

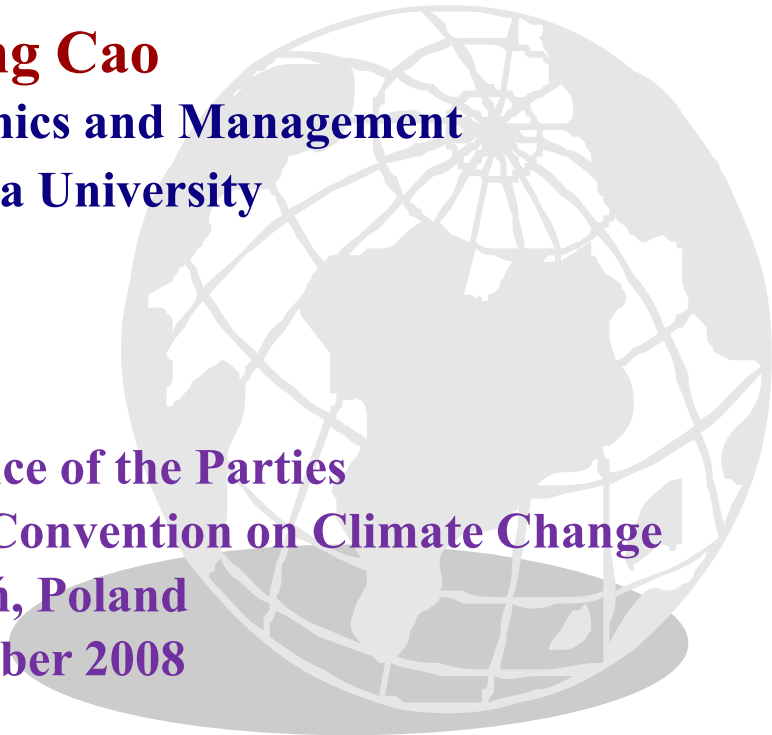
Reconciling Human Development and Climate Protection

- Perspectives from the Developing Countries on
Post-Kyoto Climate Regime

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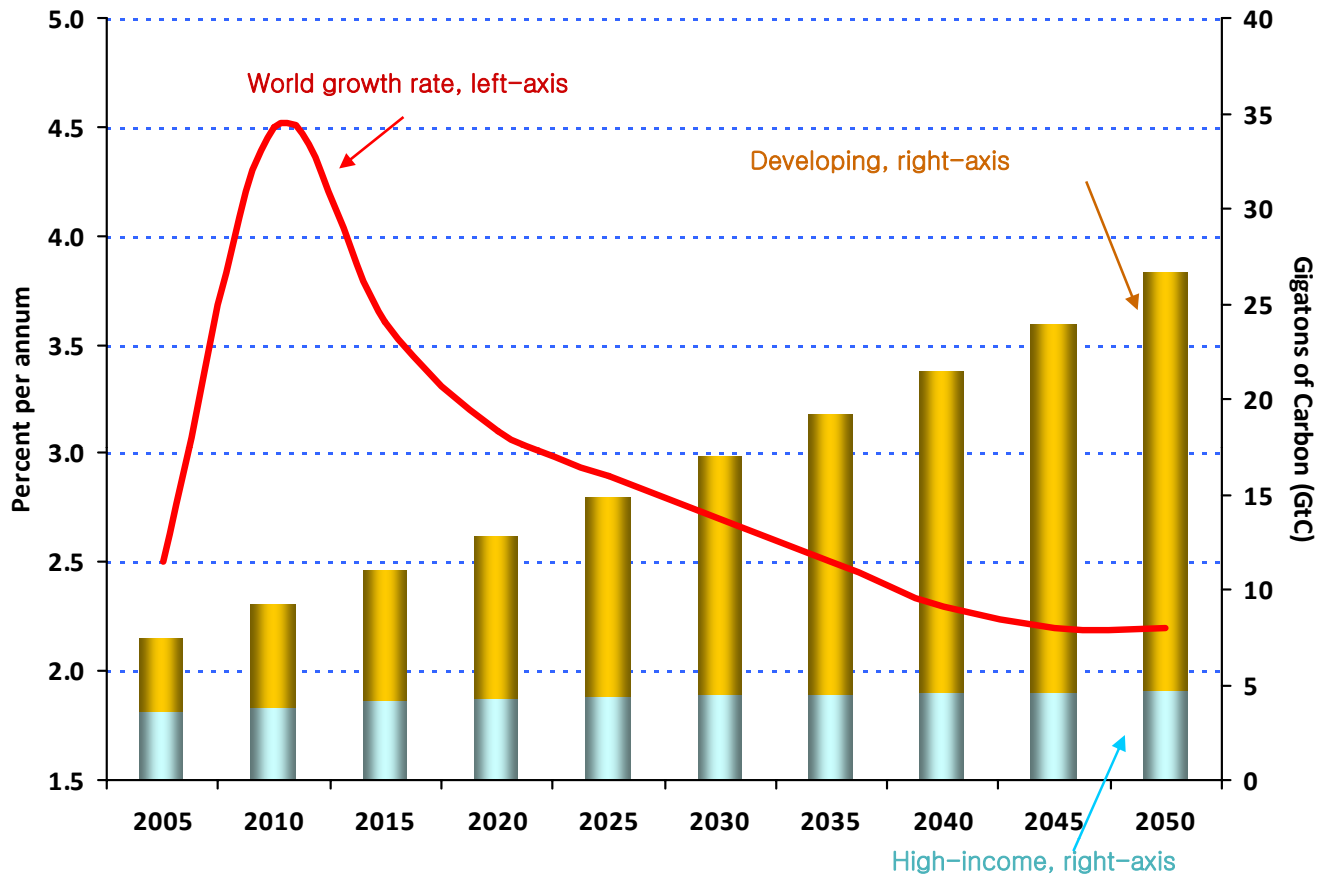




Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **A Multi-Stage Climate Change Negotiation Framework**
- **A Fair Burden-Sharing Rule Reconciling Human Development and Climate Protection**
- **A Hybrid Top-Down and Bottom-Up Diplomatic Negotiation Process**

Introduction



Source: World Bank's ENVISAGE Model Simulation, presented at Bank Indonesia Annual International Seminar of Macroeconomic Impact of Climate Change, Bali (Medvedev, Mensbrugge and Timmer, 2008)



A Multi-Stage Climate Change Negotiation Framework

- ❑ **Stage 1: all member countries would agree on a path of future global emissions that leads to an acceptable long-term stabilization goal.** Developed countries: deepen targets; developing countries focus on financially “no cost” actions
- ❑ **Stage 2: developing countries would focus on voluntary “no regrets” (when environmental co-benefits are considered) mitigation options, with priorities in local sustainable development.**
- ❑ **Stage 3: developing countries take on moderate emission targets that are only binding in one direction.**
- ❑ **Stage 4: all countries agree to binding absolute emission targets.**



A Fair Burden-sharing Rule Reconciling Equity and Climate Protection

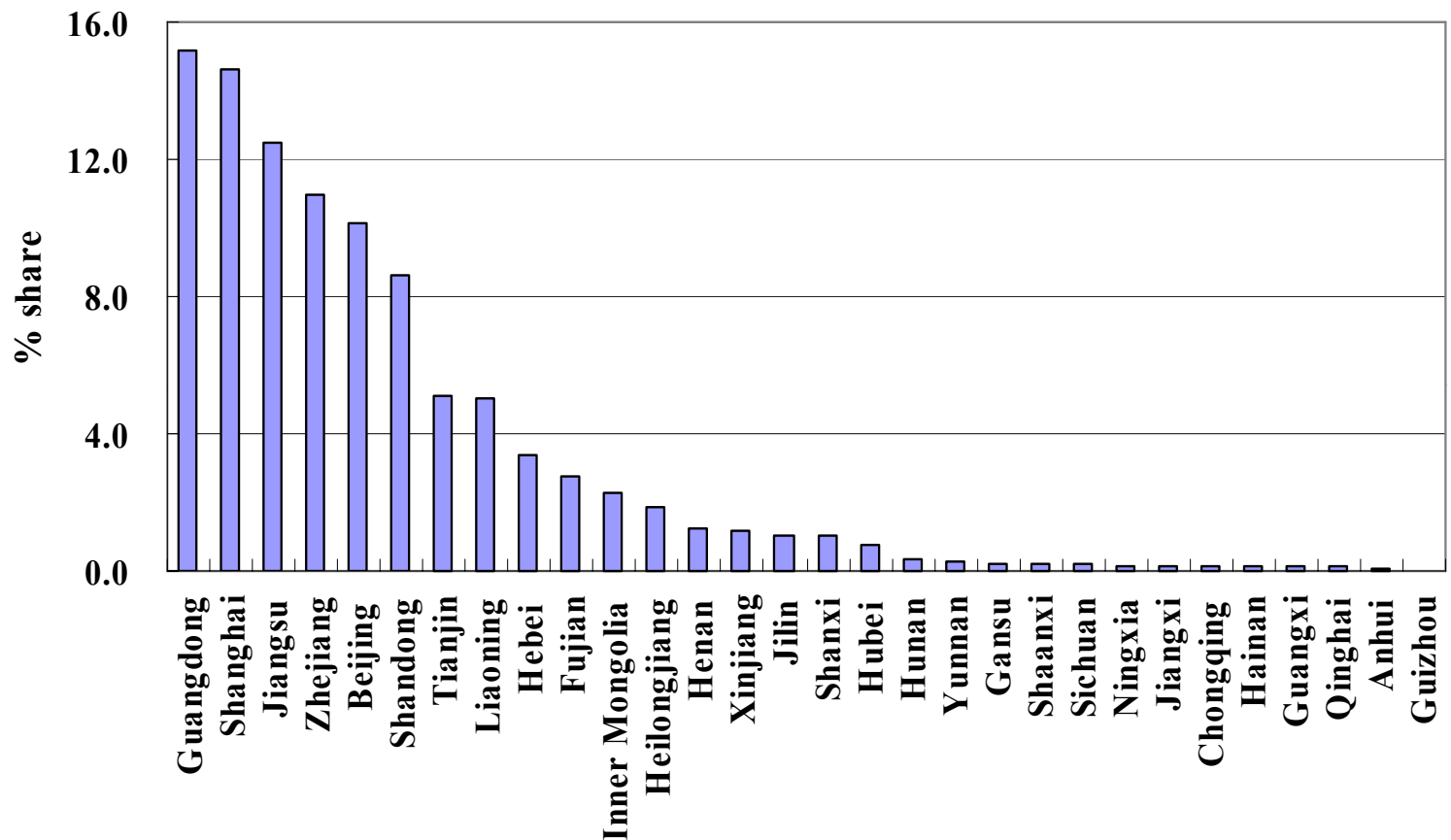
Baer et al. (2007, 2008) first proposed a fair burden sharing framework - Greenhouse Development Rights (GDRs) framework, here we made a few modifications

- Revise the accumulative emissions (1990-2005) to (1850-2004)**
- Take into account the carbon sink from forestry and woodland**
- Dynamic burden-sharing calculation**
