

# **“Option CC/G-77 and China” ... Inventing a South-South Techno-fiscal Policy to Douse Global Warming....**

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# A Workshop Presentation

- Venue: The 8<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Environmental Taxation, Munich, Germany
- Date: 18 – 20 October, 2007
- Time: 16.00, Saturday 20<sup>th</sup>
- Workshop 5: Global Vision: Global Market-Based Solutions to Climate Change

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- Forecasting a Third World Climate Rescue Mission
- NIGERIA ‘Gas Flaring’ ... Case Study
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- Conclusion

# Introduction... Getting it Right

- Why should the developing countries...the Group of 77 and China be concerned
- Why must we change mindset
- Renewed perspectives for a paradigm shift
- The true picture
- Facts do not lie
- The debate in the scientific community about climate change is over!

# Intro..(i) World's Largest Emitters of CO2 (in millions of tons)

- USA.....5,729
- China.....3,719
- Russia.....1,527
- Japan.....1,201
- India.....1,050
- Germany.....854
- Canada.....553
- United Kingdom.....540
- Italy.....453
- South Korea.....448
- (Source: IEA)

# Intro..(ii) Sources of Emissions

- Power plants.....24%
- Slash-&-burn/deforestation.....24%
- Agriculture.....14%
- Industrial production.....14%
- Transport.....14%
- Heating energy.....8%
- Other energy use.....5%
- Waste.....3%
- (Source: Deutschland E6 No. 3/2007 June/July)

# Climate Change.. The bleak picture

- Serious threat to vital planks of our human existence...
- Agriculture and natural resources
- Water and weather
- Infrastructure
- Human Health
- The Third World countries at greater risk due to level of techno/economic development

# Agriculture & natural resources

- Temperature rise of 2 degrees centigrade would shrink land for growing robusta coffee in Uganda and restrict it to upland areas
- Africa fertile land is already turning into desert
- Less rain and higher temperatures in sub-Saharan Africa will shorten the growing season...crop yields will be hit
- Rainfall in the wet season in Pakistan could increase by 5-50% by 2070 with significant impact on cotton, the country's main cash crop
- Temperature rise of 2-3.5 degrees centigrade in India would reduce farmers' incomes by between 9 and 25%
- The area of the world hit by drought has doubled between 1970 and early 2000s

# Water and Weather

- 97% of all deaths from natural disasters are in poor countries
- 3 in 4 natural disasters such as droughts, floods and cyclones are weather-related
- Over 3 billion people in the Middle East and the Indian sub-continent may face acute shortages of water...impacting productivity and jobs
- Unpredictable rainfall...rising sea levels...higher sea temperatures, will lead to more frequent storms, floods and droughts

# Infrastructure

- Storm surges in coastal areas pose threat to poor coastal states and the economies of low-lying countries like Egypt and Thailand with factories and offices less than a metre above sea-level
- Loss of roads and power cables can hinder growth of a nation's economy... Honduras, e.g.: In 1998, Hurricane Mitch hit more than 25% of households and led to 7% drop in agricultural output. Previously economic growth was on track to lift half a million people out of the poverty now the number of people living in poverty is growing.

# Human Health

- Climate change brings the risk of increase in serious diseases such as malaria, dengue, yellow fever and polio
- Longer rainy seasons have already led to increased malaria in parts of Rwanda and Tanzania
- (Sources: DFID, Greenpeace, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Oxfarm, People & Planet, UN, WWF-UK, Developments, 2006)

# Decoding “Option CC/G-77 and China”

- “CC” stand for “Climate Change”
- “G-77” refer to the “Group of 77”...the international forum of developing countries
- “China”...an integral part of this global forum but more often seen as the mega ‘super power’ Third World nation
- The Group of 77 developing countries actually composed of about 127 countries
- The G-77 has led the fight against poverty, environmental degradation, indebtedness and trade marginalization... In addition to this...
- Can G-77 and China assume a strategic role and champion the ‘fight against climate change’???

