

## **Submission by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) on**

### **ADP Work Stream 2**

The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations for information, views and proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013. In their submissions on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, Parties may wish to give consideration to the following aspects:

- (a) Application of the principles of the Convention to the ADP;
- (b) Mitigation and adaptation benefits;
- (c) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;
- (d) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation.

#### **1. Application of the Principles of the Convention**

- In order to raise ambition on efforts amongst parties, the approach needs to be based on the principles of equity to deliver effectively on ambition. Any actions to increase pre-2020 ambition, no matter whether they are taken under the Convention or outside it, should be guided by the objective and principles of the Convention.

#### **2. Mitigation and adaptation benefits**

- The work that lies ahead of the ADP needs to be based on the collective outcomes at Doha and agreements made prior to that in relation to how pre-2020 ambition will be addressed i.e. outcomes from the KP and LCA working groups also need to be factored in.
- Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and other developed countries expected to make comparable commitments in their efforts have not delivered on emissions reductions according to what science requires. According to the IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR4), developed countries need to reduce emissions by 25-40% by 2020 in order to stay within the 2-degree target. Developed countries have failed in delivering on science-based targets leading to the gap that now needs to be filled.
- On the other hand, according to an analysis by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) of the pledges submitted for 2020, the combined pledges add up to more than the combined pledges of developed countries. Viewed in light of the Convention's principles which places the responsibility on developed countries to take the lead in reducing emissions, this is an explicit shift in the burden to developing countries. This is a clear indication that, in order to close the gap in the near-term and to breach the eroding trust between countries and of the Convention to deliver its objective, developed countries should, under the Kyoto Protocol and Bali Action Plan, increase their emissions reductions.
- The pre-2020 ambition should be addressed in a comprehensive manner, covering mitigation, adaptation and finance and technology support under the principles of the Convention. Besides increasing ambition on mitigation, means of implementation via finance, technology transfer and capacity building activities needs to be delivered in an effective, timely and

measurable manner to ensure that those who are already being impacted by the effects of climate change are provided with the right tools to adapt to climate change.

### 3. Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions

- Supplementary and complementary actions outside the Convention cannot substitute actions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and must adhere to the principles of the Convention. Such actions should neither detract from the obligations of developed country parties under the Convention.



Lets get serious about change

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The imperative of **equity**  
for an **effective** climate  
agreement

**Sunita Narain, director-general, CSE**

# Imperative of climate action

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- Clear; unequivocal and grim.
- Current level of ambition is abysmal
- Threat of climate change impacts us all
- **But cannot have ambition without equity**
- This is the pre-requisite for effective action

# Ist approach

## Right to pollute

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- Current and future action on domestic **pledge, action and review**
- Leads to inadequate action – US pledge of 17% below 2005 level is **meaningless**
- Race to the bottom
- Countries come together to legitimize ‘right to pollute’ of all
- Takes us all to hell – **common hell**

