

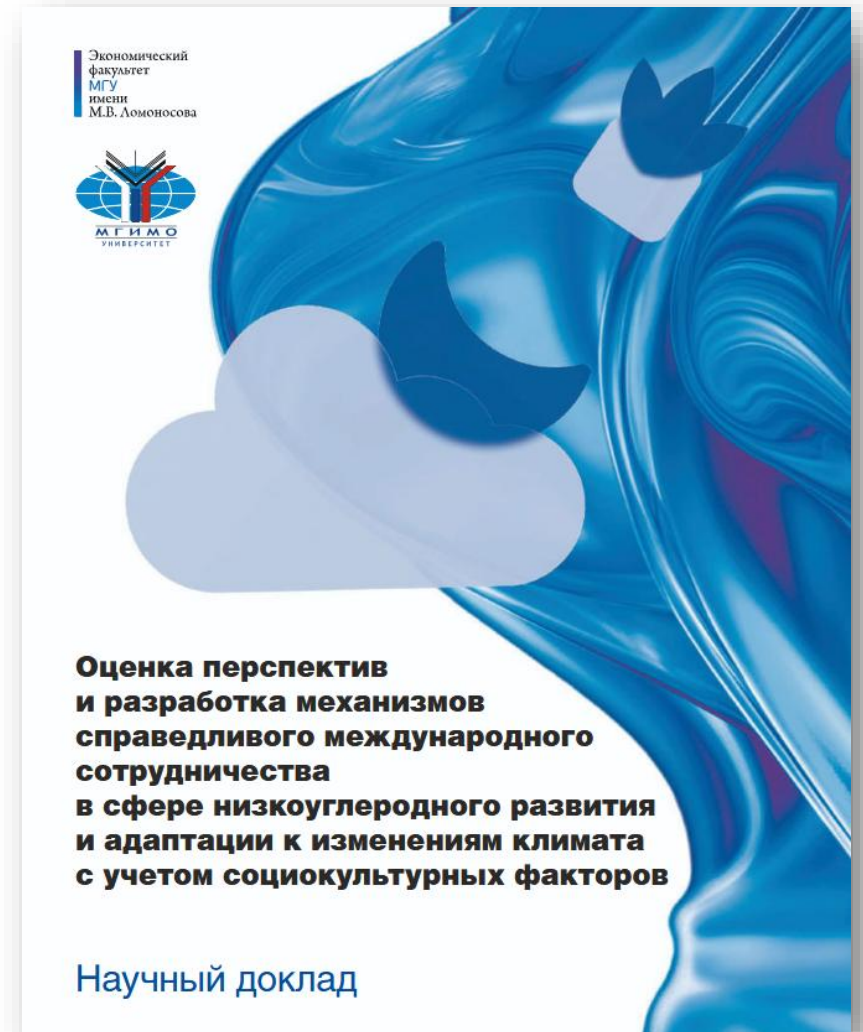
International Climate Cooperation: On the Crossroads of Economy, Culture and International Relations

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(based on materials
prepared by Alexander
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About our research

- ❖ In the second half of 2024, the Faculty of Economics of Moscow State University and MGIMO (with the expert support of CarbonLab) conducted a study to assess the prospects for the development of the global climate agenda
- ❖ In 2025 we prepared the report “Exploring Opportunities and Developing Frameworks for Fair International Climate Cooperation” based on results of the study