# Forecasting a Third World Climate Rescue Mission

- Global response to the climate change issue and role played by the G-77 & China
- Commitments assumed by these countries under instruments outlining the climate change regime
- Membership of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) open to all members of the UN and WMO automatically translates the G-77 & China majority in this significant global body...note guiding principles and main functions of the IPCC

# Forecasting...(i)

- IPCC active in the preparation for the 1992 Earth Summit and negotiations of the climate change treaty...the UNFCC
- Some of the conclusions in the IPCC's Second Assessment Report (AR2) 1995 spurred the 1997 Kyoto negotiations
- The IPCC continues to provide technical reports to the COPs/MOPs of the UNFCC and the Kyoto Protocol

# Forecasting...(ii)

- For effective functioning the IPCC is split into three working groups...
- Working Group I...deals with the science of climate change
- Working Group II...deals with the impacts of climate change and policy options for response
- Working Group III...deals with the economic and social dimensions of climate change
- IPCC through its Working Groups Reports, has profound impact on climate change progress within the international community

# Forecasting...(iii)

- G-77&China obviously are strategically positioned on the global roundtable deliberating on climate change
- The quality of participation and impact on reversing the adverse trend of global warming is what we must address
- Are developing countries well positioned as active players in the institutional and instrumental frameworks established to check global climate change
- What role is actually reserved for these countries
- What role do they want to assume, or....
- What role should they assume????

# Forecasting...(iv)

- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ultimate objective.. ‘stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system’.. Art.2
- How?? UNFCCC adopts differentiated obligations for developing and developed states..
- (i) ‘general commitments’...applying to all Parties, developed and developing
- (ii) ‘specific commitments’...which apply to Annex 1 Parties, i.e. OECD member states and the former Eastern bloc...economies in transition
- (iii) ‘specific commitments on financial resources and technology transfer, which apply to countries listed in Annex II, i.e. OECD countries

# Forecasting...(v)

- UNFCCC, Art.3.1...developed countries to lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects
- This does not exclude developing countries from the overriding global obligation
- Note.. UNFCCC, Art.3.1 is all embracing.. ‘The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities’.

# Forecasting...(vi)

- Bodansky, D.: 1993.. 'the Convention represents not an end point, but rather a punctuation mark in an ongoing process of negotiation'.
- Moving on from this 'punctuation mark' the G-77&China can turn the tide of events..
- Rather than complain about what a Party is supposed to do and is not doing, G-77&China can take responsibility for what they should do but are not doing
- What is it G-77 should be doing...
- What is it these other Parties should do and are not doing??

# Forecasting...(vii)

- The 1997 Kyoto Protocol vis-à-vis the G-77&China
- By the Accord, 38 industrialized Parties must trim their greenhouse gases emissions by an average of 5.2% below 1990 level between 2008-2012
- It is said to be a 'favourable treatment of developing countries' and 'unfavourable treatment of developed polluting economies'
- Is this a correct characterisation/assessment of the Kyoto Protocol?
- Note..the Kyoto Protocol directly or indirectly favour movement of manufacturing/technological investment from developed to developing countries
- Query.. Was the Accord a real attempt to stem global warming or another tactic in the strategy to move manufacturing from expensive western labour markets to lower cost and less regulated locations in developing countries?

# Forecasting...(viii)

- Kyoto Protocol, Art.12...the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)... Can this be a window of opportunity for G-77&China?
- CDM is intended to enable Annex 1 countries invest in developing countries and obtain credit for certified emission reductions achieved through such investment
- Note..the ‘Chinese rush’ to Africa to invest..what is the implication of this for global climate, considering the fact that China “does not” bear an Annex 1 obligation under Kyoto Protocol???

