

Press briefing

Joke Waller-Hunter
Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC

Moscow, 29 September



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change and its effects

- Rise in temperature by between 1.4 and 5.8 °C by 2100.
- Increase in rainfall and storms
- Increase of extreme events, including floods and droughts.
- Rise in sea levels of up to 88cm by 2100.
- Changes in food productivity.
- Spread of tropical diseases.
- Developing countries most affected.



The Climate Change Convention

- The Convention enters into force on 21 March 1994.
- 188 Governments – near universal membership

The ultimate objective of the Convention:

“The stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”



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The Kyoto Protocol

- Adopted in Kyoto, Japan in 1997.

Its purpose:

- Stronger commitments for Parties
- *Legally binding* emissions targets:

Annex I states to reduce collective emissions of six GHGs by at least 5% from their respective 1990 levels.

- To be achieved in the *first commitment period* 2008 – 2012.

- Demonstrable progress must be made by 2005.



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The Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms

- Allow for cost-effectiveness in meeting the Kyoto targets.
 1. Joint Implementation (JI)
 2. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
 3. Emissions Trading



Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

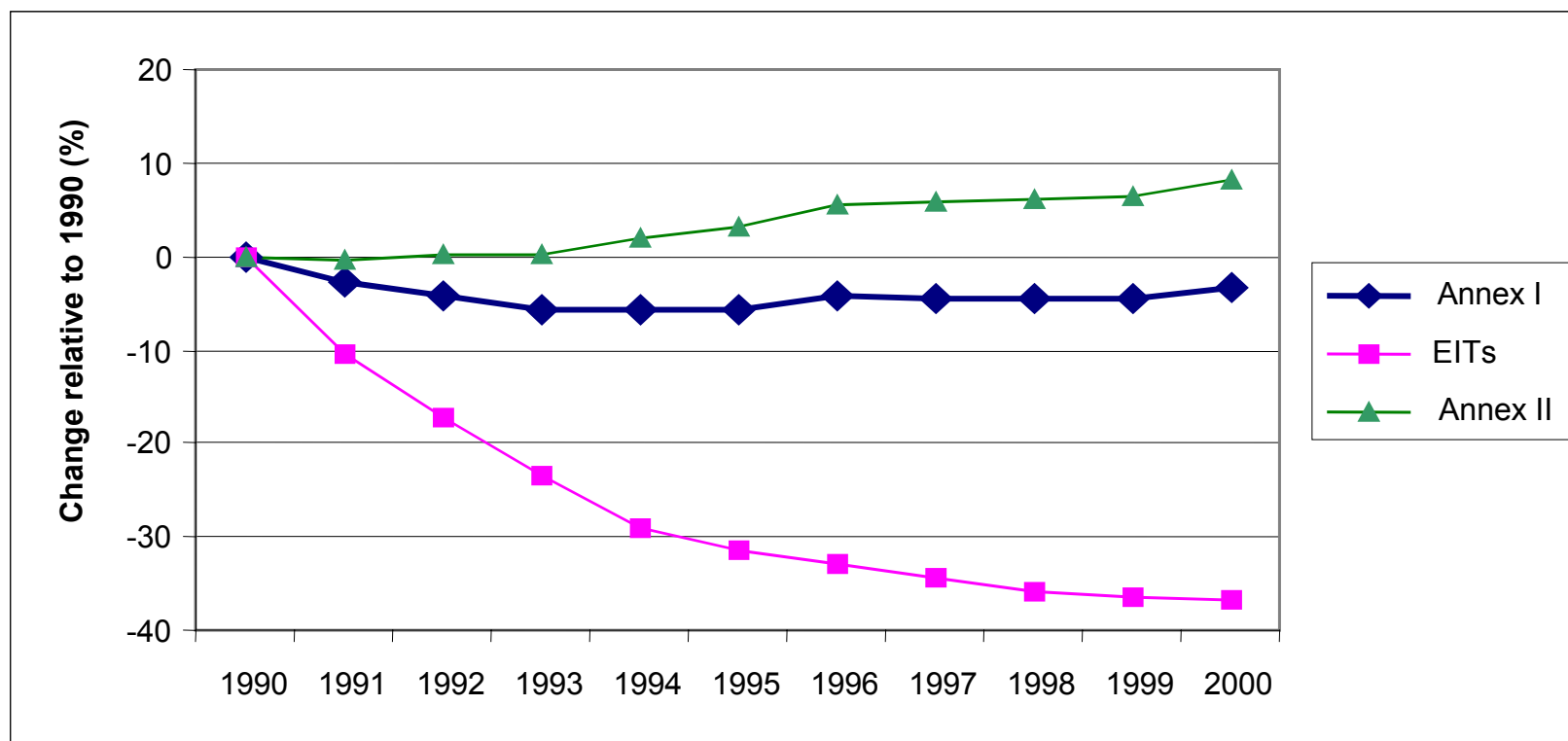
Entry into force:

- Ratification by 55 countries representing 55% of 1990 carbon dioxide emissions of industrialised countries.
- 118 countries have ratified: 44.2% of emissions.
- Russia accounts for 17.4% of emissions.

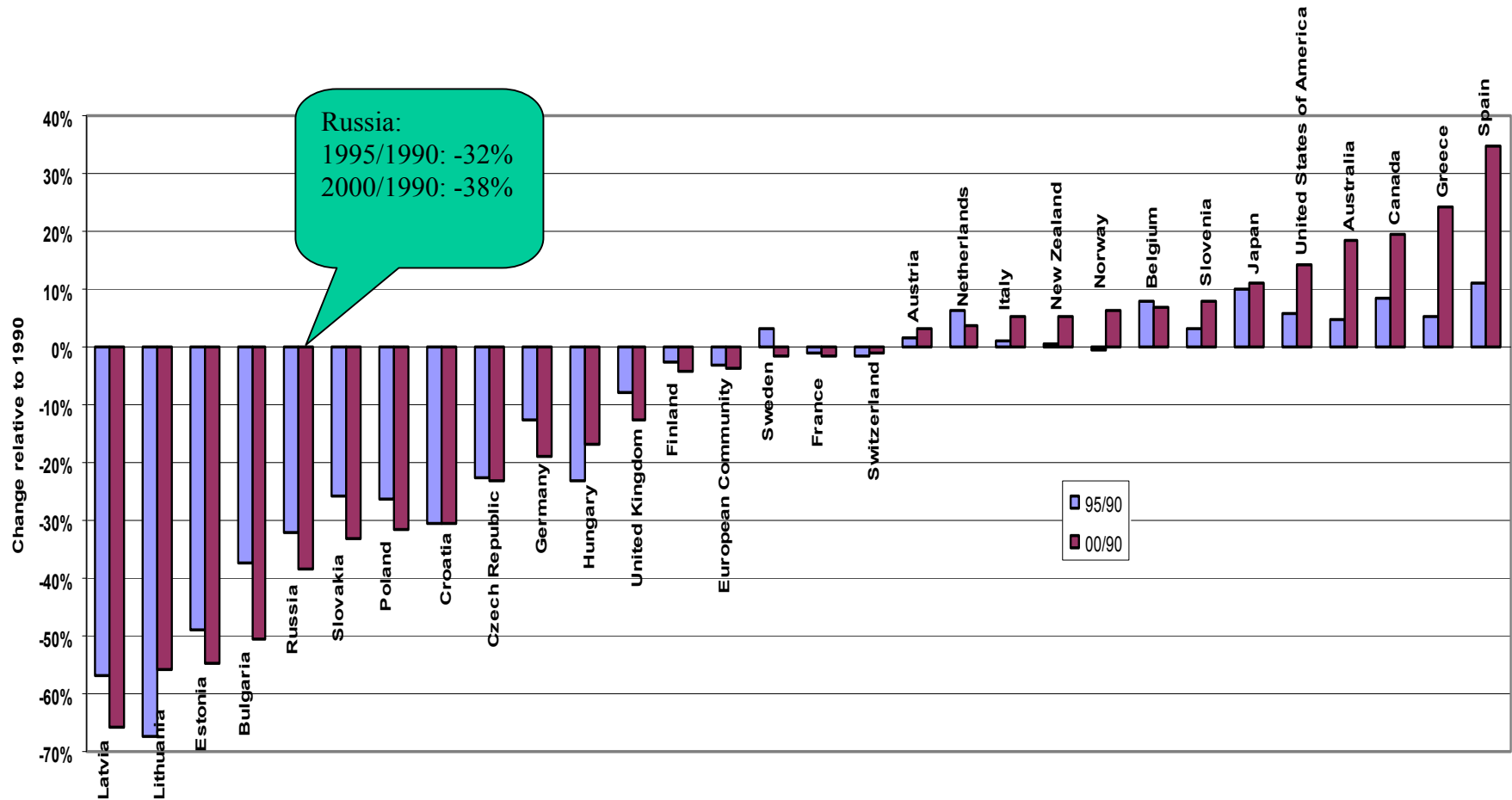


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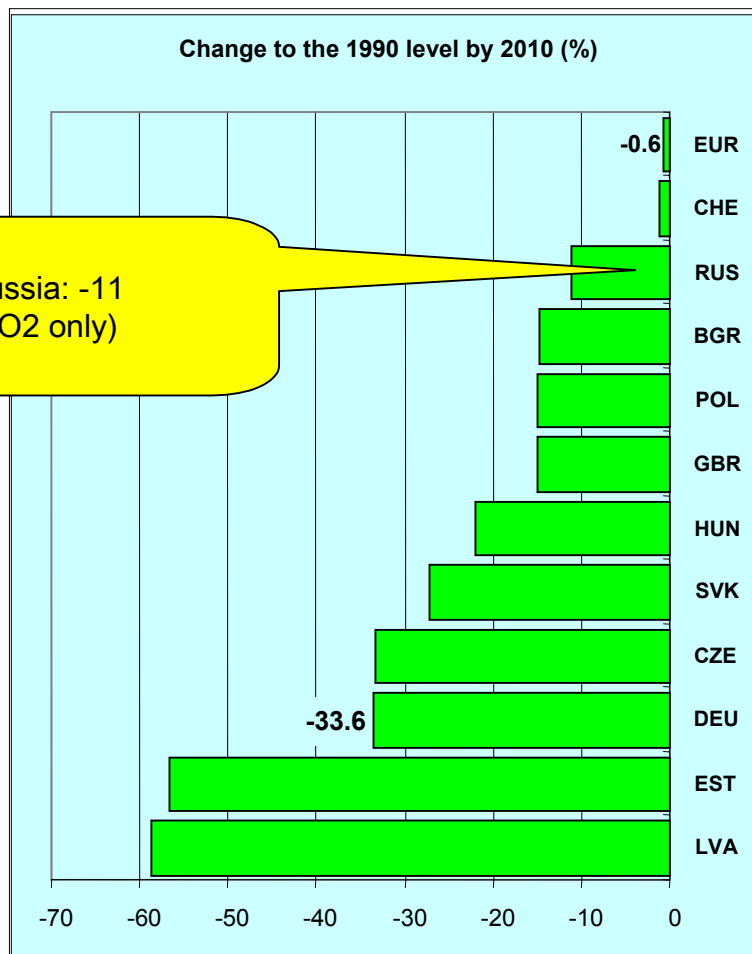
Trends in aggregated GHG emissions for developed countries, 1990–2000