План

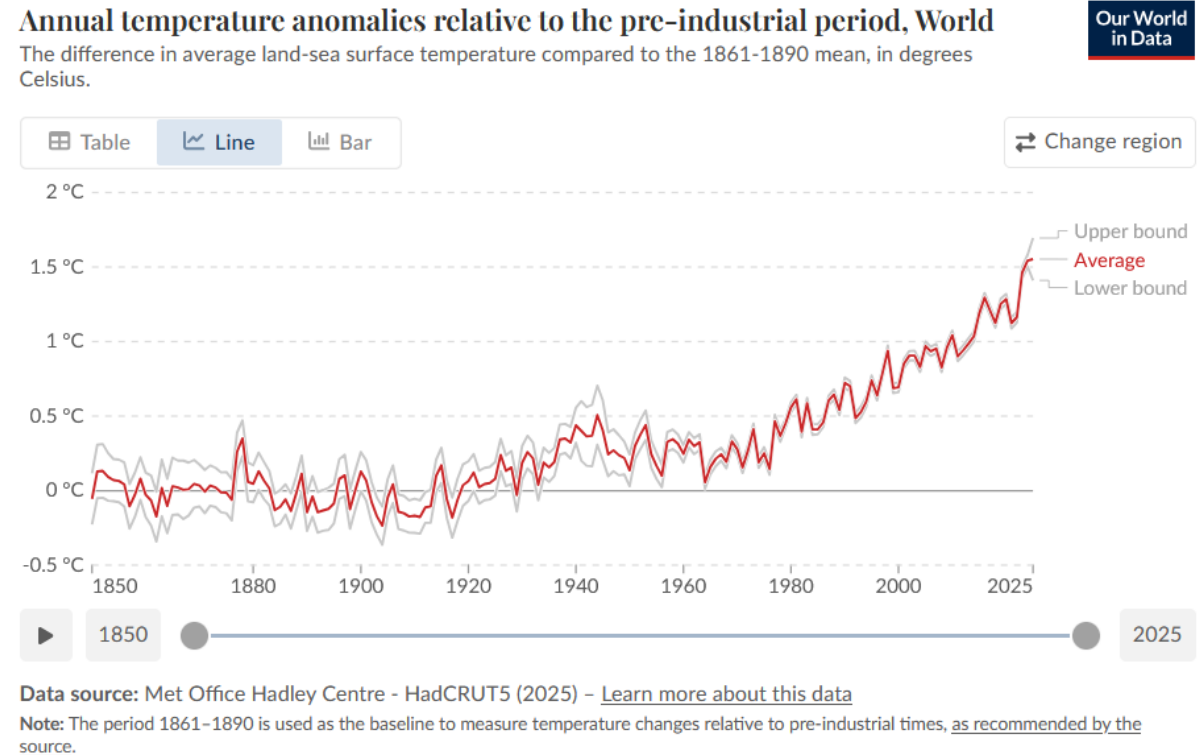
- 1 Climate challenges of today
- 2 Climate policy tomorrow

Climate change... outside our window

Climate change factors (IPCC, 2023)

- ❖ Energy consumption
- ❖ Land use, land-use change and forestry
- ❖ ***Consumption and production standards in different countries and regions, with significant differences between countries and regions, as well as between individuals***