- Can be adapted for within-country distribution (case of China)**

Burden Sharing of Key Countries

	Share of Global RCI (percent)		
	2005 result 1850-2004	2005 result 1850-2004	2020 projection 1850-2004
Carbon Emission Accumulation:			
Capacity Weighting	0.6	0.6	0.6
Responsibility Weighting	0.4	0.4	0.4
Development threshold (\$ PPP)	9000	9000	9000
Estimation Scope	Exclude Carbon Sink	Consider Forestry Sink	Consider Forestry Sink (1)
United States	38.0	39.3	33.7
EU (27)	34.0	35.6	32.6
- United Kingdom	6.0	6.4	5.6
- Germany	7.4	7.8	7.0
Russia	2.9	2.4	4.5
Japan	7.5	7.8	7.0
Brazil	1.4	0.0	0.0
China	2.1	2.2	9.4
India	0.0	0.0	1.0
South Africa	0.7	0.7	0.7
LDCs	0.0	0.0	0.0
All High Income	84.2	86.9	76.1
All Middle Income	15.6	13.0	22.8
All Low Income	0.1	0.1	1.1
World	100.0	100.0	100.0

Burden Sharing Within China



Source: author's own calculation (very preliminary)



A Hybrid Top-Down and Bottom-Up Diplomatic Negotiation Process

- ❑ **Global level:** an international institution determine long-term emissions targets for regions and key emitting countries.
- ❑ **Regional level:** “clubs” of nations like EU25, East Asian Club, US, China, African etc, the club should have common policies regarding choices of market instruments, tax or permit, share common knowledge and technology resources, share regional R&D funds, penalty regimes and etc.
- ❑ **Country level:** each country establishes own regulatory mechanisms to achieve agreed obligations or voluntary actions, and determine responsibilities across provinces/states.



Thank You!

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