

**Submission by Grenada
on behalf of the
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**

**Additional views in connection with the preparation of draft text for consideration
by Parties at the AWG-LCA's 10th session**

Grenada welcomes the opportunity to present the views of the 43 members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in response to the request for the additional views of Parties by 26 April, for the Chair to draw upon in the preparation of her draft text for consideration by Parties at its tenth session of the AWG-LCA.

AOSIS would like to emphasize the following points for the LCA Chair's consideration to draw upon in preparing her draft text.

1. Article 3.3 of the Convention provides that the Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and minimize its impacts. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures.

2. There is already dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

3. Small island developing States are already suffering from the impacts of climate change. Increasing average global surface temperatures will have devastating consequences through consequent sea level rise, coral bleaching, coastal erosion, changing precipitation patterns, climate-related diseases, droughts, floods and increasingly frequent and severe extreme weather events. Further sea level rise threatens the very sovereign existence of a number of AOSIS member countries. The avoidance of further negative climate change impacts on small island developing States must be one of the key benchmarks for assessing the appropriateness of any long-term emission reduction goal and the sufficiency of mitigation efforts.

4. AOSIS and the majority of Parties within the UNFCCC process – over 100 countries in total - share the view that the long-term goal should be to limit any increase in global average surface temperature to **well below 1.5°** centigrade above pre-industrial levels and to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations **at well below 350 ppmv CO₂**. These goals must be reflected in the draft negotiating text.

5. An emissions pathway, with short-term and medium-term goals, is required to achieve the above long-term goals. The following short-term and medium-term goals must be reflected in the draft negotiating text:

- Global greenhouse gas emissions must **peak by 2015**.
- Global CO₂ reductions of **greater than 85%** are required by 2050.
- Annex I Parties collectively must reduce their emissions by **more than 45%** of their 1990 levels by 2020 and by **more than 95%** of their 1990 levels by 2050.
- A substantial deviation from business as usual emissions in non-annex I Parties is required by 2020.

6. The mitigation pledges that have been made to date by developed and developing countries are likely to lead to a global average surface temperature increase of over 3 degrees centigrade over pre-industrial levels by 2100.¹ These pledges are not sufficient to limit temperature increases to the 2 degree ceiling sought by some, let alone sufficient to limit an increase to well below 1.5 degrees as sought by over 100 Parties. The gap between current pledges and what the best available science demands must be addressed as soon as possible.

7. The outcome of the AWG-LCA process must be an internationally-legally binding agreement that is comprehensive, ambitious and addresses all elements of the Bali Action Plan and this must be achieved at Cancun, Mexico in 2010. The draft text prepared by the LCA Chair should be consistent with this outcome, and complement and reinforce the adoption of Annex I economy-wide targets for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol.

8. In view of the current and projected impacts of climate change and the inadequate mitigation efforts pledged, an international mechanism must be established to address social, economic and environmental loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, through risk management, insurance, compensation and rehabilitation.

9. The current pledges that have been made for adaptation funding by Annex I Parties are inadequate. Adequate, predictable, new and additional grant funding must be provided to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to these adverse effects at the much greater scale that is needed.

10. The potential negative impacts of the implementation of response measures – of measures taken to mitigate emissions - is a very important issue. This issue must be addressed in the context of mitigation consistent with the Bali Action Plan. The issue of the impact of the implementation of response measures must not be confused with the distinct issue of adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

11. AOSIS presented a "*Proposal by the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) for the survival of the Kyoto Protocol and a Copenhagen Protocol to Enhance the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*" in Copenhagen. AOSIS encourages the LCA Chair to draw upon this proposal in the preparation of her draft negotiating text. This proposal is attached.

Note by the secretariat

The proposal referred to in paragraph 11 above can be found in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.8.

¹ See Nature, Vol. 464, 22 April 2010 and citations therein.