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Centre for Energy and
Environmental Markets

UNSW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY • AUSTRALIA



Analysing the implications of the Paris Climate Summit for Australia

*Jointly hosted by the Centre for Energy and Environmental Markets (UNSW Australia)
and Centre for Climate Economics and Policy (CCEP) - ANU*

Dougal McInnes – DFAT

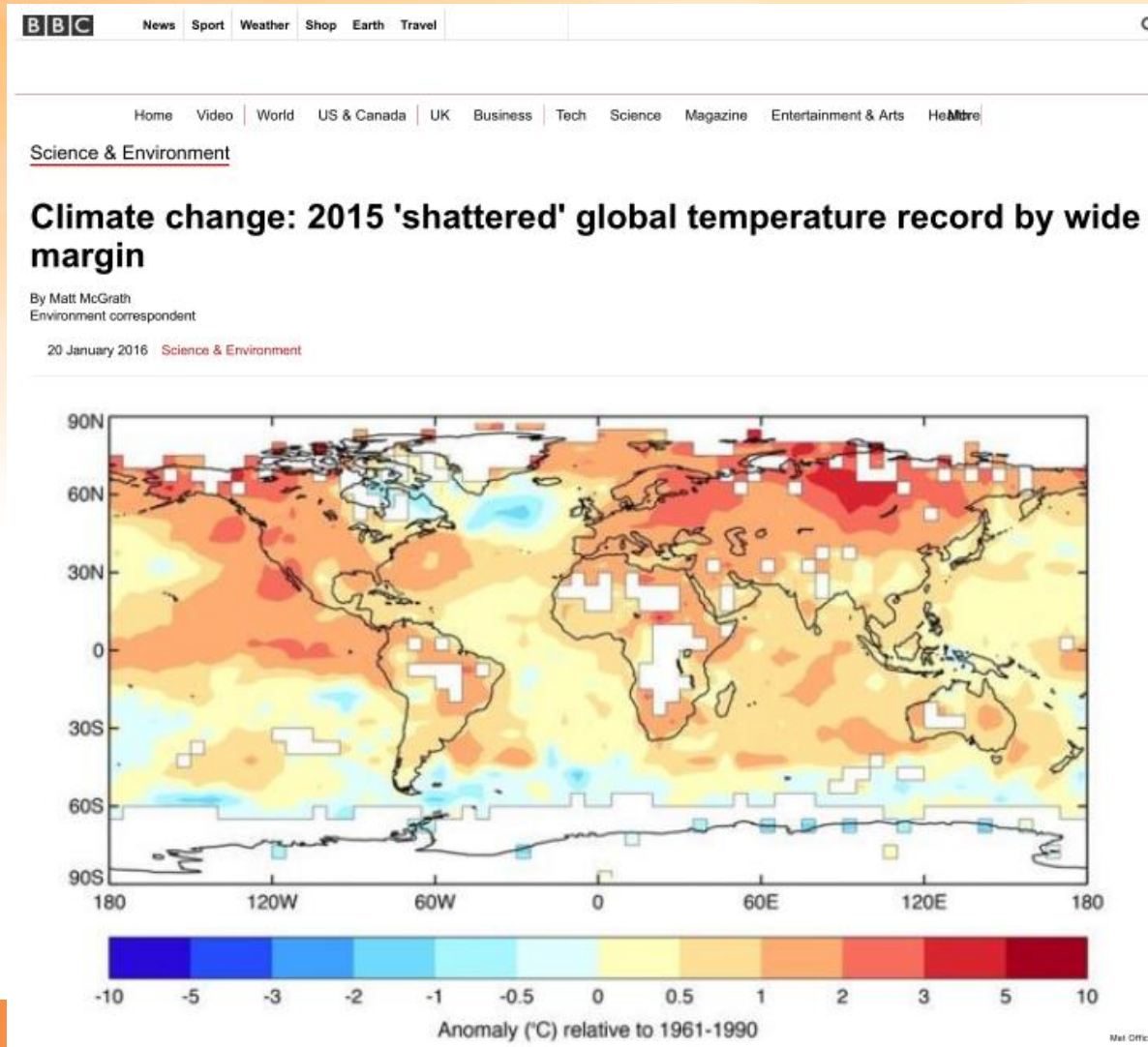
Regina Betz – CEEM, UNSW / ZHAW

Frank Jotzo – CCEP ANU

Declan Kuch – UNSW

**Special Mini-symposia 20-C
AARES 60th National Conference
Canberra, February 2016**

Some key context



Global temperature anomalies in 2015: Many parts of the world have experienced significantly higher temperatures than the average through 2015

The high and low expectations





The INDCs

Australia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to a new Climate Change Agreement | August 2015

I. Australia's commitment

Australia wants the United Nations climate change conference in Paris to deliver a strong and effective new global climate change agreement, applicable to all UNFCCC Parties.

