

29th March 2005

Dear

CLIMATE CHANGE - ELECTION PLEDGE

Please will you consider supporting this pledge on the climate change policy-framework known as "Contraction and Convergence" [C&C] in your candidacy in the forthcoming UK election.

"I agree with the House of Commons All-Party Environmental Audit Committee [EAC] who have strongly urged the UK Government to provide leadership on climate change this year by committing itself to Contraction and Convergence [C&C] [1 & 2] as the framework within which future international agreements to tackle climate change are negotiated. [3]

I will advocate this C&C position during and beyond the forthcoming general election and urge the next government to seek support for this position during 2005 in advance of the next Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)."

C&C is the stated party position of the Liberal Democrats [4], the Conservatives [5], the Greens [6] and is widely supported in the Westminster Parliament [7, 8 & 9] by Labour Party MPs too. It is also the position of the Church of England [10] the Africa Group of Nations [11] and is recognised as necessary by the UN. [12]. C&C is also supported by the Mayor of London and the GLA [13] by the Corporation of London [14] and widely internationally [15].

I thank you if you are able to support this. Please confirm this in writing to me at: - aubrey@gci.org.uk

With thanks and best wishes to you in your campaign

Yours sincerely

Aubrey Meyer

Director

Global Commons Institute [GCI]

37 Ravenswood Road

LONDON E17 9LY

UK

Phone 00 44 (0)208 520 4742

email aubrey@gci.org.uk

web <http://www.gci.org.uk>

C&C News on GCN <http://lists.topica.com/lists/GCN@igc.topica.com/read>

1. Short C&C Briefing http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/Short_C&C.pdf
2. Longer C&C Briefing <http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/ICE.pdf>
3. Env Audit http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/environmental_audit_committee.cfm
4. Charles Kennedy Speech http://www.gci.org.uk/speeches/Kennedy_C&C_Speech.pdf
5. Tim Yeo Speech http://www.gci.org.uk/speeches/Yeo_14_03_2005.pdf
6. Green Party <http://www.greenparty.org.uk/files/reports/2004/2climate%20challenge.htm>
7. EDM 961 <http://edm.ais.co.uk/weblink/html/motion.html/ref=961>
8. DM 538 <http://edm.ais.co.uk/weblink/html/motion.html/ref=538>
9. Scottish Parliament http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/sch/motion.page?clause=&start_rec=21&qty=10&sortorder=motionid&direction=DESC
10. Archbishop of Canterbury http://www.archbishopofcanterbury.org/sermons_speeches/050308.htm
11. African Priorities http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/African_Priorities_2005.pdf
12. UNFCCC http://www.gci.org.uk/slideshow/C&C_UNFCCC.pdf
13. GLA http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/docs/energy_strategy04.pdf
14. Coporation of London http://www.gci.org.uk/events/City_of_London_Award_Sheet_03.pdf
15. International support http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/EAC_document_3.pdf



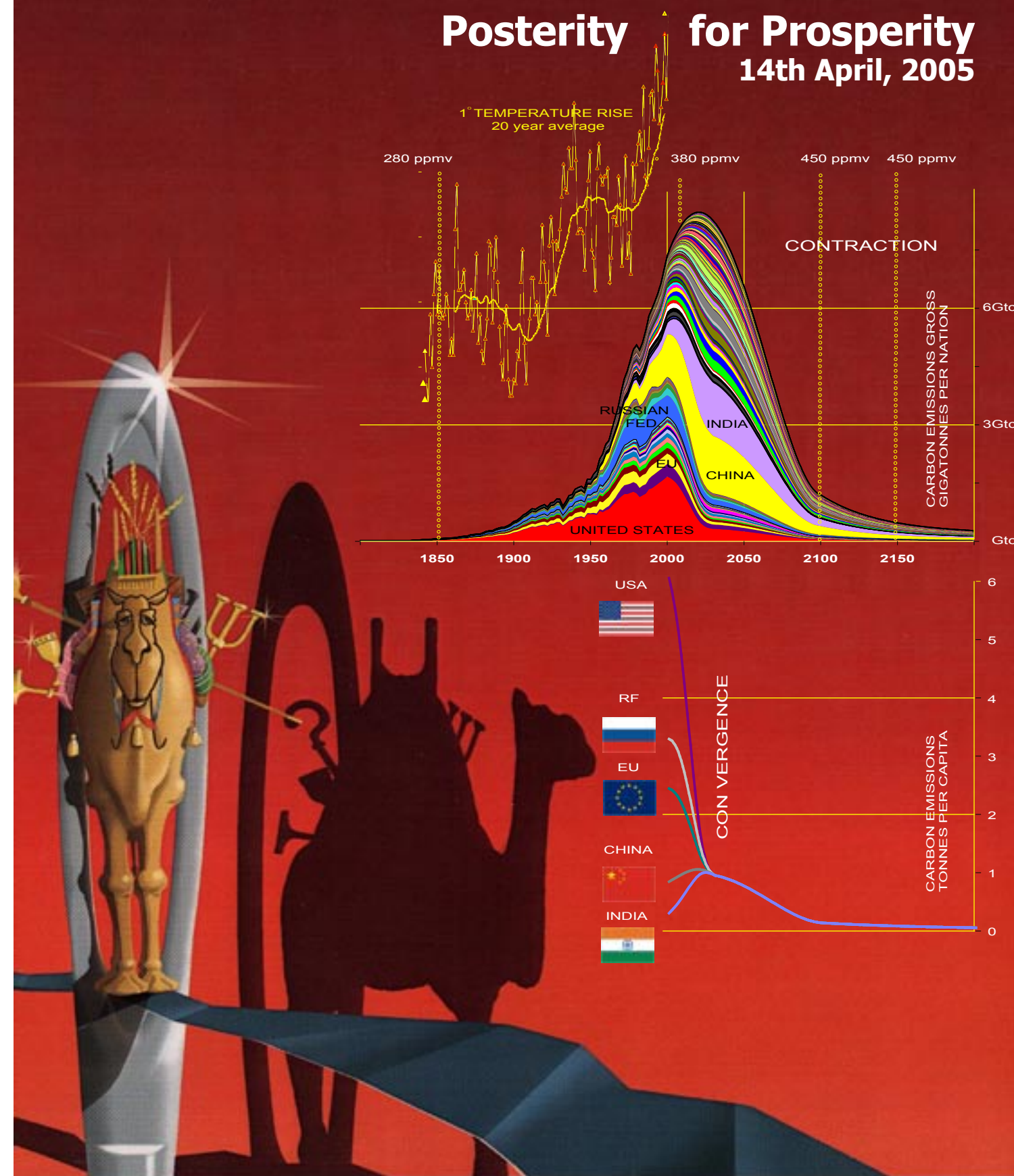
Global Commons Institute (GCI)

