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Climate Change Under the New International Order (The Role of Carbon Taxes in the Redistribution of International Powers)

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Abstract: Global climate change has led to the necessity of concerted global efforts for a world free of carbon dioxide emissions, by imposing two processes: carbon taxes and carbon markets. It is not constrained by national borders according to the increased flexibility of movement in front of the base of income taxes and factors of production, and modern technology contributes to facilitating this task through the transfer of funds. From fossil fuels, their taxes are high, and these taxes can be benefited from with the help of the countries of the South to advance their economic, environmental, social and political realities, and strive to catch up with the developed countries by applying the taxation system, and the process is participatory for a carbon-free future and the possibility of reaching zero neutrality in the year 2100, in the manner in which Everyone can live in a safe and clean environment with future environmental sustainability.
Keywords: Climate change, carbon taxes**,** carbon markets,New international order, redistribution of international powers**)**

1. Introduction

Environmental pollution problems began to emerge in the seventies of the last century, and with it, the international community began to fear an increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to human economic activities, such as burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, and energy generation, leading to global warming, which results in changes in the global climate, which has become a major problem threatening humanity. The most important political concerns of countries is that it is related to the economy, society and politics and is an obstacle to the occurrence of economic and social development, which is the basis for the occurrence of political development in societies as well as sustainable development.

In the nineties of the last century, many conferences in the field of the environment were organized that had a major role in adopting policies and mechanisms by countries to combat climate change, most notably the Rio Conference in Brazil 1992 and the Paris Conference 2015, which served as the cornerstone for developing mechanisms and ways to limit this change, and strengthened COP27 Conference of the Parties in Sharm El-Sheikh / Arab Republic of Egypt What was called for in previous conferences and was considered a decisive conference in the implementation of an international agreement and a review of the results of international obligations regarding taxation and its political repercussions on the redistribution of international powers and what the countries of the north and the south deserve, as the conference emphasized several matters Reaping several benefits, including imposing taxes, coordinating personal income taxes, the global minimum for corporate taxes, and coordinating the carbon price. This necessitated the need to modernize the current international system due to the lack of commitment of some parties, including multinational companies, to fulfill their obligations to pay taxes incurred fairly, as they are considered one of the most prominent international and economic blocs Which is considered one of the most important features of the new international order as an alternative to the military and political blocs, which affected in one way or another the issue of defining the shape of the new international system and according to the criteria of the new power in terms of economic, military and technological capabilities. The global economy and the European Union as a major integrated economic power, and since the environment is one of the most important variables that have emerged greatly during a recent period of time, the European Union has adopted the issue of making taxes imposed equal to a minimum of 15%, and this is reflected negatively on multinational companies with US dependency that pay taxes Low and not equal to the revenues it reaps. The role of actors in the new international order has contributed, at the very least, to their

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efforts to gain support in the field of the environment and to compete with each other to confront the threat of global climate change.

The research aims to answer the following questions? What is the impact of climate change on humans and the environment? What is the impact of imposing carbon taxes on global climate change? Does climate change lead to political instability? What are the implications of imposing carbon taxes on the redistribution of international powers?

To answer these questions, the research assumes that The effects of climate change have a set of repercussions, both direct and indirect, as they cause damage to humans and the environment due to its impact in several aspects closely related to humans. Saltwater intrusion and sea level rise. Environmental degradation, which includes climate change, has a role in the loss of biodiversity, as well as its effects on human physical and mental health, by increasing the causes of morbidity and mortality, and in the well-being of individuals and communities. The imposition of a carbon tax on economic activities that generate carbon emissions during the exercise of their productive activity leads to a decrease in the rate of emissions, which leads to preserving the environment, and that the imposition of a carbon tax would reduce the environmental and economic damage expected from climate change by reducing emissions Carbon dioxide emitted from burning fossil fuels, and that reducing emissions will cause additional reductions in the expected damages from climate change. Global carbon markets have enabled many developing countries to understand their own ability to mitigate emissions in nationally appropriate ways, as the Clean Development Mechanism has resulted in combating climate change. Three active carbon trading markets globally are the Australian NSW Carbon Trading Market, the Chicago Climate Exchange and the European Union Emissions Trading Market (ECM). The links between climate change and its consequences, political instability and even violence are indisputable. Therefore, decisive collective climate action and an end to violence against civilians is urgently needed. And these links affect the work of countries in the field of facing climate challenges.The emergence of globalization was accompanied by the spread of multinational companies in the world, most of which are affiliated with the United States of America, and these companies control the global economic markets and can control the economies of countries. The administration of former US President Donald Trump rejected efforts to regulate tax accounting for multinational companies in the world, for fear This could harm the position of major US companies that operate globally. But the current US President John Biden's proposal to impose a 15% tax on corporate profits would provide more resources for governments to invest in sectors such as education, health and infrastructure. The matter upset the scales, and thus companies will not be able to evade their tax obligation.

2 The first requirement:

2.1 climate change (Definition, The causes, Evidence)

The importance of climate change has increased significantly in recent decades due to its association with many negative phenomena that have affected humanity, including the greenhouse effect and global warming, among others. There are many definitions of climate change, including:

Climate change: It is a change in the situation of the climate that can be known through changes in the rate or changes in its characteristics, which last for a long period, usually decades or more. [1]

- Climate change: It is a shift in the weather pattern for a period of not less than 30 years, and the word climate is often understood as weather, but weather is the short term of weather conditions as a chart of temperature and precipitation. Therefore, a hot year does not indicate climate change, but the tendency of temperature to rise for many years indicates climate change. [2]

The causes of climate change

The causes of climate change are divided into natural and human, and some scientists divide them into two groups: the group of external causes, which are astronomical, and the group of internal causes, which are either natural or human, or both:

1-Natural causes include theories

A- The theory of continental drift

B- The volcanic dust theory

C- The sunspot theory

2-Human causes include theories

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A- The human dust theory
b- Air pollution theories
C- The theory of atmospheric transparency (the theory of carbon dioxide)
The hypothesis of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases is a follower of the hypotheses of terrestrial transparency
One of the most active modern theories that gives an explanation for climate change, and this theory has attracted a very large number of researchers for several reasons, including that this gas, despite its low percentage compared to other gaseous atmosphere compounds, as it is 0.03% of the components of the gaseous envelope, its impact is very large, as this gas With water vapor, they are responsible for the Earth's heat retention. [3]
As for the other division according to the astronomical outer group and the inner group, it can be summarized as follows:
First: - The group of external factors (the astronomical group), which includes: - A group of theories is (the fluctuation of solar radiation activity and the mechanism of geometry) and indicates that the amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth's surface is not fixed over the ages, as the Earth's relationship with the sun determines to a large extent the type of prevailing climate The theory of exposure to the sun was developed by the Yugoslavian scientist (Milankovitch) in the forties of the last century. This theory indicates that the Earth's position in relation to the sun is not fixed and changes in three ways:
A - Change in the direction of the inclination of the axis
B - changes in the angle of inclination of the axis
C- The change in the earth's revolution around the sun. [4]
2-The mechanism of geometry, which includes three characteristics that directly affect the geographical distribution of solar radiation reaching the Earth.
Second: Internal forces or factors, including:
Greenhouse gases, which are the main cause of climate change, are known as greenhouse gases or the greenhouse effect, and their source is usually either natural or human, and some of them are part of The gaseous components of the atmosphere [5]. The most important sources of carbon dioxide are:
1-Volcanoes
2-Hot springs
3-Respiration of living things.
4-Forest fires
5-Fuel combustion in factories, homes and means of transport.
6- Carbon monoxide in the atmosphere turns into carbon dioxide. [6]
Doubling the amount of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere may raise the temperature of the tropical regions to 2 degrees Celsius, as the temperature of the northern regions is -6 degrees Celsius and will become zero degrees Celsius, which leads to the melting of large quantities of polar snow, which means that the world is on the verge of continuing The greenhouse period enjoyed by more than 10,000 years ago. [7]
Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the most important long-lived greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, and about 1.14 million kilos of carbon dioxide is released every second in the world, which represents 36 billion tons annually. Energy The process of eliminating spaces and forests also contributes to a lower level of emission of this gas, after its rate in the atmosphere was about 275 ppm at the beginning of the industrial revolution, it rose to 285 ppm in 1850 and to 312 ppm in 1950 and reached about 400 ppm in 2010 as CO_2 concentrations reached about 405.5 ppm in 2017, an increase of 146% compared to the pre-industrial era (before 1750). [8]
The industrial revolution and technological development taking place in the world is a reason for increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere, due to the burning of fossil fuels that release carbon dioxide as a byproduct, and some scientists expected the plant to benefit from the increase in carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere,
but the increase in its percentage Beyond the natural limit, it caused great damage to living organisms with photosynthetic structures, and among the sources of production of this gas is the combustion of garbage and organic materials such as coal, oil, or natural gas.
(fossil fuel), and from its other sources is the decomposition of organic components, and the fermentation of sugary substances, whether chemically or biologically. [9]

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$C + O2 = CO2$
$CH4 + O2 = CO2 + H2O$

Evidence of climate change

The rise in global temperatures announced by the report of the International Committee for Climate Change in the horizon of the year 2100 will range between (1.1 and 6.4) degrees Celsius and (3 degrees Celsius is the most likely) compared to the nineties of the last century, noting that this increase has reached 0.6 degrees Celsius during The twentieth century, for comparison, during the ice age, that is, about 18,000 years ago, the climate was cooler by only 5 degrees Celsius than it is today, but in that era the ice sheets were reaching Belgium and Europe was covered with cold steppes reaching the Mediterranean Sea, which means a real change of the climate era according to Declaration of the International Committee on Climate Change for the next century. [10] There are also many evidences and indicators of the occurrence of climate change, including:

1-Rising temperatures: The temperature rose between 0.3-0.5 degrees Celsius during the twentieth century and the beginning of the current century, and studies of models or the general cycle indicate that the Earth's temperature will increase from 1.5-4.5 degrees Celsius in the middle of the twenty-first century if the increase continues. greenhouse gases in their current proportions.

2- Climatic regions creep towards the poles, about 200 km.

3-Variation in the increase in temperature and the amount of precipitation between the regions of the earth.

4- A change in the distribution of agricultural regions due to the creep of agricultural regions towards the poles. And the reduction of plant and animal diversity in natural environments. [11]

5- Rising water levels in the seas: A rise in the sea level of about 50 cm is one of the results of the global warming phenomenon, which could threaten buildings, roads, power lines and other infrastructure and may lead to submerging large parts of the United States, the coasts of the Netherlands, Bangladesh and the coasts of some Arab countries. the Mediterranean and the Gulf.

6-The melting of snow in the polar regions and mountain peaks: The melting of snow in the polar regions and high mountains is a result of the rise in the earth's temperature,which will lead to the melting of three quarters of the snow accumulated on the peaks of the Alps by 2050,and it is expected that the water levels of rivers will rise in Europe[12].

Climate conventions and conferences

Over the course of more than four decades, many climate-related conferences and agreements have been held, including Table (1).

Table (1)
Climate conventions and conferences [13]

Year	conference
1979	The first global climate conference
1988	Creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
1992	The Earth Summit in Rio (Earth Conference for Environment and Development), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed with the participation of 182 countries, in addition to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification.
1994	Entry into force of the United Nations
1996	Establishment of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change to support work under the Convention
1997	Formal adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in December by the Conference of the Parties.
2007	The issuance of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and climate science entered the popular consciousness at the Thirteenth Conference of the Parties. The Ad Hoc on Additional Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

