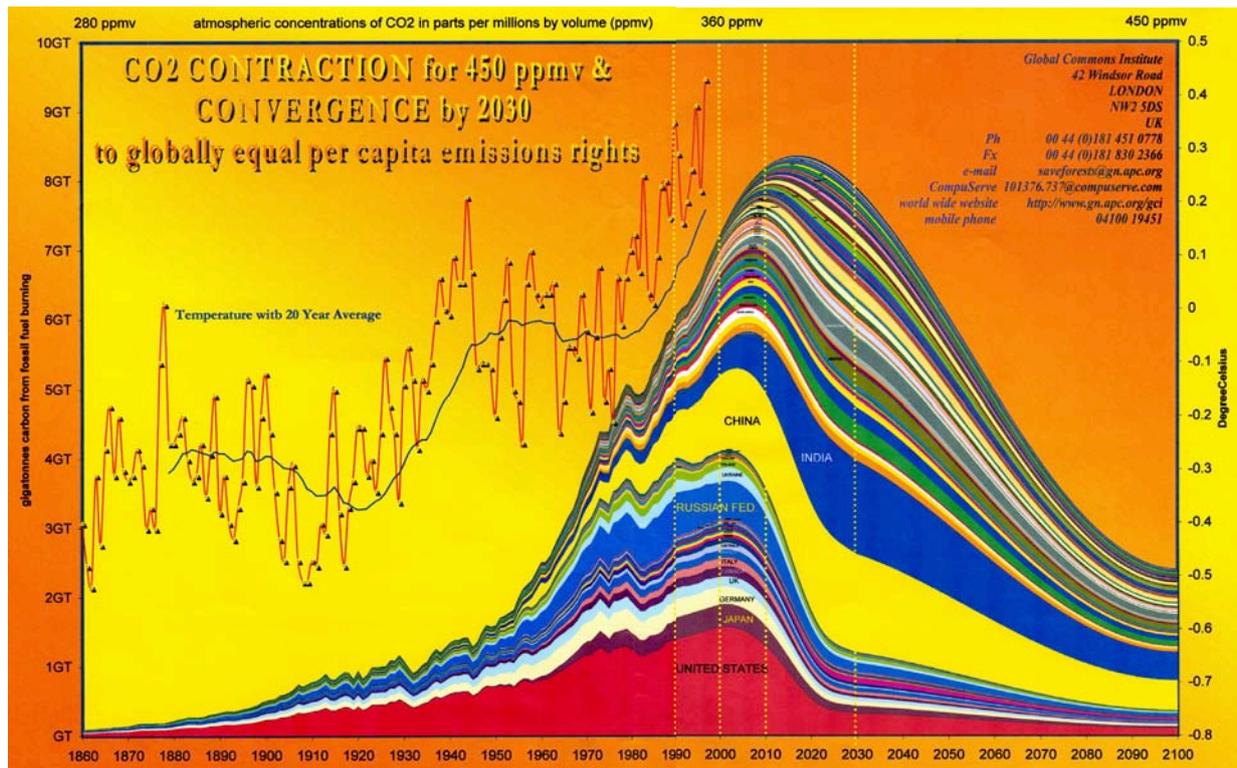


A short summary of the project

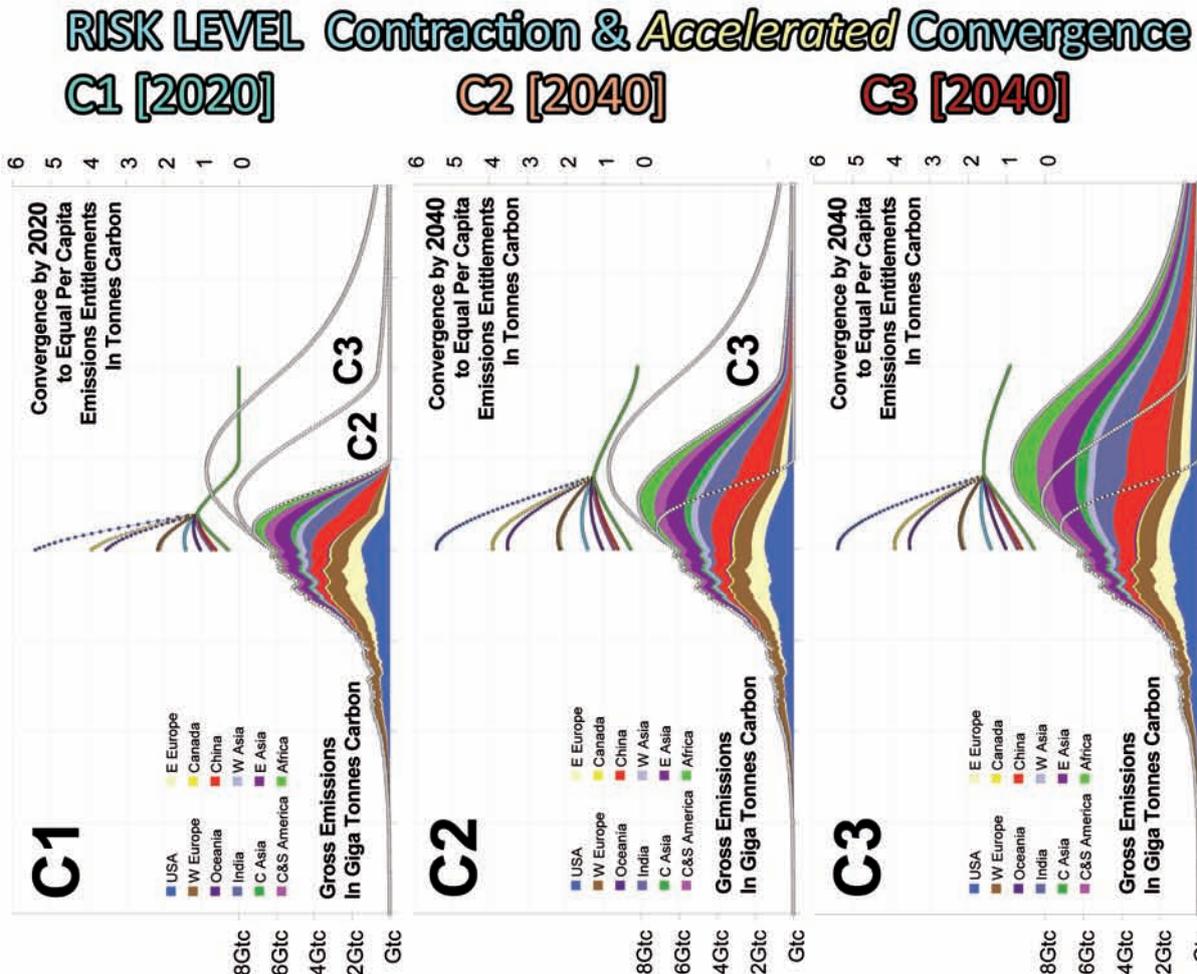
Contraction and Convergence [C&C] models the international basis for negotiating a UNFCCC-compliant global climate treaty. This requires safe and stable greenhouse gas concentration in the global atmosphere.

C&C was conceived by GCI in 1990. The formal calculating model of C&C was first introduced by GCI to the UN Climate negotiations at COP-2 in June 1996.

