



The Right to Development in a Climate Constrained World

The Greenhouse Development Rights Framework

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Towards a Global Bargain
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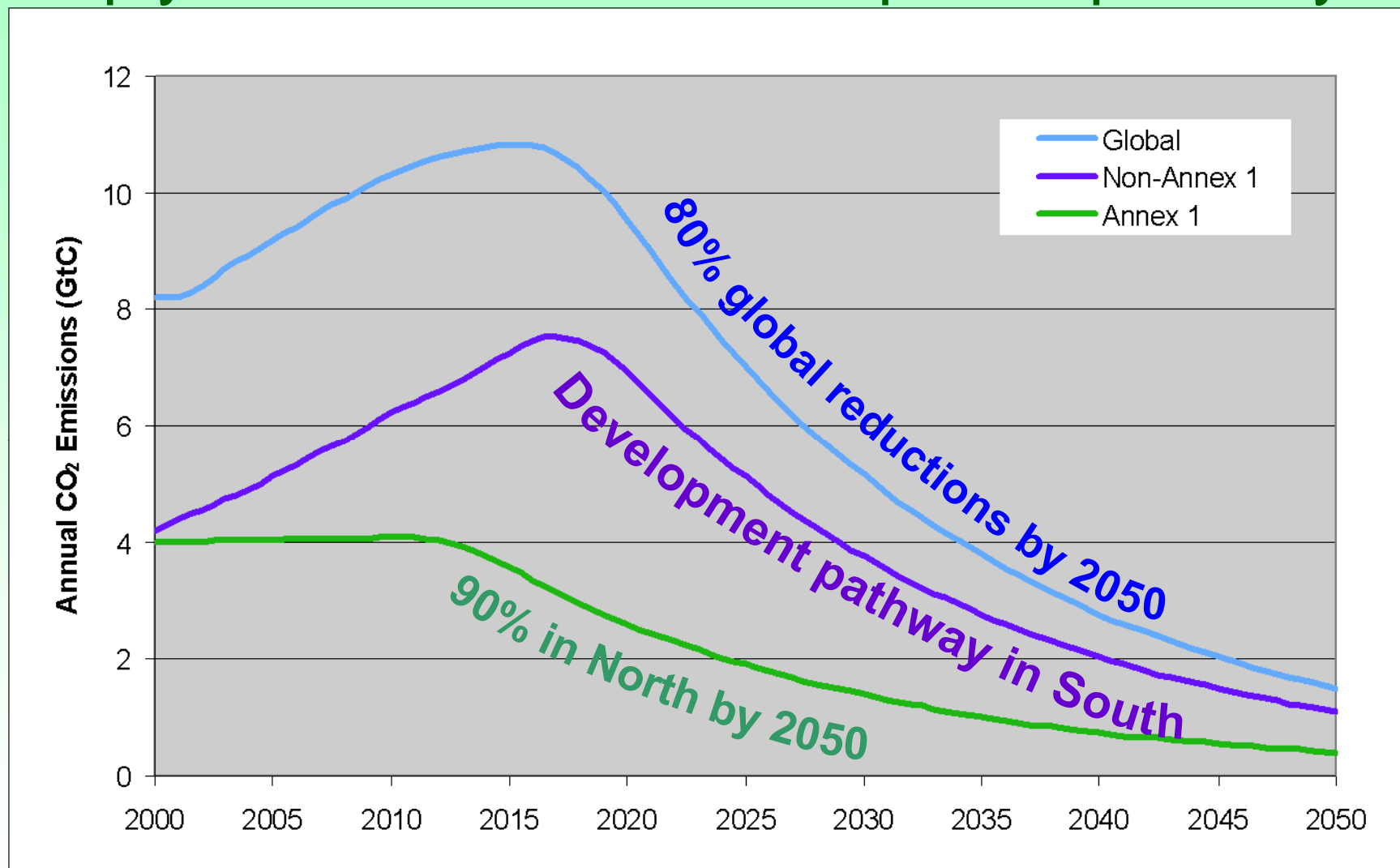
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What does an “Emergency Climate Program” imply for the South’s development pathway?



What kind of climate regime can enable this to happen...?



... in the midst of a development crisis?

- 2 billion people are without access to clean cooking fuels
- More than 1.5 billion are without electricity
- Over 1 billion people have inadequate access to fresh water
- Approximately 800 million people chronically undernourished
- 2 million children die per year from diarrhea
- HIV/AIDS kills 6,000 people each day and another 8,200 people are infected.



