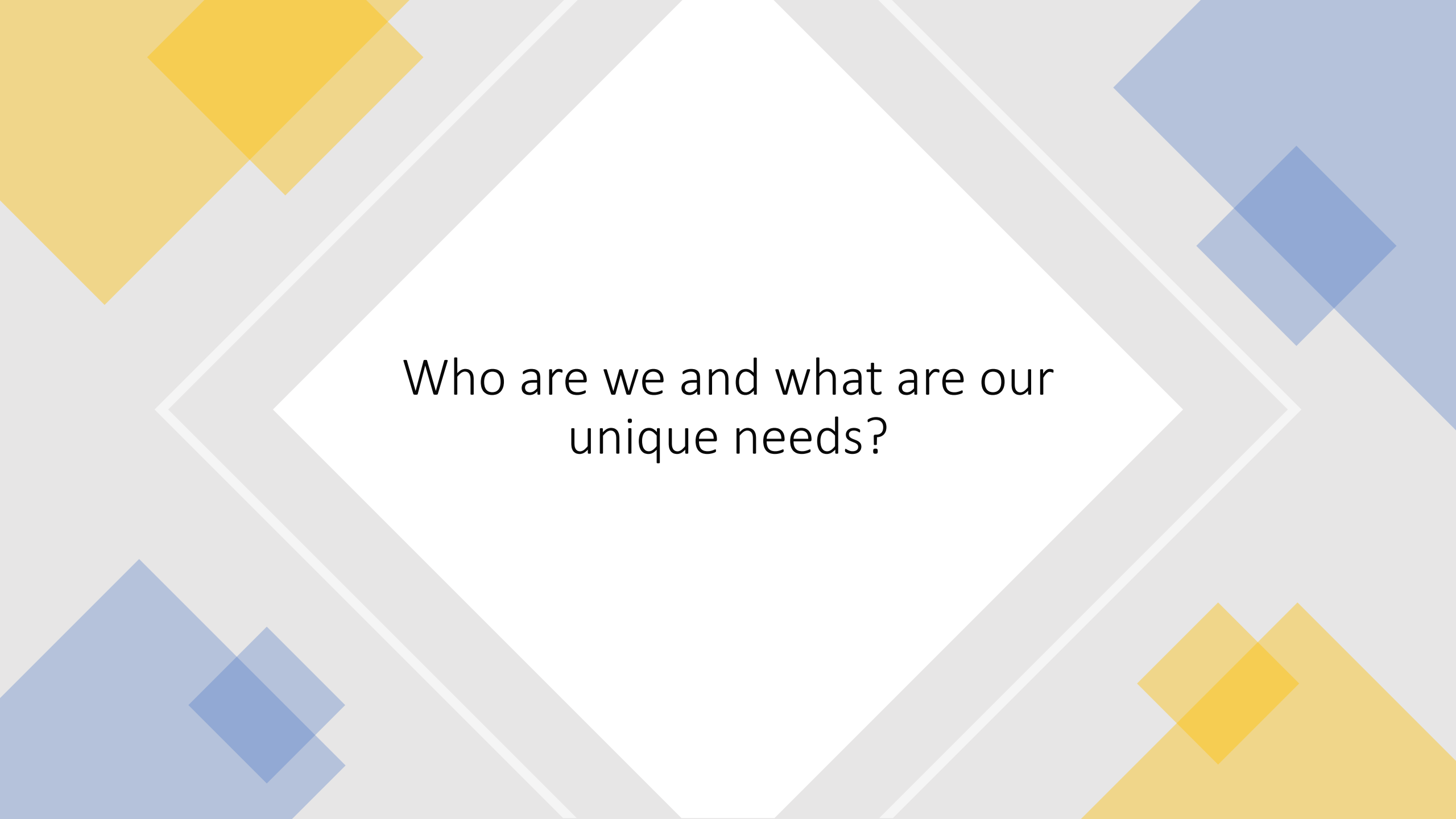




# (Approaches to) CARICOM Priorities on Climate Change at the WTO