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	and another track under the Convention is known as the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention.
2009	The Copenhagen Agreement was drafted at COP15 in Copenhagen and countries subsequently made commitments to reduce emissions or to take mitigation actions, all of which are non-binding.
2010	Drafting of the Cancun Agreements and their wide acceptance by the COP, at COP16. Through the agreements, countries have formalized their pledges to reduce emissions, in the largest collective effort the world has ever seen to reduce emissions in a mutually accountable manner.
2011	Drafting and acceptance by the COP of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action At COP17, governments have clearly recognized the need to draft a new global legal agreement to address climate change post-2020, with each party doing their part to the fullest and reaping the fruits of success. .
2012	Adoption by the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties. The amendment includes: new commitments for Parties included in Annex I to the Kyoto Protocol that have agreed to assume commitments in the second commitment period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2020, and a revised list of greenhouse gases that parties are required to report in the commitment period Second, amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol related to the first commitment period that need to be completed for the purposes of the second commitment period.
2013	Key decisions adopted at COP19/MOP9 include decisions on strengthening the Durban Platform for Action, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Financing, the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.
2015	COP 21 or COP 11 convened in Paris, France in December, final draft presented by Laurent Fabius agreed and endorsed by all 195 delegations present on 12 December 2015. The agreement aims to contain global warming to less than 2 degrees. The stated targets will be reviewed after five years, and the emissions reduction targets cannot be reviewed higher. Setting a minimum value of 100 billion US dollars in climate aid to developing countries annually, and this amount will be reviewed in 2025 at the latest.
2021	At COP26, Parties recognized the emissions gap between the Paris-aligned pathways and those of landlocked developing countries with a time frame of 2030. The IPCC has confirmed the seriousness of this gap. COP27 needs to respond to this shortcoming, and to call for a revision of the NDCs this year to fill the gap. This response should include a combination of revised NDCs compliant with 5.1°C, and accelerated implementation through a mitigation work programme.
2022	The Climate Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh / Egypt. This conference, or what is known as (COP27), was held against the background of the severe weather events that took place all over the world and the energy crisis. The main objectives of the conference were mitigation of the effects of climate change

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	and adaptation to climate change as well as climate financing. In it, he touched on the issue of the annual promise by developed countries to provide an amount of $100 billion annually, which has not been fulfilled, and which experts expect that this promise will be fulfilled in 2023. This year's Climate Change Conference is directly linked to issues of sustainable development in its three economic, social and environmental dimensions, which are issues in which Egypt interacts and shares with all countries of the world at the regional and international levels.

The Climate Conference of the Parties (COP27) in Egypt raised several issues regarding adaptation and dealing with changing climatic conditions and listed five priorities for climate action, which collectively aim at such a critical balance, namely:- [14]

The first priority: - is to adopt a comprehensive approach to climate change, and this means refraining from the reductive approach, which reduces climate action to a minimum, and mitigate carbon removal.

The second priority: - It should be to shift from more commitments and promises to actual implementation and climate investments.

The third priority: is regionalisation. Climate action thrives through cooperation, coordination and mutual understanding. Regional joint action ensures that climate policy measures are technically, economically, socially and politically feasible.

The fourth priority: Considering the heterogeneity between countries, and within them as well, is crucial to achieving a just transition; Local demographics, such as income, education and health, as well as environmental characteristics, are the main determinants of appropriate climate action courses.

The fifth priority: -is financing, without which none of the above would be possible. Currently, debt is the main tool used for climate financing in developing countries, and this is neither sustainable nor fair, which calls for innovation in financing tools, and the combination of climate financing and the establishment of international carbon markets.

The Global Risks Report for 2022 identified the most dangerous risks at the global level during the next ten years (they are part of a group of risks exacerbated by the Covid-19 crisis) according to the following table:- [15]

1-The failure of climate action
2- Severe weather
3-Loss of biodiversity
4-The erosion of social cohesion
5- Livelihood crises
6- Infectious diseases
7- Damages to the human environment
8- Natural resource crises
9-Debt crises
10-Geoeconomic confrontation

Series	Risks	Percentige %	Type of risk
1-	Social cohesion erosion	27.8	Social
2-	Livelihood crises	25.5	Social

Table (2) [16]

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Identify the severe risks global scale the next 10

3-	Climate action failure	25.4	Environmental
4-	Extreme weather	22.7	Environmental
5-		13.8	
6-	Infectious diseases	10.9	Social
7-		8.4	
8-	Geoeconomic confrontation	8.2	Geopolitical
9-		7.8	
10-	Natural resource crises	2.7	Environmental

most on a over years

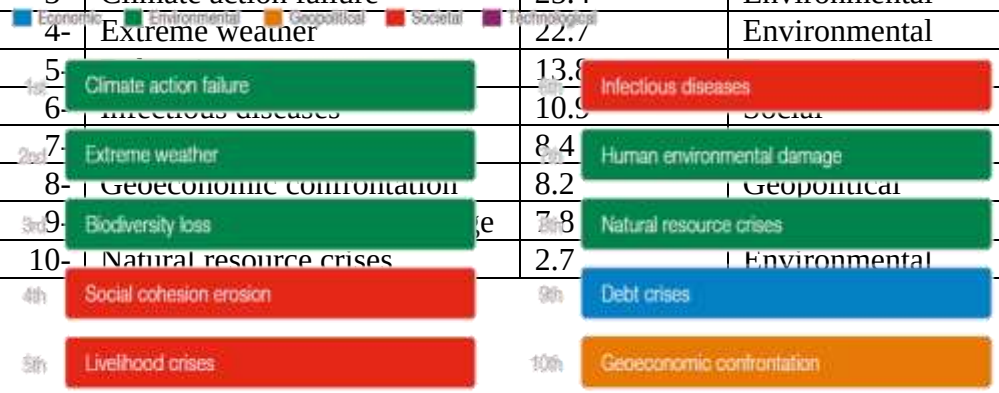

Diagram (1)
Identify the most severe risks on a global scale over the next 10 years
Source:- Table (2)

3- The third requirement:

3.1 (International order,Defenition,Motives,stages. NewInternational order)

The international political system went through several stages until it reached its current state, from its inception in the middle of the seventeenth century until the emergence of what is known as the new world order in the nineties and the polar phase of the twentieth century; In three stages, the stage of emergence or the stage of (multi-polarity), the stage of bipolarity, and the stage of contemporary unipolarity. These stages

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show that the international system is in a state of constant change and that the issue of domination of this system by an international party at the expense of other parties accompanied all stages of the development of the international political system. [17]