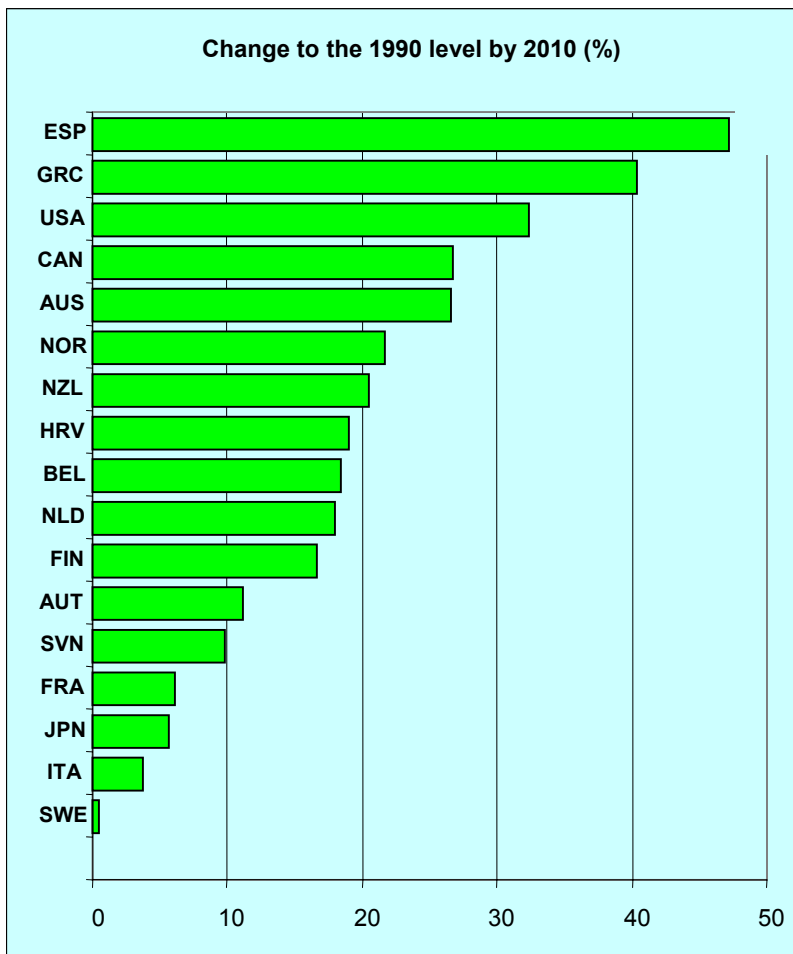
Changes in aggregated GHG emissions of Annex I Parties without emissions and removals from LUCF in 1995 and 2001 compared with 1990 (percentage)



Projections by Party (“with measures”)

