

280 ppmv

atmospheric concentrations of CO₂
in parts per millions by volume (ppmv)

380 ppmv

450 ppmv

C&C, together with the BRAZILIAN PROPOSAL can resolve 'historic' or past climate-debt but also avoid future Climate-Catastrophe

GCI
in Sao Paulo Brazil

26 27 July 2005

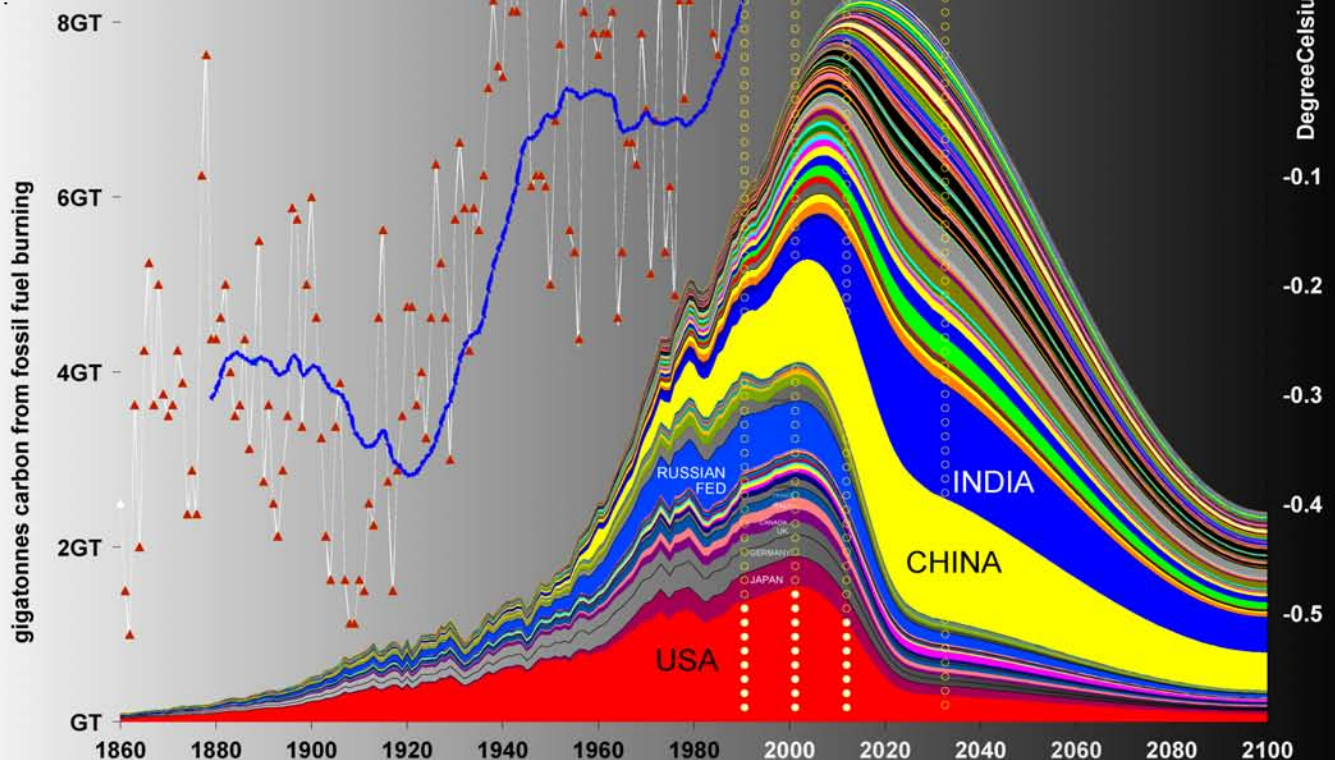
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Action for a Global
Climate Community
Observatorio de Clima
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The future 'contraction' of fossil fuel consumption avoids this. But the international agreement needed to achieve this will also need to correct the skewed distribution between the rich and poor.

This familiar moral dilemma is now a practical imperative. Everyone - regardless of status - is now vulnerable to the increasingly dire impacts of climate change. The rich have little choice but to share the task of contraction fairly.

In 1990, GCI proposed this as "Equity for Survival" or as **"Contraction & Convergence" [C&C]**.

Total emissions contract and future entitlements to emit converge to equal per capita shares globally. The UN says C&C is "inevitably required to achieve the Climate Treaty's objective."



WORLD BANK ON C&C AND THE BRAZILIAN PROPOSAL

“Two approaches that are receiving significant attention are Contraction and Convergence [C&C] and the “Brazilian” Proposal.

Contraction and Convergence is a science-based global framework whereby total global emissions are reduced (i.e., contraction) to meet a specific agreed target, and the per capita emissions of industrialized and the developing countries converge over a suitably long time period, with the rate and magnitude of contraction and convergence being determined through the UNFCCC negotiating process. It applies principles of precaution and equity; principles identified as important in the UNFCCC but not defined.

The proposal by Brazil, which is based on cumulative historical emissions and their impact on the increase in global mean surface temperature, aims at sharing equally the burden of mitigation among all countries, industrialized and developing.”

GCI COMMENT ON C&C AND THE BRAZILIAN PROPOSAL

“A Unifying Strategy based on the merger of these two approaches, resolves the issue of ‘historical responsibilities’ with the future consumption patterns of fossil fuels and carbon pollution entitlements that can be designed to avoid dangerous rates of global warming and climate change.”

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C&C

"Contraction and Convergence"

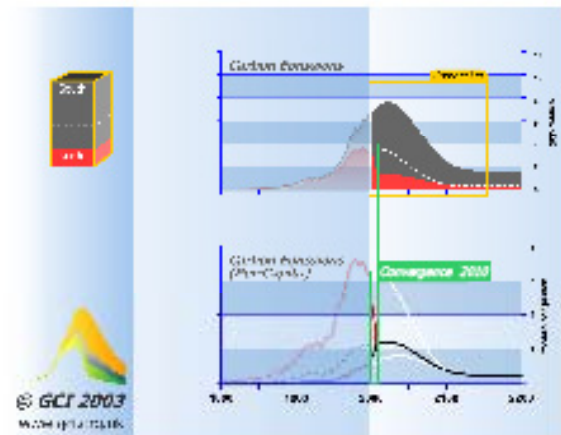
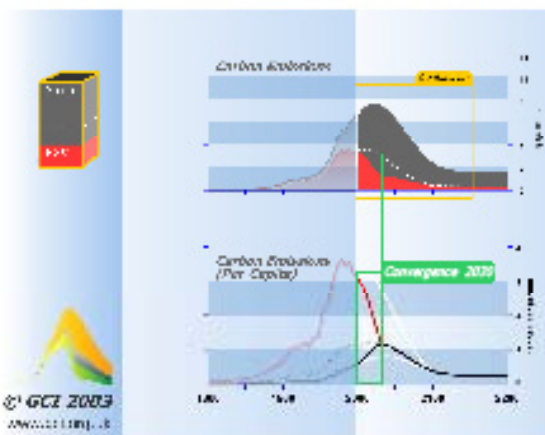
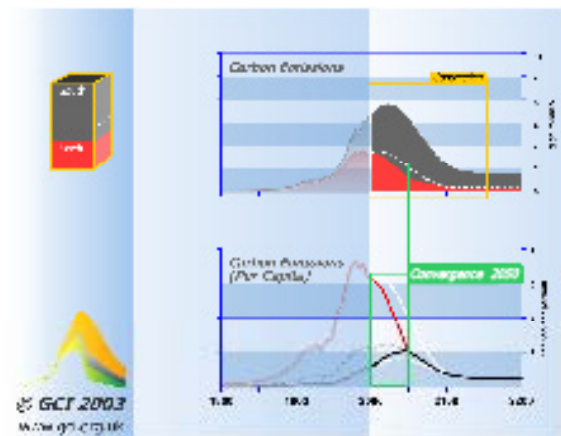
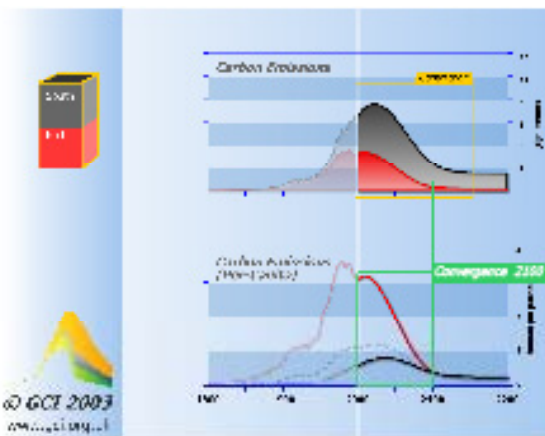


[PORTUGUESE TEXT]