A “Greenhouse Development Rights” approach

- Asserts a *development threshold*.
- Assigns national obligations “progressively” in terms of that threshold
- Obliges people (whether in the North or the South) with incomes and emissions *above* the threshold to *pay the costs* of mitigation and adaptation
- Allows people with incomes and emissions *below* the threshold to *prioritize development*



Quantifying Obligations based on Capacity and Responsibility

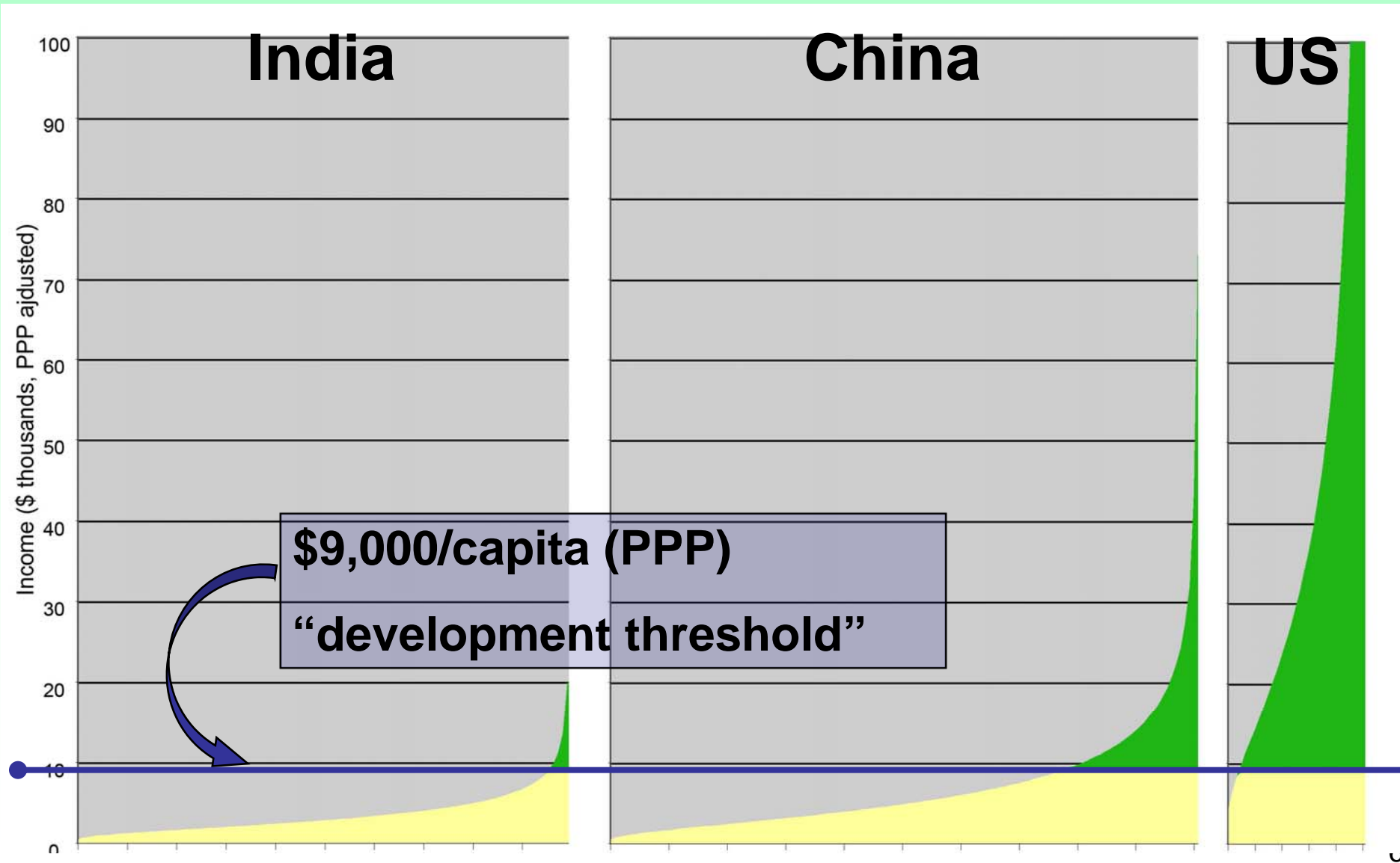
Obligation: National share of global mitigation and adaptation burdens

Capacity: resources to pay w/o sacrificing necessities
Excluding income below the development threshold

Responsibility: contribution to the climate problem
Excluding “subsistence” emissions (i.e., emissions corresponding to consumption below the development threshold)