Change in average temperature compared to 1861-1890



Source: Our World in Data based on Met Office

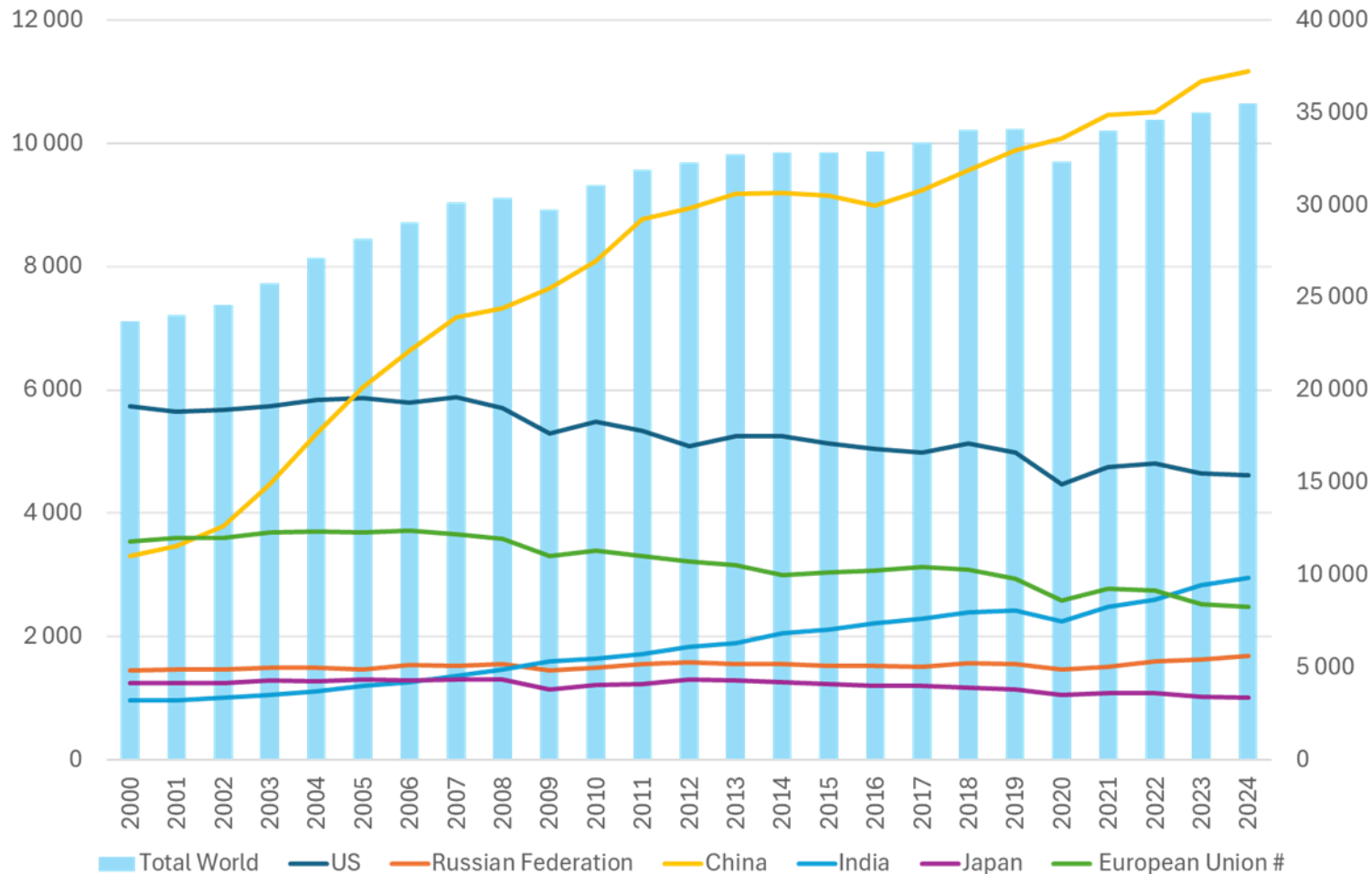
Climate change... outside our window

Average weather indicators on December,4 by decades

Time	Day, °C	Night, °C	Precipitation, mm	Pressure	Wind, m/s	Humidity
2010x	-1°	-4°	2.68	759	 5 <small>103</small>	89%
2000x	-1°	-2°	0.83	766	 3 <small>3</small>	87%
1990x	-5°	-6°	0.94	763	 4 <small>10</small>	84%
1980x	-3°	-7°	0.9	761	 5 <small>103</small>	84%
1970x	-2°	-4°	1.27	760	 5 <small>10</small>	89%
1960x	-3°	-3°	1.52	759	 5 <small>10</small>	87%
1950x	-5°	-7°	1.24	759	 4 <small>103</small>	87%

Source: <https://pogoda.jsprav.ru/ru/moskva/4-december/>

Emissions from fossil fuel combustion



Source: Energy Institute

- ❖ In 2025, according to the Global Carbon Budget, energy CO2 emissions will increase by 1.1% and will set a new global record
- ❖ In 2024, the BRICS countries accounted for about 72% of the increase in global greenhouse gas emissions (despite the reduction in emissions in Brazil and South Africa)

Sharing responsibility for climate change

Current Issue and Accumulated Issue

	Share of GHG energy emissions including CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, associated gas, other industrial processes and methane emissions, % of global total, 2023	Proportion of cumulative CO2 emissions from fossil fuel use and industrial processes, 1750 to 2022
BRICS (excluding new members)	46,8	27,0
United States	12,7	24,1
European Union	6,6	16,7
Rest of World	33,9	32,2

