



For the purpose of the international conference held by the Forum for the 21st century, United Nation Environment Programme the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are expressing its attitude towards Draft no. 1 as followed:

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Emissions reduction**

Notes:

1. The global temperature rise of 2°C by 2100 was to cause an approximate sea-level rise of 0,5m that would present a considerable worsening of living conditions in the coastal areas and small islands. The recent studies indicate the rise might be at least double.
2. Tackling of the global warming and emissions mitigation are a long distance run, hence long-term goals are to be set going beyond 2020.
3. The present proposed goals of the Annex I countries suppose 12% to 18% emissions mitigation below 1990 levels. According to the IPCC Fourth assessment report the action needed is in the range of 25-40%.
4. The non-Annex I countries are supposed to deviate their economic development from the business-as-usual scenario, thus their emissions do not grow steadily and these countries take action of greenhouse gases emissions avoidance.

Proposes:

1. To adopt decision to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C.
2. To include a long-term goal to this proposal of 80% quantified emissions reduction by 2050.
3. IPCC urges Annex I countries to commit themselves to more substantial emissions reductions so that the level would be at least of 35% by 2020, thus agrees with proposed 40% decrease by 2020.

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Technology transfer mechanism**

Notes:

1. Transfer of new technologies is required to achieve assessed goals. Patenting of new technologies has been concentrated in the developed countries, but the transfer expectations have not come true. IPCC recalls the need for such transfers, otherwise the developing countries deviation in economic development is not to be expected.
2. According to the report on Patents and clean energy carried out by UNEP, EPO and ICTSD, 73% of organisations consider out-licensing (where the owner of the



technology licenses it out for a financial return) important while in-licensing (where an organisation seeks access to a proprietary technology for its own purposes and activities) is considered important by 31%. At the same time, 68% of companies reported that they were engaged in collaborative research and development and 48% reported that they were engaged in collaborative intellectual property agreements. On the other hand, only 17% of organisations stated that they entered into licensing agreements with developing countries. Protection of intellectual property has been considered an important factor, however, being at the same level of importance as scientific capabilities, infrastructure, favourable market conditions and investment climate – all of them 80-85%. The positive conclusion is that majority (70%) of the respondents in this survey was willing to offer more flexible licensing terms for the developing countries.

Proposes:

1. The developed countries shall support the transfer of technologies to the developing countries investing in building of infrastructure and providing capacity building programs and helping in negotiating with the licensing companies that the licensing terms be more flexible for the developing countries. On the other hand, the developing countries shall enhance the intellectual property rights.
2. To create an international framework set of core contractual principles for business engaging in clean energy technology licensing in developing countries to simplify the process of the transfer of technologies and to reduce the transaction costs.

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Reforestation**

Notes:

1. The deforestation processes cause emitting the carbon dioxide twice. The first consequence is that all the cut down trees do not absorb CO₂ anymore. The absorption process currently absorbs around 5 GtCO₂eq/year of the total amount of 46 GtCO₂eq in 2008 and growth up to around 54 GtCO₂eq is expected by 2020. The second consequence consists of emitting CO₂ from the putrid processes and the burning down of the forest. Moreover, deforestation takes away the living space of many species that have become threatened by extinction as well as reduces flora diversity. If the deforestation is to take place as we know it now, by 2100, the humanity will cut down the last trees. This generation is probably the last one that has the option not to act, because the worsening situation will make us act soon.



Proposes:

1. To bind the participants to support the UN-REDD programme financially by at least 20 billion US dollars a year. This amount is just a small fraction of the estimated value of all the protected areas in the world and of the estimated amount of money needed to get covered from disasters caused by the climate change. Moreover, though the tropical forests only extend in the equatorial area and on the territory of some countries, they make positive impact on the atmosphere worldwide, thus all countries must support their conservation.
2. To incentivise countries with still large areas of forests to keep them intact and to support ecosystem services in these countries to achieve conservation and sustainable development. These services also contribute to the mitigation of climate change.

