

Massachusetts, New York, and other states, representing 46 percent of the U.S. population, have already worked to implement the Kyoto Protocol. These programs have all been successful in the United States both economically, but more importantly, environmentally. Finally, we must look to the benefits for the United States from developing countries such as India and China. Developing countries, as we all know, are not legally bound under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce their emissions. According to the Energy Information Administration, 40 percent of India's and 43 percent of China's emissions are solely due to United States companies and the manufacturing that they do within those countries. Economist William Nordhaus of Yale University expands upon this by saying that their not having to reduce their emissions can actually work in the best interest of the United States through something known as the clean development mechanism or CDM, which are projects that the United States can implement inside of India and China to reduce their emissions. As a result, those reduced emissions will count toward the United States' Kyoto Protocol goal. The benefits of this are twofold: It will allow United States companies inside India and China that are doing manufacturing to be introduced to this greener, cheaper technology, the benefits of which already been seen from the energy bills of the United States Conference of Mayors cities, as I mentioned saving 725 million dollars. And second of all, it will allow the United States to reduce its trade deficit with China and India, currently at 202 billion and 68.5 billion dollars, respectively, over the next five years. My opponents talked about developing countries being counterproductive; however, that's even more reason to affirm, because then the United States could join on and use this clean development mechanism to reduce their emissions. In retrospect, as we look back on today's topic and whether or not the United States should ratify the Kyoto Protocol, my partner and I stand in affirmation because of the potential to improve international relations, because of the success of the Kyoto Protocol in the United States already, and then finally, because of the benefits for the United States from developing countries such as India and China. Thank you.

FIRST CROSSFIRE

Hobbs: Okay, my first question to you is that you start out by saying that Kyoto started out as an environmental treaty yet nothing in your case links to the environment. So what exactly does Kyoto do for the environment?

Nadle: Well, I'd shown you in my case the fact that the United States Conference of Mayors cities that have already implemented it have been extremely successful in lowering their emissions. Furthermore, my partner will elaborate on the fact that