

# 氣候變遷與全球風險環境的型構

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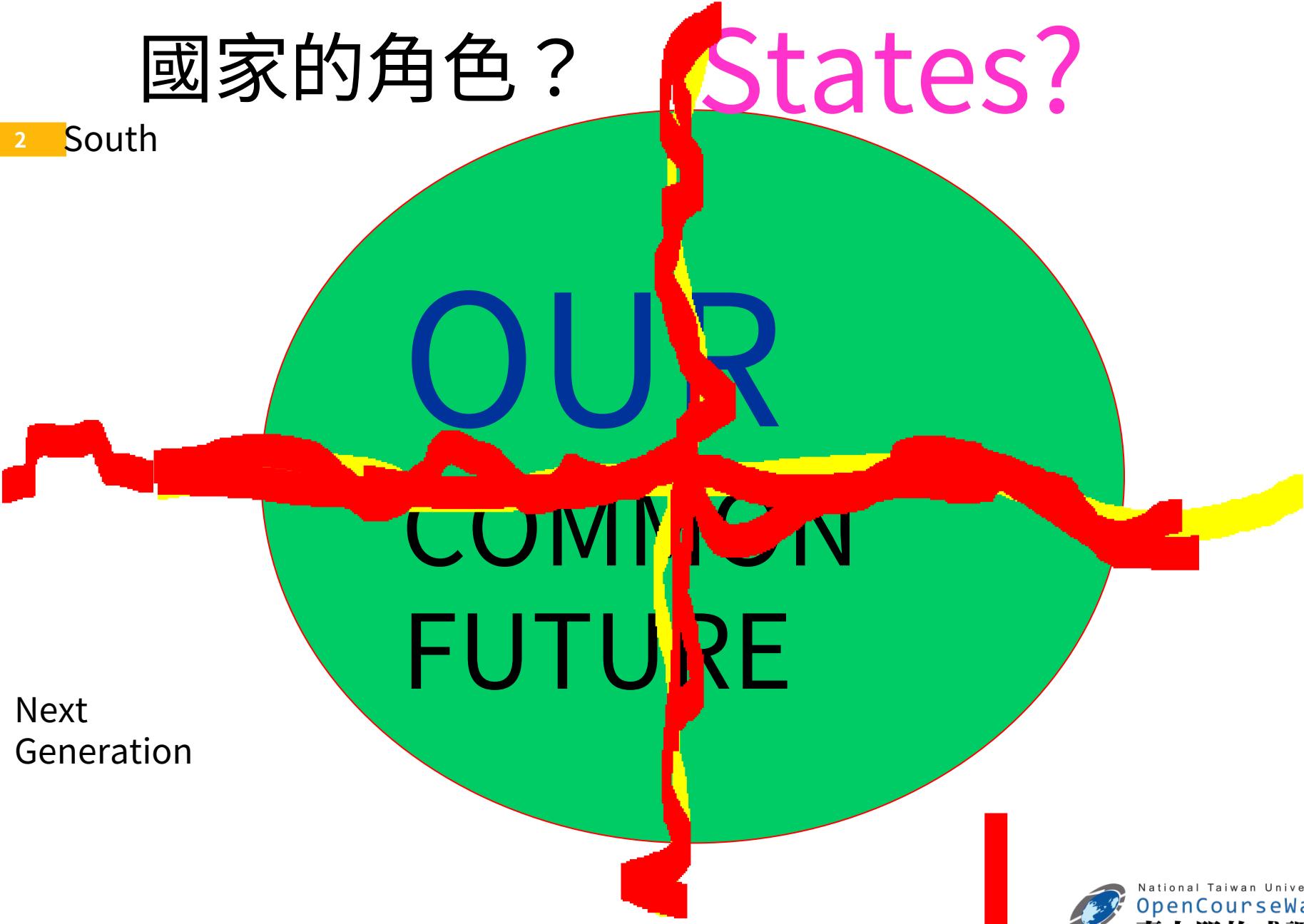
【本著作除另有註明外，採取 [創用 CC「姓名標示－非商業性－相同方式分享」臺灣 3.0 版](#) 授權釋出】