# Right to pollute

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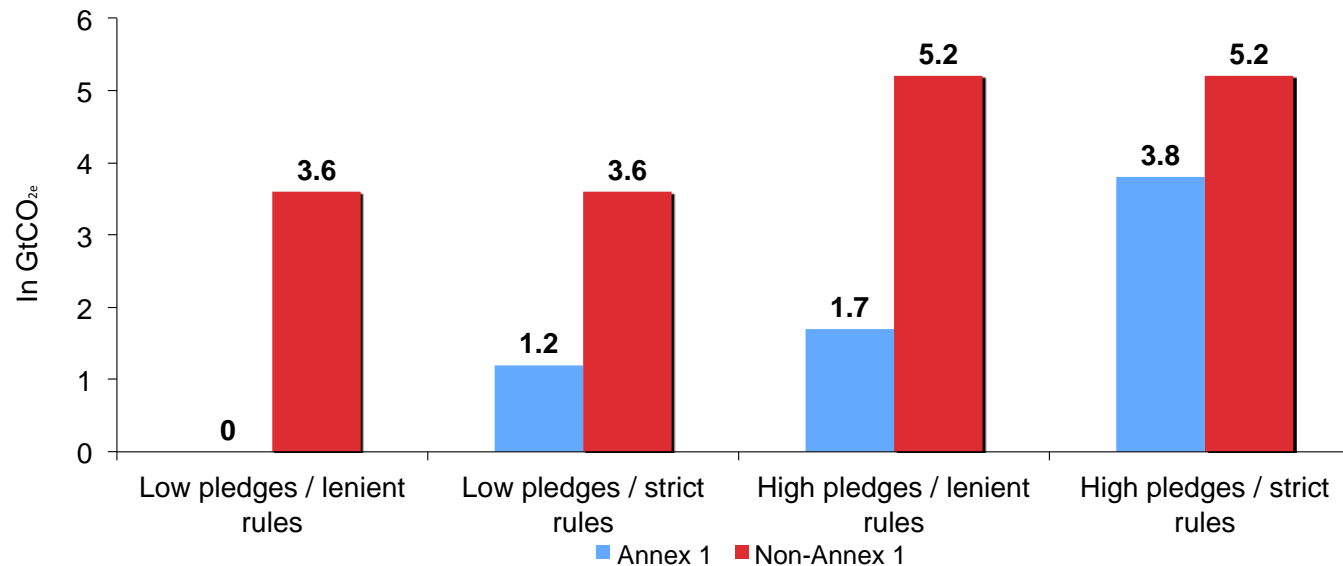


- **Gigatonne gap** – Pledges do not add up to effective action – even **without** double-counting; leakages and loopholes – 2.5° C to 5° C increase expected
- **Cost and burden shifted** – will lead to even less action as countries will argue they have done what they can
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# Shifts the burden of transition

- SEI assessment of UNEP report on 'emission gap' makes clear '**gap is growing**' – between rich and poor



## 2<sup>nd</sup> approach: **Right to development**

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- Will involve all countries
- All will live within limits set by the planet
- Emission cuts will be based on science; ambition to cut drastically to stay within **at least 2° C**
- **Limits will be for all**; based on equitable sharing of common atmospheric space



1992-2012:

World changed **yes** but **no**

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- 1992 Climate Convention: agreed countries created problem would cut emissions first.  
**Polluter pays Principle**
- Historical emissions set the principle of emission reduction
- Agreement rich countries would cut; make space for rest to increase
- Finance and technology would provide options to **avoid** pollution **in all**

# 1992-2012: Failed convention principles

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- **Operational agreement:**
- “You cut; make space; rest grow differently; world avoids worst impacts of climate change”
- But agreement **renege**d
- Emissions have increased; baselines have been changed to fiddle with truth:  
**inconvenient truth**

# 2012: Inconvenient truth

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- No space made; but economic growth needs space for emissions
- No country has **de-coupled growth** with carbon dioxide emissions
- **In 2012: New claimants for same space**



## New claimants/no space

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- 1990, Annex 1 countries = 70 per cent of annual emissions
- 2010 Annex 1 countries = 43 per cent of annual emissions

They did not decrease; make space; developing world had no option but to fill up remaining space

**Inconvenient truth. But truth**

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# Equity:

pre-requisite for new global deal

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## World running out of space and time

- Must raise ambition
- Must create framework for all to reduce; based on limits for all

## Based on equity, fairness and justice

- No effective global deal without equity
- Will not derail process; will strengthen it

# How?

## ADP is real opportunity

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- Do not junk principles of Convention
- Instead build on them
- Create conditions so that world can move towards transition to low-carbon
- Create conditions so that we can leapfrog to clean technologies today and not wait to **first pollute and then clean up**

