

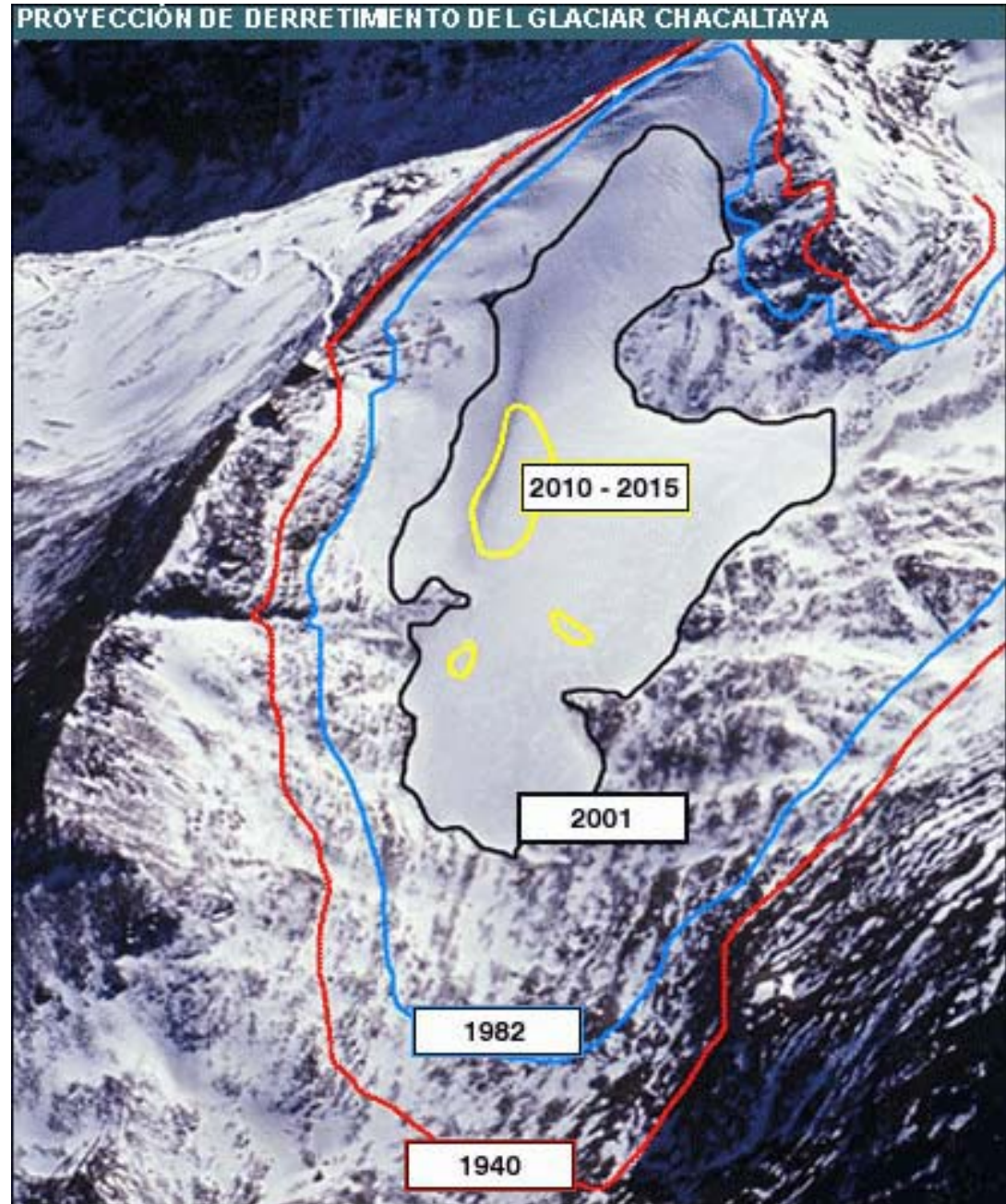
Workshop on assumptions and conditions  
related to the attainment of quantified  
economy-wide emission reduction targets  
by developed country Parties

