



Pre- Poznan Roundtable

Monday, 17 November 2008, 14:00-17:15
International Environment House II, ground floor

The Poznań Climate Change Conference (**COP 14/CMP 4**) will provide the opportunity to draw together the advances made in 2008 and move from discussion to negotiation mode in 2009. Such an outcome at Poznań would build momentum towards an agreed outcome at Copenhagen.

We invite you to join to share views and expectations before the launch of negotiations on strengthened international action on climate change, and COP 15 Copenhagen, will set to conclude.

Provisional Programme

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 14:00 | Coffee |
| 14:30 | Welcome by Christophe Bouvier, Director, Regional Office for Europe, United Nations Environment Programme |
| 14:50 | Introduction by – Mr. José Romero, Head Section Rio Conventions, Federal Office for the Environment |

Presentations by the panel members:

- Mr. David Lunsford, European Policy Coordinator, International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
- Reid Basher, Senior Coordinator, United Nations/The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
- Mr. Achim Halpaap, Associate Director, Training Department, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- Mr. Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Senior Programme Manager - Environment Cluster, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 16:00 | General debate and question and answer session |
| 17:00 | Wrap-up by the moderator |
| 17:15 | Close |

COP 14 and CMP 4 in Poznań

1 - 12 December 2008

José Romero PhD

Head of section

Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

Geneva Environment Network

17 November 2008



Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment

International Affairs Division

17 November 2008

Basic questions

- **Progress in the Bali Action Plan?**
- **What can be expected from Poznań?**



Bali Action Plan

Four pillars:

Mitigation

Adaptation

Technology

Finance

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention



Bali Action Plan (negot. Under AWG-LCA)

- **Launching of negotiations towards a strengthened international climate change regime**
- **Inclusion of all countries (including the USA and major developing economies)**
- **Key issues to be negotiated up to 2009 and new deal entering into force by 2013**
- **For industrialised countries: emissions reduction commitments**
- **For developing countries: national appropriate mitigation action (NAMA)**
- **Adaptation to climate change**
- **Scaling up financing for developing countries and more technology**
- **Avoiding reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries**



Kyoto Protocol (negot. Under AWG-KP)

- **Emissions reduction objectives for the post-2012 period have to be announced at the latest in 2009**
- **Reference is done to the most stringent IPCC emission scenario: stabilisation of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations at 450 ppm**
(corresponding to an increase of about 2 degrees of the global temperature compared to pre-industrial levels)
- **Role of the USA in the post-2012 period?**



Other issues

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Review of the effectiveness and functioning of the CDM
(Environmental integrity Group's proposal)

Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries (REDD)

Fostering action

Adaptation Fund

Funding for adaptation projects in developing countries would begin. They will be financed by means of a 2% levy on CDM projects. Currently the fund is worth about 37 million euros. This figure will rapidly increase to an estimated 80-300 million USD in the period 2008-2012



What is at stake

Constrains

- **Carbon-constrained economy** (energy sector, mobility, heating and cooling of buildings, agriculture)
- **Cost of emissions reductions**
- **Competition with countries having no emissions reduction target** (USA ?, China, India, Brazil, etc.)

Opportunities

- **Innovation**
- **New markets for environmentally friendly technologies and products**
- **Carbon market**



Thank you for your attention

<http://www.unfccc.int>

Climate Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

<http://www.bafu.admin.ch/>

Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

<http://www.ipcc.ch>



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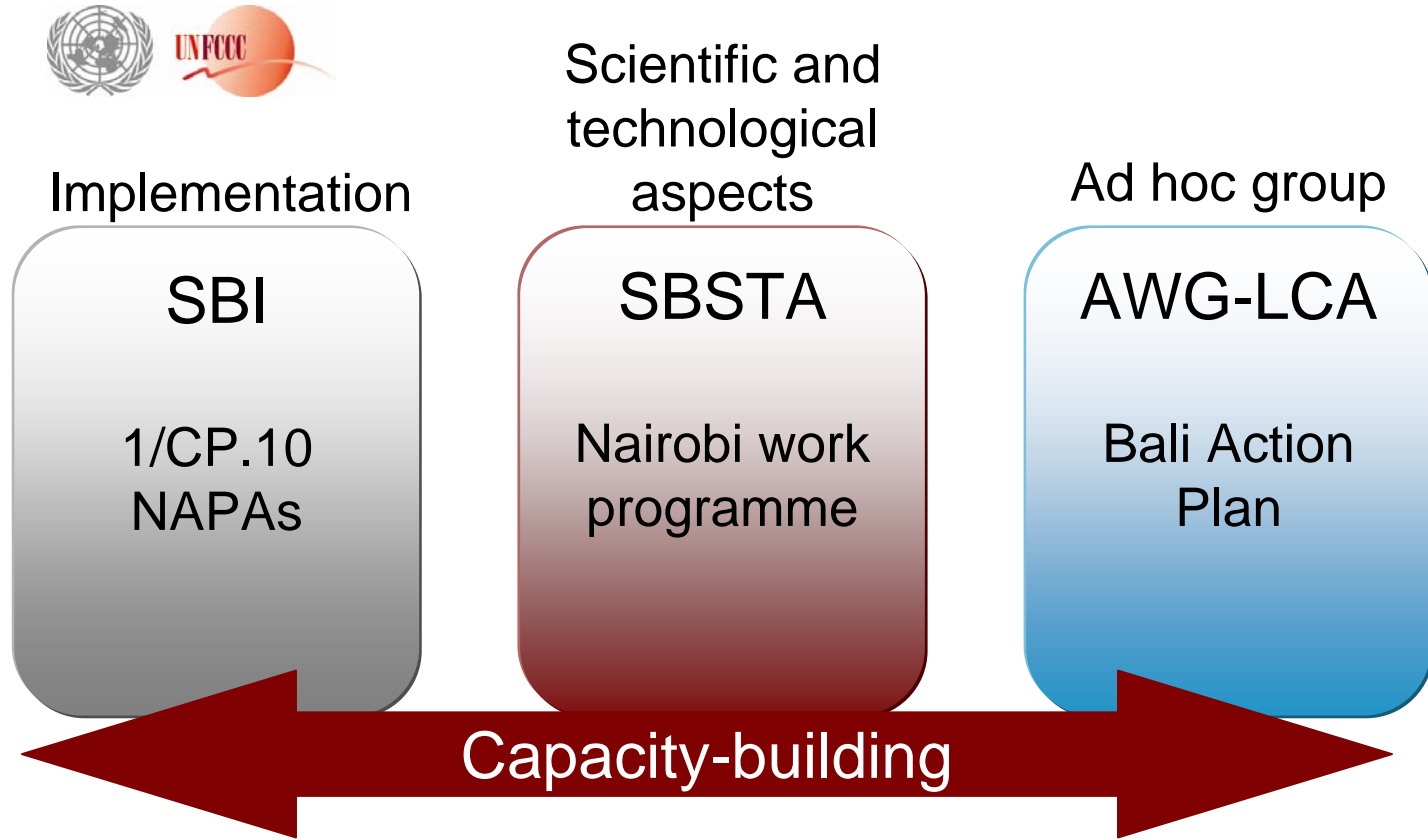
17 November 2008

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation at Poznan

Reid Basher, ISDR Secretariat

1. UNFCCC processes – especially AWG-LCA
2. Establishing clear linkages between disasters, climate change, environment and development.
3. Formulating concepts, guidance and language for adaptation and DRR policy.
4. Priorities, plans, resources.

