

## TRADE HOUSE PAVILION SESSION DETAILS

<b>Host:</b> UNCTAD
<b>Partners:</b> ILO, UNRISD, and Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)
<b>Type:</b> Stakeholders' dialogue
<b>Date and time:</b> Tuesday 5 December, 15:00-16:00 hrs.
<p><b>Contacts:</b>            Chantal Line Carpentier, <a href="mailto:carpentier@un.org">carpentier@un.org</a>            Head, Trade, Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development            Division on International Trade and Commodities            UNCTAD</p> <p>Claudia Contreras <a href="mailto:claudia.contreras@unctad.org">claudia.contreras@unctad.org</a>            Economic Affairs Officer            Division on International Trade and Commodities            UNCTAD</p>
<p><b>Session Title</b>            (Maximum 10 words)</p>
<p><b>Key elements of a Just Transition that leave no one behind</b></p>
<p><b>Themes Type:</b>            (Please choose from the dropdown menu below)</p>
<p><b>2. Using trade for an inclusive and low carbon transition</b></p>
<p><b>Session Description</b>            (Max. 150 words with session's purpose, main topics connected to the relevant theme, and expected outcomes)</p>
<p>Just Transition is being proposed to address the injustice stemming from the fact that “[C]limate change creates a double inequality whereas developed countries are responsible for the bulk of the negative consequences of climate change, but remain the least affected by them, while the countries least responsible for climate change are most adversely affected by it.”. In addition, trade-related policies put in place by developed economies can limit developed countries’ market access, trade revenues, and ability to mobilise domestic resources. Trade rules and policies that for instance limit access to necessary technology can slow or limit the transition of developing countries from fossil intensive energy systems and deliver low-carbon industrialisation. The energy transition will also require investing about 1.5 times today’s global GDP until 2050 in renewable energy generation, energy efficiency and energy infrastructure.</p> <p>But just transition is more than energy transition. Given the centrality of fossil fuels to the global economy and the deep integration of almost all sectors and communities in the carbon value chain, decarbonisation entails systemic transformation of the whole economy and society. A just transition requires maximizing co-benefit while minimizing tradeoffs between environmental and social and development objectives, as embodied in the SDGs. The Paris Agreement (2015)’s preamble also just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality. However, no internationally agreed definition exists, and the focus of discussions have varied greatly. This session will explore (1) main constraints developing countries face, (2) capacity they need, (3) the multilateral dimensions of the just transition, (4) what are the key elements to unlock just transitions? (5) transparency, governance, stakeholder engagement, and integrity issues in climate action, energy transition, and NDCs.</p>
<p><b>Speakers and Moderator</b>            (Maximum 5 as recommended)</p>

Moderator: Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier, Head, Trade, Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development, UNCTAD

Panellists:

Mr. José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretariat, ECLAC (tbc)

Mr. Richard Kozul-Wright, UNCTAD

Ms. Camilla Roman, Policy Specialist, Priority Action Programme on Just Transition, ILO

Mr. Simon Hess, Head, Monitoring & Evaluation, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

Indonesia Representative (tbc)