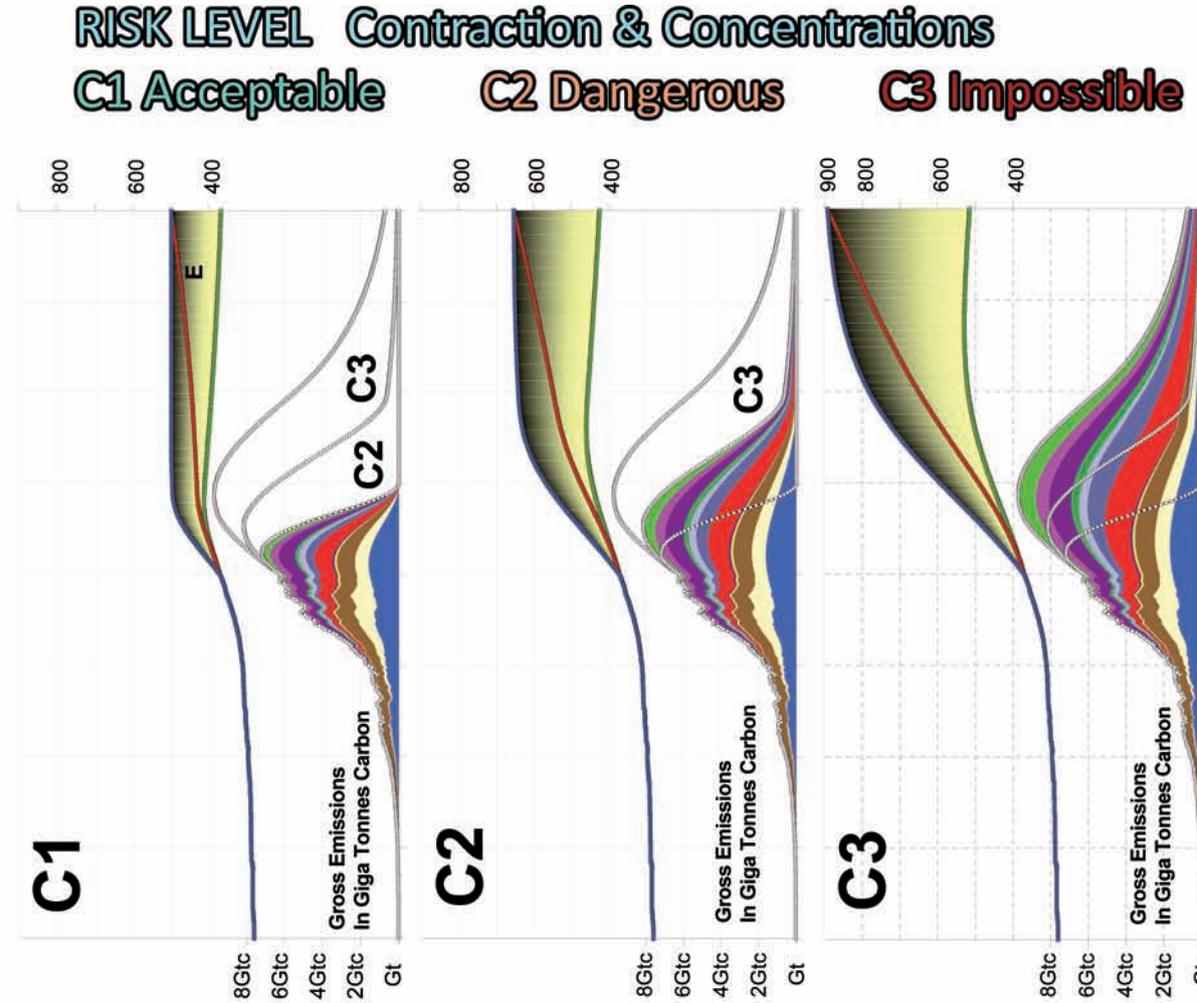
Since then GCI's advocacy has made C&C the most widely cited and arguably the most widely supported basis for negotiating the future shares of greenhouse gas emissions that sum to being consistent with achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC.



Contraction & Accelerated Convergence



Contraction & Accelerated Concentrations



A detailed animation of this analysis is on-line at http://www.gci.org.uk/Animations/BENN_C&C_Animation.exe

- Global Commons Institute [GCI] was founded in 1990. Responding to the climate crisis since then, GCI's 20-year campaign to make 'Contraction & Convergence' [C&C] the basis of UNFCCC-compliance has had notable success.
- In 1989, GCI began a campaign to establish the principle of equity in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]. This came to be proposed as equal per capita emissions entitlements globally, within the overall future emissions contraction 'event' that would achieve the objective of the UNFCCC - a safe and stable concentration of greenhouse gas in the global atmosphere.
- By 1992, GCI had helped to establish the principles of 'precaution' and 'equity' in the UNFCCC and was asked by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] to prepare analysis for its 'Second Assessment Report' on '*The Unequal Use of The Global Commons*'. GCI's '*Expansion and Divergence*' analysis [published by IPCC in 1995] here: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/Nairobi3b_.pdf
- This analysis rebutted the notorious 'neo-classical global cost/benefit analysis' done by UK and US economists for the IPCC. GCBA maintained the climate-induced death of one rich person equalled fifteen such deaths amongst poor people. More information about this is detailed here: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/economists.html>
- The full calculating 'Contraction and Convergence' [C&C] model, showing GCI's equity principle in practice as the basis of UNFCCC-compliance and the remedy for 'Expansion and Divergence', was introduced to the UNFCCC at the 2nd Conference of the Parties [COP-2] to the UNFCCC in Geneva in 1996: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/ZEW_CONTRACTION_&_CONVERGENCE.pdf
