



State-Market-Civil Society Collaboration in Promoting Low Carbon Policies and Lifestyles

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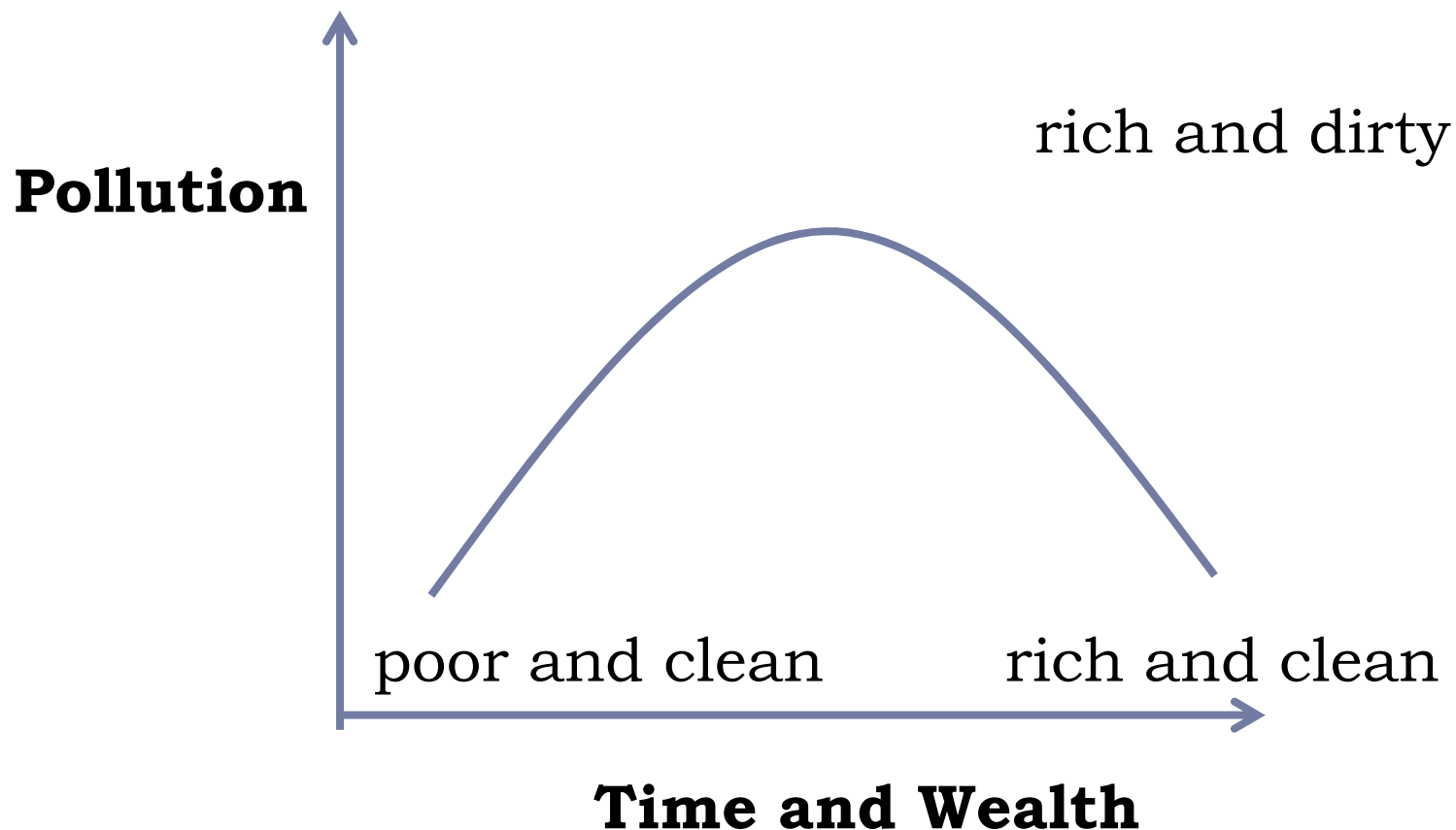
Key Arguments

- ▶ Climate protection requires collaborative governance between state, market, and society (NGOs, citizens).
- ▶ Command-and-control, market-based mechanisms and awareness raising activities complement each other. They require different degrees of state intervention.
- ▶ Sustainable Production and Consumption: enabling citizens to co-produce (e.g. recycling) and influence production: mobility, household level, greener consumption.