1. UNFCCC processes, especially AWG-LCA



The Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) is a formal body of all Parties

Subsidiary Body for Implementation



Decision 1/CP.10

- Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation
 - Regional workshops (2006-2007)

SB 28 (June 2008)

- Priority actions to address the adverse effects of climate change
- National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)
 - 46 projects (8 of them to disaster and climate adaptation only, 16 to warning and forecasting, 1 to insurance to cope with climatic disasters)

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA)



Nairobi work programme (NWP)

- Assist Parties, in particular developing countries
 - Improve understanding and assessment of IVA
 - Make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions

SB 28 (June 2008): 2nd phase (2008-2010)

- 2 technical papers before COP 14
- 2 workshops before SB 30 (early 2009)

**Research, systematic observations,
technology**



Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)



Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP.13)

- Mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance, and AWG-LCA
- Resilience, disaster risk reduction, risk management & transfer

AWG-LCA 2 (June 2008):

- Workshop on advancing adaptation through finance and technology, including NAPAs
- Technical paper before COP 14

Elements in Adaptation

- National planning for adaptation
- Streamlining and scaling up financial and technological support
- Enhancing knowledge sharing
- Institutional frameworks for adaptation

Poznan and Copenhagen



COP 14, Poznan, 2008

SBI (Article 4.8, 5/CP.7, 1/CP.10)

- Roundtable to assess the status of the implementation of adaptation action and identify gaps and needs

SBSTA (Nairobi Work Programme)

- Focal point forum: Review of progress; activities to go to SBI?

AWG-LCA 4

- Workshop on risk related issues; technical report(s)
- Advance the deliberations on adaptation

COP 15, Copenhagen, 2009

- Intention to achieve the “Copenhagen agreed outcome”

2. Establishing clear linkages between disasters, climate change, and development

- Global Assessment Report on status of disaster risk and risk reduction (Due May 2009, joint effort of World Bank, UNDP and UNISDR)
- Mainstreaming guide - Integrating DRR into CCA/UNDAF (Joint effort by UNDG and UNISDR)
- Economic study of DRR (Due July 2009, joint effort of World Bank GFDRR and UN ISDR)
- IPCC Special Report on Managing Extreme Events – initiated by Norway and UNISDR.
- Others: ISDR Terminology 2008; Briefing Note on CC and DRR, Gender Perspectives on DRR and CCA.

3. Formulating concepts, language, and guidance for adaptation and DRR policy

- Convening of ISDR partners to prepare system-wide submission to AWG-LCA; plus later joint IASC-ISDR submission.
- UNISDR submissions, interventions, support to UNFCCC secretariat, Nairobi Work Programme
- UN SG Policy Committee policy; 8 July UNGA event hosted by GA President; 29 September 2008 Ministerial event hosted by SG.
- Invited presentation at AWG-LCA workshop on risk issues at Poznan.

4. Priorities, plans, resources

1. **First priorities?** (i) National Adaptation Plans. (ii) National risk assessments, focused on the vulnerable. (iii) Strengthened institutions, including to link climate change and risk reduction agendas.

2. **Measures?** (i) Risk-related zoning and building codes. (ii) Protection of environmental buffers. (iii) Management of floods and droughts. (iv) Protection of critical facilities e.g. hospitals. (v) Early warning and response systems. (vi) Public education and awareness raising.



- 3. Challenges?** (i) Building on existing institutions, including the Hyogo Framework for Action.
- (ii) Policy integration and cross-sector cooperation
- (iii) Integrating DRR and CCA into development.
- (iii) Capacity development for resilience, including at community and municipality levels.
- (iv) Solving the funding issues – size of funds; dealing with additionality of climate change effects; balancing ex ante versus ex post intervention

Concluding remarks

- Climate change is an accelerant of risk and DRR.
- Critical point; stage is set for significant growth of effort to reduce vulnerability and risks.
- Core instruments are in place – UNFCCC mechanisms, Hyogo Framework for Action.
- Substantial basis of technical guidance available.
- National and regional strategies and capacities are growing but are often still embryonic.
- Scaling-up the effort to reduce risks remains a central challenge
- Funding mechanisms need development.



IETA

INTERNATIONAL EMISSIONS
TRADING ASSOCIATION

Pre-Poznan Roundtable UNEP Geneva 17 Nov 2008

David Lunsford – IETA – lunsford@ieta.org

What is IETA?