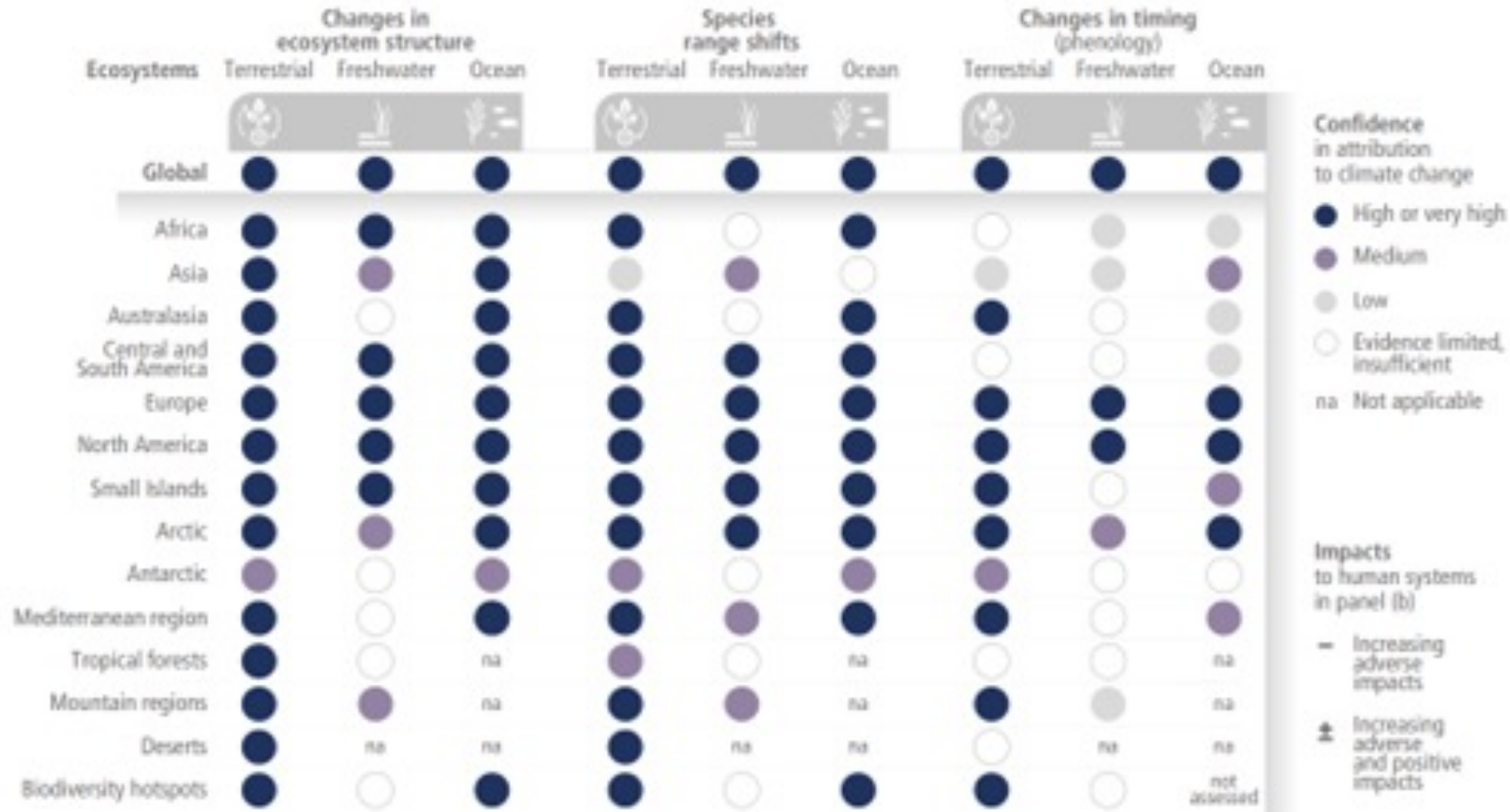
Dr. Jan Yves Remy  
Director  
Shridath Ramphal Centre (UWI)



Who are we and what are our  
unique needs?

