

Involving developing countries in global climate standards

The Swedish Climate Standards Project

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Swedish National Board of Trade (Kommerskollegium)

- Government Agency on International Trade and Trade Policy
- provides the Swedish government with analyses and input on trade policy matters
- contact/enquiry point for business and citizens (problem solving and/or information)
- increases public knowledge about foreign trade and trade policy
- use trade expertise for trade related capacity building and development co-operation

Why a Swedish Climate Standards Project?

- Bali meeting 2007: How can trade policy contribute to the fight against climate change? Standards!
- Need for balance between standards to mitigate greenhouse gases and avoiding new barriers to trade
- 200 governmental and non-governmental climate labelling schemes with questionable scientific basis rapidly launched

Interest of developing countries sufficiently taken into account?



Why global standards?

- eliminate the diversity of climate labelling initiatives and facilitate import
- enhance access to climate technology
- avoid new barriers to trade, in particular for developing countries
- make labelling initiatives more credible for consumers
- include developing countries' interest



Objectives

- Encourage global standards to become a tool for climate mitigation
- Strengthen developing countries' participation and voice in standardisation process
- Increased trade with climate technology/ climate friendly goods and services
- Promote sustainable development



How to achieve the objectives

- Raising awareness on trade-related climate obligations and its impact on international trade
- Building capacity and supporting developing countries to be active in the development of international climate-related standards
- Enhancing knowledge among developing countries how to increase export possibilities and market shares by the way of implementing climate-related standards



Substantive scope of the project

- ISO 14067-1 Carbon footprint of products – quantification
- ISO 14067-2 Carbon footprint of products – communication
- EU Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC
- Standards on fluid and solid biofuels, including sustainability requirements
- Related measures and processes



Focus – the ISO standard on carbon footprint

Emissions associated with products and services are of great interest

- for consumers to reduce their personal carbon footprint;
- for companies to meet the growing demand for less carbon-intensive and more carbon-neutral products;
- for governments, looking for innovative, positive ways to address climate change



Activities

1. Standardisation **pre-seminars** for the MENA region aiming at active participation in the ISO work on carbon footprint.
2. **Conference** “Climate Change, Standardisation and Trade in a development perspective”
65 participants from developing countries gathering in Stockholm
23-25 Nov 2009
3. **Five-year-programme** on a global basis accompanying the ISO work on carbon footprint, including needs assessment, establishing quality infrastructure, awareness raising, train-the trainers and best practice conferences.

