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SUPPLEMENTARY EXPERT REPORT OF JOSEP G. CANADELL

Pabai & Anor v Commonwealth of Australia (VID622/2021)

13 February 2024

1. Please explain how the inclusion of non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions, and warming due to those emissions, would change the answers to questions 4 and 5 in your expert report.

The calculations presented in questions 4 and 5 of the Expert Report (lodged 6/10/2023) were based on the Transient Climate Response to Cumulative CO₂ emissions, (TCRE): likely range of 1.0–2.3°C of global mean surface temperature per 1000 Petagrams of carbon emissions, with a best estimate of 1.65°C per 1000 Petagrams of carbon (0.45°C per 1000 GtCO₂).

In section 4.b.i, page 9, I subtracted the non-CO₂ emissions from the total GHG emissions of 307.63 MtCO₂e to match the TCR requirements. Here, I do not subtract the non-CO₂ emissions and use the total GHG emissions reported by the Government based on CO₂equivalents in a 100-year timeframe as recommended by the IPCC methodological guidelines. Applying the TCRE relationship to all GHG CO₂e results in an avoided global mean surface temperature due to the counterfactual in Question 4 of 0.000138°C (uncertainty range: 0.0000839°C – 0.00019°C), instead of the central estimate warming of 0.00009°C due to CO₂ emissions-only reported Expert Report.

Applying the same process to the counterfactual in Question 5, section 5, b, i, the avoided global surface temperature is 0.000648°C (uncertainty range: 0.000393°C - 0.00090°C), instead of the central estimate avoided warming of 0.00045°C due to CO₂ emissions-only reported in the Expert Report.

2. Please provide a revised answer to question 4 in your expert report having regard to data (available or projected) for the entire period of 2014-present. Please also provide a revised and expanded version of Table 4.

The Australian Government makes available Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts through this website: <https://greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au/> (click on Emissions inventories, then Paris Agreement inventory). The Paris Agreement Inventory informs the National Determined Commitments (i.e., the national mitigation commitments). As per 13 February 2024, the last year available is 2021 as provided in the initial submission. Here, I

project emissions for 2022 and 2023 informed by the quarterly updates provided with slightly different accounting procedures, which shows that emissions over 2022 and 2023 were relatively flat (stable), Figure 1 in <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-greenhouse-gas-inventory-june-2023.pdf> . Thus, I project GHG emissions for 2022 and 2023 to be the same as emissions in 2021.

Below is an update of Table 4 in the first submission to “present,” here as the end of 2023.

Based on the updated Table 4 and the new information provided in Question 1 of this report, the avoided warming from the counterfactual in Question 4 of the initial report would have been 0.000218°C (uncertainty range: 0.00013°C – 0.00030°C).

| year | NGHGI Inventory 2005-2021 MtCO ₂ e/yr | Counterfactual 47% reduction implemented 2014-2025 MtCO ₂ e/yr | Difference MtCO ₂ e/yr |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2005 | 616.29 | 616.29 | 0 |
| 2006 | 626.79 | 626.79 | 0 |
| 2007 | 641.52 | 641.52 | 0 |
| 2008 | 630.25 | 630.25 | 0 |
| 2009 | 630.91 | 630.91 | 0 |
| 2010 | 613.33 | 613.33 | 0 |
| 2011 | 594.03 | 594.03 | 0 |
| 2012 | 579.08 | 579.08 | 0 |
| 2013 | 562.10 | 562.10 | 0 |
| 2014 | 555.82 | 542.48 | 13.34 |
| 2015 | 540.91 | 522.86 | 18.05 |
| 2016 | 512.48 | 503.24 | 9.24 |
| 2017 | 509.81 | 483.62 | 26.19 |
| 2018 | 514.23 | 464 | 50.23 |
| 2019 | 505.86 | 444.38 | 61.48 |
| 2020 | 494.23 | 424.76 | 69.47 |
| 2021 | 464.77 | 405.14 | 59.63 |
| 2022 | 464.77 | 385.52 | 79.25 |
| 2023 | 464.77 | 365.9 | 98.87 |
| 2024 | | 346.28 | |
| 2025 | | 326.63 | |
| Total | | | 485.75 |

- Please provide a revised answer to question 5 in your expert report having regard to data (available or projected) for the entire period of 2014-2024. Please also provide a revised and expanded version of Table 5.

Consistent with the processes followed in Question 2 of this Supplementary Report, Table 5 has been updated to include end of 2024 emissions.

| year | GHG Inventory 2005-2021 MtCO ₂ e/yr | Counterfactual Zero emissions by 2024 MtCO ₂ e/yr | Difference MtCO ₂ e/yr |
|--------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2013 | 562.10 | 562.10 | 0 |
| 2014 | 555.82 | 511 | 44.82 |
| 2015 | 540.91 | 459.9 | 81.01 |
| 2016 | 512.48 | 408.8 | 103.68 |
| 2017 | 509.81 | 357.7 | 152.11 |
| 2018 | 514.23 | 306.6 | 207.63 |
| 2019 | 505.86 | 255.5 | 250.36 |
| 2020 | 494.23 | 204.4 | 289.83 |
| 2021 | 464.77 | 153.3 | 311.47 |
| 2022 | 464.77 | 102.2 | 362.57 |
| 2023 | 464.77 | 51.1 | 413.67 |
| 2024 | 464.77 | 0 | 464.77 |
| Total | | | 2681.92 |

Based on this updated table and the new information in Question 1 of this Supplementary Report, the avoided warming of the counterfactual in Question 5 is 0.0012°C (uncertainty range: 0.00073°C - 0.0016°C).

In answering questions 2 and 3:

- a. For the avoidance of doubt, please include consideration of non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions (as discussed in question 1).
- b. If, due to the absence of data on Australia's actual GHG emissions for part of the period of 2022 to present, you need to make an assumption as to what Australia's GHG emissions are for part of that period, please explain the assumption you are making and the reasons you are making that assumption.