Australia has a strong record of meeting our commitments, and we are on track to meet our 2020 target. Our direct action policy, including the Emissions Reduction Fund, is supporting businesses and the community to reduce emissions, while improving productivity and sustaining economic growth.

Australia will continue to play our part in an effective global response to climate change. Under a Paris Agreement applicable to all, Australia will implement an **economy-wide target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 to 28 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030**. The details of Australia's contribution are set out in the attachment to aid transparency, clarity and understanding.

Australia's target is unconditional based on assumptions set out in the attachment. We will implement the 28 per cent target should circumstances allow, taking into account opportunities to reduce emissions and factors such as the costs of technology. Australia reserves the right to adjust our target and its parameters before it is finalised under a new global agreement should the rules and other underpinning arrangements of the agreement differ in a way that materially impacts the definition of our target.

II. A fair and ambitious contribution to deliver the Convention's objective

Australia's intended nationally determined contribution is an ambitious, fair and responsible contribution to global efforts toward meeting the objective of the UNFCCC with the goal of limiting global average temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius.

The target is a significant progression beyond Australia's 2020 commitment to cut emissions by five per cent below 2000 levels (equivalent to 13 per cent below 2005 levels). The target approximately doubles Australia's rate of emissions reductions, and significantly reduces emissions per capita and per unit of GDP, when compared to the 2020 target. Across a range of metrics, Australia's target is comparable to the targets of other advanced economies. Against 2005 levels, Australia's target represents projected cuts of 50 to 52 per cent in emissions per capita by 2030 and 64 to 65 per cent per unit of GDP by 2030.

The target represents serious and ambitious effort for Australia. This effort takes account of Australia's unique national circumstances, including a growing population and economy, role as a leading global resources provider, our current energy infrastructure, and higher than average abatement costs. The target places Australia on a stable pathway towards longer term emissions reductions in the context of future global action and technological innovation.



The event



The outcome...s



2.1.2 A Climate Diplomacy Masterpiece

Maintaining the constructive spirit throughout the fortnight of negotiations was not least the result of the extraordinary leadership provided by the French Presidency. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Laurent Fabius and his team, headed by Climate Change Ambassador Laurence Tubiana, had meticulously studied the failure of Copenhagen as well as the much more successful negotiations in Cancún and Durban. Six diplomatic manoeuvres helped to ensure the success of the Paris talks:



CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER



[Home](#) > [Countries](#) > Australia

10

In each category, countries are listed in alphabetical order, with no ranking.

Australia

History: 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011

Page last updated: 27th August 2015

[Print](#) [PDF](#)

Role Model

Sufficient

Bhutan

Costa Rica

Ethiopia

Morocco

The Gambia

Medium

Brazil

China

EU

India

Kazakhstan

Mexico

Norway

Peru

Philippines

Switzerland

USA

Inadequate

Argentina

Australia

Canada

Chile

Rating



Basic view + Pledges + Kyoto accounting

Note: Hover over the coloured bars for a pop-up with the fair emissions range per effort sharing category. [More information](#)

* Emissions level in 2020 resulting from unconditional/conditional pledge. This differs from the Kyoto pathways as it depicts final 2020 levels whereas the Kyoto emissions allowances consider the average level of emissions over the second commitment period (2013-2020).

** Incl. LULUCF credits and debits, incl. LULUCF base year emissions accounting rules and application of historical threshold on emissions allowances in 2020 under the Doha decision.

*** Higher bound: Kyoto emissions allowances calculated with credits from mandatory afforestation, reforestation and deforestation, forest management and optional cropland and grassland management estimates, carry-over surplus from first commitment period but without cancellation through Article 3.7(e). Lower bound: Kyoto emissions allowances calculated with credits from mandatory afforestation, reforestation and deforestation and forest management estimates, carry-over surplus from first commitment period and with cancellation through Article 3.7(e).

