

International Forum on Ecological Civilization  
Jinan, Shandong Province, October 31, 2019

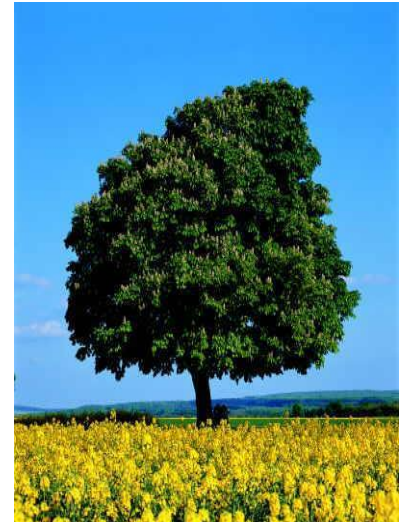
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Fair distribution as an adequate characteristic of  
Ecological Civilization –  
Nine levels of socio-ecological justice -  
DISTRIBUTION MATTERS  
公平，就是绿色社会的一部分  
社会生态公平的就层  
分配的重要性

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Jinan, Shandong  
Oct 31st, 2019  
2019年10月31日

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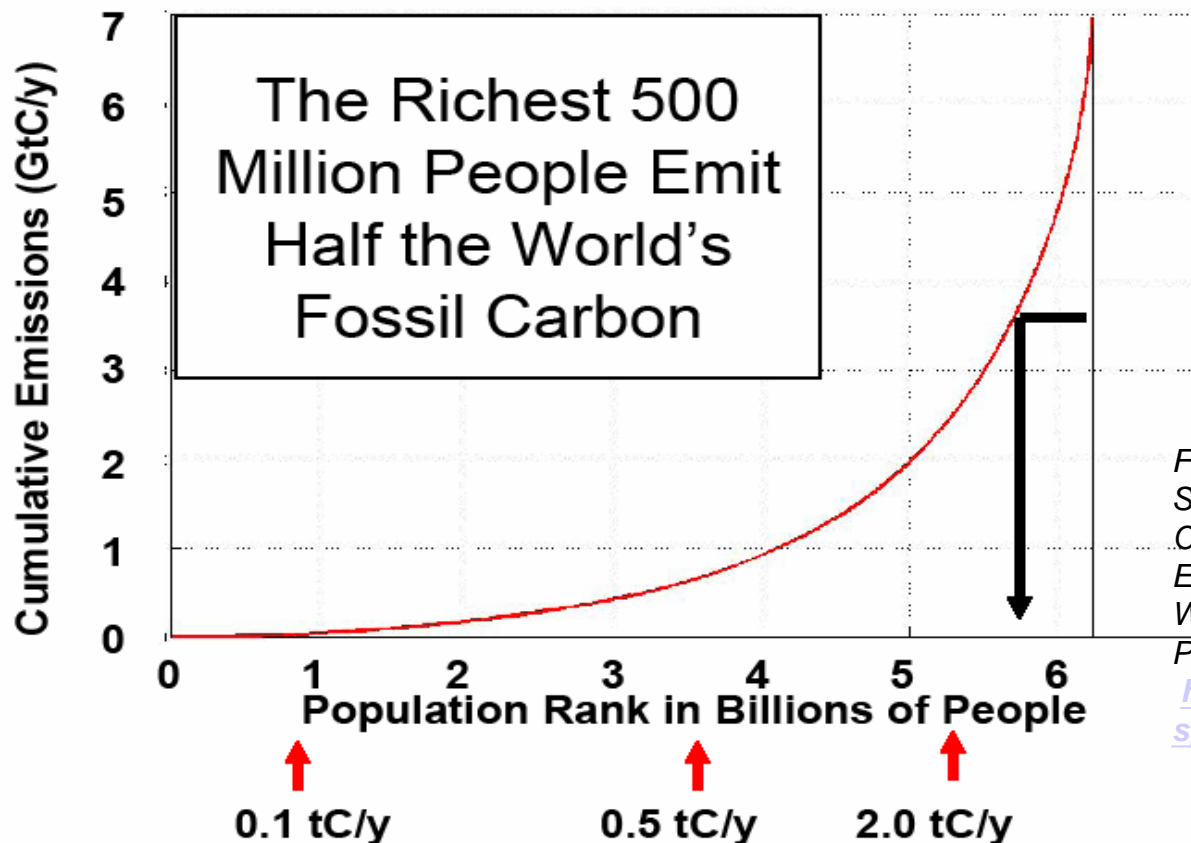
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# Causation of Climate **crisis** and global distribution

