



KYOTO NEGOTIATIONS INCH FORWARD

26 May 2006 - "After two weeks of negotiations, the brakes are off and the process is moving forward," said Jennifer Morgan, Director of WWF's Global Climate Change Programme. "However, a serious scale-up in the intensity of work is needed or the impacts of climate change will quickly overtake this process if countries are not careful."

The Montreal Climate Change Conference in December last year was successful in launching several "tracks" of negotiations for the second Kyoto phase, post-2012. The follow-up negotiations here in Bonn, now ending, focused on a series of key topics, including the level of targets for developed countries, reducing emissions from deforestation in tropical countries, and a timeframe for the negotiations.

Countries have now agreed to focus the next session of the negotiations, in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2006, on discussing emissions scenarios to reduce the pollution that causes climate change and the various policies and technologies that have worked thus far. A range of analyses are to be undertaken by developed countries in the development of the next set of targets to the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the Long-Term Dialogue on Future Cooperative Action, including all Parties, is also set to continue its workshops, but the effectiveness of this Dialogue is yet to be proven.

"Developed countries must get serious and begin a credible process at home to agree upon the much deeper cuts needed to avoid the worst impacts," said Morgan. "The next set of targets for developed



countries must be much deeper than the current Kyoto targets in order to avoid dangerous climate change.”

Time is of the essence as never before. In order to keep the rise of global average temperature below 2°C in comparison with pre-industrial levels, global greenhouse gas emissions will have to be near 50 to 55% below 1990 levels by 2050. Reducing these emissions to stay below the 2°C threshold is possible. Many studies show that global emissions can be reduced to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C, but the energy system needs to be altered substantially when aiming for low-level stabilisation. The current fossil fuel based system needs to be transformed completely into a highly energy efficient system, using renewable source of energy and partly new low carbon technologies.

Background: Bonn hosted the first meetings on the post-2012 time period of the Kyoto Protocol, as decided in Montreal in November 2005. These included the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG) held from 17-26 May. These sessions were preceded by the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention, which was held from 15-16 May.

Source: WWF – World Wildlife Foundation International (<http://www.wwf.org>)
Press consultancy (Jennifer Morgan)
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