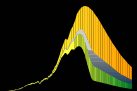


*“Achieving the goal of the climate treaty
[stabilize GHG concentrations]
inevitably requires **contraction & convergence**.”*

Joke Waller Hunter
UNFCCC Executive Secretary



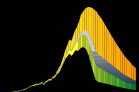
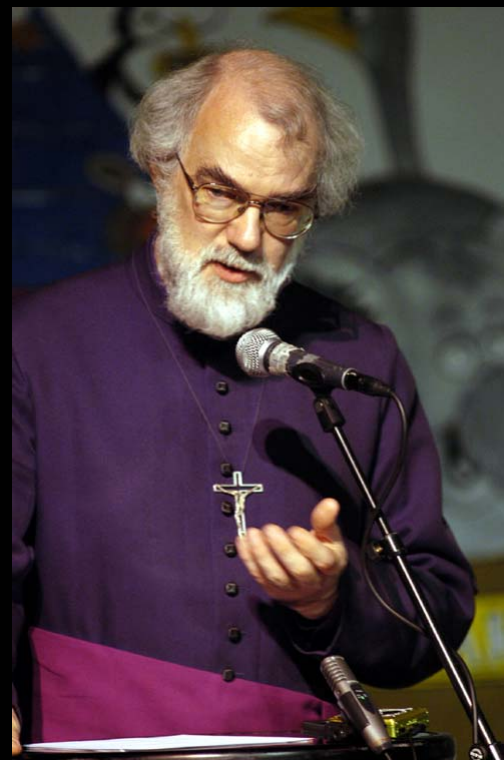


Rowan Williams
Archbishop of Canterbury

LAMBETH PALACE

*“Contraction & Convergence
appears utopian only if we
refuse to contemplate the
alternatives honestly.”*

Dr Rowan Williams
Archbishop of Canterbury

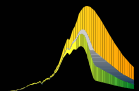


"Rational, Science-Based Unity urgently needed."

*"We **urgently need a framework**, with the necessary targets intelligently applied of the right time-frame that takes us beyond 2012.*

It can only happen if the US, China and India join with Europe and Japan and others to create such a framework".

*"Will Montreal be another round of division or the **sound, rational, science-based unity**, which ensures the right legally-binding framework to incentivise sustainable development."*



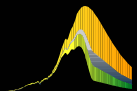


*“We wrote to Mr Blair saying this framework-based market is **Contraction and Convergence**.”*

C&C is global, long-term, effective and importantly - equitable.

From the outset developing countries have a guarantee of equitable allocations and assurance as to when this would happen.”

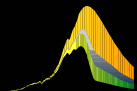
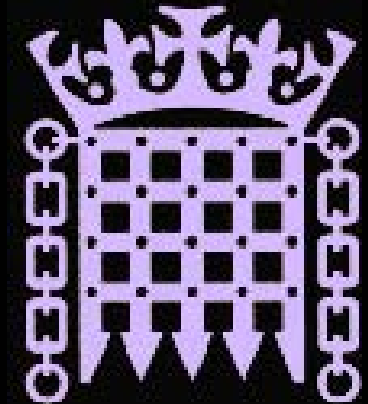
TEARFUND



*“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 in advance of the next Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.*

We do not see any credible alternative and none was suggested during our enquiry.”

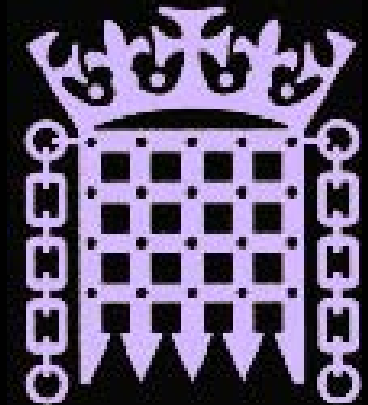
**UK House of Commons
Environmental Audit Committee
April 2005**



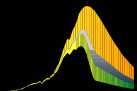
C&C BILL before the UK Parliament

“To make provision for the adoption of a policy of combating climate change in accordance with the principles of . . .

