



# Equitable access to sustainable development

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Presentation of  
A JOINT PAPER BY EXPERTS FROM  
BASIC COUNTRIES  
Harald Winkler for the BASIC Expert Group  
COP-17 and CMP-7, Durban, South Africa  
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# Dimensions of equity

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- Equity is
  - a key principle of the Convention, along with CBDR&RC
  - fundamental to provisioning of global public goods, especially climate change
    - Referring to GPG not within sovereignty of nations
  - applicable to process and outcomes
  - applicable to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation
- A principled approach to EASD is superior to a purely political approach (pledge & review)



# Equitable access to sustainable development

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- Three components of equitable access to sustainable development (EASD)
  - 1. equitable access to carbon space
  - 2. sustainability
  - 3. time for development



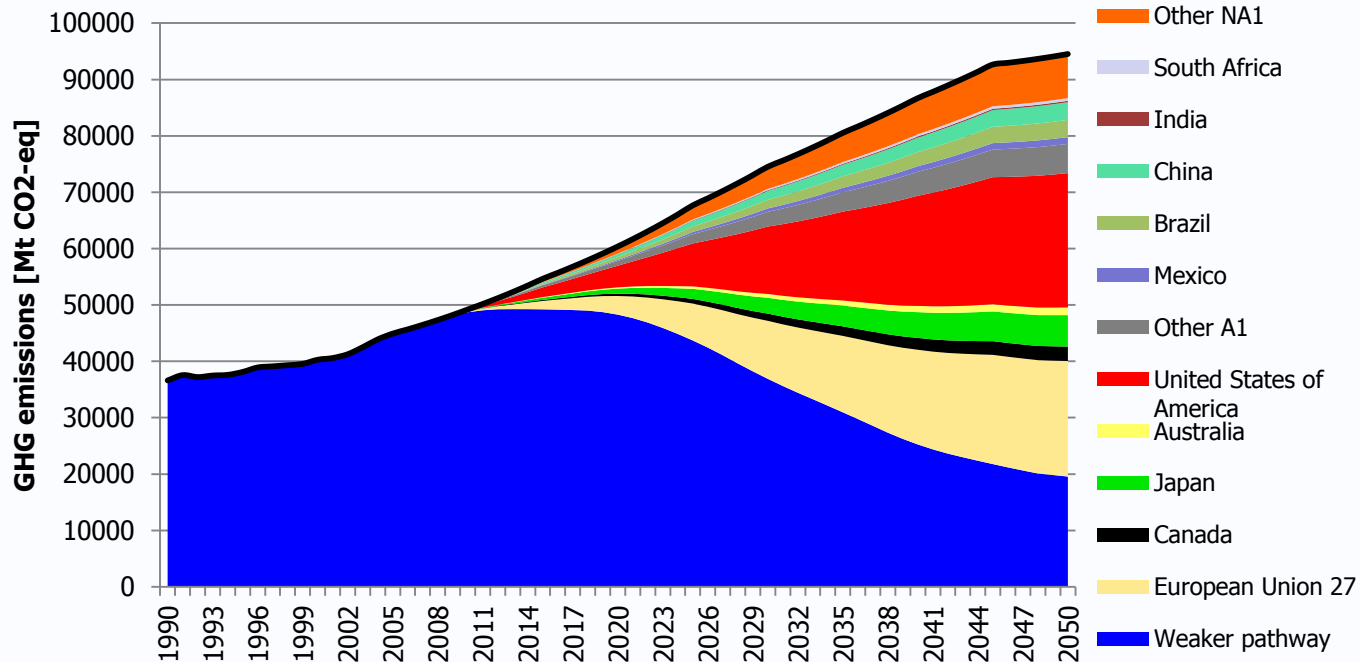
# Common elements

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- Political agreement on 2°C implies
  - Remaining carbon budget 1440 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq for 2000-2049 (Meinshausen et al, 2009 in *Nature*)
  - 50% probability of keeping temperature below 2°C
- Historical responsibility must be included as one of the criteria for sharing of the budget

