



Slide 2

M3 For area changes, we used FAO data on national forest area.

calculated forest area changes only for non-plantation forests .

We used the average deforestation rate between 1990 and 2000 for the past deforestation, and

the rate 2000-2005 for deforestation after 2000. The projections were initialized with forest area reported for the year 2005.

Area changes multiplied with carbon stock factors elaborated by Max Planck. $_{\rm Mju,\ 12/5/2007}$

M2 2: deforestation is reduced by 50% within a decade 3: deforestation is reduced by 50% within 5 years

Mju, 12/5/2007

M4 The first scenario could be interpreted as business as usual without any changes in deforesta-tion drivers since the year 2000.

The second and third scenarios mimic efforts for reducing deforestation at two levels of ambi-tion. Our projections do not consider drivers in deforestation nor changes therein. Mju, 12/5/2007



Slide 3

M5 Kyoto cap: ca. 930 Mt CO2

Mju, 12/5/2007

M6 Values: RED -5%: 1061 Mt CO2 RED -10 %: 1658 MtC=2

vs. Kyoto cap 930 Mt CO2

450ppm: 6000, 20600, 24000 MtCO2

550ppm: -867, 13,656, 17,211 Mju, 12/5/2007

M7 Figure 22 shows the potential reductions due to RED (from Brazil, Indonesia, PNG and Congo) as compared to the emission reductions in Non Annex I and Non-Annex I countries under the 450 ppmv and 550 ppmv scenario. The assumed Annex I GHG reduction target is - 35 % (450 ppmv) and -24 % (550ppmv) as compared to the level of emissions in 1990. Mju, 12/5/2007