*“**Contraction and Convergence**”
and for connected purposes.”*



**Chairman All-Party Group
Climate Change
Colin Challen MP**





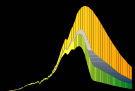
“ preconditions for a successful future [global climate] framework

Define aim & timescale: i.e. a target to stabilize GHG concentrations at a safe (economically affordable) level by a specific date.

Global participation through national targets, consistent with the global limit.

Financial mechanism to generate resources for technology development & transfer.

**DFID Submission to the Government
“STERN REVIEW” on climate economics.**



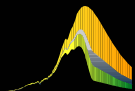
This government and the Conservatives both speak of a need to 'search for' a new framework to control emissions after Kyoto & 2012.



*There is no need to look very far.
There is a framework in place which has the support of the European Parliament, and of many other countries.*

*It is called "**Contraction and Convergence**".
Liberal Democrats have supported it since 2001.*

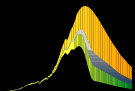
Sir Menzies Campbell
Leader of the UK Liberal Democrat Party



“Conference recognises the urgent need for action to mitigate climate change given the potentially disastrous consequences for the planet.

We pledge to achieve a low carbon emitting society and commit the SNP to supporting the adoption of the internationally-recognised principle of “Contraction and Convergence”.”

Alex Salmond
Leader
Scottish National Party



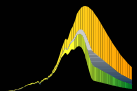
"I urge the UK Government to provide leadership on climate change by committing itself to

Contraction and Convergence

as the framework within which future international agreements to tackle climate change are negotiated.

I confirm that the party also supports this pledge."

Simon Thomas
Policy Director
Plaid Cymru

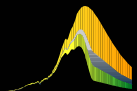


*“The Government should press for a future global climate agreement based on the **“Contraction and Convergence”** approach combined with the international the framework within which future international agreements to tackle climate change are negotiated.*



These offer the best long-term prospect of securing equity, economy and international consensus.”

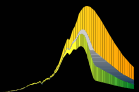
Royal Commission Environmental Pollution





*“The WBGU recommends emissions rights be allocated according to the **“Contraction and Convergence”** approach.”*

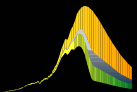
**German Advisory Council
on Global Change**





*“I support the concept of **“Contraction & Convergence”** as does the Environment Agency.”*

Sir John Harman
Environment Agency



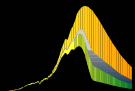
MAYOR OF LONDON

“The solution to climate change requires a globally equitable model of emissions reductions.

*The **Contraction and Convergence** model calls for already large polluting countries to cut their emissions, while newly industrialising countries increase theirs, up to the point that we converge at a sustainable level.*

That, I hope, will be the ethos that will guide cities around the world.”

Ken Livingstone
Mayor of London



*“An approach receiving significant attention is **Contraction and Convergence**.*

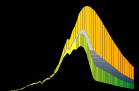


THE WORLD BANK

***C&C** is a science-based global framework whereby total emissions are reduced to meet a specific agreed target and the per capita shares of the industrialised and the developing countries converge with the rate and magnitude of C&C being agreed at the UNFCCC negotiating process.*

It applies the principles of precaution and equity; identified as important in the UNFCCC but not defined.”

THE WORLD BANK



“Policy-makers should reach consensus on a global framework for climate stability based on principles of precaution and equity such as **Contraction and Convergence.**”

UNEP Financial Initiative
Innovative financing for sustainability

CEO briefing

A document of the UNEP FI Climate Change Working Group

Climate risk to global economy

Climate change poses a major risk to the global economy. The increasing frequency of severe climate events, coupled with social trends, has the potential to stress insurers, reinsurers and banks to the point of impaired stability or even insolvency. Worldwide economic losses due to natural disasters appear to be doubling every 10 years and, on current trends, annual losses will reach almost \$150 billion in the next decade.

The greenhouse gases (GHGs) which create this problem are long-lived so action is urgently needed. A long-term international political framework for climate stability is essential. The Kyoto Protocol, under which many industrialised nations have pledged to curb their emissions of GHGs by 2012, is an important step but does not go nearly far enough.