Income and Capacity

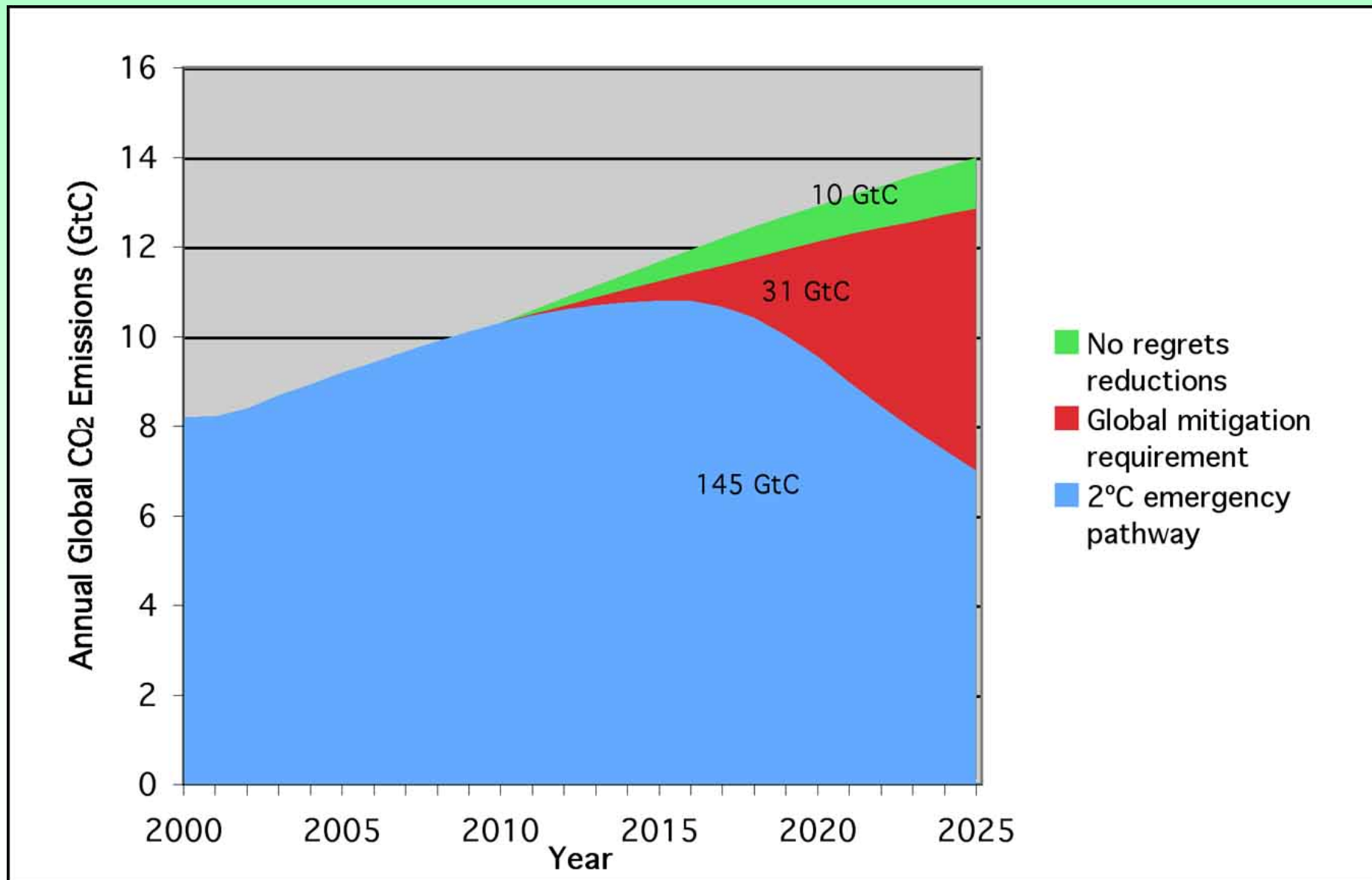
National income distributions showing capacity (in green) as fraction of income above the development threshold