20

www.gci.org.uk
37 Ravenswood Road
London E17 9LY
0208 520 4742
aubrey@gci.org.uk

'CONTRACTION & CONVERGENCE' for avoiding Dangerous Climate Change and securing

Posterity for Prosperity 14th April, 2005



CHURCHES TOGETHER IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND
Methodist Church House, 25 Marylebone Road, LONDON NW1



"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



**Royal Commission On
Environmental Pollution**

"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



"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

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

86. 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.

Full Report with all Written Evidence available: -

http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/environmental_audit_committee.cfm

News Reports: -

<http://news.independent.co.uk/uk/environment/story.jsp?story=624055>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/4385547.stm>

<http://business.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=323762005>

<http://www.dehavilland.co.uk/webhost.asp?wci=default&wcp=NationalNewsStoryPage&ItemID=8130120&ServiceID=8&filterid=10&searchid=8>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2005/03/28/nclim28.xml&sSheet=/news/2005/03/28/ixnewstop.html>



Published 27th March, 2005

UK House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee

http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/Environmental_Audit_Committee_Climate_Report

C&C recommended by UK Parliament Report and

Supported by approaching 200 MPs

<http://edm.ais.co.uk/weblink/html/motion.html/ref=961>

<http://edm.ais.co.uk/weblink/html/motion.html/ref=538>

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.**

Contraction and Convergence

83. Such calculations provide an interesting and important perspective on the context in which negotiations on a post-2012 framework should take place. The Global Commons Institute (GCI) has been promoting the concept of equal per capita emission allocations since its foundation in 1990, and it has coined the term “Contraction and Convergence” (C&C) to describe its approach. C&C involves two distinct stages—firstly defining the level to which global emissions need to be reduced to avoid dangerous climate change, and secondly allocating this level of emissions to countries on an equal per capita basis.

84. The C&C model put forward by the GCI does not in itself define the mechanisms by which emission reductions are to be achieved—whether through emissions trading, international taxes, or regulatory approaches. Nor does it stipulate the actual level at which emissions should be stabilised, or indeed the timescales over which the targets should be set. It does, however, graphically illustrate the consequences of varying these parameters, and provides a useful framework within which to set targets and frame policy responses. The real strength of the model, however, arises from the manner in which the concept of equity underpins it.

85. Given the scale of the reductions which are needed, there is now a growing awareness of the need for a ‘full-term’ framework such as the one C&C provides. Indeed, it is difficult to argue with the fundamental principle of equal per capita allocations, and various witnesses - including the Under-Secretary of State of the Foreign Office and the Director-General of the CBI - acknowledged the viability of the model.⁶⁸ This is also reflected in the joint memorandum submitted by DEFRA and the FCO, ⁶⁹ and in the recent report from the International Climate Change Taskforce which explicitly accepted that equal per capita emissions allowances should form the basis for a long-term solution.⁷⁰ While, in their memorandum to us, Barclays Capital set out a vision of an all-embracing international ETS involving 60 year targets determined by a C&C approach.⁷¹

“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

“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





"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 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**



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

Heinrich Boell 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

What's different between a prediction and a projection?

Prediction and prescription are noisy. Prediction says, "This might happen but then again something else might happen". Prescription says, "Do this because I'm telling you to." A projection just signals, "On these principles, with this end point, the non-random route between here and there projected forward looks like this." This is what C&C does. The principles are constant, no matter what the rates.

What about critics who say this is just a crazy concept? What makes it a mainstream idea?

Those who say climate change is not an issue, or one you can do anything about, are the crazy ones. The mainstream has to deal with the imperative of emissions contraction to meet the objective of the UN climate treaty. GCI points out that, by definition, convergence is integral to the contraction. The issue is, do we get C&C going at rates that are effective by chance or by choice, by accident or design?

How does this differ from the Kyoto Protocol?

C&C makes possible a global rate of convergence that can be accelerated relative to contraction, and this can be used to resolve the row about the historic accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere from the industrial countries. More rapid convergence shifts future equity share to the developing countries to settle this "debt". This makes agreement to work together possible. Kyoto avoids this. It delays global contraction and makes convergence random.

But people say that Kyoto, though flawed, is the best that can be expected...

Kyoto attempted to bring out leadership from "guilty" countries in the UN treaty. Kyoto-only experts assert that they've created a basis on which we go through to 2100 when GHG concentration will be stabilised. Their claim is to be able to resolve 186 countries' special arguments about why each is the exception during every five-year negotiating period for the next 100 years — while temperature, damage, tempers and panic rise. C&C is the logical continuation of Kyoto or its replacement if it fails. Those proponents of Kyoto who repudiate the C&C framework in favour of perennial Kyoto-style guesswork look silly.

What about the US? Would it support C&C?

They do, but may not have spotted it. The Bush administration made stabilising atmospheric GHG concentration a global security issue last year. Together with the Byrd-Hagel resolution, this is C&C by definition. Technology is crucial, but the C&C roadmap to deliver this stabilisation is indispensable for global success.

What are your relations with the EU?

Good. The EU makes an effort to reduce emissions and

create institutional arrangements supporting this. They are seen doing this in front of the rest of the world and they see the logic of C&C.

What are your views on the UK government's energy white paper policy document?

When prime minister Tony Blair introduced the white paper, he said the need to avoid mass destruction from climate change required what he called a "climate covenant" between all nations. He correctly sourced his commitment to a 60pc cut in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 to the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. But the commission's report to government made C&C the key recommendation. Blair didn't acknowledge that the 60pc was a function of C&C. This created the impression that Blair's 60pc was plucked from thin air. He followed bad advice on this point.

What about the EU emissions trading scheme (ETS)?