# Forecasting...(viii)(a) CDM

- African countries place low on CDM projects
- Non-level playing field (i.e., unfair methodologies, etc.) restraining CDM projects in Africa
- Honduras, a small Latin American country has more CDM projects than the whole of sub-Saharan Africa
- As at November 2006 only 35 of 1,403 projects (2.5%) in CDM project pipeline were from Africa
- Main asset classes are: renewable energy, landfill, gas, energy efficiency and fuel switching

# Country Break-Down of Africa's CDM Projects Under Development

- Egypt.....5
- Equitorial Guinea.....1
- Kenya.....1
- Ivory Coast.....1
- Morocco.....4
- Nigeria.....2
- South Africa.....17
- Tanzania.....1
- Tunisia.....2
- Uganda.....1
- TOTAL.....35
- Source: The CDM/JI Pipeline Overview of the CDM & JI Projects, October, 2006; [www.cdm.org/publications/CDMpipelines.xls](http://www.cdm.org/publications/CDMpipelines.xls)

# Forecasting...(viii)(b) CDM/China

- China is investing time and resource on the CDM window of opportunity
- Working with international partners to define and develop programmes to reduce carbon emissions
- Published guidelines setting up a National Clean Development Mechanism Management Office in 2002
- Funding from multilateral and international donors for capacity building and technical programmes to boost CDM projects
- Canada's International Development Agency("CIDA") spent US\$11.5m on six capacity building and technology transfer projects to assist China in take-off of CDM projects
- Canada also gave assistance to the tune of US\$3.2m to China; implemented through the Canada Trust Fund on Climate Change and managed by the Asian development Bank ("ADB")....these are small-scale renewable and energy efficiency projects, i.e hydroelectric and solar energy facilities in Gansu; and energy efficiency, animal waste, biomass and industrial innovation projects in Guangxi

# Forecasting...(ix)

- The Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012.. Five years away.. Can much ground be covered before that date to salvage planet earth from global warming??
- What part can Third World countries play?
- Soft obligations/commitments on carbon emissions
- CDM...this flexibility mechanism can be used to added advantage to strengthen the position of the G-77&China
- CDM...can serve as an opportunity and leeway for the Group to assume with some element of sovereign pride, 'softer obligations/commitments' towards carbon emission reductions under the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol
- CDM...a plank to carry on “clean development” rather than “dirty development” or “development at any cost”...which is not in their long-term interest
- A mark of national pride and sovereign worthiness for each nation to readily assume some measure of responsibility in safeguarding our earthly environment
- Equal members of the United nations body.

# Forecasting...(x)

- G-77 and China have shown commitment in the protection of the atmosphere through regional and international initiatives
- They have all ratified the UNFCCC and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.. A key indicator in its own right
- Some...including Nigeria which accounts for 12% of the world's total gas flare...have ratified the Kyoto Protocol
- It is not enough merely to ratify these treaties
- G-77 and China must invest in cleaner production technologies which saves materials and energy and reduces GHG emissions
- CDM, Carbon trading, etc... Third World countries can use these mechanisms to support sustainable development initiatives
- Africa's participation in carbon trading is on the low side. (UNEP: 2006)

# Forecasting...(x)(a) CDM..some vital conditions

- To participate in the CDM, a host country must have ratified the Kyoto Protocol
- The host country must set up a designated national authority with oversight and approval functions over the project
- The NA must decide whether a CDM project activity contributes to sustainable development in the host country
- The NA confirms voluntary agreement of participants to be involved in the process

# Forecasting...(x)(b)

- To be valid, Certified Emission Reductions (“CERs”) attributable to the CDM must be in addition to existing development aid provided by the Annex I Party
- “CERs” derivable from CDM projects must be in addition to those that would have occurred without the project
- The resultant CERs is certified at the end of a CDM project by a Designated Operational Entity, accredited by the Executive Board...by subtracting the emission achieved from the prior baseline emission ascertained
- Certified/verified CERs can be allocated on agreed basis between project participants
- Lastly CDM registry offsets agreed CERs against a country’s emission reduction target...against this background let’s take a “case study”....