The Climate Protection Issue in China

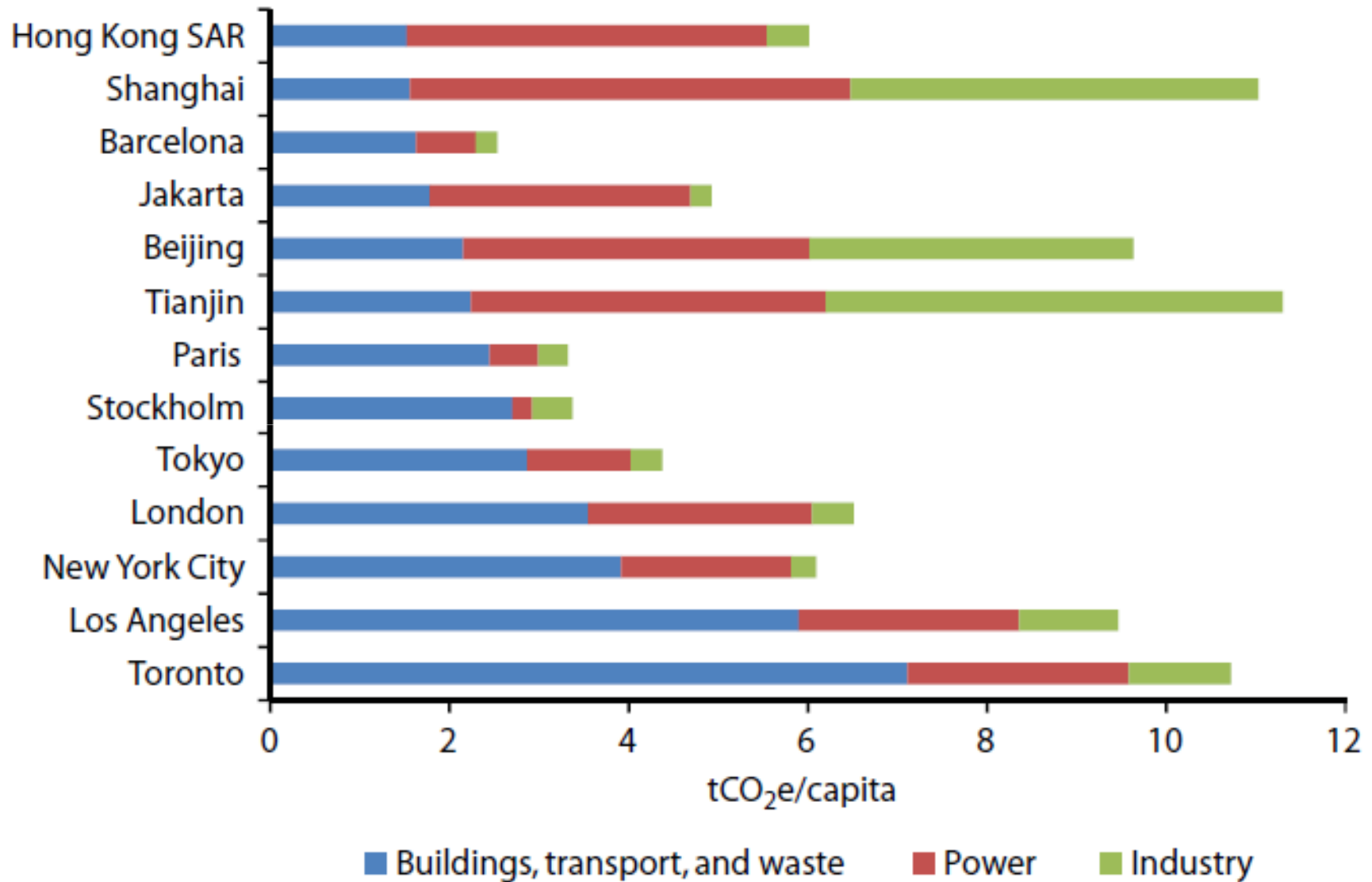
- ▶ National Relevance
 - ▶ Pollution Crisis in Beijing and elsewhere
 - ▶ Media Reporting
 - ▶ New Challenges for the New Political Leadership
- ▶ Global Relevance
 - ▶ Global Climate Governance Crisis
 - ▶ “A more promising approach is to negotiate smaller agreements” (Barret ref. to game theory)
 - ▶ Think global, act local: low carbon cities, NGOs

