

Atelier de Tunis pour journalistes

Commerce, environnement, climat et développement durable

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1. Consommation et production durable



2. Négotiations plastique

3. Travaux de ONU Commerce et Développement



1. Consommation et production ➤ durable



Definitions

« La CPD est l'utilisation de services et de produits connexes qui répondent aux besoins fondamentaux et apportent une meilleure qualité de vie tout en minimisant l'utilisation de ressources naturelles et de matériaux toxiques ainsi que les émissions de déchets et de polluants au cours du cycle de vie, de manière à ne pas mettre en péril les besoins des générations futures »
(Oslo Symposium in 1994)

“La consommation et la production durables concernent la manière dont l'humanité produit une offre adéquate de biens et de services pour tous, tout en exerçant une pression moindre sur l'environnement et les écosystèmes. En bref, il s'agit de dissocier le bien-être économique et social de la dégradation de l'environnement.”

(Rapport du SG sur la Révision de la mise en oeuvre de l' Agenda 21 et du JPOI: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, 2010)

Découplage relatif vs absolu, des ressources et impacts

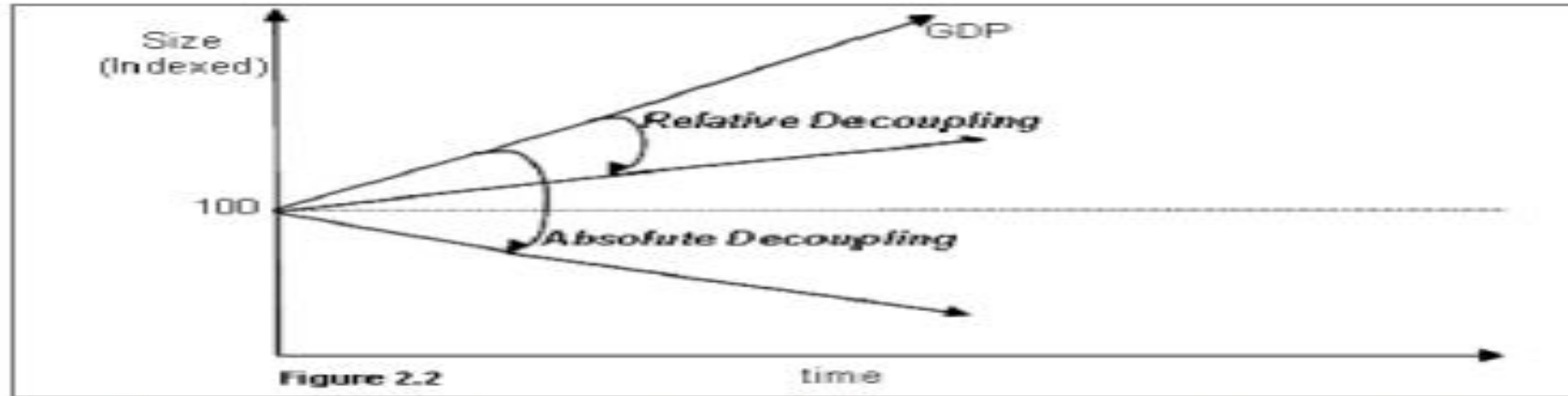


Figure 5.3.1. Stylized representation of the distinction between "absolute" and "relative" decoupling