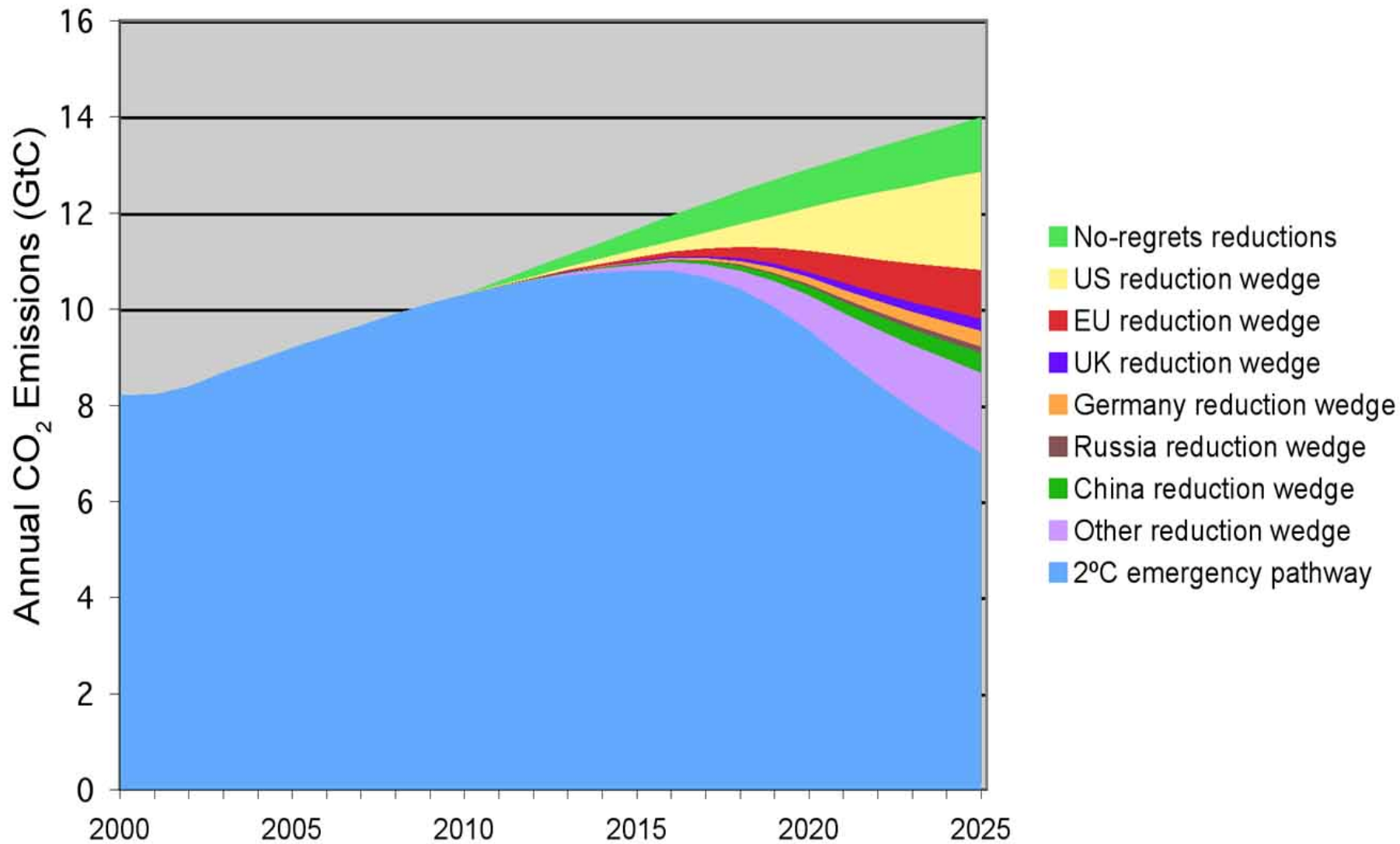
National Obligations

	population	income	capacity	Cumulative emissions 1990-2005	responsibility	national obligation
United States	4.7	20.2	31.8	23.7	37.0	34.3
EU (27)	7.7	21.5	29.0	17.8	23.1	26.6
United Kingdom	0.9	3.3	4.7	2.5	3.6	4.3
Germany	1.3	4.0	5.6	3.8	5.2	5.5
Russia	2.2	2.5	1.5	7.4	4.3	2.3
Brazil	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.6
China	20.4	14.7	7.1	13.8	6.6	7.0
India	17.0	6.1	0.4	3.8	0.3	0.3
South Africa	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.1
LDCs	8.3	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
All high income	15.6	53.9	78.8	52.7	76.9	78.5
All middle Income	47.7	36.6	20.7	41.1	22.8	21.1
All low Income	36.7	9.5	0.5	6.2	0.4	0.5
World	100	100	100	100	100	100

