

Impacts of the implementation of response measures by Annex I countries

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What is our objective?

- Cooperate in reaching a common aim (Preambular paragraphs 20, 21, Articles 4.8 and 4.10 Convention on Climate Change)
- *Responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries...and the eradication of poverty.* (Preambular paragraph 21)



The Venezuelan case

Vulnerable on two fronts

Impact	Strength	Vulnerability
<p>Resilience to the economic impact on hydrocarbon markets</p>	<p>Worlds' largest proven oil reserves and 7th largest gas reserves</p>	<p>Economically vulnerable to market demand and price fluctuations from policies and measures that may be adopted by consumer countries</p>
 <p>Resilience to the effects of Climate Change/ecological /social impacts</p>	<p>Among the worlds top10 most mega diverse systems with many untouched territories</p>	<p>Highly vulnerable ecosystems and infrastructure to the effects changes in weather patterns</p>




Implications of vulnerability

- Sustainable development has to start from what already exists...




Economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities / consequences

	Strength	Vulnerability
<p>Agriculture</p> 	<p>Extensive land areas under cultivation, New agricultural production schemes underway with state support</p>	<p>Only a fraction under irrigation Crops vulnerable to changes in weather patterns Many agricultural areas susceptible to flooding</p>
<p>Fisheries</p>	<p>Protection of fisheries through the prohibition of bottom trawl fishing, promotion of Artisanal fishing</p>	<p>Loss of fishing stocks due to climate change. Loss of choice for the adoption of traditional ways of life.</p>



Economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities / consequences

	Strength	Vulnerability
<p>Social vulnerability</p> 	<p>Already met several of the Millennium Development Goals and on track to meet remaining goals.</p>	<p>Highly vulnerable to infrastructure damage, migration, disease, loss of livelihoods.</p>
<p>Technology gap</p>	<p>National Plan for Technology Literacy (PNAT). Satellite technology for the promotion of education, communication and medical services</p>	<p>Adoption of inappropriate technologies could destroy jobs and increase technology dependence Create new trade barriers</p>



What needs to be done?

- Do what is economically, socially and environmentally feasible
- Energy efficiency can reduce CO₂ emissions significantly
- Education on a massive scale
- Pilot schemes for the promotion of alternative life-styles/values
- Novel cooperation schemes (PetroCaribe)

Concluding remarks

- In an interdependent planet, balance is a key word
- Fossil fuels remain a fundamental source of energy for the world, energy security and demand security are inextricable intertwined
- Unfair burden sharing can only increase socio-economic vulnerabilities and instability