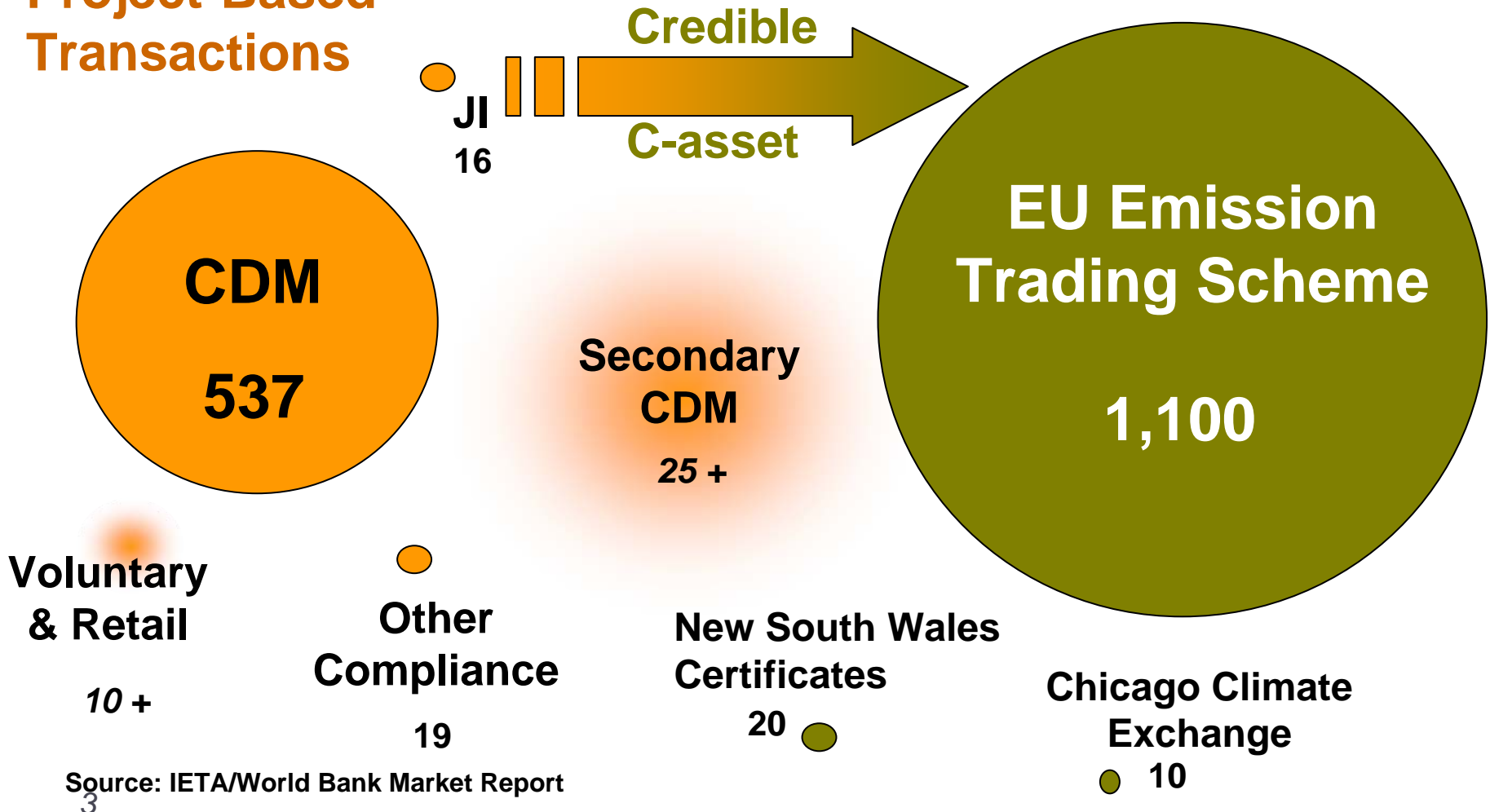
- IETA is the business organisation promoting emissions trading as the most economically efficient and business-friendly approach to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.
- Membership: 182 companies
 - IETA members are emitters, project developers, intermediaries, financial institutions, brokers, verifiers, and/or legal firms
- IETA offices
 - Geneva, Brussels, Washington DC

Structure of the Market 2007 (MtCO₂e)