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Biodiversity**

Notes:

1. Biodiversity loss arises from destruction of or damage to natural habitats and ecosystems, primarily to satisfy human needs. Pollution and the impact of climate change are other important contributing factors. The fundamental problem is that the full societal cost of degrading biodiversity stocks is rarely captured in equilibrium market pricing systems. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are public goods whose true value is not reflected because of the failure of markets to deal with externalities. That is why governments are to intervene to alleviate externalities. On the other hand, since consumers, and the private corporate sector, are currently benefitting from the present under-pricing of biodiversity resources, e.g. safe water, no soil erosion, or coastal protection, it is right that these groups should also bear the responsibility to contribute to solutions. Moreover, many of the poorest, often most marginalised, sections of society depend, critically, on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their basic livelihood needs: fisheries is the most striking example. It is obvious that biodiversity and poverty alleviation are directly interconnected and this is reinforced by the fact that extreme poverty is, in itself, a barrier to sustainable habitat management and ecosystem protection. Thus there is a strong need for development strategies which promote biodiversity protection through supporting alternative economic activities.

Proposes:



1. To establish a new green development mechanism (GDM) that would promote the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, value the biodiversity as a public good as well as its contribution to the livelihoods of people. These principles should be followed:
 - a. Mechanism should mobilise new and additional financial resources from the beneficiaries of biodiversity to the guardians of biodiversity.
 - b. Mechanism should operate in a flexible manner, recognising that biodiversity protection requires a range of interventions, including the possibility of certifying voluntary private sector actions. Giving an obligation to the private sector may be seen as unfair, as individual companies are not equally responsible for biodiversity loss. On the other hand, there is a strong conviction of some corporate players that any initiative to mobilise resources should be performed within internationally agreed boundaries.
 - c. Monitoring and verification of initiatives and projects funded by the GDM will be exercised by competent experts in the relevant field, including representatives of the corporate and civil society sectors.
2. To establish a system of certification and reward that would guarantee private companies an independent verification of their effort to conserve biodiversity which would offer them a kind of promotion as a company that acts sustainably. This system of certification may be widened and a biodiversity certificate may serve as a condition for granting money to a company for its further biodiversity projects. This system may motivate the private sector to seek solutions that will sustain biodiversity.

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Water resources**

Notes:

1. The water scarcity is a phenomenon that is already taking place. It is especially present in the Sahel area in Africa as well as in the northern parts of Mexico, south States of Europe, Near and Middle East countries, Khazhakstan and both Koreas. China is also threatened. Additional problem is the severely changing weather which causes sudden floods on one hand, and droughts on the other hand. The before commonly accessible water sources are disappearing, e.g. Lake Chad has shrink 95% in the 1960-2000 period.



2. The water scarcity is due to the temperature increase and precipitation decrease, but other factors are to be considered such as population growth, urbanization, and economic growth in general, all exert pressures on water resources through increased demand and pollution. The water source management is a wide topic interconnected to pollution activities, desertification and deforestation processes, waste management, inter alia. Water is essential for life, and its availability for safe drinking, and for food, health and the environment, should be secured.
3. Another water-supply related concern is connected to the electricity power production since an unstable water supply will menace the electricity supply.
4. Majority of the countries threatened by the phenomena mentioned above belong to the category of developing countries, and even to the sub-category of the least developed countries which implies their higher vulnerability.

Proposes:

1. UNEP challenges the concerned countries to improve significantly their water resource managements, since the population water coverage does not correspond to the water availability. Countries with relatively low availability have been achieving a higher coverage rates than countries with plenty of water resources. The focus must be not only on the water quantity, but also on the water quality issues. Examples from Zambia and Guinea may be followed.
2. UNEP also recalls that some of the new “green” technologies are significantly water-demanding, thus these technologies should be set into action in the concerned areas with precaution.
3. Much of the water is used for irrigation purposes where large areas are thus irrigated. In the days when water is a deficient resource recycling is one of the measures of how to avoid this shortage. Hence, using wastewater for irrigation purposes is one of the goals to be set.
4. Nevertheless, recalling that the concerned countries have neither enough financial and technical resources nor experts. To overcome these limitations the capacity-building should be conducted under the Integrated Water Resources Management Organization and with help of other institutions such as UN Water Virtual Learning Centre or UNESCO IHE Institute for Water Education.

UNEP and IPCC on the Draft no. 1 proposals on **Energy efficiency**



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Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



Modelová konferencia Environmentálna sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

Notes:

1. The higher is the energy efficiency in any country, the better living conditions can provide to its population. Energy savings are directly related to economic savings and higher energy security, i.e. lower energy dependence. It should every country priority to achieve as high energy efficiency as possible. Furthermore, energy efficiency presents one of the options by tackling the climate change, hence UNEP and IPCC fully support any kind of such activities.

Best regards,

Radoslav Hiko



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