**** Excl. LULUCF credits and debits, excl. LULUCF base year emissions accounting rules and without application of historical threshold on emissions allowances in 2020 under the Doha decision.

Assessment

For full report, click [here](#).

On 11 August 2015, Australia submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). We rate Australia's INDC 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26–28% from 2005 levels including land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) by 2030 as "inadequate." **After accounting for LULUCF, this target is equivalent to a range of around 5% below to 5% above 1990 levels of GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in the year 2030.**

The analysis

The work ahead

Australia emissions surging to record high despite Paris climate deal

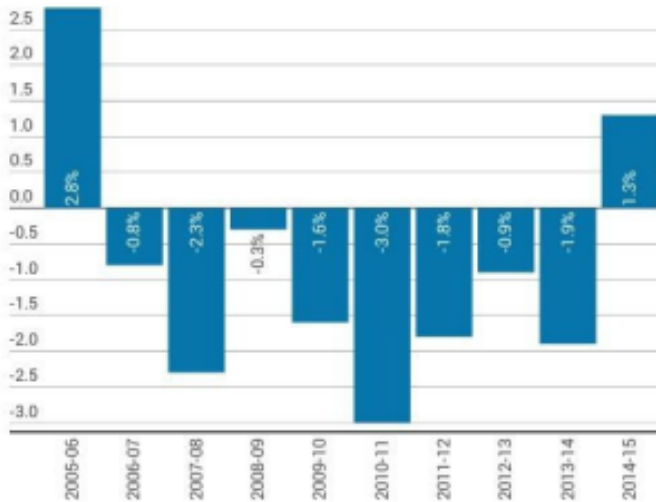
By [Giles Parkinson](#) on 1 February 2016

Australia's greenhouse gas emissions are posed to surge to a record high after 2020, and may not reach a peak before 2030 – despite the government's claim it has been reducing emissions and its support for the Paris climate deal.

A new analysis from industry analyst Reputex – a division of global ratings agency Standard & Poor's – confirms what we already know: despite the Coalition's rhetoric, emissions in Australia actually rose 1.3 per cent in 2014/15, for the first time since the Coalition was last in power a decade earlier.

Australia's emissions bounce

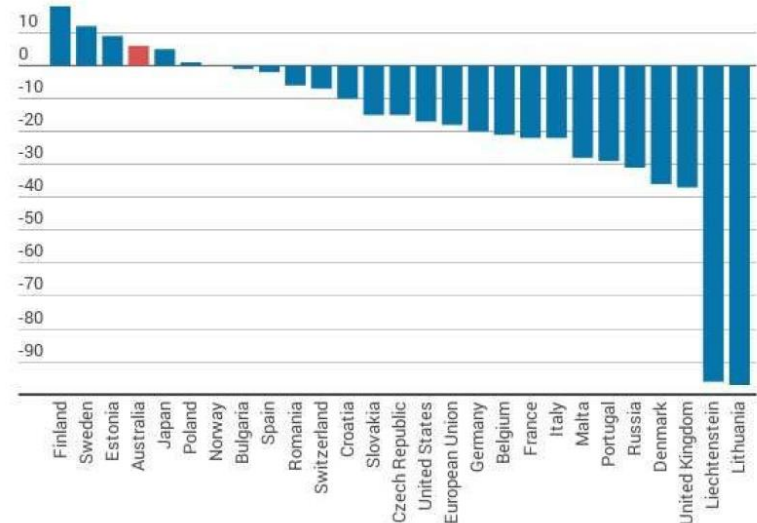
Percentage change in annual emissions FY06-15



Source: Reputex Carbon, Department of Environment (Cth)

Australian emissions growth off the pace?

Forecast change in emissions 2000-2020 among Annex 1 countries, current policy



The session

- 10:45 Chair: Ian MacGill
Introduction
- 11:00 Dougal McInnes
The COP21 negotiations: An insider perspective
- 11:15 Regina Betz
From Kyoto to Paris
- 11:30 Frank Jotzo
The Paris emissions targets and what they mean for domestic
emissions reductions
- 11:45 Declan Kuch
How many carbon markets do we need? An Economic Sociology
perspective on mitigation economics before and after Paris
- 12:00 Discussion



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Questions and discussion

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