

Beyond the UNFCCC, other IOs are also developing climate mitigation measures, eg. ISO Carbon Footprint Standards

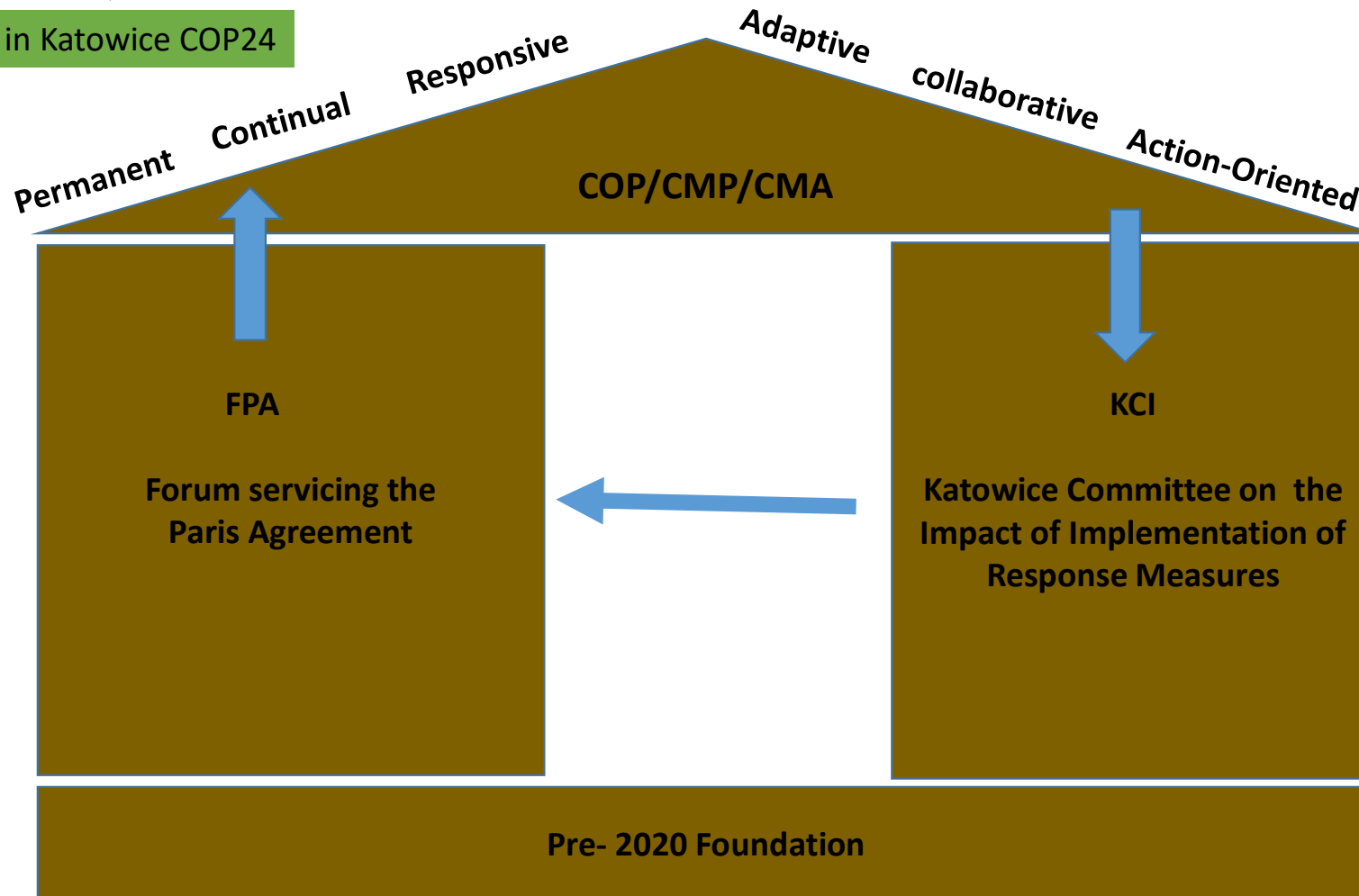
CFPs will have economic (and social) implications on developing countries

Need for pre-emptive cooperation starting at the national level, and then international level at UNFCCC to foster coherence and address impact from the implementation of the CFPs. Through multilateral cooperation of the “Response Measures House”

Response Measures House

Governance of the impact of implementation of response measures

Created in Katowice COP24



Fostering coherence between the UNFCCC and mitigation work by other international standards

**The case of ISO carbon footprint standards
ISO14067**

Governance of mitigation (response) measures

Paris Agreement

recognises that parties “may be affected not only by climate change, but also by impacts of measures taken in response to it”.

