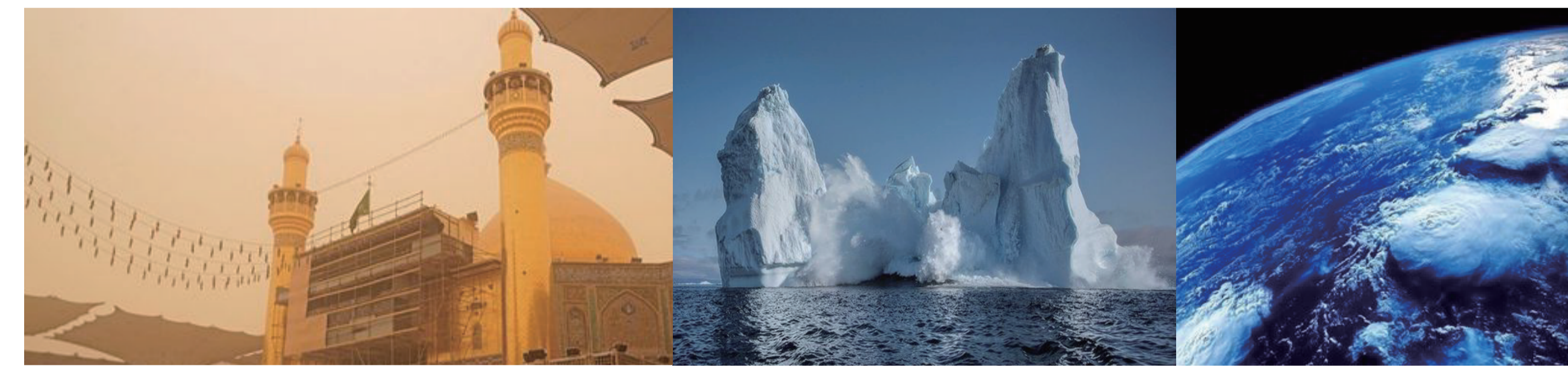


A Study On the Development of the Principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" in Climate Governance: Take the EU Climate Policy as an Example

1. Introduction

- As the rate of global industrialization sped up, countries are increasingly realizing that climate change is one of the largest challenges, and that it is urgent to implement climate governance.
- The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CDBR) can provide guidance on the allocation of responsibilities for emission reductions among parties as a fundamental principle of climate governance that .

As a leading contributor to the global climate negotiations, the EU's climate policy is not only of referential significance to other countries, but also decisive for the future direction of global climate governance.



2. The Meaning of CDBR

Explanations from Co-benefits and Equity

Given that not all countries are equally strong in all areas, the CDBR aims to establish a system of climate governance that is consistent with significant equity.

Common Responsibilities

Global environmental issues are a direct expression of the common good of humanity

It is argued that the term "environment," in the opinion of Alexandre Kiss, refers to an abstract idea of the time and space in which humans and their ancestors live.

According to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the global climate crisis is undoubtedly a result of human activity.

Differentiated Responsibilities

Both historical accountability and national capacity serve as the foundation for differentiation responsibility.

Developing countries believe that developed countries, which have enjoyed the bonuses of the industrial revolution and created the threat to the climate, should take the lead in climate governance and actively assume their historical responsibility.

Different countries have various financial and technological resources, the differentiation principle is appropriate when it comes to the burden of responsibility.

3. The Development of CDBR in International Conventions

A Shift from Differentiated Responsibility to Common Responsibility

/This process reflects the transition from the differentiated principle to common responsibility in the responsibility to reduce emissions. /

the first time that the phrase "CDBR" has been used specifically in an international convention.



The UNFCCC in 1992

Establish developed countries with precise and legally binding emission reduction targets.



The Kyoto Protocol in 1997

Nationally Determined Contributions



the Paris Agreement since 2015

The distinction between obligations of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties is no longer made in great detail; instead, the country's corresponding climate responsibilities are replaced by a self-evaluation of its economic capacity. However, divisions still exist, and they are based on complicated interests, which contributes to the instability of global climate change governance. Generally speaking, the EU's climate policy, based on the CDBR, continues to exert a significant influence in combating climate change.

4. The Practice of CDBR

Observations of EU Climate Policy

Regarding the CDBR, the EU's position has changed over time. However, the EU has continued to expand its policy mix and there is a growing political will for greater climate policy integration. Over time, new dimensions have been gradually added to the EU's climate policy framework, such as directives on renewable energy and energy efficiency, increasingly comprehensive climate legislation, LULUCF, and new governance frameworks have been developed to complement and develop the basic framework of EU climate governance.

EU Climate Change Emission Reduction Targets

The European Community published a consultation paper on climate change as early as 1990, suggesting that industrialised nations stabilise their greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and consider achieving significant reductions by 2010.



EU Climate Change Legislation

The European climate policy fully mobilises the whole of society to help achieve green regions, green mobility, green housing, green skills and provides the widest possible support for the 2030 climate target and the 2050 climate neutrality target.