1. "Contração e Convergência" (C&C) é o enquadramento global de políticas climáticas com base científica proposto às Nações Unidas a partir de 1990 pelo Global Commons Institute (GCI) i ii iii iv
2. O objectivo das concentrações dos gases de efeito de estufa seguras e estáveis na atmosfera e os princípios da precaução e da equidade, conforme já acordado na "United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change" (UNFCCC), proporcionam a base de cálculo formal do enquadramento da C&C que propõe: -
 - * Uma quota de contração a longo prazo das emissões globais consistente com a estabilização das concentrações dos gases de efeito de estufa (CFCs) na atmosfera a uma concentração máxima considerada segura previamente acordada, segundo o modelo do ciclo do carbono IPCC WG1. [O GCI considera uma taxa de CO₂ superior a 450 ppmv equivalente a "não segura"].
 - * A partilha internacional desta quota sob a forma de "créditos" resulta de uma taxa negociável de convergência linear que iguala globalmente as quotas por pessoa, até uma data limite acordada, dentro do prazo do acordo de contração/concentração. [O GCI sugere [1] o ano de 2130 ou 2140, ou cerca de um terço do percurso até uma quota de 100 anos, por exemplo, para a conclusão da convergência [ver ponto 5 e imagens 1 e 2 a seguir] e [2] que seja acordado um calendário de C&C de um ano com base na população].
 - * As negociações para este fim no âmbito da UNFCCC devem ocorrer principalmente entre as regiões do mundo, deixando à partida as negociações entre os países dentro das suas regiões respectivas, tais como a União Europeia, a União Africana, os EUA, etc.
 - * A possibilidade de negociação inter-regional, internacional e intranacional destes créditos numa moeda adequada, tal como as International Energy Backed Currency Units [IEBCUs] v deve ser incentivada.
 - * O conhecimento científico da relação entre uma economia livre de emissões e as concentrações está a desenvolver-se, pelo que as taxas de C&C podem evoluir com base numa revisão periódica.
3. Actualmente, a comunidade global continua a gerar alterações climáticas perigosas a um ritmo mais rápido do que aquele a que se organiza para evitá-las. O desafio da diplomacia internacional é o de inverter esta tendência. O objectivo da C&C é tornar isto possível, ao permitir que cenários para um clima mais seguro sejam calculados e partilhados através de negociações, de modo a que as políticas e medidas sejam organizadas a nível internacional a taxas que evitem alterações climáticas globais perigosas.
4. Até ao momento, as emissões de CFCs têm estado intimamente relacionadas com o desempenho económico. Até à data, este crescimento das economias e das emissões tem ocorrido maioritariamente nos países industrializados, tendo criado recentemente um padrão global cada vez maior de expansão e divergência [E&D] não económica, de desequilíbrio ambiental e de insegurança internacional.
5. A resposta C&C a esta situação é a longo prazo e constitucional e não a curto prazo e estocástica. Debrua-se sobre o argumento paralisante das "responsabilidades históricas" para o aumento das concentrações, reconhecendo esta como uma oportunidade de desenvolvimento para os países recém industrializados. A C&C permite uma distribuição internacional prévia destes créditos futuros negociáveis e, por conseguinte, valiosos para a emissão de CFCs, de forma a resultarem numa taxa de convergência que é deliberadamente acelerada em comparação com a taxa global de contração acordada [ver imagem 2].

The United Nations Framework Convention for "Contraction and Convergence" [UNFCCC]

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C&C

"Contraction and Convergence"

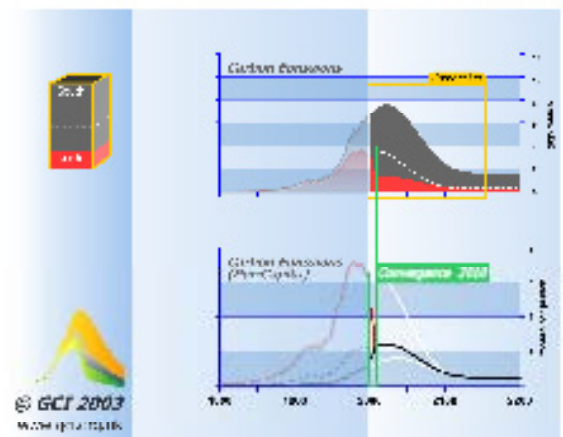
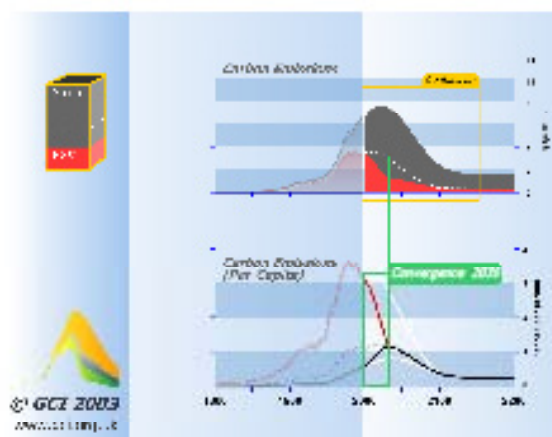
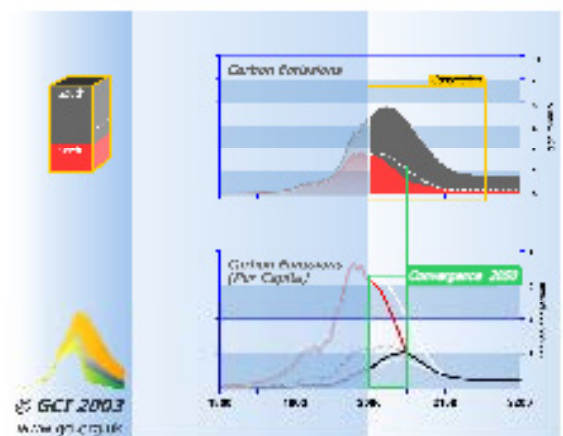
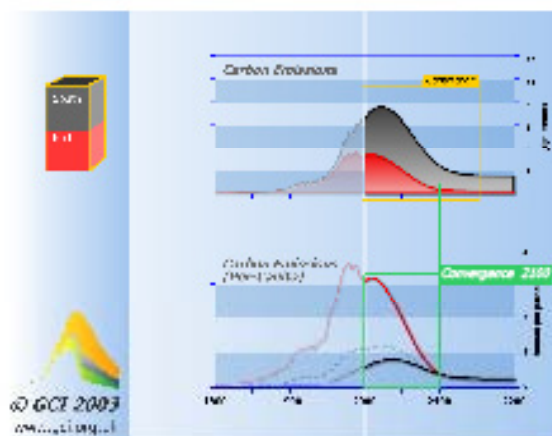


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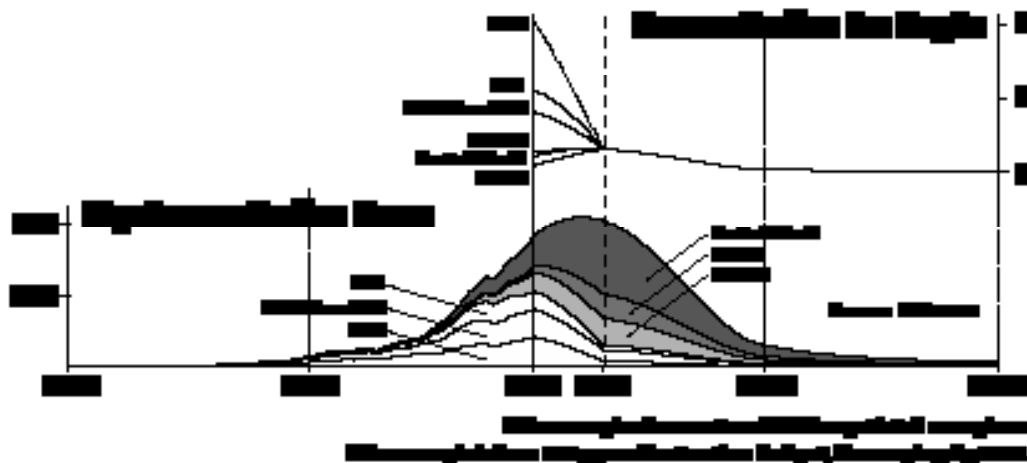
1. "Contracción y Convergencia" (C&C) es el marco con base científica para la política global sobre el clima propuesto en 1990 a las Naciones Unidas por el Global Commons Institute (GCI).^{i ii iii iv}
2. El objetivo de conseguir unas concentraciones seguras y estables de gases de efecto invernadero en la atmósfera y los principios de precaución y equidad, tal como ya se ha acordado en la "Convención marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el cambio climático" (cuyas siglas en inglés son UNFCCC), ofrece las bases para el cálculo formal del marco de la C&C que propone: -
 - * Un presupuesto de contracción a término para las emisiones globales coherente con la estabilización de las concentraciones atmosféricas de gases de efecto invernadero (GHGs) a una concentración máxima acordada previamente que se estime segura según el siguiente modelo de ciclo del carbono IPCC WGI. [GCI considera como "no seguras" las concentraciones de CO₂ superiores a 450 ppmv].
 - * La distribución internacional de este presupuesto como "autorizaciones" resulta de una proporción negociable de convergencia lineal hacia cuotas iguales por persona globalmente alrededor de una fecha convenida dentro del plazo de tiempo del acuerdo de contracción/ concentración a término. [GCI sugiere [1] el año 2030 o 2040, o alrededor de un tercio de una estimación a 100 años, por ejemplo, para completar la convergencia (véanse más adelante el punto 5 y las imágenes 1 y 2) y [2] que se acuerde un año base para la población en el programa de C&C].
 - * Las negociaciones al respecto en el marco de la UNFCCC deberían llevarse a cabo principalmente entre regiones del mundo, dejando las negociaciones entre países fundamentalmente dentro de sus respectivas regiones, como la Unión Europea, la Unión Africana, Estados Unidos, etc.
 - * Debe impulsarse el canje de esas autorizaciones entre las regiones, entre los países y dentro de un mismo país en una divisa adecuada, como por ejemplo las unidades de divisas internacionales respaldadas por la energía [Energy Backed Currency Units - EBCUs] v .
 - * El conocimiento científico de la relación entre una economía sin emisiones y las concentraciones evoluciona y por consiguiente también pueden evolucionar, de acuerdo con revisiones periódicas, las proporciones de la C&C.
3. En la actualidad la comunidad mundial continúa generando un peligroso cambio climático más rápidamente de lo que se organiza para evitarlo. El desafío de la diplomacia internacional es invertir esa situación. El objetivo de la C&C es lograr que esto sea posible. Facilita argumentos para que la seguridad climática sea calculada y distribuida a través de la negociación a fin de que sea posible organizar internacionalmente las políticas y las medidas en proporciones que eviten el peligroso cambio climático global.
4. Hasta el día de hoy, las emisiones GHG han estado estrechamente vinculadas al rendimiento económico. Hasta la fecha, este crecimiento de las economías y de las emisiones se ha producido sobre todo en los países industrializados, creando recientemente una pauta global de expansión y divergencia [E&D] cada vez menos rentable, desequilibrio medioambiental e inseguridad internacional.
5. La respuesta de la C&C a esta situación es a término y constitucional, y no a corto plazo e hipotética. Aborda la polémica inercial sobre las "responsabilidades históricas" al plantear el tema de las concentraciones, reconociéndolo como un costo de oportunidad del desarrollo para los países de reciente industrialización. La C&C permite una predistribución internacional de esas futuras autorizaciones, canjeables y por lo tanto valiosas, para emitir GHGs que resulten de una proporción de convergencia que es deliberadamente acelerada en relación con la proporción global de contracción acordada [véase imagen 2].

