



Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

7th meeting, 2–3 November 2022 (Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt)

Report on the 7th meeting of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The Co-Chairs of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI), Catherine Ann Goldberg and Peter Govindasamy, opened the 7th meeting of the KCI on Wednesday, 2 November 2022, at 9.30 a.m. Egypt Standard Time and asserted that the quorum requirement had been met.

2. The table below reflects the status of attendance of the members at the 7th meeting of the KCI. Observers registered to participate in the meeting are listed in annex I.

Status of attendance of the members of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

<i>Group</i>	<i>Members</i>
African States	Angelina Tutuah Mensah ^{c,1} Wael Farag Basyouny Kamel Keshk ^b
Asia-Pacific States	Wang Mou ^a Albara Tawfiq ^b
Least developed countries	Ousmane Fall Sarr ^a
Eastern European States	Annela Anger-Kraavi ^b Mikhail Gitarsky ^b (absent)
Latin America and Caribbean States	Federico Grullon ^b Arry Simon ^{d,1}
Western European and other States	Catherine Ann Goldberg ^{d,1} Stig Øyvind Uhr Svenningsen ^b
Small island developing States	Peter Govindasamy ^{c,1}
Intergovernmental organizations	Moustapha Kamal Gueye ^b (attended virtually) Jan-Willem van de Ven ^b

^a First term, ending in 2023.

^b Second term, ending in 2023.

^c First term, ending in 2024.

^d Second term, ending in 2024.

¹ Serving term of three years.

II. Organizational matters

A. Adoption of the agenda

3. The KCI adopted the agenda for its 7th meeting¹ with a request for the secretariat to provide updates on events that the KCI organized or engaged in under sub-item 9(b).

4. The KCI agreed to include a standing item entitled “Update on relevant meetings, events and initiatives” in the agenda for its future meetings.

B. Organization of work

5. The Co-Chairs presented, and the KCI took note of, the proposal for the organization of work for the meeting.²

C. Membership matters

6. The KCI took note of its membership status.³

III. Implementation of the workplan of the Katowice Committee on Impacts for 2020–2025

A. Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development (activity 2)

7. A member of the open-ended working group presented a status update on the compilation of specific examples from country case studies and experience of strategies and policies for just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs and for economic diversification and transformation.⁴

8. The KCI agreed on the criteria for selecting the concrete examples for preparing a report (see annex II). The KCI will continue to implement this activity as per the agreed strategy.⁵

B. Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures (activity 5)

9. A member of the open-ended working group presented a revised draft technical paper relevant to this activity.⁶

10. The KCI welcomed the draft technical paper and provided comments and guidance for improving it. The KCI requested its Co-Chairs to finalize the technical paper after the

¹ KCI document KCI/2022/7/1.

² See KCI document KCI/2022/7/3.

³ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/226436>.

⁴ See KCI document KCI/2022/7/4.

⁵ See KCI document KCI/2022/6/10, annex IV.

⁶ See KCI document KCI/2022/7/5.

meeting taking into account the comments and guidance provided at the meeting (see annex III).

11. The KCI agreed on possible recommendations for the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to be included in the KCI annual report 2021-2022 as possible recommendations for the COP, the CMP and the CMA (see annex III).

C. Facilitate the development and exchange of regional, country- and/or sector-specific case studies and approaches on (1) economic diversification and transformation and just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs, and (2) assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures with a view to understanding the positive and negative impacts (activity 7)

12. A member of the open-ended working group presented a concept note relevant to this activity.⁷

13. The KCI discussed the concept note and issued a revised version, which reflects the comments and guidance provided during the meeting. The KCI agreed to finalize the concept note electronically after the meeting taking into account the comments and guidance provided at the meeting and agreed to discuss the activity further at KCI 8.

D. Identify and exchange experiences and best practices in engaging the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and public-private partnerships, to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emission sectors (activity 8)

14. A member of the open-ended working group presented a draft outline for the technical paper relevant to this activity.⁸

15. The KCI held discussions and provided guidance on coverage of the private sector and low greenhouse gas emission sectors in the technical paper and agreed on the outline for the paper (see annex IV). The KCI will continue to implement this activity as per the agreed strategy.⁹

E. 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 (activity 9)

16. A member of the open-ended working group presented a revised draft technical paper relevant to this activity.¹⁰

17. The KCI provided comments and guidance for improving the technical paper and requested the working group to revise the paper after the meeting electronically, taking into account the comments and guidance provided at the meeting (see annex V).

18. The KCI agreed to consider, at its next meeting, to agree on a timeline for finalizing the technical paper at SB 62 (2025).

⁷ KCI document KCI/2022/7/6.

⁸ KCI document KCI/2022/7/7.

⁹ As footnote 5 above.