To ensure future economic development is sustainable, a mass-based on the principles of precaution and equity. This will be achieved more quickly and with less economic dislocation, by harmonising market mechanisms with a skilful blend of policies and incentives.

The financial sector itself has a key role to play in delivering market solutions to climate change. Tasks to include: GHG emissions trading markets and financing for clean energy technologies. By some estimates, the former could be a \$2 trillion year market by 2012 while the latter could be worth \$17 trillion by 2020.

Four main barriers are holding back financial institutions from a more proactive stance:

- Many are unaware of the gravity of the issue, or see no financial reason to tackle it.
- Disagreements and delays in reaching a durable framework for international and national policy have discouraged financial institutions from early engagement.
- It is difficult to integrate the climate change risk into financial assessments because of a lack of information on corporate emissions and strategies.
- The uncertain prospects for alternative energy technologies and the weak state of the emissions markets have deterred investors.

Financial institutions, associations and professional bodies should identify relevant to their business strategy:

- Become more familiar with the threats and opportunities posed by climate change issues.
- Incorporate climate change considerations into all their business processes, and work directly with policy-makers on effective strategies for mitigation and adaptation.

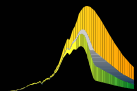
Policy-makers should:

- Reach consensus on a global framework for climate stability based on precaution and equity.
- Accelerate policies and measures that will sustain a clear value for GHG emission reductions.
- Support awareness raising in the financial sector, and work with the financial community to ensure that adaptation and mitigation programmes are fully effective.

UNEP FI should initiate three task forces:

1. An awareness raising task force of senior business leaders to inspire individual financial companies to engage on climate change.
2. A project team to develop a quantitative methodology for asset managers that will capture the implications of climate change regulations.
3. A team to develop a project finance methodology that integrates the full range of project environmental aspects, including climate change.

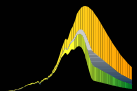
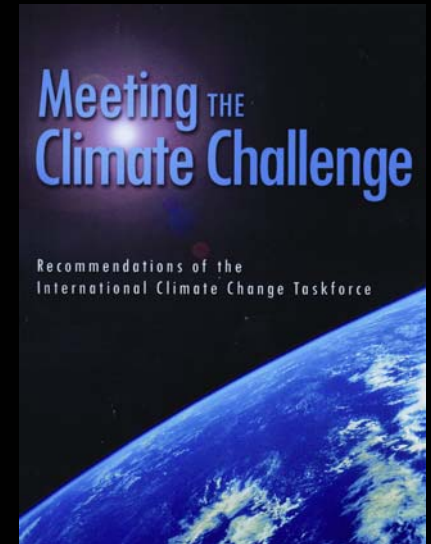
UNEP Financial Initiative



“The global framework develops so that CO2 concentration in the atmosphere is held at or below 400 ppmv.

This long-term climate objective is met by ensuring that short-term targets are linked to and consistent with it, with a gradual transition towards a system of equal per capita rights to use the absorptive capacity of the atmosphere.”

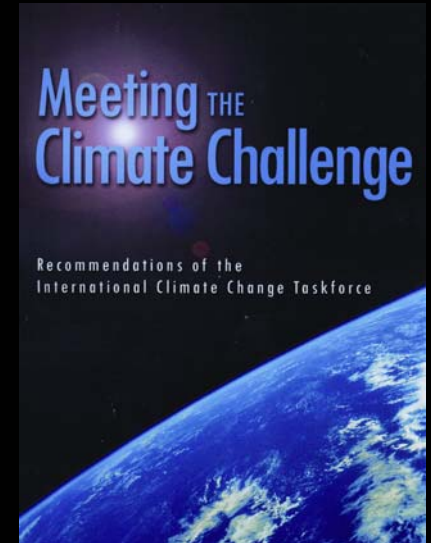
Stephen Byers MP
International Climate Task Force



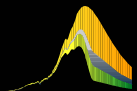
“The Byers report refers to a new basis of equity and common, but differentiated, responsibilities.

We need environmental equity with a cap and trade programme.

Contraction and Convergence is the name that we must give to it. We must link that battle with the battle against poverty.



