

Equity – Lessons learnt from Multilateral Regimes

Learn from experiences inside and outside the UNFCCC to prepare the ground for the new agreement by 2015



Equity

The Principles and the Practice

Looking for Equity?

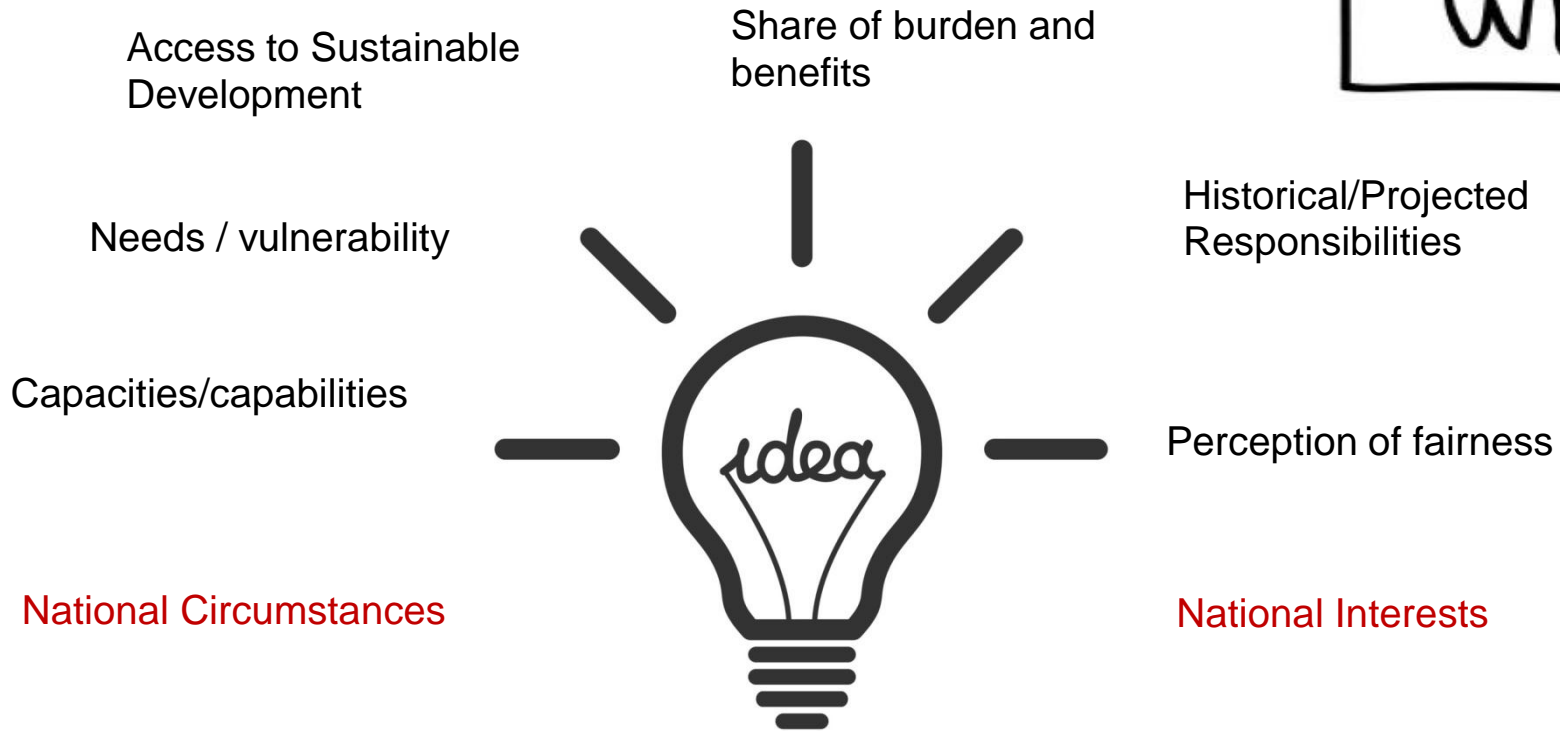
When assessing the presence and implications of equity across different regimes we must be prepared to ask numerous complex questions.



Equity & CBDR-RC

The Principles and Practice

Equity can be found in the following terms:

