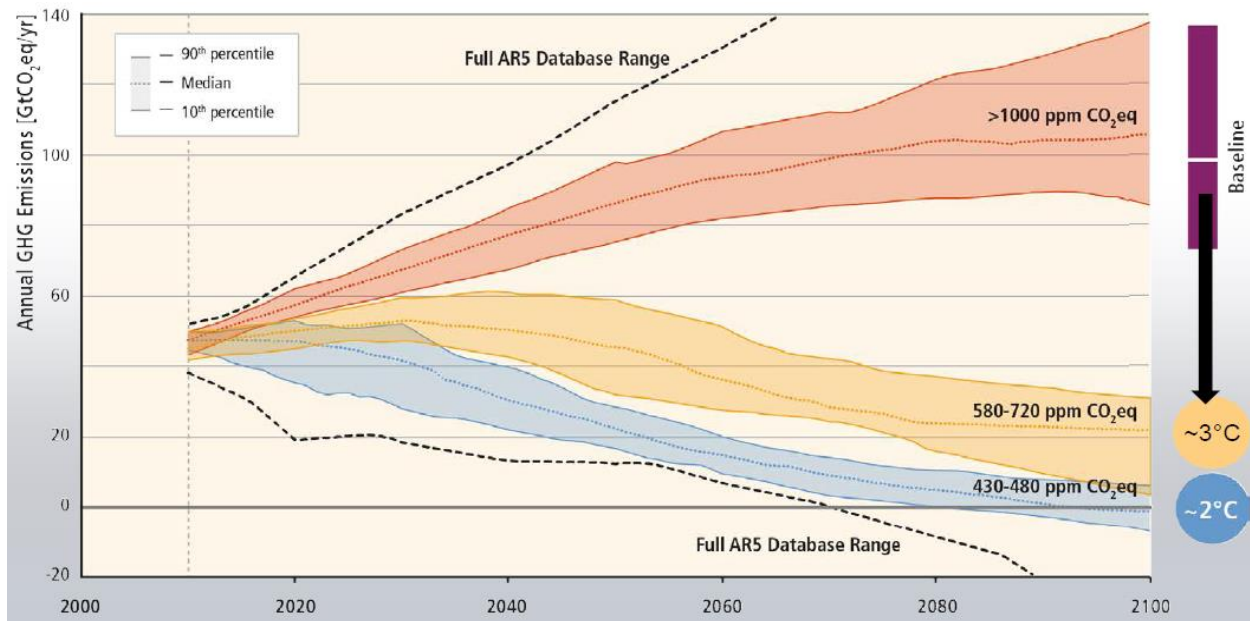


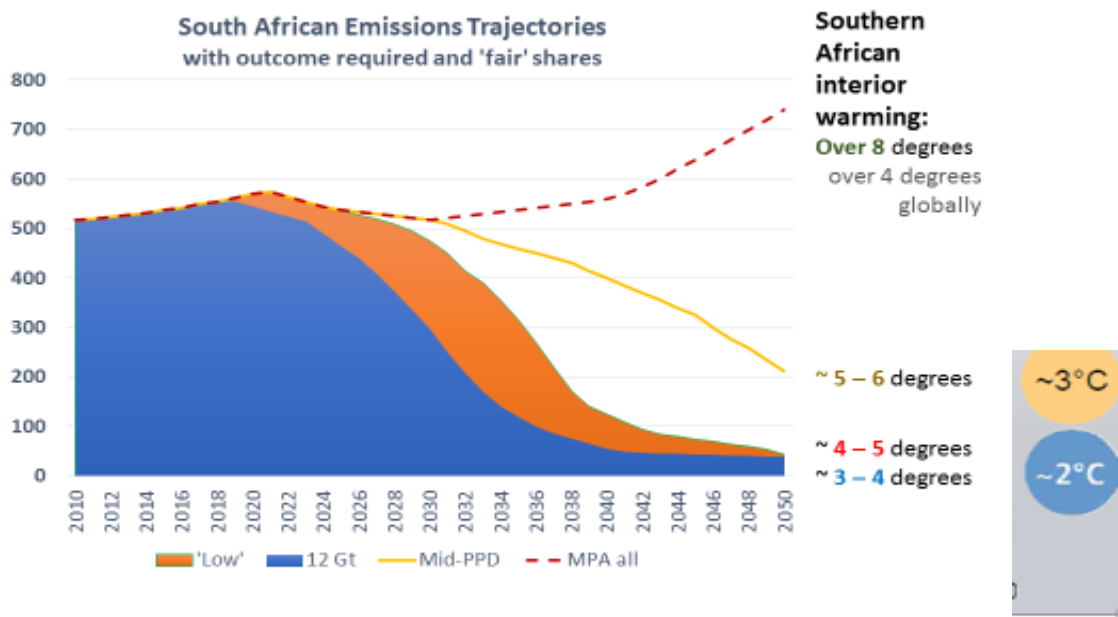
Notes on South African mitigation prospects, by R Worthington, March 2016