If it leads to trade under conditions of C&C, it has promise. The danger is emissions trading becoming a law unto itself, progressively delinked from the problem we are trying to solve. Already there are more people waiting to sell emissions credits than willing buyers. This is trouble.

And the UK ETS?

These are just early days, but we must keep focused on why the trading of

emissions permits exists. It is to avoid dangerous rates of climate change, not to avoid responsibility for causing climate change. The smart traders are those who realise the biggest money is going to be made when you don't just demonstrate avoided emissions, you demonstrate that emissions never happened because permits are redeemed against emissions free technology.

What about Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs)?

Like Kyoto, the CDM is more symbolic than structural. It plucks numbers from thin air, which is what some non-governmental organisations call "hot air".

Can you talk about your interface with big capital, and the multinational companies?

Businesses, especially in energy, want to proceed in a responsible way, but they are in difficulty for lack of a road map. Long-term investments have to be secure, and in the absence of a road map there is uncertainty. People are nervous of doing what they know is necessary.

Banks and insurance companies know we need a habitable planet to have an economy. At present rates of damage increase from climate change, huge swathes of equity will become uninsurable as the risks become too big to carry. Some have already called for C&C as it creates a roadmap for security and prosperity. They have to underwrite the present system but also have the clout to force C&C. It is only a matter of time.

"Businesses, especially in energy, want to proceed in a responsible way, but they are in difficulty for lack of a road map"

Q&A

Aubrey Meyer: a view from the 'global commons'

Aubrey Meyer is the originator of contraction and convergence (C&C) — a "global solution to climate change" radically different from the Kyoto Protocol — and heads up the Global Commons Institute (GCI).

Something of a legend in climate change circles, Meyer is a tireless advocate for C&C and a fearless critic of governments and corporations when they appear to ignore the scientific evidence of global warming. C&C advocates a global atmospheric emissions limit with a matching global emissions "contraction budget" and convergence to equal shares per person by agreed dates. Argus interviewed Meyer at GCI's modest headquarters in London. Edited highlights follow.

Can you describe and define what "global commons" means?

It is something common to all. The atmosphere is global and something we all depend on. It has no vertical boundaries and is a perfect mixer of greenhouse gases (GHGs). GCI has proposed its protection by "shared ownership" of the GHG emissions limits necessary to avoid the concentrations and warming being raised too far.

"The rate of emissions release is like an uncontrolled explosion in slow motion"

Is climate change real?

Yes. As we release more GHGs into the atmosphere — the laws of physics being immutable — more heat is trapped by definition. This is changing the climate. The rate of emissions release is like an uncontrolled explosion in slow motion. The "science" arguments are only about the rate and manner at which the heating effect of this is "masked" by various factors.

So who caused this explosion?

The industrial countries did, since around 1800. The unequal GHG emissions and consumption patterns since industrialisation are now key amongst the factors changing the climate.

How dangerous do you think the climate change situation actually is?

I think it is very dangerous, and increasingly so because our response is inadequate and random. If emissions continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at the present rate, consequential damage could break the economy within decades. If we warm the atmosphere too far, the whole climate system will react with potentially runaway greenhouse conditions. We need a roadmap to avoid this.

How did this idea of contraction and convergence (C&C) come to you — you were, after all, a musician?

In 1989, I read about the death of Brazilian social activist Chico Mendez and thought this would be a good subject for a musical. Ranchers clearing the forests murdered him.

He was an enigma, but the broader issues were clear and so writing a musical seemed like fiddling while things burned.

About a year later the World Resources Institute (WRI) published a league of polluters. The top five countries were USA, USSR, China, India

and Brazil. I was incredulous that the WRI could group those countries together ahead of everyone else. In 1990, the accumulated emissions of the industrial country group alone was around 85pc of the global total. I also compared emissions per capita internationally for that year. My campaigning was focused from then on.

In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was agreed. Its objective is the restraint of GHG emissions following the principles of precaution and equity. GCI had integrated this formally into C&C by 1996. We added past emissions and a function to project all contraction and convergent emissions futures that stabilise atmospheric GHG concentration at a pre-defined level. This is not predictive or prescriptive. It simply integrates and projects the treaty's objective and principles in a non-random manner.

What is contraction and convergence (C&C)

● **Contraction:** all governments agree to be collectively bound by an upper limit to greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration in the atmosphere. This, subject to a periodic review, makes it possible to calculate the diminishing amount of GHGs that the world can release for each year.

● **Convergence** means that each year's ration of this global emissions budget is shared out so that every country converges on the same allocation per inhabitant by an agreed date, for example by 2020. It recognises the need for **access rights** to the "global commons" of the atmosphere with the fundamental principle of globally equal rights per person. C&C's smooth transition makes stable climate possible by choice, rather than just by chance.

C&C supporters

● **Developing nations** have warmed to C&C, because under such a system they would have emissions credits to trade. They include a group of African nations, the Non-Aligned Group of Nations, and the governments of India and China.

● C&C has won support from the **European Parliament** and UN environmental experts like Klaus Topfer, Jan Pronk and Raul Estrada Oyuela, former chair of the Kyoto negotiations. France's President Jacques Chirac has praised the idea, as do many academic and media experts, and environmental groups like **Friends of the Earth**.

● A number of **Church** groups are pushing for C&C to be the cornerstone of a new campaign.

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

THE AFRICA GROUP:



" 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:

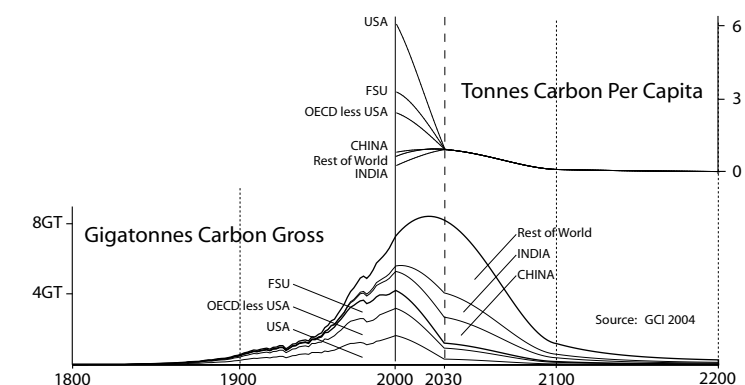
"I thank you very much. May I ask again the distinguished delegate of the USA if they have another suggestion to propose in connection with the proposals made by the distinguished delegate of India. He does."



