# Article information:

Research on the initial allocation of carbon emission quotas: evidence from China | SpringerLink
<https://link-springer-com-s.vpn.cumtb.edu.cn:8118/article/10.1007/s11069-016-2628-y>

# Article summary:

1. The Kyoto Protocol was passed in 1997 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2%.

2. China has established carbon emission trading pilots and is expected to start a national carbon emission trading market in 2017.

3. This paper proposes an equitable distribution of carbon quotas based on the principle of “common but differentiated” responsibility, considering historical emissions reduction as the responsibility, and the concept of social responsibility oriented that severe pollution pay more.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the research on the initial allocation of carbon emission quotas in China, with a focus on the “common but differentiated” principle and its implications for equitable distribution. The article is well-structured and clearly written, providing a detailed explanation of the background context and relevant literature review. The article also presents an argument for an equitable distribution of carbon quotas based on historical emissions reduction as a responsibility, which is supported by evidence from other studies.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. For example, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue, nor does it present both sides equally or consider possible risks associated with this approach. Additionally, there is no discussion of how this approach might be implemented in practice or what challenges may arise from doing so. Furthermore, while the article cites other studies to support its claims, it does not provide any direct evidence for its own arguments or conclusions.

In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting perspective on the initial allocation of carbon emission quotas in China, it could benefit from further exploration into counterarguments and alternative perspectives as well as more direct evidence to support its claims and conclusions.

# Topics for further research:

* Carbon emission quota implementation
* Equity in carbon emission allocation
* Challenges of carbon emission quota distribution
* Counterarguments to equitable carbon emission allocation
* Alternative perspectives on carbon emission quotas
* Evidence for equitable carbon emission allocation

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ce22799732dc82537c8ab76a762669b0>