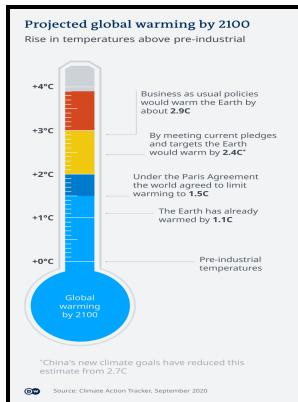


# Global emissions trading - key issues for industrialized countries

**Edward Elgar - Emissions trading**



Description: -

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## Global Emissions Trading: Key Issues for Industrialized Countries

This difference affects a number of criteria.

### Emissions trading

The US, for example, has pushed for different solutions that will allow it to maintain its dominance.

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However, it often also serves as a basis for argumentation against further measures for the environment by companies. Thus far, flexible mechanisms in the form of project based offsets have been suggested for three main project types. Emitters must cut their emissions by 6% or 8% depending on the type of organization; from 2011, those who exceed their limits must buy matching allowances or invest in renewable-energy certificates or offset credits issued by smaller businesses or branch offices.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trends in developing countries: issues & perspectives

The net emissions add up to the space that a nation has appropriated in the global atmospheric common and therefore its responsibility for the climate change. In countries like India, emissions have started growing but their per capita emissions are still significantly lower than that of industrialized countries.

### Striking a New Deal on Climate Change

Although not specifically neglecting this major advantage of emissions trading, however, some concern with potentially high transaction costs in international emissions trading Bohringer, 2004. The below overview underlines this diversity: around 40% of national emissions arise from the agriculture sector in Brazil, and from LULUCF in Nigeria; similar to many Annex-I countries, the power sector is a large contributor to emissions in India 35%.

## **The pros and cons of allowing international trading in emissions permits**

As a consequence, little or no effort will be devoted to develop domestic clean technology. It will be explained which functions emissions trading should fulfill and what differences there are between global emissions trading and that in the EU.

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Further, developing countries are using historical and per-capita emissions to justify their disengagement in international mitigation agreement Bohringer and Welsch, 2004. The slight difference in emissions capita quoted by the sources above are due to the differences in the date of the data and the changes that had taken place between. Ann Arbor: Ann Arbor Science Publishers.

### **Emissions trading**

Some proposals suggest some solutions on this compliance issues, including ex-post or ex-ante verifications, seller or buyer liability see Keohane and Raustiala, 2009.

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