
China's leading Role in the Global South: The Case of Climate Change

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The argument

- The PRC's role in global climate negotiations shifted from a leadership of the Global South in opposition to the „industrialised world“ towards a leadership role in cooperation with the Global North
- Major driving forces for this role shift were:
 1. Strong altercasting by colitions of concerned developing countries + some industrialized countries (during COPs of KP)
 2. Shifting material basis (rapid increase in energy intensity of Chinese economic model) which undermine the PRC's climate equity narrative.
 3. Growing domestic concerns about environmental degradation, calling into question the CCP policy competence.

=> lead to a change in historical self-identification.

The Case of Climate Change

The PRC's Changing Self-Identifikation	Historical-Self/climate equity position	Claim	Policy tools	Potential for group Altercasing
Engaging ,developing country' 1980s -1992	<u>,no historical Self-identification in early role taking“</u>	<i>„right to develop“ and „cumulative emission justice“</i>		Limited by developing country status
,Leader of developing World' (G77) 1992 - 2008	Victim of foreign oppression; leadership of Global South, G77	<i>Developed countries first; voluntary Emission reduction by developing c</i>	Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR); CDM, ET, JI;	Developing country leadership role split (AOSIS)
,Emerging emitter' role set	Developing country with ,survival emissions“	<i>Forceful, nationally appropriate action</i>	NAMA, U.S. China-Climate Change WG	Developing and developed countries group

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