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

Bonn, June 9, 2011



Chacaltaya  
Bolivia with  
an increase  
of 0,8° C

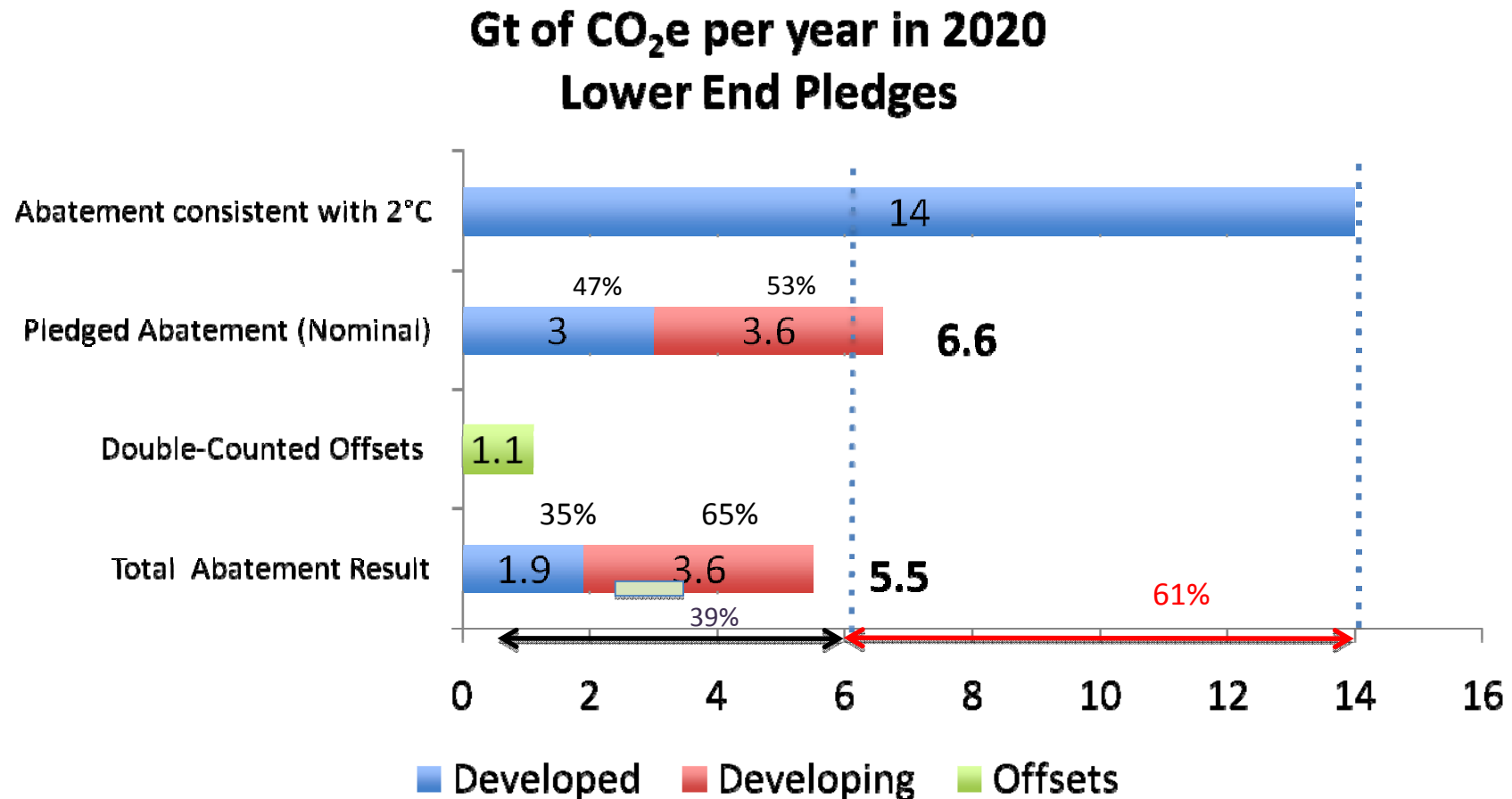


# What would happen to our glaciers with the 4° C of the misnamed Cancun Agreements?

Water  
Biodiversity  
Decertification  
Agriculture  
Communities  
Cities  
....