# Impacts of climate change are observed in many ecosystems and human systems worldwide

(a) Observed impacts of climate change on ecosystems



(b) Observed impacts of climate change on human systems

Human systems	Impacts on water scarcity and food production				Impacts on health and wellbeing				Impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure			
	Water scarcity	Agriculture/crop production	Animal and livestock health and productivity	Fisheries yields and aquaculture production	Infectious diseases	Heat, malnutrition and other	Mental health	Displacement	Inland flooding and associated damages	Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas/infrastructure	Damages to infrastructure	Damages to key economic sectors
Global	+	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasia	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	-	-	+	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctic	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cities by the sea	○	○	○	-	○	-	not assessed	-	○	-	-	-
Mediterranean region	-	-	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	○	-
Mountain regions	+	+	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	na	-	-



## Impact of CC on tradable sectors

- Lack of precise data on economic impact on traded sectors
- Some evidence that loss of \$22 billion annually by 2050
- Tourism: loss of critical beach assets (flooding, coastal erosion); higher insurance costs; water scarcity increase in electricity prices
- Fisheries: sea level rises
- Agriculture: change in land and water use
- Loss of entire sectors due to natural disasters

# Specific Characteristics of CARICOM in CC negotiations

- Region's carbon and GHG footprint is miniscule: focus more on adaptation and loss and damage
- Heavy dependence on imported fossil fuels – main source of energy, large portion of import bills
- Guyana and others' new oil discoveries
- Ambitious approaches to carbon neutrality
- Financial assistance, technology transfer and investment crucial to transition to low carbon economies
  - Calls for new financial architecture
  - Calls for vulnerability index

CARICOM COUNTRY	YEAR	GREEN HOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS (MMTCO <sub>2</sub> )	GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA (MTCO <sub>2</sub> )	% OF INT'L GHG OUTPUT	GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR												
Barbados	2011	1.342	4.74	0.00	<p>Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</p> <p>The pie chart illustrates the distribution of fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across five sectors. Power is the largest contributor, followed by Transport at 26.6%. Buildings account for 5.8%, Other industrial combustion for 4.3%, and Non-combustion for 4.0%.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>~30.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>26.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buildings</td> <td>5.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other industrial combustion</td> <td>4.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-combustion</td> <td>4.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Percentage	Power	~30.0%	Transport	26.6%	Buildings	5.8%	Other industrial combustion	4.3%	Non-combustion	4.0%
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	Power	~30.0%															
	Transport	26.6%															
	Buildings	5.8%															
	Other industrial combustion	4.3%															
	Non-combustion	4.0%															
	2012	1.325	4.67	0.00													
	2013	1.443	5.08	0.00													
	2014	1.460	5.13	0.00													
	2015	1.512	5.30	0.00													
2016	1.541	5.39	0.00														
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2019	1.30	4.52	0.00														
2020	1.14	3.95	0.00														
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A														

CARICOM COUNTRY	YEAR	GREEN HOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS (MMTCO <sub>2</sub> )	GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA (MTCO <sub>2</sub> )	% OF INT'L GHG OUTPUT	GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR												
Dominica	2011	0.156	2.21	0.00	<p style="text-align: center;">Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>53.5 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power Industry</td> <td>38.0 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buildings</td> <td>3.3 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other industrial combustion</td> <td>5.1 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-combustion</td> <td>0.1 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Percentage	Transport	53.5 %	Power Industry	38.0 %	Buildings	3.3 %	Other industrial combustion	5.1 %	Non-combustion	0.1 %
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	Power Industry	38.0 %															
	Buildings	3.3 %															
	Other industrial combustion	5.1 %															
	Non-combustion	0.1 %															
	2012	0.157	2.22	0.00													
	2013	0.173	2.44	0.00													
	2014	0.175	2.48	0.00													
	2015	0.183	2.57	0.00													
2016	0.185	2.61	0.00														
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2019	0.18	2.35	0.00														
2020	0.15	2.03	0.00														
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A														



CARICOM COUNTRY	YEAR	GREEN HOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS (MMTCO <sub>2</sub> )	GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA (MTCO <sub>2</sub> )	% OF INT'L GHG OUTPUT	GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR
Jamaica	2011	8.170	2.89	0.02	<p style="text-align: center;">Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</p> <p>Detailed description of the pie chart: The chart is titled 'Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector'. It is divided into five segments: Power Industry (39.9%, light blue), Buildings (24.3%, purple), Transport (24.3%, orange), Other industrial combustion (7.1%, green), and Non-combustion (4.3%, black). Lines connect the labels to their respective segments.</p>
	2012	8.104	2.85	0.02	
	2013	8.651	3.03	0.02	
	2014	8.470	2.95	0.02	
	2015	8.786	3.04	0.02	
	2016	8.946	3.08	0.03	
	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2019	8.78	3.02	0.02	
	2020	7.88	2.71	0.02	
	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	

