



Biodiversity, Green Economy and Carbon Finance

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Biodiversity

In the topmost layer of soil covering the Earth, what we might call ‘the Mother’s delicate skin, a multitude of micro-organisms combine with organic matter to feed plants in a metabolic process energised by the sun. Below the top organic layer, the subsoil anchors the plant’s roots while they tap into the soil’s nutrient cycle. And below that is the bedrock, the backbone of the Earth. With its different layers of soil the Earth rotates around the sun creating seasonal changes and climatic diversity, leading to diverse ecosystems with diverse species living together interdependently according to the biochemical laws of nature. From here a carbon stock contained in plants, bacteria and algae is formed from CO₂ absorbed from the atmosphere.

In less than a century, from the ‘Green Revolution’ in the 1960s to now, humans have turned the Earth, the only home to all living things including humans, into a object of exploitation and destruction. The Mother’s skin has been poisoned as agriculture has turned from ecologically sound traditional practices to the chemically driven industrial production of hybrid and genetically modified species, with her body used as a dumping ground for industrial wastes. All this in the service of non-stop competition for GDP growth. Now with the interdependent harmony of the Earth thoroughly undermined humans are waking up to their mistake and trying to re-embed a greener economy to help save the Earth.

Economy

An economy can be understood as the sum of the energy, materials and information with which human impact the attributes of natural resources in order to create tangible products for human use. Economies are run by each nation depending on their perception of economic value. Above all, their perceptions of the economic value of land and labour, the two fundamental factors of every economy in which four pairs of categories – *Land Power, Labour Power, Profit Power, and Service Trading Power* – function.

A nation's prosperity or poverty depends on its **economic governance capacity**, its capacity to control the contradictory relations between the four pairs of categories of land and labor¹.

Land and labor are the two essential factors in any economy, where land implies natural resources, and labor implies the creative capacity to transform materials on land to create products.

Green Economy

This term has become very popular in recent years. What is the Green Economy? How are biodiversity and Green Economy to be interpreted?

Natural Green² refers to the color of chlorophyll that together with solar energy performs the mission of maintaining the basis of life on Earth. Chlorophyll green is not involved in political tricks.

Green Revolution³ refers to a process derived from the United States of America in the 1960s of chemicalization of chlorophyll green in order to increase productivity in the competition for profits and GDP growth.

Green economy, Economic Greenness and Green New Deal, have become popular terms in the US and Western European countries over the last decade or so, right after the global economic crisis of 2008. Looking back deeply, the time before that year was the continuation of the US-led Green Revolution since the 1960s for the purpose of chemicalizing traditional agricultural production methods of farmers who are living on the two third of the planet in order to compete with the former Soviet Union.

A Green economy is defined as an economy in which a system of behaviors (from policy making, policy governance, and policy realization to independent monitoring over land use planning policy at every land plot level) ensures no harm, no damage, and no suffering occurs to five fundamental characteristics of ecosystems⁴ as well as five fundamental rights of human livelihood (human system)⁵, where land is our Mother! It means that every development orientation, like socio-economic, political and civil, directly or indirectly contributes to the nurturing of biogeochemical processes within the limits of the inter-dependence logic!.

¹ Labor in a broad sense means manual, intellectual, technical, technological, AI, etc.

² Natural green implies the green color of chlorophyll of plants, bacteria, algae and other living things in nature that inter-dependently co-exist via the biogeochemical process. Green economy must be fully aware in terms of its origin, background and contents

³ "Green tricks" to eliminate socialism, starting with the chemicalization revolution against farmers all over the world.

⁴ 1) Diversity; 2) Uniqueness; 3) Interaction; 4) Adaptability; 5) Sustainability.

⁵ 1) The right to land; 2) the right to worship and nurture land; 3) the right to practice local wisdom; 4) the right to local seeds; 5) the right to co-governance.

Economic greenness: ‘Needs are the mother of invention’. The concept of Economic Greenness in a green economy appears when both humans and ecosystems are exceeding their tolerance due to the increasingly hot climate, forcing people to develop a theory of economic greenness accompanied by policies and institutions on a green economy!.

Green New Deal is a public policy **proposed by the US** that aims to seek solutions to the potential dangers and risks caused by emissions induced climate change while continuing on the path of promoting economic growth via technological and chemical applications in agriculture under the US’s so-called social justice.

The EU Green New Deal, proposed by the European Union and approved in 2020, aims to review the prevailing laws related to the impacts of climate change in order to build and improve laws that prioritize the so-called clean and economical sources of energy, eliminating pollution, minimizing greenhouse emissions, restoring biodiversity, and achieving the climate index within the tolerance of the ecosystem by 2050 (called CO2 zero).

*In summary, the **Green New Deal** represents a combination of a series of policies towards a **Green economy** based on the **economic greenness** of all socio-economic, ecological and environmental products to ensure their harmony within the tolerance of the **Mother Land’s** ecosystem.*

Carbon Finance

Green economy is the key to the Carbon Finance

Carbon is a fundamental element to create life. Vietnam’s tropical rainforest accumulate a unique and abundant carbon stock thanks to its climate, rainfall and terrain.

Investment, research cooperation and technological innovation are a prelude to consortiums and countries such as the United States and those of Western Europe that are stuck with no way of reducing emissions caused by their heavy industrial economies. Having gained from heavy industry which is characterized by the exploitation of natural resources and environmental pollution, they have become monetary powers, and so accordingly, have not been prosecuted yet by any court.

The nature of the investor’s research cooperation and technological innovation is to explore carbon stocks that can be credited against their discharge of CO2. Therefore, the final scenario is a battle among the

monetary powers for industrial emission airspace into which they can release their emissions for free.

The game of technological innovation cooperation will end with emission rights transfer agreements⁶.

Potential battles for emission airspace through emission rights or emission ownership transfer contracts between, on the one hand, monetary funds and banks of those countries whose heavy industry-based economies have been stuck, and the tropical rainforest countries on the other will occur fiercely in the coming decades!

Carbon is born from forest, while forest is born from land. The transfer of emission rights or emission ownership is truly the transfer of forest use rights, which finally leads to the transfer of land use rights. As a result, farmers will be less proactive in taking the initiative, and become more dependent on the ownership holders, putting the creativeness of their labor at risk in the process of the national development.

What is the solution right now to make farmers more proactive in taking the initiative?

More than anyone else, forest owners, who are households, community organizations, cooperative alliances, and scientific and technological research organizations, need to join hands to consolidate and strengthen their network, to together discuss a long-term cooperation with forestry services companies and domestic emission corporations to prepare to enter the carbon market in a proactive manner.

⁶ Degree 107/2022/NĐ-CP regarding piloting the transfer of emission reduction of forest owners in six North Central provinces where over 2,9 million hectare of natural forest area, as well a further of the 1 million ha in the Southwest Mekong river delta where is rice farming area, and resolution of pollution in the U Minh Ha Mangrove Forests, rare land in the Northwest Vietnam, Titanium along the cost land and Bauxite mining central Vietnam etc., are by nature, ***just the sugar-coated bullets of the capitalist mode of exploitation for profit seeking under masquerading ‘cooperation & development’***