The United Nations Framework Convention for "Contraction and Convergence" [UNFCCC]

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GCI BRIEFING: "CONTRACTION & CONVERGENCE"



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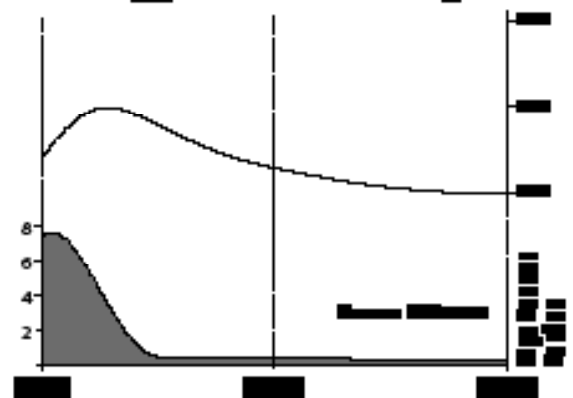
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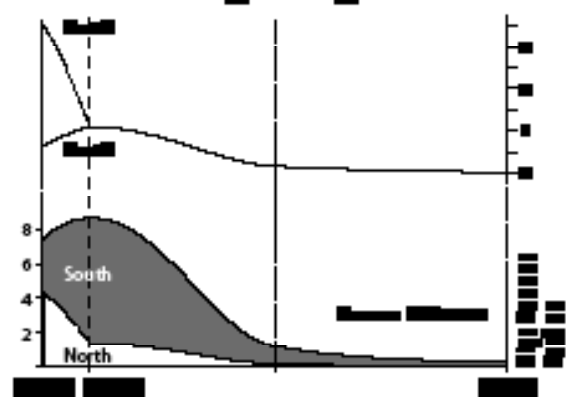
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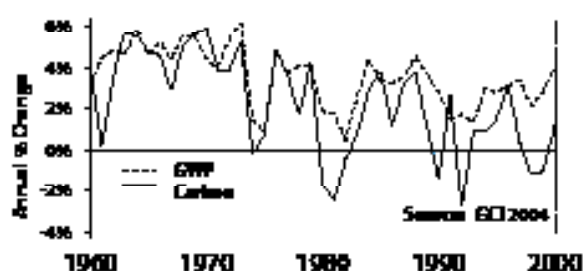


- * The inter-regional, inter-national and intra-national tradability of these entitlements in an appropriate currency such as International Energy Backed Currency Units [EBCU's - 5] should be encouraged.
- * Scientific understanding of the relationship between an emissions-free economy and concentrations develops, so rates of CMC can evolve under periodic revision.

3. Presently, the global community continues to generate dangerous climate change faster than it organises to avoid it. The international diplomatic challenge is to reverse this. The purpose of CMC is to make this possible. It enables scenarios for safe climate to be calculated and shared by negotiation so that policies and measures can be internationally organised at rates that avoid dangerous global climate change.

4. GHG emissions have so far been closely correlated with economic performance (See Image Four Page Three). To date, this growth of economies and emissions has been mostly in the industrialised countries, creating recently a global pattern of increasingly uneconomic expansion and divergence [EMD], environmental imbalance and international insecurity (See Image Four Page Three).

GWP, Carbon Lockstep



Year to year percentage change of Gross World Product, GWP (measured in US\$) and Global Carbon emissions

5. The CMC answer to this is full-term and constitutional, rather than short-term and stochastic. It addresses inertial argument about 'historic responsibilities' for rising concentrations recognising this as a development opportunity cost to newly industrialising countries. CMC enables an international pre-distribution of these tradable and therefore valuable future entitlements to emit GHGs to result from a rate of convergence that is deliberately accelerated relative to the global rate of contraction agreed (see Image Three on page two).
6. The UK's Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution [6] and the German Advisory Council on Global Change [7] both make their recommendations to governments in terms of formal CMC. Many individual and institutional statements supporting CMC are now on record. [8, 9] The Africa Group of Nations formally proposed it to the UNFCCC in 1997. [10] It was agreed in principle at COP-3 Kyoto 1997. [11] CMC conforms to the requirements of the Byrd Hage Resolution of the US Senate of that year [12] and the

European Parliament passed a resolution in favour of CMC in 1998. [13]

7. This synthesis of CMC can redress the increasingly dangerous trend imbalances of global climate change. Built on global rights, resource conservation and sustainable systems, a stable CMC system is now needed to guide the economy to a safe and equitable future for all. It builds on the gains and promises of the UN Convention and establishes an approach that is compelling enough to galvanise urgent international support and action, with or without the Kyoto Protocol entering into force.

- [1] <http://www.gci.org.uk>
- [2] <http://www.gci.org.uk/model/dl.html>
- [3] [http://www.gci.org.uk/images/CX_Demo\(p3\).em](http://www.gci.org.uk/images/CX_Demo(p3).em)
- [4] http://www.gci.org.uk/images/CXC_Bubbles.pdf
- [5] <http://www.foresta.org/events/debtconf/steepwelling.pdf>
- [6] <http://www.rcep.org.uk/pdf/chp4.pdf>
- [7] http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_en2003_engl.pdf
- [8] http://www.gci.org.uk/archive/1989_2004
- [9] <http://www.gci.org.uk/consolidation/SeeKawa.pdf>
- [10] <http://www.gci.org.uk/papers/seeu.pdf> [appendix C, page 16]
- [11] http://www.gci.org.uk/temp/COP3_Trnscrip.pdf
- [12] <http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/CXCByrdHage.pdf>
- [13] http://www.gci.org.uk/consolidation/UNFCCC_A_Brief_History_to1998.pdf [pp 27 - 32]

The charts on page four are stacked one above the other on the same horizontal time axis [1800 - 2200]. This helps to compare some of what is known about existing rates of system change with an underlying assumption in favour of a CMC arrangement being put in place.

