The CO2 reduction imperative

The IPCC projects that "business-as-usual" will result in temperature increases of 3.7 to 4.8°C above pre-industrial levels.

The World Bank and the Potsdam Institute describe an increase in 4°C as "devastating", resulting in "the inundation of coastal cities; increasing risks for food production; unprecedented heat waves in many regions, especially in the tropics."



CO₂ reduction is imperative for Human Rights

"There is also no certainty that adaptation to a 4°C world is possible. A 4°C world is likely to be one in which communities, cities and countries would experience severe disruptions, damage, and dislocation, with many of these risks spread unequally. It is likely that the poor will suffer most and the global community could become more fractured, and unequal than today."

World Bank and the Potsdam Institute, 2012



The carbon budget & 2°C

Carbon budget cumulative emissions targets

Cap emissions below one trillion tonnes

(or below a concentration of 450 ppm) to avoid 2°C warming scenario (IPCC, Meinshausen et al)

A cap of 600 billion tonnes

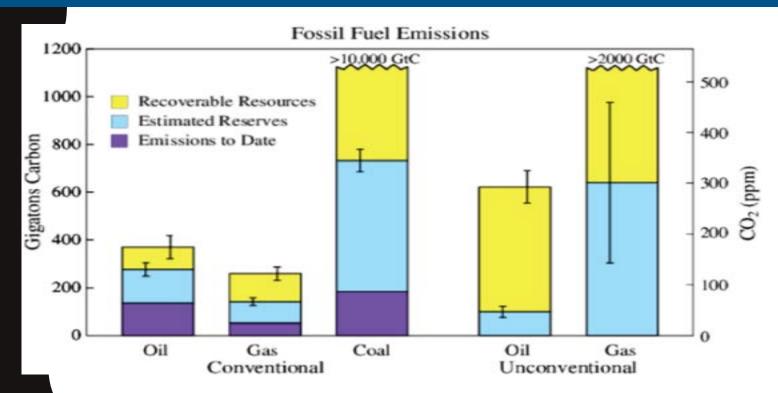
would be necessary to more securely safeguard the climate system for future generations

(Hansen & the Columbia Earth Institute)





The carbon budget



66% of proven reserves must remain embedded in place to meet the 2°C target* **

International Energy Agency, 2012

Others estimate 80% of reserves must be unexploited to achieve "safe" levels of warming

- Carbon Tracker, the Grantham Institute on Climate Change & the London
- •School of Economics, 2013

The "Carbon Majors"

Entity		2010 emissions MtCO ₂ e	Cumulative 1854–2010 MtCO ₂ e	Percent of global 1751–2010
	1. Chevron, USA	423	51,096	3.52 %
	2. ExxonMobil, USA	655	46,672	3.22 %
	3. Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia	1,550	46,033	3.17 %
	4. BP, UK	554	35,837	2.47 %
	5. Gazprom, Russian Federation	1,371	32,136	2.22 %
	Royal Dutch/Shell, Netherlands	478	30,751	2.12 %
	7. National Iranian Oil Compar	y 867	29,084	2.01 %
	8. Pemex, Mexico	602	20,025	1.38 %
	9. ConocoPhillips, USA	359	16,866	1.16 %
	 Petroleos de Venezuela 	485	16,157	1.11 %
	11. Coal India	830	15,493	1.07 %
	12. Peabody Energy, USA	519	12,432	0.86 %
	13. Total, France	398	11,911	0.82 %
	14. PetroChina, China	614	10,564	0.73 %
	Kuwait Petroleum Corp.	323	10,503	0.73 %
	16. Abu Dhabi NOC, UAE	387	9,672	0.67 %
	Sonatrach, Algeria	386	9,263	0.64 %
/	18. Consol Energy, Inc., USA	160	9,096	0.63 %
	BHP-Billiton, Australia	320	7,606	0.52 %
Ÿ	 Anglo American, United Kingdom 	242	7,242	0.50 %
2	Top 20 IOCs & SOEs	11,523	428,439	29.54 %
	Top 40 IOCs & SOEs		546,767	37.70 %
	All 81 IOCs & SOEs	18,524	602,491	41.54 %
	Total 90 carbon majors	27,946	914,251	63.04 %
	Total global emissions	36,026	1,450,332	100.00 %

63% of CO2 and methane emitted between 1751 and 2010 can be attributed to just 90 emitters (states and their corporate permitees)

Heede, 2013

CLIMATE LITIGATION - KEY CASES

- HOLLAND "Urgenda" Court Orders Netherlands to make 25% Reduction in Carbon Emissions by 2020
- 2. PAKISTAN "Leghari" High Court Finds Pakistan government has constitutional duty to protect citizens from climate impacts; orders government to take concrete measures
- 3. PHILIPPINES Citizens Petition Human Rights Commission to Investigate responsibility of foreign based "Carbon Majors" for climate induced human rights violations
- 4. Washington State, U.S.A. "Our Childrens' Trust" court finds state government has public trust duty to ensure stringent carbon emission standards to protect children from the burden of future climate change emissions



CARBON AS A TOXIC SUBSTANCE



In future, carbon reserves may be regarded as toxic substances and would, therefore, need to remain embedded

- Except under conditions assuring no new GHG emissions during
 extraction / use
- Limited exceptions would apply in exigent local circumstances or for
 fairness to those substantially lacking access to energy

Yesterday

Today





Today Tomorrow



Future carbon resources: toxic just like tobacco

CITIZEN ACTION



Fossil fuel labeling to change purchasing behaviour:

- Not-for-profit, Our Horizon, works with municipalities to pass by-laws placing warning labels on gas pumps
- The Municipality of West Vancouver recently voted to pursue a such bylaw

Achieving the carbon budget: Reframing for action?

- Who's responsible?
- Approaches to achieving the 2°C target
 - Direct regulation of carbon by local, provincial, national, or global authorities
 - Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies
 - Political leadership and funding to implement renewable energy and energy efficiency
 - Legal reforms
 - Citizen action