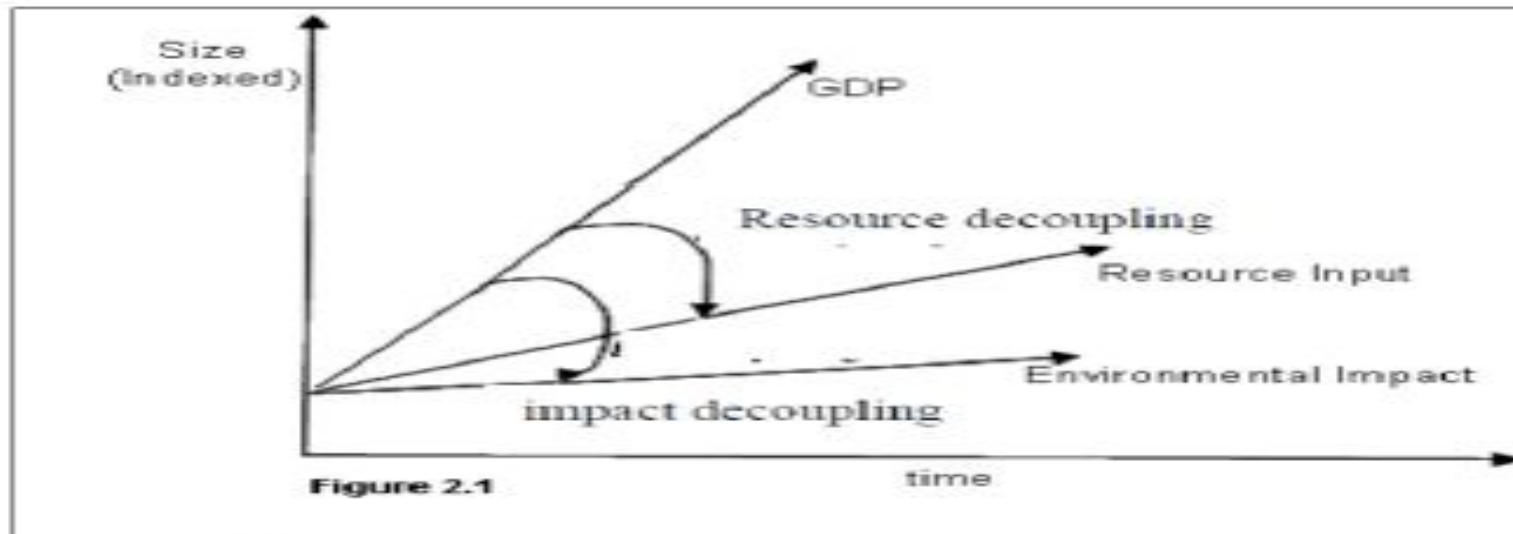


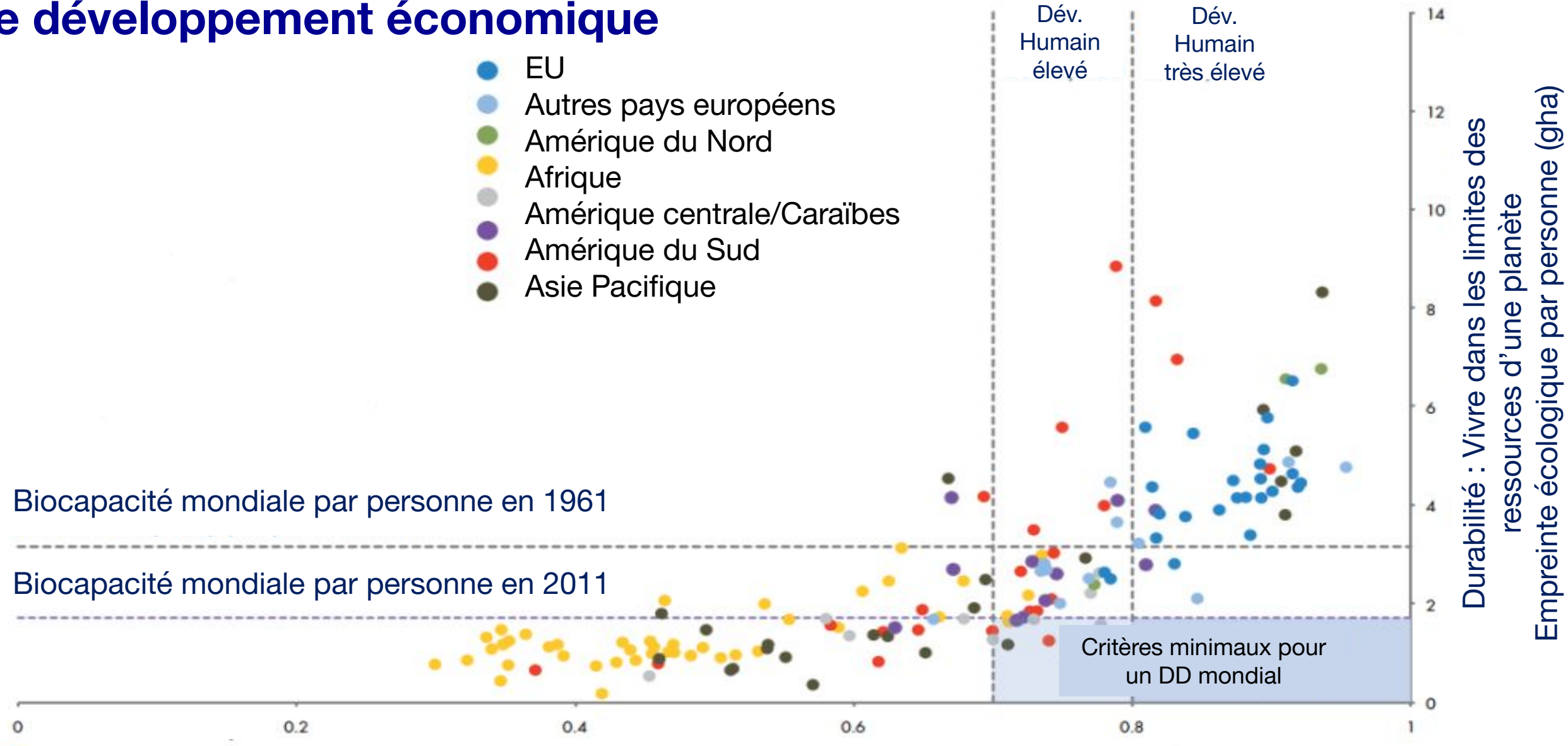
Figure 5.2.1. Stylized representation of the distinction between "Resource" and "Impact" decoupling

