Equity, Environment, Sustainable Development and Developing Countries

ACP Workshop on Durban COP17

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All statements are personal to the presentor and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the South Centre or its Member States.
Equity and Sustainable Development in the Context of Climate Change

**Emission reductions**
- Global carbon budget (2010-2050)
- Annex I carbon share
  - Developed countries to take the lead in cutting emissions (existing UNFCCC obligations)
- Non-Annex I carbon share
  - Bending emissions growth downward while keeping economic growth curve upward

**Finance and Technology**
- GHG concentrations in the atmosphere
- Global temperature increase
- Developed countries provide finance, technology transfer to developing countries to support mitigation and adaptation actions in context of sustainable development (existing UNFCCC obligations)

**Adaptation**
- Regional temperature increase
- Adaptation impacts, costs and actions in developing countries in context of sustainable development
Developing countries

KP Track – ambitious targets with adoption of KP amendments for 2CP; no loopholes with A1 reductions to be primarily through domestic emission reductions

LCA Track – operationalization of finance, technology transfer; operationalization of adaptation committee; support for implementation of NAMAs pledged; full recognition and reflection of equity and CBDR consistent with UNFCCC
Developed countries

Worrying trend that may threaten continued implementation of UNFCCC and KP framework:

- Backtracking on mitigation commitments in UNFCCC and KP, refusal to adopt ambitious and binding targets for 2CP of KP (preferring instead non-binding approaches)

- Failure to live up to climate finance commitments: FSF essentially rechannelled ODA (very little new and additional); Long-term finance in doubt, pledged US$100B insufficient, GCF not yet operational with sources of public financing unclear, push for strong private sector

- Failure to live up to climate tech transfer commitments: no actual technology transfer (including knowhow) taking place, commercial trade to be primary means of tech transfer, refusal to relax climate tech IPRs

- Do away with UNFCCC Art. 4.7 balance, weaken CBDR

- Pass on current and future responsibility to take the lead to mitigate GHG emissions to developing countries, inconsistent with UNFCCC; drastic sustainable development implications of proposals for long-term emission reductions (2050 50% global – 80% A1 = 2050 61% below 2005 per capita for NA1 or between 60-95% below various BAU scenarios per capita by 2050 for NA1) – on top of no financing, no technology transfer to enable developing countries to achieve this mitigation responsibility

- Likely rise in extent of climate-related trade protectionism: e.g. EU ETS aviation tax; US Energy bills
Key Issues for Durban for Developing Countries

- Survival of the KP through adoption of binding amendment for 2CP of KP, with ambitious A1 targets (so called political question of KP linked to LCA mitigation track)

- LCA legal options – political issue of whether or not to launch a new process or negotiations for a new protocol or other legally binding instrument to cover: (i) 2012-2020 period; or (ii) post-2020 period (linked to adoption of 2CP in KP by EU and other A1; US not going beyond current Cancun pledge under any circumstances); preservation of current sustainable development-oriented, equity-based CBDR framework of UNFCCC and KP

- Operationalization of GCF, Technology Mechanism, and Adaptation Committee

- Shared vision: global goal for long-term emission reductions; global peaking

- Review: scope of 2013-2015 review

- Trade, equity, IPRs
Thank you

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