# NIGERIA: “Gas Flaring”.. Case Study

- Nigeria... Number One Global Gas Flarer
- “On the average, about 1000 standard cubic feet (scf) of gas is produced in Nigeria with every barrel of oil. Therefore, with oil production of some 2.2 million barrels per day, about 2.2 billion scf of associated gas is produced every day.” Basil Omiyi, SPDC’s Chief Executive, (2001)
- Gas flaring in Nigeria dates back to British rule

# Nigeria...(i)

- What exactly is the size of Nigeria's flare?
- UNDP/World Bank Strategic Gas Plan for Nigeria...estimates, "Nigeria currently flares 75 percent of the gas it produces"
- It is assumed that Nigeria flares well over 2bcf/d – 2.5bcf/d or possibly more
- World Bank report at the dawn of new millenium shows Nigeria flaring 46% of Africa's total contribution of 37 billion cubic metres
- OPEC for 2001 shows Nigeria with 16.8 bcm/y as the world's 'number one' flarer and venter

## Nigeria...(ii)

- Cedigaz data..estimating total world flaring volume in 2001 at 84.87 shows Nigeria accounted for 19.79% of the global amount
- The data shows Nigerian amount more than the second and third countries combined, and four times higher than the nearest African country, Algeria which flared and vented 4bcm
- European flaring according to the same data is put at 2.54 bcm and USA at 2.97bcm
- Nigeria's gas flare volume of at least 2.5 bcf/d equal 40% of Africa's natural gas consumption in 2001...huge loss to the continent's development

# Nigeria...(iii) National Response

- Three options stand out clearly in the government's response to stem gas flaring
- (i)... Statutory option
- (ii)...Policy option, and
- (iii)...Approved oil industry option

## Nigeria...(iv) Statutory option

- How effective is legislation in solving the problem of gas flaring? AGRID, 1979 amended 1985..  
Currently, proposed National Gas Bill
- Should the law prohibit/ban outright gas flaring?
- Is an outright ban feasible?...Is it realistic in existing Nigerian economic context?
- What are the looming problems/issues... are these insurmountable??
- Total absence of compliance with and enforcement of legal obligation to stop gas flaring

# Nigeria...(v) Flares Out! When?

- Shifting goal posts...Associated Gas Re – Injection Decree, 1979 target date for cessation of gas flaring...1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1984..
- This has shifted over the years...as at today government has set a 2008 date for flares out.
- The flares out date stated by government has been criticized as political and not legal... “continuation of gas flaring is a stitch-up between government and the companies..”
- Is that date attainable?...Federal Government recently warned that international oil companies operating in the country must comply with the 2008 flares-down deadline or face severe sanctions... at the workshop organised by the World Bank on “Flaring Reduction in Nigeria” on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2007

# Nigeria...(vi) “Flare” for “Fee”

- Sec. 1(2) AGRI (Amendment) Decree, 1985... Where the Minister is satisfied after 1<sup>st</sup> January 1984 that utilization or re-injection of the produced gas is not appropriate or feasible in a particular oil field or fields, he may issue a certificate in that respect to an oil and gas producing company..
- (a) specifying terms and conditions for continuing gas flaring in the field or fields, or
- (b) permitting the company to continue flaring gas in the field or fields upon payment of prescribed fee for every 28.317 scm of gas flared
- This position of the law has out-lived its usefulness...need to foster a more dynamic regulatory climate that will challenge oil companies to embark on gas utilisation and monitisation programmes to ensure flares out by 2008

# Nigeria...(vii).. Economic incentives

- 1998 Budget...government increased existing 50k charge on every 1000scf of flared gas to 10 naira. Other fiscal incentives in the 1998 Budget to stimulate investment in the gas sector included...
- (i) duty and VAT free imports of machinery and equipment for the gas sector
- (ii) zero percent royalty, tax deductible interests on loans for gas projects for a 5-year period
- (iii) all gas development projects including those in power generation, liquid plants, fertilizer plants, gas distribution and transmission pipelines will be taxed under CITA with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1998
- (iv) In the case of an integrated oil and gas project, the oil operation shall be taxed under the PPTA while the its gas operation project would enjoy concession of being taxed under the CITA
- Adequacy or otherwise of these fiscal measures for environmental integrity

