

## **New Zealand**

### **A submission to the Ad hoc Working Group on Long term Cooperative Action under the Convention and to the Ad-hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

#### **A shared vision, including a long-term global goal**

**30 September 2008**

#### **Introduction**

1. This submission outlines New Zealand's preliminary views on a shared vision, including a long-term global goal. Decision 1/CP.13 calls for a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions. A shared vision, including a long term global goal, is required to guide future mitigation efforts under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.
2. A shared vision describes what we want the future to look like. It describes a pathway to fulfil the ultimate objective of the Convention, with a quantified long-term global goal as a fundamental component.

#### **A shared vision**

3. We consider the following as the primary element of a shared vision:
  - Global emissions<sup>1</sup> are following an agreed quantified pathway that will lead to achieving the agreed quantified long-term goal to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
4. The shared vision would also include the following supportive elements:
  - Economies have successfully decoupled economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions;
  - All significant investment and planning decisions factor-in climate change considerations, including mitigation and adaptation;
  - All significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions are priced;
  - For those economies participating in emissions trading, there is an effective and integrated global carbon market;
  - Enabling environments support adequate finance and investment flows to better help countries respond to the challenges of climate change, especially to those vulnerable countries with limited internal resources to address climate change;
  - All countries have removed any trade and economic measures that inhibit the achievement of the long term global goal;

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<sup>1</sup> Global emissions refers to both emissions from sources and removals by sinks.

- All countries continue to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to the physical impacts of climate change;
- Needed technologies continue to be developed and deployed;
- Food is produced and distributed in a way that sustains the world's population.
- All countries' efforts to address climate change are known and are recognised as part of international action.

### **A long-term goal**

5. Science will continue to inform and guide our judgement of the long-term global goal. Parties agree that the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides the most comprehensive assessment of climate change science to date.
6. To guide Parties in meeting their contribution to the long-term global goal, near and mid-term quantified milestones for global emissions will also be needed. The IPCC indicates the level of emissions reductions required of developed and developing countries by 2020 and 2050<sup>2</sup>.
7. There is a clear relationship between work on the scale of reductions to be achieved by Annex 1 under the guidance of the AWG-KP, and the work on mitigation commitments and actions taking place under the AWG-LCA. Both work programmes must progress in tandem, especially as they have a common shared vision, resulting in all countries taking appropriate action.
8. A long-term global goal for emissions reductions requires accurate monitoring. Annual greenhouse gas inventories, at least covering the bulk of global emissions, now, up to and beyond 2012, will enable regular assessment of progress against the agreed global emissions pathway. New Zealand has made separate submissions on finance and measurement, reporting and verification that propose specific tools for these purposes.

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<sup>2</sup> See Box 13.7 of the IPCC AR4 WG III report (pg. 776) and subsequent explanation by the IPCC authors at SBSTA 28.