Liens historiques entre l'environnement et le développement économique

- EU
- Autres pays européens
- Amérique du Nord
- Afrique
- Amérique centrale/Caraïbes
- Amérique du Sud
- Asie Pacifique

Biocapacité mondiale par personne en 1961

Biocapacité mondiale par personne en 2011



Durabilité : Vivre dans les limites des ressources d'une planète

Empreinte écologique par personne (gha)

Développement : Toutes les personnes qui vivent bien ?

Indice de développement humain (IDH) des Nations Unies



ONU Cadre décennal de programmes concernant les modes de consommation et de production durables (10YFP)

Adopté à la Commission sur le développement durable en 2010

Inclus dans l'Accord de Rio+20

Et puis, comme objectif 12 des ODD

Secrétariat à Paris au PNUE

Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Durable 2019

Business-as-usual approaches

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)
Goal 3	3.2. Under 5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
Goal 4	4.1 Enrolment in primary education	4.6 Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1 Enrolment in secondary education 4.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	
Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	
Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
Goal 10			10.c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income**
Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint and DMC*
Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets**
Goal 14				14.3. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
Goal 15	Global Sustainable Development Report, 2019			15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking*
Goal 16			16.9 universal birth registration *	

* target not specified ** based on most recently available data

Toutes les activités ont des interactions positives et négatives avec les ODD !



Le développement durable consiste à trouver le "point idéal" où les synergies sont exploitées tout en minimisant les impacts négatifs !

Reporting

ODD 12.6 : Encourager les entreprises, en particulier les grandes entreprises et les entreprises transnationales, à adopter des pratiques durables et à intégrer des informations sur le développement durable dans leur cycle d'établissement de rapports.



12.6.1 Nombre d'entreprises publiant des rapports sur le développement durable

Normes internationales comparables



- Gouvernements
- Incitatifs et législations
- procurement



➤ 2. Négotiations plastique

Commerce du Plastique

369 millions tonnes de plastiques échangés en 2021.

- Pour une valeur de **\$1.2 trillion**, 30% d'augmentation depuis 2020.
- **0.2%** représentant le commerce des déchets du plastique

Le plastique se déplace via le commerce, mais les déchets restent! => pour manque de capacité de recyclage?

- Insuffisante dans la plupart des pays

Besoin d'identifier les **alternatives ou substituts materials or products** could **effectively and safely substitute** plastics & enable the transition.