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

" 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 "

CO2 Emissions Gross and Per Capita
'Contraction' for 450 ppmv & 'Convergence' by 2030



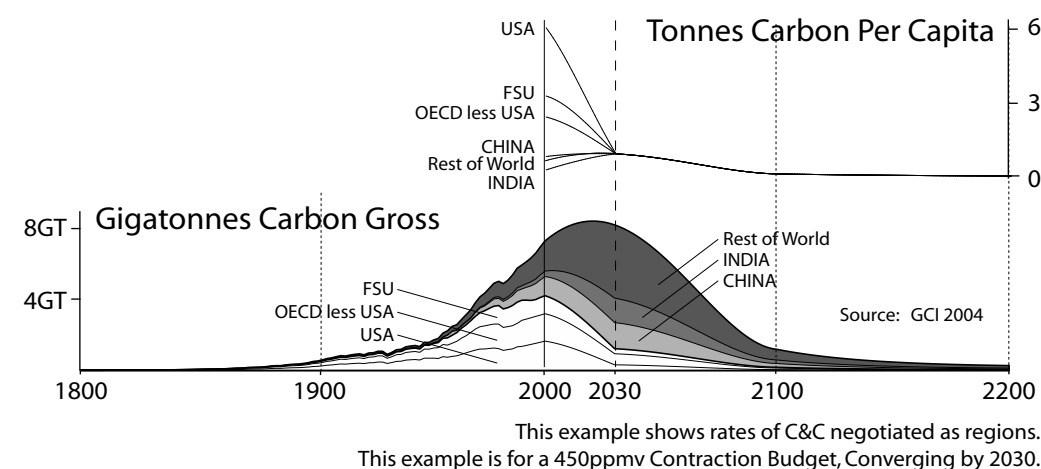
For details of widespread support for C&C, see: -

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

GCI BRIEFING: "CONTRACTION & CONVERGENCE"



The Global Commons Institute [GCI] was founded in 1990. This was in response to the mainstreaming of global climate change as a political issue. Realising the enormity of the climate crisis, we devised a founding statement on the principle of "Equity and Survival". [1]

In November 1990, the United Nations began to create the Framework on Climate Convention [UNFCCC]. GCI contributed to this and in June 1992 the Convention was agreed at the Earth Summit in Rio. Its objective was defined as stabilizing the rising greenhouse gas [GHG] concentration of the global atmosphere. Its principles of equity and precaution were established in international law. Climate scientists had showed that a deep overall contraction of GHG emissions from human sources is prerequisite to achieving the objective of the UNFCCC. In 1995 negotiations to achieve this contraction began administered by the specially created UNFCCC secretariat.

Between 1992 and 1995 and at the request of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], GCI contributed analysis highlighting the worsening asymmetry, or "Expansion and Divergence" [E&D] of global economic development. It became clear the global majority most damaged by climate changes were already impoverished by the economic structures of those who were also now causing the damaging GHG emissions. [2]

To create a sustainable basis on which to resolve this inequity, GCI also developed the "Contraction and Convergence" (C&C) model of future emissions. In 1995 the model was introduced by the Indian Government [3] and it was subsequently adopted and tabled by the Africa Group of Nations in August 1997. [4]

Negotiations for the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC ran from 1995 until 1997. In December 1997 and shortly before they withdrew from these negotiations, the USA stated, "C&C contains elements for the next agreement that we may ultimately all seek to engage in." [5]

Since then C&C has been widely referenced in the debate about achieving the objective of the UNFCCC. In 2000 C&C was the first recommendation of the UK Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in its proposals to government. [6] In December 2003 C&C was adopted by the German Government's Advisory Council on Global Change in its recommendations. [7] In 2003 the secretariat of the UNFCCC said the objective of the UNFCCC, "inevitably requires 'Contraction and Convergence'." [8] The Latin America Division of the World Bank in Washington DC said, "C&C leaves a lasting, positive and visionary impression with us." In 2004 the Archbishop of Canterbury took the position that, "C&C thinking appears utopian only if we refuse to contemplate the alternatives honestly." [9] In 2002, the UK Government accepted GCI authorship of the definition statement of C&C, recognising the need, "to protect the integrity of the argument."

