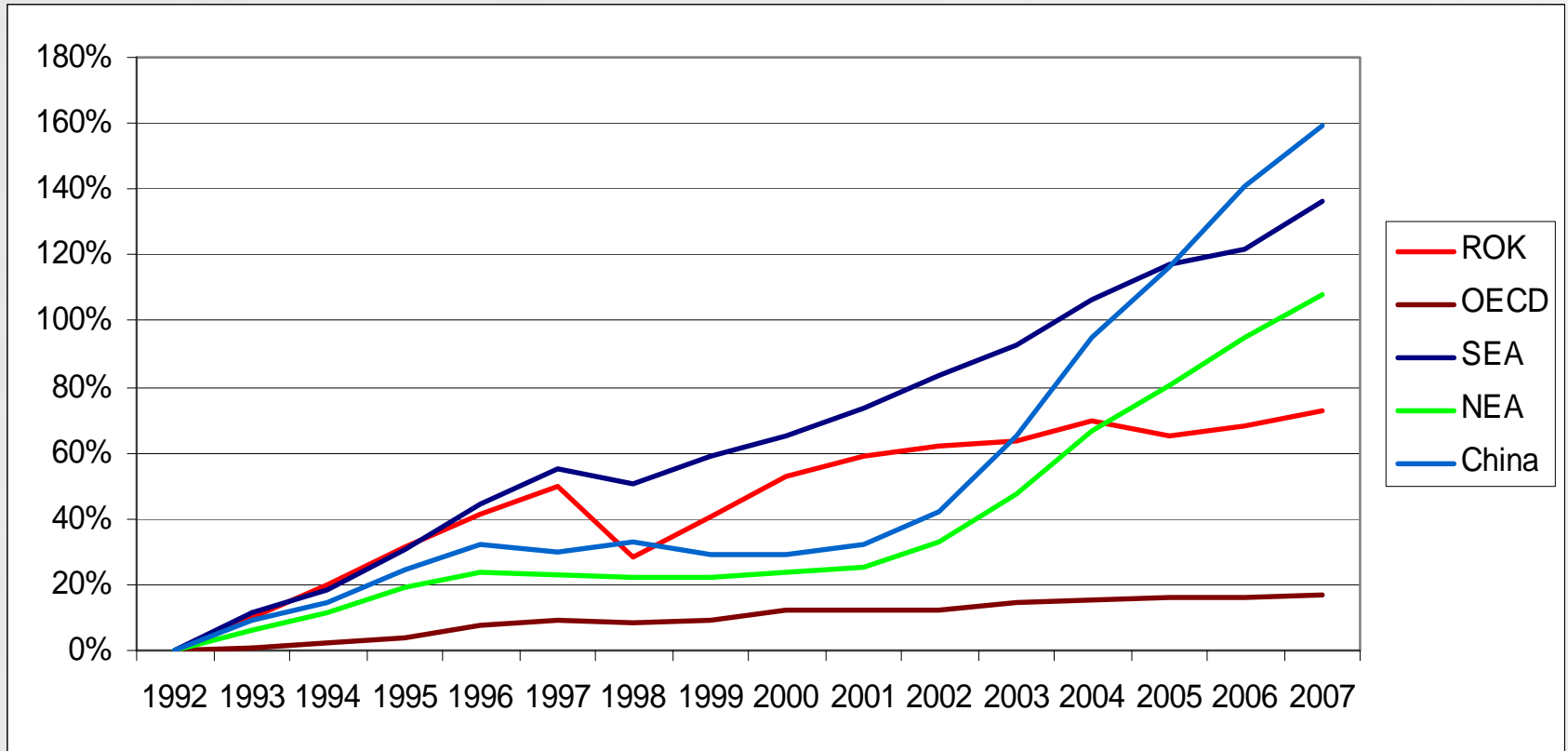
Northeast Asia Fraction of World Carbon Dioxide Emissions