MAKING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY A REALITY THROUGH PRACTICAL SMEP SOLUTIONS

PROJECT PERCENTAGE ACROSS CYCLE STAGES

FARMING / COLLECTION 19.4%

BIO-CHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK 16.7%

REGENERATION (BIOSPHERE) 16.7%

CASCADES 8.3%

BIOGAS 2.75%

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION 2.75%

EXTRACTION OF BIO-CHEMICAL FEEDSTOCK 33.4%

RENEWABLES FLOW MANAGEMENT

RENEWABLES

STOCK MANAGEMENT

FINITE MATERIALS

PROJECT PERCENTAGE ACROSS CYCLE STAGES

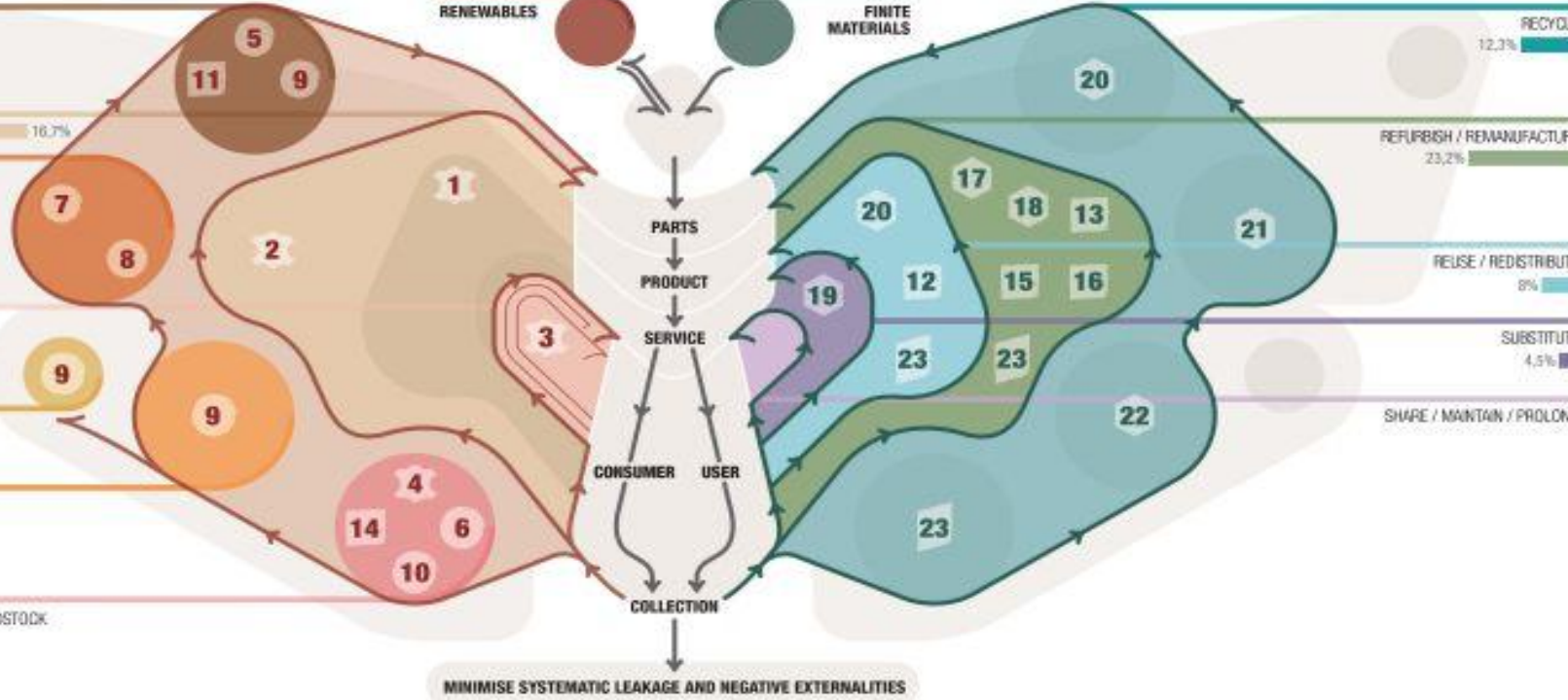
RECYCLE 12.3%

REFURBISH / REMANUFACTURE 23.2%

REUSE / REDISTRIBUTE 8%

SUBSTITUTE 4.5%

SHARE / MAINTAIN / PROLONG



SMEP PROJECTS



TANNERIES

- 1 Ethical Trading Initiative
- 2 LeatherTrace Bangladesh
- 3 WWF Pakistan
- 4 CSIR-CRI India



ORGANIC WASTE

- 5 Manasse Fibre Ltd
- 6 Mr Green Africa
- 7 Sanyo
- 8 Takataka Solutions / Chand Ltd
- 9 KEPSA / Rio Fish Ltd
- 10 KMCPC



TEXTILES

- 11 BANATEX-FA
- 12 Reverse Resources
- 13 Uppendo Circular Textiles
- 14 SAFECOLOGY
- 15 Solidaridad Network Asia Ltd
- 16 Panta Rei Water Solutions



PLASTICS

- 17 RipFlap
- 18 Calcgreen
- 19 FRESHPPACT
- 20 RiverRecycle Oy
- 21 Plastic-to-Ghar
- 22 GVO / Warwick



USED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

- 23 Pure Earth / Georgetown



Adapted from the circular economy Butterfly Diagram concept proposed by Braungart & McDonough (2002) and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Circular Economy Systems Diagram (2012).





The distinction between plastic substitutes and plastic alternatives

Plastics substitutes are natural materials that have similar properties to plastics, while plastic alternatives include bioplastics or biodegradable plastics.