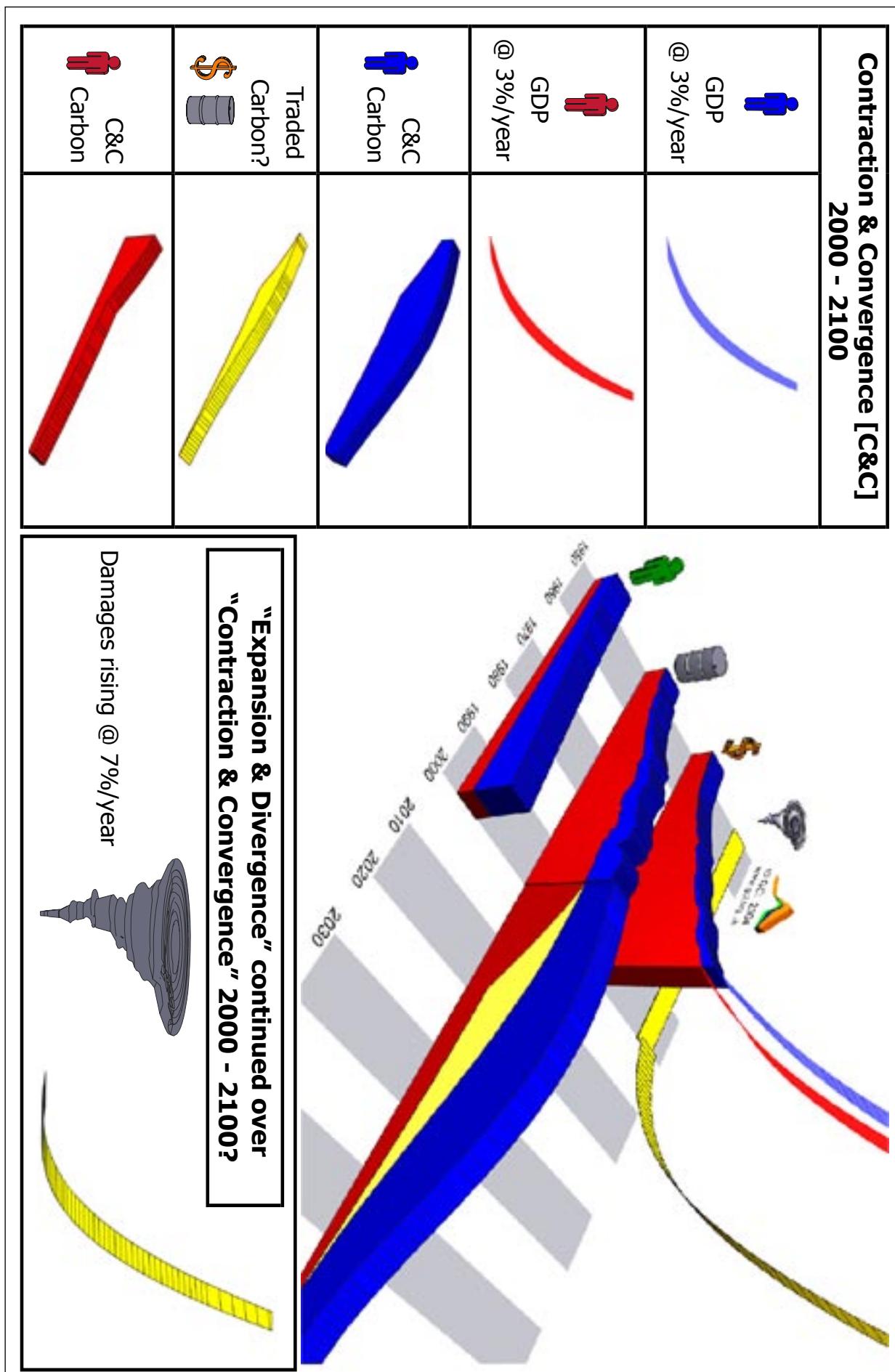
This statement follows and is available in thirteen languages. [10] It has been adopted by the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee and in part in the UN's forthcoming "Millennium Assessment." In 2005, the UK Government will host the next G-8 summit. The Government has already committed this event to dealing strategically with the problems of Africa and Climate Change. Numerous civil society and faith groups are now actively lobbying the Government to have C&C adopted as the constitutional basis for avoiding dangerous future climate change.

- [1] <http://www.gci.org.uk/signon/OrigStatement2.pdf>
- [2] <http://www.gci.org.uk/articles/Nairobi3b.pdf>
- [3] http://www.gci.org.uk/Archive/MegaDoc_19.pdf [page 116]
- [4] http://www.gci.org.uk/nairobi/AFRICA_GROUP.pdf
- [5] http://www.gci.org.uk/temp/COP3_Transcript.pdf
- [6] http://www.gci.org.uk/Endorsements/RCEP_Chapter_4.pdf
- [7] http://www.gci.org.uk/Endorsements/WBGU_Summary.pdf
- [8] http://www.gci.org.uk/slideshow/C&C_UNFCCC.pdf
- [9] <http://www.gci.org.uk/speeches/Williams.pdf>
- [10] <http://www.gci.org.uk/translations.html>

HOUSE OF COMMONS - EARLY DAY MOTION [EDM] 961 THE G8 AND CONTRACTION AND CONVERGENCE 21.03.05

"That this House welcomes the recent decision of the Synod of the Church of England to support contraction and convergence as the overarching framework to tackle climate change; further welcomes the comments of the Honourable Kalonzo Musyoka, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya, given at a meeting for African Environment Ministers in Nairobi in February, supporting contraction and convergence; congratulates Aubrey Meyer, founder of the Global Commons Institute, which formulated the concept of contraction and convergence, on receiving the Climate Change Champion Award made by the Corporation of London, for his work in attracting the support of many government and international agencies for contraction and convergence; and calls upon the Government to seek, during its presidency of the G8, to advance the international effort to avert the dangers of climate change by promoting the constitutional framework of contraction and convergence, which embodies the principle of equal rights to the global commons."

