

Workshop on Enhancing Mitigation Ambition

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Enhancing ambition

- 1. Two references for ambition:**
 - Science;**
 - Equity;**
- 2. Ambition and equity are mutually supportive;**
- 3. The climate change regime must be strengthened;**
- 4. Consistency of complementary initiatives with the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.**

The science

IPCC4AR

AI: 25-40%; NAI: substantial deviation.

Box 13.7 The range of the difference between emissions in 1990 and emission allowances in 2020/2050 for various GHG concentration levels for Annex I and non-Annex I countries as a group^a

Scenario category	Region	2020	2050
A-450 ppm CO ₂ -eq ^b	Annex I	-25% to -40%	-80% to -95%
	Non-Annex I	Substantial deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, East Asia and Centrally-Planned Asia	Substantial deviation from baseline in all regions
B-550 ppm CO ₂ -eq	Annex I	-10% to -30%	-40% to -90%
	Non-Annex I	Deviation from baseline in Latin America and Middle East, East Asia	Deviation from baseline in most regions, especially in Latin America and Middle East
C-650 ppm CO ₂ -eq	Annex I	0% to -25%	-30% to -80%
	Non-Annex I	Baseline	Deviation from baseline in Latin America and Middle East, East Asia

Notes:

^a The aggregate range is based on multiple approaches to apportion emissions between regions (contraction and convergence, multistage, Triptych and intensity targets, among others). Each approach makes different assumptions about the pathway, specific national efforts and other variables. Additional extreme cases – in which Annex I undertakes all reductions, or non-Annex I undertakes all reductions – are not included. The ranges presented here do not imply political feasibility, nor do the results reflect cost variances.

^b Only the studies aiming at stabilization at 450 ppm CO₂-eq assume a (temporary) overshoot of about 50 ppm (See Den Elzen and Meinshausen, 2006).

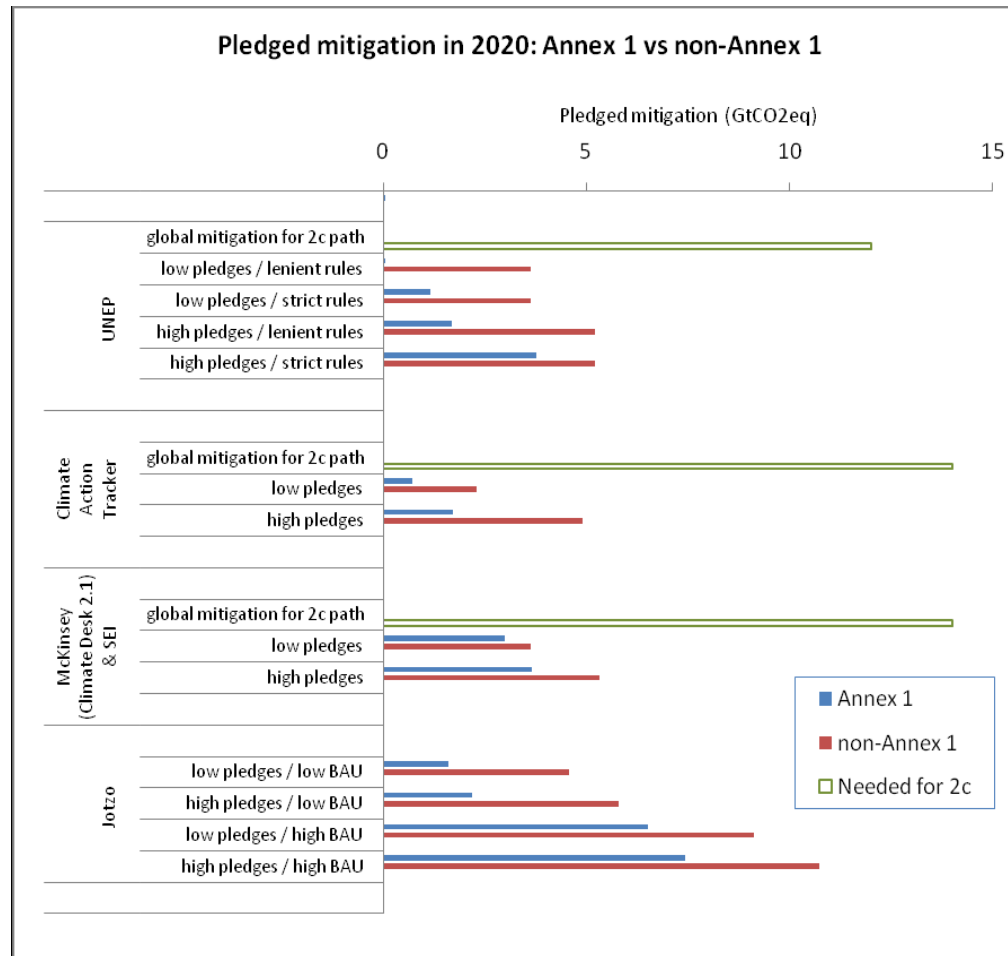
Source: See references listed in first paragraph of Section 13.3.3.3

Source: IPCC 4th Assessment Report

Annex I aggregate emissions resulting from their pledges in 2020 are estimated to be 4-11% above 1990 levels to 16-18% below 1990 levels (UNEP).

The equity

Non-Annex I NAMAs amount to more mitigation than Annex I targets.