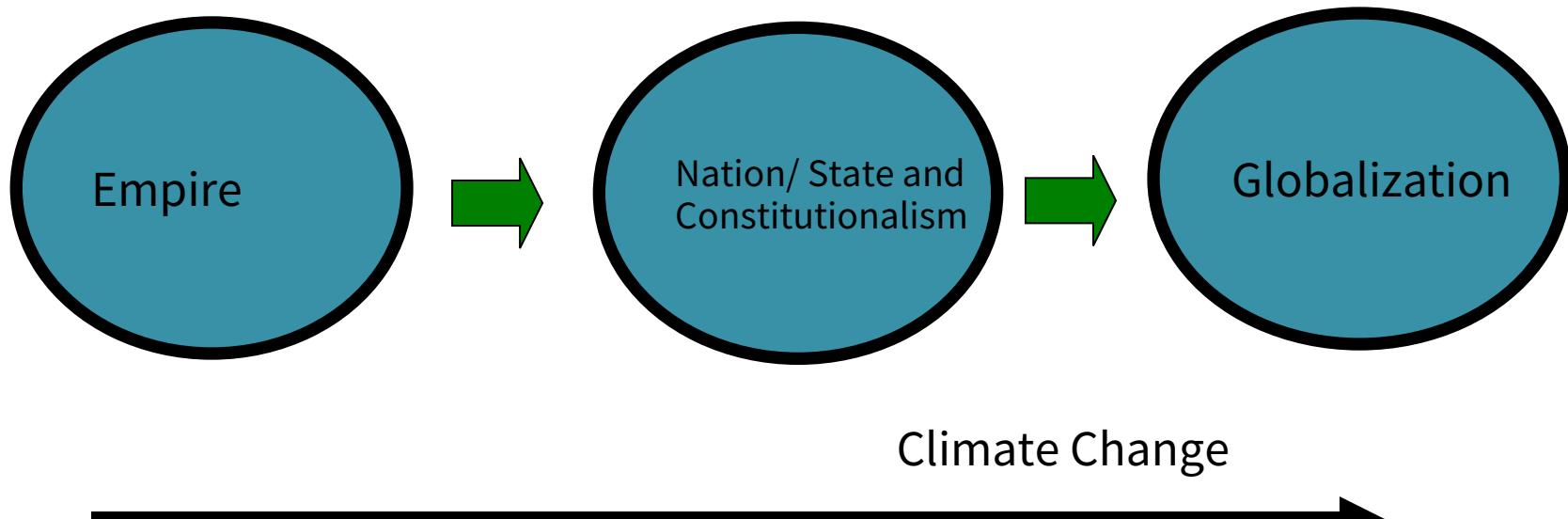
# 國家的角色？

# States?

2 South



# Background: From Empire to Globalization



Global Environmental Agenda

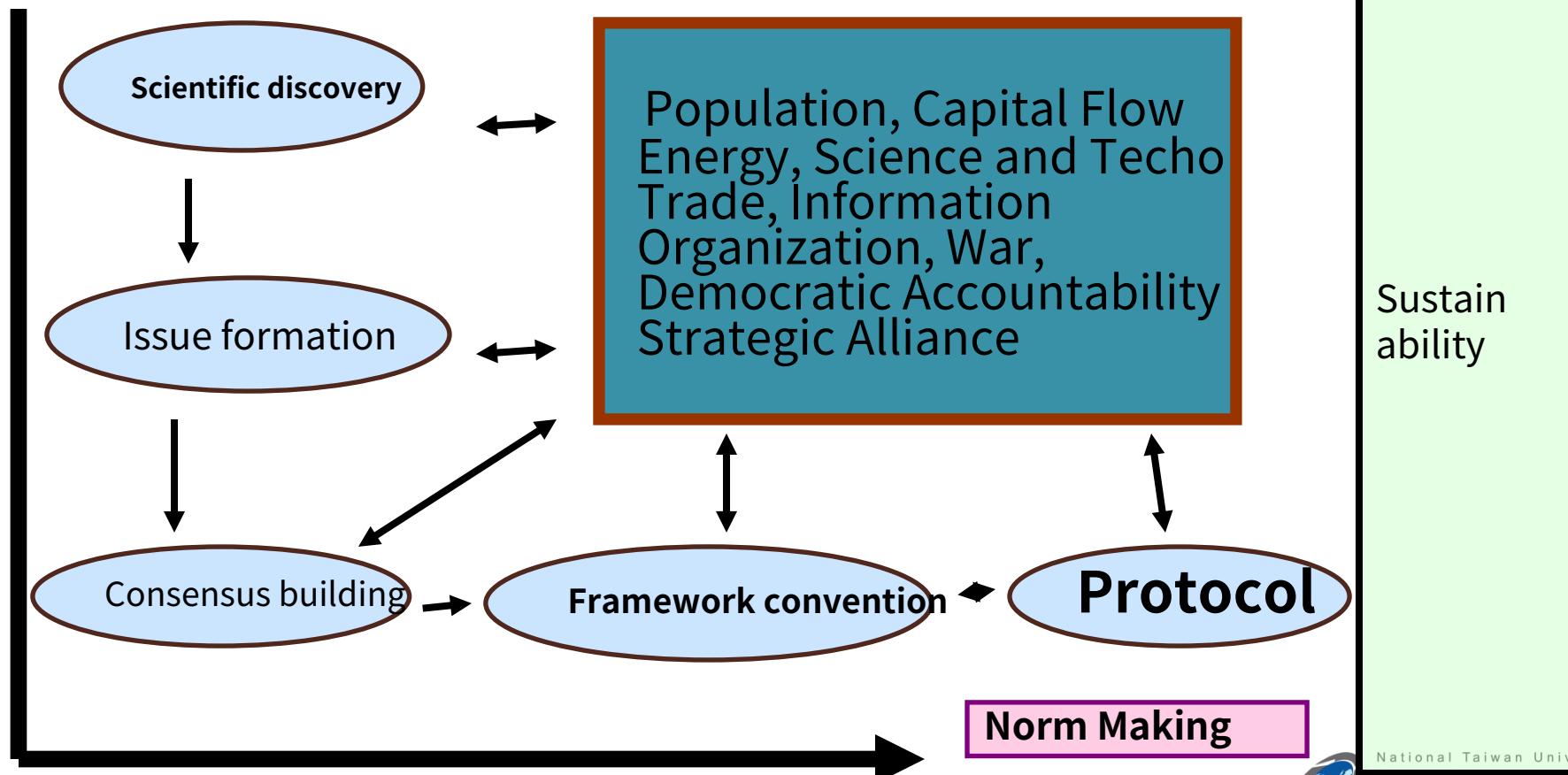


