


Reflection of the **CBDR** in the **2015 Agreement**

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CBDR is a fundamental principle in the context of multilateral environmental agreements

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- 1972 Stockholm, 1st UNCED, *Declaration on the Human Environment*
 - 1987 *Montreal Protocol*
 - 1992 Rio, 3rd UNCED
 - 1994 UNFCCC
 - 1997 Kyoto Protocol
 - 2012 Rio+20

It is also founding principle of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol

Article 4

Developed countries:

Annex I Party:

take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof;

Annex II Party:

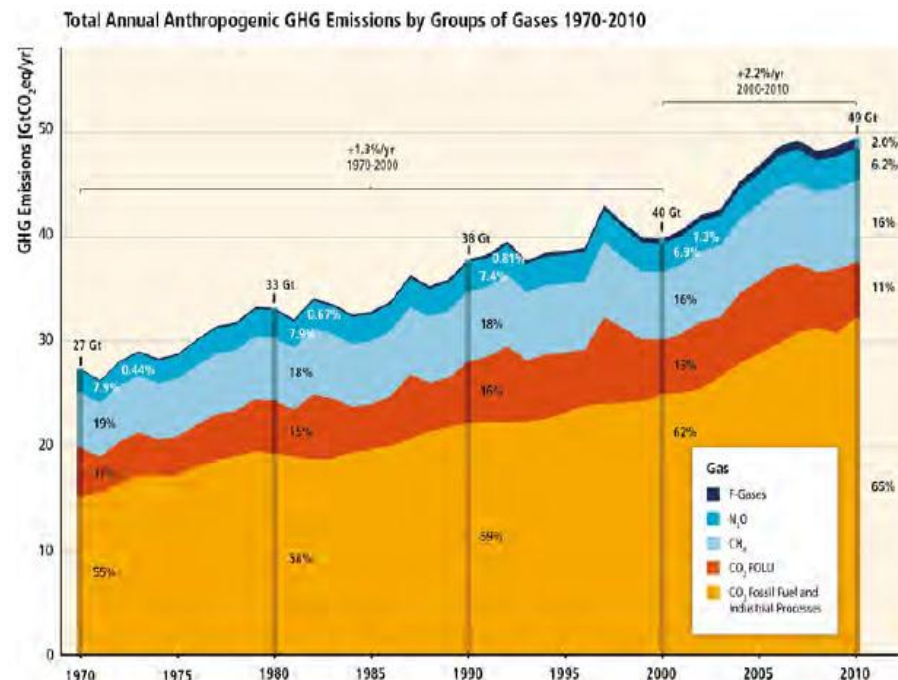
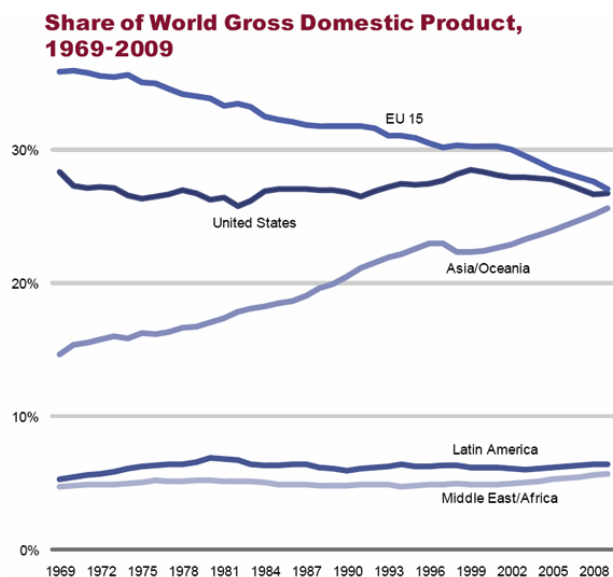
Annex B of Kyoto Protocol

Why the principle CBDR is so important?

- Reflecting equity which is crucial for international cooperation
- It considers the various factors:
 - General and economic development
 - Historical responsibilities
 - Political aspect

World has been changing in last several decades

- Globalization
- Emerging economies
- GHG Emissions grow continuously



Will the principle CBDR still applicable in the context of addressing climate change?