Table 1: Curve of Transition and Green Development



Kuhn, Berthold designed on the basis of Pieplow, Haiko/German Ministry of Environment (2012) with reference to debates on the Environmental Kuznet Curve (World Bank 1992.)

Table 2: Per Capita Emissions of Selected Cities



The Vision: Eco-Cities and...



China's Green Transition Path

Lead Questions:

- ▶ What are the roles and contributions of the state, the private sector, civil society organizations and the media?
- ▶ Growing state-private sector civil society cooperation or conflict among stakeholders?
- ▶ Will show-case projects lead to coherence or will there be an increasing gap between regions and cities?

Extending the Coproduction Discourse to Environmental/Climate Protection

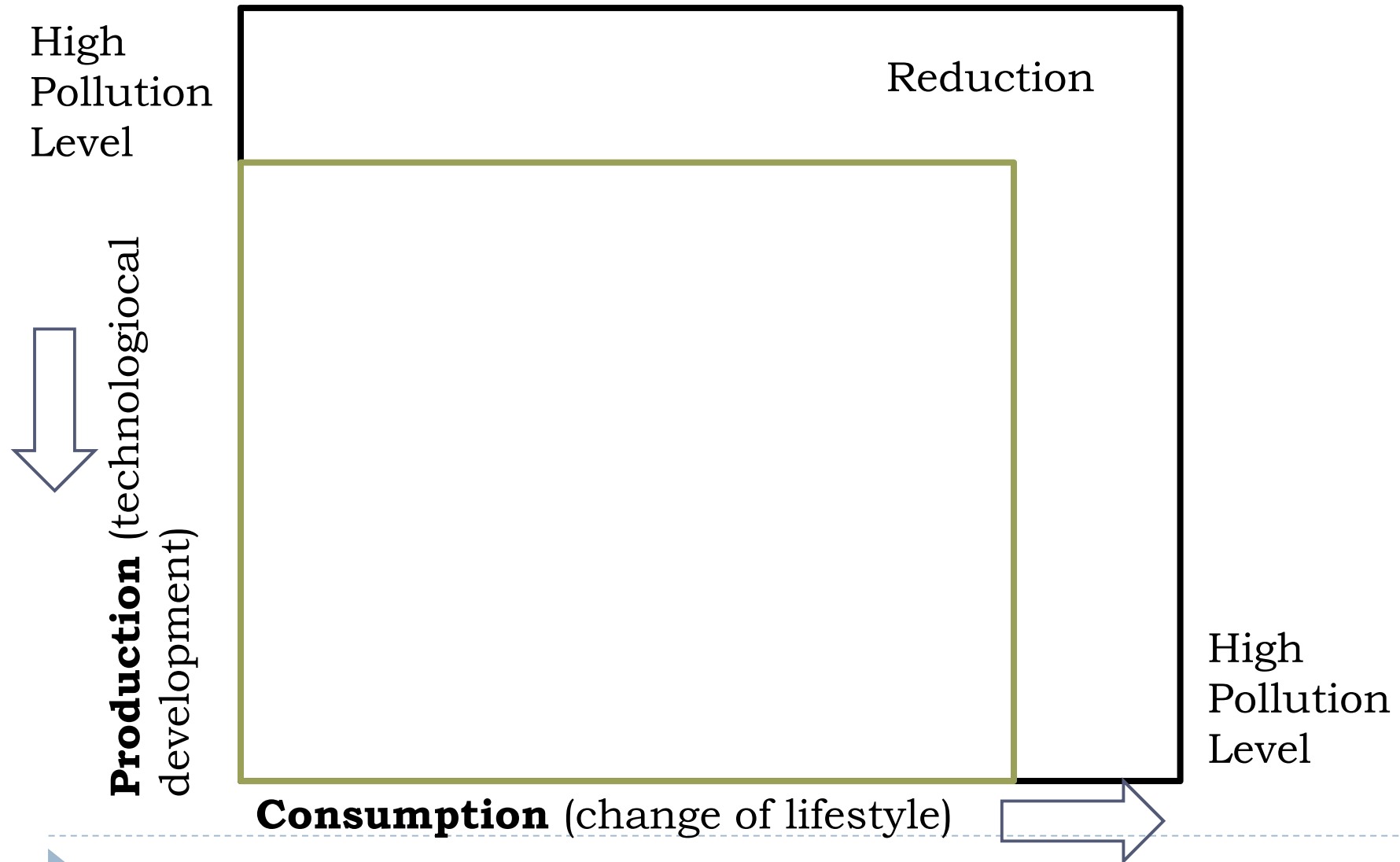
How to facilitate cooperation and coproduction?