Source: Stockholm Environment Institute

Strengthening the regime

Requires full implementation of UNFCCC principles and provisions;

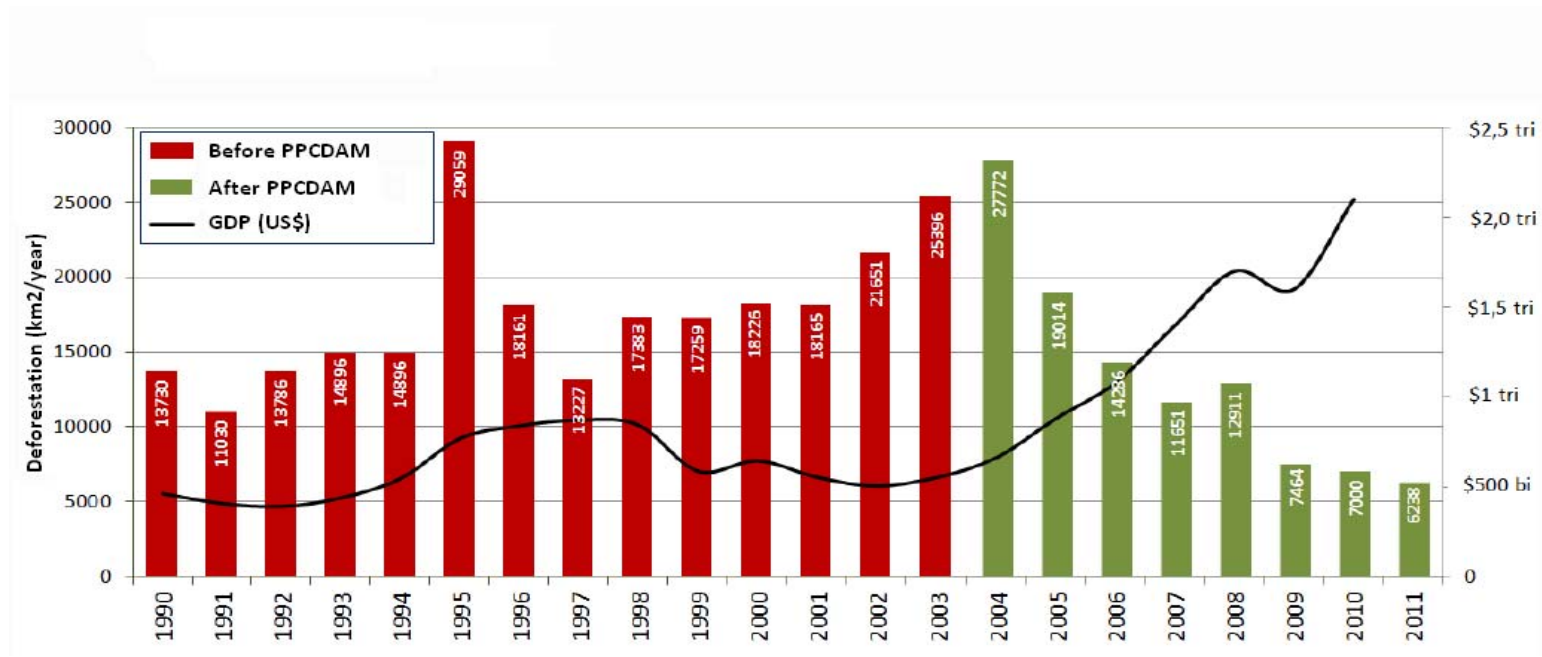
UNFCCC Article 4: All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall take mitigation actions;

Enhanced action by all must be achieved, respecting differentiated efforts:

- AI/NAI will be relevant;
- To reflect historical responsibilities (x future responsibilities);
- To consider social and economic development and poverty eradication as the first and overriding priorities of developing countries.

Ambition in Brazil

- Brazil presented a best contribution in Copenhagen;
- Not conditioned to the mitigation of others;
- Using fully national capabilities;
- Backed by domestic legislation.



Enhanced ambition by Annex I Parties

Full implementation of the Convention:

- fully implement mitigation obligations under the UNFCCC and its KP (second commitment period to start on 1 January 2013);
- fully implement finance, technology and capacity-building obligations to support enhanced mitigation and adaptation action in developing countries;
- support full operationalization of implementation institutions under the UNFCCC and its KP.

Raising ambition:

- improve pledges;
- move to top of range;
- remove conditionalities;
- ensure transparency and comparability of efforts;

Kyoto Protocol is key to closing the gap

KP is key to strengthening the UNFCCC and implementing its principles and provisions;

KP is key to the preservation of the rules-based system;

KP rules should eliminate loopholes;

Better use of opportunities within KP 2: tCERs and forests in exhaustion

Enhancing mitigation by non-Annex I Parties

Equity favors ambition.

Enhanced mitigation action in non-Annex I countries will depend on the level of **support received from developed countries**.

Enhanced support is essential to allow developing countries to reach the **full mitigation potential of their NAMAs**.

Enhanced support would **encourage developing countries** who are yet to **submit information** on NAMAs to do so.

The financing gap

- GEF funding from pilot phase to GEF 4 (up to 2009)
 - 659 climate change projects
 - Funding:
 - Core budget: \$ 2.7 billion;
 - LDCF: 95 million;
 - SCCF: 87 million;
 - Total: 2,9 billion.

Complementary initiatives

Need to ensure **coherence and consistency** of complementary initiatives with the principles and provisions of the **UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol**, in particular **equity and CBDR**;

Coherence within the United Nations system is fundamental;

Principles of the UNFCCC must universally guide bilateral, regional, plurilateral and multilateral climate change action;