Total coverage: 1.7 BT CO₂, Value: 64 Billion USD

Project-Based Transactions

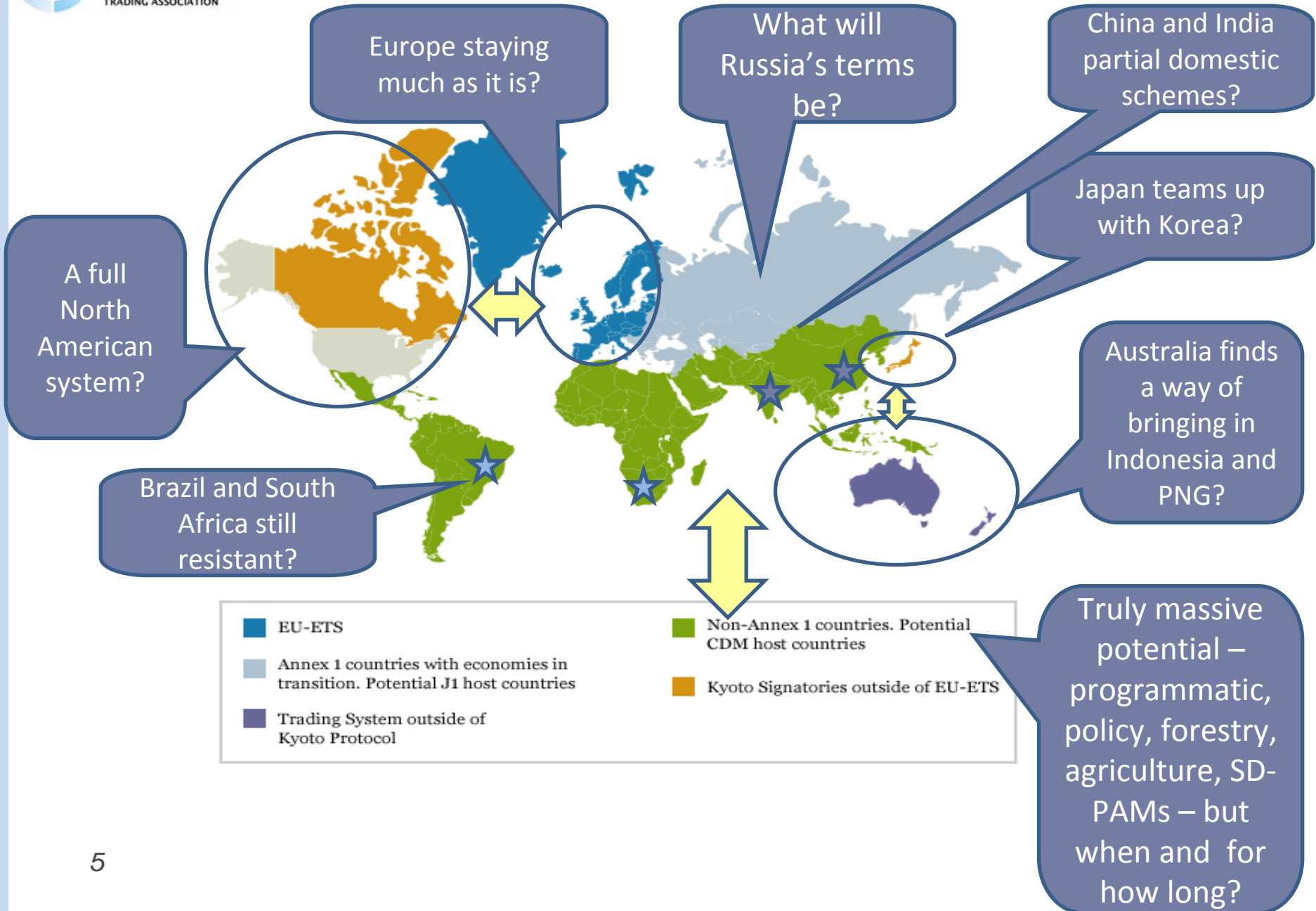
Allowance Markets



National Cap and Trade going from strength to strength

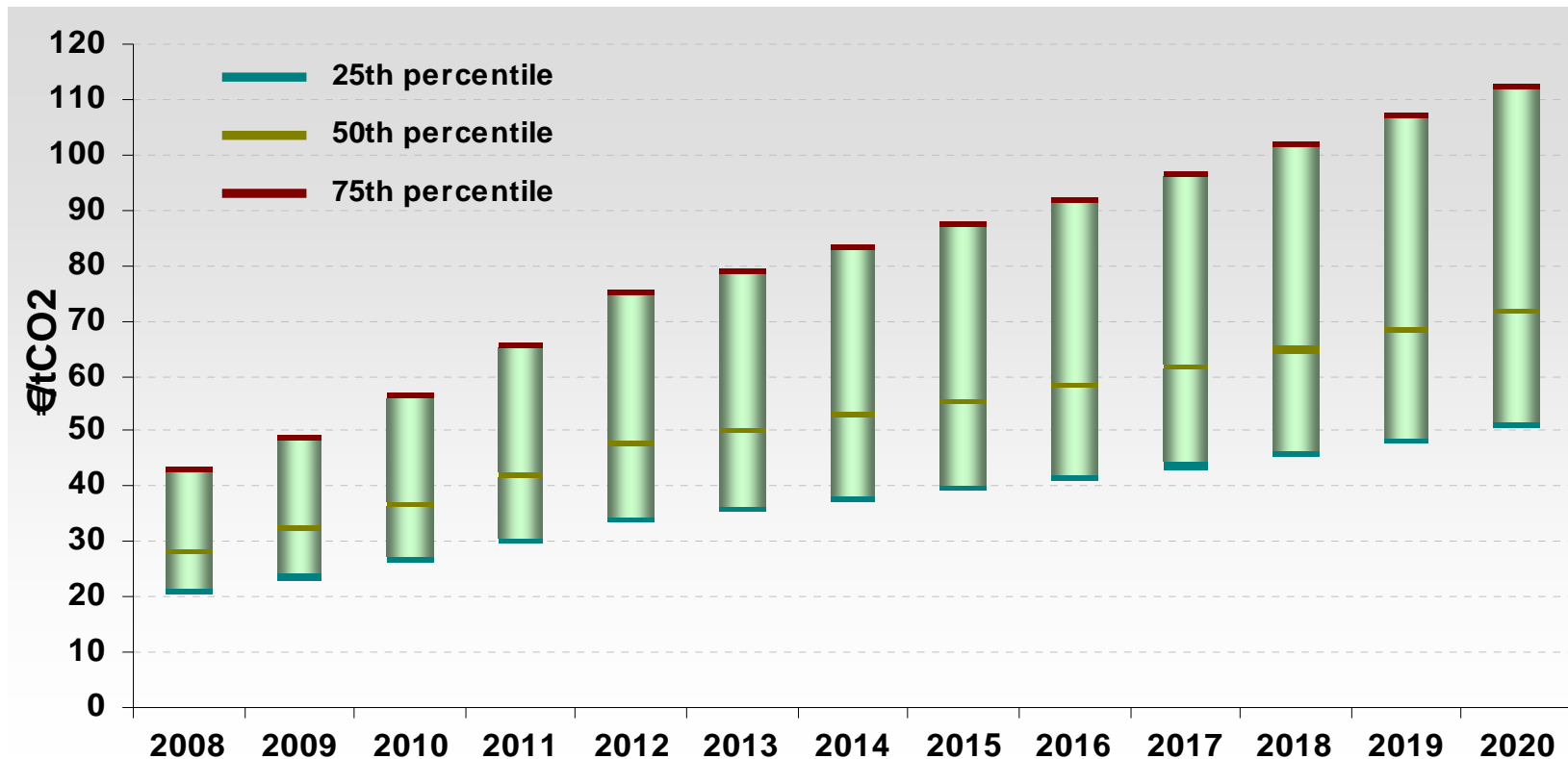
- ▶ The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) expanding in countries, sectors and gases
- ▶ Australia is swiftly building the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS)
- ▶ Japan and S. Korea are changing their minds (voluntary schemes)
- ▶ Developing countries seeing trading as a possible emissions reduction tool – tests in India and China
- ▶ US national system looks a near certainty – timing less clear
 - ▶ Regional schemes already cover 42% of national emissions (59% including current observers)

First or second stage after 2012...?



..and EUA prices should continue to increase...

