



Intervention of the Climate Action Network International to the AWG, 15th May 2007

Distinguished delegates,

The IPCC report is unequivocal: time is of the essence. Deep emissions reductions are needed, and fast. The technologies needed to put us on the right path exist, and they are affordable. The Stern report makes clear that the damages associated with climate change are much greater than the costs of mitigation and that any delay in action significantly raises the costs of both.

The AWG needs to keep focused on preparing the outputs from its current work plan that feed into the Bali mandate. We see the Vienna meeting later this year as a vital opportunity to further progress.

CAN expects science to underpin the post 2012 agreement, and the science indicates that emissions reductions of **at least** 30% by 2020 will be required for Annex I countries. Prior to Vienna, Annex I Parties should make submissions to the secretariat proposing the ranges of emissions reductions that they should aim to achieve. In Vienna itself the IPCC should be invited to present further information to inform this discussion.

In CAN's view, distinguished delegates, the AWG workplan is incomplete.

- It should be expanded to include analysis of the effectiveness of existing flexible mechanisms as well as options for the differentiation of commitments within Annex I and graduation criteria for countries whose level of economic development is great enough to qualify them for Annex B membership. These include Saudi Arabia, Singapore and South Korea.
- It must examine the scale of technology transfer to decarbonize developing country economies that can be mobilized through the carbon markets. The ability of the carbon markets to deliver technologies to developing countries is proportional to the levels of ambition of the Annex I targets. The carbon markets need “long, legal and loud” signals to give business the confidence it needs to invest in clean technologies. Other mechanisms for delivering technology should also be considered.

- It should consider expansion of the Adaptation Fund levy to all the Kyoto mechanism, in order to generate the necessary resources to finance adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries. The levels of finance available must be coupled to assessments of adaptation needs and on a scale to prevent damages. Where this is impossible, the finance must be available to pay for the damages caused.

A launch of negotiations in Bali, based on the work of the AWG, will provide the necessary forum for negotiations on the Kyoto track for industrialized countries, on issues including mitigation potentials and pathways.

However, it should be noted that the third track of CAN's approach, adaptation, is intimately linked with the AWG's work. The magnitude of future climate impacts is directly linked to emissions pathways. Adaptation becomes increasingly difficult – and in some cases impossible – if urgent action is not taken.

As a final point, to show **real** leadership, Annex I countries must also demonstrate the progress they have made towards their existing targets and they must report on this in Bali.

Distinguished delegates, time is of the essence. Mind the Gap!