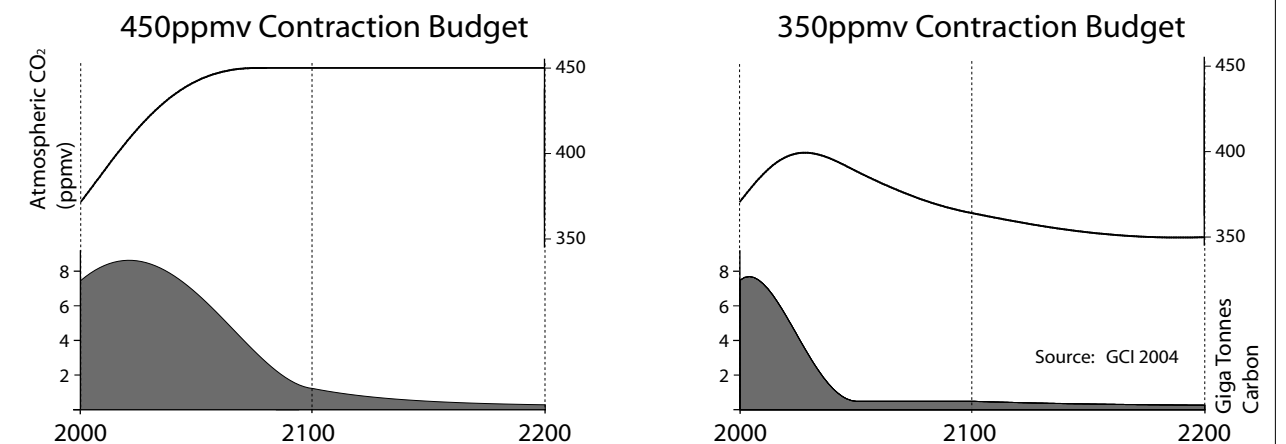
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Challen/Colin | 35. Ruddock/Joan | 69. Ross/Ernie | 103. Hoyle/Lindsay | 137. Lepper/David |
| 2. Ainsworth/Peter | 36. Battle/John | 70. Burgon/Colin | 104. Simon/Sion | 138. Hughes/Simon |
| 3. Baker/Norman | 37. Taylor/David | 71. Soley/Clive | 105. Winnick/David | 139. Plaskitt/James |
| 4. Walley/Joan | 38. Pugh/John | 72. Hinchliffe/D | 106. Griffiths/Win | 140. King/Andy |
| 5. Horam/John | 39. Doughty/Sue | 73. Heyes/David | 107. Sawford/Phil | 141. Abbott/Diane |
| 6. Thomas/Simon | 40. Meale/Alan | 74. Salter/Martin | 108. Lloyd/Tony | 142. Price/Adam |
| 7. Short/Clare | 41. Campbell/Ming | 75. Gibson/Ian | 109. Corbyn/Jeremy | 143. Reed/Andy |
| 8. Stunell/Andrew | 42. Howarth/Alan | 76. Doran/Frank | 110. Foulkes/George | 144. Harvey/Nick |
| 9. McNamara/Kevin | 43. Dobbin/Jim | 77. Rooney/Terry | 111. Jones/Kevan | 145. Tyler/Paul |
| 10. Prentice/Gordon | 44. Lewis/Terry | 78. Bradley/Keith | 112. Turner/Desmond | 146. Garner/Edward |
| 11. Cryer/Ann | 45. Wareing/Robert | 79. Allen/Graham | 113. McWalter/Tony | 147. Gidley/Sandra |
| 12. Cruddas/Jon | 46. Fisher/Mark | 80. Rapson/Syd | 114. Farrelly/Paul | 148. Gill/Parmjit Singh |
| 13. Ellman/Louise | 47. Donohoe/Brian H | 81. Grogan/John | 115. Gerrard/Neil | 149. Brooke/Annette |
| 14. Cryer/John | 48. Williams/Hywel | 82. Whitehead/Alan | 116. Clapham/Michael | 150. Robertson/Angus |
| 15. Brennan/Kevin | 49. Sarwar/M | 83. Pike/Peter L | 117. Vis/Rudi | 151. Russell/Christine |
| 16. Austin/John | 50. Taylor/Teddy | 84. Jones/Jon Owen | 118. Mitchell/Austin | 152. Brake/Tom |
| 17. White/Brian | 51. Pound/Stephen | 85. Pickthall/Colin | 119. Pollard/Kerry | 153. Teather/Sarah |
| 18. Shaw/Jonathan | 52. McKechin/Ann | 86. Jackson/Helen | 120. Russell/Bob | 154. Barrett/John |
| 19. Lazarowicz/Mark | 53. Drown/Julia | 87. Lyons/John | 121. Gapes/Mike | 155. Davey/Edward |
| 20. Williams/Betty | 54. Walter/Robert | 88. Sheridan/Jim | 122. Evans/Nigel | 156. Davey/Valerie |
| 21. Clark/Helen | 55. Wyatt/Derek | 89. Naysmith/Doug | 123. O'Brien/William | 157. Wood/Mike |
| 22. Flynn/Paul | 56. Taylor/Matthew | 90. McWilliam/J | 124. Bottomley/V | 158. Williams/Roger |
| 23. Jones/Lynne | 57. McDonnell/John | 91. Dowd/Jim | 125. Bayley/Hugh | 159. Cotter/Brian |
| 24. Caton/Martin | 58. Llwyd/Elfyfyn | 92. Connarty/M | 126. Barnes/Harry | 160. Havard/Dai |
| 25. Dalyell/Tam | 59. Kidney/David | 93. Drew/David | 127. Ottaway/Richard | 161. Hopkins/Kelvin |
| 26. Edwards/Huw | 60. Smyth/Martin | 94. Mountford/Kali | 128. Salmond/Alex | 162. Campbell/Anne |
| 27. Jenkins/Brian | 61. Cook/Frank | 95. Francis/Hywel | 129. Smith/Llew | 163. Colman/Tony |
| 28. Olnier/Bill | 62. Bryant/Chris | 96. Opik/Lembit | 130. Oaten/Mark | 164. Heath/David |
| 29. George/Andrew | 63. Savidge/Malcolm | 97. Dobson/Frank | 131. Jones/Nigel | 165. Dean/Janet |
| 30. Turner/Dennis | 64. Best/Harold | 98. Chaytor/David | 132. Cable/Vincent | 166. Clarke/Tony |
| 31. Simpson/Alan | 65. Mahon/Alice | 99. Sheerman/Barry | 133. Sanders/Adrian | 167. Willis/Phil |
| 32. Griffiths/Jane | 66. Cohen/Harry | 100. Purchase/Ken | 134. Hancock/Mike | 168. Osborne/Sandra |
| 33. Bottomley/Peter | 67. Strang/Gavin | 101. MacDougall/J | 135. Holmes/Paul | |
| 34. Lucas/Ian | 68. Trickett/Jon | 102. Owen/Albert | 136. Breed/Colin | |



http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Expansion_Divergence_Animation_3.pdf