The world has gone through three transformations in the structure of global powers during the last five hundred years. The first was the emergence of the Western world through a process that began in the fifteenth century and continued rapidly in the late eighteenth century and culminated in the long-term policy domination of Western countries. The second transformation began at the end of the eighth century. Ten years after the emergence of the United States, which began to acquire the elements of its transformation into the most powerful country in the world, dominating politics, science, culture and the global economy, then the third transformation was in the modern era, in which countries that were considered developing emerged during recent decades and achieved unprecedented rates of economic growth in a way that had not been It was expected and appeared clearly in Asia, but it did not stop within its geographical borders, but rather spread to other countries in Latin America and Africa. [18]

International relations scholars believe that international actors, including states, interact with each other within the framework of that system, and each of those states has a limited influence on its operations and to varying degrees. Therefore, states must draw their policies according to the structure of the international system, which imposes the logic of competition according to a hierarchical hierarchy of countries of the world during their interaction. Within the framework of that system. [19] In light of this, we include a set of definitions of the international system:

The international system: A group of political units at the level of the state that interact regularly and repeatedly to reach the stage of mutual dependence, which makes these units work as integrated parts in a specific format. [20]

The International system: a collection of diverse entities that are united by orderly interaction according to some form of domination. [21]

The international system: A group of interactions and power relations, both cooperative and epileptic, that take place at the global and regional levels. to the rank of a system governed by specific mechanisms known for their historical premises. [22]

The international system includes two basic dimensions: The first: its constituent elements and the manner in which they are organized It contains these elements, and the second: the interactive relations between its constituent elements, which are on a degree of regularity that allows talking about the structure or structure of the international system. [23]

Stages of development of the international order

The international system went through several stages, which can be summarized as follows:

The first phase (1648-1914) This phase began with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 AD, which ended the religious wars and established the modern international political system based on the multiplicity of nation-states and their independence. It is based on legal foundations and mutual cooperation rather than a policy of subjugation and control. In addition, it took the idea of the balance of power as a means to achieve peace and gave great importance to the existing diplomatic missions, and this stage ends with the end of the First World War, and Europe represented the center of gravity in this international political system, and the national idea was the basic phenomenon in the international political system. [24]

The second phase (1914-1945): This phase starts from the First World War until the end of the Second World War, as the main feature of this phase was the demise of four empires.Significantly, a new wave of republics swept into Europe and transformed a large number of European states In that period to the dictatorial regime. [25]

The third stage (1945-1989) This stage is considered the (Cold War stage) (the stage before the dissolution of the Soviet Union (bipolarity), which represents the ideological conflict between the two capitalist camps led by the United States of America and the socialist camp led by the former Soviet Union, and the conflict was mixed with force and the imposition of will , which represents a bipolar system, which is the system that arose after World War II as a result of the emergence of the two aforementioned powers that possess huge power and potential.It can be pointed out that the Cold War is also a historical stage, and that stage ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 AD, followed by the dissolution of the Union The Soviet

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Union and the declaration of independence by the countries of Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact. [26]

The fourth stage (1989 - until the present) and starts from the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties of the twentieth century, which led to the collapse of the Soviet Union until the present time under what is called the new international order, and the beginnings of this concept go back to the second Gulf War in 1990. [27]

The occurrence of any change in the structure of the international system will lead to changes in the pattern of international relations and diplomacy at the bilateral, regional and international levels in all political, economic, security and social fields, which means the emergence of new future international relations, and the United States of America will play a major role because of its dominance in the international system, as it will seek to survive As a unified pole and its competition with the rising international poles because of its oil and energy resources, technological development and economic weight, as well as the strong institutions that make up its political system. [28]

The international system basically aims to achieve a kind of stability in the relations between the main countries in it, because that is what prevents the outbreak of all-out wars, and there are two main conditions to secure this:

The first is that the power relations between the main countries are characterized by balance. The second is to be these countries satisfied with this system or at least not dissatisfied with it, so that a major country does not try to change it by force or change the balance of power in it in its favor, that is, this system is able to secure the interests of the main countries in it so that they can achieve their prosperity and strength. [29]

The trends in the use of force in the international system, despite its diversity, are not available or flexible without restrictions, depending on several factors:

1- The extent of contentment with the international system and its realization of advantages for the state that interacts with it. States, in their dealings with the international system, are of several types, including (satisfied and unsatisfied).

2- The extent of flexibility enjoyed by the structure and hierarchy of the international system to allow a change in roles in a flexible manner, or does the matter require shocks and conflict in order to confirm the transformations that interact with the spread of powers. [30]

Motives for change in the international order

There are many motives, the most prominent of which are the following: [31]

1- The desire of the actors in the international system to preserve their interests by any means.

2- The change in the international balance of power, and the use of force to confront or curb threats.

3- Desire to manage change (international actors)

4- Strategic planning and its impact on change.

5- The hypothesis of geopolitics with the inevitability of resources and the importance of strategic locations and - looking forward to creating a new balance or a new chaos

6- The role of leaders in change, or the impact of the personal factor in change.

There has been plenty of literature in the realist school of international relations that tried to explain the behavior of the active forces in the international system and their mechanism of action, as well as the interpretation of The Power Transition, the change in the international system. The theory of transfer of power that belongs to the thinker Abram Wim Kenneth Urgansky* in 1958.

According to Organsky, the power transition process takes place in three stages, as the increase in energy demand arises from within the state, in connection with industrialization, changes in population and efficiency.

political and economic development. The stages are:

- The stage of potential power of the state (starting point).

-The stage of growth in the transitional power of the state is large and rapid, and the increase in energy occurs precisely at this stage.

- The stage of maturity in energy demand. [32]

The new international order

US President George H.W. Bush named the international system a new world order on 8/8/1990 before a joint session of Congress. During the Cold War, the formation of the US military strategy was governed by

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the principle of containment, which brought about a fundamental change and the new international order entered the foreign policy dictionaries of most The countries of the world since that time and the American strategic role, which was mainly associated with many successive US administrations, especially after World War II, began with the development of military strategy and proceeded to give the armed forces a role in its comprehensive strategy represented by a central role that is protecting the security of the United States and its strategic and vital interests as well as its importance in US attack policies. [33]

The emergence of the new international order coincided with the phenomenon of globalization, as it coincided with the launch of a new phase of manifestations of globalization, which was associated with the technological revolution and the subsequent development of global communication systems and the transmission of information, and the phenomenon of money transfer and the movement of cross-border companies, and the United States used this development to popularize its values and principles In terms of the economy, American companies were able to access all global markets, and the political influence of the United States at the international level was linked to economic opportunities. [34] In light of the foregoing, we include several definitions of the new international oder.