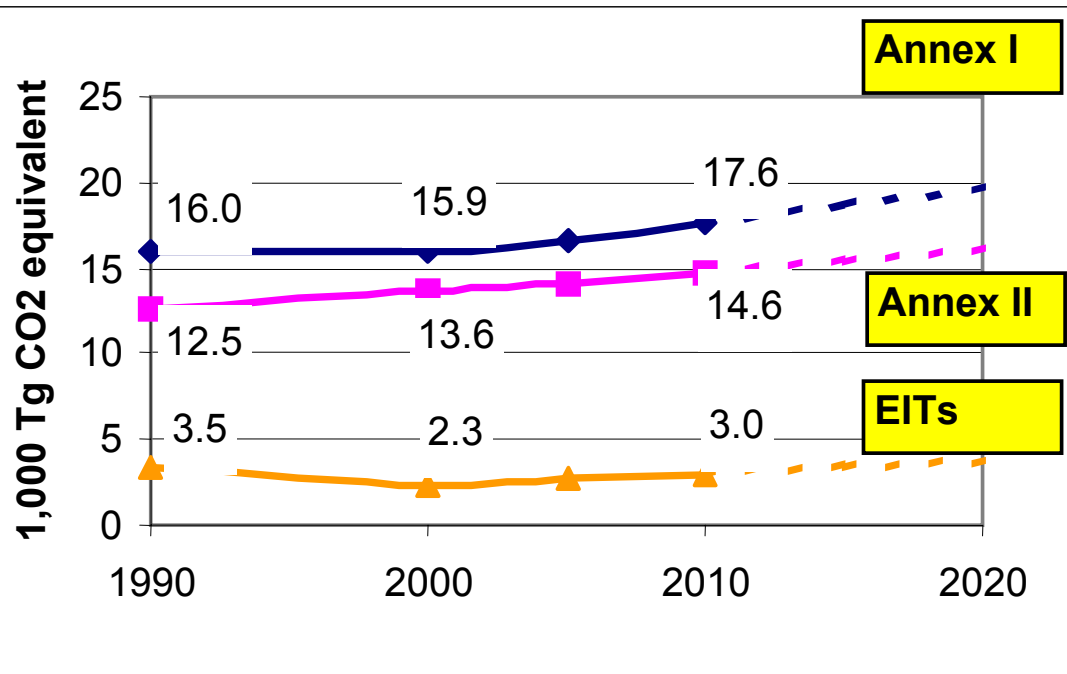






12 Parties: decrease by 2010





18 Parties: increase by 2010

Projections of GHG emissions for developed countries ("with measures")



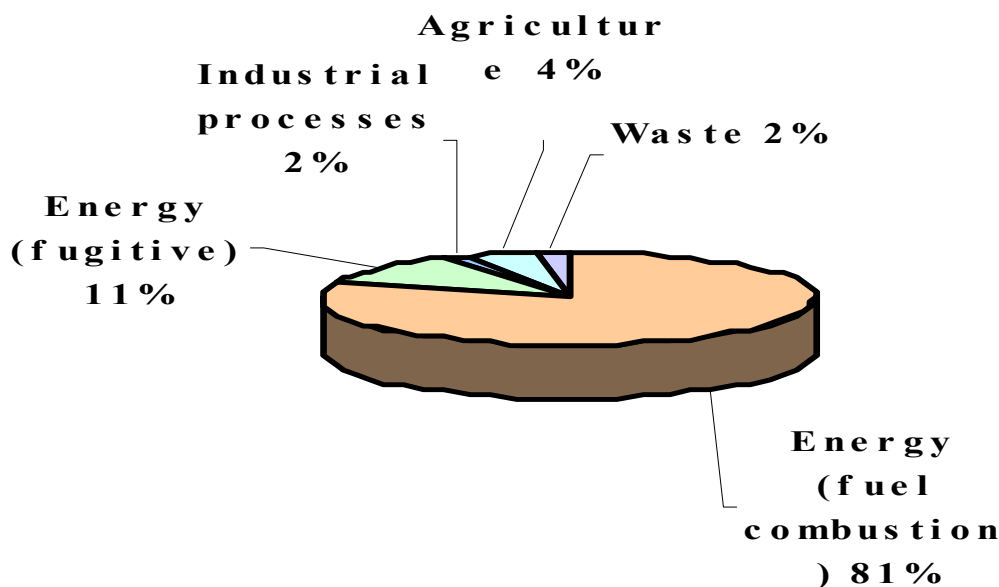
	Annex II	Change to 1990
2000		+8%
2010		+17%
	EITs	
2000		-37%
2010		-14%

Annex I total		
2000		-3%
2010		+10%

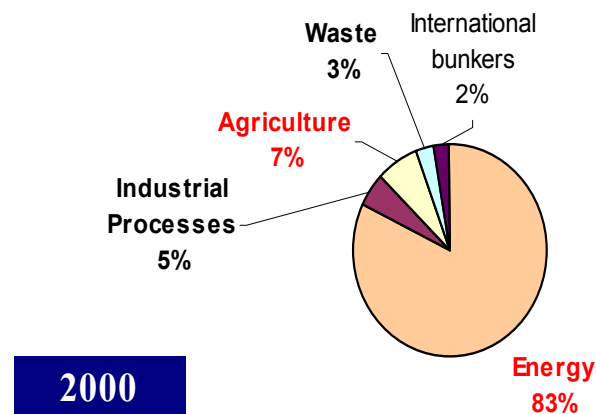


GHG Emissions: Contribution by Sector, 1999 Russian Federation compared to Annex I countries in 2000