# From Scientific Findings to Normative Formation

規範化

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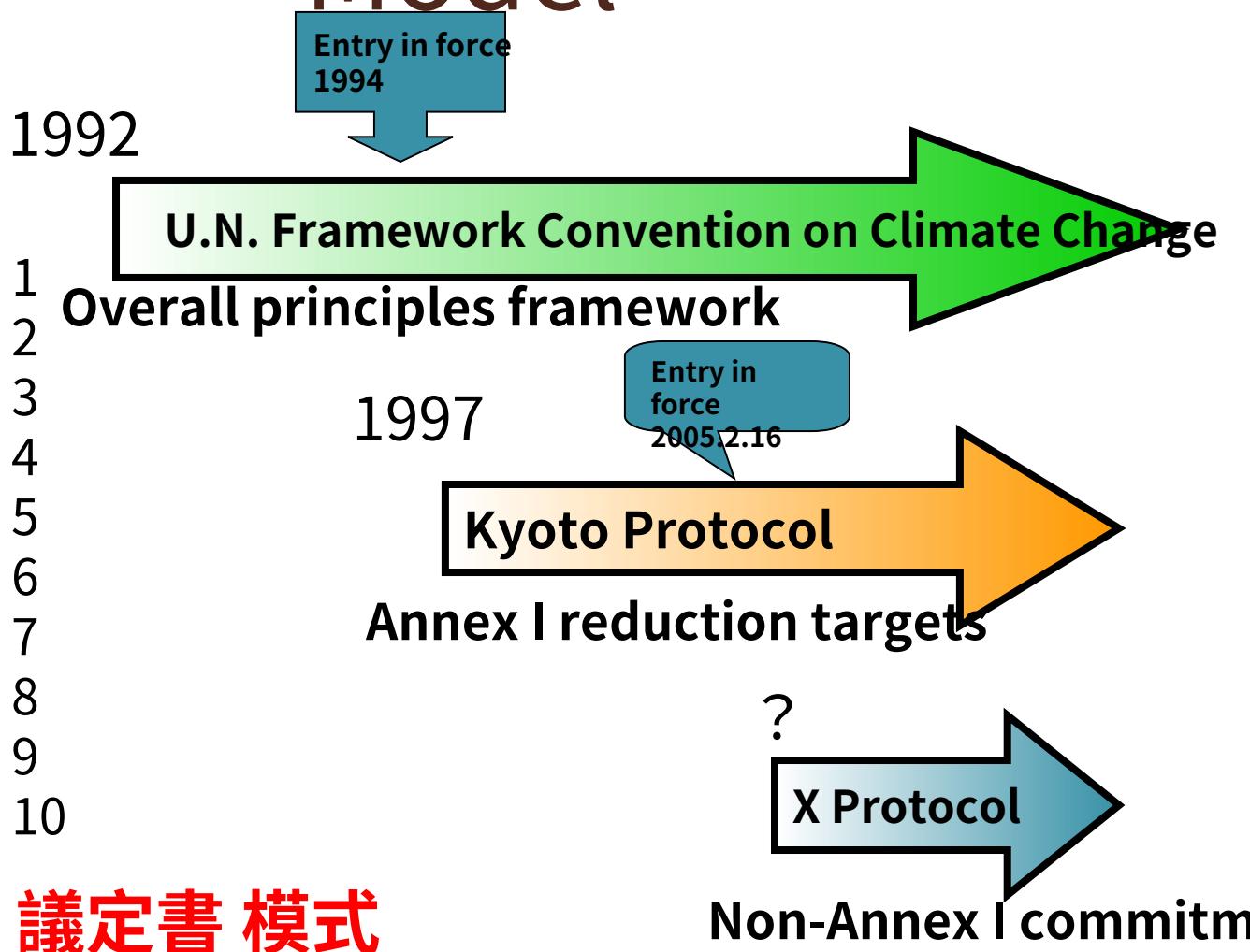
## Climate Change



