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Joint appeal of France and Ethiopia, representing Africa, for an ambitious Copenhagen Accord

Tuesday December 15, 2009

France and Ethiopia, representing Africa, launch today an appeal to all Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change to adopt an ambitious agreement on 18 December limiting the increase of temperatures to 2 C above preindustrial levels, as recommended by the IPCC, and ensuring that vulnerable countries will receive adequate financing to face the challenge.

This agreement will be applicable immediately. It will be translated into a legal international instrument as early as possible in 2010. The Copenhagen accord must seek efficiency, as well as fairness and equity.

Therefore, France and Ethiopia, representing Africa, call for:

- the halving of global CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to 1990 levels. This implies, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, that developed countries commit to reducing their emissions by 80% at least by 2050 and to adopting coherent and comparable mid-term objectives; and that the most advanced developing countries adopt ambitious low-carbon growth plans and actions aimed at yielding a significant deviation of CO2 emissions compared to "business as usual" scenarios and compatible with the recommendations made by the IPCC.

- the full transparency of commitments taken by developed countries and of the actions adopted by developing countries.

- the adoption of a "fast-start" fund of 10 billion dollars per year covering the next 3 years, 2010, 2011 and 2012. It will be dedicated to adaptation and mitigation actions, including the fight against deforestation, in developing countries, mainly the poor and vulnerable ones. 40% of the fund should be dedicated to adaptation in Africa. 20% of it should be dedicated to early action on "REDD +", in order to reach the objective of halving deforestation by 2020 and halting it by 2030. A high-level group, mandated by the UNFCCC, composed of developed and developing countries' experts will work out details as soon as possible, with a view to launching the fund by the next G20 Summit in Canada after consideration and approval by the UNFCCC.

- a strong commitment on long-term public financing based on developing countries' needs beyond 2012. Predictable and additional finance must be made available from 2013 and on. France and Ethiopia, representing Africa, believe that various innovative financing mechanisms are key to ensure the predictability and sustainability of international public efforts. They call, in particular, for the creation of a tax on international financial transactions and consider other sources such as taxes on sea freight or air transport. Those mechanisms will mainly be dedicated to actions in poor and vulnerable countries, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, small island states and other developing countries with a low per-capita income, according to a plan for climate justice. A high-level group composed of developed and developing countries' experts will bring forward recommendations, with a preliminary report to be presented no later than the next G20 Summit in Canada, and its final report no later than the November 2010 G20-Summit in Korea. The report will be submitted to consideration and approval by the UNFCCC.

Long-term financing needs for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries are estimated, at least, at 50 billion euros by 2015 and 100 billion euros by 2020. Beyond public financing, France and Ethiopia, representing Africa, encourage the development of carbon markets, which will be a major source of capital flows and investments between the North and the South.

- an ambitious reform of global governance. The Copenhagen Conference offers a historic opportunity to launch a process leading to the establishment of a World Environment Organisation. It will ensure that environment, sustainable development and the fight against climate change remain a top priority in the international agenda beyond COP 15. And it will be a step forward to adapt international governance to 21st century challenges and realities.

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