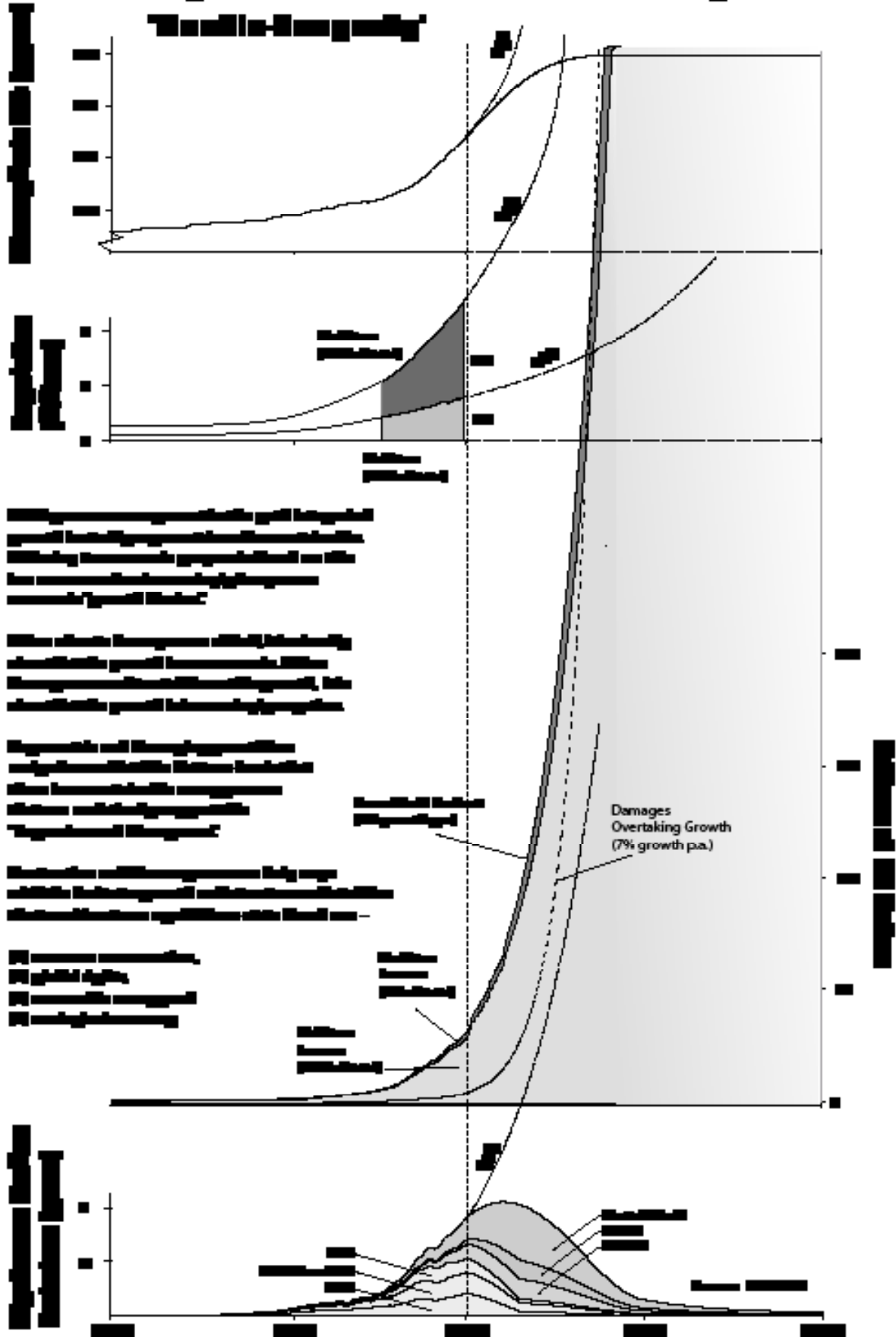
A new feature shown is the rate of economic damages from increasingly 'unnatural disasters' (measured as 'uninsured economic losses' by Munich Re) now rising at 7% per annum, twice the rate of global growth. Another is the devastating and worsening economic asymmetry of "Expansion and Divergence" (EMD). This shows a persistent pattern of increasingly dysfunctional economic growth. One third of population have 99% of global purchasing power and cause 90% of GHG pollution. [We call these 'debtors']. The other two thirds, who live on less than 40% of the average global per capita income, collectively have 6% of global purchasing power and a 10% share of GHG pollution. [We call these 'creditors'].

To escape poverty, it is creditors who embody the greatest impulse for future economic growth and claim on future GHG emissions. But this group also has the greatest vulnerability to damages from climate changes.

Most institutions now acknowledge that atmospheric GHG stabilization, "inevitably requires Contraction and Convergence". However, some of the response to CMC, sees it merely as 'an outcome' of continued economic growth with only tentative acknowledgement of the damages and little comprehension of EMD.

While CMC is not primarily about 're'-distribution, it is about a 'pre'-distribution of future tradable and valuable permits to emit GHGs. Its purpose is to resolve the devastating economic and ecological imbalance of climate change. GCI's recommendation to policy-makers at the United Nations is for the adoption of CMC globally for ecological and economic recovery as soon as possible.

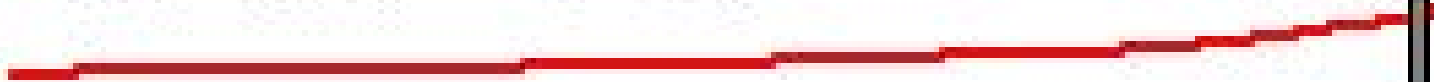
Representative Scenario of Climate Change 'Worst-Case-Scenario'



Contraction &

The Objective - stabilise atmospheric ghg concentrations

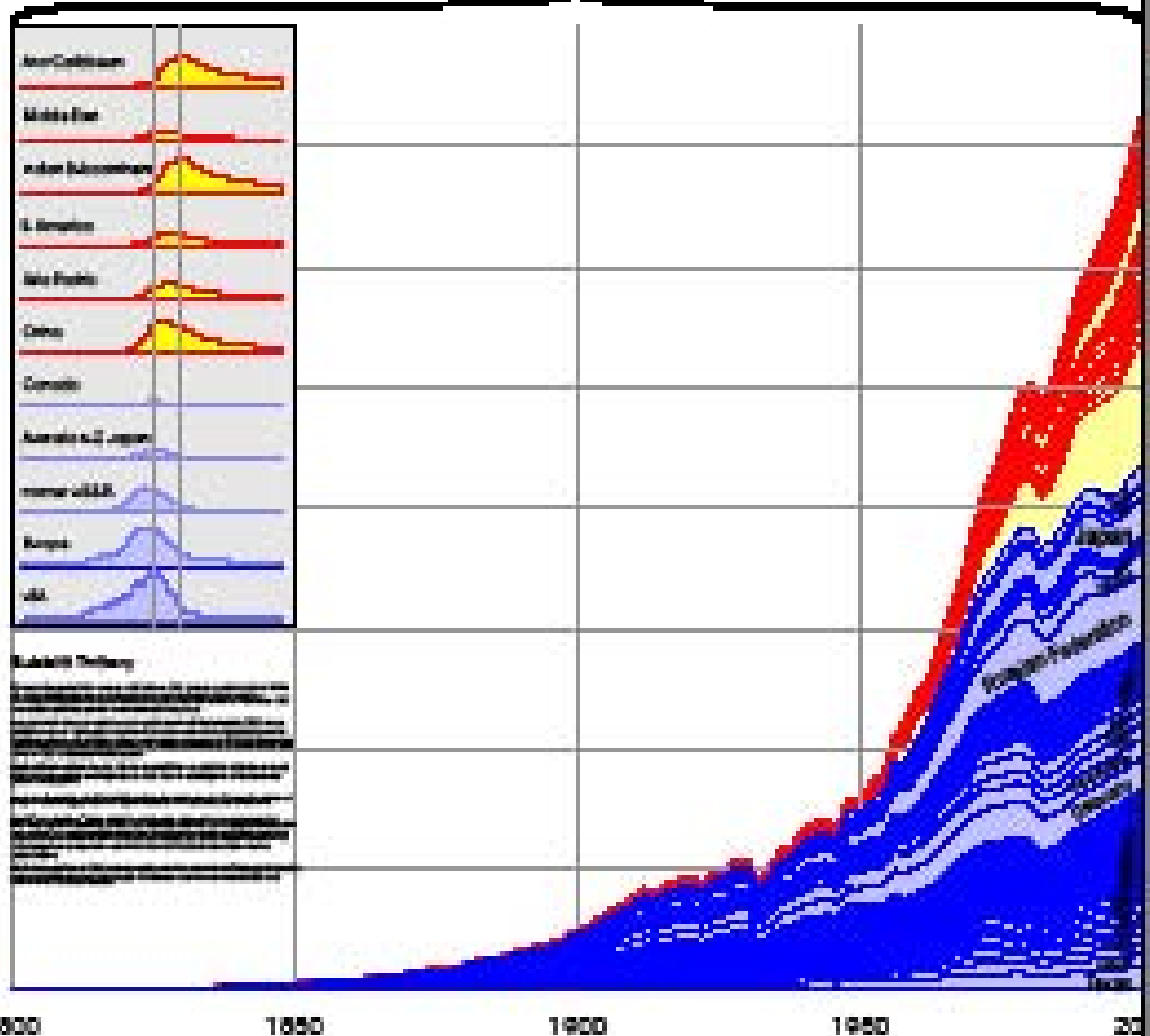
CleC is based on a global ghg emissions contraction budget calculated from a date and stable postdate ghg concentration target. The example shown is for CO₂ contraction complete by 2100 to give 450 ppmv, as modelled in IPCC sig1.