¹⁰ KCI document KCI/2022/7/8.

F. Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices on the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies (activity 11)

19. A member of the open-ended working group presented a summary of the submissions received in response to the call for inputs.¹¹ An expert¹² provided inputs on using modelling tools for assessing the co-benefits of climate actions. The KCI discussed the inputs received and shared views and best practices.

20. The KCI took note of the discussions and included elements from the discussions in this report as recommendations and/or key findings, as applicable, for consideration by the forum (see annex VI).

IV. Mainstreaming gender considerations

21. The gender focal points of the KCI reported on progress in mainstreaming gender considerations in KCI work, which includes gender balance of speakers at KCI side events and appointed experts, and the open call for expression of interest for organizations and experts to be part of the informal network of expert for response measures. The KCI took note of the progress.

22. The KCI also noted the lack of gender balance among the membership of the KCI.

V. Annual report of the Katowice Committee on Impacts for 2021–2022

23. The KCI considered the draft annual report¹³ prepared by its Co-Chairs with the support of the secretariat and agreed to submit the annual report for consideration by the forum with a view to recommendations being made to the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

VI. Potential impacts of the Glasgow Climate Pact on the work of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

24. The KCI discussed the work undertaken by the open-ended working group. Views diverged on the scope of decisions included in the reference to the Glasgow Climate Pact from the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow.

25. The KCI requested the working group to update the background note identifying the potential impacts of all relevant outcomes from the Glasgow and Sharm el-Sheikh Conferences to the work of the KCI for consideration at its 8th meeting. The background note will be circulated to KCI members by March 2023.

26. Further, a KCI member provided inputs to the KCI on elements that could be considered by the working group in preparing the background note.

27. The KCI agreed to have a standing agenda item for considering the outcomes of the United Nations climate change conferences each year.

¹¹ The submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/seventh-meeting-of-the-katowice-committee-on-the-impacts-of-the-implementation-of-response-measures>.

¹² Dana Yermolyonok from GIZ office in Kazakhstan

¹³ KCI document KCI/2022/7/9.

VII. Updated synthesis report by the Katowice Committee on Impacts as input to the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake

28. The KCI took note of the updated synthesis report¹⁴ that was submitted to the co-facilitators of the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake in October 2022.

VIII. Date and venue of the next meeting

29. The KCI agreed to hold its 8th meeting from 1 to 2 June 2023 in Bonn in conjunction with SB 58.

30. The KCI also agreed to hold its 9th meeting from 26 to 27 November 2023 in Dubai in conjunction with SB 59, subject to any further adjustment needed.

31. The KCI further agreed that virtual participation in the meetings will be made possible.

IX. Other matters

A. Possible ways to engage with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

32. The KCI discussed possible ways to engage with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and agreed to invite IPCC experts to KCI meetings as appropriate to present input to the activities of the 6-year workplan.

33. In addition, the KCI noted the need to invite experts, practitioners and representatives of other relevant organizations to KCI meetings.

B. Any other matters

Updates on events that the Katowice Committee on Impacts organized or engaged in

34. The secretariat reported on the proceedings of the events held during SB 56, Africa Climate Week 2022 and the regional workshop on activity 3 in Saly, Senegal.

35. The KCI exchanged views and shared experience in relation to the feedback received from the participants of these events and took note of the information received.

X. Closure of the meeting

36. The Co-Chairs thanked the KCI members and observers for their active participation and closed the meeting on Thursday, 3 November 2022, at 9:30 p.m. Egypt Standard Time.

¹⁴ KCI document KCI/2022/7/10.

Annex I

List of observers

Party observers

Abdulwahid Arman (Yemen)
Amro Al Hakami (Saudi Arabia)
Busra Yeşilağaç Türkmen (Türkiye)^a
Carol Pokon (Papua New Guinea)
Damla Kestel Erdoğan (Türkiye)^a
Ehsan Taghavinejad (Islamic Republic of Iran)^a
Hassan Mohammed (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Juliana Boateng (Ghana)
Kajid Nzarooni (United Arab Emirates)
Kladislav Kaim (Republic of Moldova)^a
Marcel Vanecek (Czech Republic)
Marciel Maholy Linares (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)^a
Mohamed Osama Ramadan (Egypt)
Murat Yarat (Türkiye)^a
Nejla Tuğrul (Türkiye)^a
Razan Mahmood Ali Mohamed Hajeesh Bucheeri (Bahrain)^a
Rensie Xhira Bado (Papua New Guinea)
Saood Mohamed Alnoori (United Arab Emirates)
Shaima Al Marzooqi (United Arab Emirates)
Tamim Ahmed S. Alothimin (Saudi Arabia)
Tibor Schaffhauser (Czech Republic)
Vincenzo Ventra (Italy)^a
Yasemim Kurt-Tur (Türkiye)^a