New Carbon Finance EUA price forecast – Oct 2008

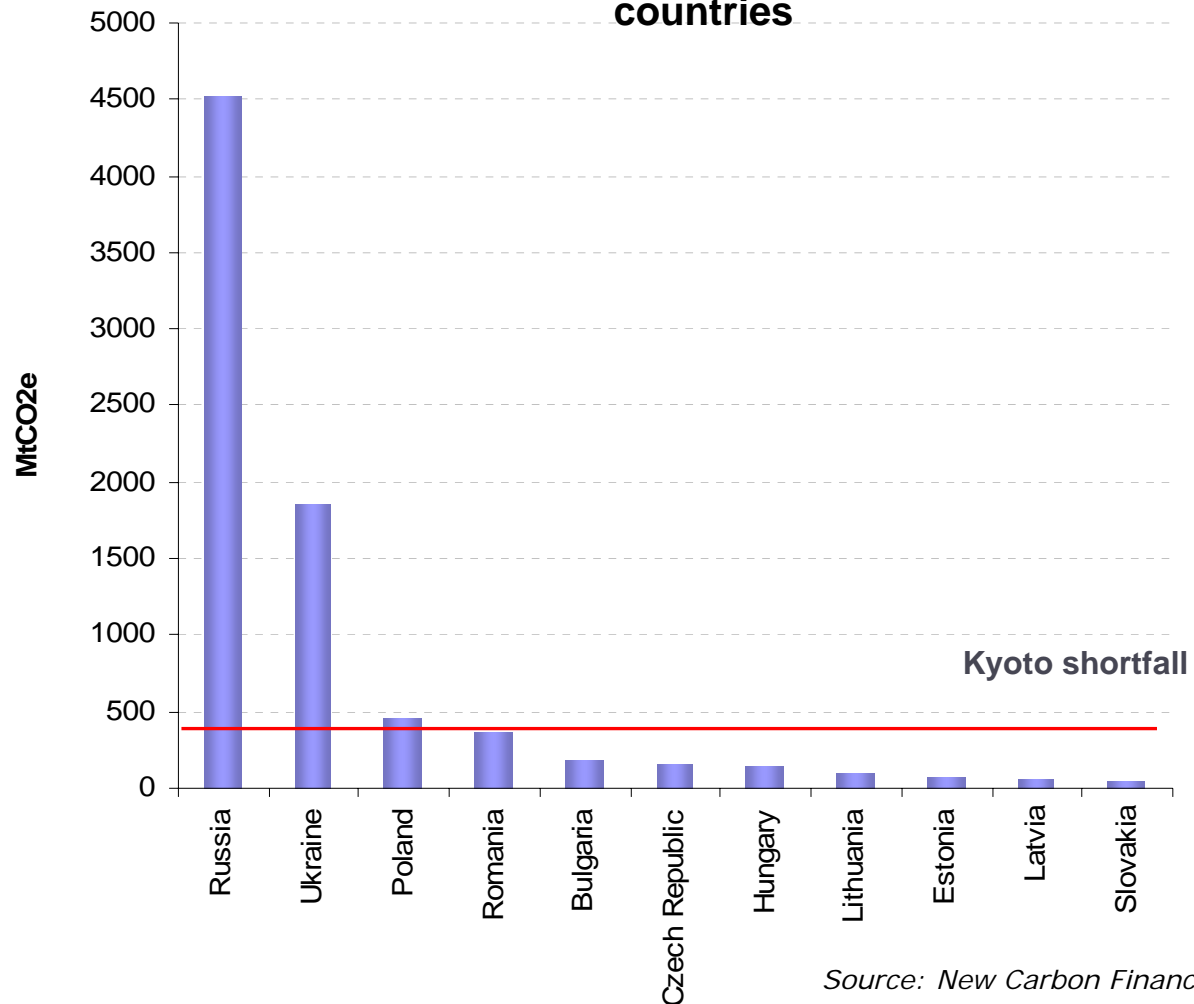


Source: New Carbon Finance Carbon Balances Model

Resulting from financial crisis: AAUs will move towards becoming substitutes for CERs

AAUs potentially available from Kyoto surplus countries

- ▶ Kyoto market is short some 400Mt CERs
- ▶ But...8 bnt AAUs available
- ▶ Selling pressure does not need Russia or Ukraine.
- ▶ Economic downturn has increased interest in AAUs



THANK YOU

For more information

International Emissions Trading Association

www.ieta.org

David Lunsford
lunsford@ieta.org



27-29 May 2009, Barcelona

UNFCCC Negotiations: Key Messages

- ▶ New international agreement may not be like Kyoto (i.e., differentiated international targets with national implementation flexibility and trading); more likely to call for Policies & Measures (only one of which is ET) and technology
 - ▶ Over the medium term (15 years), it is implausible to imagine major developing countries joining a global ET regime (perhaps not even through offsets).
 - ▶ Currently proposed/enacted efforts seem highly unlikely to meet scientifically established targets

- ▶ Linking existing (and some new) regimes highly likely – in spite of the divergent structures
 - ▶ New global agreement not likely to significantly alter emerging global market

GEN Pre-Poznan Roundtable

17 November 2008

Challenges and Opportunities for Climate Change Capacity Building

Achim Halpaap, Associate Director, Training Department
and Head, Environment Unit, UNITAR



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Overview of Presentation

1. Complexity of the CC capacity building challenge
2. UNFCCC 2001 Marrakech decision on CC capacity building
3. Opportunities for integrated capacity building at the national level
4. Response of the UN System



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Complexity of the Climate Change Challenge

- CC characterized by uncertainty (e.g. knowledge gaps concerning rainfall patterns, sea level rise, migration of species, etc)
- Complex interlinkages with other development issues, e.g.:
 - Global food crisis (e.g. bio-fuel and food prices)
 - Global health agenda (“deadly dozen” diseases)
 - Global financial crisis (opportunity or constraint?)
- CC problem of different nature than other global environmental challenges (e.g. POPs)
- Climate change is a “wicked problem” (Rittel 1973)



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The nature of “wicked problems” (Rittel 1973)

- Characterized by incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements
- Solutions not straight forward because of interdependencies
- Solving one aspect of problem may create another problem
- Attempts to create a solution may change the understanding of the problem
- Cannot be solved in a traditional linear fashion (problem definition evolves as new possible solutions are considered)
- Creates unprecedented challenges for capacity development, learning and skills development



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Institutional and Governance Complexity to Address Climate Change Action

- Multiple/multi-sectoral government institutions, e.g.
 - energy
 - agriculture
 - biodiversity
 - Transport
 - environment
 - etc
- Multi-level governance
 - National level
 - Sub-national
 - Local level
- Diverse stakeholder engagement at all levels



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Capacity Development for Climate Change: Conceptual Challenge

- What is capacity building?
 - “Ability to perform or produce” (free online dictionary)
 - “the facility to produce, perform, or deploy”
- Capacity building linked to achieving goals (capacity for what?)
- Systemic, institutional and individual capacity (UNDP)
- Key questions for capacity building
 - Are CC capacity goals and objectives clear?
 - Have capacity gaps and required interventions been identified?
 - Which intervention qualify as **effective** capacity building?
 - Is coherent external support in place to address countries needs?
- Need for integrated approach to capacity development under UNFCCC identified at CP5 in 1999



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Marrakech Decision on UNFCCC Framework for Capacity Building (2/CP.7):

- (a) **Institutional capacity building**, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points;
- (b) Enhancement and/or creation of an **enabling environment**;
- (c) **National communications**;
- (d) National **climate change programmes**;
- (e) **Greenhouse gas inventories**, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;
- (f) **Vulnerability and adaptation assessment**;
- (g) Capacity building for **implementation of adaptation measures**;
- (h) **Assessment for implementation of mitigation options**;



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Marrakech Decision on UNFCCC Framework for Capacity building” (2/CP.7)

- (i) **Research and systematic observation**, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;
- (j) **Development and transfer of technology**;
- (k) **Improved decision-making**, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
- (l) **Clean development mechanism**;
- (m) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
- (n) **Education, training and public awareness**;
- (o) **Information and networking**, including the establishment of databases.



