



AOSIS VIEWS ON SHARED VISION

Presented by

Mr. Philip Weech

On Behalf of

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Scope & Principles of Shared Vision

- **SV is aspirational**
 - ambitious, concrete and measurable mid and long-term targets
 - framework to implement the four pillars of the Bali Action Plan
- **SV must prevent further impacts within Most Vulnerable States – SIDS & LDCs**
 - Survival and avoidance of catastrophic impacts in SIDS is a critical principle which all nations must support
- **Principles**
 - Protect most vulnerable, common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, polluter pays
 - Precautionary principle, State responsibility to not cause damage beyond national jurisdiction
 - Intergenerational Equity



Shared Vision: Mitigation & Adaptation (1)

- **Mitigation**

- Aggressive, deep cuts to allow a 2015 peak, reduce thereafter
- Based on most recent scientific information, efforts must ensure that critical thresholds for SIDS & LDCs are not breached
- Lead by developed country parties;
 - economic instruments can be used
 - taxes on carbon - intensive activities, renewable energy and energy efficiency etc
- All developing countries should take concerted action **BAP**
- Significant deviation from current emissions baseline
 - supported by technology and incentives from developed countries
- Technologies that increase dependency of carbon intensive - discouraged
- Not included - non-Environmentally sound (no nuclear)



Shared Vision: Mitigation & Adaptation (2)

- **Adaptation (respond - impacts already occurring & address expected)**
 - Priority actions targeted to the most vulnerable - SIDS & LDCs
 - Achieved through a structured but flexible approach to adaptation that provides for:
 - 1) institutional arrangements under the Convention process that co-ordinates adaptation efforts at the international and regional levels to support country driven priorities;
 - 2) new, additional and predictable financial resources separate and apart from ODA supported by appropriate mechanisms;
 - 3) national-level adaptation planning and implementation, building on existing processes (NAPAs, national communications)
 - 4) a multi-window mechanism to address loss and damage from climate change impacts, with insurance, rehabilitation/compensatory, and risk management components.
 - 5) support recovery from extreme events
 - UNFCCC key role to play, knowledge sharing important.



Finance & Investments

- **Finance**

- New and additional – significant new money is required separate from traditional ODA, devoted to adaptation, commensurate with projected adaptation needs.
- Predictability – Sources must be stable and predictable, from mandatory or assessed contributions developed countries, levies on the carbon markets/ other trading schemes.
- Grant-based no loans– Consistent with polluter-pays
- Priority and simplified access for the most vulnerable –
- We Need New Approach to the Governance of funds – channeled through Convention, guided by and under supreme authority of COP, Not disadvantage SIDS and LDCs nor create conditionalities (co-financing)
- Coherence – and coordination at the international level among all actors



Long Term Global Goal for Emission Reductions

- Benchmark - avoidance of further harm to MVS
- Achieved by actions:
 - well below 350ppm CO₂ eq, below 1.5 degrees C temp rise above pre-Industrial level, Peak and then decline by 2015, reductions of more than 85% by 2050 from 1990
 - Annex I countries reduce their GHG emissions by more than 40% to 1990 levels by 2020, and more than 95% by 2050.
 - Non-Annex I countries would need significant deviations from baseline over comparable periods
- Review of targets in 2015 and thereafter
- All Parties required to take action, DC lead,
Developing - reduce trajectories, assisted by DC,



Principles - Contribution by Different Groups of Countries

- All Parties will be required to take action – common and differentiated.
- Developed country Parties, given historical responsibility, lead in mitigation actions, funding, activities related to tech transfer adaptation and mitigation
- Developing countries will also need to take action to reduce their emissions trajectories, with assistance from developed country Parties, in line with their cumulative emissions, mitigation potential and opportunities, bearing in mind national circumstances and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. These countries should be prepared to pursue a clean development path now up to and beyond 2012 through measurable and verifiable actions that result in the significant deviation of emissions growth from business-as-usual scenarios
- Consistent with Article 3, all Parties are urged to integrate the management of climate risks into their national development programs.



THANK YOU