The COP *also decides* to launch a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention **applicable to all Parties**, through a subsidiary body under the Convention hereby established and to be known as the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

Is the basis of the principle of CBDR still valid?

Factors:

- Economy development
- Social development
- Historical and current GHGs emission

Country classifications based on different index:

- **Income:** High income/ Upper-middle income/ Lower-middle income/ low income;
- **Human development:** Very high/ high/ middle/ low.

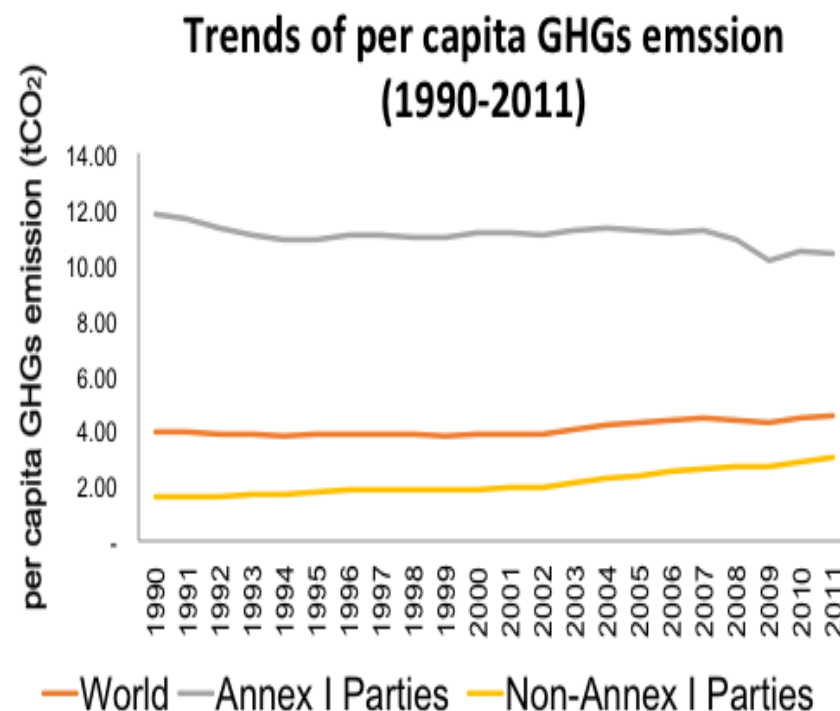
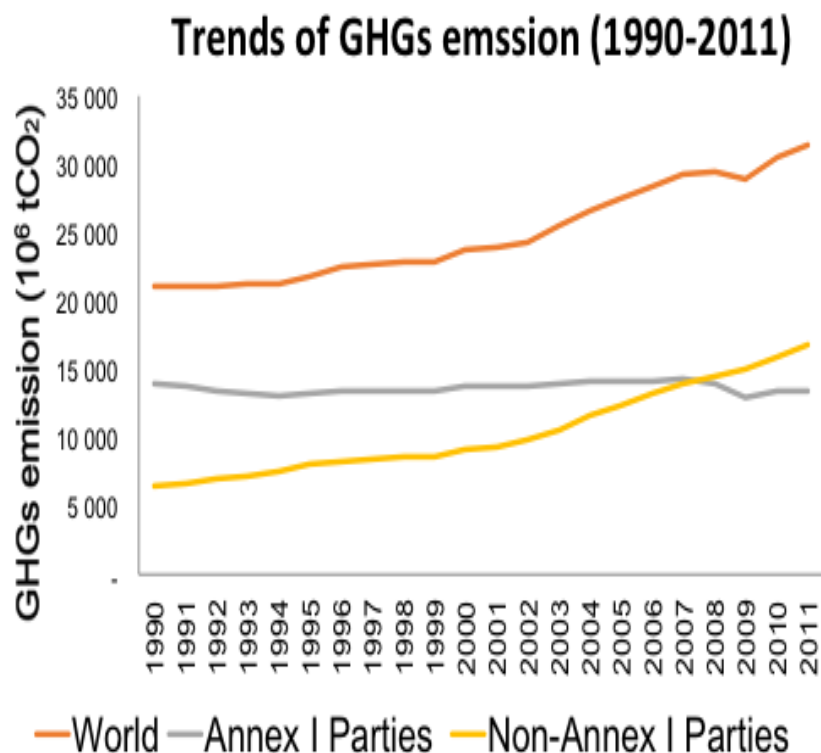
| | High Income Countries (75 countries) World Bank 2013 (GNI per capita) | | Very High Human Development Level (47 countries) UNDP2013 (Human development Index) | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Annex I or II in HIC | Annex I or II as HIC | Annex I or II in VHHD | Annex I or II as VHHD |
| Annex I countries | 45.3% | 85% | 75.6% | 85% |
| Annex II countries | 30.7% | 100% | 51.1% | 100% |

