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清华—卡内基

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NGOs and a “potential” Sino-EU climate partnership

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Outline

- Concept of global governance
- Actors in global governance and role of NGOs
- Climate Change as example of global governance challenge
- Successes and failures in NGOs role, particularly in China
- Suggestions and discussions

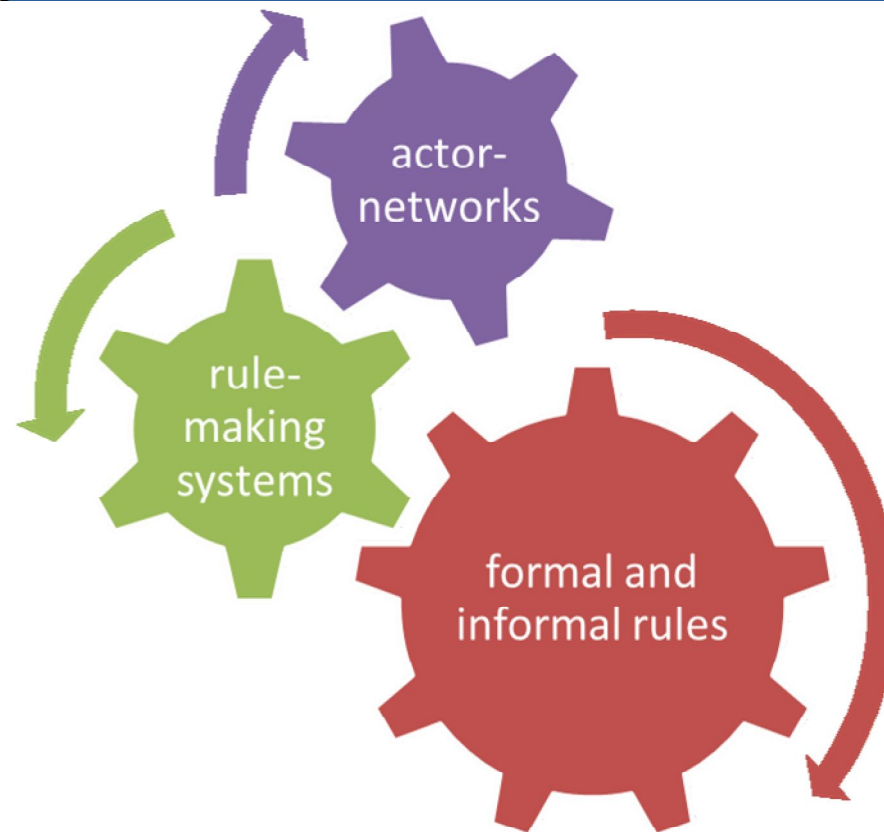


Concept

- Global Governance *“is the sum of many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and co-operative action taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.”*

The Commission on Global Governance, Our Global Neighbourhood, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Governance



at various levels of social
organisation

that steer
societies toward
their goals

(International) NGOs

- They represent a ‘world civic politics’ that is reflected in strategies such as agenda setting, lobbying, participation in international decision making , campaigning and occasionally cooperative rule making
- Some campaigns have proven to be able to change foreign policy decisions, such as the international campaign to ban landmines



Who has what resource?

| Type of actor | Political (influence) | Financial (money) | Cognitive (information) | Moral (legitimacy) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| International organisation | Some | Some | Much | Some |
| International bureaucracy | None | None | Much | Some |
| International NGO | None | None | Some | Much |
| Private foundation | None | Some | None | None |
| Hybrid organisation | Some | Some | Some | Some |
| Business actor | None | Some | Some | None |
| Epistemic community | None | None | Much | Some |

Source: Dingwerth & Pattberg (2010)

