

AWG KP in session workshop on Mitigation Potentials



Government of Tuvalu on behalf of AOSIS

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AWG KP in session workshop on Mitigation [Potentials] Imperatives



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IPCC AR 4 Stabilisation levels

Category	CO ₂ Conc at stabilisation	CO ₂ eq at stabilisation	Peaking year for CO ₂ emissions	Change in global CO ₂ emissions in 2050 (% of 2000)	Global average temp increase above pre-industrial level at equilibrium	Global average sea level rise above pre-industrial at equilibrium
	ppm	ppm	year	percent	Deg C	metres
I	350-400	445-490	2000-2015	-85 to -50	2.0-2.4	0.4 -1.4

* IPCC sea-level rise does not include ice sheet melting



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Recent studies post IPCC AR4

Stabilisation level	Consequences	Source
380ppm CO ₂ (With IPCC range of 350-400 CO ₂)	50% coral reefs disappear from acidification	Long Cao and Ken Caldeira of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Global Ecology Geophysical Research Letters.
450ppm CO ₂	10% of coral reefs will be sustained	As above
	0.8 - 2.0 metres sea level rise	Horton, R. et al. <i>Geophys. Res. Lett.</i>



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Serious Implications for:

- All atoll island nations
- Nations with atoll populations
- Island nations with populations exposed to severe weather and sea level rise (SLR)
- Nations with coastal populations protected by coral reefs
- Nations with low-lying coastal populations exposed to severe weather and SLR
- Nations with populations on large river deltas exposed to flooding and SLR



Revised Stabilization Level

Category	CO ₂ Conc at stabilisation	CO ₂ eq at stabilisation	Peaking year for CO ₂ emissions	Change in global CO ₂ emissions in 2050 (% of 2000)	Global average temp increase above pre-industrial level at equilibrium	Global average sea level rise above pre-industrial at equilibrium
	ppm	ppm	year	percent	Deg C	metres
Rev I	below 300	below 350	2000-2015	greater than 95%	below 1.5	?



Percentage Responsibility for Cumulative GHG Emissions since 1850: Top 50 group (WRI CAIT)

Annex I KP 45.4%

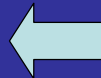
US 29.4%

Non Annex I 20.8%



Percentage Responsibility for Cumulative GHG Emissions since 1850: Top 50 group (WRI CAIT)

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Approaches for Allocating Climate Mitigation Effort for Annex I

Cumulative Emissions + Ability to Pay



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Mitigation Measures:

- Focus on domestic emissions in Annex I Parties
- Dramatic increase in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies
- Discourage technologies that lock-in fossil fuel dependence
- Simplify and unify procedures for LULUCF
- Complementarity should guide approach to offsetting mechanisms between Annex I and Non Annex I



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Implications of Annex I to Non Annex I Offsetting Mechanisms

Offsetting into Non Annex I countries reduces costs of mitigation 😊

Offsetting into Non Annex I countries does not reduce overall emissions from a capped set of countries 😞

Potential increase in emissions if offsetting fails due to: non permanence, lack of additionality, leakage, poor project design and/or verification 😞



Conclusions:

- Domestic Annex I reductions must be central
- Additionality rules in CDM should be strengthened



LULUCF

- Simplify and unify rules
- Maintain principles in 16/CMP.1
- Mandatory accounting of anthropogenic emissions in all forests (including deforestation and forest degradation)
- No expansion of LULUCF in CDM
- Mandatory reporting of all emissions on grazing land and cropland
- Mandatory accounting of forest degradation
- Accounting for factoring out in forests



New Gases

- Accept those where there is sound science

Base year

- Remains standard for all Annex I countries
- Relative to 1990 (for comparability)

Targets expressed

- Reductions relative to 1990
- Reductions relative to end of first commitment period

Commitment Period

- 2013-2017



Thank you



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