CARICOM COUNTRY	YEAR	GREEN HOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS (MMTCO <sub>2</sub> )	GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA (MTCO <sub>2</sub> )	% OF INT'L GHG OUTPUT	GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR												
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	36.567	27.37	0.10	<p style="text-align: center;">Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-combustion</td> <td>46.0 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other industrial combustion</td> <td>33.0 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power Industry</td> <td>12.2 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>7.6 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buildings</td> <td>1.2 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Percentage	Non-combustion	46.0 %	Other industrial combustion	33.0 %	Power Industry	12.2 %	Transport	7.6 %	Buildings	1.2 %
	Sector	Percentage															
	Non-combustion	46.0 %															
	Other industrial combustion	33.0 %															
	Power Industry	12.2 %															
	Transport	7.6 %															
	Buildings	1.2 %															
	2012	34.150	25.39	0.10													
	2013	36.534	26.99	0.10													
	2014	36.806	27.02	0.10													
	2015	37.176	27.13	0.10													
2016	34.974	25.539	0.10														
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A														
2019	33.23	24.16	0.10														
2020	30.27	21.97	0.08														
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A														



# How do we determine CARICOM's priorities?

Select countries'  
NDCs – self  
declared

Difficulty in  
identifying a  
common metric for  
identifying needs

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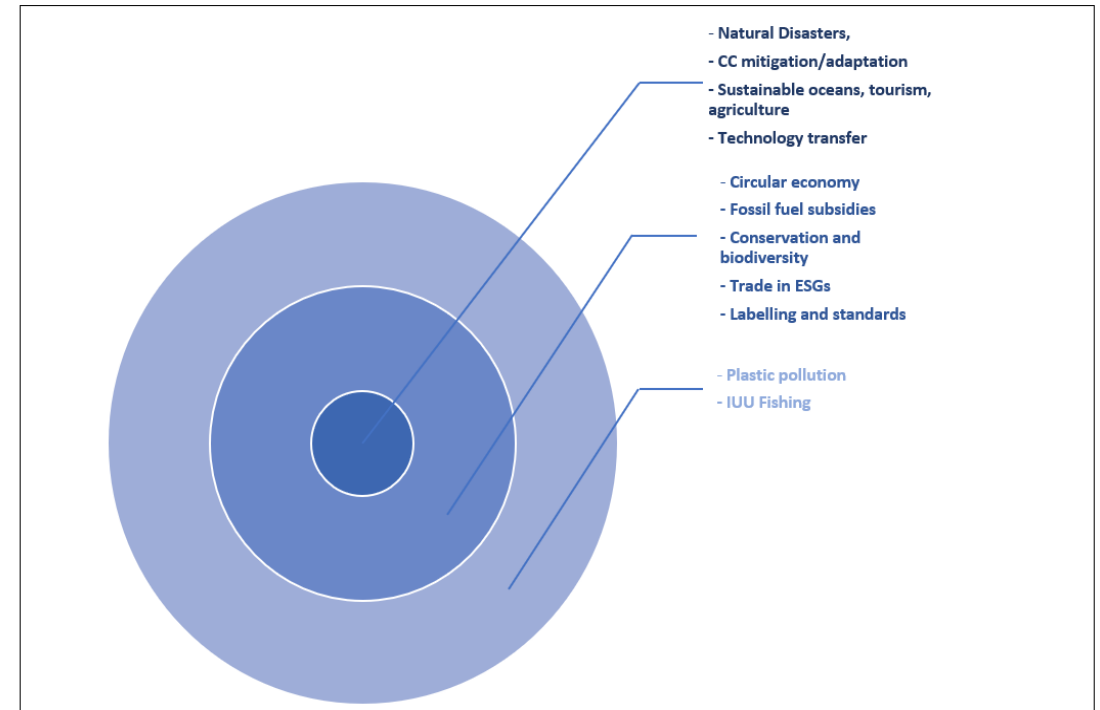
**Table 1: Climate Priorities of Select CARICOM Countries based on their NDCs, TNAs, and Other Public Documents**