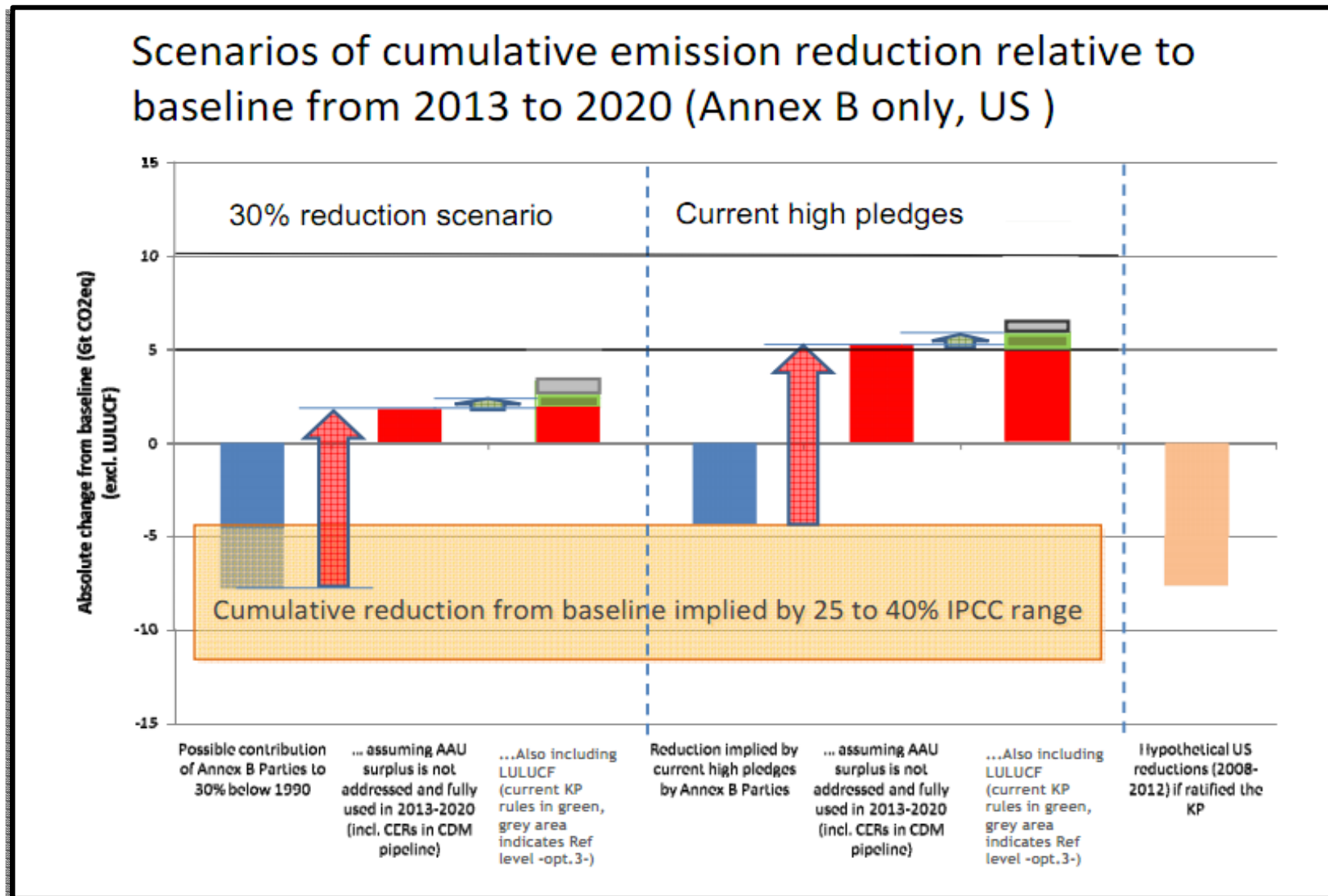
1. The GAP is between 7,4 Gt to 5.3 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e
2. Developing do more than Developed
3. With offsets Developed do even less



