



Non-Market Approaches in Climate Cooperation in East Asia

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Low-Carbon Cooperation in Asia

Platforms	Regional organizations (ASEAN, APEC)
	Multilateral regional initiatives (OBOR, EALCGP, EACP)
	Transnational organizations (REEEP, CLASP)
Stakeholders	Government, enterprises, academic institutions, NGOs
Measures	Policy (targets, action plans)
	Finance (ADB, JICA)
	Technology (technology transfer, R&D)
	Capacity building (governance training)
	Market cooperation



China's Belt and Road Initiative (B&R)

Supply-side reform: structural optimization

- Resolve excess capacity
- Close down backward production facilities
- Subsidize green industries

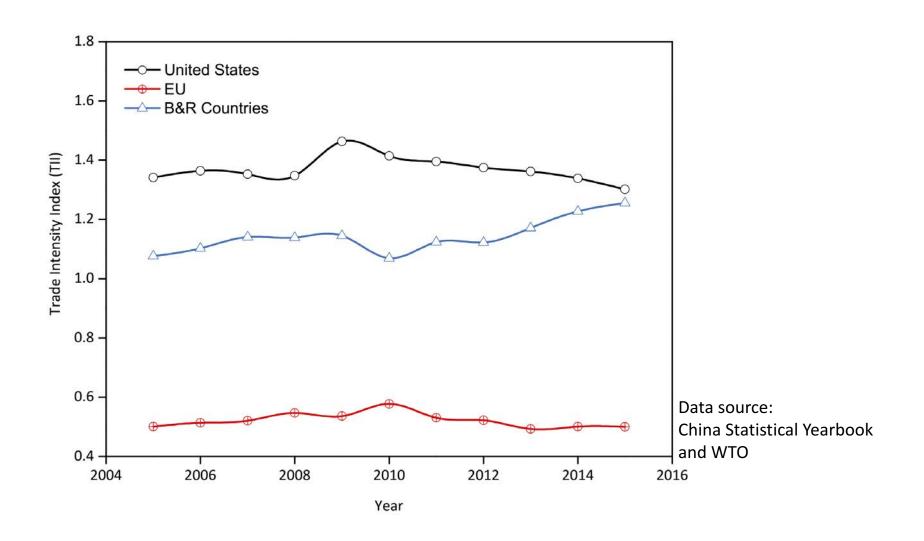
Top-Level Design of Economic Strategy

Demand-side reform: expanding market

Belt and Road Initiative

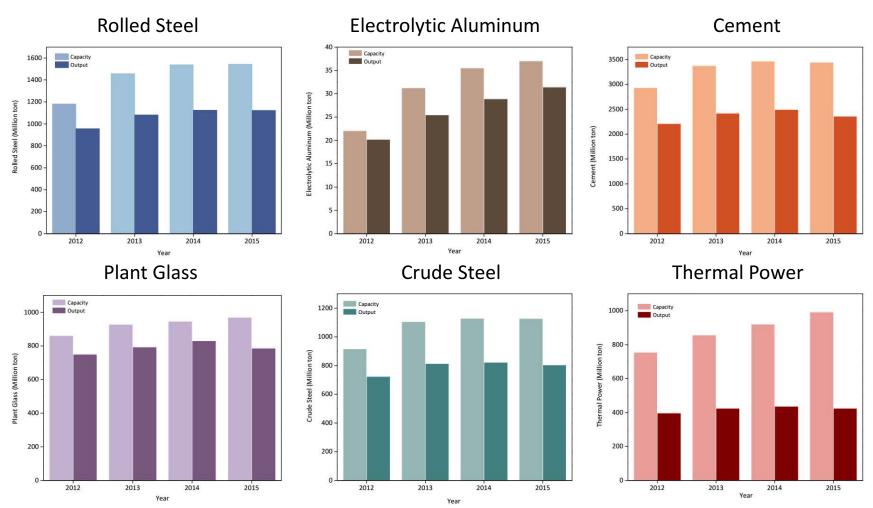


Shifting Relative Importance of Trade Partners



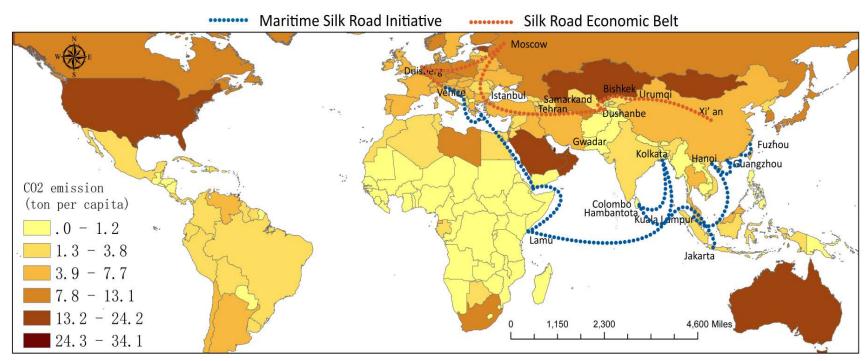


Excess Capacities in Carbon Intensive Industries



Data source: China Statistical Yearbook

• The CO_2 emissions per capita of the B&R countries (6.13 ton per capita) is higher than the global average (4.47 ton per capita).



CO₂ emission per capita in 2013. Data source: World Bank (2013)

Carbon Intensity

• B&R countries have a higher average CO_2 emission intensity (0.70 kg per USD GDP) than the world average (0.44 kg per USD GDP).



Carbon intensity in 2013. Data source: World Bank (2013)



Challenges and Opportunities

- Most cooperation are focused on governments and academic institutions
- Involve more energy and manufacturing enterprises

- Limited effects because of non-legally binding initiatives
- Switch to coordinated regulations

- The trade intensities within Asia counties are increasing
- Enhance the green assessment of international trade and investment