# Nigeria...(viii)..Oil Industry option

- Existing Federal Government incentives for development and commercialisation of gas is attracting broad range of private sector investor in the industry
- Oil companies have undertaken major plans to harness associated gas from their oil fields...gas gathering projects to meet contracts with identified markets
- Other investments in the industry include: Liquefied Natural Gas, Gas-to-Liquid plants, Regional Pipeline Export Projects, and Power generation projects
- ‘...a holistic approach to reduce gas flaring in the country must involve a proper utilisation framework that would boost investment in the gas sector..i.e. setting up attractive gas prices and construction of gas gathering facilities by Joint Venture operators’ ... Minister of State for Energy(Petroleum), Odein Ajumogobia

# Nigeria...(ix) Gas flaring/Climate Change

- Gas flaring contributes to climate change through the emission of CO<sub>2</sub>, the main greenhouse gas
- Venting of gas releases methane, the second main greenhouse gas.. CO<sub>2</sub> plus methane make up about 80% of global warming according to existing findings
- Available data shows flaring in Nigeria has contributed more emissions of greenhouse gases than all other sources in sub-Saharan Africa combined
- A 2000 figure of 70 millions tons CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from gas flaring would have made Nigeria the world's 42<sup>nd</sup> biggest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel and cement manufacture
- SPDC's reported emissions for 2000 would rank it above more than 100 countries of the world, including Ecuador, Estonia, Sri Lanka and Bahrain.

# Nigeria...(x) Can the country afford continued gas flaring???

- Minister of State for Energy (Gas) Odusina... “No less than \$7 billion (896 billion naira) revenue which should accrue to the nation’s coffers from gas exploitation is currently going down the drains.” 17<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2007..at the inauguration of Senate Committee on Gas.
- Seeks passage of the National Gas Bill within 3months to reverse the trend. Significance of the bill...
- (i) the nation’s economy would be gas driven within the next four years
- (ii) It will introduce a new and separate regulatory framework for unified gas activities in the country
- (iii) It would complement the sector’s reform strategy aimed at ending gas flaring by 2008...capture economic value of flared and unexploited gas.... rapidly develop domestic and regional gas markets
- (iv) Improved responsiveness to environmental issues.
- NIGERIA is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of gas in the world...according to the NNPC Acting Group Managing Director, government is working on a plan to domesticate gas in a way that it would be put to maximum use, especially for power generation...fertile ground for CDM projects

# Nigeria...(x)(a)

- Nigeria's recently CDM-approved project that captures gas which would otherwise be flared for power generation, will generate US\$600m in carbon revenues over its lifetime
- African NGOs at the immediate past 12<sup>th</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> COP/MOP UNFCCC/KP called for a US\$800 "African Adaptation Fund"
- Irony...easily, this amount is what a few of the African countries can come up with...if only some of these countries get their act together and take the bull by the horn...creating the enabling environment to thrive...good governance; peace and security; strong sustainable private sector; good infrastructure; health care delivery, etc.

# Alternative CC Preventive Plan: Berlin Mandate Revisited

- Each country is trying to figure out ways and means of reducing carbon emissions ..crucial to keep a near perfect blend of the “economics and technology” implications
- Identify the country’s strong spots of alternative energy resource, i.e. solar, geothermal, wind, hydro, bio-fuels, etc.
- Governments must forge a strong partnership with the private sector to tap the country’s unique abundant renewable energy sources to promote energy efficiency