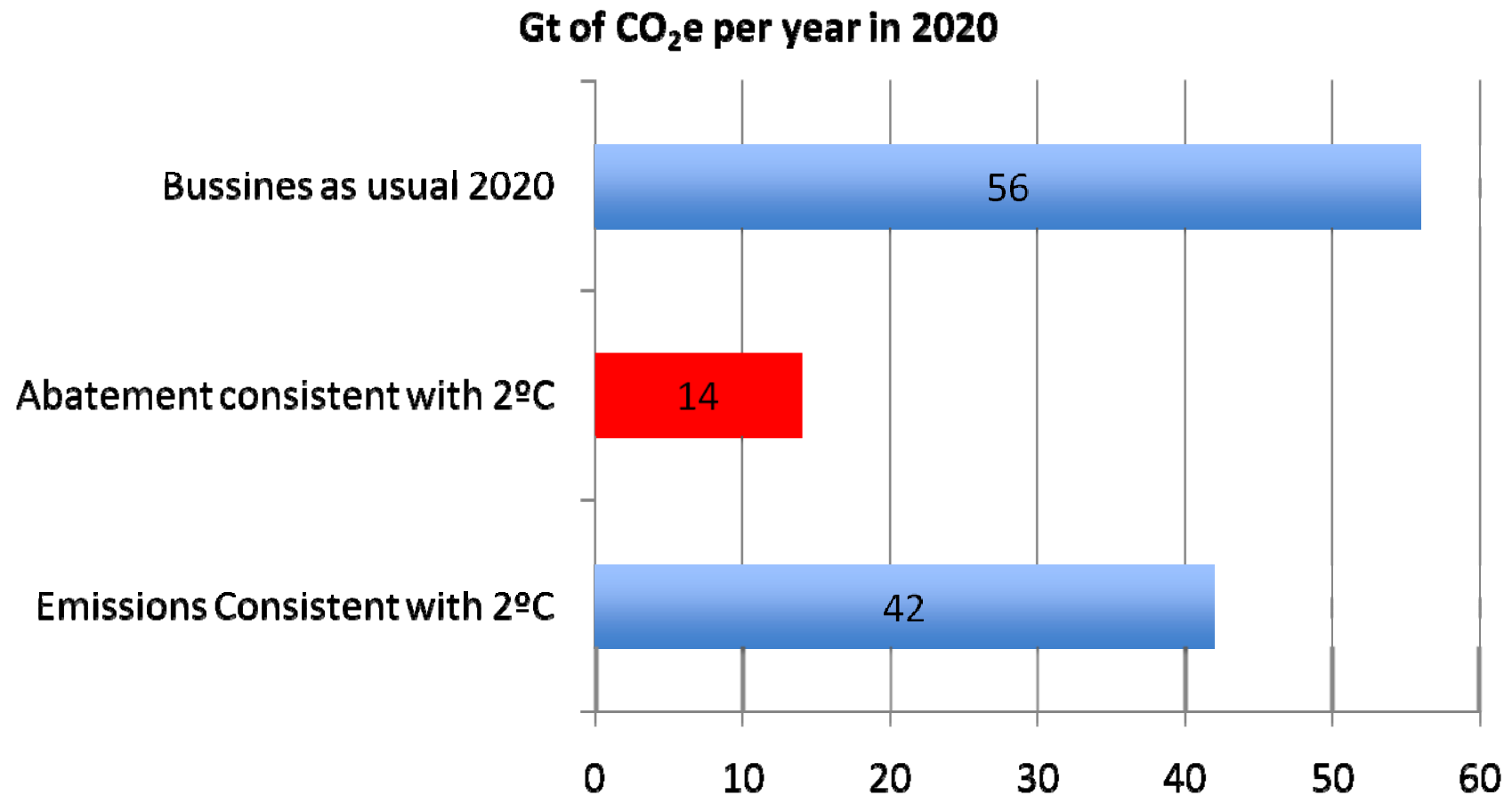
Sources: STOCKHOLM ENVIROMENT INSTITUTE, The implications of International Greenhouse Gas Offsets on Global Climate Change, <http://seis-us.org/publications/id/380>



