2020 – The Year of Ambition 雄心壯志的一年

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COP 25 (第25屆聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約國會議, 2019)

- Failed to address science of climate change and IPCC Special Report on 1.5 in a meaningful manner 並未以科學角度看待氣候變遷議題,亦未針對IPCC特別報告《全球暖化1.5°C》找出解決方案
- No decision on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement 沒有關於《巴黎協定》第六條的決議
 - Cooperative approaches, markets and non-market mechanism 市場和非市場機制的合作方式
- No decision on Transparency 沒有關於透明度的決議 (如溫室氣體排放及政策)
- No decision on Common Timeframes for NDCs 沒有關於國家自定貢獻的期程
- Deferred decision on governance of WIM 延遲關於華沙國際機制治理的決議
- Deferred decision of Finance 延遲關於財務的決議
- No actionable decision on new NDCs in 2020 2020年沒有具可行性之國家自定貢獻

NDCs 國家自定貢獻

- **COP 19** 2013年召開
 - ✓ Finalize new legally binding agreement by 2015 於2015年前,完成訂定新的具有法律約束力的協議
 - ✓ New agreement would come into effect in 2020 新協議規劃於2020年生效
 - ✓ INDCs by 2015 於2015年前訂定國家自定預期貢獻
- **COP 21** 通過巴黎協定_{2015年}
 - ✓ Parties submitted INDCs 各締約方提交國家自定預期貢獻
 - ✓ Article 2(b): Hold increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels ...

第 2(b)條:將全球平均升高溫度保持在升溫2°C內(以工業化前之溫度為基準),並努力將溫度升高限制在升溫1.5°C內

Decision 1/CP.21 決議 1 / COP21 _{2015年召開}

■ 12: Notes with concern that aggregate GHG emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from INDCs do not fall within least cost 2°C scenarios ... and also notes that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required ... in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2°C ... or to 1.5 ... by reducing to a level to be identified in the special report referred to in paragraph

第12點: *關切*目前國家自定預期貢獻(INDC)的溫室氣體總排放,無法達到全球升溫控制在2°C內之目標,需要更努力減少溫室氣體排放,以確保溫度上升控制在2°C或1.5°C內,以符合《全球暖化1.5°C》特別報告的目標

Decision 1/CP.21 (continued) 決議 1 / COP21 (續)

■ 21: *Invites* the IPCC to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global GHG emission pathways

第21點:*邀請IPCC*於2018年就全球溫度升高超過1.5°C的影響及相關的 全球溫室氣體排放路徑提供特別報告

22: Also invites Parties to communicate their 1st NDCs ... upon... ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Paris Agreement.; INDCs shall be considered as 1st NDCs unless the Party decides otherwise

第22點:邀請締約方在簽署、接受、核准或加入《巴黎協定》後,討論其第一次國家自定貢獻(NDC)。除非締約方另有決定,否則此次的國家自定預期貢獻(INDC)應被視為第一次國家自定貢獻(NDC)。

Decision 1/CP.21 (continued) 決議 1 / COP21 (績)

■ 23: *Requests* those Parties whose INDCs contains a timeframe up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every 5 years thereafter

第23點: 要求國家自定預期貢獻(INDC)只訂定到2025年的締約方,在2020年前提出新的國家自定貢獻(INDC),往後每5年更新一次

■ 24: Also requests those Parties whose INDCs contains a timeframe up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 these contributions and to do so every 5 years

第24點: 要求國家自定預期貢獻(INDC)到2030年的締約方,在2020年前溝通或更新其內容,往後每5年進行一次

AOSIS takes action! 「小島嶼國家聯盟」採取行動!

- COP 25 did not take a decision to implement these provisions 然而,於2019年召開的COP 25並未決議執行前述規定
- AOSIS plans an international conference to raise awareness on the importance of enhanced NDCs in Placencia, Belize to be held in March 2020 for approximately 150 participants
 - 小島嶼國家聯盟原規劃於2020年3月在貝里斯的普拉聖西亞舉行國際會議,以提高人們對國家自定貢獻(NDCs)重要性的認識,預計有150名與會者
- COVID-19 intervenes and all international events are cancelled 然而由於COVID-19的影響,所有國際活動均被取消
- AOSIS convenes the virtual Placencia Ambition Forum from 20 to 22 April 2020 with over 1000 participants under the theme, "Keep the drumbeat of ambition alive" 小島嶼國家聯盟(AOSIS)於今年4月20日至22日召開虛擬的普拉聖西亞論壇,主題為「保持雄心勃勃的鼓舞」,超過1000名與會者

AOSIS takes action! (continued) 「小島嶼國家聯盟」採取行動!(續)

- Ensuing climate change events (Petersberg Dialogue, UNFCCC June Momentum, UN Climate Week, etc) refer to its outcomes 於隨後舉辦的氣候變遷會議中(如彼得斯堡對話,聯合國氣候變化綱要公約六月氣候動能會議,聯合國氣候週等)均提及其成果
- AOSIS will continue to champion this at upcoming events such as the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues in November and the 5th Anniversary of the Paris Agreement in December 在即將到來的活動中,如今年11月的《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約氣候對話》和12月的《巴黎協定》五週年紀念會,「小島嶼國家聯盟(AOSIS)」將繼續捍衛這一目標

WHY? 為什麼?

- IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C asserts that emissions must be cut by 50% of current levels and world must become carbon neutral by 2050 to achieve the 1.5°C target IPCC《全球暖化1.5°C》特別報告指出,2030年前須將碳排降低至目前的50%,而且全球須於2050年實現碳中和,方能達成1.5°C的目標
- ← World has only 10 years to act 全球只有十年可以達成目標
- At 1.5, SIDS ecosystems will be stressed but can adapt with appropriate adaptation measures 在溫度升高1.5°C時,小島嶼發展中國家(SIDS)生態系統將受到生存壓力,仍可以採取適當的氣候調適措施
- At 2°, stress will be too great and ecosystems may not survive 但在溫度升高2°C時,壓力太大,將使生態系統無法存活

Grave threats 嚴重的威脅

- SIDS economies based on fishing and tourism will not survive 基於捕魚和旅遊業的小島嶼發展中國家(SIDS),經濟將無法生存
- Agriculture, food security and health will be severely affected 農業、糧食安全和衛生將受到嚴重影響
- Sea level rise and erosion will make some island States uninhabitable 海平面上升和侵蝕將使一些島國無法居住
- ►1.5 is not an aspiration! 1.5 °C不只是理想目標!
- ■It is a matter of survival for SIDS!

 而是小島嶼發展中國家(SIDS)的生存問題!

Conclusion 結論

- In 2020 everyone should take action 2020年,每個人都應該採取行動
- Taiwan should also take action 台灣也該採取行動
- The international community should acknowledge and welcome Taiwan's action 國際社會應該承認並接納台灣的行動
- → Please, join us in the 2020 Year of Ambition 請加入我們推動 2020 雄心壯志的一年
- ■Thank you 謝謝!