Russia



Annex I



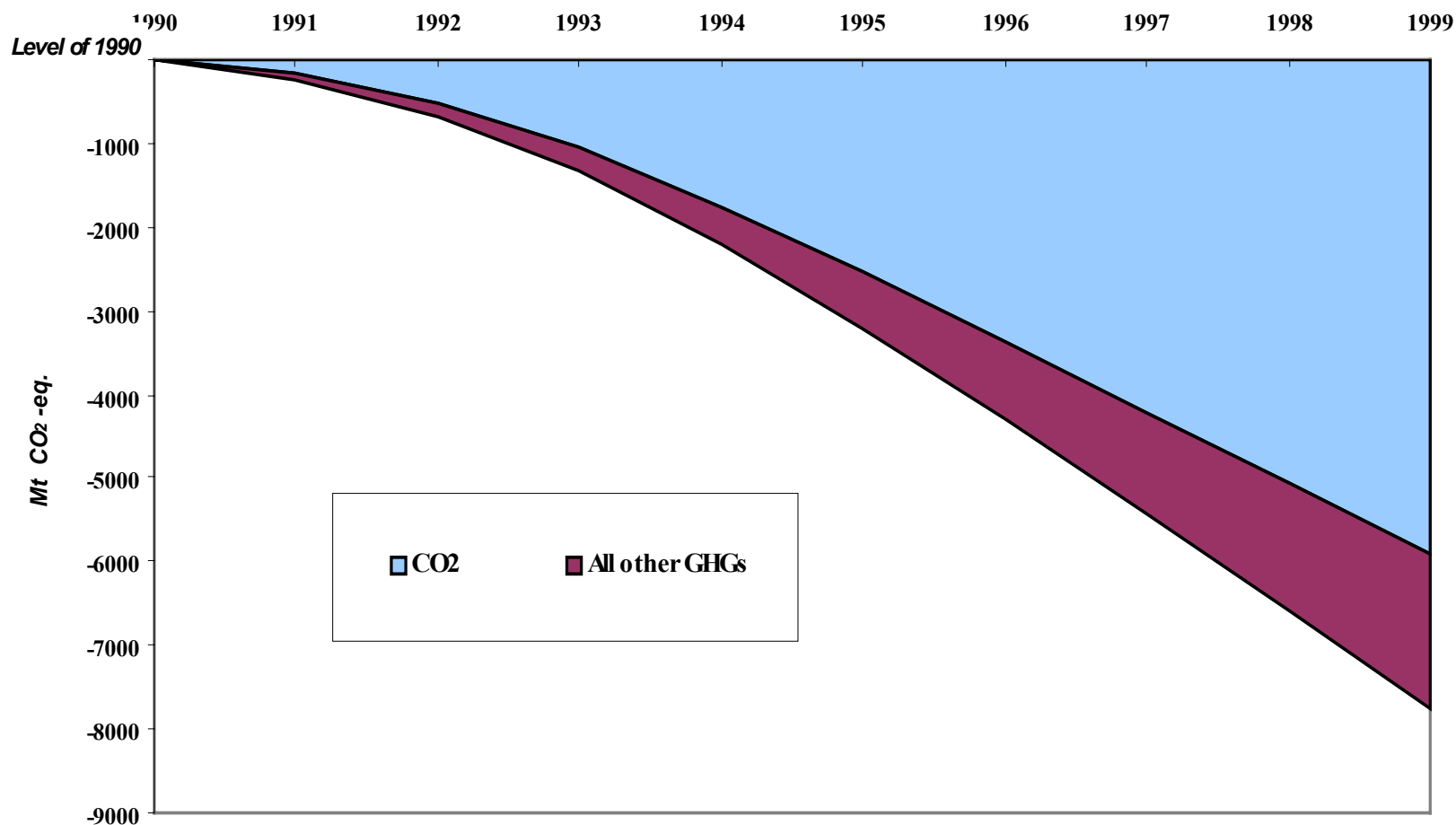
2000

Source: 3rd NC



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Cumulative reduction of all greenhouse gas emissions in Russia from 1990