"By consumption" and "By production"

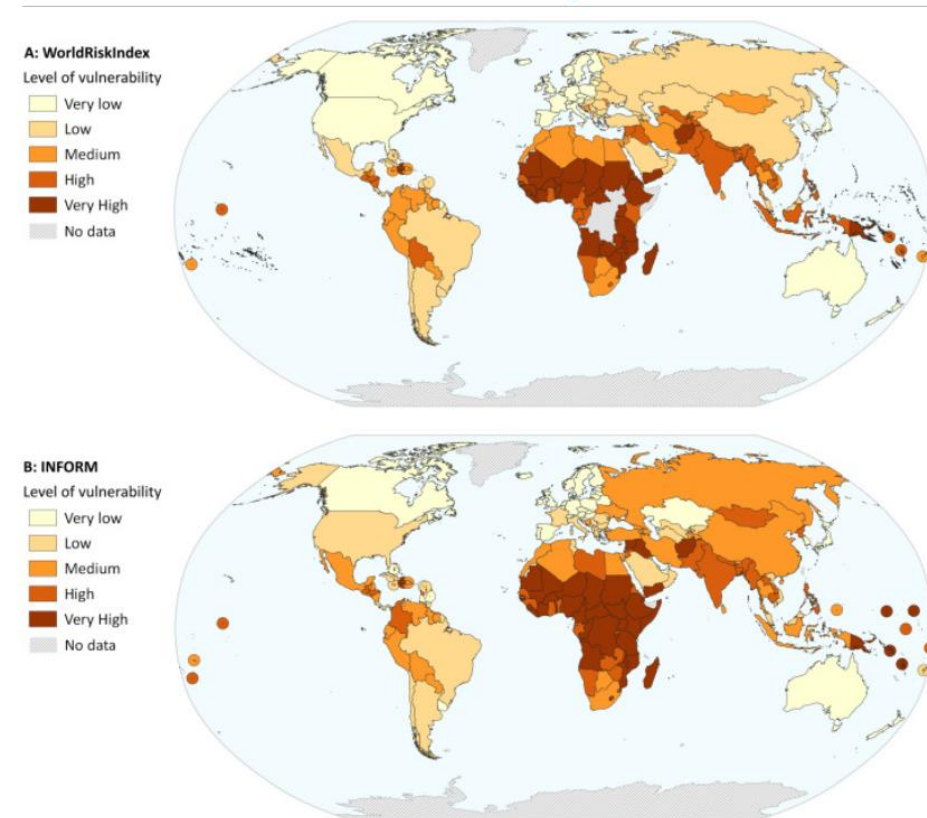
	Share of CO2 emissions "by consumption" (including imports and exports of carbon-intensive products), %	Share of CO2 emissions "by production" (by territory of origin of emissions), %
BRICS (excluding new members)	39,6	45,2
United States	15,1	13,7
European Union	9,5	7,6
Rest of World	35,8	33,5

- ❖ The Paris Agreement marked the transition to the "bottom up" principle
- ❖ But all the same, the polluter pays, and this polluter is determined according to the territorial principle, that is, "by production"
- ❖ Cross-border regulation is also working in this direction

Adaptation policy

- ❖ Climate change poses great risks to developing countries with low levels of security and limited adaptive capacity
- ❖ BRICS and OECD cannot be pitted against each other
- ❖ In Russia, it is important to create centers of competence and conduct a dialogue with interested countries

Vulnerability to climate change (Birkmann, 2022)



