

**G77 AND CHINA PRESENTATION:
FORUM ON THE IMPACT OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF
RESPONSE MEASURES**

G77 and China Views on area (h)

Doha, 37th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies

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Introduction

Decision 8. CP.17: Area h: Building collective and individual learning towards a transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society

- Transition to a low greenhouse gas emitting society is not defined in the Convention, but any transition needs to be understood under the UNFCCC principles and provisions, in particular CBDR and Parties' different socio economic contexts and specific conditions, and in the broader context of the
TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- The Convention relates to the achievement of sustainable development.

TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- In the context of the Convention, all provisions are important, and the following provisions, among others, are relevant:
 - PP 21: “*Affirming* that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty”
 - PP.3: “*Noting* that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs”

TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Cted.)

- PP. 22: ‘*Recognizing* that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress towards that goal, their energy consumption will need to grow taking into account the possibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial”
- Article 4.7: “The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties”

Transition to sustainable development (cted.)

- Article 4.8: “In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

- (a) Small island countries;
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay; d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated Energy-intensive products; and
- (i) Landlocked and transit countries.

Further, the Conference of the Parties may take actions, as appropriate, with respect to this paragraph”

- Article 4.9. The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.

Transition to sustainable development (cted.)

- Other relevant articles of the Convention, including art. 3.5: “The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.”

Transition to sustainable development (Cted.)

- There are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country to achieve the transition, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities
- Need to avoid and minimize in the transition negative economic and social consequences of response measures and enhance the positive impacts
- Importance to give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures

Transition to sustainable development (cted.)

Transition will entail adjustment and incremental costs:

- Policies and measures taken by developed countries to combat climate change shall not undermine the development nor constitute a means of transferring the burden of climate change mitigation to developing country Parties
- Importance of ensuring a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs, in accordance with nationally defined development priorities and strategies

Building collective and individual learning

- Need for capacity-building, transfer of technologies and financial resources for learning and for development of endogenous capacities in developing countries, in order for them to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures (relation to articles 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7 of the Convention)
- Importance of exchange of experiences, information, knowledge-sharing and know-how, and of ensuring access to affordable technologies for developing countries for implementation of NAMAs and NAPAs. Need to assess the role of the protection of IPR in terms of transfer of technology

Final considerations

This area of work is an opportunity to enhance the understanding on the need to build individual and collective learning for an effective and appropriate response to climate change, in accordance with the principles and provisions of Convention and towards the achievement of sustainable development, in its social, economic and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. This area serves to exchange views on positive and negative impacts of response measures on developing countries.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!