- It attracted interest from then on: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/briefings.html>
<http://www.gci.org.uk/Briefings/ICEx.pdf>
- In 1997 the US Senate unanimously passed the 'Byrd Hagel Resolution' [BHR] on climate change calling for the political solution to achieving the objective of the UNFCCC to be genuinely global. GCI responded, saying to the US delegation that the only way to organize what BHR called for was to use the C&C organizing principle: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/C&C&ByrdHagel_.pdf
- The US Government asked for GCI's support in the negotiations on that basis. They then said, "*C&C is the only game in town*" and asked GCI to canvass for support for C&C in India, China and from the Africa Group. This support was raised and C&C was nearly agreed at COP-3 in December 1997 by these parties and the US: - http://www.gci.org.uk/COP3_Transcript.pdf However, the 'Kyoto Protocol' was carried, though the US refused to support it then as well as since then until now.
- In 2000 C&C was adopted and advocated to the UK Government by the UK Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution [RCEP]: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/chp4.pdf>
- In 2003 the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC stated that, "*achieving the objective of the UNFCCC inevitably requires contraction and convergence.*" Further support was generated after that: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/images/Pasztor.png>
- Several GCI reports to UK Parliamentary Select Committees and several of their reports to the UK Parliament and to the UK Government backed C&C: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/publications.html>
- In November 2005 the Climate Change (Contraction and Convergence) Bill, as presented by Colin Challen and ordered, by the House of Commons, was published: - <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200506/cmbills/092/2006092.htm>
- C&C is now the most widely cited and as the former Mayor of London said already in 2004, arguably the most widely supported model in the entire global process: - http://static.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/energy/docs/energy_strategy04.pdf

