



## CBCGDF's proposal on Workplan Activity 9

The China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF) is a proactive environmental non-governmental organization and a social legal entity which works to protect the environment, preserve natural resources and biodiversity in China and all around the globe.

Workplan Activity 9: "Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures, taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations"

1.CBCGDF proposes Carbon equality, which is a concept refers to the equal carbon emission rights of everyone. Everyone is born equal on carbon rights.

In order to find better mechanisms to make "polluters pay" and apportion corresponding responsibility to all nations based on their emissions, we suggest we track each person's carbon emission accordingly, and one should act according to their carbon responsibilities.

Carbon data should be detailed. Everyone's carbon rights, eating, dressing, and using air-conditioning are all carbon emissions. There is currently a calculation method for global per capita carbon. This calculation method is incorrect. For example, they use China's per capita GDP and per capita power generation to calculate China's per capita carbon emissions. This is a big mistake, because although China produces a large number of cars, however, many cars are transported to other countries, neglecting the carbon emission from the consumer side. The same problem goes every major oil company's net zero plans, which only responsible for the drilling of the fossil fuel and not the burning of it.

Yet, the data collection and usage should be done accordingly to the **Recommendation on the ethics of artificial intelligence by UNESCO**. Specifically, the part on ecological protection and climate change.

The ongoing experiments under the **ecological civilizations** can be of help. For carbon trading and issuing carbon credits, different provinces have different credits. It is wrong to judge the credits based on history. We should judge the carbon credits based on what: For example, if the electricity from Shanxi power plants is transported to Hebei, the power plants emit a lot of tons of carbon a year, but the electricity they generate is used in Hebei. So, it's unreasonable to count them as Shanxi's carbon credits. For example, some provinces do not generate electricity and need to go to other provinces to buy it. There is still carbon demand



and emissions. Therefore, it is unreasonable to calculate the amount of carbon from the production end, and the amount of carbon used at the use end should be calculated.

On the basis of equal carbon rights, we can carry out fair trade, cooperative division, and achieve the global carbon emission reduction.

2. The Socioeconomic of Carbon Equality falls under the related categories:

- a. For women: Women and girls face higher rates of child marriage, domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking due to climate change. With assistance provided to underdeveloped area for their abundant carbon emissions, the situation will lighten up, e.g., the Chinese Rural Revitalization program.
- b. For indigenous people and local communities: projects like REDD+ will be more accessible and more practical, for they will be making progress directly reflected in the carbon data collection system.

The tools to assess the impacts should be integrated with the data collection system, with emphasis on the irregularity some individuals show because of their features.