Scale of Emission Reduction Objectives by Annex I Parties

Presentation by AOSIS



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• OUTLINE

- Approaches re scale of emission reductions in aggregate, as well as individual or joint contributions. How would this scale be evaluated?
- Implications of issues such as the duration of the commitment period(s), how QELROs could be expressed, base year, and mitigation potential
- Role of National Pledges?
- How can transparency be ensured in the process?



- **KEY CONSIDERATIONS**
 - Ultimate Objective of the Convention
 - Convention Article 3.3 Precautionary Principle
 - The avoidance of further negative impacts on small island developing States must be one of the key benchmarks
 - Lowest assessed IPCC AR4 scenario 2C too high for SIDS
 - Scale of reductions will determine the level of damage incurred



• AWG-KP PROCESS

"The AWG-KP noted the concerns raised by small island developing States and some developing country Parties with regard to the lack of analysis of stabilization scenarios below 450 ppmv of CO2 equivalent.

In line with the iterative approach to the work programme, the information referred to ... above will be reviewed in the light of information received by the AWG-KP, including from possible further scientific work on stabilization scenarios." (Aug 2007)



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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION/ANALYSIS SINCE AR4:

- Probabilities of achieving 2C at 450 ppm CO2-eq
 - Stabilisation at 450 ppm CO2-eq. carries a 50% or greater risk of exceeding 2°C
- Sea level rise likely to higher than projected in AR4
 - IPCC AR4 projected a sea level rise of 18 to 59 cm by 2100
 - New projections indicates that 50-140 cm increase above 1990 is more likely by 2100
- The acceleration of climate change and its adverse impacts:
 - IPCC AR4 projected loss of a loss in Arctic sea ice in September of roughly 2.5% per decade
 - Observed decline at a rate of 7.8% per decade
- New low stabilisation mitigations scenarios with emission pathways that are consistent with the precautionary approach – below 2C - are feasible.



- **REQUIRED EMISSION REDUCTIONS**
 - Objectives
 - Stabilization of GHG concentrations *at well below 350 ppm CO2-eq*.
 - Global average surface temperature increase *well below 1.5° C* above pre-industrial levels

- Global emission pathway - high end of AR4

- Global CO₂ emissions must *peak by 2015*.
- Global CO_2 reductions of *greater than 85%* are required by 2050.

- Annex I pathway - high end of AR4

- Must reduce their group GHG emissions by *more than 40%* of their 1990 levels by 2020.
- Collectively must reduce their GHG emissions by *more than* 95% of their 1990 levels by 2050



- **ALLOCATION OF NATIONAL COMMITMENTS**
 - Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
 - A transparent allocation process
 - Ensure that Annex 1 emission reduction efforts are effective and achieve real reductions and with achieved through domestic effort.
 - Criteria to include:
 - Cumulative historical emissions
 - Mitigation potentials
 - Others ???



IMPLICATIONS

Commitment Period: 2013 – 2017; to be able to respond to updates in the science (next IPCC Report due in 2013 and early 2014)

- Base year:

- 1990 to ensure continuity, consistency and transparency
- Comparable in the AWGKP and LCA
- Numerical percentage of base year emissions
- Mitigation Potential IPCC WGIII indicated feasibility; UNFCCC Technical Papers; Stern Review



ROLE FOR NATIONAL PLEDGES – Not relevant in KP

- Commitments must be legally binding, subject to KPs procedures and mechanisms on compliance
- Contribute to the AI group effort on the basis of comparable effort
- Be measurable and verifiable

TRANSPARENCY

 Procedures and mechanisms on compliance in 27/CMP.1 must continue to apply to all Annex I KP Parties.



Scale of Emission Reduction Objectives by Annex 1 Parties

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