Source: World Bank

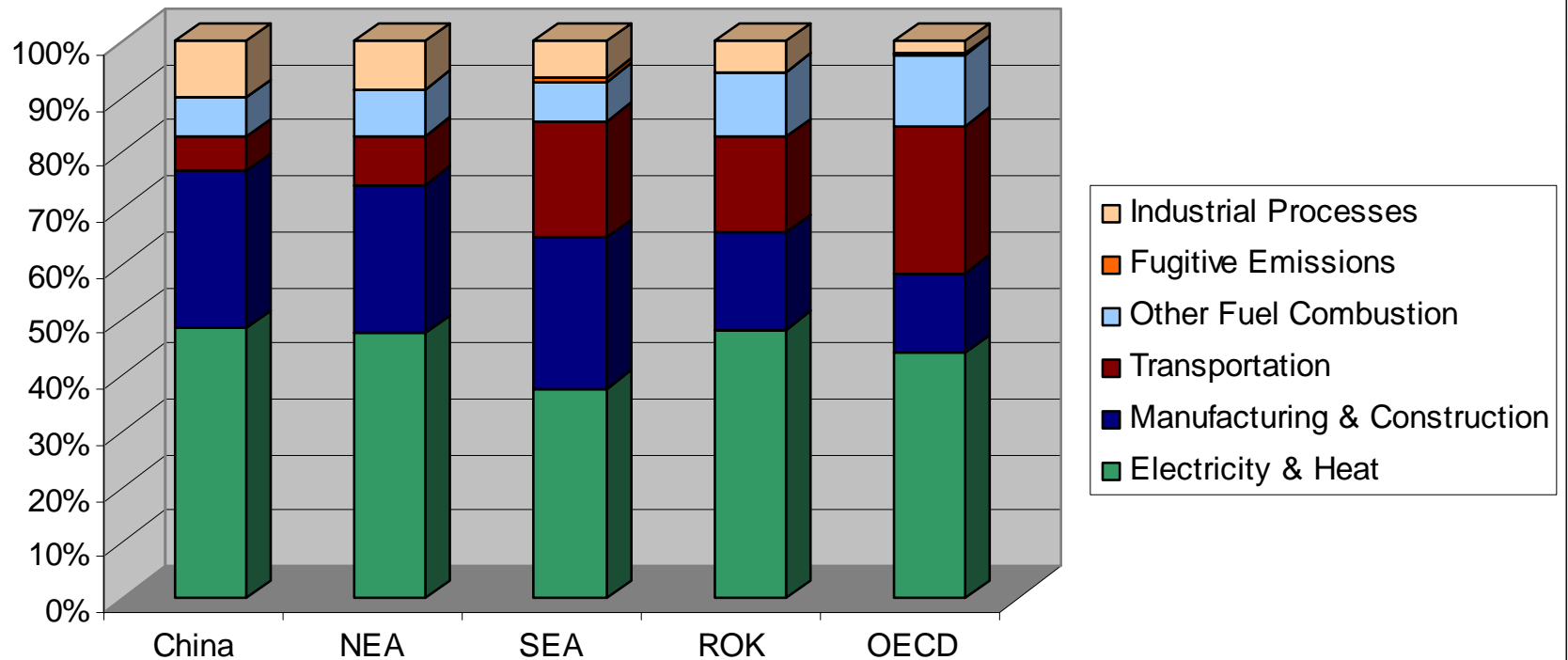
Source: World Bank

CO2 emissions increase compared to 1992 level



Source: CAIT, WRI

CO2 emissions by sector



Source: CAIT, WRI

Areas of low-carbon action in Asia-Pacific

Sectors:

- Electricity & heat
- Manufacturing
- Transport
- Agriculture

Major Actions

- Improving energy efficiency in all sectors
- Lowering carbon intensity of primary energy and electricity
- Greening urban infrastructure and transport systems
- Enhancing the assimilative capacity of natural sinks
- Greening consumption patterns

Recent initiatives of ESCAP Member States

Quantified voluntary targets to reduce carbon intensity of GDP

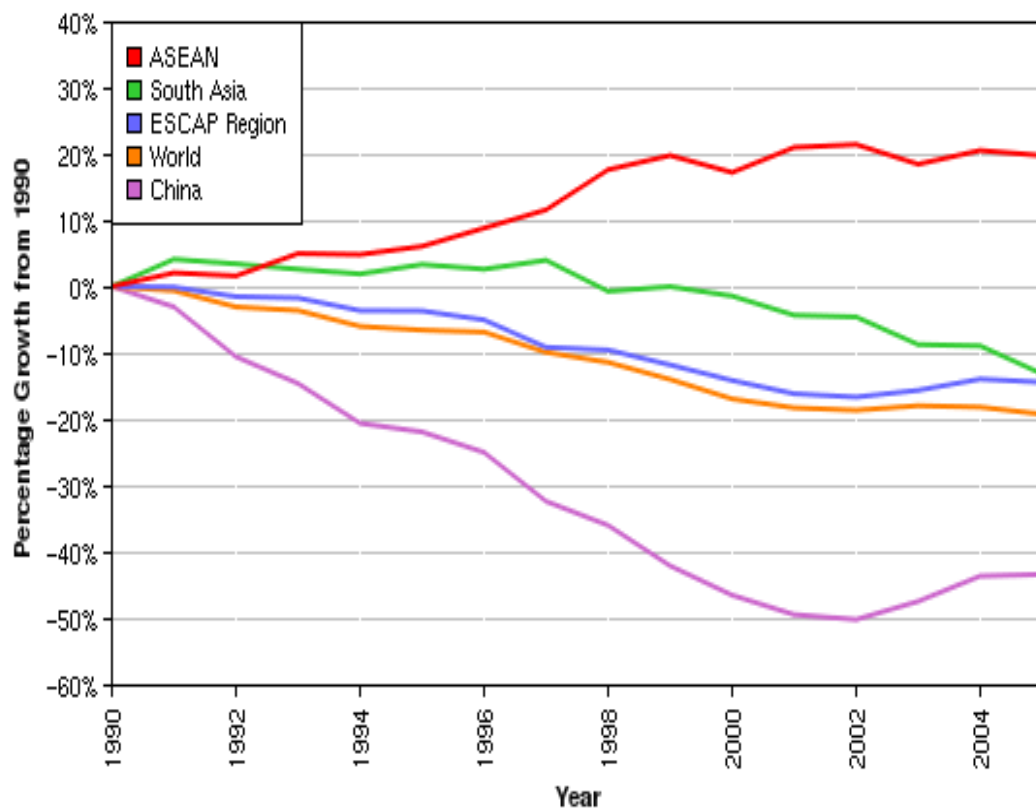
China: 40 to 45 % by 2020 from 2005 level

India: 20~25% by 2020

Indonesia: 26% from BAU by 2020

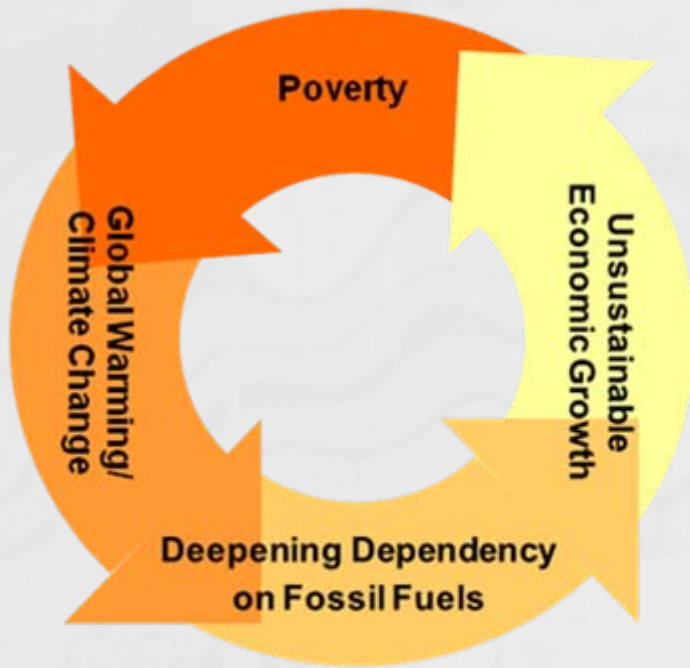
Republic of Korea: 30% from a BAU scenario by 2020 (- 4% below 2005 levels)