Plastic substitutes

Mineral, plant, marine or animal

Recyclable, reusable, biodegradable, compostable, or erodable

Should have lower environmental impact along their life cycle

Should not be hazardous for human, animal or plant life

Non-plastics

VS

Plastic alternatives

ORIGIN

Bioplastics or Biodegradable plastics

PROPERTIES

Recyclable, biodegradable, or compostable (end of life)

IMPACT

Should have lower GHG lifecycle emissions when compared to plastics

SAFETY

Should not be hazardous for human, animal or plant life

Better plastics (?)

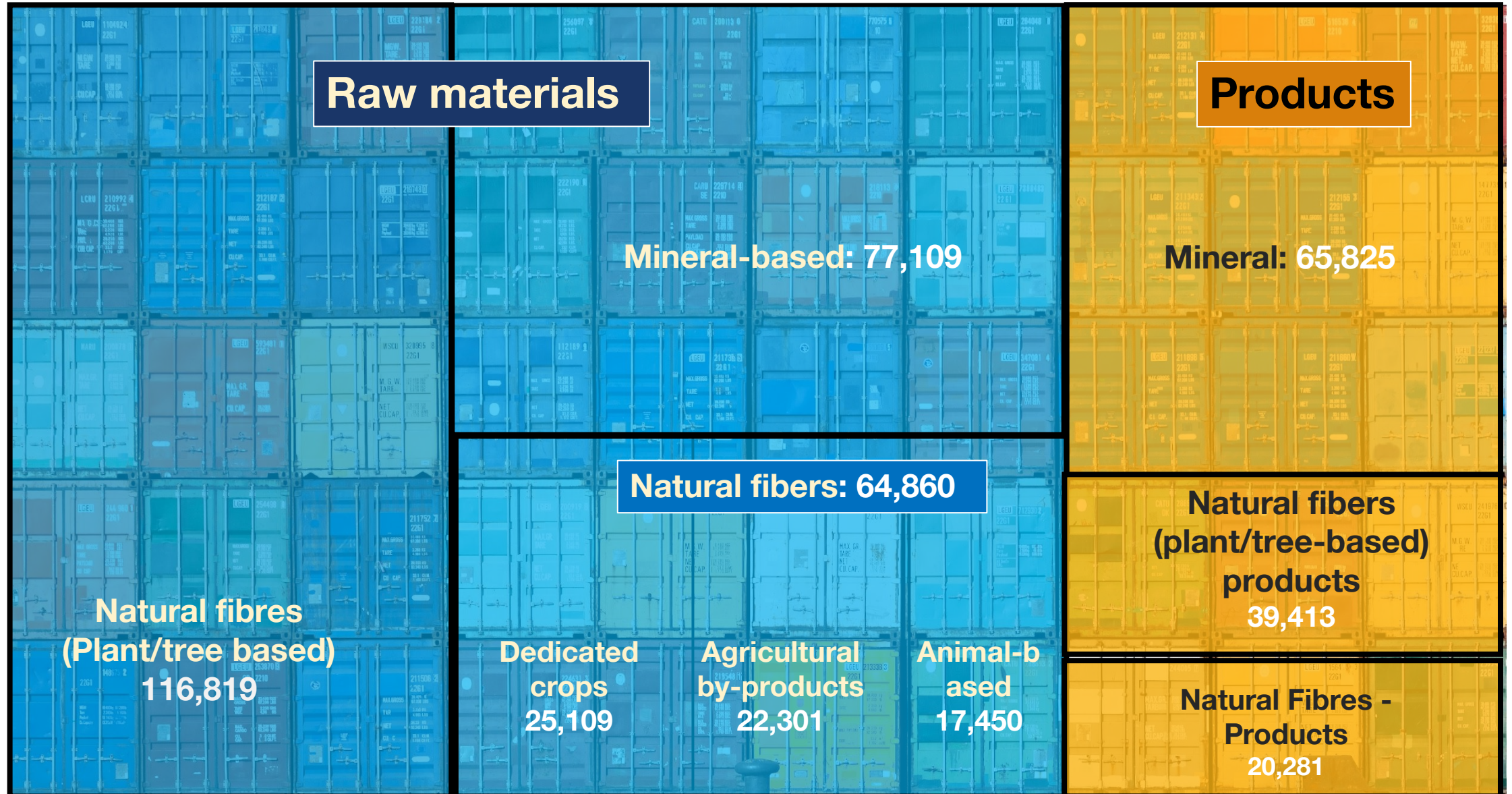


Source: UNCTAD Vivas Eugui & Pacini (2022). UNCTAD, based on presentation on plastic substitutes HS codes, Life-cycle analysis and tariffs considerations. WTO Dialogue on Plastics.



