

COP-15 and the ethics of climate change

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Which “key-Nations” are responsible for producing an agreement that guarantees compliment with science's requirements on emissions mitigation?



Post-Kyoto challenge

Annex 1 countries

| Countries | Kyoto target 1990 to 2012 | Variation 1990 to 2006 |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Kyoto ratifiers | -4,3% | -15,4% |
| Countries that will fulfill the target | -2,5% | -31,0% |
| Countries that will not fulfill the target | -1,3% | 27,8% |
| Countries that may fulfill the target | -8,4% | 1,4% |
| Non-Kyoto ratifiers | – | 16,6% |
| Turkey | – | 95,1% |
| United States | – | 14,4% |
| TOTAL ANNEX 1 | – | -4,7% |

Source: United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



Emissions variation (1990 – 2004)

World

| | Variation 1990 to 2004 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 31 big emitters | 27,53% |
| Countries whose emissions grew | 40,90% |
| Countries whose emissions fell | -23,02% |
| 52 small emitters | 22,85% |
| 92 irrelevant emitters | 27,73% |
| TOTAL (177 countries) | 26,98% |
| China | 126% |
| India | 103% |
| South Korea | 107% |
| Iran | 99% |

Source: Human Development Report 2007 / 2008.



Past – historical responsibility
Present – technological capacity
Future – sustainability

(GARVIN, James. *The ethics of climate change. Right and wrong in a warming world*. London: Continuum, 2008.)



| Country | % of total CO2 emissions (2004) | % of historical CO2 emissions (until 1990) | ArCo index |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|------------|
| United States | 18,20% | 31,49% | 0,747 |
| Russia | 5,24% | 11,87% | 0,480 |
| Germany | 2,41% | 8,57% | 0,682 |
| United Kingdom | 1,91% | 8,18% | 0,673 |
| China | 15,33% | 5,40% | 0,306 |
| Japan | 3,74% | 3,69% | 0,721 |
| Canada | 2,10% | 2,16% | 0,742 |
| France | 1,15% | 3,42% | 0,604 |
| Indonesia | 8,69% | 0,34% | 0,265 |
| Brazil | 4,73% | 0,60% | 0,330 |
| (...) | (...) | (...) | (...) |



Main conclusion:

List obtained \approx G20

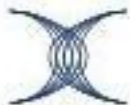


ArCo index

ARCHIBUGI, Daniele & COCO, Alberto (2004) "A new indicator of technological capabilities for developed and developing countries (ArCo)." *World Development*, (32) 4: 629-654.

Merges UNDP's Technological Achievement Index (TAI) with UNIDO's Industrial Development Scoreboard and adapts for maximum coverage.

- **Technological creation index** - simple average of patents and scientific articles.
- **Technological infra-structure index** - simple average of internet penetration, telephone penetration and electricity consumption.
- **Human capital index** - simple average of tertiary science and engineering enrollment, mean years of schooling and Literacy rate.



| % of global emissions until 1990 (CDIAC) | Technological capacity (ArCo index) | % of global emissions in 2004 (CDIAC) |
|--|--|---|
| USA: 31.49% Russia: 13.85% Germany: 8.57% UK: 8.18% China: 5.40% Japan: 3.69% France: 3.42% (...) | Sweden: 0.867 Finland: 0.831 Switzerland: 0.799 Israel: 0.751 USA: 0.747 Canada: 0.742 Japan: 0.721 (...) | USA: 22.20% China: 18.39% Russia: 5.59% India: 4.93% Japan: 4.62% Germany: 2.97% Canada: 2.35% (...) |

$$I_R(i) = \frac{\left(\frac{Emissions_{until\ 1990_i}}{Total\ Emissions_{until\ 1990}} + \frac{Emissions_{2004_i}}{Total\ Emissions_{2004}} \right) \times ArCo_i}{\sum_1^{177} I_r(i)} \times 100$$



| | Country | Responsibility index |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 35,25 |
| 2 | Russia | 7,80 |
| 3 | Germany | 7,11 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 6,45 |
| 5 | China | 6,02 |
| 6 | Japan | 5,08 |
| 7 | Canada | 3,00 |
| 8 | France | 2,62 |
| 9 | Indonesia | 2,27 |
| 10 | Brazil | 1,67 |
| 11 | Italy | 1,40 |
| 12 | Australia | 1,34 |
| 13 | India | 1,26 |
| 14 | Korea | 1,05 |

| | Country | Responsibility index |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19 | Belgium | 0,90 |
| 20 | Netherlands | 0,82 |
| 21 | Mexico | 0,78 |
| 22 | Czech Republic | 0,64 |
| 23 | Iran | 0,57 |
| 24 | Argentina | 0,54 |
| 25 | Saudi Arabia | 0,44 |
| 26 | Sweden | 0,42 |
| 27 | Austria | 0,39 |
| 28 | Romania | 0,37 |
| 29 | Thailand | 0,35 |
| 30 | Venezuela | 0,34 |
| 31 | Turkey | 0,33 |
| 32 | Denmark | 0,28 |

Concluding remarks

15 countries with highest responsibility are in G20. Only five out of the 35 on the top of the list are not.

