

# ***GLOBAL WARMING AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS***

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## Three criteria:

**1 – Historical principles of justice**

**2 - Entitlements and capacities**

**3 – Sustainability**

Any reflection on the ***two first*** criteria leads to one clear conclusion:

***the developed world has the responsibility to take action.***

However, the demands of ***sustainability*** ought to fall upon everybody equally.

Any reflection on the potential future emissions (*and also on the costs of their potential abatement*), leads to another clear conclusion:

***the non-developed world  
will have to play an important role.***

*Particularly the countries which are in an  
intermediate level of development:*

***the “semi-periphery”***.

from

***dichotomy***

to

***trichotomy***

## **INDICATORS:**

**Historical principles of justice: ANNEX 1**

**Entitlements/capacities: HDI**

**Sustainability: CO2 EMISSIONS (UNDP)**

Group	Type	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions 2004 (Mt)	Emissions Evolution 1990-2004	Number of countries
CENTER (35)	High	More than 140	Growth	10
	Low	10 to 140	Growth	13
	Falling	Any	Fall	12
SEMI-PERIPHERY (72)	High	More than 140	Growth	22
	Low	10 to 140	Growth*	50
PERIPHERY (70)	Periphery	Less than 10	Any	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>177</b>

n

\* 8 exceptions

Group		CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions 1990	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions 2004	Growth
CENTER HIGH (10)		32,4%	32,4%	27,1%
<b>SEMI-PERIPHERY HIGH (22)</b>		<b>40,4%</b>	<b>47,8%</b>	<b>50,3%</b>
CENTER LOW (13)		1,9%	2,2%	32,8%
SEMI-P LOW (50)		5,8%	6,1%	32,7%
CENTER FALLING (12)		19,2%	11,3%	-25,3%
PERIPHERY (70)		0,3%	0,3%	8,3%
TOTAL (177)		100,0	100,0	<b>27%</b>

## The 30 key-nations = 78% of 2004 emissions

<b>United States</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Thailand</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Argentina</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Philippines</b>
<b>Korea</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Algeria</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>Iran</b>	<b>Venezuela</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>
<b>(Netherlands)</b>	<b>Congo</b>	<b>Egypt</b>

## Conclusion

**If a previous agreement is reached between the 30 key-nations, this may persuade the other 165 to make a good Post-Kyoto Protocol.**

**[www.zeeli.pro.br](http://www.zeeli.pro.br)**

**[pettersonvale.blogspot.com](http://pettersonvale.blogspot.com)**

## Appendix

# Abatement potential by region

*McKinsey:*

## **Abatement potential for greenhouse gases by region**

**In GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year by 2030  
(costing up to 40 euros/ton)**

Eastern Europe	1,6
Western Europe	2,5
North America	4,4
Other Developed	2,5
China	4,6
<b>Other Developing</b>	<b>11,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,7</b>

**McKinsey: % of global emissions – 2030**

Regions	BAU	After abatement
Eastern Europe	9	11
Western Europe	8	7
North America	15	14
Other Developed	11	13
China	18	18
<b>Other Developing</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>