Trade value of plastics substitutes

Export in 2020 represented \$388 billion, approximately 2/3 represents exports of raw materials (\$258 billion)



Non-plastic substitutes: pros and cons

Process-based Life Cycle Assessment

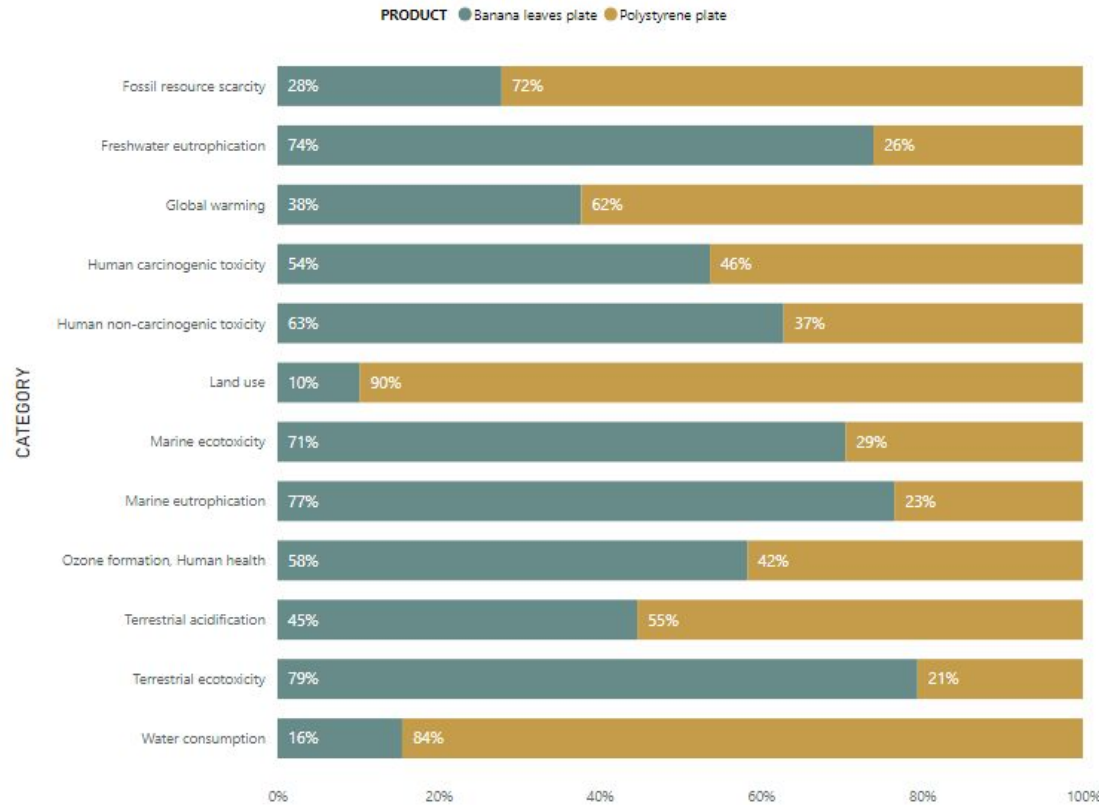
COUNTRY & SCENARIO

Please select only one scenario at a time for correct information

- Bangladesh
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (3-years)
- D.R. of the Congo
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (1-year)
- Ethiopia
 - a) Single use
- Ghana
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (1-year)
- Kenya
 - a) Single use
 - b) Reuse of substitute product (2-times)
- Nepal
 - a) Single use
 - b) Reuse of substitute product (4-times)
- Nigeria
 - a) Single use
 - b) Reuse of substitute product (2-times)
- Pakistan
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (3-years)
 - b) Reuse of substitute product (4-years)
- Rwanda
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (1-year)
- Senegal
 - a) Single use
- U.R. of Tanzania
 - a) Reuse of substitute product (3-years)
- Uganda
 - a) Single use
- Zambia
 - a) Single use

CATEGORY

- Select all
- Fossil resource scarcity
- Freshwater eutrophication
- Global warming
- Human carcinogenic toxicity
- Human non-carcinogenic toxicity
- Land use
- Marine ecotoxicity
- Marine eutrophication
- Ozone formation, Human health



FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND REFERENCE FLOWS

Functional unit	Plastic product	Substitute product	Uses
"Serving an average meal"	1 Polystyrene plate	1 banana leaves plate	Single use

FCDO-UNCTAD SMEP Programme: Material comparison dashboard.