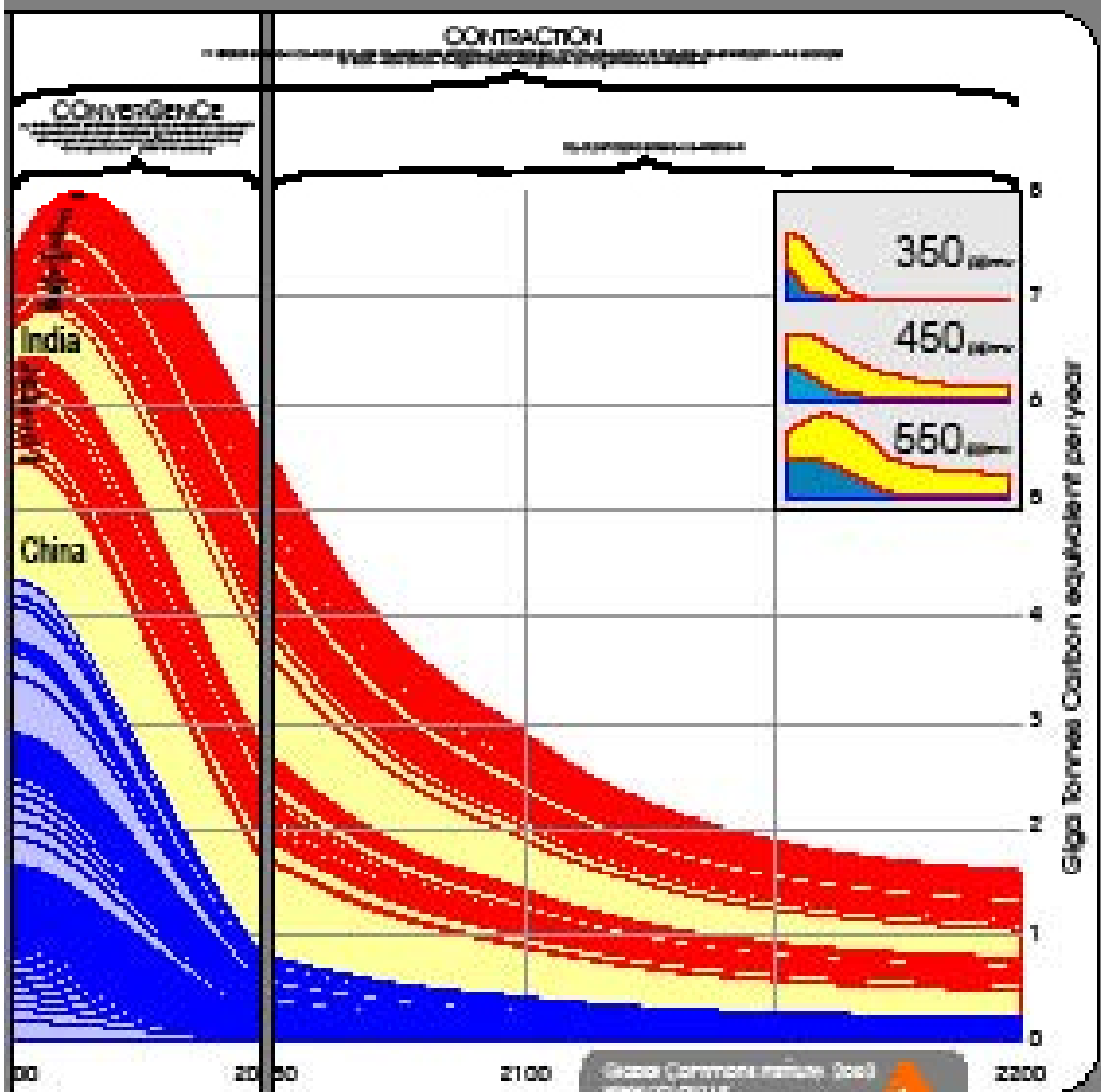
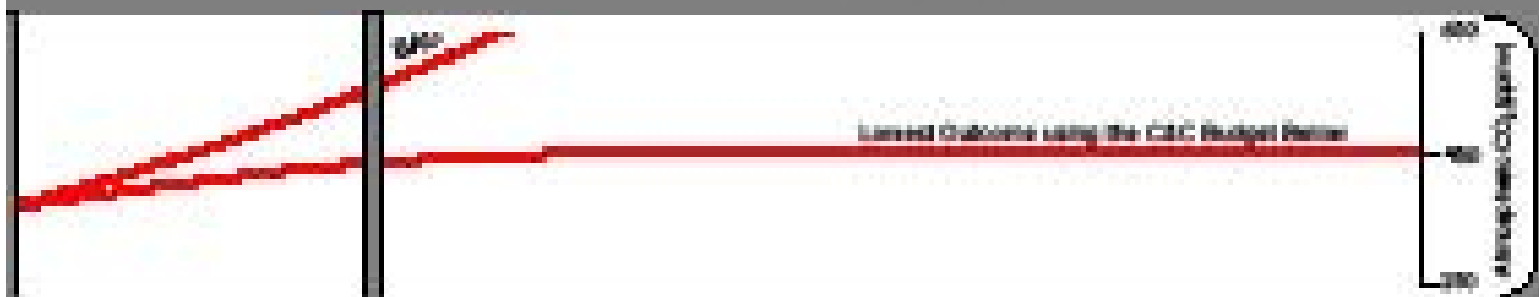
The Framework - contraction & convergence

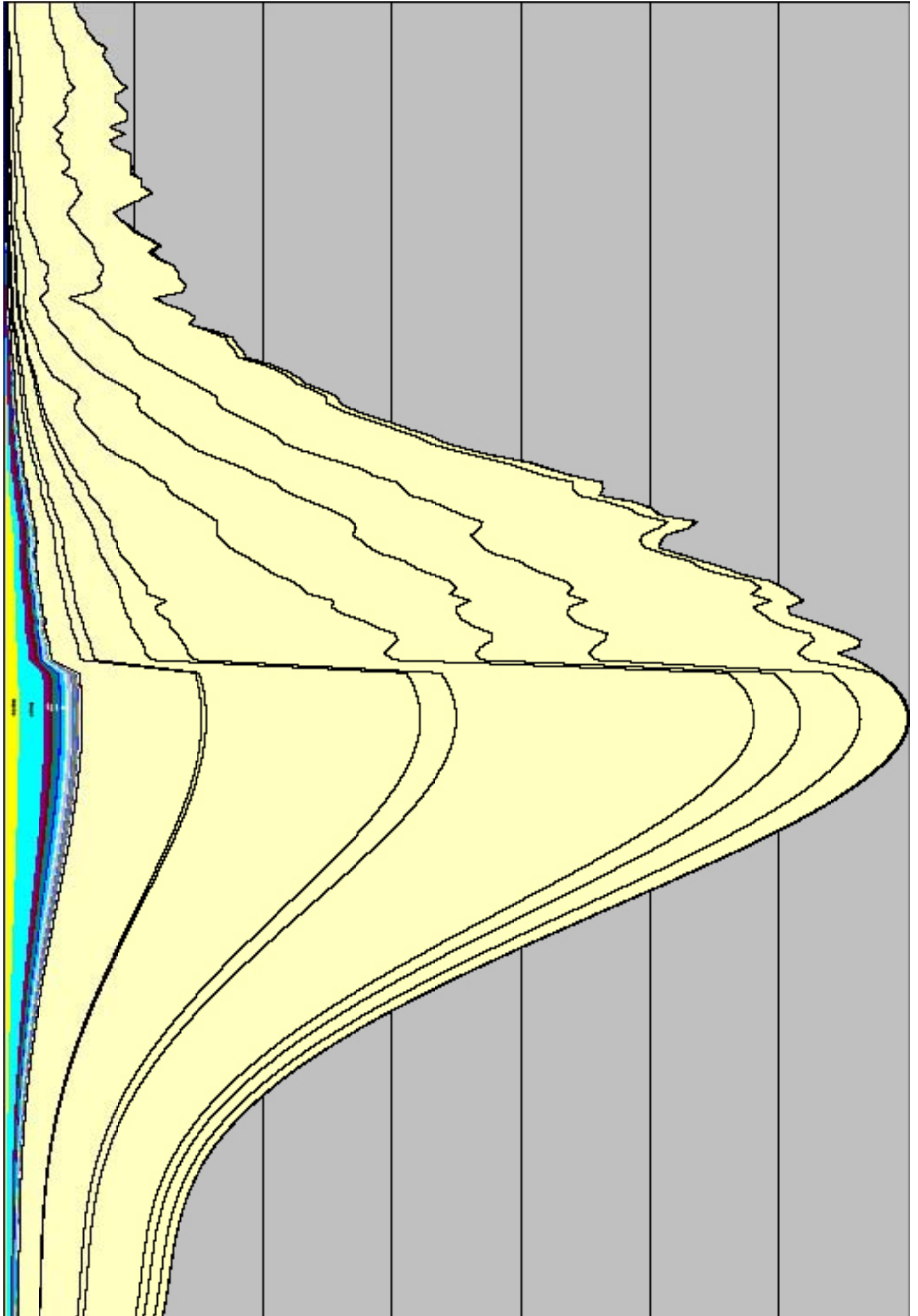
Convergence is to equal per capita shares of contraction by an agreed date, here by 2050 (population base: year 2000). The model will show any rates of CleC.

