

Carbon Damage



The University of Sheffield.

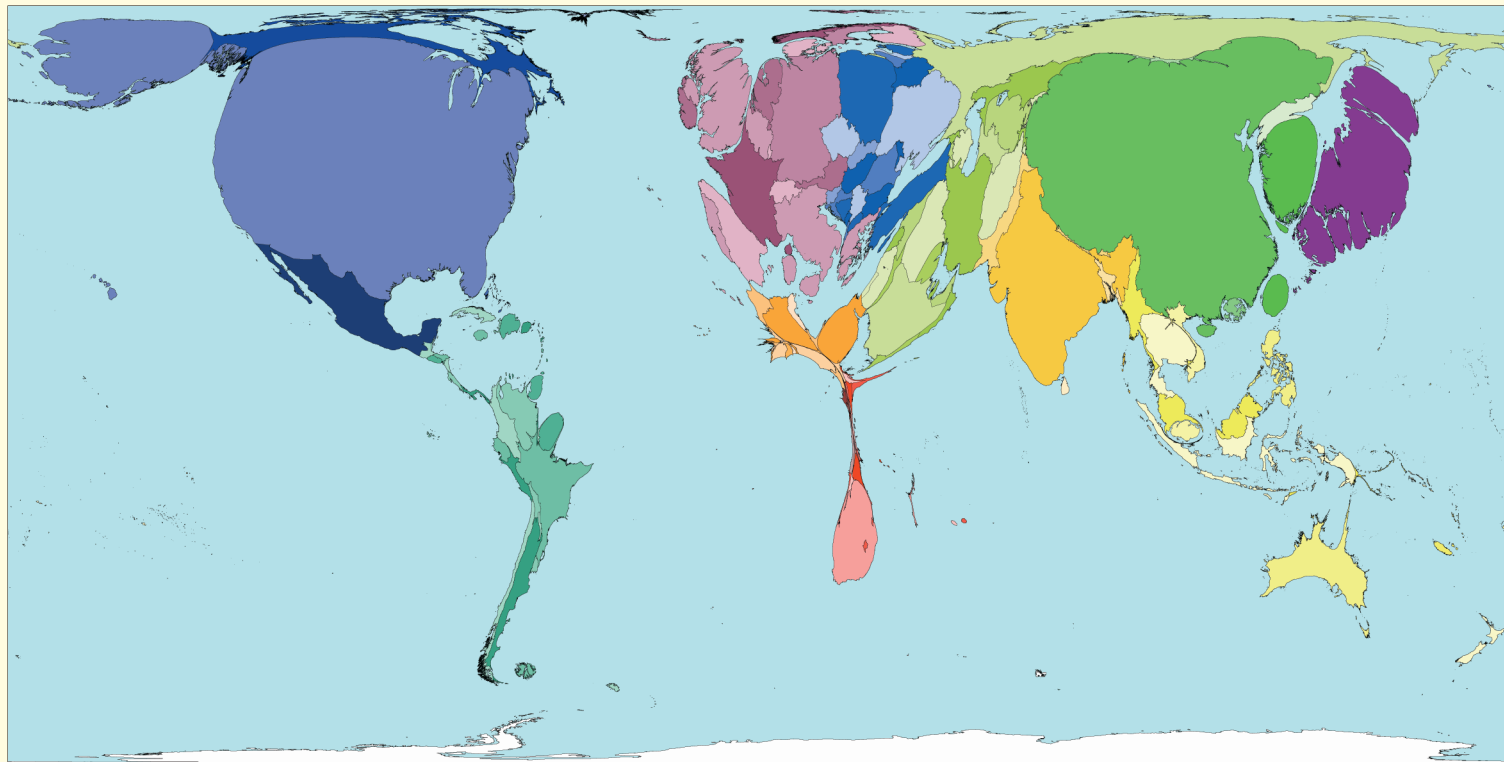


The Leverhulme Trust



Geographical Association

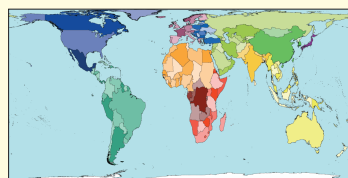
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



This map shows estimated carbon damage due to emissions. Carbon damage is estimated by the World Bank as being US\$20 per tonne of carbon dioxide emitted. Another way to show carbon damage would be to show the variable costs incurred due to varying effects of carbon emissions. Carbon damage could also be measured in non-economic terms.

One problem in showing carbon damage is that we do not yet know the precise form, distribution and severity of the damage from global warming. This map shows what a uniform financial fee for carbon emissions would be: 25% would be paid by the United States, 18% by China, and 11% by Western Europe.

Territory size shows the proportion of all carbon damage caused by that territory. This is measured as the weight of carbon dioxide emitted; carbon damage is assumed.



Land area

Technical notes

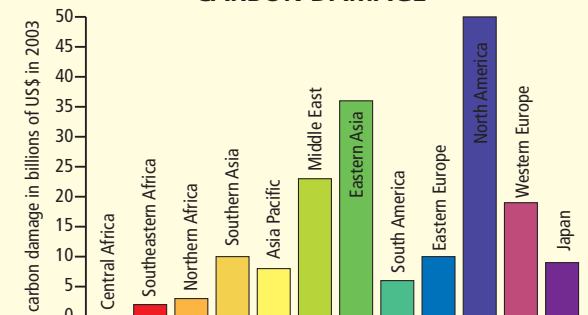
- Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
- *Data are estimated for territories with no data. Chad was recorded as causing US\$0 of carbon damage, and would rank 200 in the table.
- Carbon damage is estimated as US\$20 per tonne in 1995 prices.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CARBON DAMAGE

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Trinidad & Tobago	157	190	Madagascar	0.58
2	United States	151	191	Burkina Faso	0.57
3	Kuwait	125	192	Uganda	0.50
4	Greenland	119	193	Ethiopia	0.46
5	Bahamas	119	194	Malawi	0.45
6	Australia	112	195	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.32
7	Singapore	107	196	Cambodia	0.30
8	Estonia	101	197	Burundi	0.27
9	Canada	99	198	Mali	0.27
10	Saudi Arabia	97	199	Central African Republic	0.26

carbon damage in US\$ per person, per year, 2003*

CARBON DAMAGE



“Can there be compensation for the loss of a country, its history, its culture, its way of life? How do you put a price on that? Who will pay it?”

Eun Jung Cahill Che, 2002