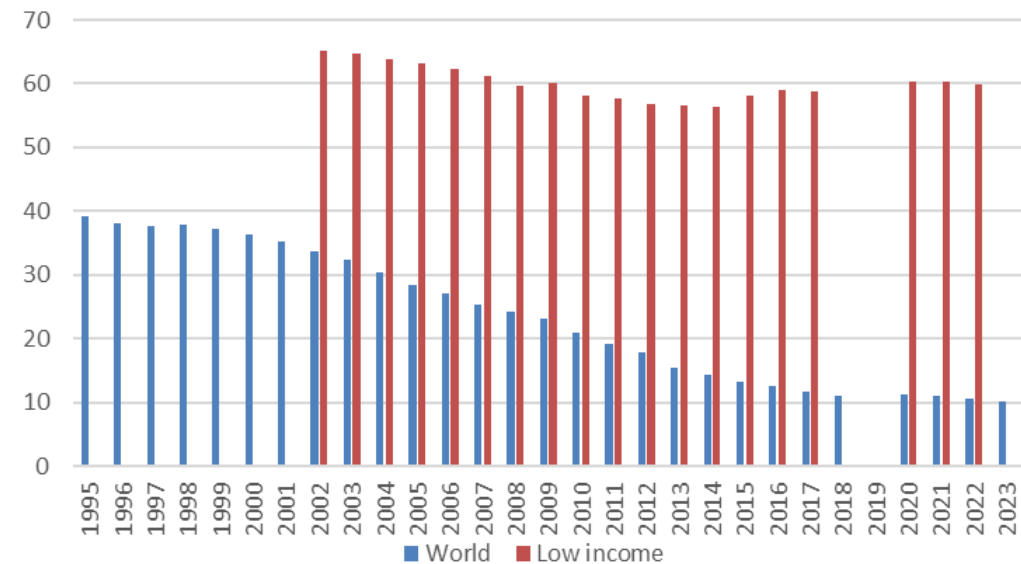
План

- 1 Climate challenges of today
- 2 Climate policy of tomorrow**

Climate Policy and Sustainable Development

- ❖ Carbon footprint and carbon regulation cannot be considered outside the context of global poverty and global inequality
- ❖ It is necessary to balance the burden in such a way that its proportional share is distributed to countries with intensive consumption of carbon-intensive goods – that is, to rely on accounting «by consumption»
- ❖ Carbon regulation should be accompanied by green industrial policy measures
- ❖ *Here – the Belem Action Mechanism to ensure just transition*
- ❖ The most reliable global solution to the climate problem in the long term would be the formation of a model of sustainable consumption

Proportion of the population living on less than \$3.00 per day: How successful are we in fighting poverty?



Source: World Bank

Cultural values are not a determinant, but an important factor in the green transition

The role of values in the green transition:

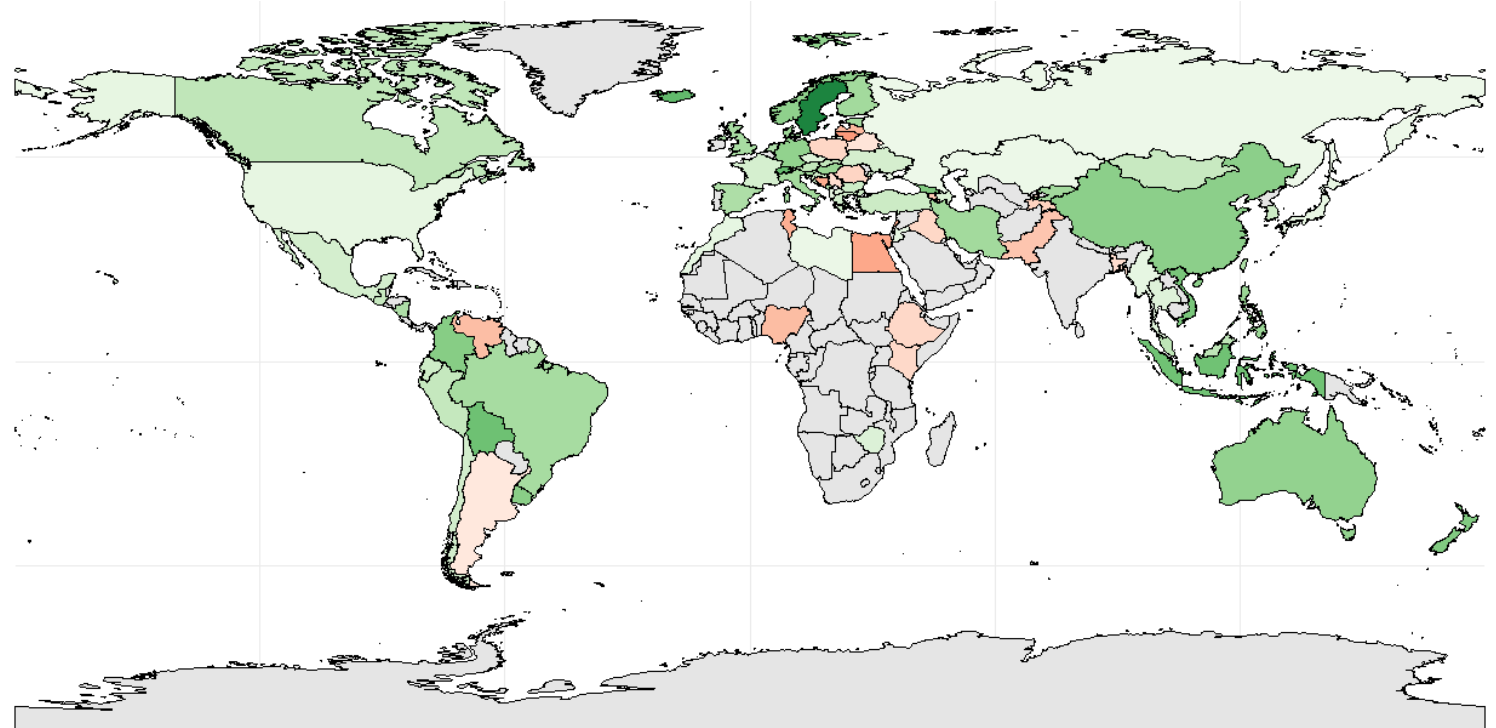
1. Adoption by society of global sustainable development strategies adapted to the local context
2. Revision of existing standards of hyper-consumption, the preservation of which in developed countries and the spread in developing countries will nullify efforts to maintain the environment
3. Attracting talent for innovation in green technologies and resource management

Concern about environmental problems is high in many countries

Prevalence of environmental installations in different countries

Environment vs growth – what is more important?

- The priority of environmental protection over economic growth varies considerably across countries
- Only in Africa is the demand for economic growth sustainably higher than the preservation of the environment