# The Convention/Protocol Model

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COP

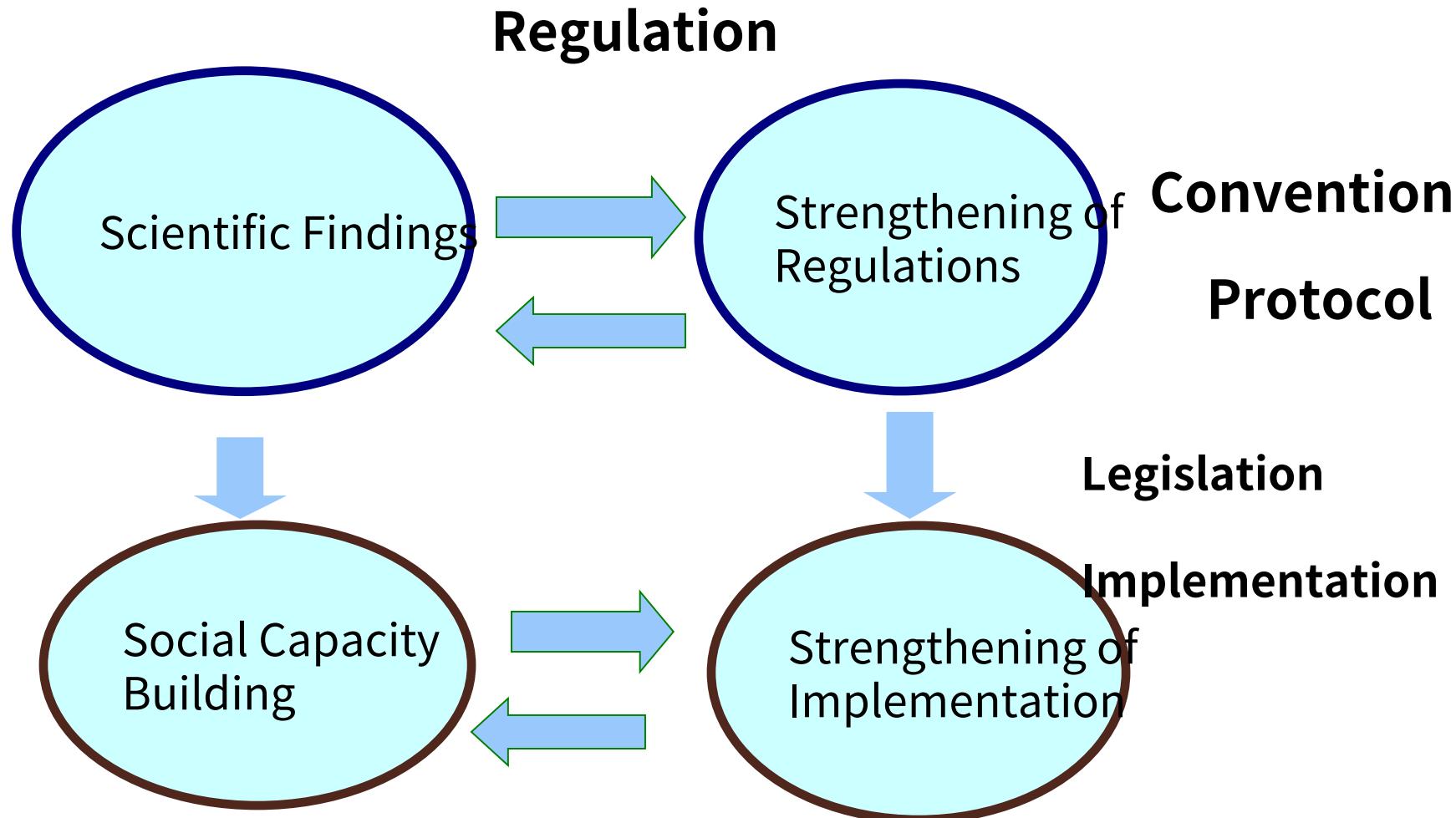


公約 / 議定書 模式



# Relationship Between Climate Change, Regulations and Technological Advancement

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# Three Core Elements of Current Climate Change Governance

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- State Centric 國家中心
- Interest Based 利益本位
- Procedural Failure 程序失調

# States: Common But “Differentiated”

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## Responsibilities

**Reduction,  
Finance,  
Technology**

**Annex I:**

OECD countries,  
Central and Eastern  
European economies  
in transition

e.g. Japan

**Flexible  
mechanism**

**Information**

**Non-Annex I:**

Emerging economies  
and developing  
countries

e.g. Korea

**Flexible  
mechanism**

?

**Non-Parties**

e.g. Taiwan

?



# Global Village v. Interest-based Approach

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Sprinz & Vaahtoranta, 1994, 2002

		Ecological Costs	
		Low	High
Abatement Costs	Low	(bystanders)	(pushers)
	High	(draggers)	(intermediates)

Issues: Acid Rain, Ozone Depletion, Global warming.....



# Departure from the State-centric Deadlock

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## Downstream

- Sub-national roles
- Eg. California

## Global Judicial Network

## Upstream

- Super-national roles
- Eg. EU



# Actions from sub-national levels

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- California pledged to return to 2000 levels by 2010, decline to 1990 levels by 2020, cut GHG emissions by 20% from 1990 level by 2050
- There has been Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative in New England and Western Climate Initiative on the West coast, including three Canadian provinces
- Other sub-national initiatives: foreign investors in China

# Rethinking Climate Change Governance: Role of sub-national Institutions

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- **California, Texas, Alberta, Ontario v. Spain, Netherlands, Sweden**
- **The disparity between national and sub-national actors in current climate change regime**

# Further Reflection

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- EU and US