# Alternative... (i)

- Indonesia...is tapping its vast resources of geothermal energy ..this is more than enough to satisfy the country's electricity need ..its abundance of solar and wind resources can be tapped while using electricity to fuel hybrid vehicles
- Brazil ..phasing out fossil fuels ..self-sufficiency in bio-fuels/sugarcane-based ethanol to power automotive engine ..wind power is a great prospect
- China ..a giant in hydro and wind power ..hydro power supplies 15% of its electricity

# Alternative ...(ii)

- Solar power ...increasingly on the rise in many Third World countries ..millions of homes in the villages get electricity from solar cells ..Andean villages ..India ..Botswana ..China, etc.
- Geothermal energy ..popular among countries bordering the Pacific along the “Ring of Fire” ..Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, China, South Korea, Philippines, Indonesia ..other developing countries endowed with geothermal energy include those along the Great Rift of Africa ..Kenya, Uganda, etc., South Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean
- Wind power ..low wind speeds in most of Africa/average of between 3 to 6 metres per second ..localized areas with good wind speeds ..Third World countries turning to wind power include, Brazil, Argentina, India and China

## Alternative ...(iii)

- The proposed “Option CC/G-77 and China” entails a radical departure from the position spelt out in the “Conclusion of Outstanding Issues and Adoption of Decisions (The Berlin Mandate) FCCC / CP / 1995 / L.14 (April 7, 1995)
- ..“(b) Not to introduce any new commitments for (developing country) Parties but reaffirm existing commitments in Article 4.1 and continue to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7;...”

# Alternative...(iv)

- Why differential treatment of developing countries??? ... See, Preamble to UNFCCC
- “Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs ... Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress toward that goal, their energy and consumption need will need to grow taking into account the responsibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such application economically and socially beneficial ...”

# Alternative ... (v)

- This is the basis on which developing countries stand firm in excluding themselves from any responsibility for binding targets on carbon emissions ...indirectly claiming the right to carry on development amidst unrestricted emission of greenhouse gases.
- Downside...firms in developed countries and 'mega-developing countries' may transfer polluting industries to developing countries with less stringent environmental regime and no obligations under the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol ...and export some or all of the finished product back to their countries

# Alternative ...(vi)

- Berlin Mandate set out some parameters for the negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol ...specified commitments for developed countries and none for developing countries
- Global picture has radically changed from what it was then in 1997
- A few countries within the G-77 and China are now emitting GHGs soon to surpass the emission rate of some developed countries
- Energy use in China heavily reliant on coal ...its annual burning of 960 million tons of coal exceeds United States' 560 million tons

# Alternative ...(vii)

- China's oil and gas exploitation is on the rise ..taken against the backdrop of the country's huge population and increased penchant for western lifestyle.. The energy demand is better imagined ..this may dwindle that of the United States only a few years from now
- The US currently world's largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>..likely to be overtaken by China in 2009
- Note, India and Mexico, also emerging 'big players' in increased emission of greenhouse gases
- It is predicted that by 2025 the overall emissions by developing countries will overtake the combined emissions of developed countries

# Alternative ...(viii)

- The truth is ...no country in the world today is “greenhouse gases emission-free”
- All countries of the world are “joint culprits” in this “gaseous” attack on Planet Earth causing global warming
- Together all countries should bear responsibility to clean up the Earth in “equitable manner / fair proportion” on the basis of “capability and contributory responsibility”
- Herein lies the “Alternative Plan to the Berlin Mandate”

# Alternative ...(ix)

- “Option Climate Change/G-77 and China” ..a viable alternative to the Berlin Mandate
- All hands in the developed and developing countries, must be on deck to rescue planet Earth from imminent scourge of global warming to which all countries are at risk
- Developing countries are at greater risk due to their level of economic and technological development
- Impact of unsustainable energy use/climate change is global
- Need for global cooperation as opposed to mere individual country measures ...to yield significant impact

# Alternative ... (x)

- G-77 and China can no longer assume an observer posture within the Kyoto Protocol
- The Group must on a country by country basis assume tangible commitment, commensurate with its emission level ...without jeopardizing recognized need for sustainable development, under a revised Kyoto Protocol
- Under the proposed “Option CC/G-77 and China”... All developing countries are to meet binding target of stabilizing GHGs emissions at their 2005 level by 0.1 – 5% of greenhouse gas emissions:
- (i) by 2015 for the ‘advanced developing countries’, i.e. China, India, Mexico and Brazil;
- (ii) by 2020 for the ‘middle level developing countries’, and
- (iii) by 2030 for the ‘least developed countries’
- A COUNTRY MAY AIM AT A HIGHER TARGET !