Colin Challen MP
Chair All-Party Group

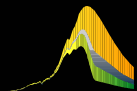




world council of churches

*“A fair distribution establishing the concept of equal per capita rights for all countries as proposed in **Contraction and Convergence.**”*

David Hallman
World Council of Churches



“Business and government cannot solve the problem alone. Solutions must be global and participation of all major emitters is essential.

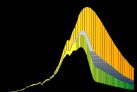


Companies cannot determine the scale of needed investment without a stabilization threshold for greenhouse gas concentrations.

The short-term “patchwork” of the Kyoto Protocol is not cost-effective. A global long term, market-based policy framework in a new partnership with China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico is needed.

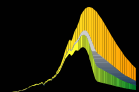
Emissions rights with common metrics that can be adjusted over time to reflect evolving developments will ensure that a truly global solution to the problem is achieved.”

G8 Roundtable of Business Leaders





1. ABB, Fred Kindle, CEO
2. Alcan, Travis Engen, President and CEO
3. BP, John Browne, Group Chief Executive
4. British Airways, Martin Broughton, Chairman
5. BT, Ben Verwaayen, CEO
6. Cinergy, James E. Rogers,
7. Chairman, President & CEO
8. Cisco, Robert Lloyd, President, Operations, Europe, Middle East, Africa
9. Deloitte, John Connolly, CEO, UK and Global Managing Director,
10. Deloitte, Touche Tohmatsu
11. Deutsche Bank, Tessen von Heydebreck, Member of the Board of Managing Directors
12. E.ON, Burckhard Bergmann, Chairman of the Executive Board and Member of the Board
13. EADS, François Auque, Head of Space Division
14. EdF, Pierre Gadonneix, Chairman and CEO
15. Eskom, Reuel J. Khoza, Non-Executive Chairman
16. Ford, William Clay Ford, Chairman and CEO
17. HP, Mark Hurd, President and CEO
18. HSBC, Sir John Bond, Group Chairman
19. RAO UESR, Anatoly B. Chubais, CEO
20. Rio Tinto, Paul Skinner, Chairman
21. Siemens, Klaus Kleinfeld, President and CEO
22. Swiss Re, Jacques Aigrain, Deputy CEO
23. Toyota, Katsuhiro Nakagawa, Vice Chairman
24. Vattenfall, Lars G. Josefsson, President and CEO
25. Volkswagen, Bernd Pischetsrieder, Chairman of the Board of Management



**G8 Climate Change Roundtable
Participating Companies**

bp



Contraction & Convergence

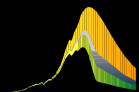
“C&C helps greatly.

It is inclusive and makes clear what needs to be achieved.

Without such a shared model - there will not be the necessary relationships that create the new and exciting possibilities, and the trust for shared action.”

Chris Mottershead

Distinguished Advisor, Energy and Environment, British Petroleum plc



To The Rt Hon Tony Blair MP

13 07 2005

Dear Prime Minister



Contraction & Convergence Framework

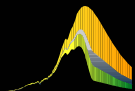
“ we highlight the point made by the Corporate Leaders tackling climate change will impose some upfront costs. These can be minimised with the right framework in place.

***Contraction & Convergence** accepted by the UN and - amongst others - the RCEP, could well provide a fair structure for the engagement of all nations “*

Yours sincerely

Colin Clinton Pres. Institution of Civil Engineers

Donald Leeper Pres. Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers



‘Aspirational’ Long-Term Goal

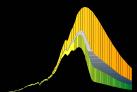


“Some articulate quantified long-term climate goals, the EU . . . California . . . BP supporting stabilizing concentrations at 500-550 ppm.

Such “aspirational” goals drive the efforts of those adopting them and signal the urgency and scale of the challenge.

Over time . . . these goals may well coalesce into a more concrete common view of the long-term objective that can guide the international effort.

However, the scientific uncertainties and inherent political stakes are too great to allow formal agreement on a quantified long-term target at this time, particularly one intended as a basis for future commitments.”