Global emissions pathways modelled for IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (2014):

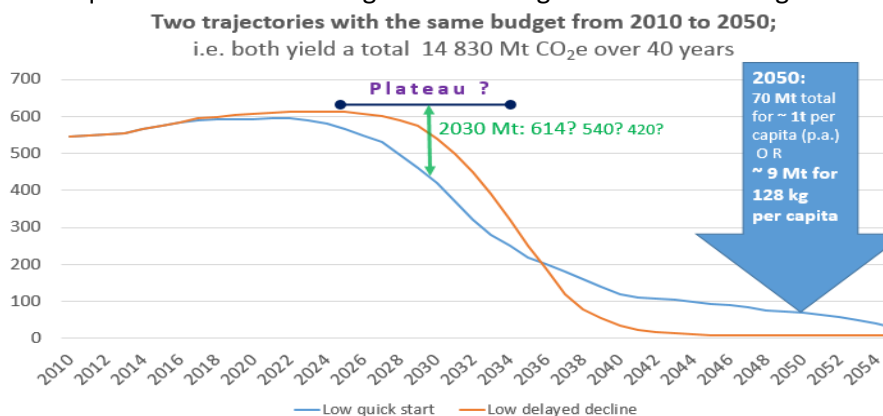


Jean-Pascal van Ypersele; IPCC Vice-Chair; 10 Nov. 2014

Cumulative SA emissions outcomes can be correlated with global and regional warming (Worthington):



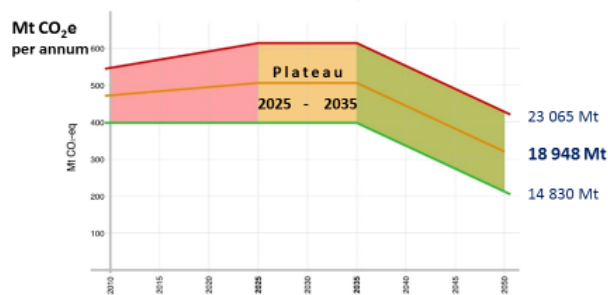
Consequence of deferred mitigation – leaving less for those being born:



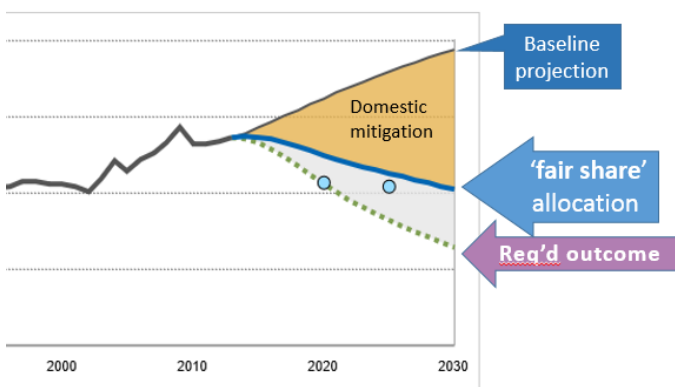
Peak, Plateau and Decline (PPD) Range

The NCCRWP stipulates a range for national emissions, with numbers for key years, which is depicted graphically in documentation for implementation

Totalling annual national emissions figures provided for the period 2010-2050 for trajectories labelled High, Mid and Low, yields these cumulative emissions totals, which may be rounded to **15, 19 and 23 Gt**:

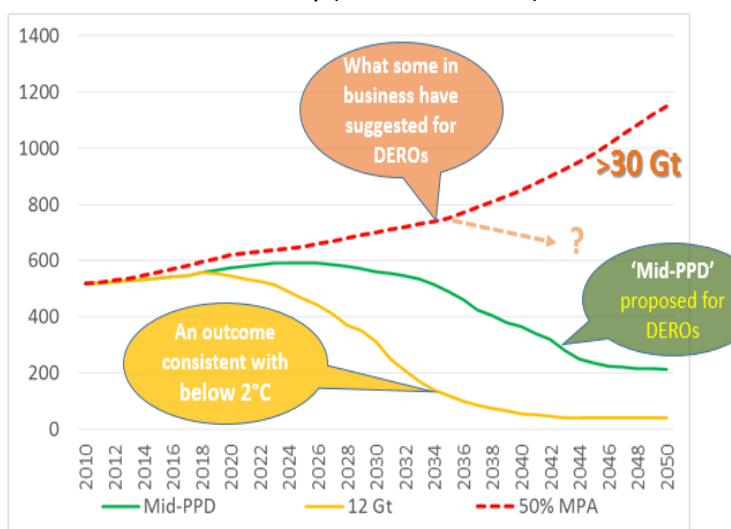
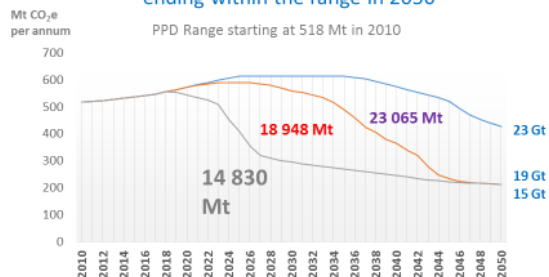


report in 2030 for South Africa Strong 2°C Pathway



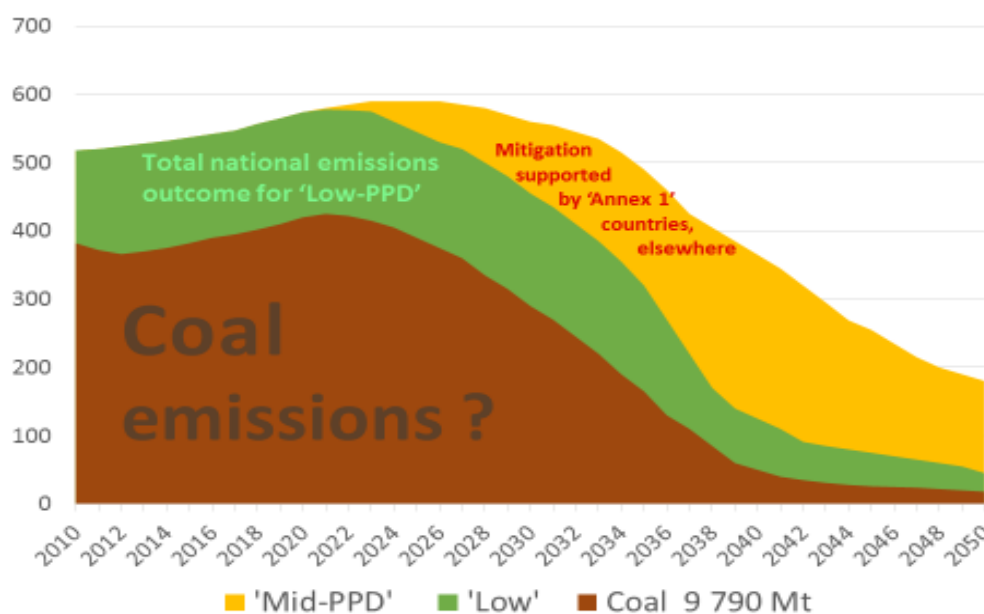
Projections starting at emissions in 2010 as reported in National GHG Inventory (November 2014):

Illustrative trajectories, starting from reported emissions and maintaining the same cumulative totals as PPD holding plateau to 2035 only in the High trajectory, ending within the range in 2050



An inverse of the question: What is a national 'fair share' of carbon space (emissions budget)? is:

What proportion of the required mitigation (emissions avoidance) is deemed the responsibility of others?



'Low' of 15Gt from SA, absent massive global sequestration, is commensurate with 2-3 degrees global warming 5-6 degrees for inland SA