# 2 broad approaches

- Resource sharing budget approach
- Effort / burden sharing





## 3 criteria

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- Per capita
- Historical responsibility
- Indicators of capability and sustainable development

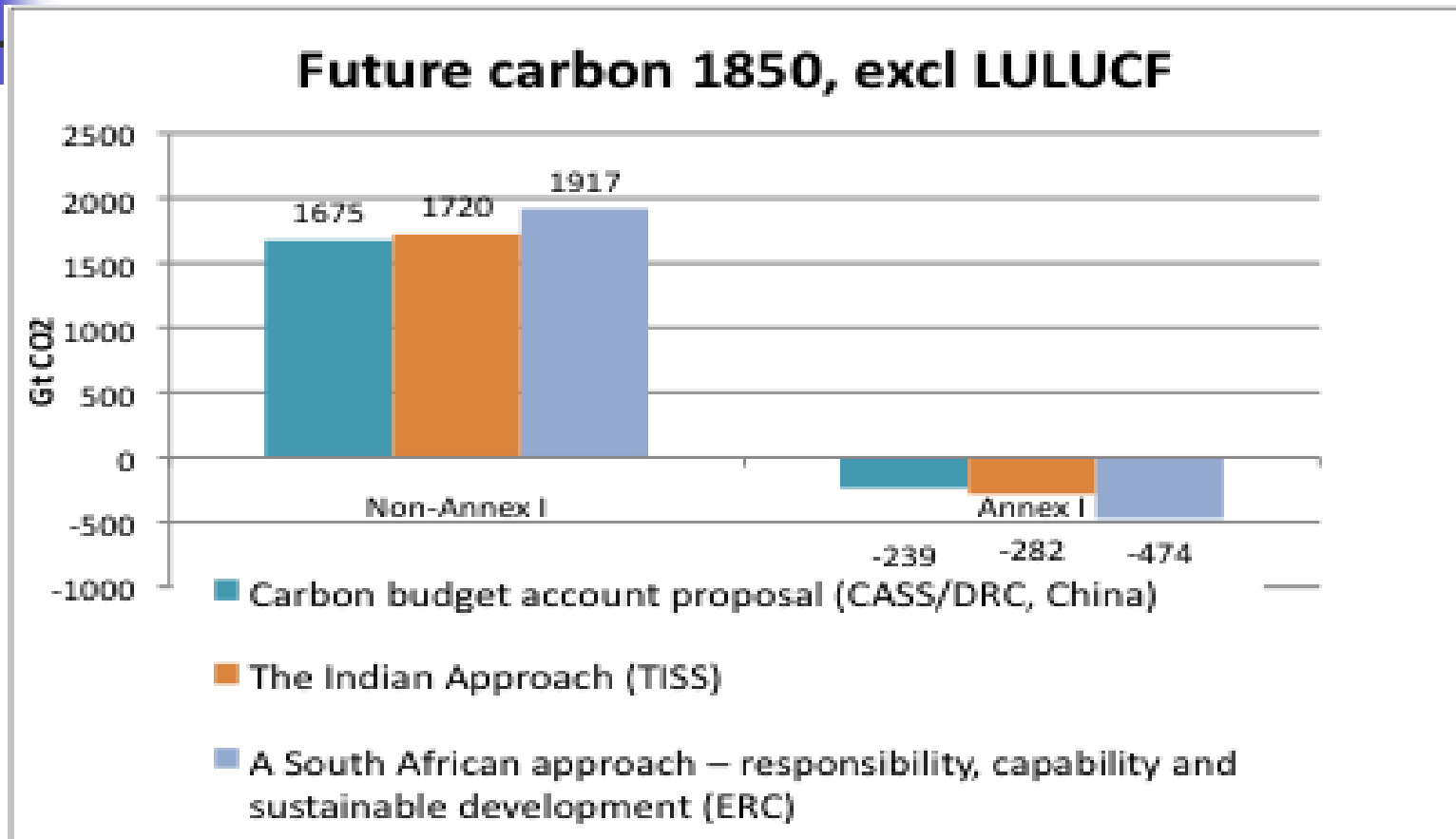


# 4 country chapters

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- Carbon budget account proposal (CASS/DRC, China)
- The Indian Approach (TISS)
- The importance of historical responsibility in the context of international regime on climate change (Brazilian experts)
- A South African approach – responsibility, capability and sustainable development (ERC)

