



Hand-out Western European MEP conference 2023 The Hague

Committee DEVE

EP-Committee on Development (DEVE)	<p>Issue about climate compensation in developing countries</p> <p>The problematic consequences of the climate crisis hits harder in developing countries although developing countries have contributed far less than the EU to global emissions. Developing countries also face a short-term incentive to extract fossil resources in exchange for more income, although fossil extraction jeopardize long-term climate goals. Besides, most developing countries lack the much needed investments that are required for the transition to green energy.</p> <p>Should EU investments fund the transition to green energy in developing countries? What can or should the EU do to prevent the extraction of fossil resources in developing countries? And should the EU compensate developing countries for the consequences of climate change? And if so, how?</p>
------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Issue about climate compensation in developing countries

Although developing countries contribute far less to global emissions than the EU, the problematic consequences of the climate crisis have hit developing countries harder. Most developing countries lack the much-needed investments needed to make the transition to green energy.

- Should EU investments fund the transition to green energy in developing countries?
 - The total budget of the EU is 1 billion euros.
 - The investment plan amounts to \$5.3 trillion (4.9 trillion euros).

<https://about.bnef.com/blog/europes-path-to-clean-energy-a-5-3-trillion-investment-opportunity/>

- What can or should the EU do to prevent the extraction of fossil resources in developing countries?
 - Broadening out unextractable estimates to resources
 - High extractions costs

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03821-8>

- Should the EU compensate developing countries for the consequences of climate change?
 - Developing nations have pressed for loss and damage money
 - Developing countries with relatively few resources are likely to bear the greatest burden of climate change in terms of loss of life and relative impact on investment and economies
 - The United States and other wealthy nations have long discouraged the idea because they fear they may be legally responsible for the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change.
 - Part of the Green Deal?

<https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en-nl/knowledge/publications/c50c4cd9/the-eu-green-deal-explained#:~:text=Funding%20the%20EU%20Green%20Deal,-The%20proposed%20financing&text=It%20comprises%20two%20principal%20financing,the%20EU%20Emissions%20Trading%20System.>



Co-funded by
the European Union

- How to compensate ?
 - COP27: Diplomats from nearly 200 countries concluded two weeks of climate talks by agreeing to create a fund to help developing countries cope with climate disasters exacerbated by greenhouse gas emissions from developed countries
 - a loss and damage fund
 - focused on the most vulnerable countries

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/19/climate/un-climate-damage-cop27.html>

<https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/2502872.pdf>



Co-funded by
the European Union