The New International Order: Re-arranging international relations after the dismantling of the communist camp in accordance with the interests of the United States and its allied powers, then studying the factors of irregularity that could lead to a change in the structure, structure and shape of the international system, especially after the birth of a new world order dominated by the United States.with the emergence of new powers in the international arena such as China and the European Union. [35]

The international system order :- with which they will be dealing is likely to reflect only partially the traditional international system. While the nation-state, first codified by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, remains the dominant political body in international politics, its ability to influence events and people is being challenged by an assortment of nonstate actors, failed or failing states, and ungoverned regions. This is occurring in combination with the transnational threats posed by terror, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), crime, drugs,pandemics, human trafficking, and environmental degradation, as well as by elements of the system that have potentially positive impacts such as globalization and the information revolution. [36]

The new international order, according to the previous definition, is a group of countries interacting with each other within a framework of rules and institutions, and its organizational role is based on the influence exercised by one or more countries in shaping the roles of the rest of the actors after the collapse of the socialist camp in 1991, and this role is exercised by the dominant state over its resources. economic, cultural, political and military.

Among the most prominent features of the new international situation are:

1-The disappearance of the rules and foundations of the previous international system, which was a product of the outcomes of World War II.

2-The crystallization of images of the new international order through turmoil, wars and instability in several regions of the world.

3-The effects of rapid changes appear clearly in the fields of politics, economy and society.

4-The emergence of the United States of America as a single pole dominating the world.

5-The connection of globalization with modern techniques and technologies, which have produced outputs of the new international system. [37]

The new international system is characterized by several characteristics that can be summarized as follows: [38]

1- Unipolar
2- Possession of nuclear weapons and the rule of the principle of balance of nuclear terror
3- The erosion of the sovereignty of states
4- The continuing imbalance in power
5- Changing the concept of force and the emergence of regional organizations
6- The tendency towards new international blocs
7- The technological revolution
8- The property of heterogeneity
9-The escalation of tensions and conflicts

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The pictures of (the current world order) are represented by objective criticism in two directions, one of which includes that the structure is based on the first polarity, and that there is a possibility that the international system will take the form of a hierarchical system at a later stage, so that the United States remains alone at the top of the pyramid, followed by Europe, Japan and some other global centers. Second, he believes that the transformation will be in the direction of a multipolar international system, given that no matter how much potential one country has, its ability to exercise a global role on its own will only last for a limited period. [39]

There is a consensus among researchers and thinkers in the field of international relations since the mid-1990s on the general concept of the new international order, and the change of the pyramid of power and strength and the rules that govern relations between states, in light of a system in which there are many international units alongside states, but there are some the problems and complexities posed by the difficulty of predicting the future and trends of the development of the new international system make the future scenarios a difficult scientific task, especially since the phenomenon is still in the process of formation and formation. The three economic models, the model of revival of the balance of power model, the clash of civilizations model, the theory of chaos, the global village model, and the solidarity poles model. [40]

4- The fourth requirement:

4.1 Carbon Taxes

A carbon tax is linked to the concept of externalities; That is, the external effects of projects, meaning any costs or benefits generated from the production of goods and services, and these costs are not borne or compensation for these benefits is obtained by the units producing them. As the consumption of fossil fuels results in pollution of the environment that has a social cost borne by society, then the supporters of this tax believe that this social cost must be included in the price of fossil fuels, so that the tax makes the use of the most polluting fuel the highest price, which encourages producers and consumers to reduce energy consumption and increasing the efficiency of its use. As a result of imposing this tax, alternative (renewable) energy sources become more competitive in terms of cost compared to energy sources that are less expensive and more polluting. [41]

In light of this, the economic entities must pay the price of carbon to the state for the right to emit one ton of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Thus, carbon markets aim to reduce emissions effectively by setting limits for them and enabling the trading of their units through various tools and mechanisms, the most important of which are: carbon trading systems, carbon taxes, subsidy restructuring, clean energy standards, carbon footprint, incentive and incentive systems, and others. Which is reflected in the reduction of the economic cost resulting from the effects of these emissions, and therefore the price of carbon must be commensurate with these costs [42]

Carbon taxes play a major role in reducing greenhouse gases and shifting to lower carbon fuels or renewable energy sources through investment or behaviour. While climate change is addressed by reducing greenhouse gases, carbon taxes also deliver environmental and health benefits by reducing deaths from local air pollution. In addition to generating large revenues for governments, they can be used to counteract the economic damage caused by high fuel prices. For example, governments can use carbon tax revenues to reduce the tax burden on workers by reducing personal income and payroll taxes. It also contributes to financing productive investments to help

achieve the sustainable development goals set by the United Nations, including reducing hunger, poverty, inequality and environmental degradation. [43]

Pressure is increasing on economic units to disclose carbon emissions, as greenhouse gas emissions are responsible for the most important challenges of our time, which is global climate change, as more than (40%) of greenhouse gas emissions come from industrial supply chains. Economic units around the world and under pressure from a variety of powers to make commitments to reduce the direct carbon footprint of their operations and under the umbrella of carbon accounting guidelines despite the methods followed by economic units and the guidelines that regulate emissions reporting .[44]

Carbon pricing is gaining momentum at the present time, as more than 60 carbon tax and emissions trading programs have been introduced at the regional and national levels.) euros per ton, and Canada has announced that its emissions price will rise to 170 Canadian dollars per ton by 2030, however, carbon pricing programs cover only about (one-fifth) of global emissions and the global average price is currently

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$3 per ton. A far cry from the roughly $75 global carbon price needed to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius. [45]