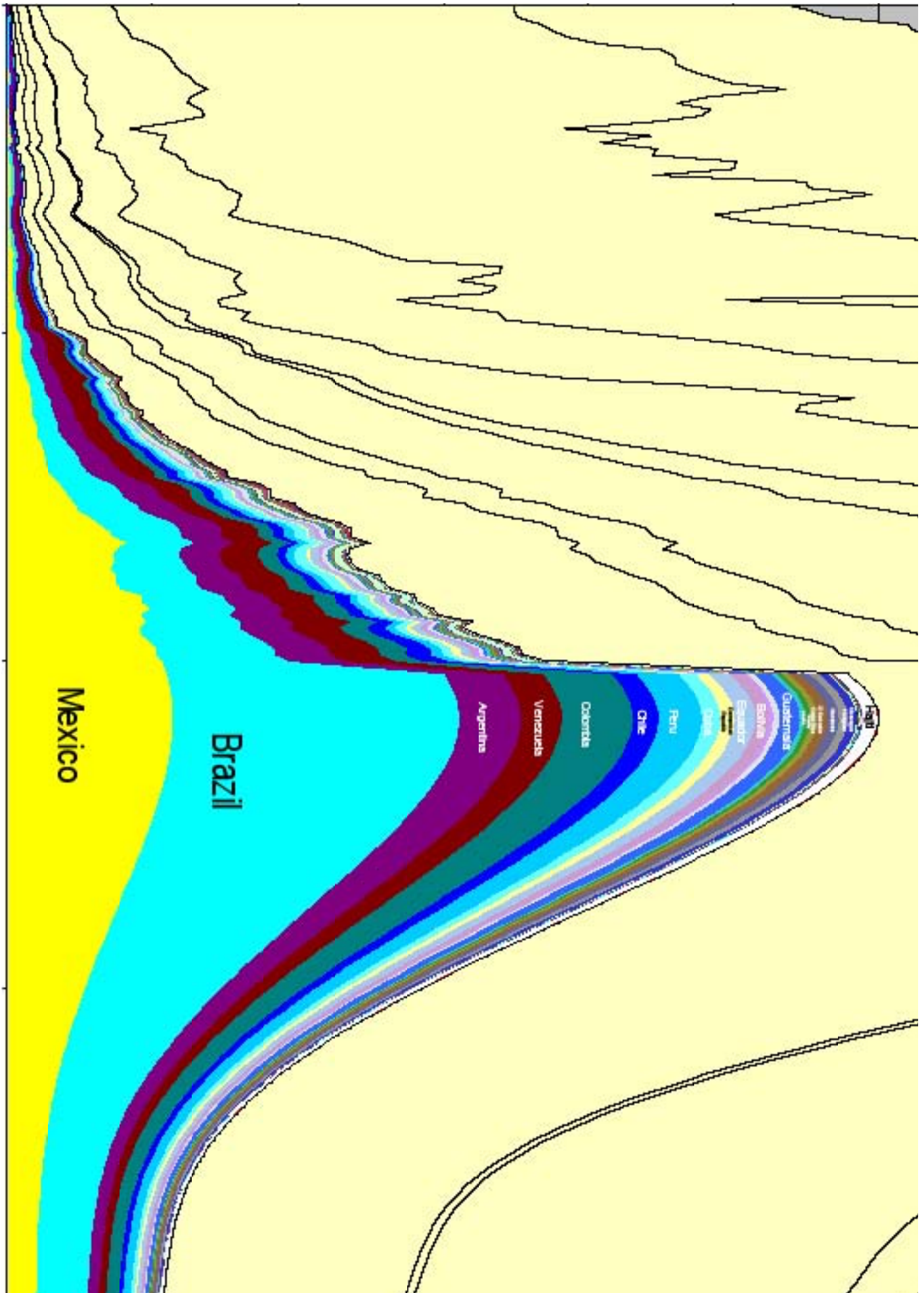
1. The model is a 1-D global climate model
2. The model is a 1-D global climate model

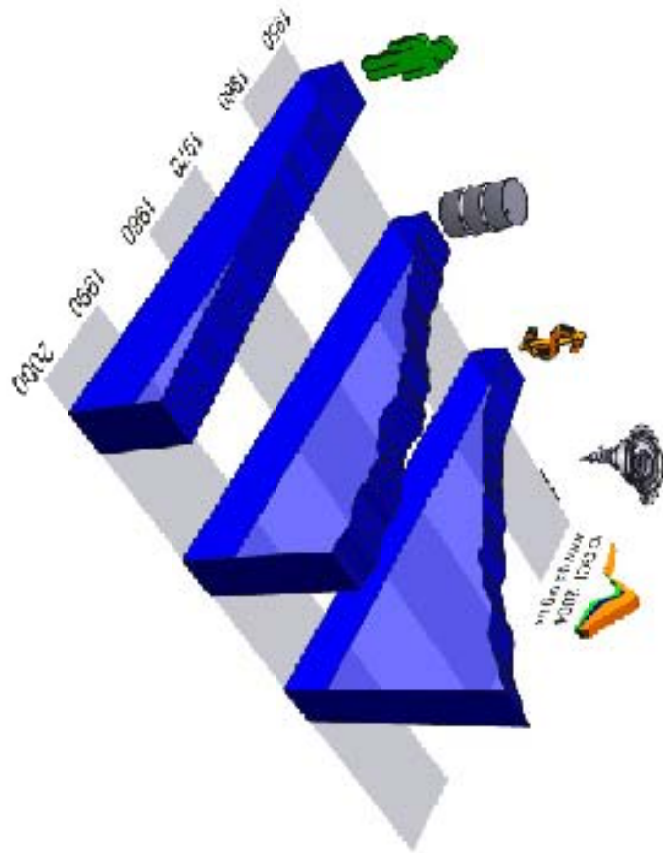
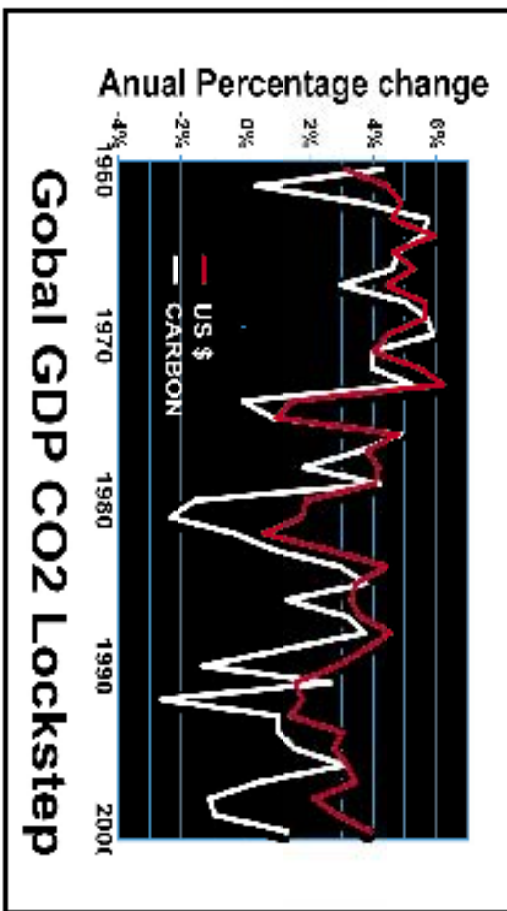
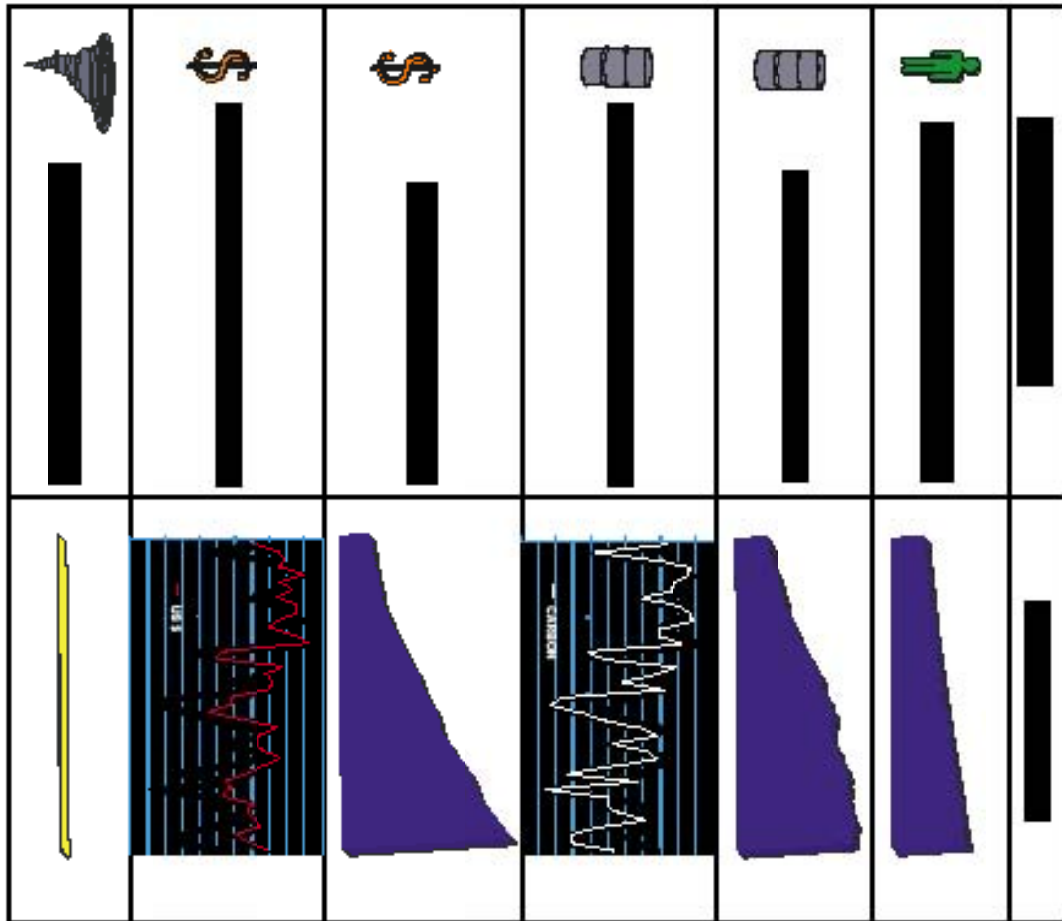