- ▶ E.Ostrom: Environmental Economist
- ▶ V. Pestoff et. al. on social issues, A. Meijer on social media (*Voluntas* December 2012)
- ▶ Questions and Lessons:
 - ▶ Cooperation and co-production (input and output level)
 - ▶ Ceiling? Outcrowding? Incrowding?
 - ▶ Patronising or empowering?

Production and Consumption

- ▶ **Prevention, Re-use, Recycling, *Up-Cycling***: Reiner Pilz, Thornton Kay (1994), Gunter Pauli (1999)
- ▶ **Sustainable Production and Consumption**
- ▶ United Nations promulgate the integration of the whole life cycle of products and services.
- ▶ **EU: SWITCH-Asia: project & policy level**

Table 3: Green Technology and Green Consumption



Designed on the basis of Schützemmeister 2010: 268

The Role of the State

- ▶ Strong policy formulation and regulatory power but weak implementation
- ▶ National Renewable Energy Law (2006)
- ▶ National Climate Action Plan (2007)
- ▶ Upgrade of SEPA (2008)
- ▶ Low Carbon Provinces and Cities (2010)
- ▶ Emission Trading Schemes (2011)
- ▶ Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015)
- ▶ State Council White Paper on Energy Policy (2012)

State Actors: „Bureaucratic Land Rush“? (Conrad 2010)

- ▶ State Council: policy formulation
- ▶ National Leading Group on Climate Change
- ▶ National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- ▶ Ministry of Environmental Protection
- ▶ Ministry of Sciences and Technology
- ▶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ▶ Environmental Protection Bureaus: EIA
- ▶ Economic Development Bureau at city level
- ▶ Construction and Administration Office
- ▶ Department of Environment and Sanitation
- ▶ Transport, Agriculture, Science, Maritim Affairs....

Market-based Mechanisms

- ▶ More flexible, more cost-effective, continuous stimulus (Cao 2010)
- ▶ Cap and Trade (Price-based quantity based),
- ▶ tax policies (carbon tax?)
- ▶ access to loans, procurement rules
- ▶ Subsidies received international criticisms (SolarTec bankruptcy 2013)
- ▶ Pollution liability insurance, starting with coal industry in 2009
- ▶ Special guidelines for petrochemical industry (March 2013)
- ▶ Large territory, economic and cultural diversity, decentralised economy