Mitigation measures such as:

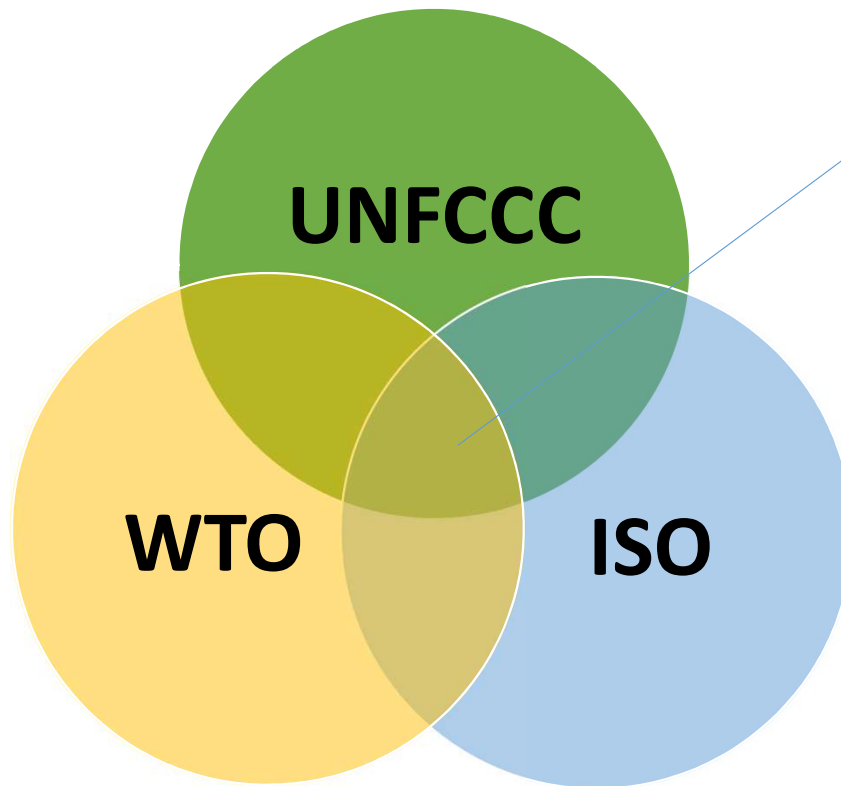
- Carbon taxes
- Cap-and-trade schemes and related offsets
- Carbon border tax adjustments
- Carbon standards and labelling
- Subsidies for low carbon goods

Carbon footprint standards

Impact trade flows and economies

According to the UNFCCC Secretariat, these measures have most impact on developing countries

These measures regulated by WTO agreements and FTAs



ISO Carbon footprint standards
14067

ISO 14067 – Economic implications

- ❑ WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) encourages the use of international standards.
- ❑ Under the terms of the TBT Agreement, ISO standards (eg. ISO14067 carbon footprint standard) would be presumed to be consistent with the TBT Agreement.
- ❑ We are not able to meet ISO 14067 due to our “Alternative Energy Disadvantaged” situation.
- ❑ International standards are generally preferred to fragmented regional standards. The latter could be more prone to protectionist abuse.
- ❑ We took the position at the ISO that global benchmarks must take account of parties’ national circumstances as provided in the Convention and the Paris Agreement (eg. SIDs, AED, development challenges)

Singapore's Textual Proposal on ISO14067

AED Text

“In countries where economies are highly dependent on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such countries have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives, electricity generated in these countries shall be included in the **mix at a concessionary rate**”.

