

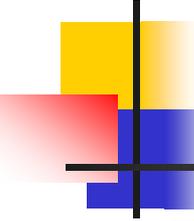
Equitable access to sustainable development: Contribution to the body of scientific knowledge

COP-17 / CMP-7

Durban – South Africa

The importance of Historical Responsibility in the context of International Regime on Climate Change

- *José Domingos Gonzalez Miguez*
- *Adriano Santhiago de Oliveira*



Cancun Decision (Dec. 1/CP.16)

- **The COP recognized**

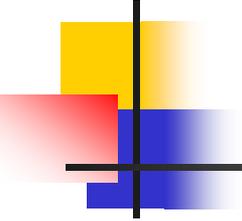
- **that deep cuts in GHG emissions are required according to:**

- **science;**

- **as documented in the IPCC 4AR;**

- **holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above pre industrial levels;**

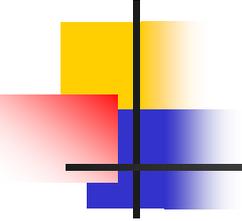
- **that action should be taken to meet this long-term goal, consistent with science and on the basis of equity.**



**Opportunity to restart the
consideration of global
mean surface
temperature as a proxy
for global warming.**

Contributions to temperature Increase

	<i>1850/2005</i>	<i>1850/1990</i>
	<i>CO₂ (energy)</i>	<i>CO₂ (energy+cement)</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>WRI/CAIT %</i>	<i>Brazilian proposal %</i>
China	8.39	3.05
India	2.22	0.90
South Africa	1.10	0.21
Brazil	0.80	0.32
BASIC	12.51	4.48
Non Annex I	26.48	10.35
Annex I	73.52	89.65



Quantifying the relative responsibility of developed countries in relation to developing countries based on their contribution to the increase in global mean surface temperature must be part of the equation.