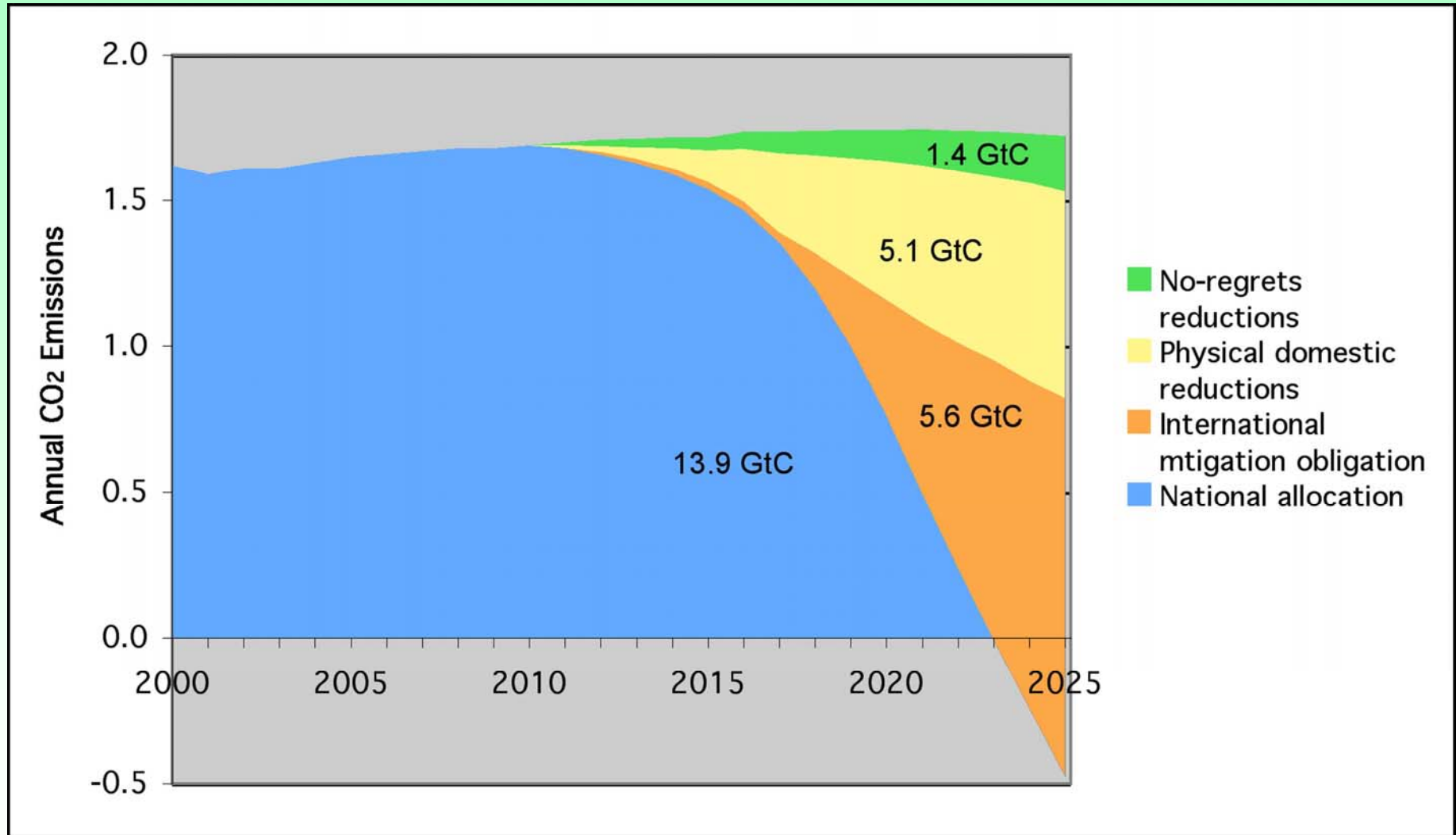
Global Mitigation Burden



National "Obligation Wedges"



US Obligations under a GDRs Framework



Physical domestic reductions as 90% by 2050, but US obligations are much greater. Must be met internationally.



Final Comments

- Large North-South transfers (both technology and finance) are unavoidable.
- Realistic? Not today. But there will have to be a “package” that obligates such transfers if we expect to hold the 2C line.
- The alternative to something like this is a weak regime with little chance of preventing catastrophic climate change
- This is about politics, not virtue.

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Paper available: [**www.ecoequity.org/GDRs**](http://www.ecoequity.org/GDRs)

Dataset and online calculator that allows you to examine the calculations presented here and explore alternatives: [**GDRs.sourceforge.net**](http://GDRs.sourceforge.net)