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UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies Relevant to Capacity Building

- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
 - Development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies
 - Guidelines for national communications and emission inventories
 - Methodological work on adaptation, vulnerability, etc.
- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)
 - Reviews national communications and emission inventories
 - Reviews financial assistance given to non-Annex I Parties
 - Provides advice to COP on financial mechanisms, budgetary and administrative matters



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Review of Marrakech Decision

- First review in 2004 at COP 10 in Buenos Aires (2/CP10)
- Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (SBI/2007/25)
- Report on the expert workshop on monitoring and evaluating capacity building in developing countries, November 2007, Antigua and Barbuda (SBI/2007/33)
- Second Review initiated by SBI 28 in June 2008
- Experience with monitoring and evaluation of capacity-building at the national level (SBI/2008/MISC.6)
- Synthesis report on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries (SBI/2008/11)



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Opportunities for Integrated Capacity Development to Address Climate Change at the National Level

- Allocate sufficient time to identify needs and gaps (SBI/2007/25)
- Completed NCSAs indicate capacity needs for (SBI/2007/33):
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Information and knowledge
 - Planning and policy
 - Organization and implementation
 - Monitoring and evaluation
- Development of country-profiles, based on NCSAs and updated frequently, to establish baseline for monitoring and matching needs with support (SBI/2007.25)
- Development National Climate Change Programme under National Sustainable Development Strategies (SBI/2008/MISC.6)
- Integration of CC consideration into all sectors of development planning (SBI/2008/11)



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Opportunities for Integrated Capacity Development at the National Level to Address Climate Change

- Development of country specific capacity building programmes (SBI/2008/MISC.8)
- Systematic evaluation of national capacity building activities (SBI/2008/MISC.8)
- Identification of best practice and enhanced knowledge management (SBI/2008/MISC.8)



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Response of the UN System to the CC Capacity Development Challenge

- More than 30 international organizations engaged in CC capacity building activities
- UN action on CC coordinated through the Chief Executives Board (CEB) and High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)
- HLCP focus areas
 1. Adaptation (HLCP)
 2. Technology Transfer (UNIDO, DESA)
 3. Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UNDP, FAO, UNEP)
 4. Financing (UNDP, World Bank)
 5. Capacity Building (UNDP, UNEP)



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Response of the UN System to the CC Capacity Development Challenge

- HLCP Cross-cutting areas:
 1. Climate knowledge (WMO, UNESCO,
 2. Supporting Global, regional and national action (UNDESA, Regional Commissions, UNDP)
 3. Climate neutral UN (UNEP)
 4. Public awareness (UNCG, UNEP)
- Poznan CEB Paper on Acting on Climate Change: The UN Delivering as One
- Opportunities for enhancing joint collaboration (resource and guidance documents, development of CC training package, etc)
- UN/UNITAR Side Event on Capacity Building in Poznan, 8 December
- UN Portal for Climate Change Policymakers

<http://www.climate-l.org/>



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Thank you for your attention !

for additional information, contact:

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United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

<http://www.ccp-unitar.org>



International Centre for Trade
and Sustainable Development

Trade and Climate Change on the Road to Copenhagen

Economic and Trade-related Aspects of a Future Global Climate Change Agreement

Moustapha Kamal Gueye

gkamal@ictsd.ch

Senior Programme Manager – Environment Cluster, ICTSD

Goals and Targets of LCA up to and beyond 2012

- ❖ Ultimate objective: 2° Celsius of global average warming above pre-industrial levels → GHG450ppm?
- ❖ Long-term target for Co₂ emissions cut: 50% reduction by 2050 (IPCC category I scenario)
- ❖ Peak in global emissions: 2015? 2020?
 - ❖ Is it ambitious? Is it realistic?
 - ❖ What is the cost of action? How should the cost be shared amongst nations and within sectors?

Economic and Trade-related Concerns and Issues in the Process towards Copenhagen

- ❖ Three categories of economic and trade-related issues are likely to influence the process and outcome of the negotiations.
- ❖ **Providing incentives for developing country participation**, in particular through transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to support action on mitigation and adaptation.
- ❖ **Addressing concerns about leakage and competitiveness in industrialised countries**, for a “ratifiable” agreement to be possible.
- ❖ **Responding to developing country needs for adaptation and competitiveness in their trade-exposed sectors** – e.g. agriculture and tourism.

Essential Elements of a Technology Framework

- ❖ 1) A new technology mechanism (encompassing a global technology road map indicating which technologies need to be applied when to reduce x amount of emissions by when)
- ❖ 2) Increased private sector involvement
- ❖ 3) Research & Development and commercialisation (pooling global funds to support R&D and incentive for public and private sector investment in R&D)
- ❖ 4) Diffusion and transfer of technologies (including the development of measurable, reportable and verifiable indicators)
- ❖ 5) Intellectual property-related issues (balancing protection and reward of innovation to foster private investment and adequate access to technologies by developed and developing countries)

A Global Market Transformation for Clean Technologies

Open and undistorted global markets are more likely to provide an enabling environment for the diffusion of technologies and efficient allocation of resources.

The Bali Action Plan recognises:

- ❖ “opportunities for using markets to enhance cost-effectiveness of, and to promote mitigation actions”.
- ❖ “means to incentivise the implementation of adaptation actions”.

The Montreal Protocol example:

- ❖ Phasing out harmful technologies, and unleashing the potential of a global market for clean technologies.
- ❖ Global trade rules that open up markets and create opportunities for alternative technologies (K. Madhava Sarma/Stephen O. Andersen, October 2008).
- ❖ Global trade in clean technologies could offer gains for both developed and developing countries (V. Jha, *Environmental Priorities and Trade Policy for Environmental Goods: A Reality Check*, ICTSD. 2008)

Trade, Competitiveness and Climate Negotiations

- ❖ Industry and policy makers in industrialised countries are worried that efforts to reduce GHG emissions would negatively affect their carbon-intensive manufacturing sectors, in the absence of “comparable” action in countries where similar industry trades and competes internationally.
- ❖ Industries generally concerned are: iron and steel; aluminum and copper; cement and glass; paper and pulp; and basic chemicals.
- ❖ The threat of unilateral trade measures (border measures or mandatory purchasing of carbon offsetting allowances) could be a disruptive factor and further complicate the climate negotiations.
- ❖ This is already visible in discussions on sectoral approaches, which some developing countries are seeing as a “backdoor” way to address developed country competitiveness concerns.