Sources:

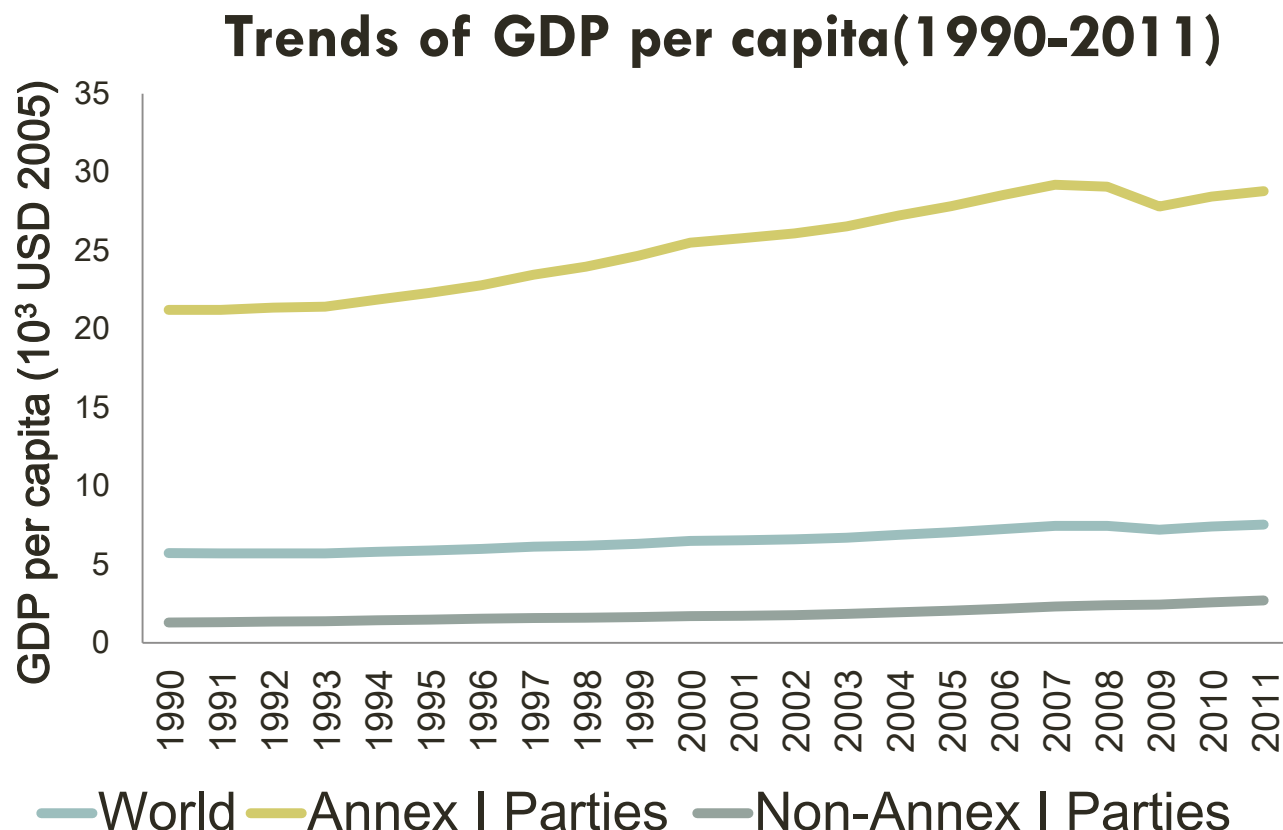
World Bank, 2013, <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups>

UNDP, 2013, Human Development Report – the rise of the south: human progress in a diverse world

