

附件一 缔约方整体减排目标

The Scale of Emission Reductions to Be Achieved by Annex I Parties in Aggregate

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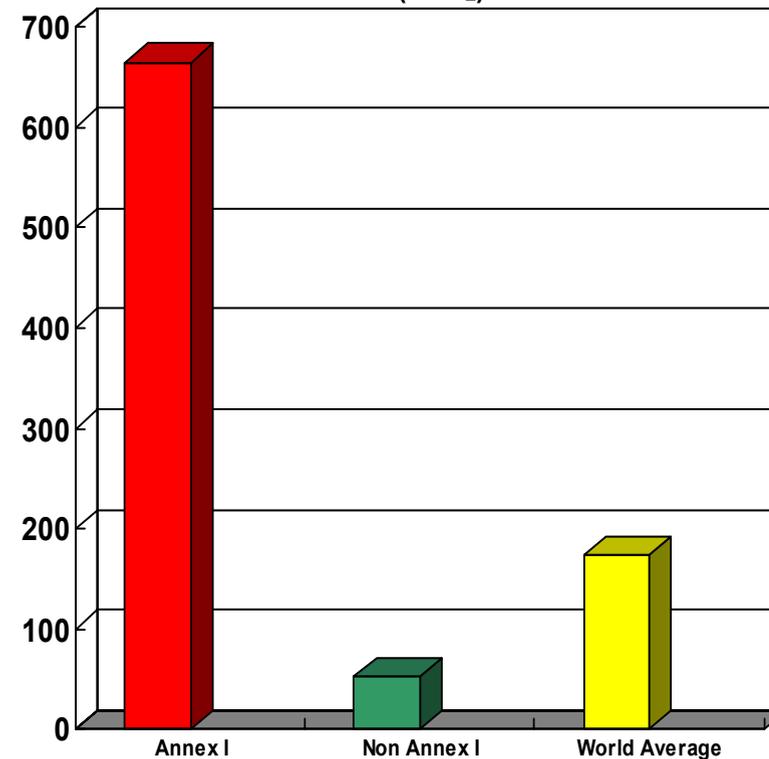
Historical responsibility requires Annex I Parties to take lead to reduce their emissions

The per capita cumulative emissions of developed countries from 1850 to 2005 are much higher than that of developing countries.

The atmospheric space of emission has been excessively over-occupied by developed countries.

Developed countries are obliged to reduce their per capita cumulative emissions on a large scale in order to reflect equal right of all human beings.

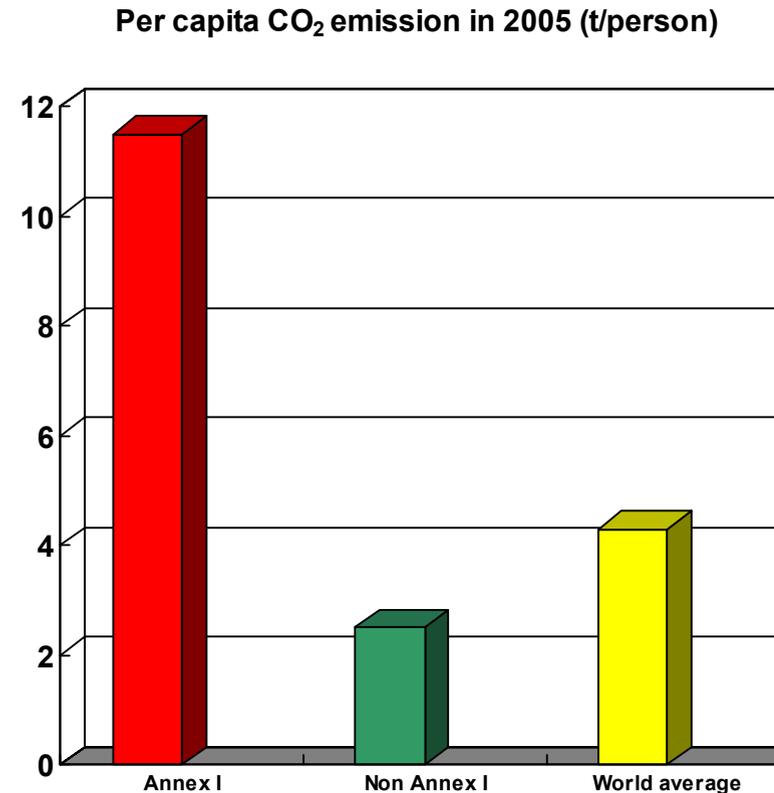
Per capita cumulative emissions during 1850-2005 (t CO₂)



