Forum on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

## **Vulnerability and Adaptation Needs**



#### Vulnerabilities to the impact of Response measure

- High dependency on single commodity -
  - Oil represents over 90% government revenue and over 50% of GDP;
- Unsustainable demand for energy; instability and difficulties in planning supply; vulnerability to fluctuations
- Shifting production and export patterns entailing high costs and high risks economic risks
- Limited options for economic diversification;
- Rapid population growth rates; and sustainable development challenges

## Study by McKay Consultants

Reviewed over 2500 policies in 40 countries.

Key Findings:

- Potential to Reduce Future World Oil Consumption by up to 25%
- Average Annual Loss of Revenue is in tens of billions

Key Findings:

- Technology related policies have the lowest impact; technology development based measures have the lowest impact on oil demand and thus provide the lower negative spillover effects on oil producing developing countries
- Technologies such as CCS provide solutions to address climate change and adverse effects of the policies and measures
- Efficiency measures also provide good solutions with minimum impact

# **IMPACT IS A REALITY**

"Analyses report reductions in both projected GDP and projected oil revenues for oil-exporting, non-Annex 1 countries." IPCC

Oil Exporting Non-Annex 1 Nations Disproportionately Affected

•All models agree on that (i.e., GDP, Welfare, Revenue)

•Nations with greatest dependence on oil revenues face greatest negative impact

•Impacts attributable to negative shifts in terms of trade, and reductions in oil consumption

#### Vulnerabilities to the impact of Response measure

Annex I countries must take these vulnerabilities into consideration when designing their mitigation action plan, and apply real effort to try and reduce the negative impacts of these policies

A level of impact may be inevitable, and thus it is important for vulnerable developing countries, to adapt to these impacts. Adaptation measures can vary for short term and long term.

## Solutions to address the impacts:

- Developed countries need to assess the potential implications of their mitigation response measures for developing countries' social, environmental and economic security; and must demonstrate the results of these assessment
- Developed countries also reminded to include in their implementing mitigation plans socio-economic assessment of the potential impacts on health, employment and incomes, gender and migration.

- Assist developing countries that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in strengthening resilience and diversifying their economies.
- Developing risk sharing mechanisms regarding loss of income and strengthening developing countries' social protection and security policies.
- Greater emphasis should be given to climate policies that have larger associated benefits in terms of poverty reduction and social protection.

- Progressive reduction of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors; and the removal of subsidies associated with environmentally unsound and unsafe technologies.
- Massive investments will be needed to make up for the high risks associated with shifting production and export patterns.
- Risk management thru: commodity price insurance; risk financing and risk transfer; etc.

- Promotion, cooperation and support in the technological development of non-energy uses of fossil fuels; and in the development, diffusion and transfer of less GHG advanced fossil fuels technologies.
- Strengthen developing countries institutional capacity to improve efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels.

- Investing in and scaling up promising and proven technology driven solutions to reduce emissions which do not necessarily require a move to reduce consumption of fossil fuels such as carbon capture and storage (CCS).
- Encouraging direct investment by and technology transfer from developed Countries to assist in the economic diversification of Developing countries.
- Engage participation of international organizations and industry experts, etc.

- Motivating private-public partnerships and contribution to various areas to support economic diversification.
- Supporting on-going forum for continuous dialogue to discuss relevant current and arising issues, and to provide an on-going process for assessment and evaluation.

# Thank You..!!

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