Leakage, Sectoral Agreements and Competitiveness

Developed country views:

- ❖ Focus on sector-specific actions amongst a small number of actors with big impact.
- ❖ Basis to identify the potential for most efficient technologies; most effective way for technology transfer.
- ❖ Diffusion of most efficient technologies and best practices.
- ❖ Level the playing field and protect trade-exposed sectors in mitigating countries:
 - ❖ Germany seeking exemption from the European carbon emissions caps from 2013 for companies in the steel, glassmaking, cement, paper, ceramic, and chemical sectors.
 - ❖ Australian companies are resisting government efforts to put in place an emission trading scheme by 2010, on the grounds that it would hurt trade competitiveness.
- ❖ Can a sectoral approach help ease such anxieties?

Leakage, Sectoral Agreements and Competitiveness

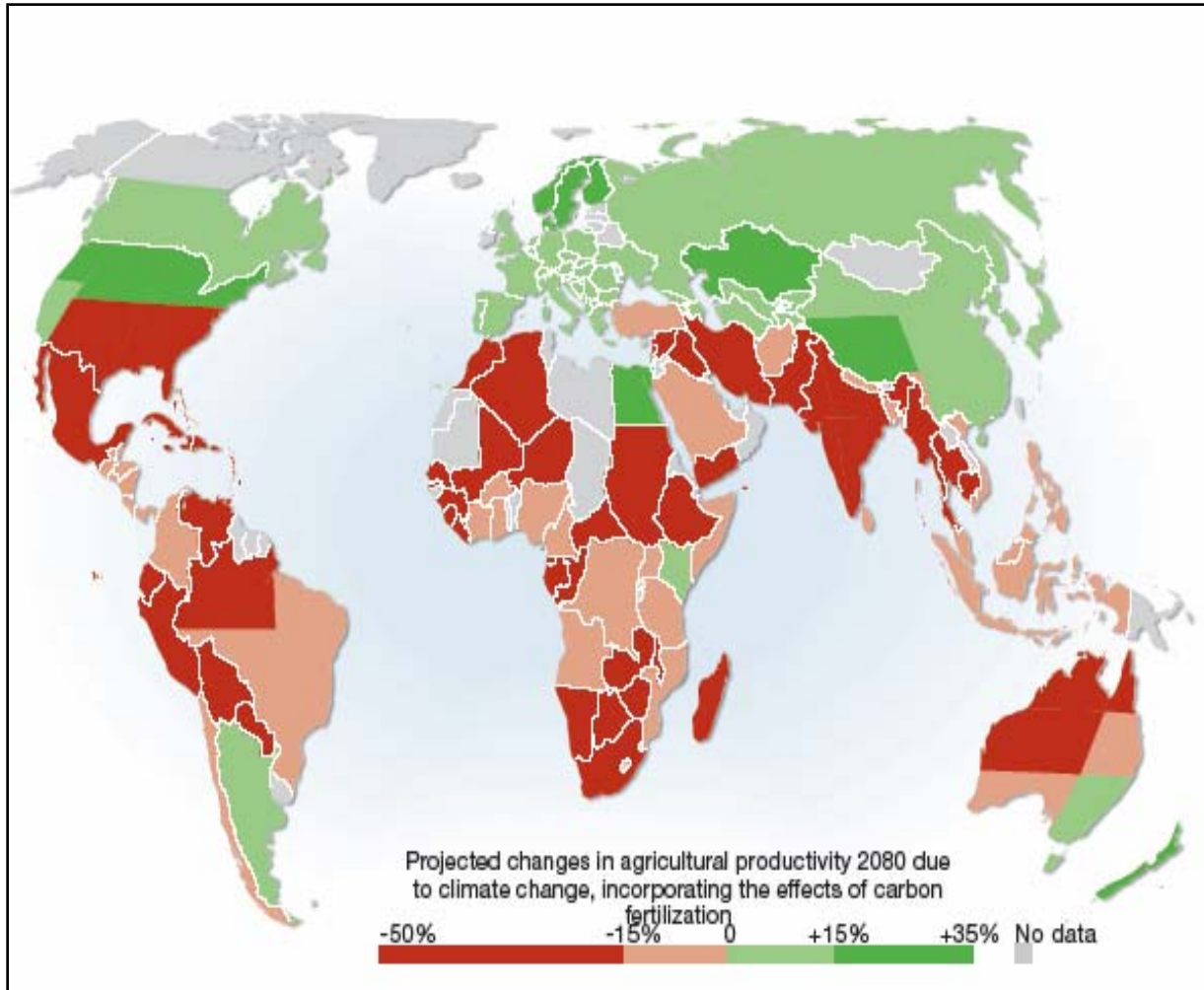
Developing country views:

- ❖ Globally uniform sectoral standards, benchmarks or emission reduction targets not acceptable.
- ❖ Restriction on technology choice/imposition of technologies that are not necessarily optimised for national resource endowment.
- ❖ Basis to impose trade barriers – and punishment for using outdated technology.
- ❖ Dependence on specific technologies of which IPRs are held by developed country firms.
- ❖ Breach of Bali mandate and principle of CbDR.
- ❖ LDCs would be excluded from access to financing and technology.