Data sources: Climate Analysis Indicator Tool (CAIT) version 5.0, W

The principle of equity requires Annex I Parties to deeply reduce their emissions

- The ultimate objective as set out in Article 2 of UNFCCC requires the stabilization of GHG concentrations at a level that would avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
- This objective should be achieved in a manner that would safeguard the economic development of developing countries in a sustainable way.
- Developed countries should deeply cut their GHG emissions so as to allow developing countries space to achieve the goal of economic development and poverty eradication.

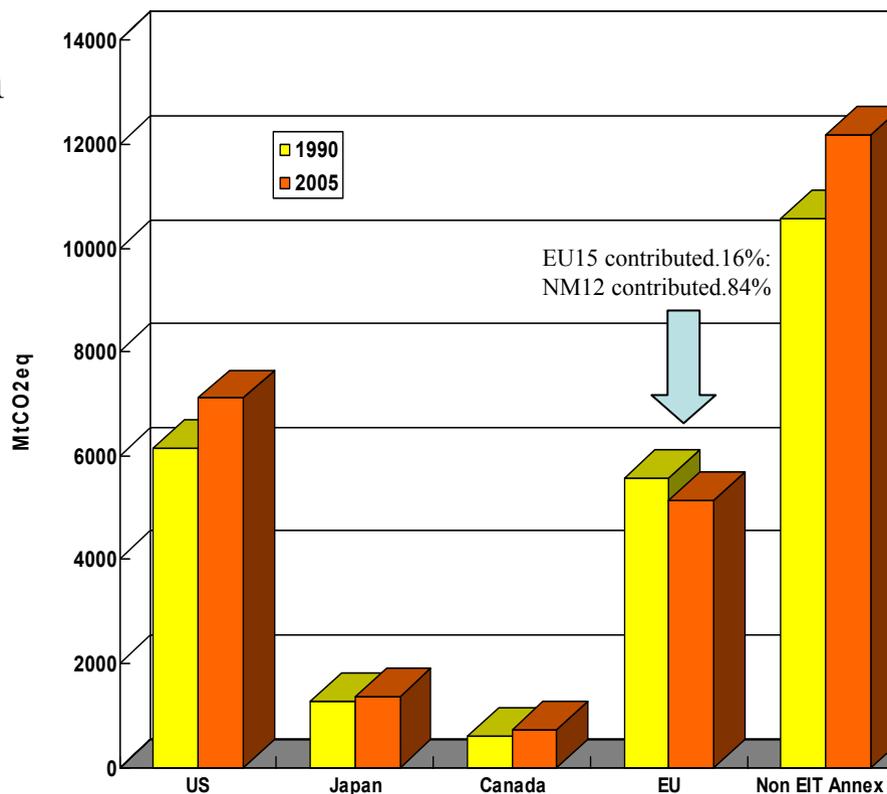


Data sources: Climate Analysis Indicator Tool (CAIT) version 5.0, V

Developed countries should honor their commitments to reduce GHG emissions

The overall GHG emissions of developed countries had notably increased by 11% from 1990 to 2005, even though these countries had already accomplished industrialization and modernization for decades and very limited population growth.

To maintain credibility, developed countries should honor their commitments to reduce GHG emissions.



Data sources: UNFCCC

Developed countries have sufficient financial and technological capability to deeply cut their emissions without prejudice to their social welfare.

Developed countries have finished their industrialization and modernization process and no longer need large scale infrastructure building, therefore emissions in this area could be substantively reduced.

In addition, the emissions trading and project based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol help them achieving their emission reduction commitments.

The scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties in aggregate:

At least 40% below 1990 level by 2020

To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, Annex I Parties should reduce their emissions by at least 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050.

They should achieve at least half goal by the end of 2020 which is the key mid-turn point from 1990 to 2050.

AWG-KP already agreed in general the range of least 25-40% reduction below 1990 level by 2020, early action can reduce costs and risks.

Even though the Annex I Parties achieved this proposed reduction target, their average per capita emissions in 2020 would be as high as 8.6 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, as up to 273 tonnes of per capita cumulative emissions in the period from 1990 to 2020, both of which are still several times higher than those of the developing countries.