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**Sustainability of commodity-dependent economies in the  
context of the Paris Agreement**

By

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect  
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# *Sustainability of commodity-dependent economies in the context of the Paris Agreement*

8th Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development, UNCTAD  
Geneva, Switzerland, 22 April 2016



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UNFCCC secretariat, MDA

# Outline

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Response measures:  
Introduction

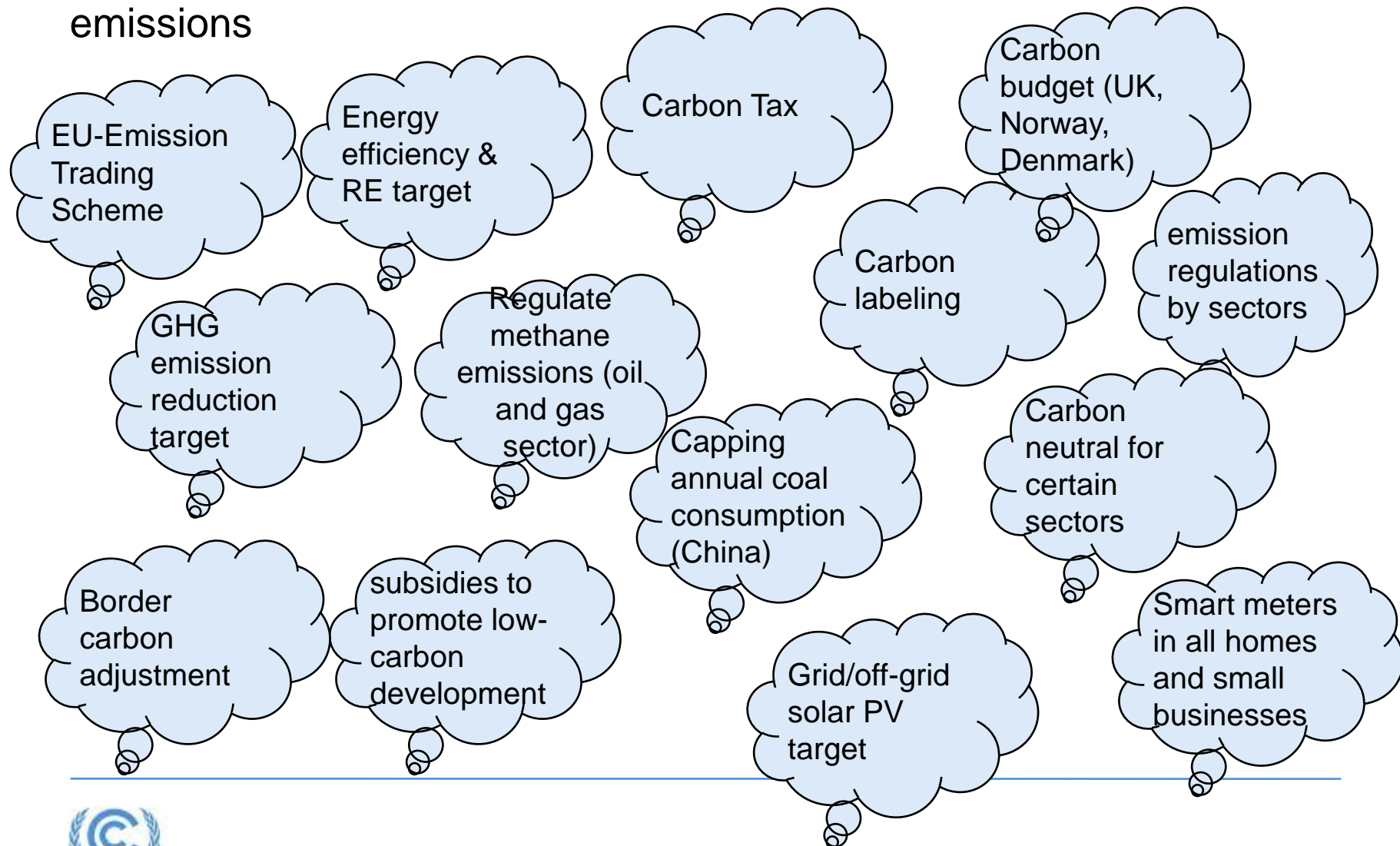
In context of Paris Agreement  
and the Convention

Technical work

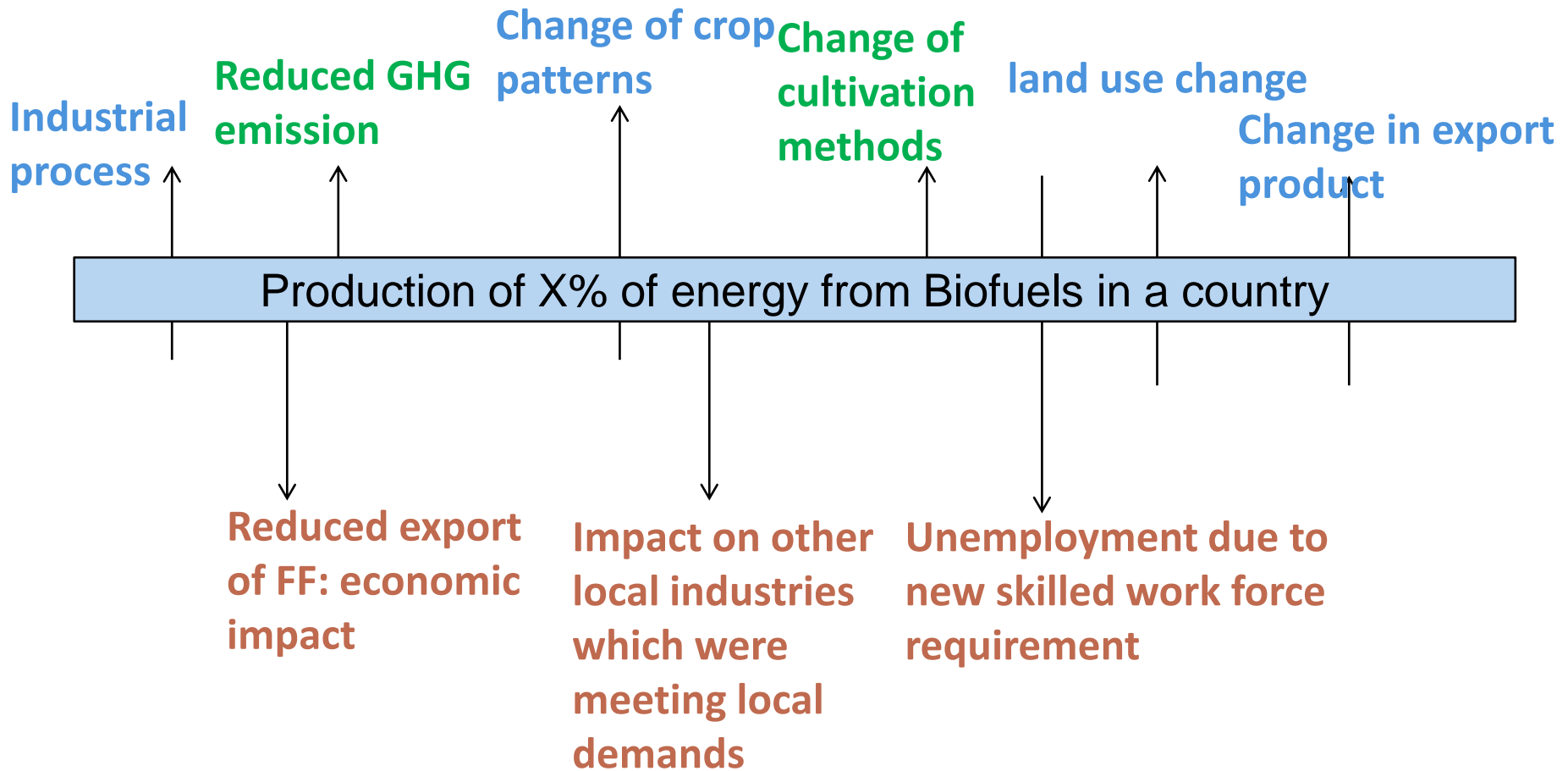


# Response measures

Policies, Programs, Actions undertaken to mitigate/reduce GHG emissions



# Impacts of response measures



What are the impacts of implementation of Response Measures

- Social, environmental and economic impacts on other countries.
- Positive and negative



# Who are affected by response measures

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The affected countries could be:

- Fossil fuel (oil, coal) exporting countries.
- Countries processing/exporting agricultural products regulated by carbon labelling.
- Tourism dependent countries, in particular small islands, LDCs



# Outline

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What is response measures

In context of the Convention and Paris Agreement

Technical work



# Political significance of RM

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## Consideration under the Convention

- while implementing its commitments, Parties shall take into **full consideration** the specific needs and concerns of developing countries arising from response measures impact (*articles 4.8, 4.9*)