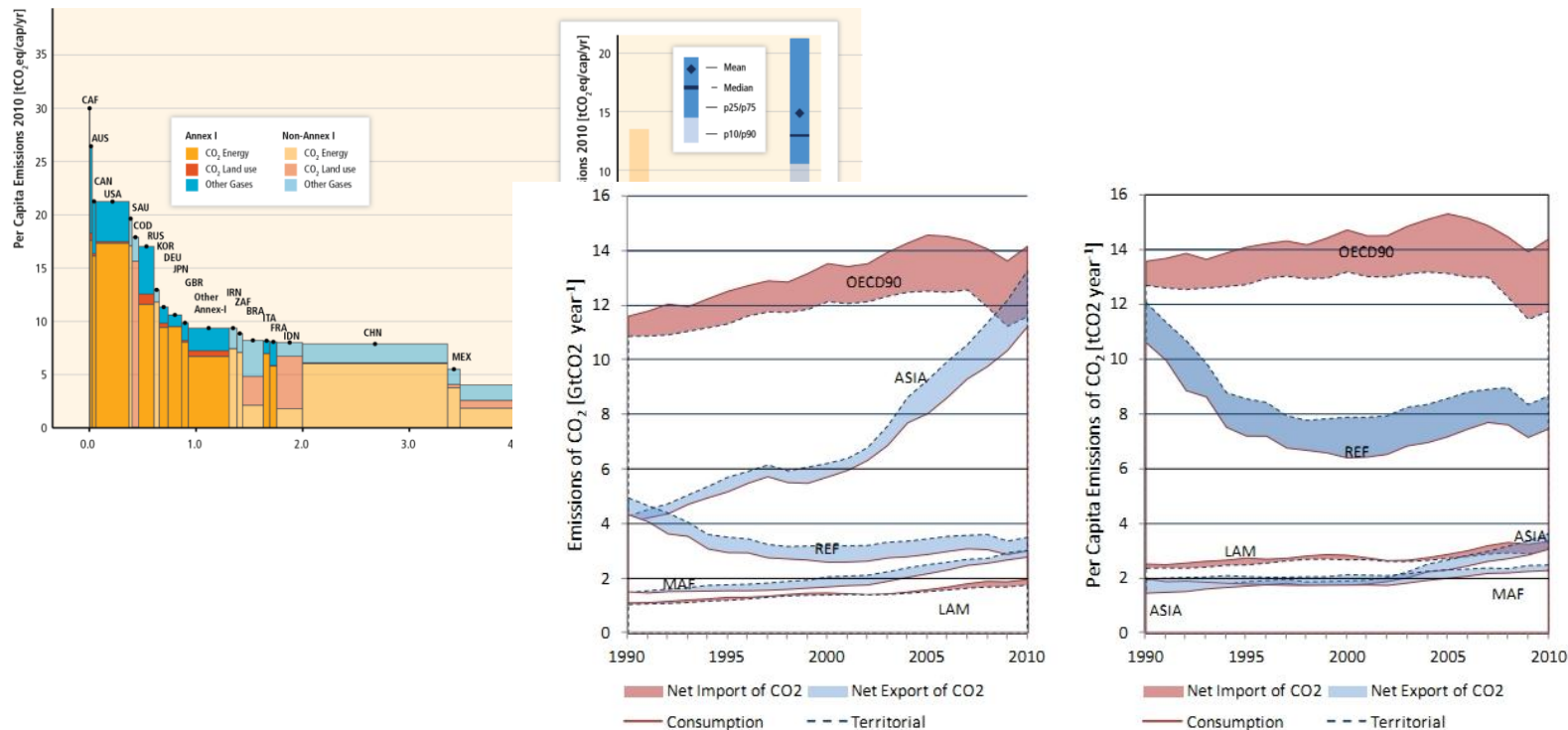
The gap between developed and developing countries has been widened during the last decades.



