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English only

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
under the Convention**

**Fourteenth session, part three
Panama City, 1–7 October 2011**

Agenda item 3.2.6

Economic and social consequences of response measures

**Submission from India on behalf of Argentina, China,
African Group, Organization of Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OPEC), Arab Group, Thailand, Malaysia,
Uruguay and Philippines on economic and social
consequences of response measures**

1. On 16 June 2011, the secretariat received a submission from a group of Parties. The secretariat was requested to issue a conference room paper containing this submission.
2. This submission is attached and reproduced¹ in the language in which it was received and without formal editing. The submission has also been posted on the UNFCCC website.²

¹ This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

² <http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/6050.php>.

Submission by India, Argentina, China, African Group, OPEC, Arab Group, Thailand, Malaysia, Uruguay and Philippines on Economic and Social consequences of response measures:

Decision in order to implement paragraph 90 of 1.CP/16

Reaffirming the importance of the objective of the convention, and the relevant principles and provisions of the convention related to economic and social consequences of response measures, in particular its Articles 2, 3 and 4.

Recognizing that the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change taken by a Party may result in negative economic and social consequences for other Parties, and the need to take into consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies that are vulnerable to the adverse impact of implementation of measures to respond to climate change, referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, of the Convention

Reaffirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner, with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children.

Recognizing the importance: of avoiding or minimizing negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors; promoting a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities and strategies; and contributing to building new capacity for both production and service-related jobs in all sectors, promoting economic growth and sustainable development.

Further agrees that economic development is essential for developing country Parties to deal with climate change and that policies and measures taken by developed countries to combat climate change at global, national and regional levels shall not undermine the development, nor constitute a means of transferring the burden of climate change mitigation to developing country Parties.

Decides that the developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral measures, including tariff, non-tariff, and other fiscal and non-fiscal border trade measures, against goods and services from developing country Parties on any grounds related to climate change, including protection and stabilization of climate, emissions leakage and/or cost of environment compliance; recalling the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 3, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5, Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, and taking into account the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and the obligations of the developed country Parties to provide financial resource, transfer technology and provide capacity building support to the developing country Parties.