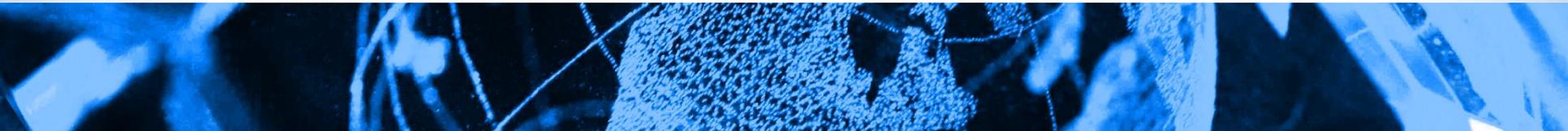


# **Public and private perspectives Forest and reforestation as essential contributions to the SDGs**

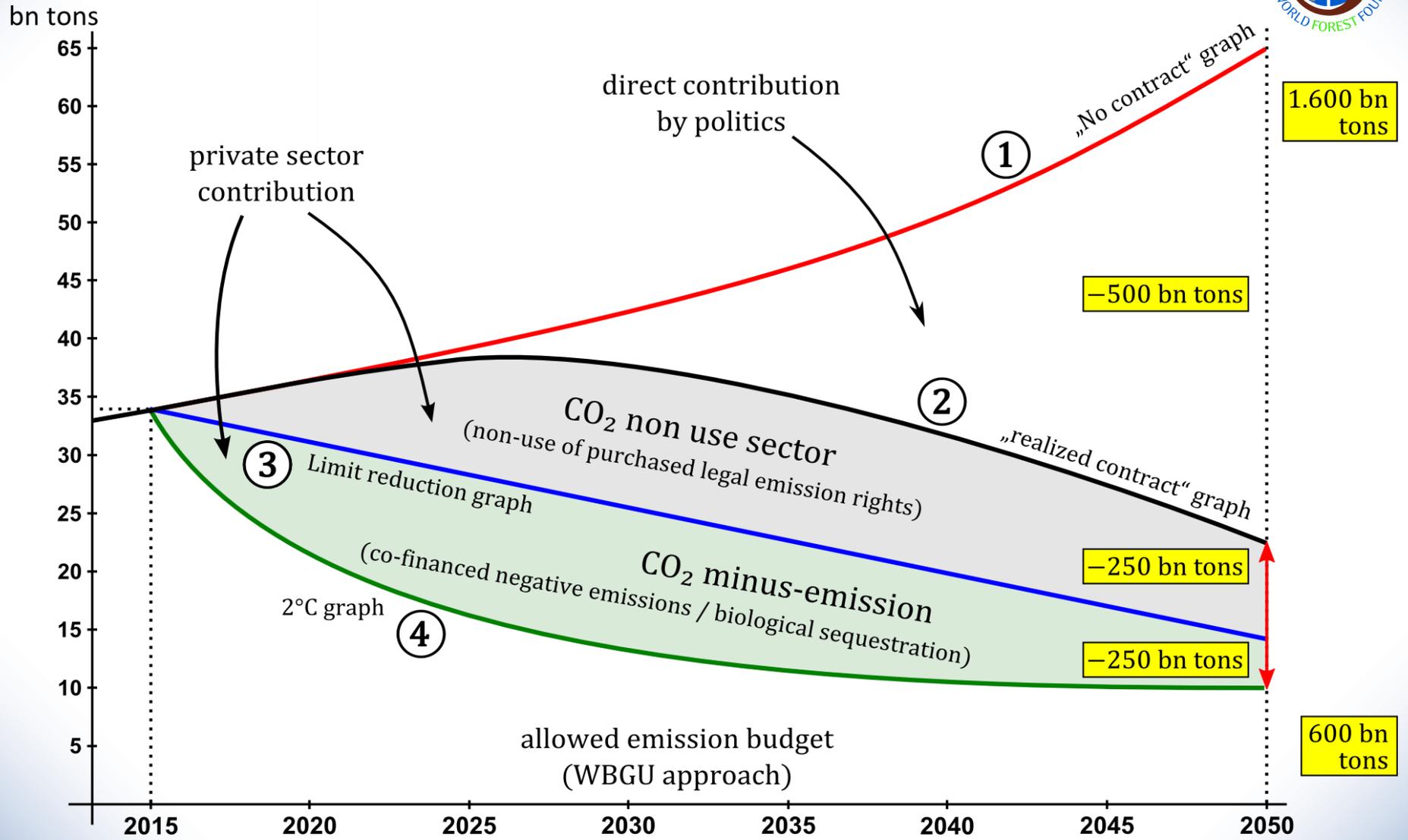
**Franz Josef Radermacher**

University of Ulm, Senate of the Economy, Club of Rome

Lunch Meeting at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, New York  
26 September 2015