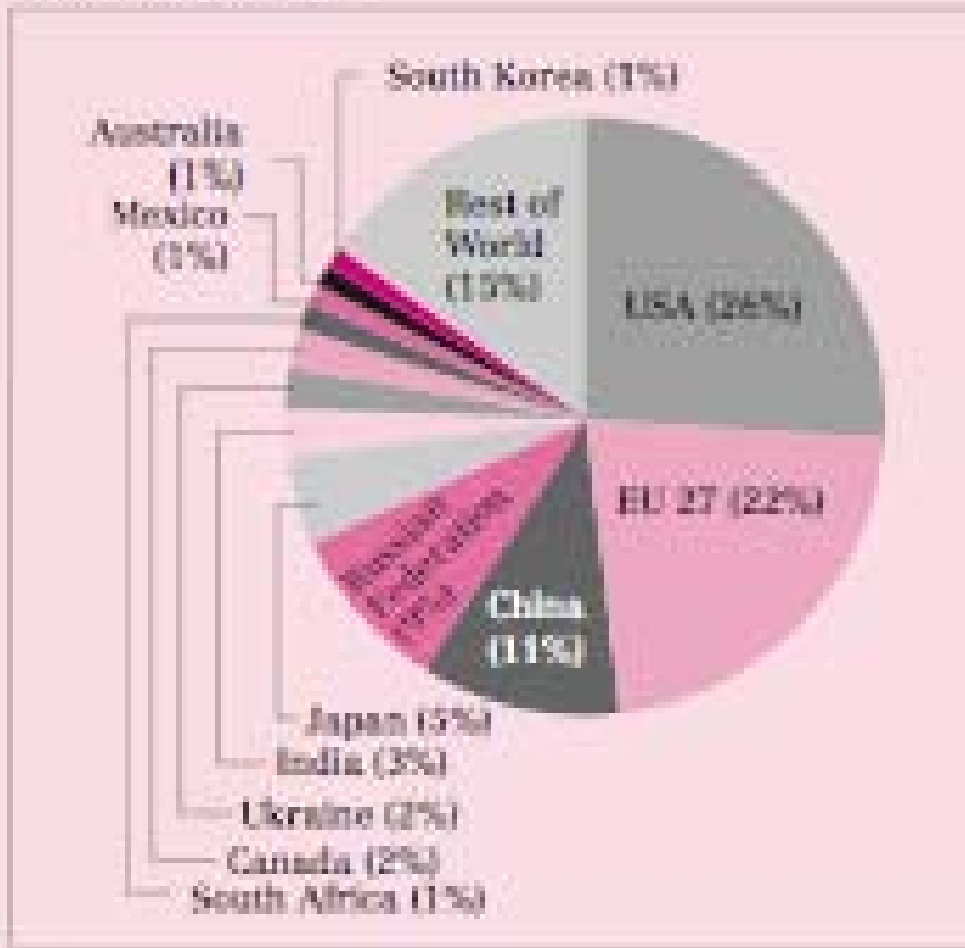
# ADP and equity

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- Keep it simple
- Historical, current and future emissions
- All emissions are important – stock and flow all add up to climate change
- Those who forget history cannot write a safe future

**Graph 2: Cumulative CO2 emissions, 1950-2007, without land use**



Source: Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 3.0 (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2011)

**Cannot make a 'deal' on only remaining space**

**Historical emissions are part of the future**



# ADP: equity approach

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Many formulae on table:

- GDR; Per capita; Contraction and Convergence; BASIC proposal

**Same beginning** and **same ending**

- Choose simple approach that operationalizes the principles of convention
- Not rocket science. But needs collective will

# ADP: work plan 1 and 2 enjoined

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- Ambition must be based on equity
- The principle of equity will establish the road map for now and future. Cannot wait for 2020 to act.
- Without equity ADP **is and will remain inadequate**

# Equity: transition to low carbon

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- Deep emission targets will lead to high price of carbon; build effective market for transition
- Do not want **cheap development mechanism**
- Want real change
- **Change we can believe in**



- **Secure our right to survival**
- **Secure our right to development**