



Global Change, Peace & Security >

Volume 17, 2005 - [Issue 1](#): Climate Change and the Reluctant States

802

Views

CrossRef citations to date

0

Altmetric

Miscellany

# Developing countries and the future of the kyoto protocol

Frank Jotzo \*

Pages 77-86 | Published online: 07 Aug 2006

🗨️ Cite this article

🔗 <https://doi.org/10.1080/0951274052000319373>

Sample our  
Politics & International  
Relations Journals

>> [Sign in here](#) to start your access  
to the latest two volumes for 14 days

📄 Full Article

🖼️ Figures & data

🗨️ Citations

📊 Metrics

🖨️ Reprints & Permissions

Read this article

🔗 Share

## We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 913 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting "I Accept" enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under "we and our partners process data to provide," whereas selecting "Reject All" or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the ["privacy preferences"] link on the bottom of the webpage [or the floating icon on the bottom-left of the webpage, if applicable]. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

...

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purpose

## Communication

### *Developing Countries and the Future of the Kyoto Protocol*

FRANK JOTZO\*

(Australian National University)

#### Fundamental Dilemmas

Developing countries are home to five out of the six billion people, but historically have contributed only around one-quarter of the greenhouse gases from energy consumption now accumulated in the atmosphere. Energy use and emissions per person in developing countries on average are still only around one-quarter of those in industrialized countries. Resources for economic restructuring are much more limited in developing countries, with average per capita incomes less than one-quarter of those in the industrialized world.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, adverse impacts of climate change are likely to affect developing countries particularly badly.

A compelling ethical case can thus be made that poorer countries should be free to develop economically without greenhouse gas constraints, while rich countries—which after all have built much of their wealth through energy-intensive industrialization—should go ahead and reduce their emissions in the global interest. Poorer countries insist on their ‘right to develop’, and greenhouse gas constraints (along with other environmental policies) are often seen as obstacles to development. As Adil Najam observed,

The principal and unchanged interest of the South has remained *development* and a better quality of life for its people; its principal fear, that the North is using environmental issues as an excuse to pull up the development ladder behind it.<sup>2</sup>



Acknowledgements

A number of people have helped me with this article. I am grateful to the following for their comments and suggestions. Special thanks go to the following for their comments and suggestions. Any remaining errors in fact or interpretation are mine.

# Notes

Comparing GNP adjusted for purchasing power. The difference is even greater when comparing GNP at exchange rates. Data from World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Analysis Indicator Tool (Washington, 2003).

Frank Jotzo, Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies (CRES), Hancock Building, Australian National University, Canberra 0200, Australia. Tel: + 61-2-612-50656. Fax + 61-2-612-50757. Email: < frank.jotzo@anu.edu.au >

Adil Najam, 'An Environmental Negotiating Strategy for the South', International Environmental Affairs, 7 (1995), pp. 249-287.

Text of a letter from the President to Senators Hagel, Helms, Craig and Roberts, White House press release (13 March 2001).

Australia's Federal Minister for the Environment and Heritage, David Kemp, 'Expert Debunks Government Critics on Kyoto', media release (16 September 2002).

Tom Jacob, 'Reflections on Delhi', Climate Policy, 3 (2003), pp. 103-106.

Marcelo ... 'World' (July 2004), <

'Introduct ... (ds), Global Environm ... and Environm ...

See Ac ... beyond Kyot ... 03), pp. 221-231.

Sebast ... Climate Policy fo ...

White ... May 2001), < http://



See the following references for more information on climate change impacts in different regions:

H. E. Ott, A. P. Sari, J. Pan, Y. S. North Dialogue on Equity in the Greenhouse. A Proposal for an Adequate and Equitable

Global Climate Agreement (Wuppertal, Germany: Wuppertal Institute and Cape Town, South Africa: Energy Research Centre, 2004). See also the position paper by the international climate NGO network Climate Action Network, *A Viable Global Framework for Preventing Dangerous Climate Change* (Milan: Climate Action Network International, 2003); and a number of proposals originating from research institutes, such as that by Axel Michaelowa, Sonja Butzengeiger and Martina Jung, *Graduation and Deepening: An Ambitious Post-2012 Climate Policy Scenario* (Hamburg Institute of International Economics [HWWA], 2003).