# Discussion of rules may avoid an increase in the GAP but will not reduce the GAP



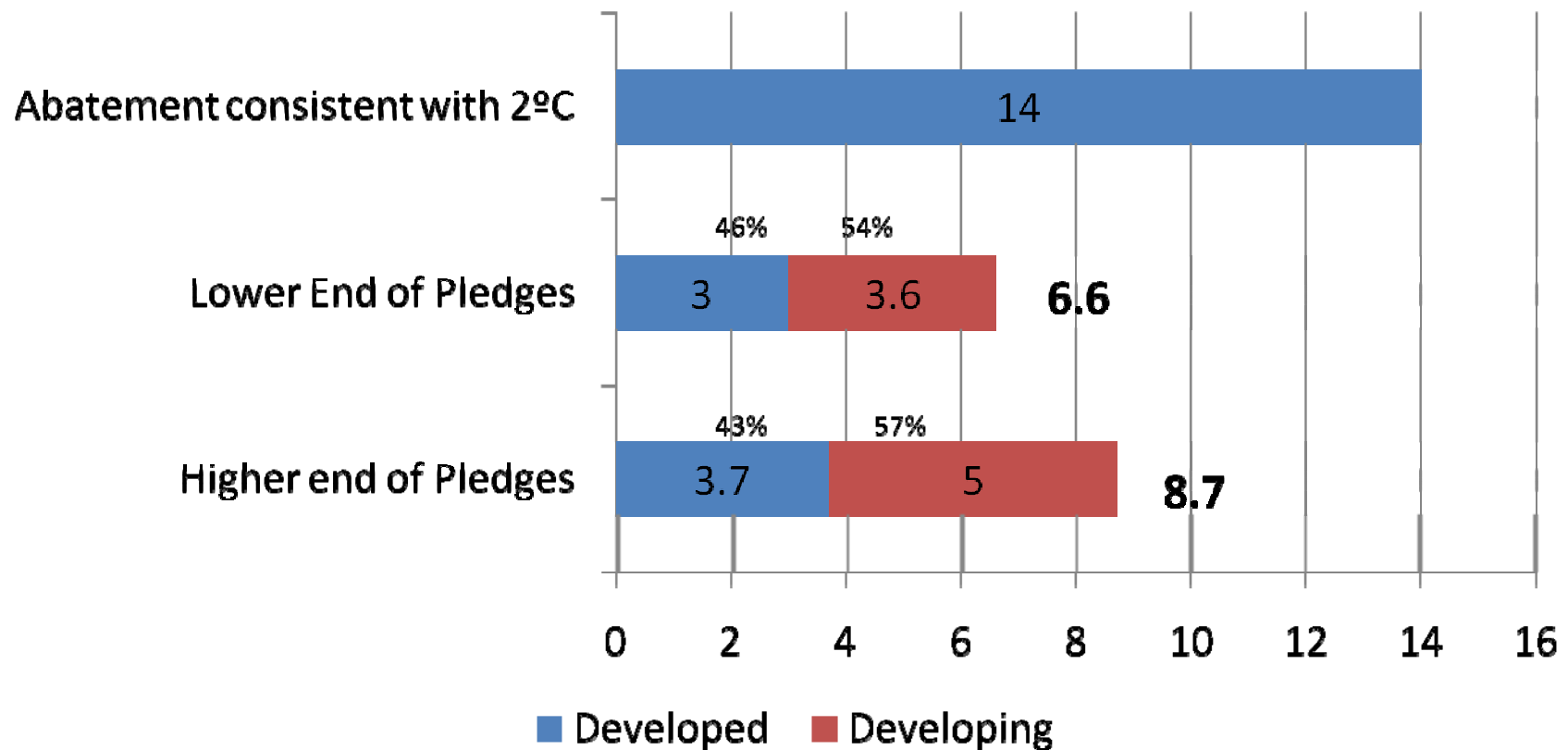
# To be consistent with your proposal of 2°C, first agree on a target



Sources: STOCKHOLM ENVIROMENT INSTITUTE, The implications of International Greenhouse Gas Offsets on Global Climate Change, <http://seis-us.org/publications/id/380>  
UNEP, The Emissions Gap Report, Are the Copenhagen Accord Pledges Sufficient to Limit Global Warming to 2 °C or 1,5°C?,  
[www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/](http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/)