# Implications for Annex I and NAI countries



- Future carbon budget for period 2000 -2049
- Starting year: 1850
- Excluding historical LULUCF, but included in accounting for future





# Developed countries are in deficit

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- Annex I have used far more than their 'fair share'
- Regardless of approach - Annex I countries will have to continue to take the lead with sharp and immediate reduction commitments

# Mitigation and its share in 2020

## Annex I Vs. Non-Annex I,

### as given in some other studies

	Intensity Target ( <u>Jotzo</u> 2010)	Mitigation to BAU level ( <u>Jotzo</u> 2010)	Share in global pledged mitigation			
			<u>UNEP</u> (2011)	<u>Climate Action Tracker</u> (2011)	<u>McKinsey &amp; SEI</u> (2010)	<u>Jotzo</u> (2010)
<b>Annex I</b>	<b>-37%</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>
<b>Non-Annex I</b>	<b>-45%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>63.5%</b>

Source: Re-calculated according to pledges of mid-point target range, from UNEP(2011), Climate Action Tracker(2011), McKinsey & SEI (2011), Jotzo (2010).

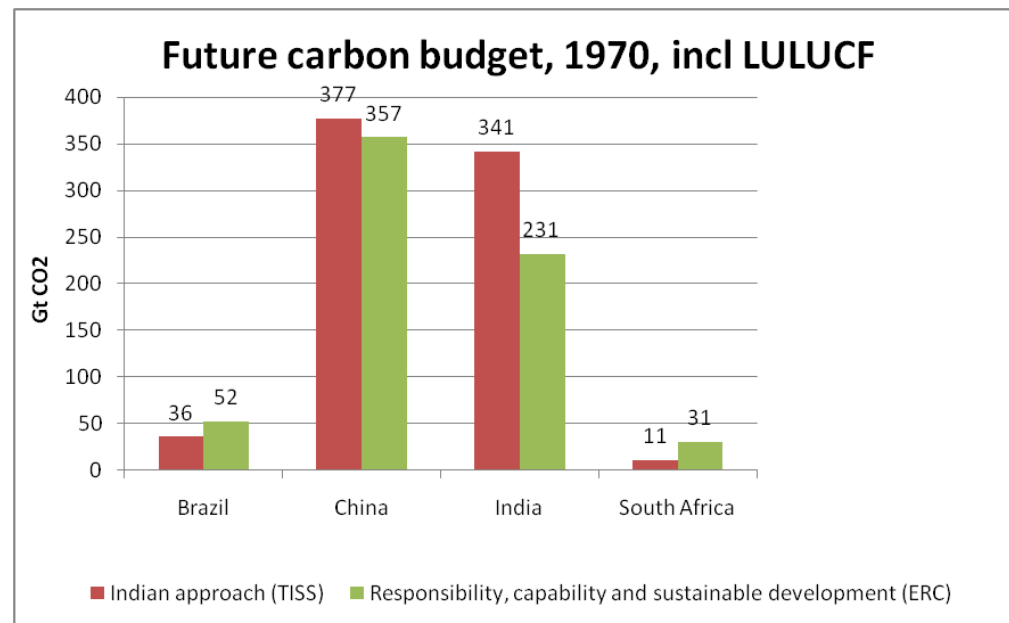
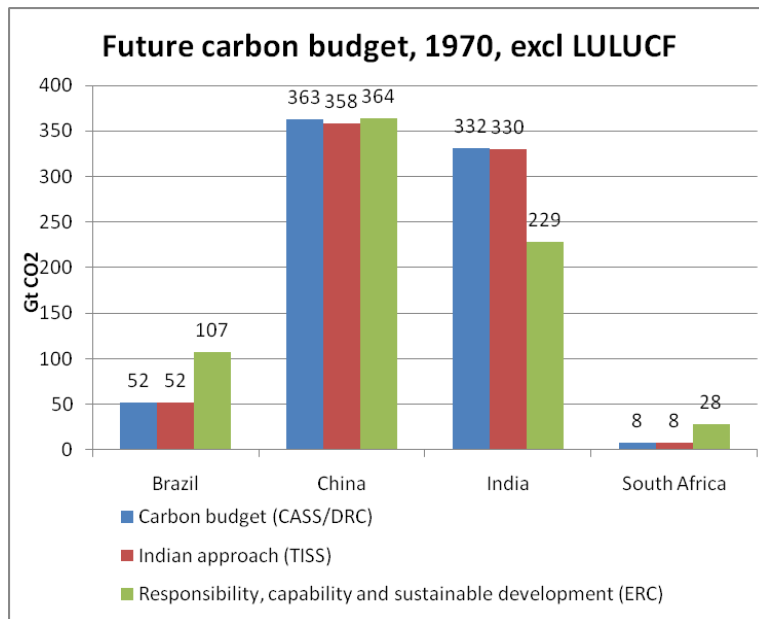
# Developing countries' entitlements