Economists often recommend a strong economy-wide carbon pricing mechanism. Pricing carbon initially at a moderate price that is expected to increase over time will encourage individuals to use energy sources with lower carbon emissions than fossil fuels, and businesses and power plants to shift from fossil fuels to low-carbon primary energy sources. Economy-wide carbon pricing contributes to efficient emissions reductions in sectors and applications where such reductions can be achieved at the lowest cost, while ensuring that the costs of applications that are difficult to decarbonize are kept within reasonable limits. Depending on the nature of the carbon pricing mechanism applied, the revenues can be used Resulting in reducing taxes in other sectors or implementing the necessary public investments. [46]

Reducing carbon emissions requires a wide range of climate policies. Countries that have imposed a price on carbon commensurate with their economic and political situation can assess whether this The price is sufficient to achieve its goals related to reducing carbon emissions, and in relation to the carbon content in the country Electricity, extending electricity networks, changing the type of fuel used, energy efficiency, and increasing natural carbon sinks. (In most cases, a carbon price will not be sufficient to achieve these goals [47], and more policies will be necessary :- [48]

1- Emissions trading or trading system:

It is called (the system of caps and exchanges). This system determines the total level of greenhouse gas emissions and allows those industries with low emissions to sell their additional shares to industries with larger emissions by creating supply and demand for emissions allocations. Emissions trading systems determine the market price for greenhouse gas emissions. The carbon stock exchange is one of the modern terminologies, through which carbon licenses are bought and sold to enable countries, companies and individuals to fulfill their voluntary or required commitments to reduce emissions according to the United Nations Development Program. and the Australian Stock Exchange.

2- Carbon Tax:-

A carbon tax sets a direct price on carbon by fixing the tax rate on greenhouse gas emissions - more commonly - on the carbon content of fossil fuels. It should be noted that the carbon tax differs from the tax imposed on different types of fuel in several countries of the world, because in the case of the latter there is no direct relationship between the price of the tax imposed on fuel types and the carbon content of each type of fuel, which makes it non-compliant. It is not effective for environmental conservation, but it is imposed for other purposes. Carbon taxes are very useful as internal tools, especially in sources with scattered emissions such as transportation.

Market mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can be one way to address climate change efficiently by focusing mitigation efforts in areas where the cost of reducing emissions is minimal. Although market mechanisms face criticism for being one of the ways to get out of the problem through payment, and it may not serve all

purposes (mobilizing new technologies) (which is expensive at first), but it has many advantages, including:

1- It is considered one of the effective options for mitigating the effects of climate change due to modern technologies.

2- It allows the transfer of technologies and financing to developing countries.

3- It encourages more ambitious mitigation targets (because it provides access to a broader and lower cost range of mitigation activities).

4- It allows the reduction of greenhouse gases at less harmful costs to industries, and thus reduces the opposition of pressure groups that represent the emitters towards policies to mitigate the effects of climate change [49] Therefore, carbon pricing is simply a rational financial and economic policy, in addition to being an efficient way to mobilize Revenue - whether through an increased tax on carbon dioxide emissions or through a carbon market with a cap on emissions, it is easier to manage and more difficult to evade than other taxes and thus is appropriate for all countries at all income levels, provided that its revenue is used to provide support to the poor and disadvantaged Affected by price changes by reducing disproportionate taxes on labor and capital, and investing in a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. [50]

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The idea behind putting a price on carbon emissions is to create a behavioral change that should lead to a reduction in emissions (a move towards a net zero state) in line with the mitigation pathway.climate, and reduce the accumulation of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere.A price signal adds to the cost of activities that generate pollution or harm the environment by adding (absorbing) the relevant social costs, known as "negative externalities" according to the (polluter pays) principle. Negative externalities are costs to society of greenhouse gas emissions that are not borne by the producer or consumer, and are not factored into their choices. Internalization of externalities involves placing a price on the use of the environment, and charging for the harmful effects of production and consumption by raising prices to levels that cover their costs to society (price signal). In other words, a fee is imposed on activities that lead to the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Such a fee can either be absorbed in the form of a license (Coase's theory) or it can consist of taxes known as"Pygovian taxes",named after the British economist Arthur bigo.[51]

The EU's Border Carbon Tax Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will require importers from 2023 to declare carbon emissions that are included in electric power, iron and steel, aluminum, cement and fertilizer. This mechanism will eventually transition to a carbon import tax, with the aim of resolving carbon leakages in the EU's ETS allocation scheme. This transition, which is scheduled to begin in 2026, faces many challenges and unresolved issues, while positions and responses are divided. However, in conjunction with the commitment of more countries to achieving carbon neutrality goals by the middle of the century, the tendency of many of them is increasing to review their regional emissions trading systems. [52]

planning or testing it In terms of cost comparison, renewable energy technologies are among the least expensive technologies ever compared to the technologies currently used to generate electricity from coal. The cost has been calculated on the basis of current coal-fired electricity generation, which is a useful yardstick given that Coal is the most carbon-intensive fuel, Figure 1. Policymakers in many countries will have to decide whether to shut down existing coal-fired power plants in their drive to decarbonise. These estimates are averages from the United States, so care should be taken when applying them to other countries. Renewable energy technologies are by far the least expensive. [53]

The negative effects of climate change are disproportionately felt by people and communities who already find themselves at a disadvantage due to several factors. As the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change considers, “people who are socially, economically, politically, institutionally or otherwise marginalized are particularly vulnerable to climate change. For example, countries in coastal lowlands, tundra, arctic ice, arid lands and other Sensitive ecosystems and the people and communities who live in and rely on them for their homes and livelihoods are among the most pressing threats to climate change.Preventing and responding to the effects of climate change must therefore be a participatory process that empowers all, by becoming agents of change. [54]

The rise in global temperatures over the next seventy years will lead to droughts and desertification with variation in rainfall, and it is difficult to prove the relationship between climate and conflicts in countries in a direct causal way, because climate change affects societies indirectly through the environmental changes that take place, as we have shown. As a result, change factors interact with potential conflict drivers, including social, political, structural, and economic, in a complex interdependent system. [55]

There are about 14 out of 25 countries mired in conflict that are most vulnerable to climate change. This does not prove a direct link between climate change and conflict. However, it points out that countries experiencing conflict are less able to deal with and adapt to the impact of climate change. Scientists generally agree that while climate change may not directly cause armed conflict, it significantly exacerbates existing social, economic and environmental challenges, including pressure on different groups to share diminishing resources, and thus increases tribal and sectarian tensions and the risk of conflict. Adaptation to climate change also requires significant social, cultural or economic changes. An entire agricultural system may need to be changed, or new diseases may need to be dealt with in a geographical area. Such changes themselves can trigger conflict or adjustment to them can become more difficult because of the conflict. [56]

The inherent complexity of cause and effect in climate change makes it a topic that needs continuing education and comparison with the more obvious cause and effect characteristics of other environmental issues is a major barrier to policy action. The second major impediment to political action stems from

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problems of jurisdiction and accountability. From the beginning, modern government has relied on the concept of jurisdiction [57]

As the realities of global warming continue to emerge, one of the weapons against climate change will be strong central governments. Democracy is not necessarily a requirement or even a benefit in this case.