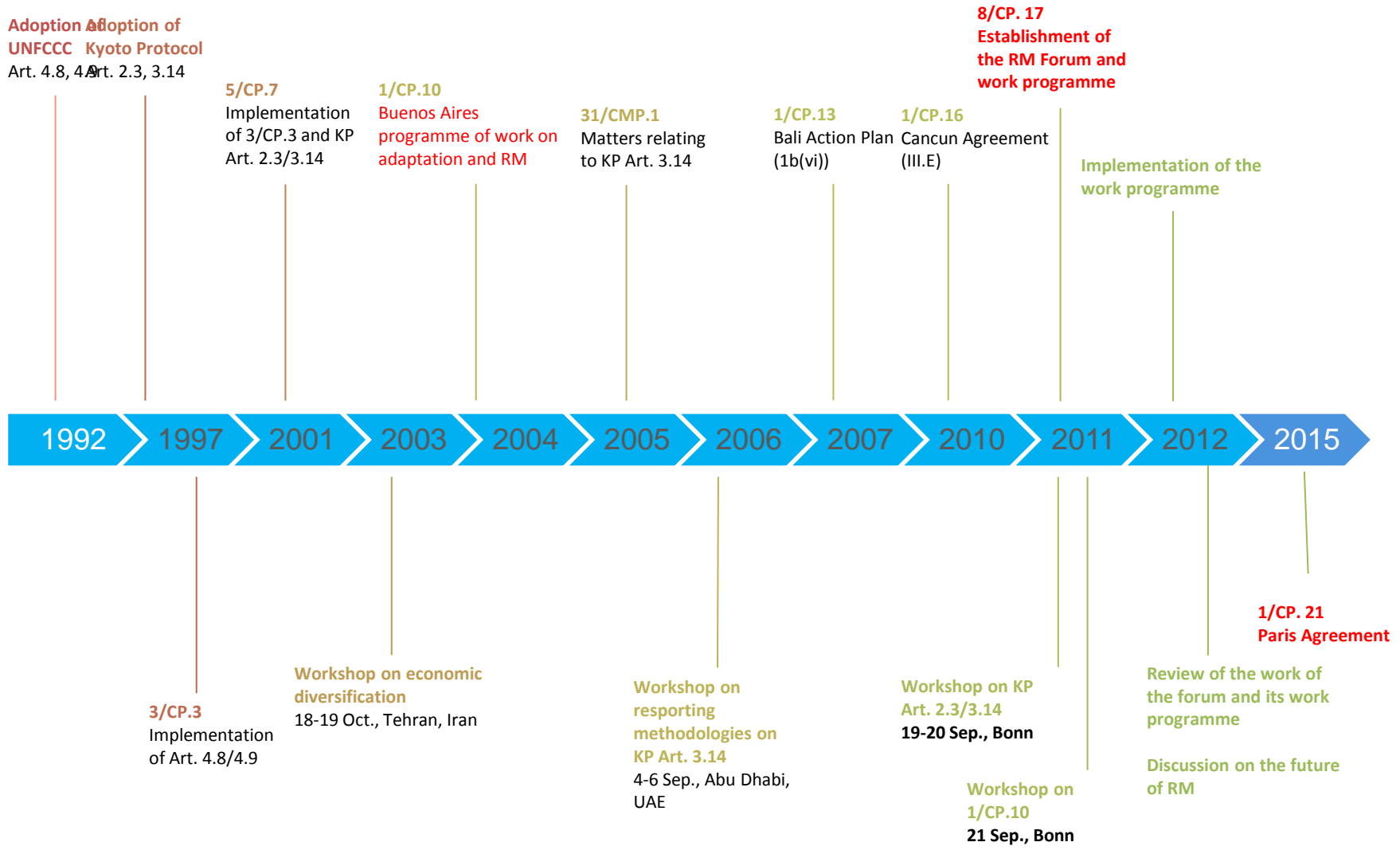
## Consideration under the Kyoto Protocol

- commits Parties to strive to **minimize** adverse economic, social and environmental impacts on other Parties, especially developing countries (articles 2.3, 3.14)





# Evolution of RM under the Convention



# Paris Agreement

## 2 degree goal

- To keep global temperatures "well below" 2 degree C above pre-industrial level and "endeavour to limit" them even more, to 1.5 degree C.

## Climate neutral

- To limit the amount of GHG emitted by human activity to the same levels that trees, soil and oceans can absorb naturally, beginning at 2050 - 2100.

## Global Stocktake

- To review each country's contribution (NDC) to cutting emissions every five years so they scale up to the challenge.

## Support to Developing Countries

- by providing climate finance, technology and capacity building to adapt to climate change and switch to clean energy.



# Paris Agreement in context of RM

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## COP 21 decision (Decision 11/CP. 21)

- Decides to continue and improve the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to
  - to share information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views,
  - to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, with a view to recommending specific actions;
- to constitute ad hoc technical expert groups, as appropriate, to elaborate on the technical work under the improved forum.