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- NAI as a group
  - has positive entitlements
  - but unable to realise them under global sustainability constraint and historical carbon inequity
- Most individual NAI countries unable to realise entitlements

# Implications for BASIC countries



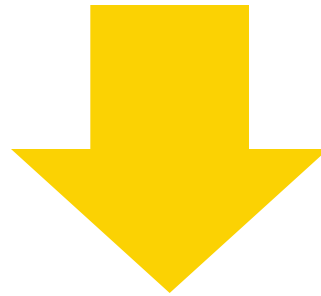
- Future carbon budget for period 2000 -2049
- Starting year: 1970
- Excluding historical LULUCF , but included in accounting for future

# Turn the formula around

matter of equity that Annex I picks up the remainder

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$$\text{NAI} = \text{global} - \text{AI}$$



$$\text{AI} = \text{global} - \text{NAI}$$



# South-South cooperation mechanism

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- A single analytical framework of allocation of carbon space may not meet the needs of some developing countries
- Formula-plus approach which takes national circumstances of particular countries into account
- South-South coordination mechanism
  - Emerging economies who have exhausted more than 50% of their fair share – only 3.4% of global stock
  - South-South cooperation can address this through mutual adjustment, direct transfers



# Equity in support

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- Finance gap

- Analyses suggests that, in any equity-based approach, financial transfers required are much greater than \$100 billion per year by 2020

- Fast-start funding for 2010 - 2012

- Pledged \$ 28 billion

- Requested / committed: \$12.5 billion

- (2010: \$12.1bn, 2011: \$0.2bn, 2012: \$0.2bn)

- WRI, 2011. Summary of Developed Country 'Fast-Start' Climate Finance Pledges. version 9 May



# Equity in adaptation

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- Adaptation is an issue of development. Development is an issue of emission space, which in turn is an issue of equity, equitable access to sustainable development
- Insufficient investment in mitigation → increase the costs of adaptation
- Equity-based reference framework should link mitigation, adaptation and their respective costs





# Equity-based reference framework

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- Normative dimension in the climate regime
  - should provide a reference point
  - Operationalise Art 3.1
  - not purely based on political power and willingness to pledge
  - based on science, development needs and fairness
  - should be foundation of any further consideration of global peaking
  - at COP-17:
    - Define scope of review
    - Shared vision
    - Agenda item on equitable access to sustainable development



# Engage in further discussion

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- Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India side event
  - Mon 5 Dec, 18:30, Blyde River Room, Exhibition Centre
- Informal discussion with experts
  - Wed 7 Dec, 18:30, Oasis of Fresh Thinking, 44 K E Masinga Road (Old Fort Road)



# BASIC Experts

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