

**Submission by The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
to the AWG-LCA under UNFCCC on Agenda Item 4 during the  
AWGLCA 14th Session (Third Part) in Panama 1-7 October, 2011.**

1. Bangladesh wishes to express its deep appreciation of the Note by the Facilitator on Agenda Item 4 on "Review: further definition of its scope and development of its modalities" circulated initially in Bonn 7-17 June, 2011. This is a comprehensive note and can form a good basis for further work by the Parties. Bangladesh wishes, however, to make explicit a point or two for facilitating the process of Review over 2013-15.

2. The basic issue as contained in paras 138-140 of the decision 1/CP.16 in Cancun is to review the sufficiency of all relevant actions by Parties individually as well as collectively to keep the rise in average global temperature to below 2<sup>0</sup> C over that during the pre-industrial level and further examine the prospects of the rise being no more than 1.5<sup>0</sup> C. The "realised" rise in temperature will depend on the composition and time path of the emission of GHGs. On the other hand, the dangerous consequences of the climate change and their regional distribution will depend not simply on the ultimate level of rise in temperature (2 or 1.5 degrees C) but also its time path both of which in turn will depend on the time path and composition of the level of GHG emission. Parties will therefore need clear mappings of the two interdependent phenomenon for further actions.

3. The expert reviews, reports, IPCC analyses and similar other exercises will therefore have to be explicit in *mapping* the time path and composition of the aggregate GHG emission on to the time path of rise of temperature and their regional distribution; and secondly, in clear *mapping* of the realised rise in temperature and its time path on to the dangerous consequences of climate change and their regional distribution over the globe. The two explicit mappings are necessary because, without them and the understanding of their likely dangerous global and regional consequences, it would not be clear if the mitigation measures being undertaken and/or projected globally are enough to avoid these dangerous consequences of climate change. If these are not, more stringent collective measures will be called for mitigation by the Parties.