

Insights into Emerging Economies

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Beyond the obvious



be able to successfully create a sustainable future.

What are the emerging paths for COP 21?

By Joël Ruet and Fanny Costes

Today, China is responsible for 25% of the planet's greenhouse gas emissions. India represents less than 10% of the CO2 emitted into the atmosphere, but the experts expect this figure to double between now and 2030. As for the African countries, for the time being, their impact is insignificant but the level of their contribution to tomorrow's climate change depends entirely on the development choices implemented today. At the dawn of COP21, it is time for a critical reading of the commitments made by the countries that are home to half of the world's population today, and will be home to the majority, tomorrow. We should also take this opportunity to highlight the gaps in these engagements, as unless we do so, we will never

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A pro-active China

François Hollande's recent visit to China and the speeches the Chinese Prime Minister, Li Keqiang, made on this occasion, followed by the positive reaction to COP 21, were very promising, on paper at least. The Asian giant's approval of France's proposal to create an agreement that will be reviewed every five years even sounds like a small victory. And its commitment to reducing the country's carbon intensity by 60% - 65% of the 2005 levels by 2030, is something to be optimistic about, particularly as Li Keqiang even described the country's "green development" as "China's duty" and an "essential step". But in a country that is likely to go through vast transformations, the Chinese commitment should be viewed with caution. In the years to come, the overhaul of the Chinese industrial system, the improvement in the quality of its products, or the development of a domestic market targeting an expanding middle class, will be so many reasons for China to outsource some of its manufacturing activities, or to seek supply sources for its growing energy needs beyond its borders. One thus needs to look beyond China's efforts to reduce green house gas emission in China, and observe the impact of Chinese energy production or manufacturing offshore in the neighbouring South Asian countries, and particularly in Africa. Beyond its commitment on national territory, given China's state companies abroad presence, the country should as well consider the abroad emissions of these companies it would only mean adding measuring a larger number of entities. This would be a means of encouraging

businesses and civil society to share and evaluate this commitment, which is clearly the major innovation of COP 21.

A pro-active approach by China in this area would in parallel force Western companies to adopt this approach; the corollary result would thus be "removing" the share of emissions produced by Western outsourcing in China. This is not just about balancing books on paper. The Bridge Tank is fighting to ensure that the world's workshop becomes the pivot of an approach that will impact the emissions measured as precisely as possible by the emitters: companies, and going further, their clients too. In this area, a virtuous China could set innovative norms.

Indian paths of development

Another major emerging country soon with the largest population in the world, India's approach in the run up to COP 21 was far less accommodating than that of its Chinese neighbor. It refused to agree to a decrease in its emissions. Prakash Javadekar, the minister for environment, also admitted that his government's priority was access to electricity and a reduction in poverty. Nonetheless, in India's efforts to modernize its industry and increase its energy potential the choices proposed for the moment coincide somewhat with the aims of sustainable development. We should recall Narendra Modi and his government's audacious efforts to develop 100 GW of solar power in India by 2022. This is an ambition of gigantic proportions, when one knows that at the end of 2014, the level of installed solar power systems in the world was 174 GW. But the country has stepped up momentum since 2014. To reach the 2022 target, it will have to ensure that none of the projects, ongoing or programmed for 2017, face any delays, then have to double the rhythm in the 2017-2022 phase. In parallel, India is also showing a strong interest in electricity storage and the potential of batteries, or even already experimenting in these areas in the new *smart cities*.