## 气候危机和国际分配的因果律

**DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!** 分配的重要性



From: Pacala S.W.: *Equitable Solutions to Greenhouse Warming: On the Distribution of Wealth, Emissions and Responsibility Within and Between Nations.*

Princeton, at IIASA, November 2007  
<http://www.iiasa.ac.at/iiasa35/docs/speakers/speech/ppts/pacala.pdf>

# Correlation between income and emissions 收入和排放的相关性

## Socially differentiated emissions per capita

Empirical correlation of stratification along income for consumption and emissions per capita

Evidence of differentiated emissions/consumption of the traffic services a day for Austria: quartiles (income):

### **DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!**

1 <sup>st</sup> quartile	20 km
2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile	40 km
3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile	53 km
4 <sup>th</sup> quartile	80 km

(see: Steininger K., Gobiet W. (2005): *Technologien und Wirkungen von Pkw-Road Pricing im Vergleich*, Wegener Center Graz, Bericht 1/2005, p 20f

# Climate change as the “greatest market failure” 气候危机是市场最大的错误(STERN)

- **Is Climate change“ the “greatest failure” of mainstream economics?**
- If, according to the Sir Stern report climate change is the “greatest market failure of history”, then mainstream economics has been involved essentially at the biggest “market failure“
- Strange: NORDHAUS as “Nobel prize winner”!
- Profit in mainstream economics often is a premium for “risk” to make capital available
- Now in some dialectical turn the profit mechanism and the capital accumulation turned back the risk by the CO2 accumulation in the atmosphere - an absolute socialisation of risk
- By the “risk” of profit the global risk for mankind and civilization has developed to the largest extent.