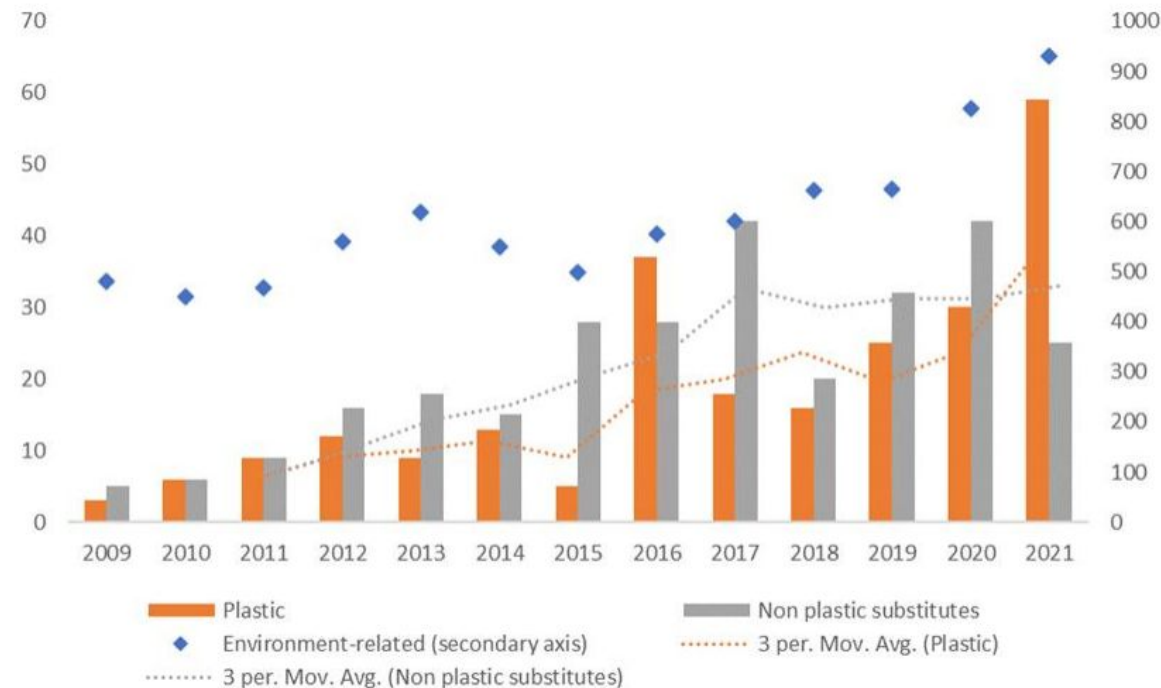
https://bit.ly/SMEP_UNCTAD

Trade-related policy measures on non-plastic substitutes

- 243 measures mapped
- *Considering wood, pulp and paper, aluminum, glass, and natural fibers such as cotton, jute and bamboo

Figure 1. Trade-related policy measures on non-plastic substitutes, plastic and environment-related (2009-21)

a. Measure count and 3-year moving average



Source: UNCTAD analysis on notifications related to material substitutes to the WTO Environmental Database (upcoming)

IMPACTS OF PLASTIC POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

Insights from the SMEP Programme



Country	SMEP Project	Final Product (upcycled from plastic waste)	Life gained per tonne of waste plastic recycled Estimated time*
Ghana	Ghana Clean-up Project	Plastic board	27 days
Kenya	Flipflop Project	Plastic boat	24 years
Nigeria	GIVO Project	Recycled plastic flakes	4 years
Zimbabwe	Chinhoyi University Project	Plastic tiles replacing cement tiles	50 days
		Plastic tiles replacing clay tiles	189 Days

Source: UNCTAD (upcoming), considering SMEP Programme field projects analysis using LCA categories with impact on human health (Global Warming, Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, Ionising radiation, Ozone formation, Fine particulate matter, human carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic toxicities and water consumption).



3. Travaux de ONU Commerce et développement

Contributions futures: plastique et économie circulaire

- Analyse du commerce des services pour la prévention, la gestion et l'élimination des plastiques
- Cartographie des substituts de plastique d'origine marine
- Aider les pays à réglementer les produits biodégradables/compostables.
- Assistance technique pour aider les pays à développer des produits d'avant-garde ayant un faible impact sur l'utilisation des terres et des ressources : fibres à base de résidus agricoles, produits dérivés d'algues (papier et sachets), engins de pêche biodégradables.