For example, US policy on climate change and energy has changed with each administration. Carter put solar panels on the roof of the White House only for Reagan to remove them. President Bill Clinton's administration also did much to promote the Kyoto Protocol even though it was never ratified by a Republican Congress. Under Obama, the United States became one of the first countries to reach its goal under the Kyoto Protocol, although the United States never formally ratified the treaty. This is largely due to the increased use of natural gas in America. [58]

Climate stabilization requires that by 2100 net long-lived greenhouse gas emissions be reduced to zero. Thus positive emissions in one place can be offset by negative emissions elsewhere: by increasing carbon streams - for example through reforestation or better soil management - or by combining bioenergy (renewable energy derived from biomass such as Wood and crops, with carbon capture and storage, to keep costs down and allow countries to pursue paths that are best adapted to their economic and political realities. [59]

Higher energy prices affect the poor. So, poor families in high-income countries are the most affected because they allocate part of their income to energy consumption and carbon-intensive commodities greater than the part of richer families. As a result, higher energy prices - due to carbon pricing or raising the subsidy - are downward in high-income countries. . However, this is not the end result. Wages and capital income are also affected by energy prices, so carbon taxes in general may be gradual in countries with strong redistributive policies. In these countries, poor families derive a greater part of their income from government transfers that are tabulated according to inflation (and thus largely unaffected by carbon pricing). [60]

Multinational companies achieve annual profits of up to 9% of the global gross domestic product, and despite that, the taxes they pay are low, which exposed them to great discontent, which motivated an agreement to modernize the current international system that has existed for a century. In 2021, 137 countries reached

A turning point in coordination between them: the two-pillar solution within the comprehensive framework. And given that the year 2022 is expected to be a decisive year for the implementation of this agreement, which is the subject of the current political debate in many countries [61] there are many benefits to this agreement, namely taxation,personal income tax coordination, and carbon price coordination.*

In terms of predicting the consequences of implementing carbon taxes, an international minimum carbon price could yield effective results. With the application of a minimum carbon price in 2030 of $75 per ton in advanced economies, $50 in high-income emerging market economies such as China, and $25 in lower-income emerging economies such as India, global warming will be kept below 2 degrees Celsius with the participation of six parties. Only (Canada, China, the European Union, India, the United Kingdom and the United States) with the G20 countries fulfilling their commitments under the Paris Agreement. [62]

In light of the above, the role of carbon taxes is a coordinating role between countries, and this is subject to the laws of the international system and the international political system. Also, addressing climate change is a key factor in sustainable development (according to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), which highlights its importance in achieving sustainable, comprehensive and equitable development. Its benefit to all, including the eradication of poverty, as well as its other dangerous effects in coastal regions and low-lying coastal states, including many of the least developed countries and small island developing states, and that the danger threatens the survival of many societies and the survival of biological systems, since climate change is part of It is one of the biggest challenges facing the era, and its harmful effects undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development.

5. Conclusions:

1- The climate crisis is changing the nature and severity of humanitarian crises in ways that require significant structural changes, political will, good governance and technological knowledge to address them. In the most vulnerable areas, this capacity may not be available, which requires governments to consider this.

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2- Mobilizing efforts and continuing work to limit the rise in temperature to a limit not exceeding 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels is one of the most prominent outputs of the Paris Conference 2015 and was confirmed by the Cop27 Conference held in Sharm El-Sheikh 2022.
3- Carbon taxation, with appropriate safeguards to minimize negative impacts on the poor, is an effort to accommodate environmental externalities and mobilize additional resources to finance mitigation and adaptation efforts that are intended to benefit the poorest and most marginalized.
4- The means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change, represented by imposing carbon taxes and the carbon market, are effective means on the basis of which its future and results can be predicted in the short, medium and long term, which has been set to the year 2100.
5- The international system is one of the most prominent actors in combating climate change and minimizing its negative effects, through alliances between countries to confront a major environmental threat that affects all social, economic, cultural and political levels of countries.
6- The economies of countries have been linked to climate change. Countries that had a major role in implementing tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through commitment to paying carbon taxes contributed to making them among the countries that seek to create a healthy environment for the world and its citizens, in addition to their commitment to the provisions of the Paris Conference and the Sharm El-Sheikh Conference, which It was reflected in the possibility of its ability to assume a distinguished political position and contributed to strengthening its power in front of the countries of the world.
7- The international system is undergoing a state of modernization through its transformation into a new international system. This was accompanied by facing the challenges of climate change and the efforts of countries to establish alliances to reduce the impact of climate change on humans and the environment in health, psychological and economic terms.
8- The commitment of countries to the Kyoto Conference and the application of its mechanisms according to the COP2 conference made it one of the economic advantages that countries enjoy if they reduce emissions through the national effort, and thus they reach a level where their obligations are defined within the protocol, in addition to benefiting from emissions and helping countries that are unable to fulfill their implementation. its obligations.