"CONTRACTION & CONVERGENCE" - DEFINITION STATEMENT

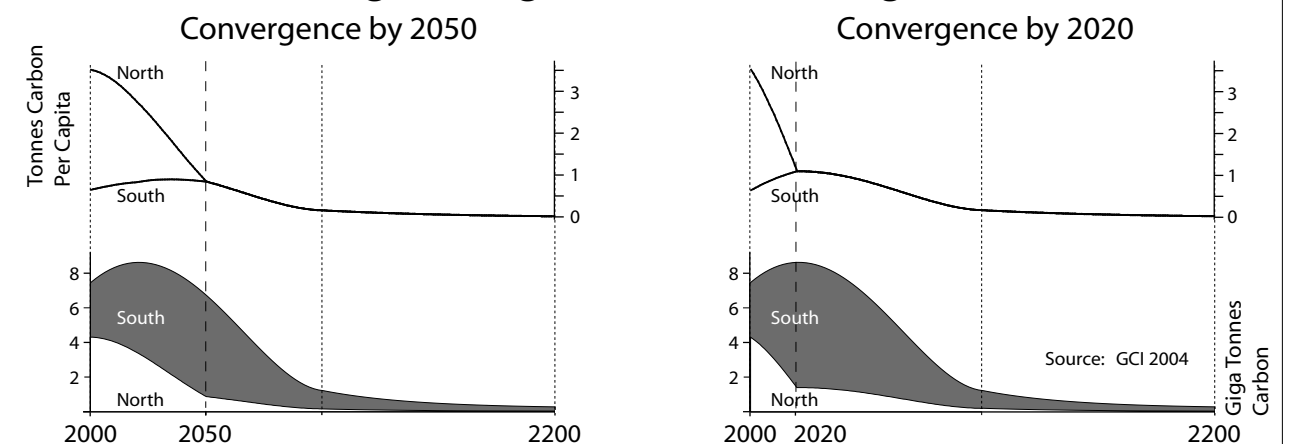
Negotiating Rates of Contraction



Annual Carbon Emissions contract over time to a sustainable level. This is the "Contraction Event".
The Choice of a "safe" CO2 stabilisation level determines the total tonnage of carbon to be burnt during the contraction event.
Two examples of CO2 stabilisation levels are shown above, with their corresponding contraction budgets.

- "Contraction and Convergence" (C&C) is the science-based, global climate-policy framework, proposed to the United Nations since 1990 by the Global Commons Institute (GCI). [1,2,3,4]
 - The objective of safe and stable greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and the principles of precaution and equity, as already agreed in the "United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change" (UNFCCC), provide the formal calculating basis of the C&C framework that proposes:
 - A full-term contraction budget for global emissions consistent with stabilising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) at a pre-agreed concentration maximum deemed to be safe, following IPCC WG1 carbon cycle modelling. (See Image Two on page two - GCI sees higher than 450 parts per million by volume [ppmv] CO2 equivalent as 'not-safe').
- The international sharing of this budget as 'entitlements' results from a negotiable rate of linear convergence to equal shares per person globally by an agreed date within the timeline of the full-term contraction/concentration agreement. (GCI suggests [a] between the years 2020 and 2050, or around a third of the way into a 100 year budget, for example, for convergence to complete (see Image Three on page two) and [b] that a population base-year in the C&C schedule is agreed).
 - Negotiations for this at the UNFCCC should occur principally between regions of the world, leaving negotiations between countries primarily within their respective regions, such as the European Union, the Africa Union, the US, etc. (See Image One on page one).

Negotiating Rates of Convergence



Per capita emissions around the World converge on equality by a negotiated "Convergence Date".
Two examples of convergence are shown here, each within a 450ppmv contraction budget.

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

- [1] <http://www.gci.org.uk>
- [2] <http://www.gci.org.uk/model/dl.html>
- [3] [http://www.gci.org.uk/images/CC_Demo\(pc\).exe](http://www.gci.org.uk/images/CC_Demo(pc).exe)
- [4] http://www.gci.org.uk/images/C&C_Bubbles.pdf
- [5] <http://www.feasta.org/events/debtconf/sleepwalking.pdf>
- [6] <http://www.rcep.org.uk/pdf/chp4.pdf>
- [7] http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_sn2003_engl.pdf
- [8] http://www.gci.org.uk/Archive/1989_2004
- [9] <http://www.gci.org.uk/consolidation/Sasakawa.pdf>
- [10] <http://www.gci.org.uk/papers/zew.pdf> [appendix C, page 16]
- [11] http://www.gci.org.uk/temp/COP3_Transcript.pdf
- [12] <http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings/C&C&ByrdHagel.pdf>
- [13] http://www.gci.org.uk/consolidation/UNFCCC&C_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 C&C 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" (E&D). This shows a persistent pattern of increasingly dysfunctional economic growth. One third of population have 94% 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'].

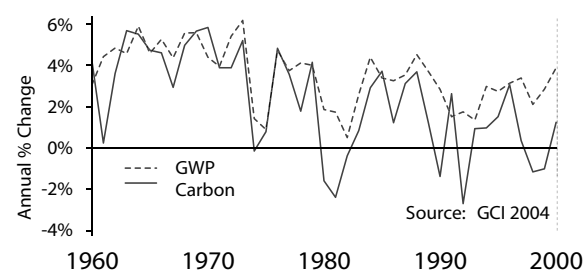
To escape poverty, it is creditors who embody the greatest impulse for future economic growth and claim on future GHG emissions. But this group also has the greatest vulnerability to damages from climate changes.

Most institutions now acknowledge that atmospheric GHG stabilization, “*inevitably requires Contraction and Convergence*”. However, some of the response to C&C, sees it merely as ‘an outcome’ of continued economic growth with only tentative acknowledgement of the damages and little comprehension of E&D.

While C&C 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 C&C globally for ecological and economic recovery as soon as possible.


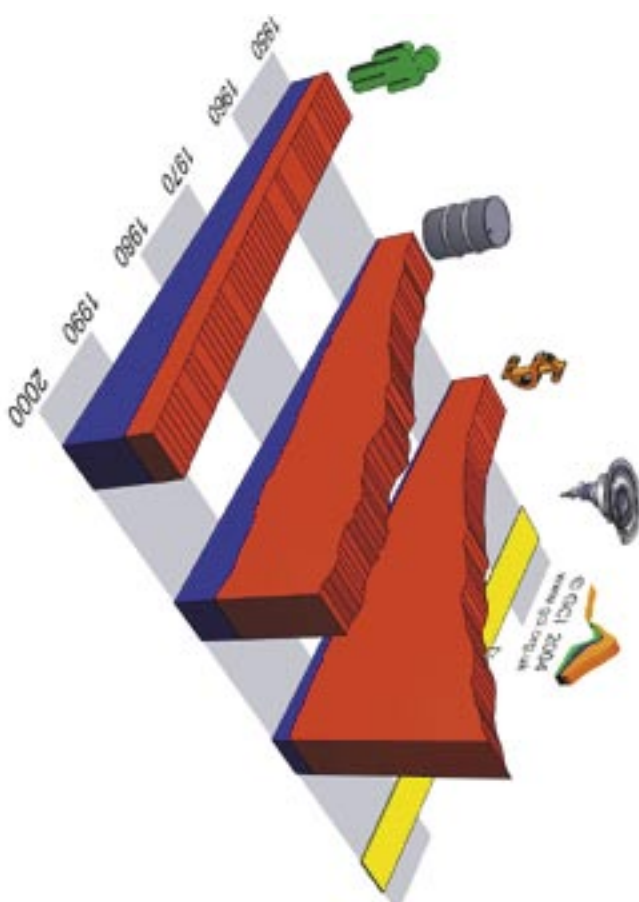
















3. Presently, the global community continues to generate dangerous climate change faster than it organises to avoid it. The international diplomatic challenge is to reverse this. The purpose of C&C is to make this possible. It enables scenarios for safe climate to be calculated and shared by negotiation 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 [E&D], environmental imbalance and international insecurity (See Image Four Page Three).