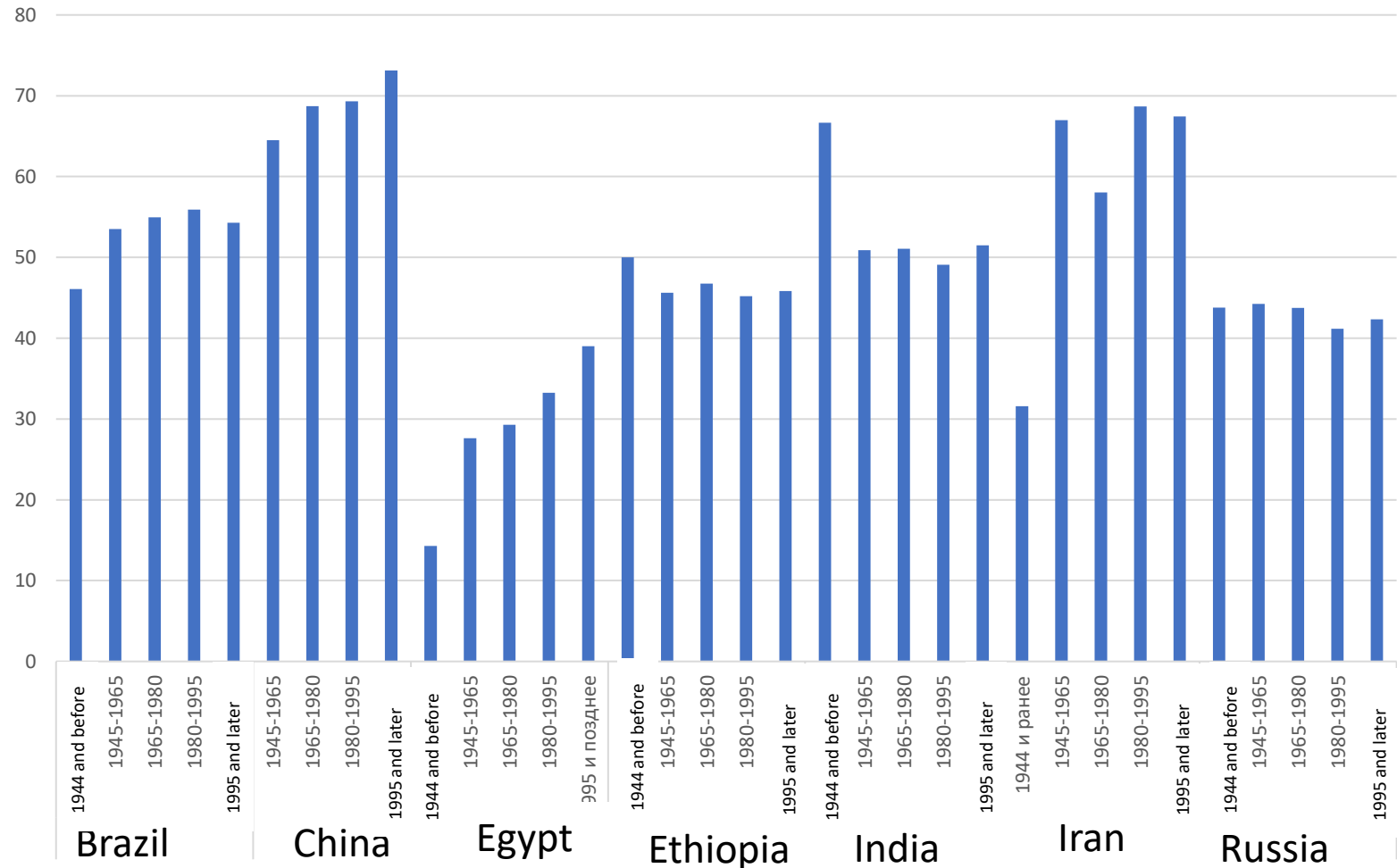


Source: WVS/EVS, 2017 -2022

Young people are not necessarily pro-environmental

- In many countries, younger generations are no more concerned about environmental issues than older generations
- Country differences in the level of dissemination of values that support the environment are much more significant than age differences

Proportion of people prioritizing environmental protection over economic growth, by age group