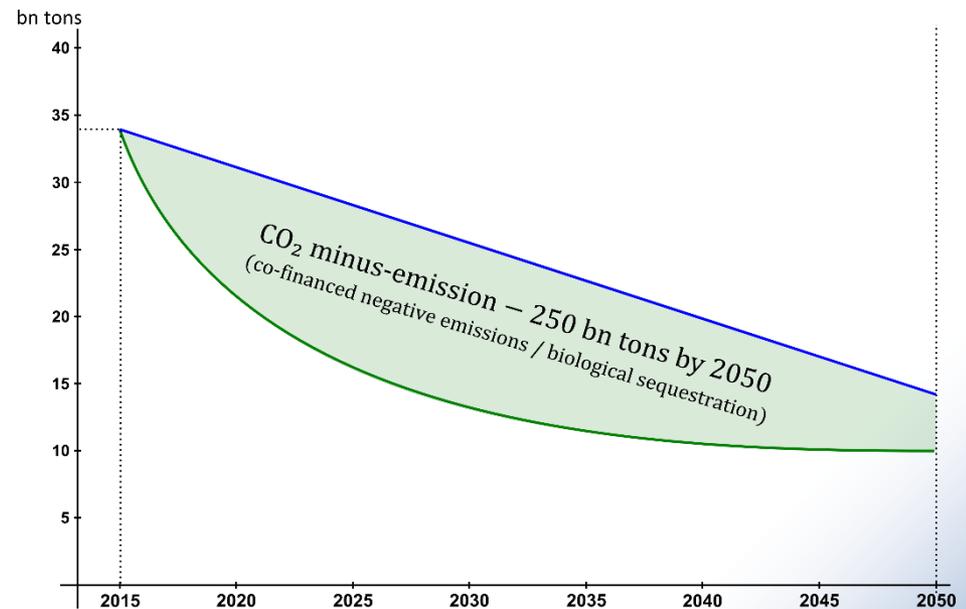


# A climate contract in line with the Copenhagen accord – political and private sector contribution



# Biological sequestration is a key to reaching the 2°C aim

- New forests (for economic use)
- Agriculture — creation of humus
- Wetlands — protection and renaturation



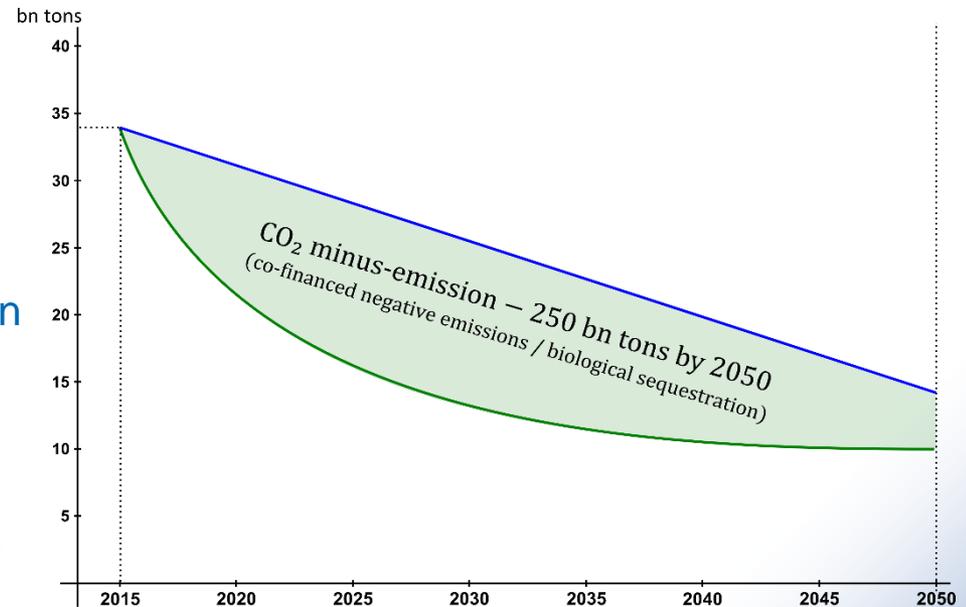
# New forests for economic use

**Billions of new trees**

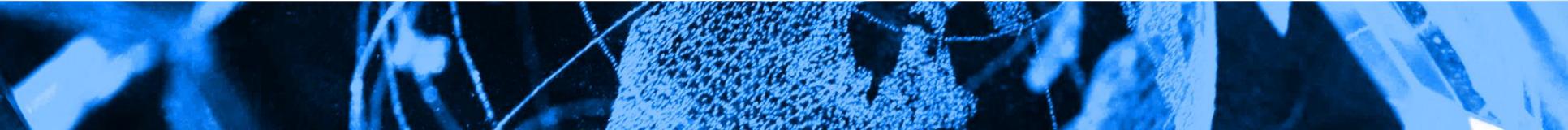
particularly on degraded soils in the tropics

Reforestation contributes directly to 13 of the SDGs:

1. Poverty reduction
2. Reduction of hunger
3. Healthy lives for all
6. Water for all
7. Access to renewable energy
8. Promotion of inclusive growth
9. Improvement of infrastructures
10. Reduction of inequality
12. Sustainable consumption and production
13. Dealing with climate change
15. Promotion of sustainable growth
16. Inclusion of all
17. Revitalization of a global partnership for sustainable development



# **Additional considerations concerning the 2015 United Nations Climate Conference in Paris**



## 1. Negotiation logics as per the Copenhagen Formula

The industrialized nations are annually lowering their emission levels on a self-determined level as concerns amounts (pledges). The non-industrialized nations lower their emission levels relative to their economic growth rate on a self-determined level as concerns amounts as well.

## 2. Allow for Border Tax Adjustments Against Non-Signatories

Co-negotiate the possibility for climate contract signatories to implement border tax adjustments equalling the competitive edge which is gained through non-participation in the climate contract against non-signatories.

## 3. Financing of a Green Climate Fund

The industrialized nations are to provide a Green Climate Fund of annually at least 100 billion US dollars as of 2020 for the support of the non-industrialized nations concerning climate-related issues as a prerequisite for their partnership in a global climate contract.

## 4. Mobilizing the Private Sector

Apart from the individual specific implementation strategies (such as legal stipulations, legal frameworks, fiscal regulations, government-accepted or government-supported standards, support of a Green Race) additional motivation and incentives for the private sector, mainly for the premium segment, are to be provided on the national level for voluntary implementation of the targeted private climate neutrality aim.

## 5. Global Neutral

Establishment of a Global Neutral on the UN level (in the style of the Global Compact statute) in order to motivate companies, organizations and private persons to voluntarily position themselves in a climatically neutral manner.