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* Organsky classifies all the countries of the world in the structure of the international system based on the degree of strength and the degree of satisfaction, taking into account the national characteristics of the states, into four categories of great importance that are positioned as multiple layers in the hierarchy of the international system. It can be dealt with as follows:
a. Strong and contented states: Strong and contented states appear at the top of the pyramid, and they possess the preponderant power and are satisfied at the same time with the structure of the international system. It is trying hard to maintain the status quo that enables it to continue in its position. This also applies to the international powers that are allied with them and share the same values, and this varies relatively from one country to another.
B. Powerful and unsatisfied countries: In this group there are some major powers that are characterized by their dissatisfaction with the way things are managed on the international scene. These powers constitute the second category in the pyramid, which is a group of strong and unsatisfied countries. This group includes countries that compete with contented countries that seek to change the structure of the international system and establish a new international reality that serves their interests and is compatible with their growing power when they have the means that enable them to bring about the change they seek. Difficulties occur in the international scene when confronting the compelling force - marking the beginning of a change in the structure of the international system - with the emergence of the first harbingers in many arenas in the international system in which interests, orientations and methods of treatment conflict. The dissatisfied powers begin to gain new advantages, such as participating in the governance of the international community and influencing international politics. Thus, the contented superpower becomes compelled to concede some of these advantages to the newcomer to the top of the international pyramid, but the contented countries do not stand idly by in this regard, but rather seek to develop strategies that prevent those rising powers that are not contented with extracting more privileges at a time when the unsatisfied powers seek Contented to establish a new place for it in the international community by virtue of its growing strength on the international scene.
c. Weak states: contented and unsatisfied: As for the weak states contented (such as Lebanon, Mali...) and unsatisfied (North Korea, Syria...), they are linked by a network of alliances and interests with strong countries contented and unsatisfied.
satisfied, and adopts its policies and behavior in line with those alliances and interests. For more see:
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* The theory of Abram Wim Kenneth Urgansky in this context to provide a new vision on the emergence of major conflicts and war between powerful states and the possibilities of their outbreak. Organsky's theory of power transformation is one of the theories that explain the international competition for world supremacy between the superpower that seeks to maximize its economic, military and technological potential and capabilities to move from a lower role in the structure of the international system to a higher role that enables it to continue to achieve and maximize its interests and to play an influential role. In global politics, and as such, the other great powers are concerned with every shift and with every rise of other powers competing with them in the international context.

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[59] World Bank report, Developing ways to remove carbon (the three steps for a carbon-free future), translated by Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning (Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning series), Baghdad, 2016, pp. 63-64.
[60] Ipid, p. 208.
[61]Vitor Gaspar, Shafik Habous Paolo Mauro, Public Finance Policy from Pandemic to War, Financial Monitor Report, World Bank, 2022, separate pages.

*The agreement includes three pillars:
1- Impose a tax on part of the profits of multinational companies in the country in which the goods or services of these companies are used or consumed. This means that tech companies can be taxed where their customers are, even if their employees are far from their customer base. This development is welcomed in today's world in which digital commerce has become normal. Our report finds that while the agreed reallocation of tax revenue covers only 2% of global profits for multinational corporations, this new tax principle paves the way for a more efficient taxation of digital services than unilateral taxation.
The second pillar provides for a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15%. They thus establish competitive minimum tax cuts, and reduce incentives for countries to compete by using their tax rates and for companies to move their profits across borders. Some countries are adding their tax on "non-taxable" profits to the minimum level, which leads to an increase in revenue from corporate income taxes by up to 6% globally. By reversing the downward trend in personal and corporate income tax rates, the decline in tax competition could raise revenues by another 8%, bringing the total effect to 14%. Nevertheless, work should continue to be done to better adapt to the circumstances of low-income countries – for example, to simplify some aspects of corporate taxation, strengthen upstream taxes on cross-border payments, and share more information on country-by-country multinationals. For low-income economies to reap the benefits of recent changes, they must adopt complementary reforms, such as eliminating resource-wasting tax incentives.

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2- Coordination of personal income taxes

Taxes on the income of individuals (especially those with high net worth) are very similar to corporate taxes, and thus need to be harmonized across borders. Recent leaks of documents such as the Panama Papers and the Paradise Papers have revealed vast offshore wealth and widespread tax loopholes. Hence, the exchange of information becomes increasingly vital with the proliferation of digital assets that allow greater scope for anonymity. In addition to lost revenues, opaque offshore accounts designed to hide wealth facilitate the transfer of corruption proceeds across borders. Tangible results can be achieved through coordination, as 163 countries have agreed to exchange information under the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. However, our report indicates that more can be done to improve the reliability of the information. Countries should do more to encourage the creation of registers of beneficial owners – information about who actually owns or controls a company.

Some countries have already established such mechanisms, but what is also important is how they are implemented - the information taken from these records should be kept in a central public database. The effective use of information remains a vital requirement for enforcement and low-income countries will need to develop more knowledge in order to reap the benefits of the transparency it offers.

Another phenomenon that has prevailed recently calling for more coordination is the increase in the flexibility of the movement of the labor force. Remote work opportunities across borders have expanded, along with more economies offering digital nomadic visas targeting highly skilled individuals. It is estimated that cross-border teleworking, given differences in tax rates across countries, redistributes personal income tax revenue between countries at 1.25% of global personal income tax revenue. Coordination in this regard will gain importance in the future to ensure consistency of tax treatment between the countries in which employers and workers reside.

3- Coordinating carbon pricing

Concrete action to combat climate change is needed more urgently, because the rapid increase in greenhouse gas emissions is rapidly leading us towards catastrophic global warming more than double the limit that scientists consider tolerably safe.

An international floor price for carbon is similar to a global floor for corporate income tax. But in this case, a few major emitters can accelerate cooperation and get off to an important start. Such a floor would curb emissions and reduce concerns about competitiveness, and would keep global warming to 2°C or less, given alternative approaches (eg regulation, through calculating equivalent prices). An international floor price for carbon could also allow for the differential responsibilities of countries to be taken into account according to income level.

For more see:-

1-Vitor Gaspar, Shafik Habous Paolo Mauro, Public Finance Policy from Pandemic to War, Financial Monitor Report, (Chapter Two), World Bank, 2022, pp. 1-2.

2- The World Bank report, Developing ways to remove carbon (the three steps for a carbon-free future), translated by Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning (Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning series of publications), Baghdad, pp. 28-30.

[62] Ian Barry, Five things you should know about carbon pricing, previous source, p. 11.