Global warming: the 'tipping point'

Special investigation reveals that critical rise in world temperatures is now unavoidable

▲ Scientists believe a 2C rise in global temperatures is inevitable after calculating the current level of greenhouse gases. That is the level which will spark catastrophic climate change, including the 53 per cent loss of the Arctic tundra

▲ It will mean polar bears are wiped out in their Arctic homeland. The only place they can be seen is in a zoo

▲ The ice sheet covering about 80 per cent of the surface of Greenland is in irreversible retreat

▲ The end of the Inuit hunting culture is caused by the disappearance of prey and habitat

▲ Insect-borne diseases, such as malaria, which claims 1.3 million lives each year, increase, spreading from sub-Saharan Africa to southern Europe

▲ Crop yields in Africa drop 10 per cent. Yields fall for the first time since the Agricultural Revolution in Europe, the US and Russia

▲ 80 per cent of South Africa's unique collection of wild flowers disappear



How the world will look when temperatures rise by 2 degrees

▲ Puffin colonies on the Scottish coast almost extinct

▲ South-east England suffers permanent water shortages. Winters in London are up to 3.5C warmer and summers 5C hotter

▲ Few Alpine ski runs have snow below 1,800m

▲ Melt water from retreating glaciers causes devastating floods in the Himalayas

▲ Up to 50 per cent of wetlands on the Mediterranean coast disappear. Half the Baltic wetlands have gone

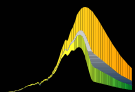
▲ Three billion people have no ready supply of clean water, in particular in Asia and the Far East

▲ 200 million more people at risk from hunger as drought increases in Africa and Asia

▲ 97 per cent of coral reefs have been killed

▲ Half of Australia's Kakadu national park has disappeared

FULL STORY, PAGE 2



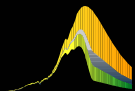
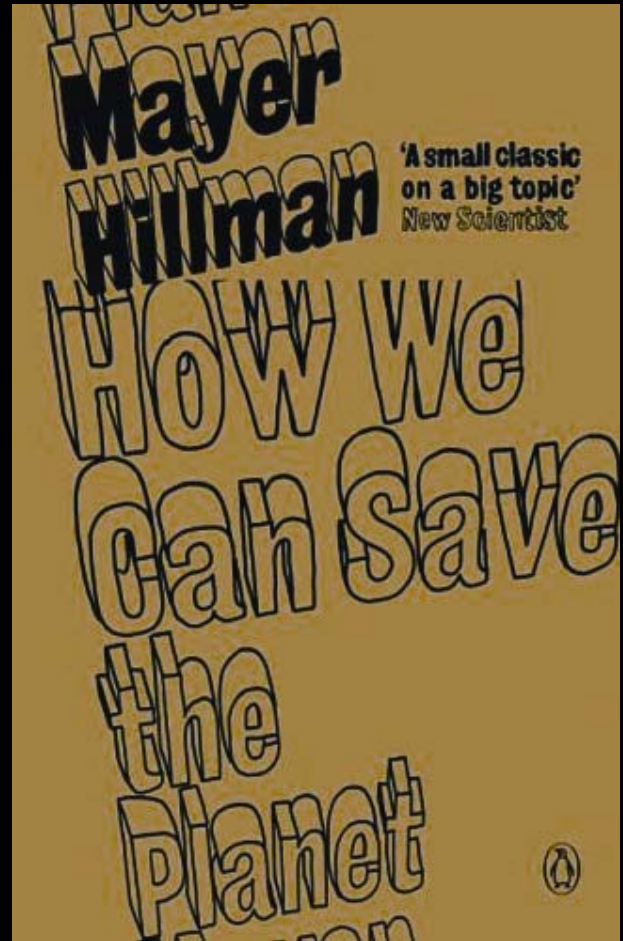
“A rational, brilliant and simple means of reaching a just global agreement on emission reductions is called . . .

Contraction and Convergence

First proposed by the Global Commons Institute (GCI) in 1990, recognition of its unique qualities as a framework for combating climate change has grown at an astonishing rate since that date.”