Observers representing UNFCCC constituencies and organizations

Carmen Cristina Capriles Flores (Women and Gender Constituency)^a
Eleni Kaditi (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)
Gertrude Kenyangi (Women and Gender Constituency)^a
Kladislov Kaim (Children and Youth NGOs and United Nations Secretary-General Youth Climate Advisor)
Lindsey Fielder Cook (Research and Independent NGOs)
Masoumeh Moradzadeh Abghad (Gas Exporting Countries Forum)^a
Pallavi Saxena (Research and Independent NGOs)^a
Patrick Rondeau (Trade Union NGOs)
Rebecca Byrnes (Environmental NGOs)^a
Ruth A. Richardson (International Network of Liberal Women)^a
Yaser Althalja (Environmental NGOs)^a
Yolène Patricia Koteureu (Women and Gender Constituency)^a
Yuk Shing Li (Environmental NGOs)^a

^a Attended the meeting virtually.

Annex II

Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development

Criteria for selecting examples from country case studies and experiences of implementing strategies and best practices on just transition of the work force and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation

1. The primary aim of the compilation of the concrete examples is to increase understanding of country strategies and best practices for just transition and for economic diversification and transformation, focusing on opportunities and challenges, from implementing low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development, and to identify measures and approaches that have improved the effectiveness of policy planning and implementation in specific cases and can be translated into good practices for replication in other countries.
2. To this end, a number of case studies can be selected across a range of countries and sectors. The criteria for selecting the specific examples of strategies or policies include that they should:
 - (a) Have been implemented with the aim of covering an entire sector or subsector of the country's economy, to the extent possible;
 - (b) Target a sector or subsector that has high relevance to meeting the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, such as energy, transport or agriculture, and have high probability of replication in other countries;
 - (c) Be sourced from a diverse group of countries to the extent possible, including in terms of geographical coverage; economic status; and dependence of the economy on income generated from the production, processing and export and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
 - (d) Preferably be in an advanced phase of implementation to facilitate drawing lessons learned and identifying best practices.
3. Policies and strategies related to the following can be considered in identifying examples from country case studies and experience:
 - (a) Phasing out unabated coal;
 - (b) Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies;
 - (c) Transition to low-carbon mobility, including use of tax credits and incentives for production of electric and/or hybrid vehicles;
 - (d) Energy transition to renewables and green fuels, including by increasing relevant capacity and/or infrastructure;
 - (e) Transition to sustainable, resilient and low-carbon agriculture.
4. The proposed approach to preparing the final compilation is as follows:

(a) Take advantage of the numerous examples of policies and strategies at different phases of implementation, and select and study as many specific examples (referred to in paragraph 2 above) related to a particular area (referred to in paragraph 3 above) as possible;

(b) Deep dive into specific aspects or perspectives pertaining to just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs, including considering elements such as:

(i) Institutional arrangements for managing just transition;

(ii) Training, upskilling and reskilling programmes for transition of workers, and retooling;

(iii) The role of government and other stakeholders;

(iv) Planning for just transition;

(v) Stakeholder engagement throughout the just transition process;

(vi) Support from a variety of sources for undertaking just transition;

(c) Deep dive into the identified examples of specific aspects or perspectives pertaining to economic diversification and transformation:

(i) Dependence of the country on the particular sector(s);

(ii) Drivers of diversification;

(iii) Identified options for diversification;

(iv) Planning and implementing diversification;

(v) Impacts of the implementation of the diversification strategies, including opportunities for maximizing positive impacts.

5. For each of the aspects or perspectives referred to in paragraph 4 above, the compilation will include key information, encountered challenges, identified opportunities and lessons learned from the examples.

Annex III

Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures

I. Comments for finalizing the revised draft technical paper

Among others,

1. The technical paper could be updated to include information on scoring shortlisted new and emerging industries; the local content and value addition in the supply chain of the new technologies; and barriers that can be addressed to facilitate the wide adoption of these technologies.
2. The technical paper can draw on the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on new and emerging industries, including on carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS).
3. The technical paper could be updated to include information related to standards and methodologies for CCUS.
4. The technical paper could be updated to include information related to the loss of energy during the conversion of hydrogen; production of hydrogen using bioenergy.
5. The technical paper could be updated to include information related to Information and Communication Technology industries including energy consumption pertaining to the deployment of artificial intelligence technology.
6. The technical paper should include an executive summary.