- In 2005 the City of London Life-Time's Achievement Award was made to Meyer: - *"From the worlds of business, academia, politics and activism, Aubrey Meyer has made the greatest contribution to the understanding and combating of climate change having led strategic debate or policy formation. In recognition of an outstanding personal contribution to combating climate change at an international level through his efforts to enhance the understanding and adoption of the principle of Contraction and Convergence."* <http://www.gci.org.uk/awards.html>
- In November 2005 the Climate Change (Contraction and Convergence) Bill, as presented by Colin Challen and ordered, by the House of Commons, was published: - <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200506/cmbills/092/2006092.htm>
- In 2008 an all party group of UK MPs nominated Meyer for a Noble Peace Prize: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/NObel_Nomination_APPGCC.pdf
- In 2008 the UK passed the UK 'Climate Act'. In 2009 the Chairman of the Climate Change Committee that prepared the Bill, said [1] the 'Climate Act' was based on C&C: - <http://www.candcfoundation.com/pages/endorsements.html#>
- He also agreed the rate of convergence to equal per capita shares globally, would need to be accelerated relative to whatever overall accelerated rate of global emissions contraction was needed for UNFCCC-compliance: - <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmenergy/309/09030402.htm>
- In June 2009 Ban Ki Moon and 30 other eminent persons signed a pro-C&C statement: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/Hi-Level-Climate-Change.pdf>
- In June 2009 the Global Humanitarian Forum, based in Geneva and chaired by Kofi Annan, held a conference there. Following the GCI presentation, it issued a call for C&C to be made the basis of the so-called post-Kyoto deal: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/GHF_2009_.pdf
- At COP-15 in December 2009, C&C was tabled by the UK and an un-named group of Governments. However, resistant to advice to be biddable on the rate of convergence relative to the rate of contraction, the UK Government's effort failed: - http://www.gci.org.uk/animations/C&C_COP_15.swf
- At COP-16 in December 2010 the global disagreement on how to globally share the emissions restraint that achieves the objective of the UNFCCC was repeated for the fifteenth year in a row. GCI commented on this situation here: - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y19pXCN84MQ&feature=player_embedded#at=28
- At COP-17 in Durban in December 2011 we have the last opportunity by when to produce the 'global-deal' on climate change that replaces the Kyoto Protocol. Many eminent people have written in this letter <http://www.gci.org.uk/politics.html> that C&C must now be established as the basis of that global deal.
- Numerous eminent persons support a call to UK Government Coalition to make C&C the basis of UNFCCC-compliance: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/politics.html>
- UK Deputy Prime Minister Clegg writes to confirm support: - http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/Clegg_Letter_to_Colin_.pdf
- Extensive, diverse and multi-disciplinary C&C endorsements are being added to the growing support list here: - <http://www.gci.org.uk/endorsements.html>
- C&C Foundation is set up in January 2011: - <http://www.candcfoundation.com/>
- Progress reports here: - http://www.gci.org.uk/2009_Funding_Appeal.pdf
http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/2000_2007.pdf
http://www.gci.org.uk/Archive/MegaDoc_19.pdf