Convergence

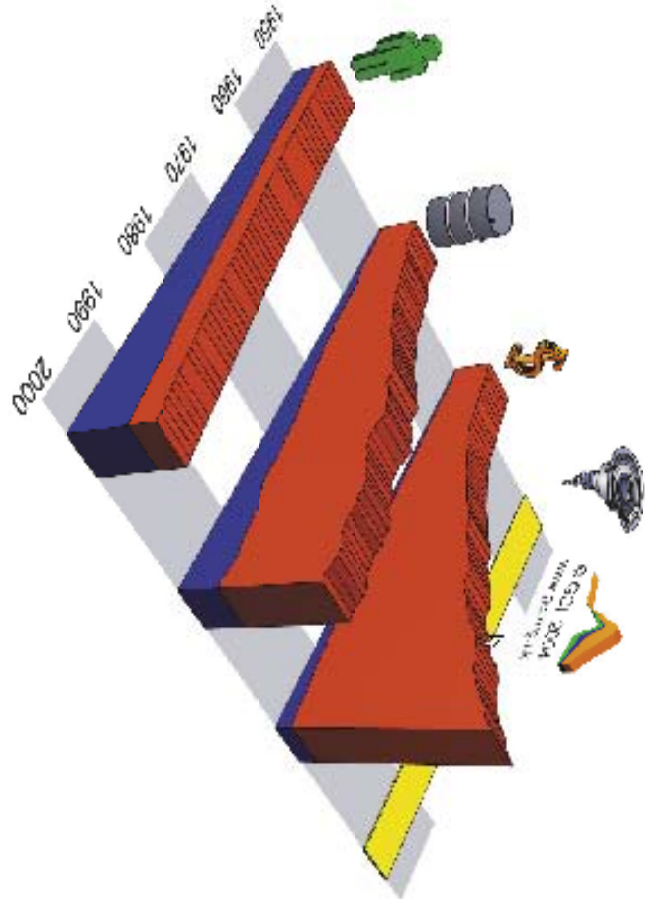











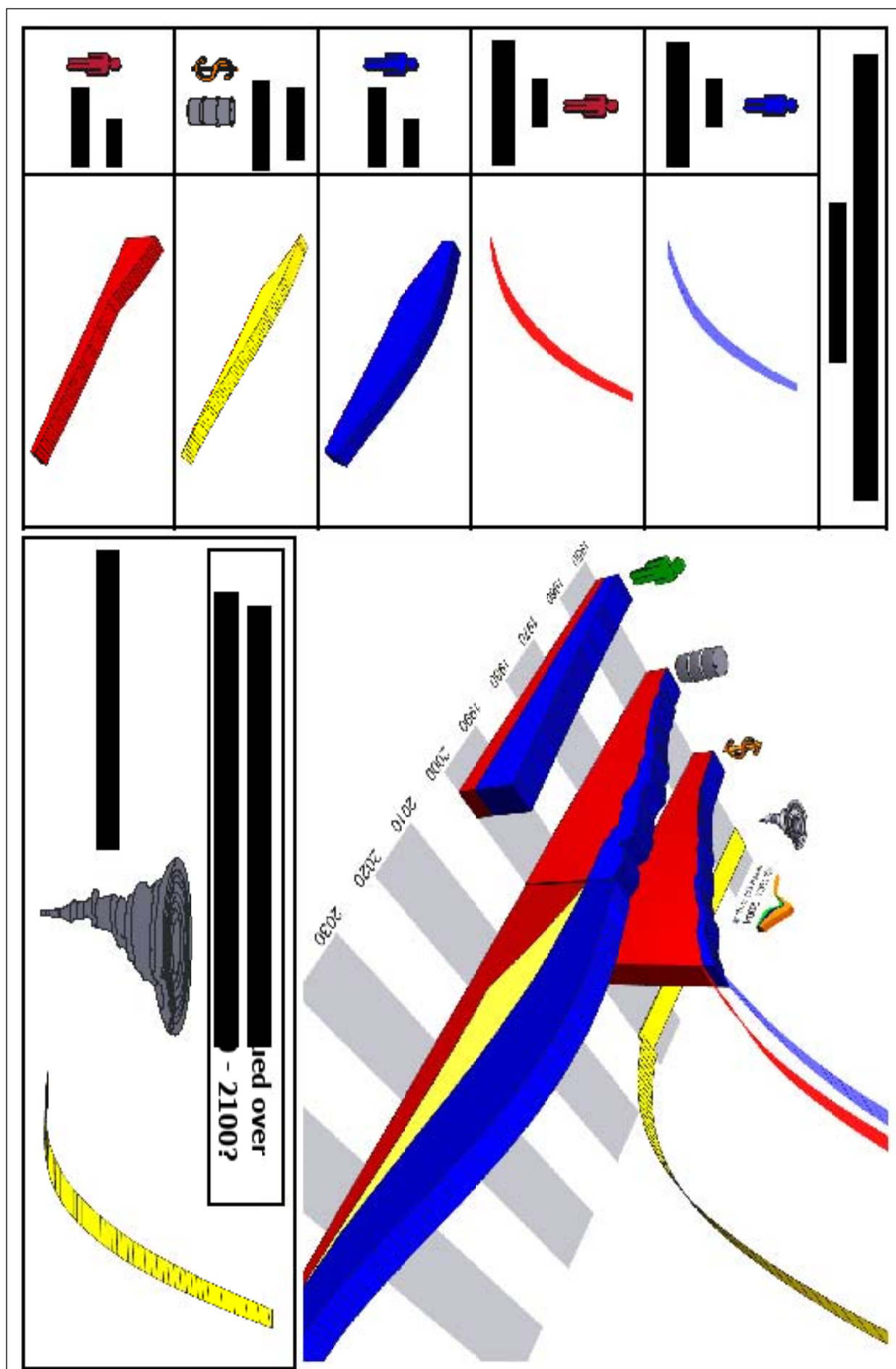




| Resource Analysis | | Example year - 1990 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
|  Gross Income [GDP] | Global \$ | \$25,961,266,830,611 |
|  Global Carbon Gross Impact | 5,605,291,401 | |
|  Global People Total | 5,085,552,783 | |
|  Average \$ per Carbon | \$4,632 | |
|  Average Carbon per Person | 1.00 | |
|  Sustainable Average Carbon per Person | [1.00 * 0.4] = 0.44 | |
|  Average \$ per Person | \$5,105 | |
|  Sustainably Derived Income [SDI] per Person | [\$5,105 * 0.4] = \$2,042 | |
| National SDI | National Population * SDI | |
|  Debitors [Red] | Pop. Total Countries with National SDI < GDP | |
|  Creditors [Blue] | Pop. Total Countries with National SDI > GDP | |



| "Expansion & Divergence" [Gross  \$ 1 Trend Analysis 1950/2000 [%s shown = 1990 data] | | |
|--|---|--|
|  33% |  66% | |
|  71% |  29% | |
|  94% |  6% | |



Wednesday the 1st of December 2004

GCI gave evidence to the: -

House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee Enquiry into:

**“The International Challenge of Climate Change;
UK Leadership in the G8 and EU.**

“

Question 79 Chairman,

“The problem is that we have been aiming at the same question now for about 20 minutes and the answer is always the same, which is that if we do not do it, we are all doomed basically and because we are all doomed if we do not do it, we will do it.

That is the logic of your position.”

Mr Meyer:

“Do you disagree with it?”

Question 80 Chairman:

“We will produce a report in due course. You will find out whether we agree or not. The trouble is that we live in a world where change is not happening. You may say that climate change is forcing the pace of change and that institutions are being challenged and everyone is going to have to do it. However nobody is doing it.”

Mr Meyer:

“I take your point entirely “

The Committee published its Report

22. Any framework which involves radical emission reductions would in practice resemble the Contraction and Convergence approach advocated by the Global Commons Institute. Indeed, in terms of domestic policy aims, the UK Government has already implicitly accepted this approach in adopting the 60% carbon reduction target for 2050; and it is therefore inconsistent not to adopt such an approach internationally.

We do not see any credible alternative and none was suggested in evidence to our inquiry. We therefore recommend that the UK Government should formally adopt and promote Contraction and Convergence as the basis for future international agreements to reduce emissions.

101. We would urge the Government not to see its role during 2005 as being simply to broker international discussion. It should rather provide leadership by promoting specific objectives and targets. In that light we would make the following recommendations: -

- The UK Government should commit itself to Contraction and Convergence as the framework within which future international agreements to tackle climate change are negotiated; and it should actively seek to engage support for this position during 2005 in advance of the next Conference of the Parties.
- Within the UNFCCC negotiating framework, the UK should press for a review of the adequacy of the commitments in the Convention, and focus its efforts on the need to agree more challenging absolute emission reduction targets within a post-2012 agreement.
- The UK should also actively pursue these objectives within the context of Commonwealth institutions where it could aim to promote a consensus with key nations such as India and Australia.
- In the context of the G8, the UK could pursue a broader range of complementary policies, including the need for greater coordinated effort low-carbon research, the scope for developing forms of international taxation, and in particular the need to embed environmental objectives more firmly within a range of international organisations.