II. Possible recommendations for the forum (to be included in the KCI annual report as possible recommendations for the COP, the CMP and the CMA)

7. The KCI recommends to the forum that the COP, the CMP and the CMA:
 - (a) Encourage Parties, observer organizations and other relevant stakeholders to engage the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, to facilitate the identification and exchange of experience and best practices to promote the creation of decent work and quality jobs in new industries and businesses;
 - (b) Encourage Parties to promote partnerships in research and development, including identifying risks and opportunities, and peer-to-peer learning involving relevant national and international stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples, youth, workers and research and academia in new industries and businesses;
 - (c) Encourage Parties to promote inter- and intracountry exchange of experience, best practices, research outcomes and learning on new industries and businesses, including by identifying relevant skills, making best use of existing knowledge and capabilities, and developing new skills through targeted training, retooling, retraining and reskilling;
 - (d) Encourage Parties and stakeholders to foster collaboration, undertake joint pilot activities and programmes, and share knowledge, lessons learned and best practices, including from governments, business communities, research and academia, artificial intelligence experts and civil society groups;

(e) Encourage Parties to explore new technologies, carbon capture, utilization and storage, hydrogen and artificial intelligence tools to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures;

(f) Encourage Parties to develop regulatory frameworks, as appropriate, for carbon capture, transport, utilization and storage, and hydrogen production, infrastructure and transport at the national, regional or global level, to explore the possibility of standardizing the design and application, as appropriate, while ensuring high safety standards;

(g) Encourage Parties to remove barriers and strengthen policy support for carbon capture, utilization and storage to drive innovation and deployment to the scale-up, ensuring specific policy incentives critical to expanding the market frontier worldwide;

(h) Encourage Parties to collaborate on methodologies for calculating life cycle greenhouse gas emissions from hydrogen production, as needed, and developing comprehensive and science-based terminology and relevant standards for hydrogen deployment to promote widespread adoption of the hydrogen economy, while also removing barriers;

(i) Encourage relevant stakeholders to undertake economic and financial analyses, including assessment of the diversification of investments and business models, for investment in the hydrogen economy, and to undertake scientific assessments to understand the national resource endowment potential for sustainable hydrogen production.

Annex IV

Identify and exchange experiences and best practices in engaging the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and public–private partnerships, to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emission sector

Comments on the outline for the technical paper

1. The technical paper should not limit low greenhouse gas emission sectors to the energy sector and should include information on, for example, nature-based solutions and the local financial sector.
2. Coverage of the private sector should include enterprises, industries, local financial institutions, workers as stakeholders, employers and business organizations.
3. Stakeholders should be provided an opportunity to provide inputs to the technical paper.
4. The technical paper may include information on how to monitor progress towards achievement of private sector commitments.

Annex V

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

Comments for finalizing the revised draft technical paper

1. The three concepts, namely, the nationally determined contribution (NDC) and the process of developing the NDC and the process of implementing the NDC, should be clearly distinguished.
2. Policy instruments other than fiscal ones, such as health instruments, would be useful to include.
3. The paper could include a focus on assessing the impacts of response measures on people who live in energy poverty or lack access to energy.

Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices on the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies

Following key finding and possible recommendations captures the discussion

I. Key findings

1. Both qualitative and quantitative tools and methodologies, including modelling tools, are used to assess the co-benefits of climate policies and actions.
2. The assessment of co-benefits provides a motivator for enhanced climate action and support from different stakeholder groups, including local communities, local authorities, governments and policymakers.
3. Data availability is one challenge in carrying out quantitative assessment of co-benefits.
4. There is a need for more in-depth analysis, quantifying the impacts of the co-benefits for each response measure, and categorizing where the benefits come from.
5. The positive impacts of the ancillary benefits in many cases outweigh the costs that response measures might entail.
6. The assessment using country-specific modelling tools informs the national climate change process (e.g. the development of low-emission development strategies) by identifying policies that have the greatest potential for co-benefits.
7. Ensuring that the co-benefits of national climate plans address the interests of vulnerable people is critical for a successful low-carbon economic transformation.
8. Co-benefits need to be considered in tandem with enabling environments, such as investment incentives or social policies.
9. Design and implementation of mitigation measures is more efficient if climate risks and economic and social co-benefits are taken fully into account.
10. Quantifying the co-benefits of climate actions provides a quantitative and economic evidence base for informing integrated climate actions.

II. Possible recommendations for the forum (to be included in the KCI annual report as possible recommendations for the COP, the CMP and the CMA)

11. The KCI recommends to the forum that the COP, the CMP and the CMA:
 - (a) Encourage Parties to undertake more in-depth analysis on the impacts of response measures, quantifying the co-benefits for the response measures, categorizing where the co-benefits come from and who the beneficiaries of the co-benefits are, with a view to informing integrated climate actions;
 - (b) Invite the KCI to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to develop and use country-specific tools and methodologies for assessing the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions.