

Methane to Markets Partnership

Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, 27-29 January, 2009

The international response to climate change and the carbon market: a Mexican perspective

Enrique Lendo Fuentes
Unidad Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales

Unidad Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales





SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

Content

- Climate change in Mexico
- **❖** The Mexican position in internacional negotiations
- Financing as a central element to address climate change
- The World Climate Change Fund
- The relevance of the carbon market
- The markets within and outside Kyoto
- Possible links between the methane recovery projects and the carbon market



Climate change in Mexico

Climate Change is a top priority in the national agenda and has been mainstreamed in the National Development Plan 2007-2012 (NDP).





The NDP sets two clear objectives on climate change:

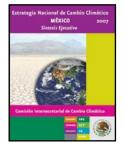
- 1. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- 2. To foster measures for adaptation to climate change

In the framework of sustainable development climate change objetives are pursued along with social and economic goals.

Sectoral Environment and Natural Resources Programme 2007-2012

To coordinate the implementation of the National Strategy of Climate Change and foster measures for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.







Identified the potential scope of cc measures.

Special Climate Change **Program** 2007-2012

Specifies the concrete actions and budget that the **Federal Government plans** to implement during the





Climate change in Mexico

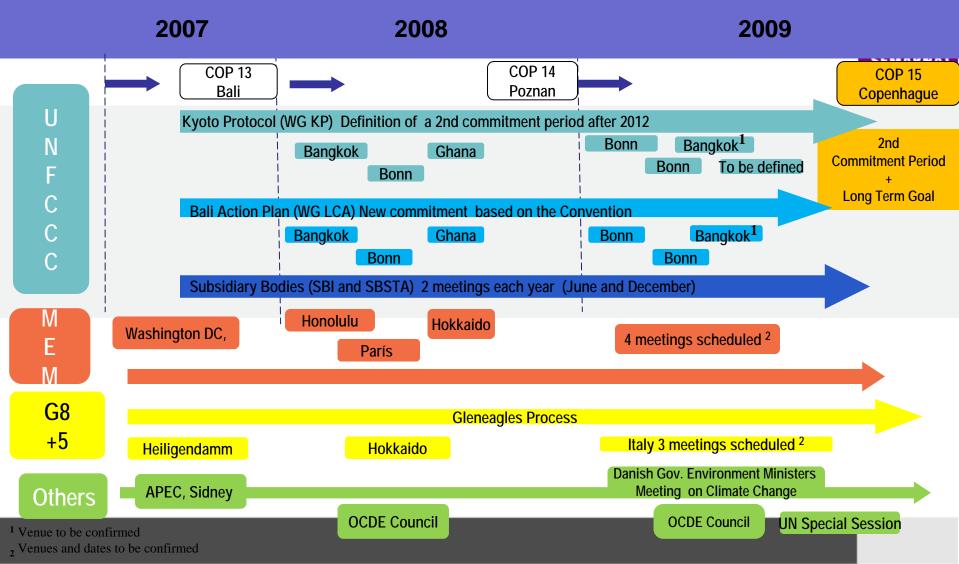
- The Special Climate Change Program addresses climate change <u>without</u> <u>compromising economic development.</u>
- The Special Climate Change Program, currently in its final stage of completion, will set out a <u>wide range of mitigation options</u>.
- The initiatives Mexico proposes to implement with regard to mitigation and adaptation will have multiple co-benefits.
- PECC Strengths
 - Unique binding instrument of cross-cutting national policy.
 - Contains concrete mitigation and adaptation goals.
 - Consolidates and enhances the country decoupling of emission growth vs economic growth.
 - Integrates win-win actions related to the five axis of action of the National Development Plan



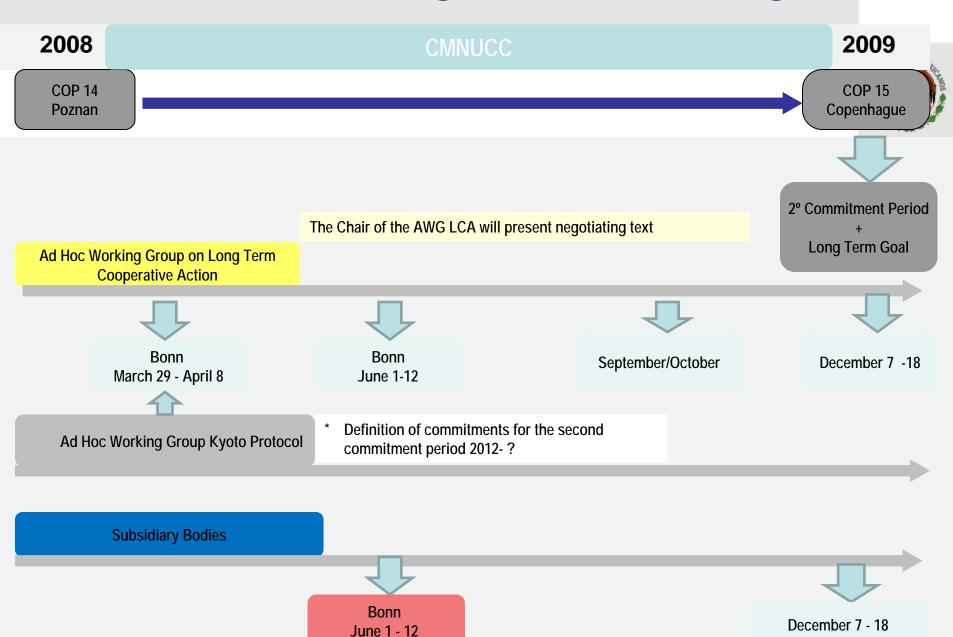


International Climate Change Agenda





Timeline of Internacional negotiations on climate change



The Mexican position in internacional negotiations

Mexico is also an active player in international negotiations on climate change.
 Some central elements of the Mexican position are:



Mexico supports a 50% global emissions reduction towards 2050.

Developed countries: 25-40% reductions below 1990 levels. Developing countries: Further actions enabled by T&F.

Adaptation should be given the same level of importance as mitigation.

REDD activities should be progeressive, based in capacity building and involve local communities.

Mexico submitted a formal proposal for the creation of a World Climate Change Fund.



The World Climate Change Fund (Green Fund)

FUND RAISING

ADMINISTRATION

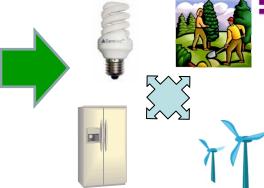
RESOURCE ALLOCATION











- Contributions as a factor of: emissions, population and GDP
- Common but differentiated responsibilities
- Scaleable, initially 10 billion USD at least
- Administration by an existing multilateral institution, without additional bureaucracies.
- Speedy project assessment
- Robust mechanisms for measurement, reporting and verification.

- Developing countries would have access to amounts larger than their own contributions.
- To integrate projects from a "Green Agenda", and expand the scale of projects from the "Grey Agenda".

Climate change financing and the carbon market

- The Green Fund considers public funding as its main source of financing.
- Nevertheless, the Green Fund proposal recognizes the importance of the private sector in mobilyzing resources for addressing climate change.

SEMARNAT

SECRETARÍA DE

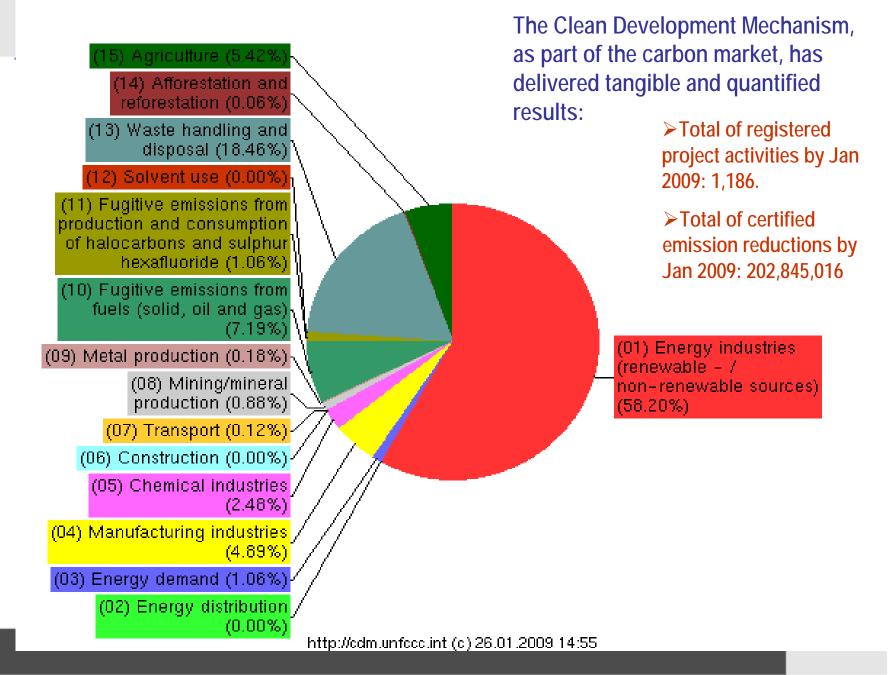
MEDIO AMBIENTE Y

RECURSOS NATURALES

- The carbon market is a crucial element of the international responses to climate change, provided that:
 - Promotes private sector involment in mitigation actions
 - Mobilizes private investment.
 - Enables the achievement of cost effective emissions reductions.
 - Serves as a tool to facilitate compliance of Annex I commitments.
 - Promotes sustainable development projects in non Annex I countries.
 - Contributes to technology transfer.



The Clean Development Mechanism



The carbon markets and methane recovery and use projects

- Clean Development Mechanism. 18.46% of CDM projects are in the category of waste handling and disposal; 5.4 in agriculture and 7.19 in fugitive emissions. All these categories reduce methane.
- European Union Trading Scheme (ETS). The EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS), designed for the compliance of the EU Kyoto commitments, continued to dominate the global carbon market in 2007.
- Voluntary markets. Consideration of additionality and permanence of reductions has led buyers towards well understood project types like methane capture and destruction from landfill gas and agricultural waste.
- North American Markets. State initiatives within the US and Canada have set regional cap and trade schemes. It is unclear to what extent these schemes would be open to the global carbon market but they are a promising possibility.

There are increasing opportunities within and outside Kyoto, to link methane recovery and use projects to carbon market schemes.





The future of the carbon market

- In the context of the international negotiations, the <u>carbon market within</u> <u>Kyoto is at a crossroads.</u>
 - ➤ The <u>first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012</u>.
 - Uncertainty over the shape of the post-2012 international climate policy regime slows CDM projects after 2010.
- Current negotiations are dealing with the following aspects:
 - Scale of future commitments of Annex I
 - Commitment period duration.
 - Baseline determination.
 - Improvement of the flexibility mechanisms
 - ➤ Definitions and modalities for land use, land use change and forestry during the second commitment period.
 - Coverage of greenhouse gases
 - Sectoral aproaches.
- Negotiations over 2009 will determine the scope and form of the future carbon market, and will be paramount in framing the global market potential for addressing climate change in the years to come.





Final remarks

- ➤ Mexico is working towards an <u>inclusive</u>, <u>cost-effective</u>, <u>long term</u> and sustainable outcome of the Bali Action Plan, resulting from COP15 in Copenhagen.
- ➤ The <u>provision of financial resources has been identified as a key issue</u>. In this aspect, Mexico proposes the Green Fund with an equitable and predictable multilateral governance scheme.
- Financing from private sources will be paramount in addressing climate rchange. The <u>carbon market has the potential</u> to unleash a significant amount of necessary resources.
- ➤ <u>Methane is significant greenhouse</u> has and therefore projects to reduce it are participating in the current carbon market.
- ➤ <u>Voluntary markets</u> and cap and trade initiatives <u>have potential</u> for integrating methane recovery and use projects.
- ➤ The shape and form of the post-2012 market, currently under negotiation, widetermine the potential of diverse projects. The M2M Partnership has good chances an to be linked to market schemes.