CO2 Intensity of Economy, 1990-2005

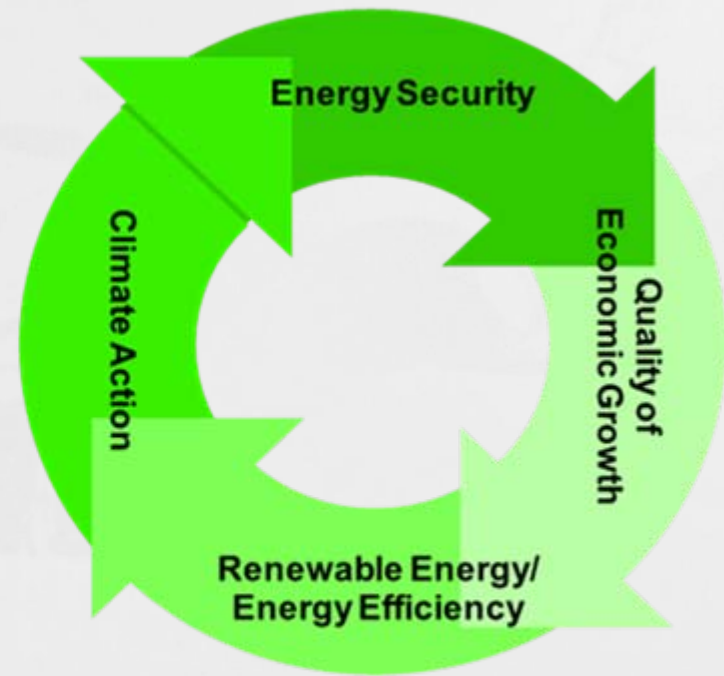


Source: CAIT, WRI

Shifting from Vicious to Virtuous Cycle



Vicious Cycle



Virtuous Cycle

NEASPEC: Four Major Areas

Transboundary Air Pollution

Focus: coal-fired
power plants
2010-20: China and
Mongolia

Nature Conservation Programme

Focus: flagship
species and
transboundary areas
2010-12: Tumen
River Area, Dauria
International
Protected Area and
Khanka-Xingkai
Lake International
Nature Reserve

Dust and Sandstorms

Focus:
transboundary
cooperation
2010-11: Erinhote
(China) and Zamiin-
Uud (Mongolia)

Eco-efficiency Partnership

Focus: Support
national initiatives;
Multi-stakeholder
approach

Eco-Efficiency Partnership of NEASPEC

Improving eco-efficiency of economic development

Eco-Tax
Reform
Partnership

Public-Private-
Civil Society
Partnership

Urban
Governance
Partnership

- **Policy dialogues**
- **Joint research and training**
- **Demonstration activities**

Work of NEASPEC on green labeling and potential collaboration

- SOM-15 (Tokyo, March 2010) held an EGM that discussed multilateral collaboration on green labeling in North-East Asia
- Share the best practices in green labeling programmes in North-East Asia
- Share incentive policies to promote the green labeling programmes in North-East Asia
- Discuss the potential areas of subregional cooperation on labeling in the context of Eco-efficiency Partnership of NEASPEC
- SRO-ENEA has potential to expand cooperation to other Asia-Pacific countries through South-South cooperation

Importance of green labelling programs

- Promote sustainable consumption and production
- Reduce information asymmetries for consumers
- Just as recycling, is something everybody can do to tackle climate change
- Have positive social and health effects
- Improve efficiencies across economies
- Contribute to resource saving

Green Labeling Programmes in North-East Asia

Environmental labels	Identify overall environmental preference of a product or service within a specific product/service category
Energy labels	Mainly related to efficiency of products in terms of electricity
Carbon footprint labels	Display the carbon footprint of the product throughout its life cycle

Green labeling in North-East Asia: China

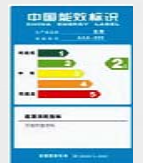
- (Environmental labeling programme)

1. Type I Environmental Label
(also named as Ten Circles Label)
2. Type II Environmental Label



- (Energy labeling programme)

3. China Energy Efficiency Endorsement Label
4. China Energy Label



- Carbon footprint labeling programme is under preparation.

Green labeling in North-East Asia: Japan

- (Environmental labeling programme)

1. Eco Mark



2. Eco Leaf



- (Energy labeling programme)

3. Energy Saving Labeling



- (Carbon footprint labeling programme)

4. Carbon Footprint Program (new initiative launched in 2008)

Green labeling in North-East Asia: Republic of Korea

- (Environmental labeling programme)

1. Korean Eco-Labeling Program
2. Environmental Declaration Program



- (Energy labeling programme)

3. Energy Efficiency Standards & Labeling Program
4. E-Standby Program
5. High-efficiency Appliance Certification Program



- (Carbon footprint labeling programme)

6. Carbon Footprint Labeling Program



Green labeling in North-East Asia: Russian Federation

- A New Energy Efficiency Legislation “On Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Increase and Amending Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation” in November 2009.



Energy labels for all appliances (from 2011) and electronics (from 2012)

- Some private certifiers exist currently (limited coverage):

Eco-label “Vitality leaf”



Way Forward

- High potential for multilateral cooperation on green labeling in Asia-Pacific
- Advanced countries (Japan, ROK) to disseminate experience and expertise across the region
- NEASPEC ready to cooperate on capacity building activities (Mongolia and other countries) and use ESCAP as a platform for multilateral cooperation
- Potential to use experience from Europe in the frames of triangular cooperation