Technological alliance – exchange and cooperation.

Four instruments: carbon pricing; technology-push; efficiency standards; behavioral change.



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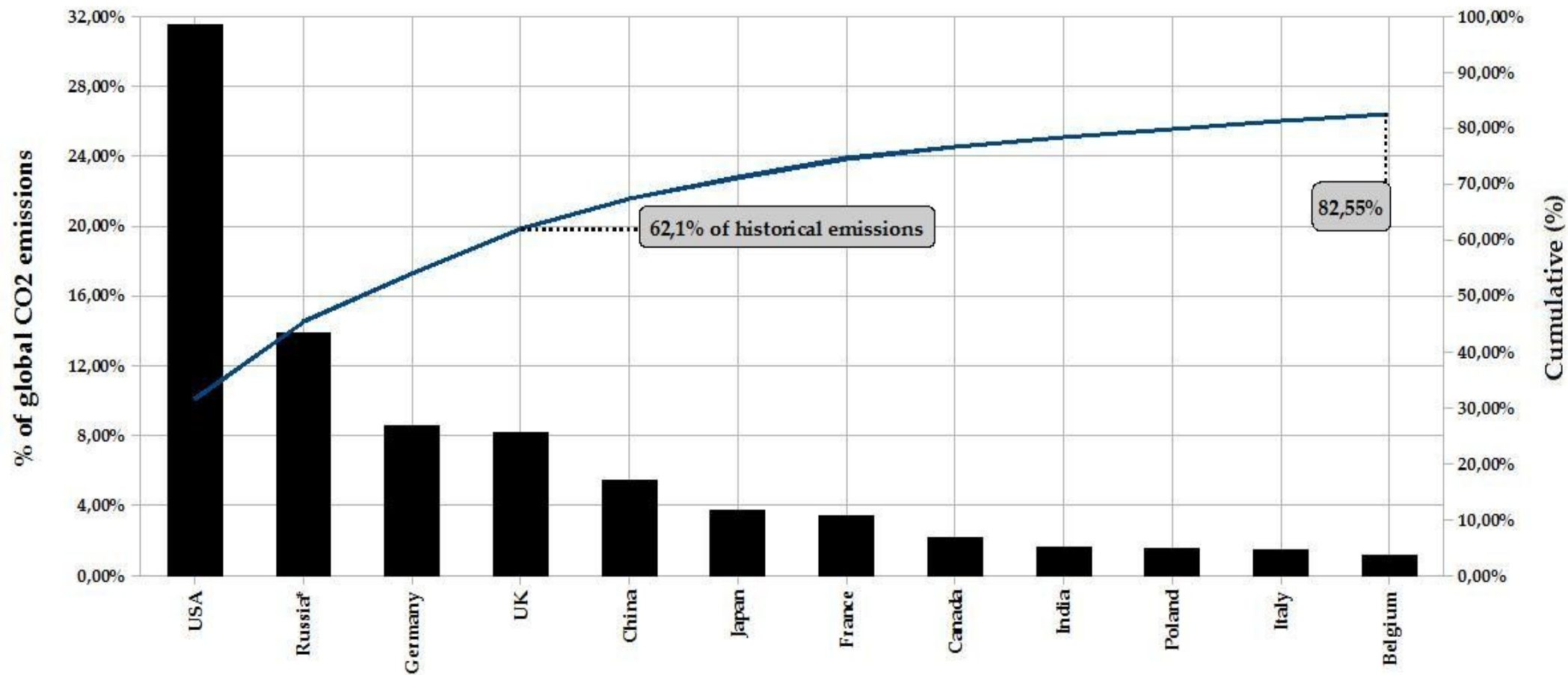
APPENDIX

Datasets



Estimates of historical responsibility for CO2 emissions

■ % of global CO2 emissions until 1990 — Cumulative (%)



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC).



