

Climate Change Kyoto and Beyond

H.E. Robert G. Aisi

Ambassador / Permanent Representative Mission of Papua New Guinea to UN UNFCCC Seminar of Governmental Experts Bonn, May 16-17 2005



- Diversity: PNG is a land of tremendous diversity
 - □ 832 living languages not dialects, languages more than any other country in the world.
 - Tremendous biological diversity with 750 bird species and the greatest floral richness of any island on the planet.
- Climate: As a Small Island Nation, we will feel the adverse effects of climate change, including the terrible consequences of sea level rise







PNG Forests

- Forests: The island of New Guinea has the world's third largest rainforest, after Amazonia and the Congo. Our rainforests are under pressure from deforestation
- Land Use Change: The IPCC has concluded that during the 1990's an estimated 20-25% of global annual greenhouse gas emissions came from land use and land use change - primarily from degradation







- KP Exclusion: Kyoto does not allow developing nations that reduce deforestation emissions to get credit. Kyoto unfairly excludes and discriminates against these nations in the world carbon market
- Market Access: Tropical rainforest nations deserve to be treated equally. If we reduce deforestation, fairly compensated for reductions. Need market access.





M

Proposals for Path Forward

- Marrakesh: Review/modify the Marrakesh Accords
- Annex B: Developing nations with rainforests to give notification under UNFCCC Article 4.2(g) for 'Kyoto Protocol Annex B' status subject to 'appropriate' LULUCF allowances
- Amend: Kyoto Protocol must remain dynamic. Consider amendments for the future.
- Optional Protocol: Develop an Optional Protocol on deforestation which is linked to and complements the Kyoto Protocol



ŊΑ

Proposals for Path Forward

- Additionality: Establish national deforestation baseline rates which support clear targets
- Leakage: Address forestry-sector on a National level to offset the risk of leakage between projects
- Permanence: Develop a carbon banking mechanism that credits early action and debits compliance failures
- Trading: International emissions trading system for trading credits issued against avoided forest emissions



Conclusions

- Accountability: We stand prepared to be accountable for our contributions toward global climate stability
- Full Participation: Lasting climate stability cannot be achieved with over half of the world sitting on the sidelines and over 50% of global emissions being unregulated
- Development Finance: Emissions markets can monetize environmental assets and capitalize sustainable development – fair carbon trade before

aid!



Conclusions: Next Steps

- Coalition: Papua New Guinea invites others at this Seminar to join with us in forming a "Coalition for Rainforest Nations"
- Act Now: Given today's rates of deforestation, we CANNOT WAIT until 2012 to resolve! Optional Protocol?
- COP-MOP1: Rainforest nations are facing tremendous deforestation pressures. We want this squarely on the table at COP-11/MOP-I. We need your help to find solutions!

