

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice/
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBSTA/SBI)**

**Submission of Grenada on behalf of
The Alliance of Small Island States**

**Views and information from Parties and relevant organisations on issues
that could be addressed at the joint SBSTA and SBI Workshop on matters relating
to Article 2 paragraph 3 and Article 3 paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol**

April 2011

Grenada welcomes the opportunity to present the views of the 43 members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), in response to the invitation to Parties to submit to the Secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views and information on issues that could be addressed at the joint SBSTA and SBI workshop on matters relating to these Articles.

These issues should also be addressed at the SBI workshop on promoting risk management approaches on the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the impact of the implementation of response measures, building upon the practical experience of international, regional and national organizations and the private sector, including by disseminating information on best practices and lessons learned. This workshop is to be organised by the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, and back to back, if possible, with other workshops relevant to the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the impact of the implementation of response measures. See documents FCCC/SBSTA/L.16, paragraph 3 and FCCC/SBI/L.23, paragraph 3, and FCCC/SBI/2010/27, paragraph 90.

Ensuring the potential impacts of response measures are understood and addressed is critical to small island developing states. Our economies are highly dependent upon the consumption of fossil fuel energy and associated energy-intensive products and services, and face difficulties in switching to alternative energy sources.. For these reasons and others, the workshop(s) and outcomes are of significant interest and importance to SIDS

I. Proposed objectives of the Workshop

- Enhance understanding of the impacts of response measures
AOSIS recognises that not all parties may be aware of how highly dependent Small Islands Developing States are upon the consumption of fossil fuel energy and associated energy-intensive products and services. The serious constraints faced by SIDS in switching from fossil fuels to alternative energy sources must be given due recognition. Many of us import almost 100% of our energy in the form of fossil fuels. Tourism, an important sector in many of our economies, is dependent upon long-haul flights and cruise ship travel. Due to the remoteness and limited size of many of our islands transportation for access to agricultural products, fishing and other exports and imports, is essential to our livelihoods. This is also a particular challenge for the multi-island jurisdictions, where goods and services also have to be provided to outer island communities on an on-going basis. This adds additional costs to already high fossil fuel bills. Therefore AOSIS believes it's important to enhance all parties understanding that as SIDS who are already at the forefront of climate change impacts must pay the costs of these and so, makes it unequitable for SIDS to also bear this additional burden of the

potential costs of the impacts of response measures resulting from the policies and measures of developed country Parties.

There may also be some positive potential impacts, which AOSIS members would like to better understand, examples might be

- increased use of alternative and renewable energy resulting in less economic impact as a result of fossil fuel price fluctuations.
- reduced atmospheric pollution affecting respiratory health and other diseases
- more disaster management options with self sufficiency and local provision of energy needs in the face of extreme events that frequently affect fossil fuel energy delivery infrastructure.

In light of the vital importance of reducing emissions in an environmentally sound manner these potential positive impacts are important for national decision making as well as international policy considerations.

- Improve reporting on the impacts of response measures on developing country Parties

AOSIS is of the view that such reporting needs to look particularly at what developed countries are doing to take into account the needs of SIDS and LDCs in addressing the impacts of response measures.

II. Proposed topics to be discussed

- Using existing channels to report the impacts of response measures on developing country Parties
- The needs of SIDS and LDCs in addressing the impacts of response measures
- Process for assessing potential observed impacts of response measures on developing country Parties in particular SIDS and LDCs.
- Economic diversification in order to minimise the negative impacts and maximise the positive impacts of response measures especially for countries with limited natural resources and capacity, remote and isolated communities, and that are reliant on import and export based economies such as tourism, sugar cane, fisheries and inter-island transportation.
- Risk modelling with regard to costs of increased incidence of extreme weather conditions, temperature increase, sea level rise, etc for economies that are reliant on fossil fuel based industries, for example disaster risk for SIDS fuel/energy systems.
- Risk modelling of potential economic impacts on fossil fuel import based economies from policies and measures, e.g. transport, taxation, food miles, trade measures etc

III. Experts to be invited

- It is very important there is adequate participation of SIDS

- Relevant intergovernmental organisations, including IEA, ISDR, World Bank, regional organisations such as Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, and others.
- Scientific experts – including IPCC, Climate Analytics, Ecofys, Stockholm Environment Institute
- Economic/Financial/Private Sector experts – including London School of Economics, Oxford Policy Project, and sectoral experts from the renewable energy, tourism (Caribbean Tourism Organization and others) aviation, maritime and relevant private sector experts.
- Other relevant civil society and non-governmental organisations
- Recognising the need for gender equality and that the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change

AOSIS re-iterates that the important matter of the social, environmental and economic impacts of response measures should be addressed separately from adaptation to adverse effects of climate change. Impacts of response measures stem directly from the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and therefore are a mitigation issue not linked to discussions on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. Both issues are important to AOSIS with differing drivers and solutions. These issues are complex enough to each warrant their own focused agenda items in order to maximise the use of Parties' time and expertise and minimise confusion.