# Developed countries should do more than developing countries

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year in 2020

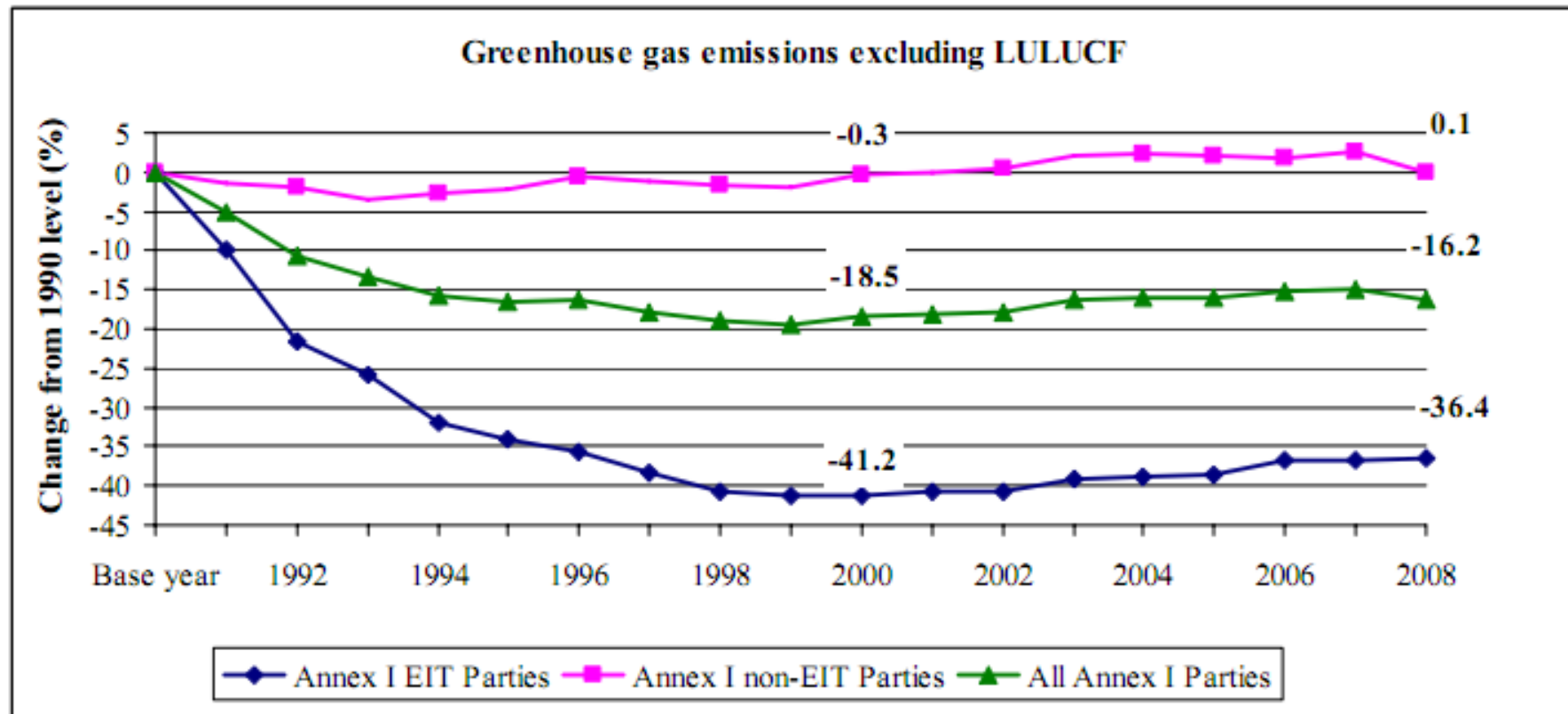


# Under which parameters

	Annex 1	Non – Annex 1
Population	20 %	80 %
Tons of CO2 per person	14.1	3.8
Cumulative Tons per person 1850 - 2005	685	56
Historical emissions 1850 - 2005	74 %	26 %



# Peaking level NOW for developed countries



# Article 4.2 (a) of the Convention

- Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. **These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead** in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, **recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases** not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would contribute to such modification, ...

# Avoid the trap of “rules first”

- Emission reduction commitments of Annex 1 Parties in absolute terms: emissions and abatement expressed in Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>eq
- Commitments that are going to be done domestically with no offsets.
- Comparability of efforts between Annex I countries.

# Legal form and legal actions

- There is no time for a new legally binding agreement for Durban, South Africa.
- The only option is the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Create an Ad Hoc Working Group to discuss the legal actions that will be taken in relation to those Parties that do not want to fulfill their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Convention.

# The consequences of continuing with the pledge and review process of the misnamed Cancun Agreements

- We will lose a decade that will be not possible to overcome
- The Planet will be in a 4° C scenario
- The 2° C scenario and the review to 1.5 °C scenario is therefore meaningless
- Developing countries and the poorest population will be the most affected
- We can reach several tipping point affecting the integrity of the ecosystems and our Mother Earth