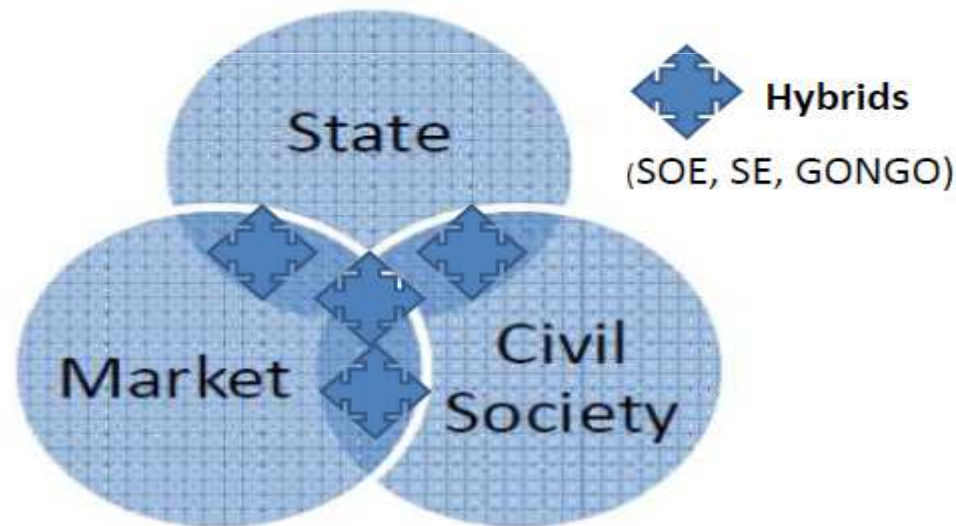
Private Sector Actors and Instruments

- ▶ Consulting Firms (PwC, KPMG, McKinsey, Syntao): Sustainability Maturity Curve, Urban Sustainability Index: *Strategies & Benchmarking*
- ▶ UN Global Compact: *Publicity for Leaders*
- ▶ Dow Jones Sustainability Index Emerging Markets (www.greenbiz.com): *Green Investors*
- ▶ Global Reporting Initiative, Carbon Disclosure Project: *Guidelines, Transparency, Best Practices*
- ▶ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): *Branding*
- ▶ Social Enterprises: Planet Before Profit: *Local Level Innovations*

The Role of Civil Society (CS) and NGOs

- Formal organisations and initiatives engaging in activities of mutual and public benefit: agenda setting, service provision, information peddlers, flexibility, experiments, access and participation (Kuhn 2005/2009)

Table 4: State-Market-Civil Society Spheres



re-designed by Berthold Kuhn for Fudan University/APPAM Conference, Shanghai, May 2013 based on Kuhn (2005: 67), reference to Howar 1998: 235, Birle 2000: 235)

The Role of Civil Society (CS) and NGOs

- ▶ Regulatory framework restrictive but progress on easing registration for some NGOs in some cities
- ▶ shehui tuanti, jijinhui, min fei (almost 500T)
- ▶ Educating on sustainable consumption
- ▶ Relating complex and abstract issue to people's life

- ▶ China Climate Action Network, Rio+20 presence
- ▶ OASIS, Shanghai (Green Commuting)
- ▶ Zero Waste Alliance
- ▶ Naming and Shaming of MNC

Civil Society: Promotion of Low Carbon Lifestyles (LCL)

- ▶ Influence on trends, life style, social media
- ▶ charismatic role models, Life Style of Health and Sustainability (LOHAS), habits, social distinction (Bourdieu)
- ▶ Protests : 300T petitions 11 Year Plan
- ▶ Dongyang (2005, Xiamen (2007- PX), Guanxi Zhuang (2010), Dalain (2011-PX), Kunming (2013-PX), 2012: Shifang in Sichuan province, Qidong in Jiangsu province and Ningbo in Zhejiang province.
- ▶ striking a balance between supporting environmental concern of citizens and maintaining good relations and cooperation with the government