Under an intensity target, emissions permits are linked to GDP growth, thereby compensating for fluctuations that stem from changes in economic activity. Under non-binding targets, some developing countries would be given the option to walk away from their commitments without penalty if compliance turned out to be difficult or costly. See Cedric Philibert and Jonathan Pershing, 'Considering the Options: Climate Targets for All Countries', *Climate Policy*, 1 (2001), pp. 211-227; and Frank Jotzo and John C.V. Pezzey, 'Flexible Greenhouse Targets under Uncertainty', manuscript, Australian National University, Canberra (2004).

Daniel Bouille and Osvaldo Girardin, 'Learning from the Argentine Voluntary Commitment', in Kevin A. Baumert, O. Blanchard, S. Llosa, J. F. Perkaus (eds), *Building on the Kyoto Protocol: Options for protecting the climate*, (Washington: World Resources Institute

Australia, 2004). See also the report by the Australian Government, *Options for Australia in Climate Change*, (Canberra: Australian Government, 2004).

Data from the World Resources Institute, *World Resources 2004: The State of the World's Resources*, (Washington: World Resources Institute, 2004).

See the report by the World Resources Institute, *Options for Australia in Climate Change*, (Canberra: Australian Government, 2004); and the report by the World Resources Institute, *Options for Australia in Climate Change*, (Canberra: Australian Government, 2004); and the report by the World Resources Institute, *Options for Australia in Climate Change*, (Canberra: Australian Government, 2004).

Ken Jotzo, 'Options for Australia in Climate Change', *Journal of Environment & Development*, 13(1), 2004, pp. 1-10.

J. J. McCarthy, O. F. Canziani, N. A. Leary, D. J. Dokken, K. S. White (eds), *Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability*, Contribution of Working Group II to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001).

Benito Müller, *Equity in Global Climate Change: The Great Divide* (Oxford: Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, 2002).

See Noreen Beg, Jan Corfee Morlot, Ogunlade Davidson, Y. Afrane-Okesse, L. Tyani, F. Denton, Y. Sokona, J. P. Thomas, E. L. La Rovere, J. K. Parikh, K. Parikh and A. A. Rahman, ‘Linkages between Climate Change and Sustainable Development’, *Climate Policy*, 2 (2002), pp. 129–144; and A. Najam, S. Huq, and Y. Sokona, ‘Climate Negotiations beyond Kyoto: Developing Countries' Concerns and Interests’, *Climate Policy*, 3 (2003), pp. 221–231.

Tom Athanasiou and Paul Baer, *Dead Heat: Global Justice and Global Warming* (New York: Seven Stories Press, 2002).

Log in

> Account

Log in

> Log out

Re

> Res


Purch

ave for later

### PDF download + Online access

- 48 hours access to article PDF & online version
- Article PDF can be downloaded
- Article PDF can be printed


EUR 48.00

 Add to  
cart

### Issue Purchase

- 30 days online access to complete issue
- Article PDFs can be downloaded
- Article PDFs can be printed

EUR 505.00

 Add to  
cart

\* Local tax will be added as applicable

## Related Research

People also read

Recommended articles

Cited by  
5



Information for

- Authors
- R&D professionals
- Editors
- Librarians
- Societies

Opportunities

- Reprints and e-prints
- Advertising solutions
- Accelerated publication
- Corporate access solutions

Open access

- Overview
- Open journals
- Open Select
- Dove Medical Press
- F1000Research

Help and information

- Help and contact
- Newsroom
- All journals
- Books

Keep up to date

Register to receive personalised research and resources by email

 Sign me up



Copyright © 2024

Accessibility

Registered  
5 Howick Place

Wiley & Francis Group  
a John Wiley & Sons business