102. We take issue with the Prime Minister's view, expressed in his recent speech at Davos, that science and technology provide the means to tackle climate change. Whilst we understand the desire to adopt such an approach in an effort to bring the US Government on board, it is simply not credible to suggest that the scale of the reductions which are required can possibly be achieved without significant behavioural change. In focussing on science and technology, the Government is creating the appearance of activity around the problem of Climate Change whilst evading the harder national and international political decisions which must be made if there is to be any solution.

103. In our view the challenge of climate change is now so serious that it demands a degree of political commitment which is virtually unprecedented. Whether the political leaders of the world are up to the task remains to be seen. Leadership on this issue calls for something more than pragmatism or posturing. It requires qualities of courage, determination and inspiration which are rare in peacetime. In according priority to climate change, the Prime Minister has set himself and his Government a mighty challenge and we must hope they rise to it.

"Stabilization [of GHG concentrations] inevitably requires 'contraction and convergence'."

**COP 9, Milan - 4th December 2003
Secretariat to UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK
CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION**



"The idea of 'Contraction and Convergence' is destined to be one of the most important principles governing international relations in the 21st century.

It is a powerful ethic that incorporates global justice and sustainability and thereby bridges the dominant concerns of the last century and this one.

It is the only way to accommodate the interests, ethical and economic, of developing countries and rich countries in the struggle to find a solution to the most important environmental problem facing the world."

**Dr Clive Hamilton;
One of Australia's leading economists**



"... to say - as a growing number of people now do - that the right to emit carbon dioxide should be considered a human right and that emissions permits should therefore be issued to all humankind on an equal basis. 'Contraction and Convergence', a surprisingly flexible plan is based on this idea."

**Richard Douthwaite;
One of Ireland's leading economists**



"The approach of contraction and convergence presents a new economic development paradigm for the twenty first century and beyond."

**Mrs. Rungano Karimanzira
Chair, Africa Group**



"The government should press for a future global climate agreement based on the 'Contraction and Convergence' approach, combined with international trading in emission permits. These offer the best long-term prospect of securing equity, economy and international consensus."

Sir Tom Blundell; Chairman, RCEP



**Royal Commission On
Environmental Pollution**

"The commission might have added that contraction and convergence is comprehensive, scientifically based and equitable, unlike the Kyoto Protocol, and that contraction and convergence meets every single objection raised by the United States to Kyoto."

Lord Bishop of Hereford



"... WBGU recommends emission rights be allocated according to the 'Contraction and Convergence' approach."

**Dr. John Schelnhuber;
Chairman, German Advisory Council on Global Change**



"... a set of common principles will have to be based on agreement to have a worldwide binding limit on global emissions consistent with a maximum atmospheric concentration with progressive convergence towards an equitable distribution of emissions rights on a per capita basis by an agreed date with across-the-board reductions in emissions rights thereafter."

European Parliament Resolution; 1998





"The Green party of England and Wales strongly endorses the GCI/GLOBE campaign for Contraction and Convergence as the key ingredient in a global political solution to the problem of Climate Change."

UK Green Party



"Contraction and Convergence - and its mechanism for financing sustainable development is the only proposal so far which is global, equitable and growth-oriented."

Congressman John Porter

Chair, GLOBE USA



"It's just possible that there may be a meeting with the Prime Minister, in which case I shall certainly raise the [C&C] issue."

Jonathon Porritt

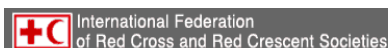
Programme Director, Forum for the Future

**THE CHARTERED
INSURANCE INSTITUTE**



"The most realistic way to bring about the required reduction in ghg emissions (which will have the combined effect of reducing the damage imposed on the insurance industry and encouraging the transition to renewable energy) is that proposed in the concept of Contraction and Convergence."

UK Chartered Insurance Institute



"Any political solution to climate change will need to be based on reductions in emissions, otherwise known as contraction. As the climate is owned by no one and needed by everyone, we will also have to move towards equally sharing the atmosphere, known as convergence. Collective survival depends on addressing both."

World Disasters Report 2000

International Red Cross/Crescent

HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION NORTH AMERICA

"The vision of "Contraction and Convergence" combines ecology and equity most elegantly."

Heinrich Böell Foundation



"Further and more ambitious emissions reductions targets should be agreed for the second and subsequent commitment periods, based on the principle of 'contraction and convergence' with the long-term goal of equalising per capita emissions across the world."

UK Liberal Democrats

Proposals on Energy Policy



"I support the concept of 'Contraction and Convergence', as does the Environment Agency."

Sir John Harman; Chairman, UK EA



"Contraction and Convergence appears Utopian only if we refuse to contemplate the alternatives honestly."

Dr. Rowan Williams; The Archbishop of Canterbury

Archive of C&C comment and support at: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Archive/MegaDoc_19.pdf

"A formulation that carries the rights-based approach to its logical conclusion is that of contraction and convergence."

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, TAR WG3



"A fair distribution, establishing the concept of per capita emission rights for all countries, as proposed in the 'Contraction and Convergence' scheme."

**David Hallman;
Programme Coordinator, World Council of Churches**



"For the long-term, policy makers should reach consensus on a global framework for climate stability based on the principles of precaution and equity such as Contraction and Convergence which would aim to achieve equal per capita emissions for all nations by an agreed date."

UNEP Finance Initiatives



"Admiration is frequently expressed, regarding the elegance and simple logic of Contraction and Convergence and it has been widely supported by policy makers as a basis that should underlie the next stage of policy formulation."

Sir John Houghton, Former Chair IPCC Working Group One

THE JOHN RAY INITIATIVE
promoting environmental sustainability

"Many governments around the world have accepted the concept of Contraction and Convergence as the only equitable response mechanism to the threat of climate change."

**Grace Akumu
Director, Climate Network Africa**



"I not only support the C&C concept, I find it inconceivable that we will avert climate catastrophe without a regime built on some variation of this approach."

In the debate about climate change, an impression has been created that the problem is too daunting and complex to prevent. Contraction and Convergence provides a way forward that is both fair and feasible."

**John Rich
World Nuclear Association**



"It is absolutely remarkable that the idea of Contraction and Convergence has taken such a firm hold worldwide in such a short space of time."

**Tessa Tennant, Chair
Association for Sustainable & Responsible Investment in Asia**



"We regard Contraction and Convergence as no less than the logical starting point for any sustainable future."

**Ed Mayo
New Economics Foundation**



"The Mayor supports the principle of contraction and convergence as a long-term international policy objective."

Ken Livingstone, Mayor of London



C&C AT THE CLIMAX OF THE KYOTO [COP3] UN CLIMATE NEGOTIATION, 10 12 1997

For full transcript of final COP-3 Kyoto negotiation, see: -
http://www.gci.org.uk/temp/COP3_Transcript.pdf



THE AFRICA GROUP [Karimanzira]:

" we do support the amendment that is proposed by the distinguished delegation from India, and just to emphasise the point of the issues that still need a lot of clarification, would like to propose in that paragraph the inclusion, after "entitlements" that is the proposal by the delegation of India, the following wording.

After "entitlements, the global ceiling date and time for Contraction and Convergence of global emissions because we do think that you cannot talk about trading if there are not entitlements, also there is a question of Contraction and Convergence of global emissions that comes into play when you talk about the issue of equity "

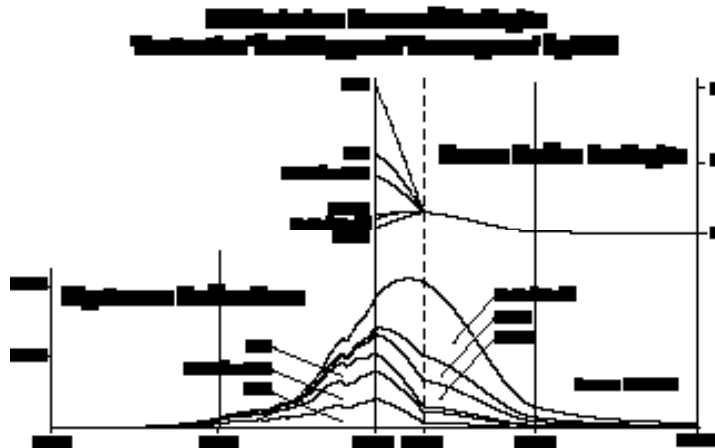
CHAIRMAN Raul [Estrada Oyuela]:

"I thank you very much. May I ask again the distinguished delegate of the USA if they have another suggestion to propose in connection with the proposals made by the distinguished delegate of India he does "



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [Pershing]:

" It does seem to us that the proposals by for example India and perhaps by others who speak to Contraction and Convergence are elements for the future, elements perhaps for a next agreement that we may ultimately all seek to engage in "



For details of widespread support for C&C, see: -
http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/EAC_document_3.pdf
http://www.gci.org.uk/events/City_of_London_Award_Sheet_03.pdf
http://www.gci.org.uk/Archive/Mega_Doc_1989_2004.pdf