

CLIAMTE SMART GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES: TRIPLE WIN FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC

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Issues

- How do you define what is “environmental goods or services”?
- Should you look at national perspective or global perspective?
- What is a ‘win-win-win’ situation?

Some illustrations

- **Environmental Goods and Services:**
 - OECD (132)
 - WTO (480, 153, request list)
 - APEC (54)
- **Climate Friendly List**
 - World Bank (43)
- **Climate Smart Goods and Technologies**
 - UNESCAP (64)

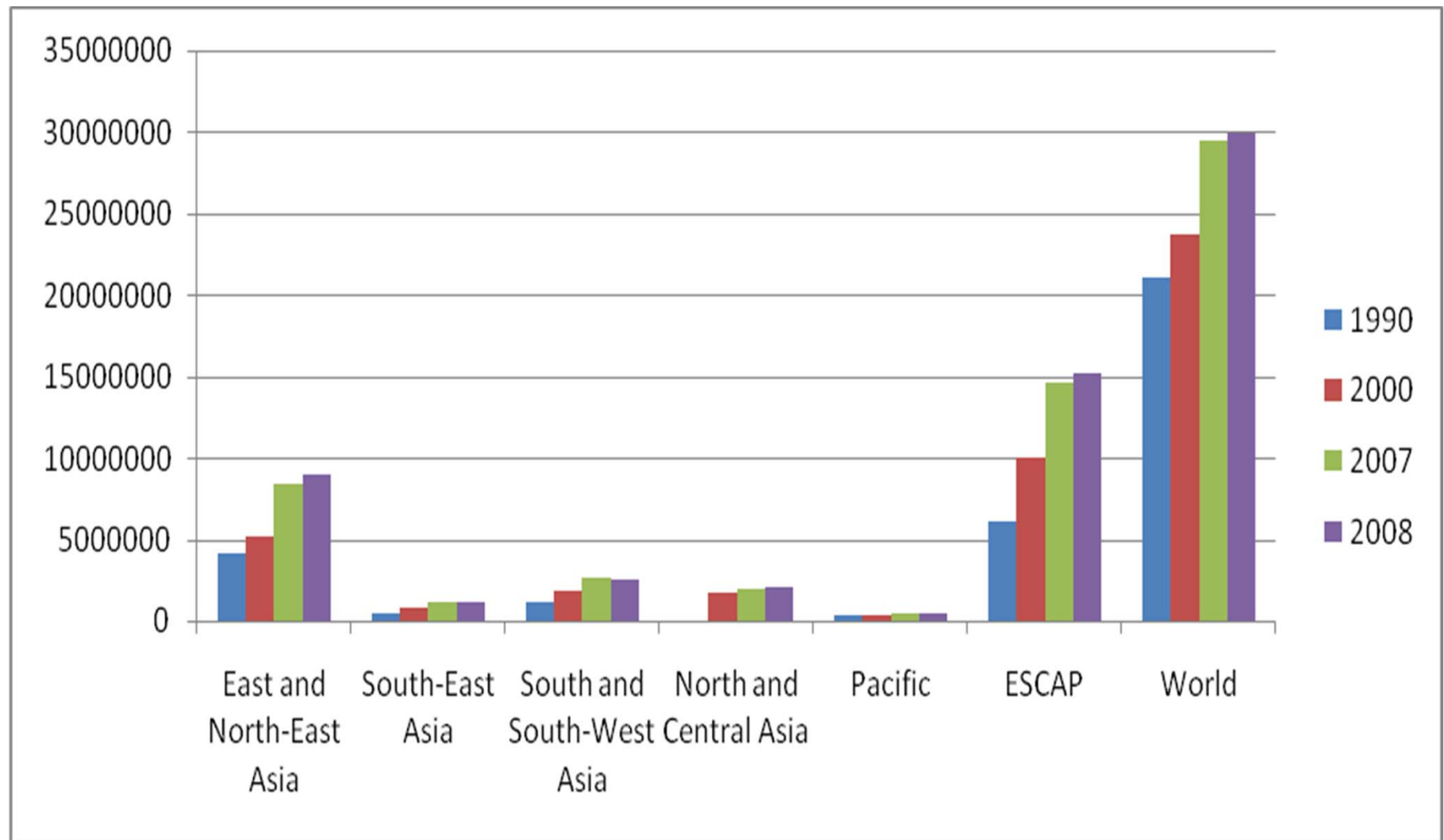
Asia Pacific and GHG

- **The region has some of the fastest growing economies of the world.**
- **These economies are also among the largest carbon emitters in the world.**
- **The growth in the region has been triggered by high levels of trade and investments.**
- **The region is home to important eco-systems, including tropical and mangrove forests, and coral reefs, which act as global carbon sinks but are increasingly under pressure due to the need to achieve high economic growth.**

The world's top 20 GHG emitters in 2008 (Ranked by share of global emissions)

Region	MtCO2 Total Emission	world rank	share (in percent)	CO2e per person	CO2e per person rank
China	7200.08	1	24.01	5.44	60
United States of America	5648.96	2	18.84	18.58	10
Russian Federation	1629.49	3	5.43	11.48	18
India	1517.49	4	5.06	1.27	122
Japan	1182.44	5	3.94	9.26	29
Germany	822.57	6	2.74	10.02	26
Canada	561.04	7	1.87	16.84	11
Iran	558.00	8	1.86	7.72	43
Korea (South)	528.13	9	1.76	10.79	22
United Kingdom	517.85	10	1.73	8.44	36

CO₂ emissions for Asia and the Pacific, and its sub-regions (Thousands of metric tons)



Source: World Resources Institute CAIT (2012), Verion 9.0.

CO₂ intensity changes 1992-2008, selected economies

Economy	% Change
China	-4.0
India	53.9
Indonesia	201.6
Islamic Republic of Iran	-59.1
Japan	390.0
Republic of Korea	7.2
Russian Federation	-40.1
Thailand	123.7
United States	-33.7

Source: World Resources Institute CAIT(2012), Version 9.0

Sectors

he Pacific - comparative advantages in
e most carbon-intensive industries:

teel,

paper,

and furniture, and

teel - more than 90% of global steel
missions come from iron production in
ries or regions: Brazil, China, European
ndia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian
Ukraine and the United States.

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6700

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