# Paris Agreement in context of RM

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## Paris Agreement (Decision 1/CP. 21)

- Implementation of Paris Agreement considers the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.
- Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans can contribute to mitigation outcomes
- Continue platform (**the forum**) to implement the work programme post-2020
- Develop its modalities, work program and functions by CMA 1



# Outline

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What is response measures

In context of the Convention and Paris Agreement

Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures



# The Work programme of forum (pre-2020)

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## Purpose

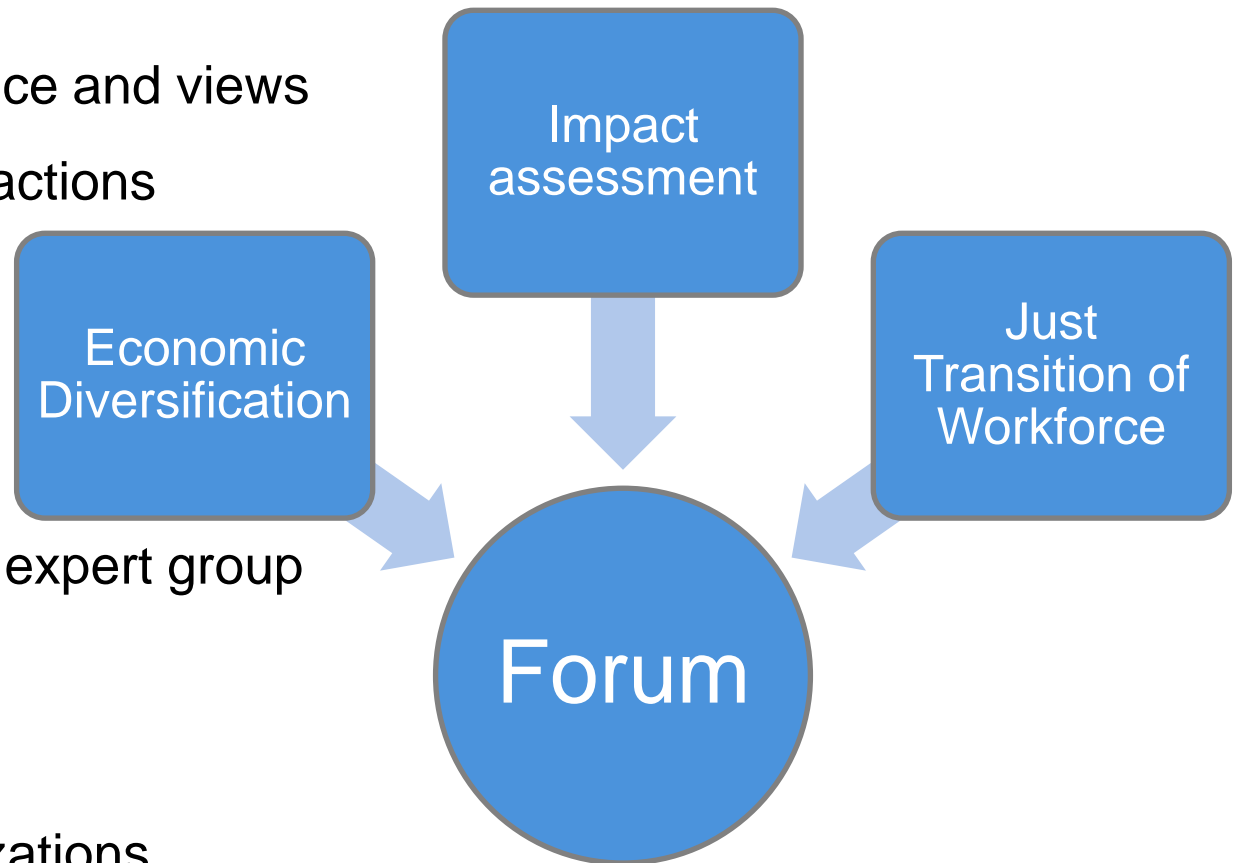
- Sharing experience and views
- Recommending actions

## Modalities:

- Expert meetings
- Workshops
- Ad hoc technical expert group

## Participants:

- Parties
- Observer organizations
- Research institution/Experts



# Challenges and opportunities from Paris Agreement

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## Challenges:

- More ambitious GHG mitigation goal in Paris Agreement will inevitably result in less demand for fossil fuels, and in turn to pose pressure on economic growth of oil/coal dependent developing countries.

## Opportunities:

- Low-carbon sustainable economic growth brings benefits such as economic diversification, creation of decent jobs.
- RM is helping developing countries to analyse potential impacts and address the negative effects.

