

**PHL SUBMISSION ON THE KCI¹ WORKPLAN ACTIVITY 9
ON IMPACTS OF RESPONSE MEASURES**

January 31, 2022

Workplan Activity 9: “Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations”

(a) Description of the policy or measure related to a pathway to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

The Philippines posits that transformation to a climate benign world requires a faithful implementation of the corresponding obligations and responsibilities, as well as the safeguarding of the rights of developing countries, as set out, in the UNFCCC, the KP and the Paris Agreement. Among these rights of and commitments to developing countries is Article 4.8 of the Convention which states that: *“In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall consider what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to , to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:*

- (a) Small island countries;*
- (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;*
- (c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;*
- (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;*
- (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;*
- (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;*
- (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;*
- (h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and*
- (i) Landlocked and transit countries.”*

¹ Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI)

Like the other affected developing country Parties, **Article 4.8(h)** highlights “*Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing, and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products.*”

This has been reiterated in the Kyoto Protocol and now, the Paris Agreement, specifically Article 4.15 of the latter which states: “*Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.*” This has been further bolstered by paragraph 33 of Decision 1 CP 21 which initialized implementation of the Paris Agreement which states: “*Also decides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, under the subsidiary bodies, shall continue, and shall serve the Agreement.*”

It is, therefore, clear that developing countries which are affected directly in the form of adverse physical and/or socioeconomic impacts from climate change effects or the economic impacts of country Parties’ actions in the course of shifting to climate benign technologies, are guaranteed support in the form of “funding, insurance and technology transfer”, as categorically provided for by the Convention and its Protocols.

Further, as the Philippines started to assert in the PA Article 6 negotiations, potential future socioeconomic development of developing countries are guaranteed to continue or take place using any and all means available to them, including the use of fossil fuels if climate friendly technologies or the means to acquire them are not provided by the responsible country Parties. The continuance of this future and uninterrupted socioeconomic development is of utmost importance to future generations of developing country populations and therefore, has potential value that must be realized. Developing countries have the highest potential to contribute to the solution of the global warming problem through emissions avoidance from rapid shift to climate benign technologies of their growing population and the economies of scale needed to provide their needs. This shift, including the shift or transformation of developing countries dependent on fossil fuels for their peoples’ continued existence, should be compensatory, as guaranteed by the Convention and its Protocols. Forcing the concerned countries to transform without the necessary means is a breach of the UNFCCC, with potential adverse socioeconomic consequences on countries primarily or solely dependent on fossils for their peoples’ needs.

b) Socioeconomic impacts of the policy or measure taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations, including a short description of tools and methods used to assess the impacts, and primary data and knowledge collection where appropriate.

Economic costs of the proposed subsidiary policy as described above in response to a.) would be on the account of developed country Parties which have the commitment or obligation to provide the requisite Means of Implementation to effect the required technological shift to a climate benign world. But the bigger, broader positive socioeconomic impacts will benefit all countries, including developing country Parties primarily dependent on income from the sale of their fossil fuel resources.