Technological leaders*

| | Country | ArCo |
|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | Sweden | 0,867 |
| 2 | Finland | 0,831 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 0,799 |
| 4 | Israel | 0,751 |
| 5 | USA | 0,747 |
| (...) | (...) | (...) |
| 25 | Spain | 0,516 |

Potential leaders

| | Country | ArCo |
|-------|------------|-------|
| 26 | Slovenia | 0,507 |
| 27 | Greece | 0,489 |
| 28 | Luxembourg | 0,486 |
| 29 | Slovakia | 0,481 |
| 30 | Russia | 0,480 |
| (...) | (...) | (...) |
| 50 | Romania | 0,393 |

Latecomers

| | Country | ArCo |
|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 51 | Panama | 0,382 |
| 52 | Kazakhstan | 0,381 |
| 53 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0,380 |
| 54 | Qatar | 0,380 |
| 55 | Georgia | 0,379 |
| (...) | (...) | (...) |
| 111 | India | 0,225 |

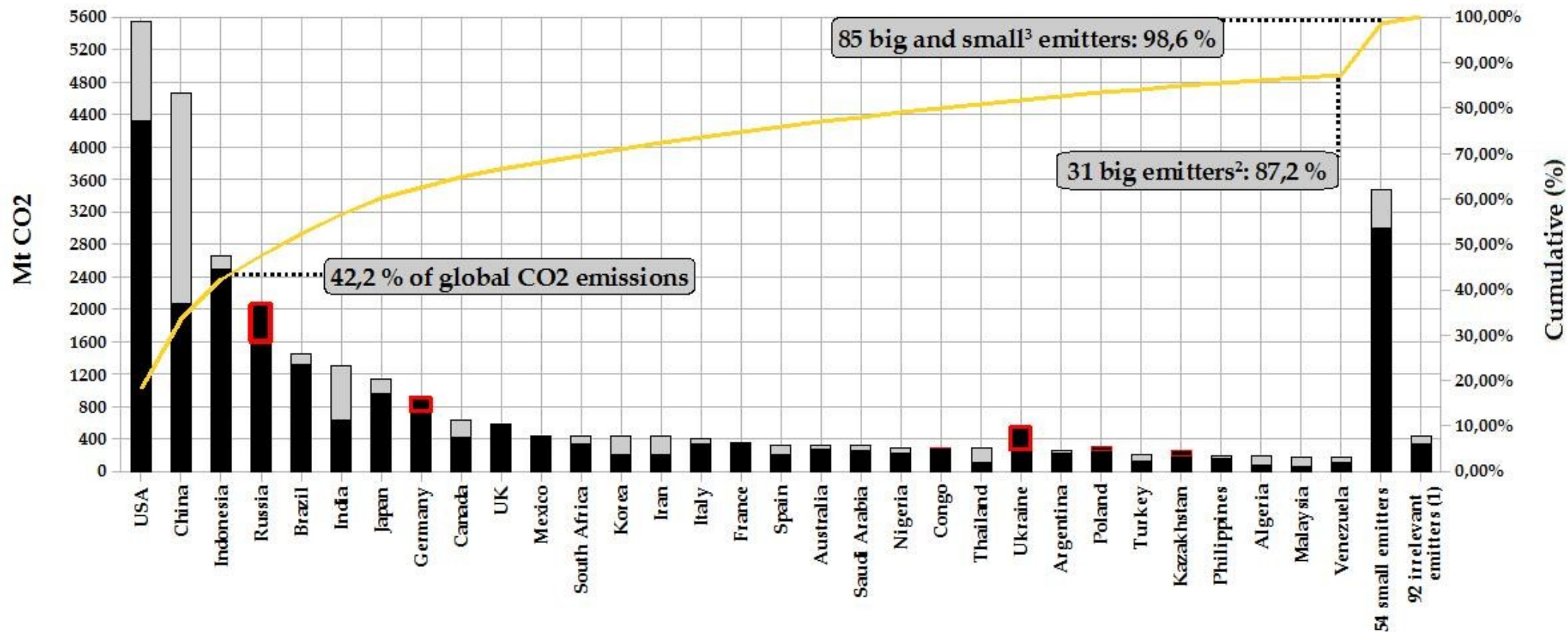
Marginalized

| | Country | ArCo |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| 112 | Swaziland | 0,222 |
| 113 | Morocco | 0,217 |
| 114 | Namibia | 0,217 |
| 115 | Congo, | 0,207 |
| 116 | Kenya | 0,204 |
| (...) | (...) | (...) |
| 162 | Somalia | 0,028 |

Source: ARCHIBUGI, Daniele & COCO, Alberto (2004) "A new indicator of technological capabilities for developed and developing countries (ArCo)." *World Development*, (32) 4: 629-654. 15

CO2 emissions per country (1990 and 2004) and cumulative (2004)

■ 1990 emissions □ 1990 – 2004 growth ■ 1990 – 2004 decline — 2004 Cumulative (%)



Source: Human Development Report 2007 / 2008.

1 – Countries with irrelevant emissions are those that lie below the median of the distribution (22 Mt). As a group, they represent 1.4% of total emissions.

2 – Big emitters are those who emitted more than the average of the complete series (172 Mt).

3 – Small emitters are those who emitted less than the average of the complete series (172 Mt), except for the inferior outliers.