The Role of the Media

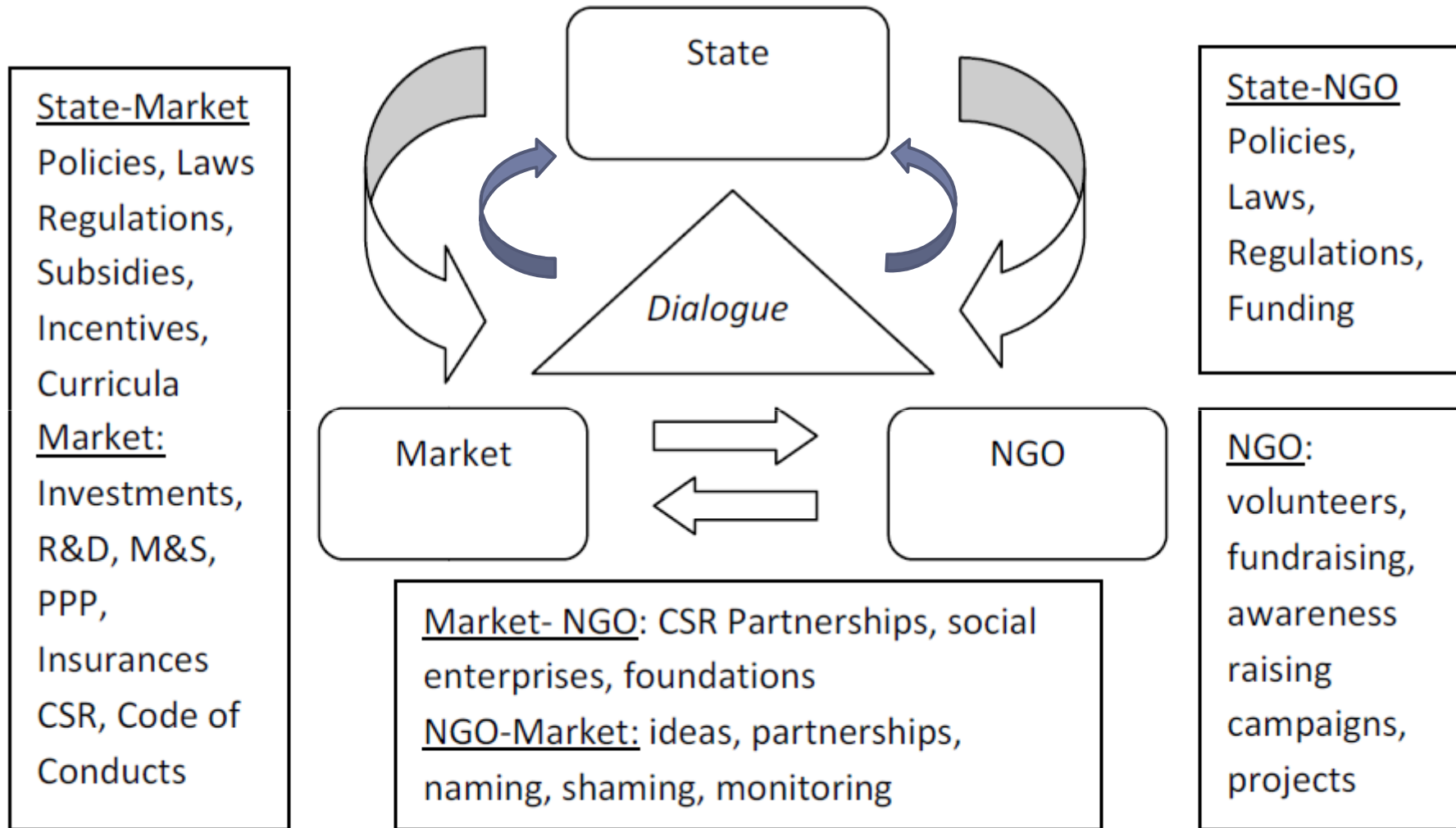
- ▶ Lack of independence
- ▶ Growing spread, use and influence of social media (weibo, wechat)
- ▶ Air Quality China and China Air Quality Index are popular smart phone applications.
- ▶ More reporting on climate protection/event oriented: international conferences
- ▶ Pollution reporting

Case Study: Xiamen Climate Protection Network Study*

- ▶ Campaigns and activities in the field of (1) low carbon industrial production, (2) low carbon traffic and (3) green energy construction.
- ▶ Waste prevention and recycling are not yet among the priority areas of low carbon policies.
- ▶ Responsibilities under the city's top leadership are spread over a number of departments.
- ▶ The Economic Development Bureau and Xiamen Development and Reform Commission are amongst the key actors.

* supported by Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Shanghai Office.

Table 5: Collaborative Governance Framework



designed by Berthold Kuhn for Fudan University/APPAM Conference, Shanghai, May 2013



谢谢你们



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