Disclaimer Text

“For the purposes of the Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation and other relevant international agreements, ISO 14067 is not to be interpreted as an “International Standard” or “guideline” or “recommendation” nor is it to provide a basis for any presumption or finding that a measure is consistent with obligations under the relevant agreements. **Neither shall ISO 14067 be used as a basis for mandatory technical regulations.**”

Unfortunately decision-making is by voting

- ❑ Developing country standards experts abstained or voted for ISO14067!
- ❑ Only China, India, Singapore and a handful of other countries consistently voted against the draft standard when our proposals were not accepted.
- ❑ Without the requisite numbers, the standard progressed and was adopted as an international standards in 2018

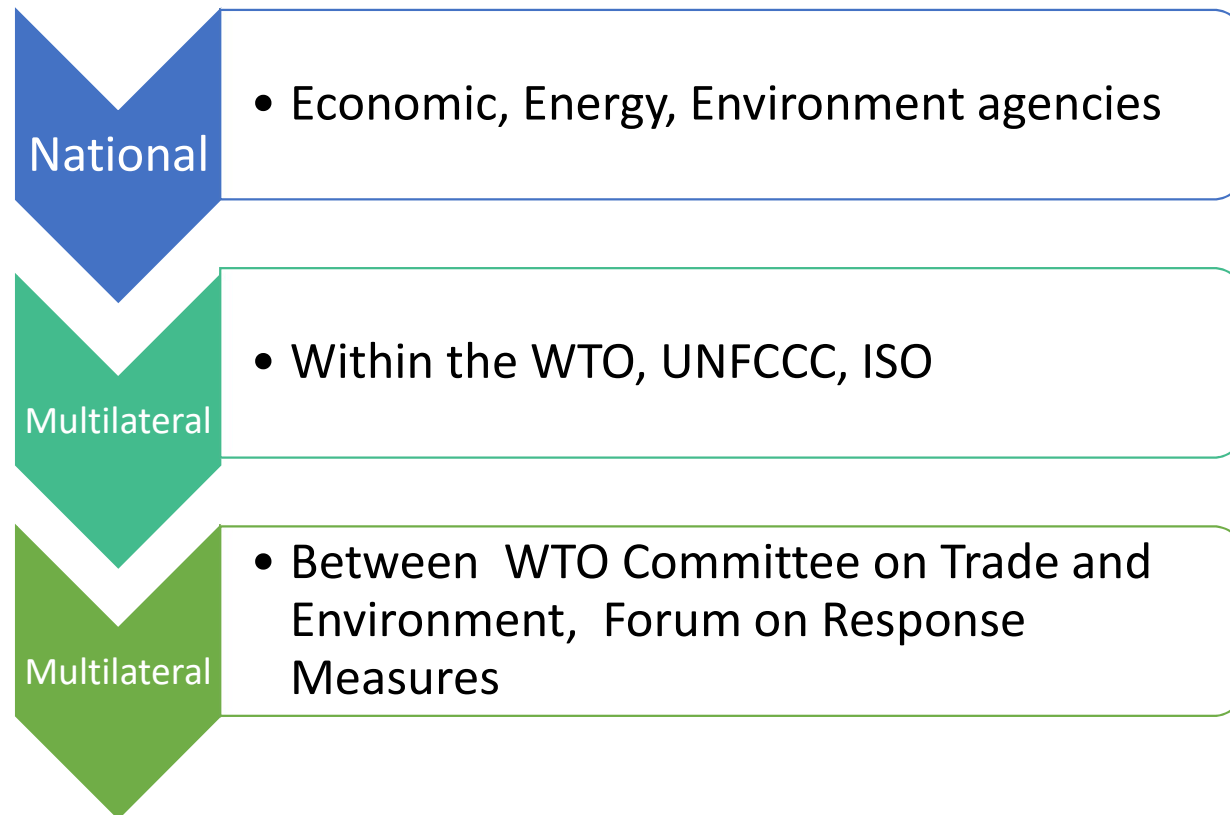
Pre-emptive cooperation

IPCC AR5

- “there are numerous and diverse explored opportunities for greater international cooperation in trade-climate interactions. While mutually destructive conflicts between the two systems have thus far been largely avoided. While mutually destructive conflicts between the two systems have thus far been largely avoided, pre-emptive cooperation could protect against such developments in the future”

Pre-emptive cooperation

“Pre-emptive” cooperation need to take place at three levels:



We live in a carbon and energy
constrained world today. If there is one
natural resource that that the world has
left in infinite quantity, that would be
human ingenuity...

Let a hundred ideas bloom



Persistence paid, ISO listened

- ❑ 14067 includes a specific reference to the UN list of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- ❑ 14067 is the **first standard** that provides for a specific situation of SIDS.
- ❑ In practical terms, ISO 14067 allows the possibility for SIDs to highlight AED constraints, and actions they adopt to lower the carbon footprint of their products (e.g. energy efficiency measures, purchase of renewable energy certificates, etc.) should importing countries require them to do so.