- Germany and California
- Shanghai, Singapore,  
Taiwan, and .....

# Climate Change presents a unique Challenge for economics

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- “**it is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen**” (Stern Review)
- Market failure or government failure?
- Compare Climate Change with current financial crisis in terms of government actions

# The economics of Early Action: A very simple exercise of cost-benefit analysis

15

- “The benefit of strong, early action on climate change outweigh the costs”
- “Mitigation... must be viewed as an investment, a cost incurred now and in the coming few decades to avoid the risks of very severe consequences in the future”

# Why Developing Countries? Why the Poor?

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- Extreme weather: floods, droughts, storms.....
- Drinking water, Food security, Health, Forced migration for environmental reasons, Further environmental impacts
- Climate sensitive sectors: agriculture and fisheries
- Limited institutional and financial capability
- Higher vulnerability

# Money Matters: Financial Basis of Climate Change

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- **Budget, Fund, Subsidies, Tax, Abatement Costs, Damages, and Liability**
- **Market v. State**
- **Financial Inputs v. Regulatory Tools**
- **National v. Transnational Solutions**

# Global Climate Change, Taiwan's Stake

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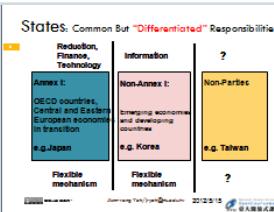
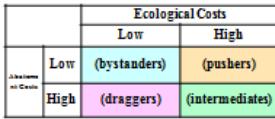
- **Is it All about Sanction?**
- **China Umbrella: to be or not to be?**
- **Whose Cost and Whose Benefit?**
- **A Matter of National Security?**
- **What is Real and See Who is Talking?**

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14	it is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen.		STERN REVIEW: The Economics of Climate Change ( <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/226271-1170911056314/3428109-1174614780539/SternReviewEng.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/226271-1170911056314/3428109-1174614780539/SternReviewEng.pdf</a> ) ,頁 1 , 瀏覽日期 2012/05/16 。依據著作權法第 46 、 52 、 65 條合理使用。