India's environmental diplomacy should however not blur the messages sent out by its economic diplomacy. Although during his official visit to London, the Prime Minister recently declared India's willingness to respect intellectual property rights, the country does keep its "harsh" position on the demand for the Green Fund to give developing countries its patents free of cost. COP 21 will show how the country aligns itself with the international community, or on the contrary plays a subtle hand in a dual, divisive approach, or even loses out by making a badly crafted internal compromise, as was the case in Copenhagen. We should not lose sight of the real debate: in a recent report for the INPI, to which we contributed, we consider that intellectual property is not in itself a deterrent to the transfer of green technology. We can recall, for example "that most countries or organization, in the "emitter category", are today implementing programmes that coincide with the idea of a co-preservation and co-innovation with the developing or transitioning countries". The real issue confronting India's true and vast potential in the area of renewable energy is less that of intellectual property and rather that of implementation, not so much a question of patents as of skills. We need technology, disruptive technology, but above all, this needs to be implemented. This requires the availability of funds and indispensable skills in the territory, and an intelligent management of infrastructures.

Developing or emerging States' contributions to the fight against global warming, are very tangible, even if they occur at different levels

The Africas, ready to act but awaiting funds

On the African continent, everyone is talking about COP 21. While States are warning of the need for support, many of them have already made a commitment to the UN. Nigeria, despite its position on paper, as the leading economy on the continent, is certainly lagging behind, but other countries have made ambitious and dedicated commitments. If we look at Morocco, according to a recent report in the Guardian, the country "*is on the verge of becoming a solar superpower*", a great symbolic step. Morocco's national contribution to the answer to climate change confirms the impetus it wants to create in its territory. The country is thus committing to bringing about a 32% reduction in its gas emissions

by 2030, if it receives sufficient international aid. To respect these engagements, it estimates its requirements at 45 billion dollars between 2015 and 2030.

This is a large amount of money, but the targets are realistic and the national economic ecosystem has the capacity to efficiently absorb this investment, in phase with the development of large-scale projects dealing with renewable energy. After the inauguration of the largest wind farm in Africa at Tarfaya (South West), at the end of 2014, after receiving a contribution of 654 million euros, toward the 2 billion required, from KfW, a reputed German financial institution, Morocco approved the funding of an extension of the Noor solar park, located near Ouarzazate. The Kingdom will soon be equipped with the largest solar installation in the world, which will decrease the amount of CO₂ rejected into the atmosphere by 5.3 million tons annually.

An over ambitious Brazil, or overly pessimistic NGOs?

On the American continent, Brazil has also committed to the struggle against global warming. At the end of September, before the United Nations, President Dilma Rousseff even announced a 37% targeted reduction in the country's 2005 level GHG emissions, by 2025, and a decrease of 43% by 2030. Brazil commits to develop a 45% share of renewable energy in its primary energy mix, as against the current 39%, to replant 12 million hectares of forest, and even to encourage low carbon agriculture.

After the announcement of these ambitions, which were saluted by the Institutions, a number of NGOs expressed their doubts, particularly mentioning the slowdown of Brazilian growth that is likely to result in major budgetary restrictions, or the choices regarding oil exploitation. But in terms of biomass, for example, we argue Brazil has the real potential to make its energy mix greener: if it makes more effort to support the production of third generation ethanol, for example (based on sugarcane biomass). Bridge Tank's studies suggest that the progress made in terms of sugar cane cultivation even shows that an integrated agriculture approach can contribute to fixing CO₂ in the soil. By doing this, agriculture could shift from being a carbon emitter to become a thriving capture and storage resource.

Shifting from emerging voices to emerging climate paths

The developing or emerging States' contributions to the struggle against global warming are thus real, even if obviously differentiated. But in order for these nations' words and promises to become paths of sustainable development, a number of projects still deserve to be launched and hence supported by the international community; but they must also be monitored and evaluated by civil society. This was the recommendation expressed by the Rwandan Minister, Valentine Rugwaziba, the former Number 2 of the OMC, at a dinner on the sidelines of the India Africa summit held in New Delhi, attended by The Bridge Tank.

Of these numerous projects, the agricultural project, cited above in the case of Brazil, is a key one. All the more so as it affects one of the other major planetary issues of the 21st century, that of food security for 9 billion people. French Agriculture Minister Stéphane Le Foll's announcement last March, of the establishment of an international research programme, the "4 for 1000", that aims to develop agronomical research in order to improve the organic matter soil stocks of the 4 for 1000 group every year, is a stimulating one. But we need to go further and transform regional agriculture.

