

Tracing GHG Emissions in Global Value Chains

10:00-11:15 AM, 15th Nov. 2016 (BLUE ZONE, AREA D)



Panel Discussion Topics

**Tracing GHG Emissions in Global Value Chains: Peak and Leak
China as a Carbon Hub**

**CO₂ Emissions from Chinese Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
Global Income Inequality and Carbon Inequality**

Three Pillars and Non-hierarchical Regime System in a Post-Paris World

 <p>Bo MENG Senior Researcher IDE-JETRO (Japan)</p>	 <p>Glen PETERS Senior Researcher CICERO (Norway)</p>	 <p>Tatsuto YUKIHARA (Jinjun XUE) Professor Nagoya Univ. (Japan)</p>	 <p>Fangting CHENG Research Fellow IDE-JETRO (Japan)</p>	 <p>Lei LEI Research Fellow IDE-JETRO (Japan)</p>	 <p>Kazuhiko HOMBU Professor Tokyo Univ. (Japan)</p>
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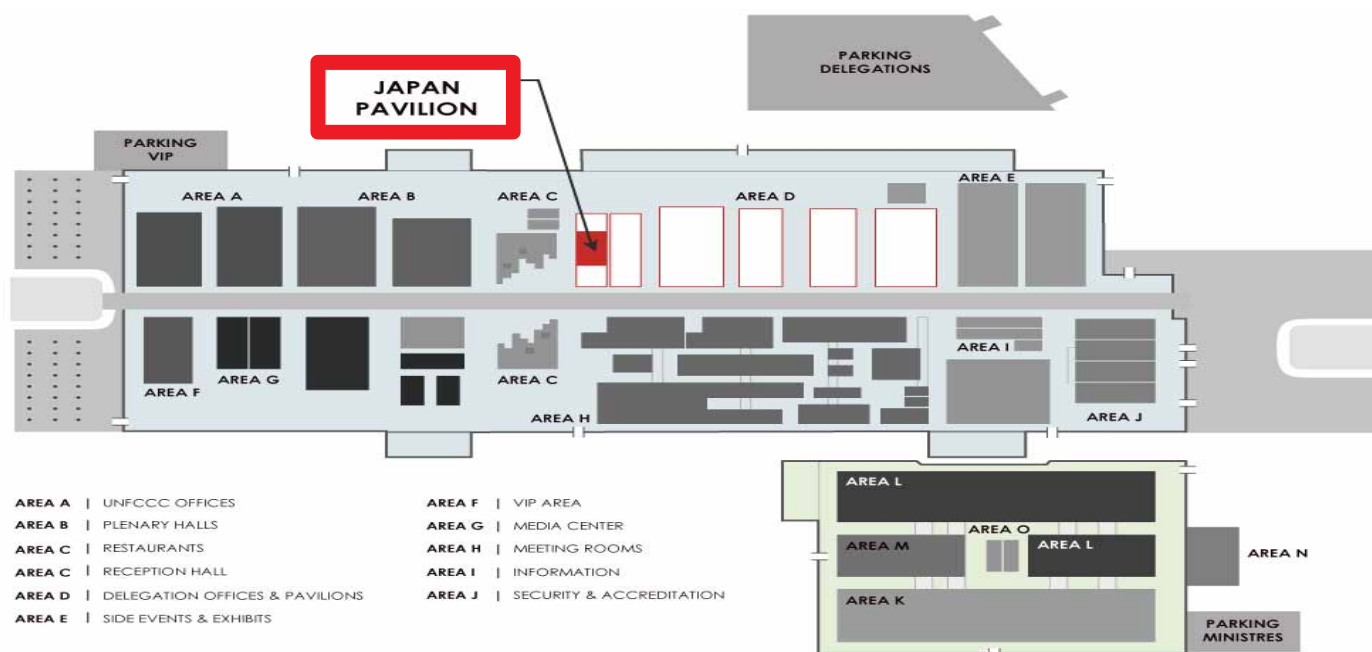
What we are going to talk about

Our panel focuses on the impact of international trade on climate change. A better understanding of the relationship between greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global value chains (GVCs) is crucial for both environmental and trade communities. Panelists will present their policy-oriented views about how multinationals and local enterprises can be sustainably involved and engaged in GVCs from country, industrial, firm and household perspectives. We will address how developing countries can move forward to implement their National Determined Contributions (NDCs) while securing trade competitiveness in the context of GVCs. Policy recommendations for governments, industries as well as international organizations to address challenges will be discussed.

Highlights of our session

- A country's pattern and level of emissions is crucially subject to its position and the extent of its participation, directly or indirectly in GVCs through international trade.
- The increasing sophistication in cross country production sharing gives an impetus to emissions leakage, since more cross-border CO₂ emissions transfer arises through intermediate goods trade via GVCs.
- More attention should be paid to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in achieving CO₂ emissions target for China, since MSMEs contributed more than half of China's CO₂ emissions.
- The footprint disparity between the rich and the poor becomes larger as income grows. Both income equality and carbon equality should be considered in a post-Paris world.
- Developing and emerging countries consider GVCs a crucial opportunity for economic growth, however, they have not been clearly recognizing the environmental risk subsequent to their participation to GVCs.

Venue Map (Blue Zone, Area D)



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Free Entry (no need for registration)

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