**“This changes everything - Capitalism vs climate”**



**THIS  
CHANGES  
EVERY  
THING**

**Naomi  
Klein**

**资本主义反对气候，印象最大**

**There are many arguments that a solution of climate change under capitalist market conditions will not be possible**

# GHG emissions along deciles (household income) – Austria for different spheres

## 温室效应气体的使命根据家家的收入，奥地利

*Blue: services*

*Dark green: various*

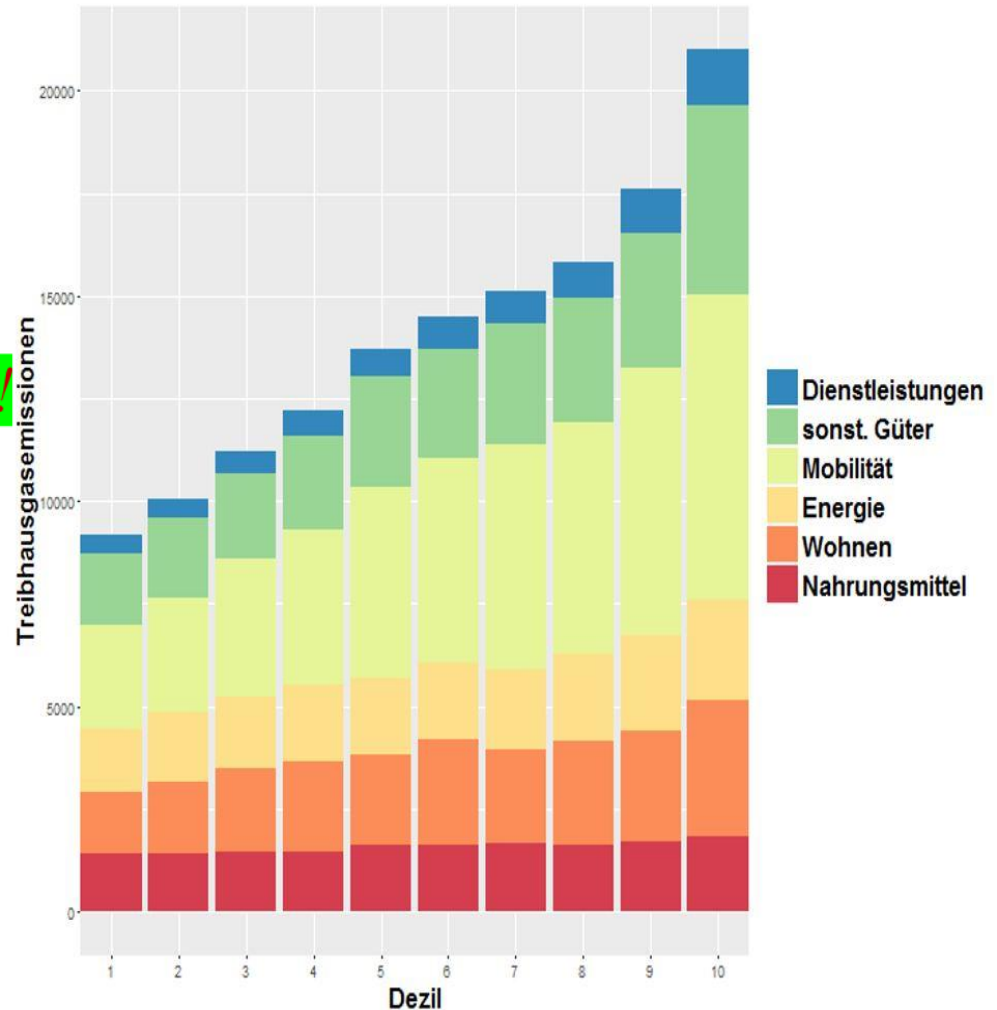
*Light green: mobility*

*Light orange: energy*

*Orange: habitation*

*Red: food*

***DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!***





# Correlation between income (Wealth) and exposure to negative environmental effects

*DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!*

收入和不好环保后果的关系

**Socially differentiated exposure**

**Empirical correlation of stratification along income for exposure**

- E. g.: Harassment by traffic exhaust emission different for income and wealth
- Persons at risk of poverty evaluate their exposure to negative environmental effects in all fields (noise, air quality, green space...) worse to others



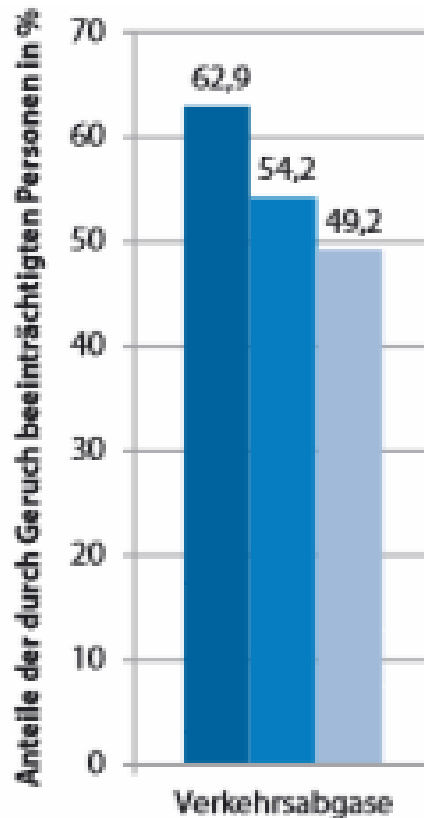
交通对人民有后果，因为不好闻，印象对老百姓和有钱的人不同。奥地利

# Harassment by traffic exhaust emissions

Low income – medium income – high income

Austria

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\*Auf „Äquivalenz“-Basis: Bei Einkommen und Ausgaben werden Kinder in den Haushalten differenziert berücksichtigt

Aus: Pretenthaler Franz, Habsburg-Lothringen Clemens, Sterner Cornelia (2008): Soziale Aspekte von Climate Change Impacts in Österreich, 2008. S.10