And of course one cannot forget the funding projects, essential for mitigation as well as to be able to adapt to climate change. Without this, the global transformations the States need to commit to during COP 21, will never occur. As well, let us remember that most of the projects developed by the African states in particular, are dependent on international funding.

Unfortunately Bonn's declarations and recent texts, which will be the foundation of the December negotiations in Paris, leave little room for hope on this front. But we think it will be the central focus of the COP 22. In Morocco, in 2016, we are very likely to attend a "COP for the developing countries". And maybe then one can begin to design a path for a global sustainable destiny.

Perspective on... COP21

Press review

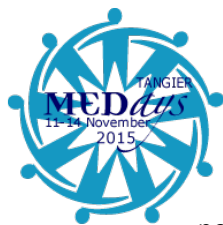
The Washington Post

India's huge need for electricity is a problem for the planet

Fossil fuel generation of electricity is the largest single source of greenhouse-gas emissions worldwide. Yet demand for inexpensive power will rise in a great tide in the decades to come, especially in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, the two regions of the globe with the least access to electricity.

THE BRIDGE TANK TAKE

The Bridge Tank disagrees, the fossil fuel is not the future of India's electricity. It is a way to bridge the gap until ambitious solar, wind, nuclear and "make in India" programs take off to green up power.



Forum MeDays 2015 - Tanger



#MEDays2015 Ministre El Haite: #cop21 is already a success, particularly in terms of a real involvement of civil society

#MEDays2015@Paul Kagamé recalls that inclusive governance is a sine qua non condition for peace

THE BRIDGE TANK TAKE

What is certain is that inclusive growth in the Maghreb will only be possible if there is local industrial appropriation of the renewable energy programmes



People's Daily, China 
@PDChina

 **Suivre**

#XiJinping met with **#Turkey** President Sat. in **#Antalya** ahead of **#G20** Summit, vowing ties on new silk road. **#XiVisit**

THE BRIDGE TANK TAKE

Business as unusual? China extends its web of trade and investment to include Turkey into their new silk road agenda.

Focus on ... Green Techs

Pointers to Emerging Trends



Climate change: green race or green cooperation?

By Joël Ruet

To attenuate and adapt to global warming requires developing technologies that are economically and environmentally efficient. In order to accelerate the implementation of these technologies, in developing countries in particular, should we encourage international competition between firms and research institutes or try to propagate these technologies better by means of a green cooperation based on new tools?

We cannot ignore the huge needs developing countries have to adapt to climate risks and to grow sustainably, but their financial resources and the R&D structures in place, or the lack of these structures, restrict the purchase of green technologies or national innovation. We will never emphasize too much the need to adapt appropriate green technologies or sustainable development projects to differentiated local contexts, while trying to propagate them widely. The question of absorbing technologies is hence just as important as that of spreading them. In this context, the study carried out for the INPI "Sustainable development and intellectual property: developing country's access to technology", to which The Bridge Tank contributed, highlights that "the concept of technology transfer goes beyond the intellectual and material dimensions to embrace capacities, skills, policies and institutions". The rights to intellectual property only constitute a part of the institutional framework that facilitates innovation. The new transmitters, represented by the developing countries, are increasingly present.

Returning to the reality of economic investment, some companies start out playing the game of adhering to the national ambitions of the countries that host their investments. The countries of the South, (Gabon for wood, Bolivia for minerals, etc.) are progressing towards models that aim to impose an on site transformation, with a transfer of technology and skills, that also respect the national norms: COFCO and its forest concessions for sustainable management (CFAD) is the first Chinese company to have joined the Foresters Union in Gabon (UFIGA).

Beyond the interactions between developing emitter companies and developing States, emerging States themselves are drawing up a real support policy: thus in May 2014, following Li Keqiang's visit to Africa, overall low carbon cooperation was emphasized as a priority aspect of Sino African cooperation. This country already has modern laboratories in Africa: by 2012, there were already six "Chinese Special Economic Zones in Africa", (CSEZA) in Africa, in Mauritius, Egypt, two in Nigeria, in Zambia and Ethiopia. In Mauritius and Ethiopia the local State is a partner and shareholder in the project.

What one should retain from these few examples is their proliferation. While numerous problems of governance have not yet been resolved in these places, they do however show great dynamism in responding both to a search for solutions at the COP, and to finding markets for their companies, or even to arrive at real sustainable development in the field.

Focus on ... Green Techs

In brief

G20, a focus on inclusive growth:



The tenth G20 summit was held on November 15 at Antalya, in Turkey, with a focus on the theme: **“Collective action for strong, inclusive growth”**. The aim of this group of 20, which we recall, represents 85% of world trade and 2/3 of the global population, is ensure for the coming years, high growth, of course, but also growth that is sustainable, inclusive and balanced for the global economy.

In his speech, the Chinese President Xi Jinping suggested creating more organized coordination between macroeconomic policies and encouragement for development aimed at innovation to stimulate world growth.

The president of the Republic of Senegal, Macky Sall, who is also president of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), was invited to the G20, to represent the African continent before the President of South Africa and the President of the African Union. He mainly pledged for a renewal of partnerships in terms of investment in infrastructure and agriculture, for a reduction in inequality including in terms of energy and new technology for inclusive growth that creates jobs for African youth.



At MEDays, Rwanda receives an award for its actions toward inclusive growth.

This year, the President of the Republic of Rwanda, Paul Kagamé, was awarded the Grand Prix at the 8th edition of the MEDays forum 2015, held in Tangiers, for his appreciation that investing in human capital enables inclusive growth. Rwanda has made education and health priorities; a choice that aims to develop human capital for an effective participation in the country's governance; a choice that has led a one of the highest growth rates, close to 8%.

The Bridge Tank also played an active role in the debates on an inclusive economy with its president, Joel Ruet's participation in a panel on “Emerging Economies: the challenges of inclusive and sustainable growth”.

News and events

The Bridge Tank voice

The Bridge Tank in the media

- A glaring omission from the pantheon of Secretaries General is that Eastern Europe remains the only region without representation. Support for change has strengthened as many Members, including those within the P5 itself, publically declare it is time the next Secretary General comes from Eastern Europe.
Diplomatic Courier, October 1, 2015, Meet the Prospective Next UN Secretary-General, by Joël Ruet
- Africa is no longer content with asking for financial support. Despite its reduced means, it has a clear role to play in terms of adapting to and attenuating climate change. Although this continent only produces less than a ton of CO2 per capita, while the United States and China produce 42% of the worlds green house gases, it wants to take charge of a determining issue as its soil is being eroded and its deserts are advancing.
When Africa encourages environmental governance by Joël Ruet et Fanny Costes

“Non-aligned capitalisms” – by Joël Ruet



“It is an illusion to believe that the countries of the world are only in economic competition and to ignore the cooperation that actually exists between nations. This illusion gives rise to the belief that emerging capitalist markets base their competitiveness on low costs and low technology. The countries of the South would provide the raw materials and tropical plantations; in the scenario of emergence seen from the North, they would be the arms. China would produce shoes and the Northern countries, airplanes. China has not only demonstrated the contrary, but it is also co-innovating with the world”.

Excerpt from the book “Non-aligned capitalisms”, by Joël Ruet, editions Raison d'Agir, forthcoming 2016. <http://livre.fnac.com/a8634606/Joel-Ruet-Les-capitalismes-non-alignes>

THE BRIDGE TANK TOUR

30 november-11december 2015: 10 December presentation during the COP 21 of the report: Intellectual property and development, INPI

15 december: Inauguration of the Solar Academy, Bamako.

Read all The Bridge Tank's latest news at <http://thebridgetank.org>