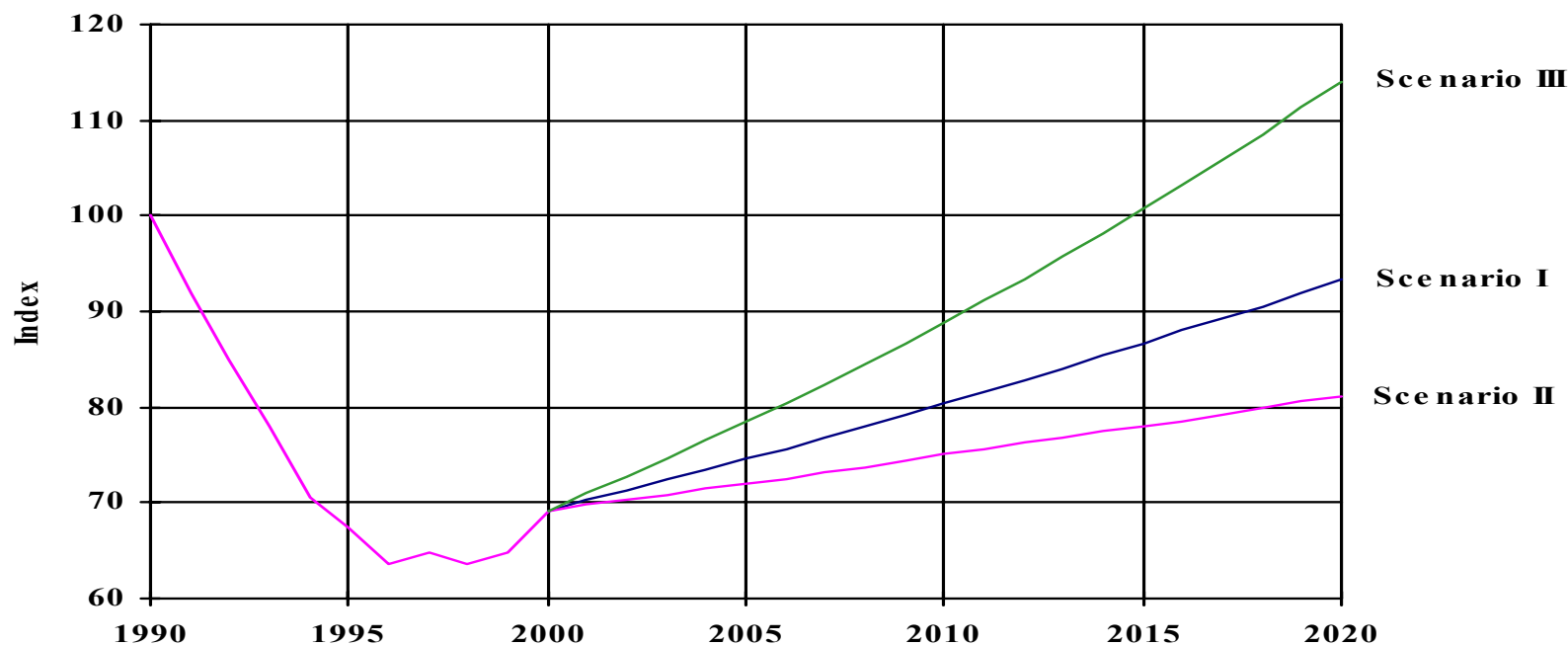


Source: 3rd NC



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Projections of CO₂ emissions in Russia (Index 1990 = 100)



Macro-parameters	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
GDP growth	+5,2 % per year	+3,3 % per year	+4,5 % per year
Energy intensity of GDP	-3,7 % per year	-2,5 % per year	-2,0 % per year
Energy consumption	+1,5 % per year	+0,8 % per year	+2,5 % per year
CO ₂ emission	+1,5 % per year	+0,8 % per year	+2,5 % per year

Source: 3rd NC



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