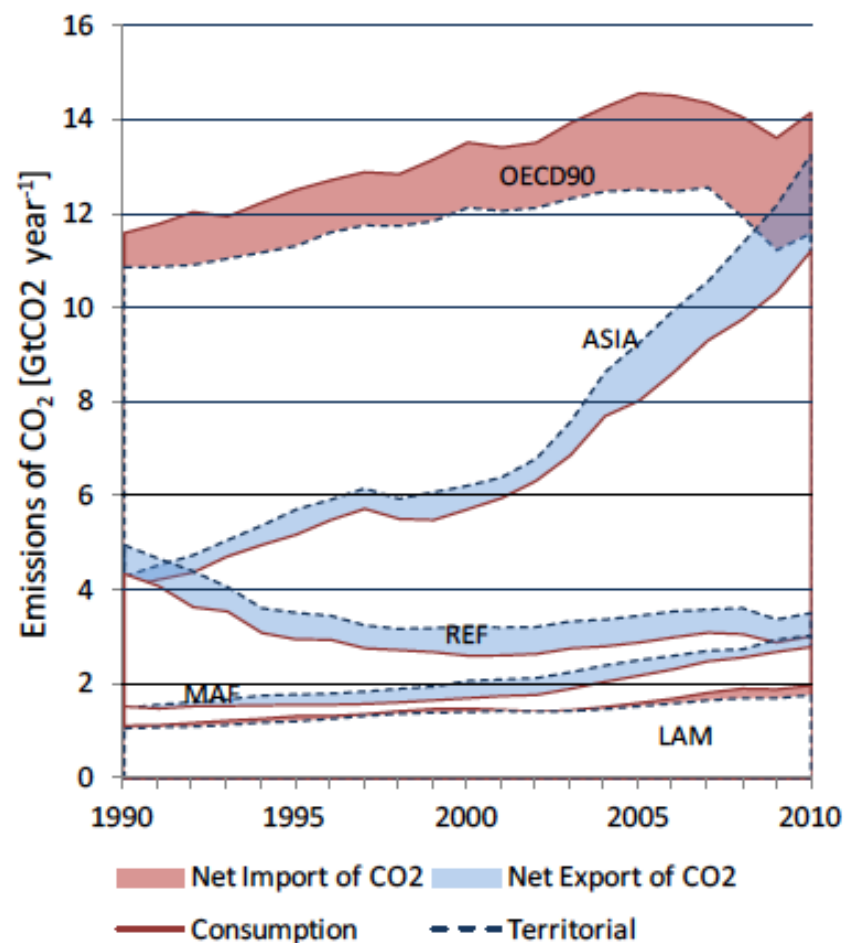
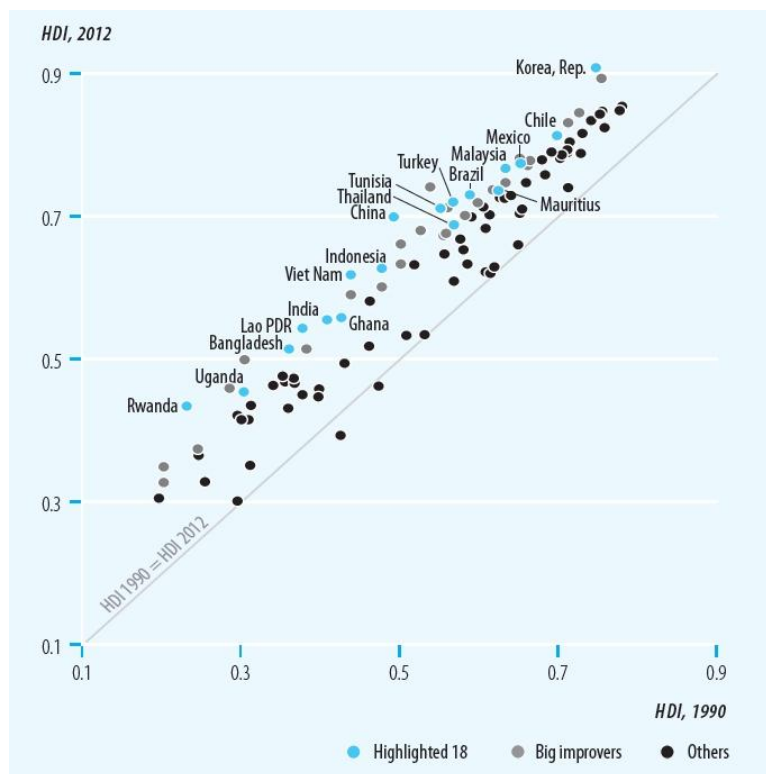
The gap between developed and developing countries has been even widened during the last decades.