Country	Notable Climate Policy Goals	Mitigation Priorities	Adaptation Priorities	Technical Needs Assessments (TNAs) <sup>50</sup>	Financing/Loss and Damage Priorities
Barbados	To be by 2030, the first green and fossil fuel free island state in the world. <sup>51</sup>	<p>The decarbonization of the renewable energy and transportation sector. To date Barbados has<sup>52</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrofitted of public buildings to be energy efficient.</li> <li>• Deployed cleaner energy fuels and engaged in renewable energy projects</li> <li>• Decentralized solar PV installations</li> <li>• Deployed electric public transport systems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Physical Development Plan (PDP):</b> Establishes framework for future land use, settlement patterns, food production, infrastructure, mobility and environmental management.<sup>53</sup></p> <p><b>Roofs to Reefs Programme (R2RP):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make low- and middle-income homes more resilient</li> <li>• increase freshwater storage capacity and water use efficiency</li> <li>• decrease land-based sources of marine pollution.</li> <li>• make critical utility, water and sanitation and road infrastructure climate resilient.</li> <li>• restore vulnerable coral reef ecosystems.<sup>54</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Other Policy Documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Water Reuse Policy</li> </ul>	Not Available	<p><b>Financing:</b> Barbados seeks financing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loan/investment grant from the EU Caribbean Investment Facility (EU-CIF)</li> <li>• IDB loan to the National Petroleum Corporation and the Barbados National Oil Company Limited</li> <li>• Caribbean Green Climate Fund grant to the Barbados Water Authority (BWA)</li> </ul>

Country	Tax and Tariff-Related Measures	Technical Regulations/ Standards	Carbon Pricing / Market Mechanisms	Green Procurement
<b>Dominica</b>	Removal of all VAT and import duties on electric cars, <u>buses</u> and <u>motorcycles</u> <sup>110</sup>	<p>New Building Regulations are expected to include standards for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrical and Mechanical Installation (including solar and air conditioners)</li> <li>• <u>Sewage and Waste Disposal</u></li> <li>• <u>Material Standards</u></li> <li>• <u>Water Supply</u><sup>111</sup></li> </ul>	Dominica has approved a bilateral agreement with Switzerland, enabling Dominica to sell its carbon credits to help Switzerland meet its Paris Agreement emissions pledge. <sup>112</sup>	
<b>Guyana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal/reduction of tariffs on environmental goods.</li> <li>• A <u>two year</u> corporation tax holiday for companies importing wind and solar energy equipment. <sup>113</sup></li> </ul>		Guyana has the second-largest agreement with Norway under the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). Guyana alone stores about 19.5 billion <u>tonnes</u> of carbon in its forests <u>that are</u> estimated to be valued at US\$40 billion to US\$54 billion annually. In its second NDC to the Paris Climate Agreement Guyana committed to “continue to test and refine the economic viability of REDD+ payment schemes.” <sup>114</sup>	Strengthen public procurement through the establishment of systems for acquisition and preference for green materials and services, climate resistant materials and services.
<b>Jamaica</b>	The removal of taxes on electric vehicles has been recommended but there is no evidence of this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and upgrade existing building regulations and codes to <u>take into account</u> the anticipated impact of climate change.</li> <li>• Obtain fair-trade <u>designation</u> for Jamaican products, certifying that they were produced under international <u>labour</u> standards and</li> </ul>	Jamaica’s experience with Carbon Trading takes the form of the Wigton Windfarm, a 20MW windfarm constructed by the Government of the Netherlands which sells approximately 44000 <u>tonnes</u> of carbon credits annually. Recently, the Government has	

# CARICOM Negotiating Interests/ Priorities on CC (?)

- Multilateral outcome: Outcome package, including specific reference to climate change and different levels of development
- Participation in coalition meeting for trade and climate change in margins of MC12
- No presence in TESSD, but emphasis on plastics initiative
- Work programme on SVEs in Committee on Trade and Development/ MC12 Decision
- Not very many notifications in Environmental Database





# Ongoing Discussions/ Negotiations

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Trade and Technology Transfer

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Aid for Trade Fossil Fuel Subsidies

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Agriculture and food security

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Natural disasters

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Environmental Goods and Services/  
Environmental Standards

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New areas?



Making the  
trade agenda  
more responsive  
to needs of  
CARICOM  
countries

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More technical work needed

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Greater coordination of work agendas

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Clarification of work programmes

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Ex ante recognition of specific needs of SIDS

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Pursuing a “carrot, not sticks” approach

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New creative and innovative approaches to climate  
financing, technology transfer and investment