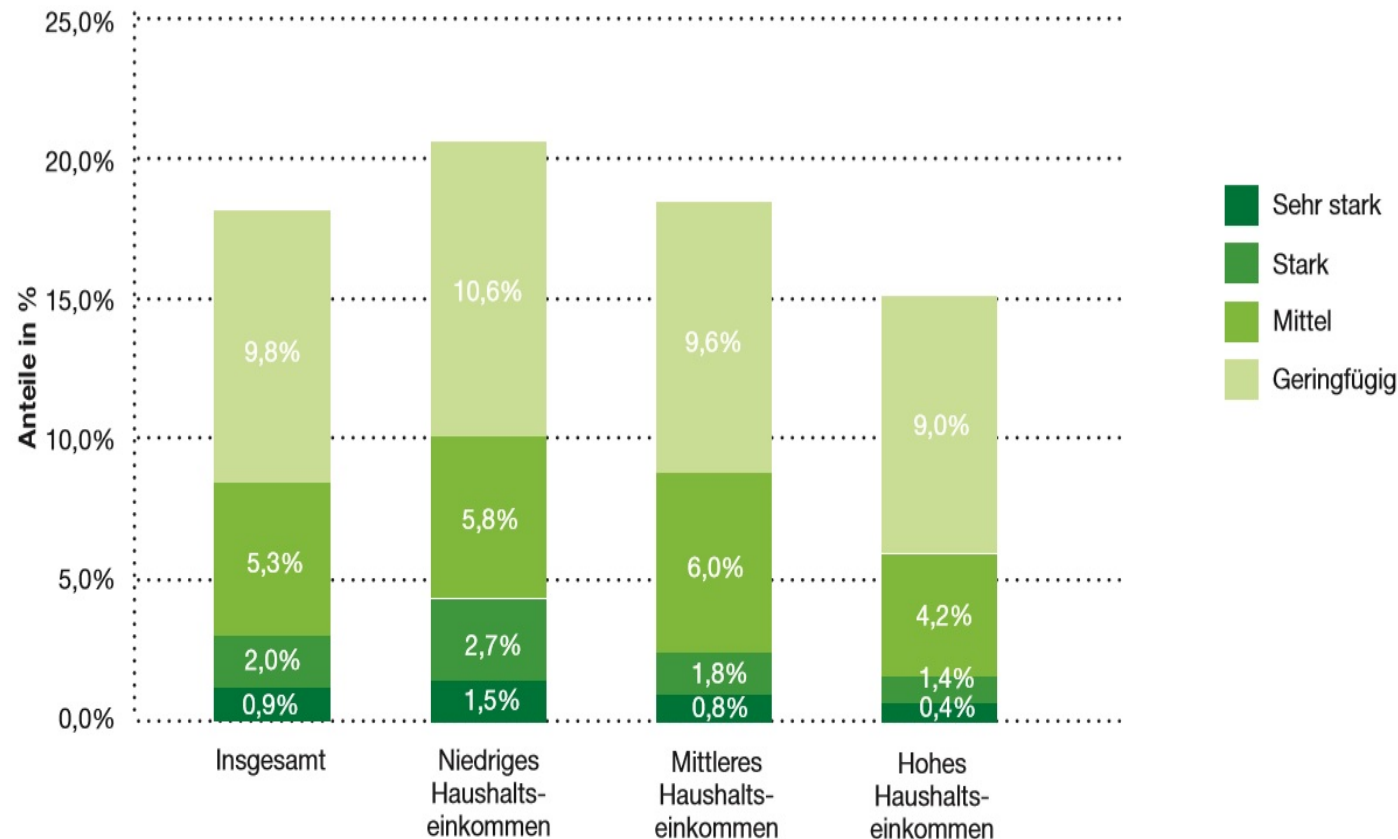
排放和收入的关系在奥地利

# More general: Harassment by smell and exhaust emissions - along income - Austria

Total income – low income – medium income – high income

Dark green = strong; light green = slight

**DISTRIBUTION MATTER**



对身体健康有什么印象?

## Implication health

Health conditions differ substantially along classes and strata:

So e.g. in Germany the expectation of life in the upper quintile of income is 8,3 years longer for women and 10,8 years for men than in the lowest quintile,

and the expectation of healthy years differs still more the gap is 13,3 years for women and 14,3 years for men

***DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!***



# 做有效果的气候政策对老百姓的好处多

Concrete distribution issues are underexposed in the climate policy discourse.