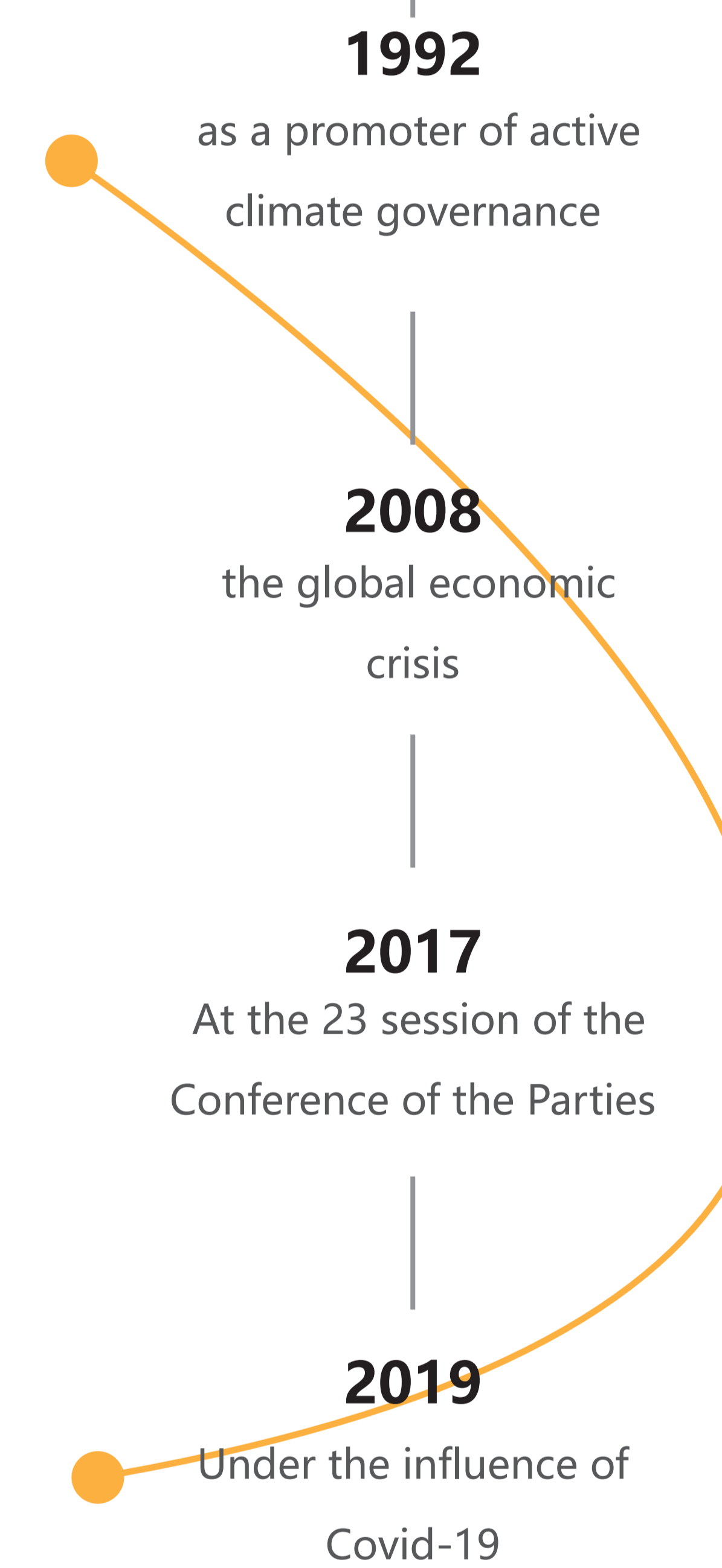
EU climate policies

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the EU's position about CDBR

positive negative



5. Conclusion

Observations of EU Climate Policy

With a focus on historical accountability and current national capacity, the CDBR seeks to advance climate governance by imposing obligations on developed nations in climate treaties.

As society evolves, differentiated responsibilities are progressively waning, while shared responsibilities are growing. Although CDBR has undergone a transformation, it still serves as a crucial tenet of climate governance.

The EU's climate policy has gradually changed and improved.

Ambitious climate policies will have to overcome more difficult obstacles. The success of policy implementation affects not only equity and solidarity within the EU but also the EU's reputation abroad and its ability to lead on climate change.

Explanation of my Artefact

Regarding my dissemination output, the format I chose for my paper was an academic poster. My output covers my entire paper, specifically the condensation and essence of my paper, covering the core ideas. My paper is a discussion on the embodiment of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in the international community's response to global climate change. And it focuses broadly and figuratively on the actions of a political subject, using the EU as an example, in an attempt to show the current international community's attitude and ambition on how to tackle climate change together from the observation of the EU's climate policy. Therefore, in order to present my ideas in a clear and concise manner, I have outlined the main points of my paper and presented them on a poster. The general structure of the poster is the same as the paper. I firstly introduced the meaning of CBDR in terms of Common Responsibilities and Differentiated Responsibilities. Secondly, the evolution of the international consensus in dealing with climate issues can be seen in the change in the formulation of CBDR in the three international conventions. Finally, I have chosen some of the more typical climate policies of the European Union to show the ambition of addressing climate issues. In doing so, I demonstrate the ambition to address the climate issue. My intended audience is high school students. Young teenagers are the most passionate generation, with unlimited potential, and are shaping values. I therefore think that disseminating my views to high school students will be a great educational and appealing experience. In China, posters are everywhere, especially on school campuses. Therefore, the propaganda power of the posters themselves is very great. I hope to put my posters up on the school board so that every student passing by will stop to read the content of my posters and realise the importance of protecting the environment from them.