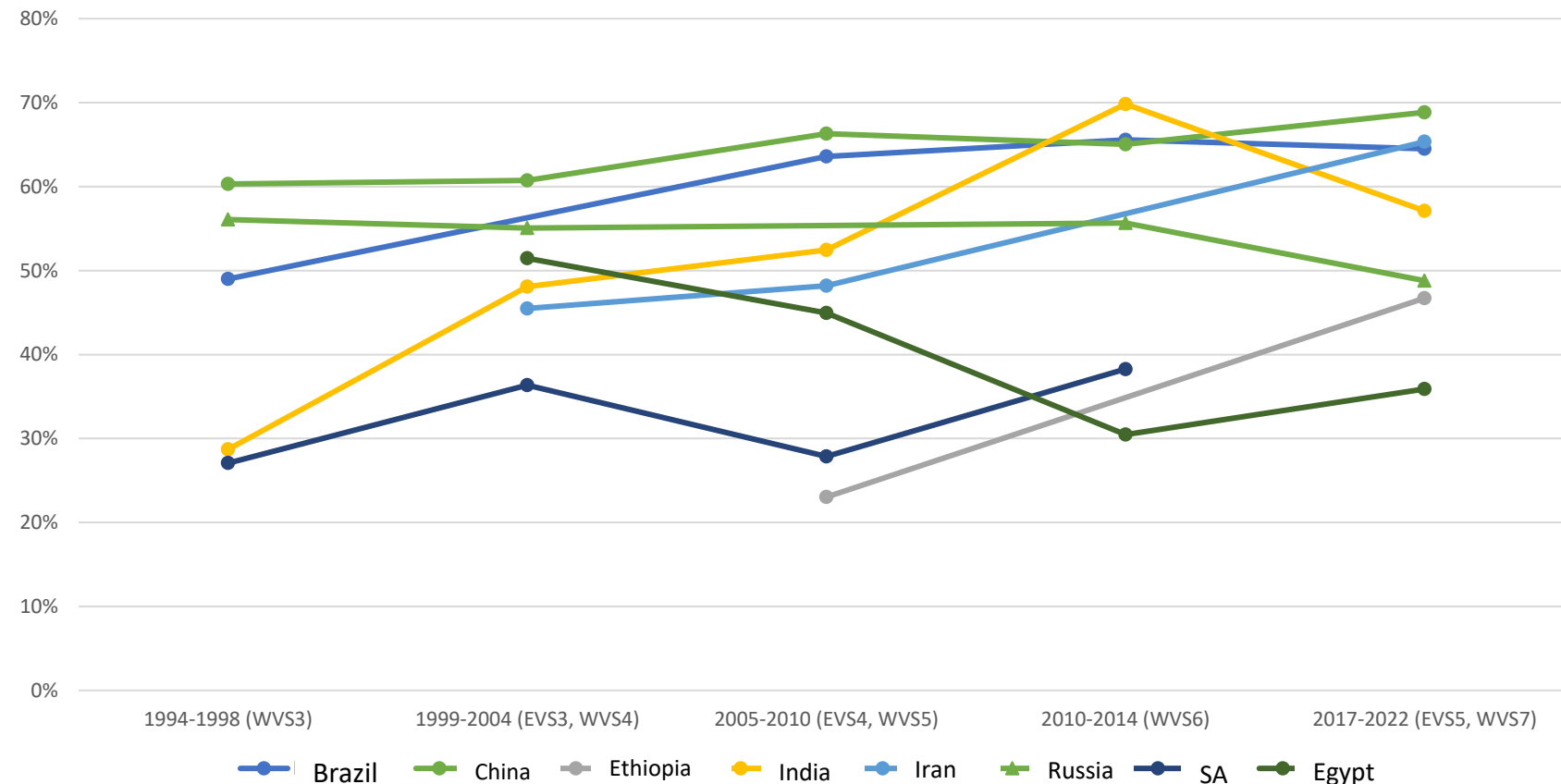


Source: WVS/EVS, 2017 -2022 ¹³

The dynamics are positive in most developing countries and stable in developed countries

- From the 1990s to the 2020s, in most countries like the BRICS, the share of people prioritizing environmental protection over economic growth increased (except for Egypt and Russia)
- In the G7 countries, there is mainly stagnation

Dynamics of the share of people who prioritize environmental protection over economic growth



Источник: WVS/EVS, 2017 -2022

Measures to promote environmentally responsible behaviour

Shr

1. Economic incentives

- *Taxes, subsidies, prohibitions, regulation*

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2. Development of supportive values and attitudes

- Mechanisms of socialization
- Information environment
 - Spatial environment
 - Corporate environment

Shr

3. Nudging

Designing choices that facilitate environmentally responsible behaviour by

- Easiness
- Attractiveness
- Sociality
- Timeliness

Global Green Deal

- ❖ Politicization of the climate agenda makes it difficult to develop coordinated mechanisms to combat global climate change
- ❖ The combination of a policy of active protection of national producers with the creation of barriers for producers of "green" goods from other countries sometimes constitutes a new "green" policy that makes it possible to increase the well-being of some countries at the expense of others
- ❖ In the context of the growing fragmentation of the global economy, one of the possible forms of international climate cooperation is international collaborations in the field of green economy ("climate alliances"), which involve:
 - ❖ coordination of industrial and technological policies, as well as joint monitoring of the climate situation
 - ❖ educational programs, dissemination of "green" values
 - ❖ For the development of the dialogue of alliances, the "global superstructure" is also important