# The Way Forward

- Jonathan Porritt, “The world’s richest nations cannot protect themselves from the worst consequences of climate change purely through their own efforts. A molecule of CO<sub>2</sub> has precisely the same impact whether it is emitted in Boston, Beijing or Bognor Regis...”
- Neither can Annex 1 countries alone save the Earth from the looming scourge of global warming
- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, notwithstanding, we are yet to position the world on the right course
- What is the comprehensive way forward???

# Way Forward...(i)

- This will involve the G-77 and China also taking the drivers' seat
- No nation can afford to sit on the fence any longer...it does not matter how minute its total contribution of global emission of CO<sub>2</sub>
- We must all be willing to help establish a level playing field in controlling climate change
- How???

# Way Forward...(ii)

- Put past 'sins' behind us
- Stop bickering over who was responsible for 'past commissions or omissions' that has brought the 'hot air' heating up the Earth
- Focus on realities of our planet Earth... concrete evidence of global warming
- Determine what each one can contribute to stem the tide of adverse climatic conditions
- Each country assume commitment to cut down specified percentage of that country's annual emission of greenhouse gases
- Adopt a "United Globally Committed Responsibility"

# Way Forward ...(iii)

- “Option CC/G-77 and China” will challenge the developing countries
- Developed nations will also be challenged and encouraged to do more .. commitment to transfer of technology obligation, CDM, etc
- Developing countries will be challenged to set emission cutting targets which will not slow down economic development ..but boost the tapping of more efficient internally endowed alternative/renewable energy resources
- Nigeria, e.g., will be richer and better developed if the country can look beyond crude oil exploitation and shift to a more aggressive tapping of alternative energy resources, e.g. solar, hydro, ethanol, etc.

# Way Forward...(iv)

- 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> March 2007 the European Council changed the course of EU's energy policy when it announced new climate change target to reduce emissions by at least 20% by 2020 ...a new goal which goes beyond an exiting target of 8% cut in emissions from 1990 levels in the 2008 – 2012 period
- Jose Manuel, European Commission President said: “If this was adopted it would be by far the most ambitious policy ever not only in Europe but the world”
- With the combined will of developing countries, particularly India, Mexico, Brazil and China, “Option CC/G-77 and China” will most likely spin over the new EU proposal as ‘most ambitious climate change policy’

# Conclusion

- The proposed “Option CC/G-77 and China” is essentially a goal based on justice, equality and national sovereign dignity
- It is good for each country’s ‘sovereign ego’ to bear commensurate responsibility under a revised amendment of the Kyoto Protocol
- All countries are equal under the United Nations Charter, but not all burdens can be equally borne with equal capability
- But they can be equitably shouldered with each country rising up to the occasion through the ‘principle of common but differentiated responsibility’

# Conclusion ...(i)

- There is nothing for Third World countries to fear!
- “Option CC/G-77 and China” will challenge these countries to a more revolutionary energy policy that will launch them on a more solid and farreaching sustainable development
- In conclusion, if I may quote the legendary scientist, Marie Curie (1867-1934), twice winner of Nobel Prize, whose contributions to nuclear physics paved the way for the development of the treatment of illness through intensive radioactive sources
- ... “Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood”
- This is your moment G-77 and China ...join the rest of the world to tackle climate change ...it’s a win-win Partnership all the way!

# Conclusion

- Dank schon/Thank you

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