## GWP, Carbon Lockstep



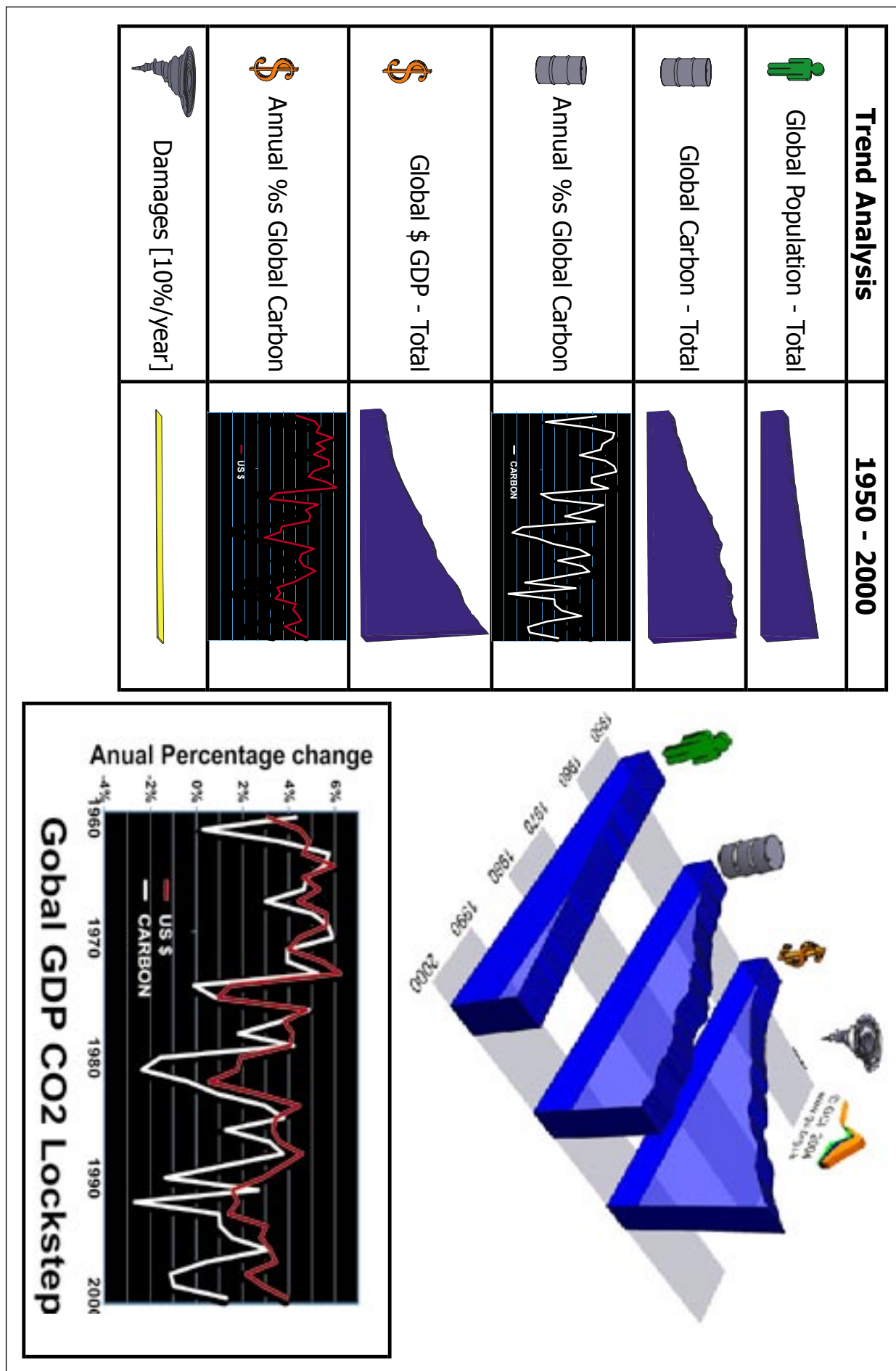
Year to year percentage change of Gross World Product, GWP  
(measured in US\$) and Global Carbon emissions

5. The C&C 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. C&C 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 C&C. Many individual and institutional statements supporting C&C 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] C&C conforms to the requirements of the Byrd Hagel Resolution of the US Senate of that year [12] and the

| Resource Analysis                                                                                                                  |                                                 | Example year - 1990                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Global \$<br>Gross Income [GDP]                | \$25,961,266,830,611                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Global Carbon<br>Gross Impact                  | 5,605,291,401                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Global People<br>Total                         | 5,085,552,783                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Average \$<br>per Carbon                       | \$4,632                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Average Carbon<br>per Person                   | 1.00                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Sustainable Average<br>Carbon per Person       | [1.00 * 0.4] = 0.44                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Average \$<br>per Person                       | \$5,105                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  Sustainably Derived<br>Income [SDI] per Person | [\$5,105 * 0.4] = \$2,042                       | <b>"Expansion &amp; Divergence" [Gross    ]</b><br><b>Trend Analysis 1950/2000 [%s shown = 1990 data]</b> |  |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| National SDI                                                                                                                       | National<br>Population * SDI                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  33%  66% |
| Debtors [Red]                                                                                                                      | Pop. Total Countries with<br>National SDI < GDP |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  71%  29% |
| Creditors [Blue]                                                                                                                   | Pop. Total Countries with<br>National SDI > GDP |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |  94%  6%  |

[http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Expansion\\_Divergence\\_Animation\\_2.pdf](http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Expansion_Divergence_Animation_2.pdf)





[http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Expansion\\_Divergence\\_Animation\\_1.pdf](http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Expansion_Divergence_Animation_1.pdf)