Is the basis of the principle of CBDR still valid?



There are specific changes among countries



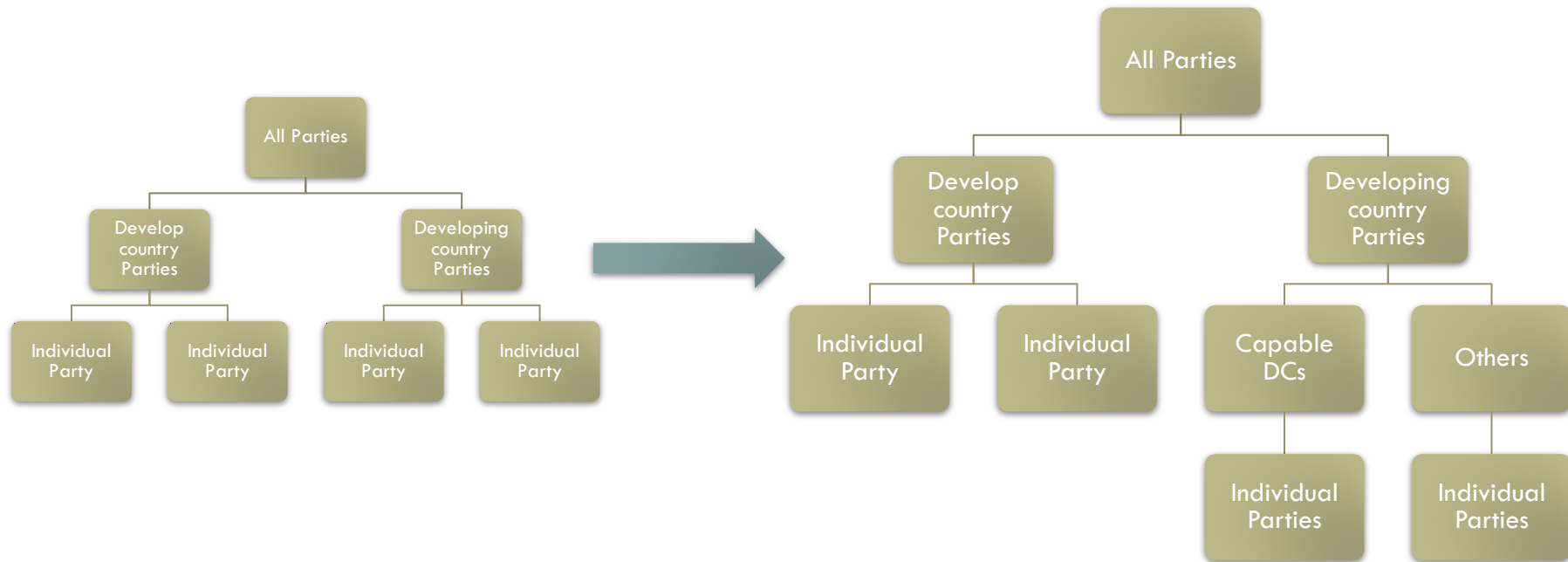
Is the basis of the principle of CBDR still valid?

- The general division between developed and developing countries still exists
- Differences are emerging among developing countries

How to reflect the CBDR in 2015 agreement?

- ❑ CBDR principle is still the key to ensure equity
- ❑ Built on the past. Keep the notion of developed and developing countries
- ❑ Reflect the changes. Differentiations among developing countries can be reflected through specific contributions by each countries.

Common vs. Differentiation



| Developed Countries | | Developed countries | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Capable DCs | Others |
| Mitigation | Economy-wide ER target | Emission control target in line with SD goal | NAMAs |
| Adaptation | National NAP and contribution to the global adaptation goal | National NAP | Implement NAPs with support |
| Finance, Technology and CB | Provision of FTC to developing countries | South South and triangular cooperation. | Identify needs and provision of enabling environment |
| MRV | Continuation of current approach with common accounting rules. Enhance MRV on support | Gradually move to common approach while less strict on accuracy | Flexibility applied |
| Legal form | Same legal nature | | |

MANY THANKS!

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