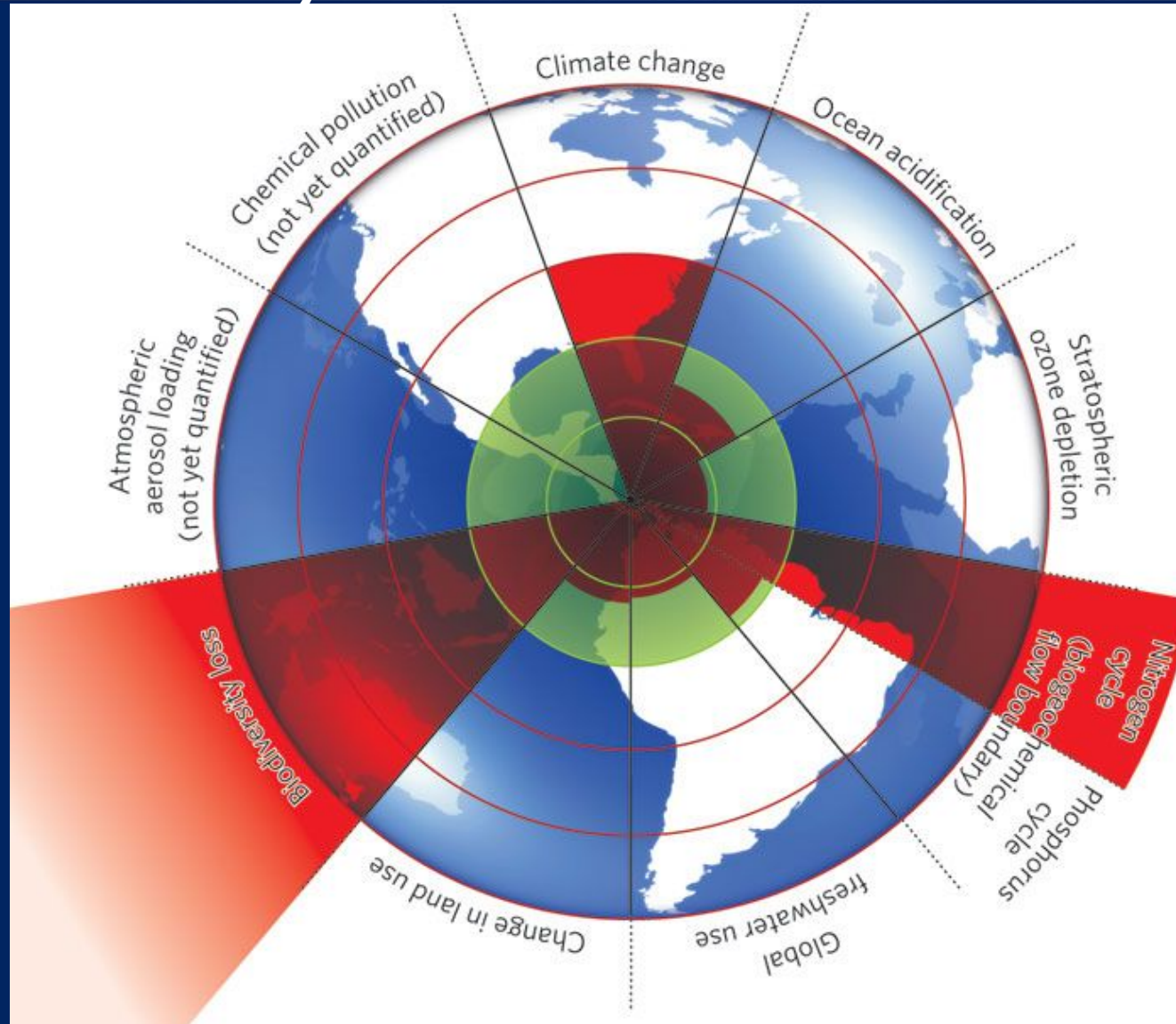
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Planetary Boundaries



Source:

J. Rockström, W. Steffen, K. Noone, Å. Persson, F. S. Chapin, III, E. F. Lambin, T. M. Lenton, M. Scheffer, C. Folke, H. J. Schellnhuber, B. Nykvist, C. A. de Wit, T. Hughes, S. van der Leeuw, H. Rodhe, S. Sörlin, P. K. Snyder, R. Costanza, U. Svedin, M. Falkenmark, L. Karlberg, R. W. Corell, V. J. Fabry, J. Hansen, B. Walker, D. Liverman, K. Richardson, P. Crutzen and J. A. Foley (2009), *Nature* 461, 472-475, doi:10.1038/461472a

Why is Climate Change such a difficult issue

- Public perception
 - The discount for future benefit vs. cost and changes now
 - The distant risk vs. uncertainty and disproportionate impacts
- Short sighted political & economic system
- Free rider
- North – South division
- Lack of global governance and declination of international organisations such as UN

The problem is difficult to solve ...





EU and China

- The potential of EU and China climate partnership is huge:
 1. Represents large proportion of GHG emissions as well as available solutions
 2. Change the international climate politics
 3. Clean Technology development
 4. Green business and development model
 5. Share growth of low carbon economy
 6. Transparent and open energy and climate policy makings



But...

- What is exactly we mean by Sino-EU Climate partnership?
- Who is the driving force underneath ?
Government, business or NOGs, or the so called “actor networks”? How to mobilise it?



Some cases...

- More of success:
 1. Voluntary business mitigation targets
 2. Adaptation and development program
- More of failures:
 1. Embodied carbon emission in trade and border tariff adjustment debate
 2. International rows around EU ETS and aviation

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Climate Savers

Catalyst



NOKIA



VOLVO



The Coca-Cola Company



Nokia Siemens Networks

Source: WWF



Some Concerns

- Green wash of companies
- Dilemma in “dancing with evil”?
- Little influence to power SOEs
- Availability of data
- Capability of NGOs to really track the promise

Adaptation and Development

- Some successful cases
- Closely working with those impacted most
- More work and less talk
- Changes easier at local level



Source: Oxfam



However

- “Unloved child” in climate family
- Difficult to see outcome
- Sometimes seen suspicious by Chinese government



Failures...

1. Embodied carbon emission in trade and border tariff adjustment debate
2. EU ETS and aviation

Common symptoms for Chinese NGOs on these two occasions:

- Slow reaction
- Loss of independent and objective voices
- Unable to provide solution



Suggestions on the two main constraints

- Trust
 - Not only trust with government, but also within the organisation
 - Trust is built on the choices made at hard times, rather than during happy hours!
- Capability
 - Offer training on the global vision and thoughts
 - Less top-down manipulation, instead support for local designed solutions



Open questions

- How to effectively form the actor networks within which NGOs has bigger role to play?
- How to help save climate change issue from being treated as cards in partizan politics, and form cross-parties political momentum?
- How to break the social inertia of “thinking for tomorrow, but not the days after tomorrow”?

Schroeder (2011)





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Thank You !

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