If lower income groups are relatively more disadvantaged by different forms of socioeconomic and socio-ecological inequality, these groups will experience an increase in the socio-ecological burden when climate change continues

On the other side SO lower income groups WILL EARN MORE GAINS BY EFFECTIVE CLIMATE POLICY

***DISTRIBUTION MATTERS!***

# Dimensions of distributions

## 分配的规模

- **Social-economic,**
- **Socio-ecological,**
- **Spatial,**
- **Temporal or Intergenerational dimension**

**The socio-ecological dimension can be divided again into nine levels.....**

# Nine levels of the socio-ecological dimension of distribution

(Pro rich    pro-poor) 社会环保分配的九层，有钱的人和老百姓

1. **Access and use of "natural services"**
2. Vulnerability/ **exposure** of damage and environmental degradation
3. **Risk** and uncertainty
4. **Causation** of environmental damage
5. **Costs/burden of environmental measures** and possibilities to transfer costs (incidence of taxes)
6. Possibilities for **influencing environmental policy**
7. **Positive impacts of environmental policies**
8. **"Co-benefits" of environmental policies : indirect effects**
9. Adaptation effects to positive changes of the environmental situation (e.g.: higher prices for houses)

# Climate policy is pro-poor 气候政策对老百姓有好处

7 of these 9 levels of the socio-ecological dimension of distribution are asymmetric in favor of upper income levels: with pro-rich effects:

Only level 6 and 7 - the positive impact of environmental and climate policies and co-benefits are pro-poor.

So the overall impacts of climate policy are basically pro-poor, especially when at the costs of environmental measures (e. g. by taxes) the pro-rich effects can be mitigated, eliminated or reversed by a per capita bonus or other compensations



# Basics of climate policy

## 气候政策的基本

**2°C target**

Copenhagen  
accord & Paris  
Treaty

because of

irreversible and

uncontrollable implications

when > **2°C**

→ fixed volume of future GHG emissions

**How to allocate** this volume of remaining  
GHG emissions? = **Which distribution**  
among countries and persons?

# Missing link of climate policy

## 气候政策的大问题

**2°C target**  
(Copenhagen  
Accord & Paris  
Treaty)

→ fixed volume of future GHG emissions

**CBDR**  
(Rio 1992 and  
Rio+20)

basic distribution principle

(**C**ommon **b**ut **d**ifferentiated **r**esponsibility)

**=X** (*but which concrete implementation?*)

# The equation for the missing link of climate policy

## 气候政策大问题的方程

**2°C target**  
(Copenhagen  
accord & Paris  
Treaty)

fixed volume of future GHG emissions

+

**CBDR**  
(Rio 1992 and  
Rio+20)

basic distribution principle (**C**ommon **b**ut  
**d**ifferentiated **r**esponsibility)

+

**X**

**= climate stabilization**

# The missing link of climate policy:

## Equal rights !

**2°C target**  
(Copenhagen  
accord & Paris  
Treaty)

气候大问题的答案就是平权

→ fixed volume of future GHG emissions

+

**CBDR**  
(Rio 1992 and  
Rio+20)

( Common but

diffc  
ity)

+

**Equal  
rights**

# Concepts of equal rights in the context of climate change (1) - 气候和公权之中的关系第一部分

- Heuristic approach
- The starting points for the view of equality and fairness in connection with the climate change can come e. g. from:
  - ✂ ❖ **ethical moral reasons,**
  - ✂ ❖ **obligations from international documents,**
  - ✂ ❖ **concepts of the sustainable development.**
- Or from the fact that necessary international contracts simply will not come into being otherwise
- Fundamental principles of distribution
  - can be e. g. – (pre- scientific/political/ethical):
    - ✂ ❖ Parity
    - ✂ ❖ Proportionality
    - ✂ ❖ Priority

# Concepts of equal rights in the context of climate change (2)气候和公权之中的关系第二部分

- In principle we can see procedural, effort-oriented and results-oriented principles of equality and fairness
- Oxfam e. g. uses 3 principles:
  - **Fairness,**
  - **capability,**
  - **simplicity**
- CICERO-ECZ stress
  - **guilt,**
  - **capacity und**
  - **need**

## **TAMARA to replace TINA**

**《有好多，真确的办法》要代替《除了资本主义没有别的办法》的思想**

**We have to fight the hegemony of TINA (There Is No Alternative – to neoliberal policy) and replace it by TAMARA (There are many and real alternatives).**

**A positive coefficient of hope for change to sustain livelihood in relation to paralyzing fear can reflect the dynamics**





*DISTRIBUTION MATTERS*

*XIEXIE!*