Mayer Hillman

Hero and Veteran of the War on Error

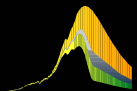


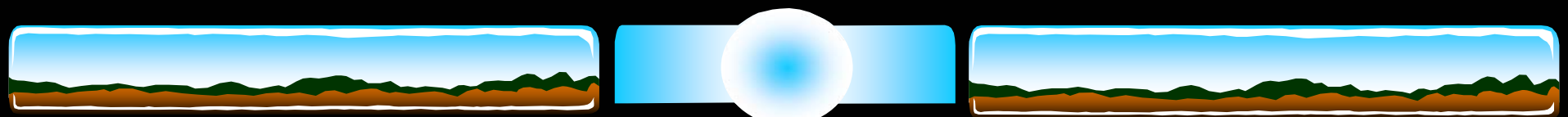
"Rational, Science-Based Unity urgently needed."

*"We **urgently need a framework**, with the necessary targets intelligently applied of the right time-frame that takes us beyond 2012.*

It can only happen if the US, China and India join with Europe and Japan and others to create such a framework".

*"Will Montreal be another round of division or the **sound, rational, science-based unity**, which ensures the right legally-binding framework to incentivise sustainable development."*

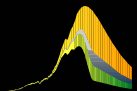




*“ . . . to forestall further damages, deeper cuts in GHG emissions than as presently contained in the Kyoto Protocol are urgently required and these must be organised as universal equal entitlements as engraved in the principles of the **Contraction and Convergence Framework.**”*



KENYA GOVERNMENT - COP-11 Dec 2005



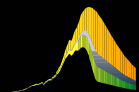


“C&C is better than begging.

*Aid is dehumanising and humiliating while
C&C gives independence in choice of urgent
development priorities.*

*Without this, Africa’s development aspirations
are compromised, Millennium Development
Goals remain unmet, NEPAD objectives will
be compromised prospects for global
security and sustainability will decline.*

KENYA GOVERNMENT - COP-11 Dec 2006

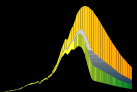


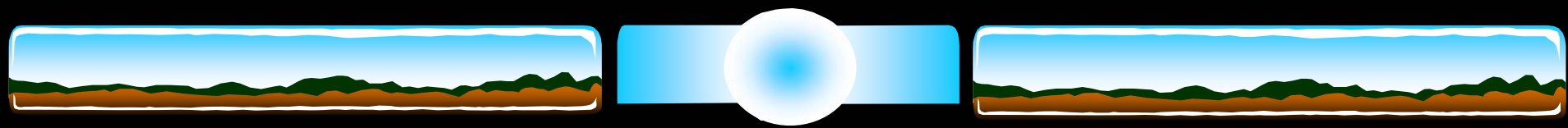


“We must urgently involve the African Union in climate change negotiations since related disasters are beyond individual African governments; sub-regional Economic Groupings must engage as a matter of priority; we must recognize Climate Change and Post-Kyoto negotiations are environmental but also mainly economic and political with serious implications and ramifications for Africa.”



KENYA GOVERNMENT - COP-11 Dec 2006





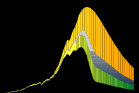
“The Rhino of damage from climate change is charging . . . Coming from Africa, I would only like to ask: -

For how much longer should Africa suffer from the impacts of Climate Change at the hands of others?

Would any body care if Africa dropped from the globe?”



KENYA GOVERNMENT - COP-11 Dec 2006

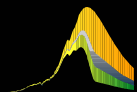


“We support the amendment proposed by the distinguished delegation from India and, to emphasise issues that still need clarification, we propose the inclusion, after “entitlements” - that is the proposal by the delegation of India the following wording: -



*“entitlements, the global ceiling date and time for **Contraction & Convergence** of global emissions because we think you cannot talk about trading if there are not entitlements; also there is a question of **Contraction & Convergence** of global emissions that comes into play when we talk about issues of equity”*

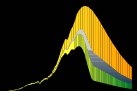
THE AFRICA GROUP Kyoto Climax Dec 1997



*“ 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 ”*



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Kyoto Climax Dec 1997



THE UNITED KINGDOM SAID NOTHING