Adaptation and Competitiveness in Trade-exposed Sectors in Developing Countries

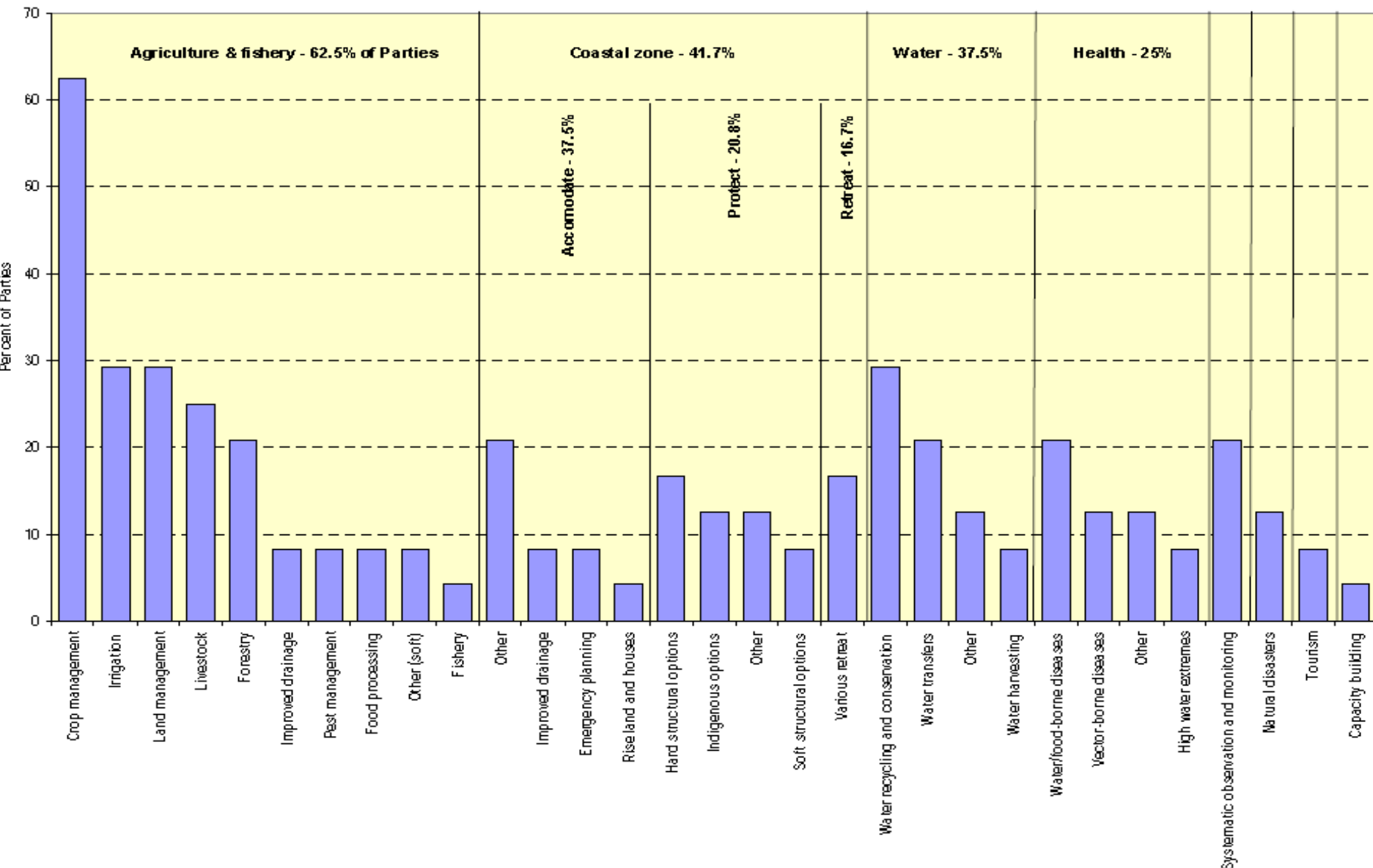
- ❖ Climate impact on agricultural production: Managing trade and competitiveness and adaptation needs in developing countries.
- ❖ Addressing the potential trade and competitiveness implications of climate change and the regulation of international transport emissions on the tourism and associated industries in developing countries.
- ❖ What role should trade tools such as “Special Products”, Aid for Trade and global trade reform in the area of subsidies, standards and market access play?

Projected Changes in Agricultural Productivity by 2080 as a Result of Climate Change

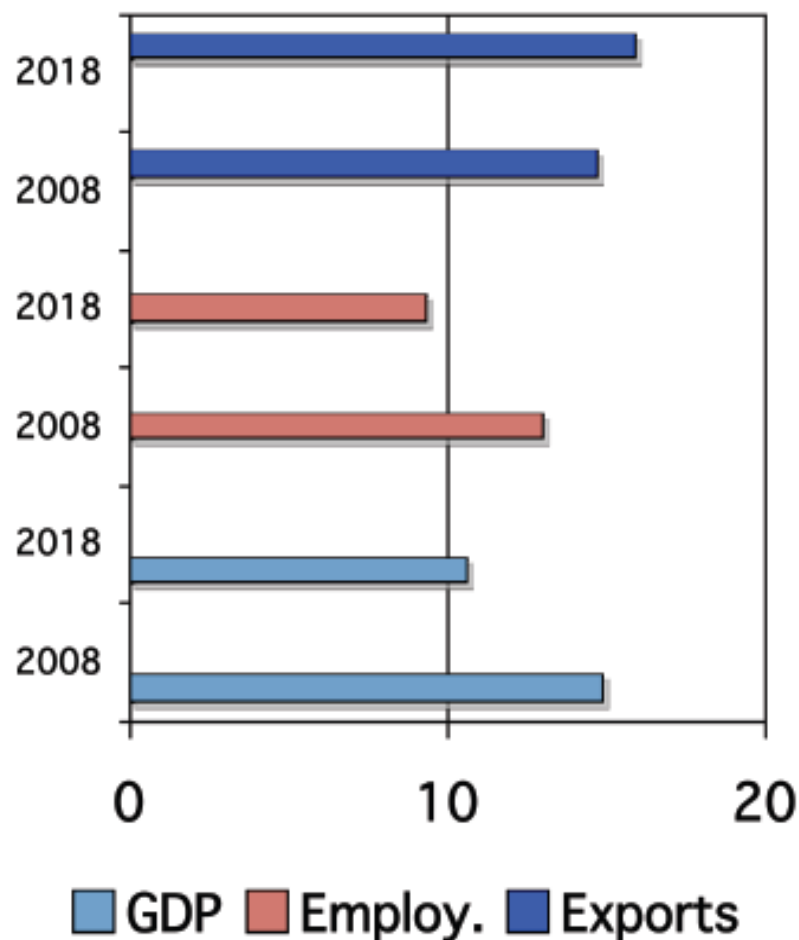


Such changes are likely to affect patterns of international trade, with gains in some places and losses in others, in ways that are yet to be fully understood. As many poor countries depend on export revenues from agriculture, these economic implications need to be given careful consideration in trade and climate policy processes.

Commonly identified adaptation sectors, subsectors and technologies considered by UNFCCC Parties in TNAs



Share of Travel & Tourism to GDP, Employment, Exports in the Caribbean, 2008 & 2018



- In the Caribbean region, travel and tourism accounts for 14.8% of GDP, 12.9% of employment and 14.6% of total exports.
- By 2018, the sector contribution to employment and GDP is expected to decline, in part as a result of high transport costs and regulation of emissions from the transport sector.

A Future Climate Agreement must be a Part of the “New Deal”

- ❖ A Copenhagen agreement will need to be more than a set of commitments to reduce GHG emissions - it must also set the stage for an economic and technological transformation.
 - ❖ It must be part of the “New Deal” and a decisive move towards a “Green Economy”.
- ❖ Critical to that will be economic and trade-related policies that foster investment and support a swift global diffusion of climate-friendly technologies by providing the necessarily market opportunities for action as well as disincentives for inaction.
- ❖ Finally, it should leverage “the substantial capability that already exists in many institutions at all levels for promoting resilience in climate sensitive sectors and issue areas” (Paper No. 19D by United States AWG-LCA).



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