



Australian Government
Department of Climate Change
and Energy Efficiency

The Current International State of Play

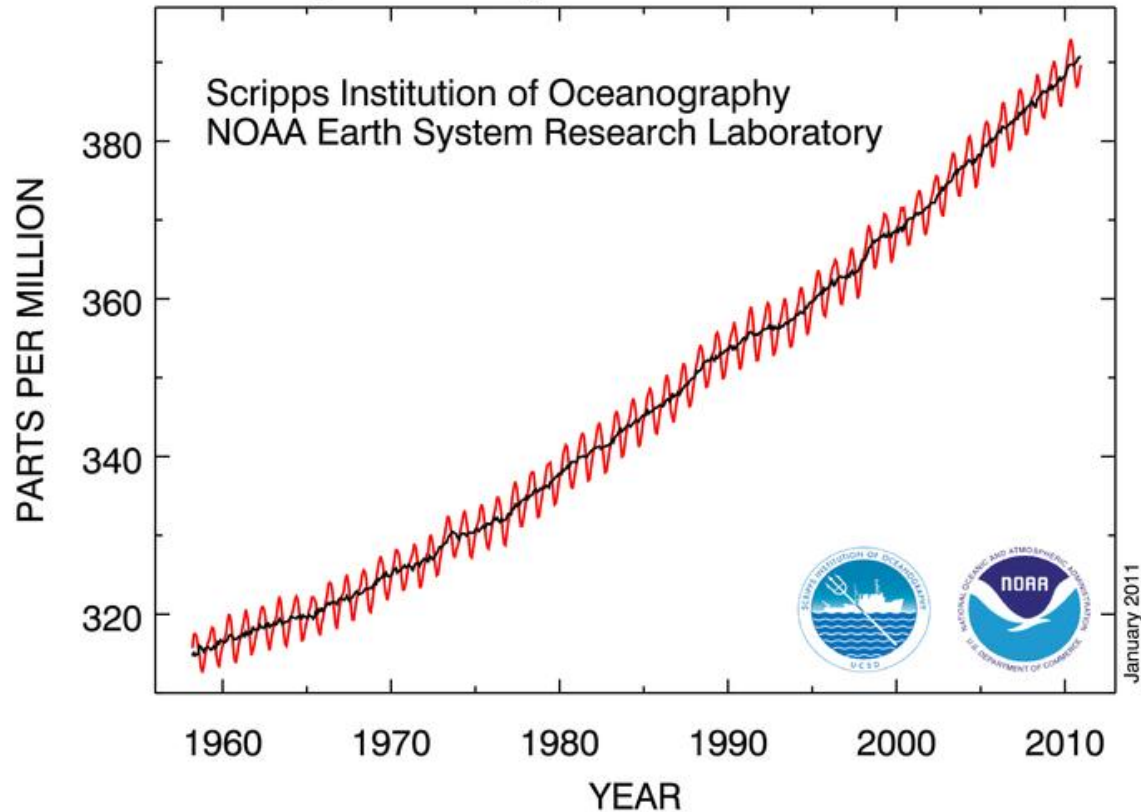
55th Annual AARES Conference Thursday February 10



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Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



Carbon dioxide concentration as measured at the Mauna Loa Observatory. (The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) www.noaa.gov/).



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Global emissions and warming scenarios

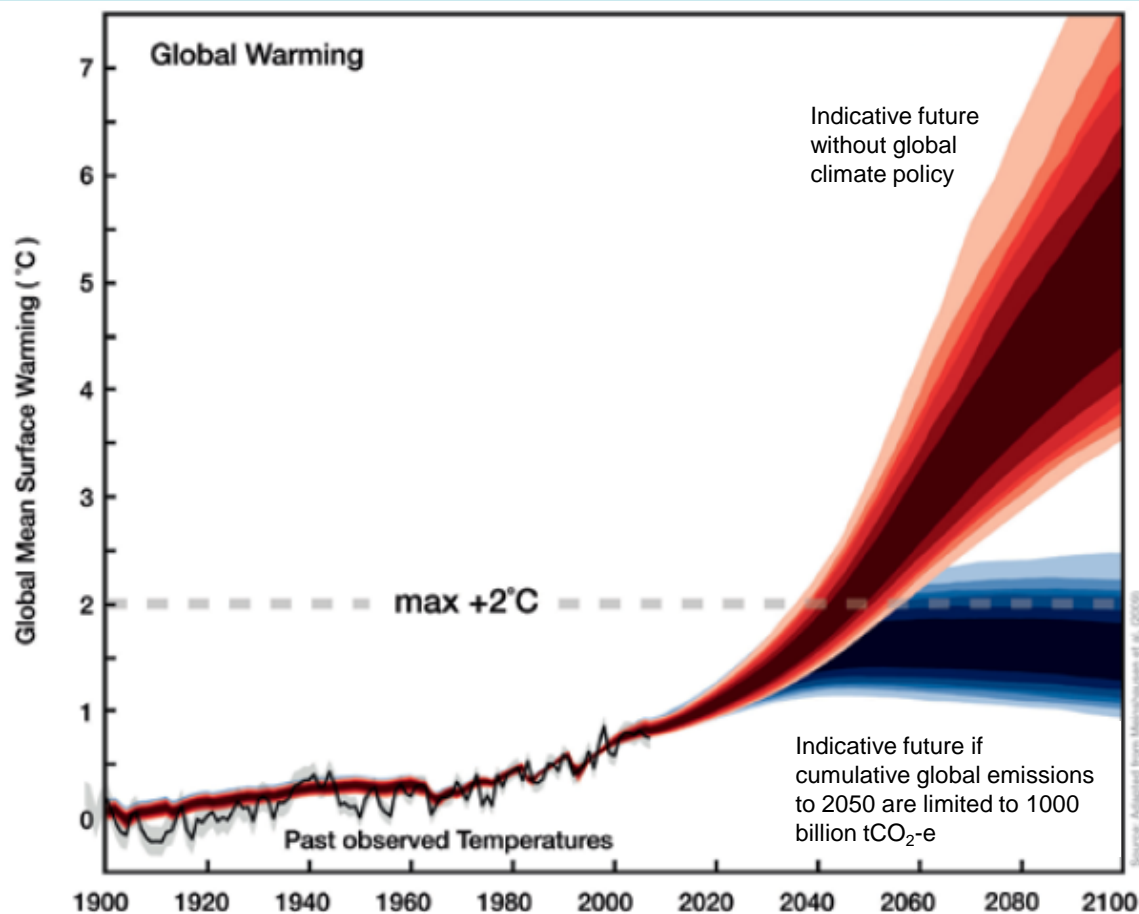
Median projections and uncertainties of global-mean surface air temperature