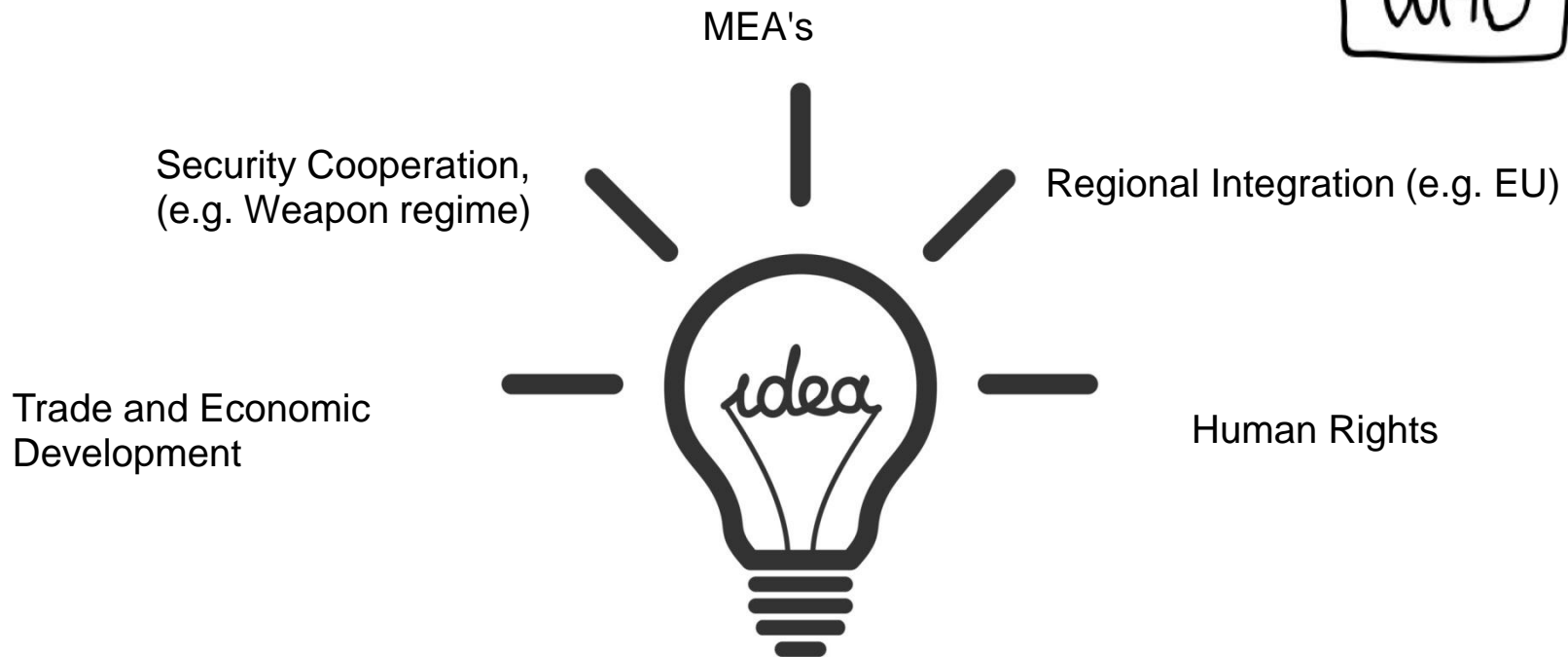


*It is about getting us **ALL** into action, for the **COMMON** Good, acknowledging our **DIFFERENCE***

Equity CBDR-RC

The Principles and Practice

Approaches to sharing both the burdens and opportunities of collective action are present throughout our multilateral system of governance covering a broad spectrum of topics.

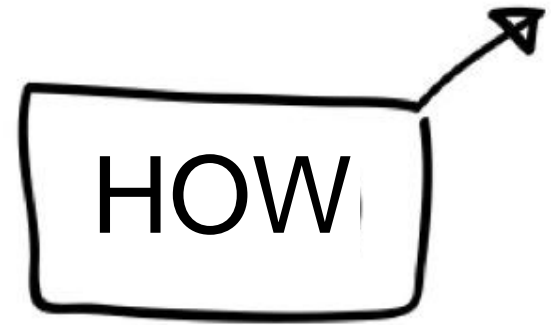


Equity is applied to a variety of stakeholders in a differentiated manner. Affected stakeholders (state, non-state, policy makers, economic sectors)

Equity & CBDR-RC

The Principles and Practice

Equity is operationalized through various mechanisms including:



Assigning obligations/
commitments

Graduation

Decision Making ("process
equity")

**Variable Geometry /
enhanced cooperation**

**Means of implementation
(Accountability,
compliance, funding –
source/allocation)**



Political Trading (sometimes
simplified and sometimes
across a complex regime)

Means of implementation

- Compliance
 - Kyoto and Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention
- Support
 - Incremental costs of participation + Review needs-assessment reports to inform the replenishing the GEF (Basel)
 - Dynamic approaches to contribution in the Montreal Protocol:
 - Change in European countries eligibility for funding after economic shocks.
 - Contribution to funding according to UN Scale
- Time (Montreal Protocol)
- IPR: the most sensitive case



Graduation

- Recognizes that capacities and resources of its participants can **change overtime**
- Allows countries to **take new responsibilities, commitments, and roles at a dynamic pace**



Graduation

Example:

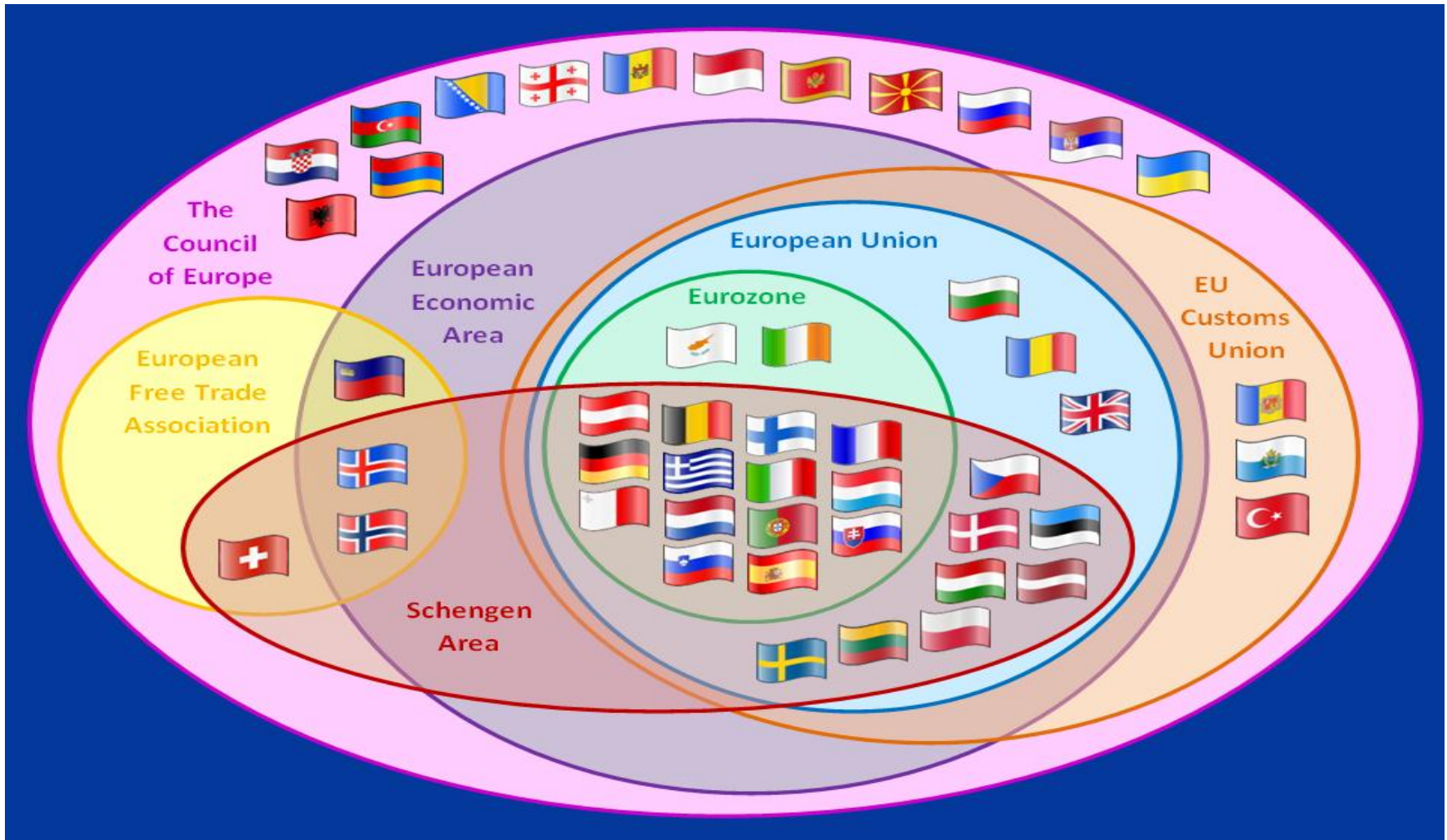
- WTO 's individual schedules for tariff and services bindings
- The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) with preferential tariff treatment for developing countries
- UNFCCC : tiered approach for MRV

Requires

- Set rules and criteria in advance
- Early negotiations

Variable Geometry

Allow Parties who wish to go further and faster the **flexibility to move ahead**
Dilute the power of those who wish to move slower, and **incentivize** those who wish to lead.



Variable Geometry

Other Examples

- WTO regional or sector trading agreements
- Basel convention - progress made first outside the convention

To make it work:

- Must complement (NOT supplement) the multilateral process
- Must strengthen the multilateral regime.
- Equal or higher standards/expectations from its members
- Need to ensure consistencies between the rules
- Incentives and conditionalities

Moving forward?

Context / Circumstances?

Balance?

Dynamic?

Race to the Top?

Questions

- What lessons for leadership groups within and outside UNFCCC?
- What incentives and criteria should we focus on if we adopt a ladder/tier approach?
- Should we impose bindingness but different timing?
- How to enhance cooperation between UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol?
- Should we consider specific deals with WTO?