Two scenarios are illustrated;

In each case the darkest shaded range for each scenario indicates the most likely temperature rise (50% of simulations fall within this range)

Red scenario illustrates potential temperature increases if no action is taken to curb global emissions

Blue scenario illustrates potential temperature outcomes if cumulative global emissions between 2000 and 2050 are limited to 1000 billion tCO₂-e (this requires net global emissions to peak before 2020 and then reduce rapidly to near zero by 2100)



Source: *The Science of Climate Change: Questions and Answers*, Australian Academy of Science, Canberra, 2010.

Adapted from Meinshausen, M. et al. (2009) 'Greenhouse-gas emission targets for limiting global warming to 2°C.' *Nature* 458 (7242): 1158-1162.



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The Balanced Package

- Mitigation
- Transparency
- Finance
- Technology
- REDD+
- Adaptation



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COP16 in Cancun

29 November – 10 December 2010



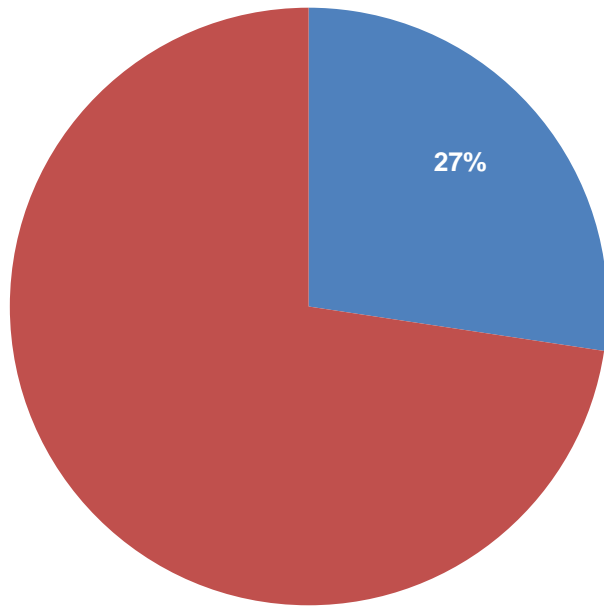
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Enhanced Opportunities for Emissions Reductions

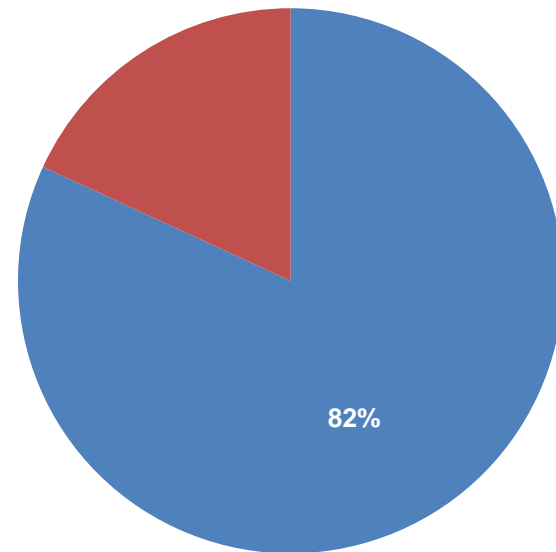
A greater proportion of global emissions are covered by the Cancun agreements

Kyoto Protocol



Aggregate emissions – countries with Kyoto Protocol targets (as a percentage of global total)

Cancun agreements



Aggregate emissions – countries with pledges under the Cancun agreements (as a percentage of global total)

Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 8.0.
(Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010).
Total GHG emissions in 2005 (excludes land use change).



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