Textile fibres from pineapple leaves



Kenya-Bangladesh work on pineapple fibre spinning / knitting (polyester & cotton substitute)



Seaweed production with innovative biodegradable ropes

UNCTAD's work on Trade and Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Nous apportons un soutien aux décideurs politiques et à toutes les parties prenantes afin d'influencer les négociations internationales et de renforcer les chaînes de valeur nationales et régionales des économies vertes, bleues, circulaires, sociales et solidaires en tant qu'opportunités de développement et solutions à la triple crise planétaire du changement climatique, de la perte de biodiversité et de la pollution généralisée. Se concentrer sur la mise en œuvre des aspects liés au commerce des ODD 12, 13, 14, 15 et 17 en s'appuyant sur le mandat du Pacte de Bridgetown.



BioTrade



Circular Economy



Climate Change

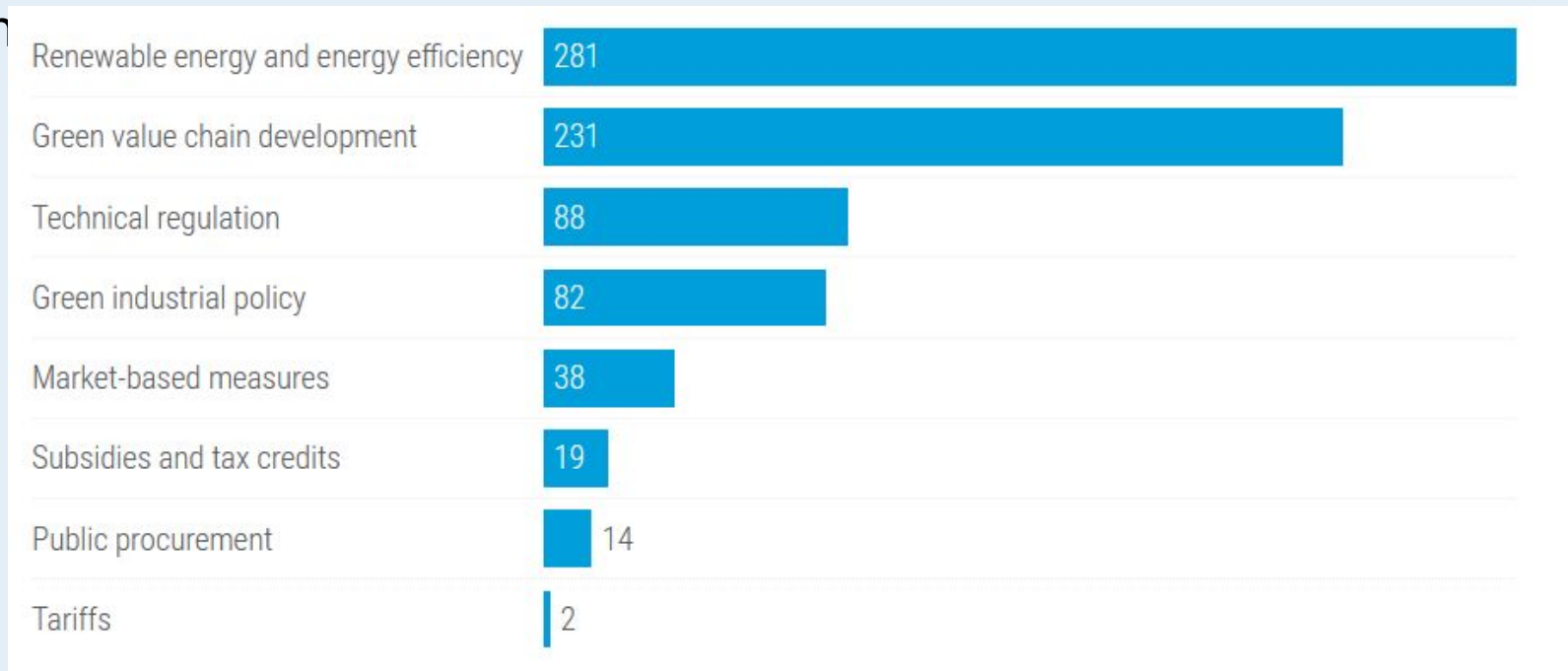


Oceans Economy and Fisheries



Commerce et changement climatique : commerce et les CDN

- identifié 680 mesures liées au commerce dans les (CDN) de 60 pays en développement,
- 281 associées aux énergies renouvelables pour la production d'électricité
- 231 au développement de chaînes de valeurs vertes.
- 24 pays soulignent le rôle central du commerce dans leurs CDN mais 15 ont impliqué des institutions commerciales gouvernementales dans les processus de formulation ou de mise en œuvre.
- Potentiel



Renewable energy and energy efficiency:

Sample measures

Table 1: Examples of NDC measures linked to renewable energy and energy efficiency

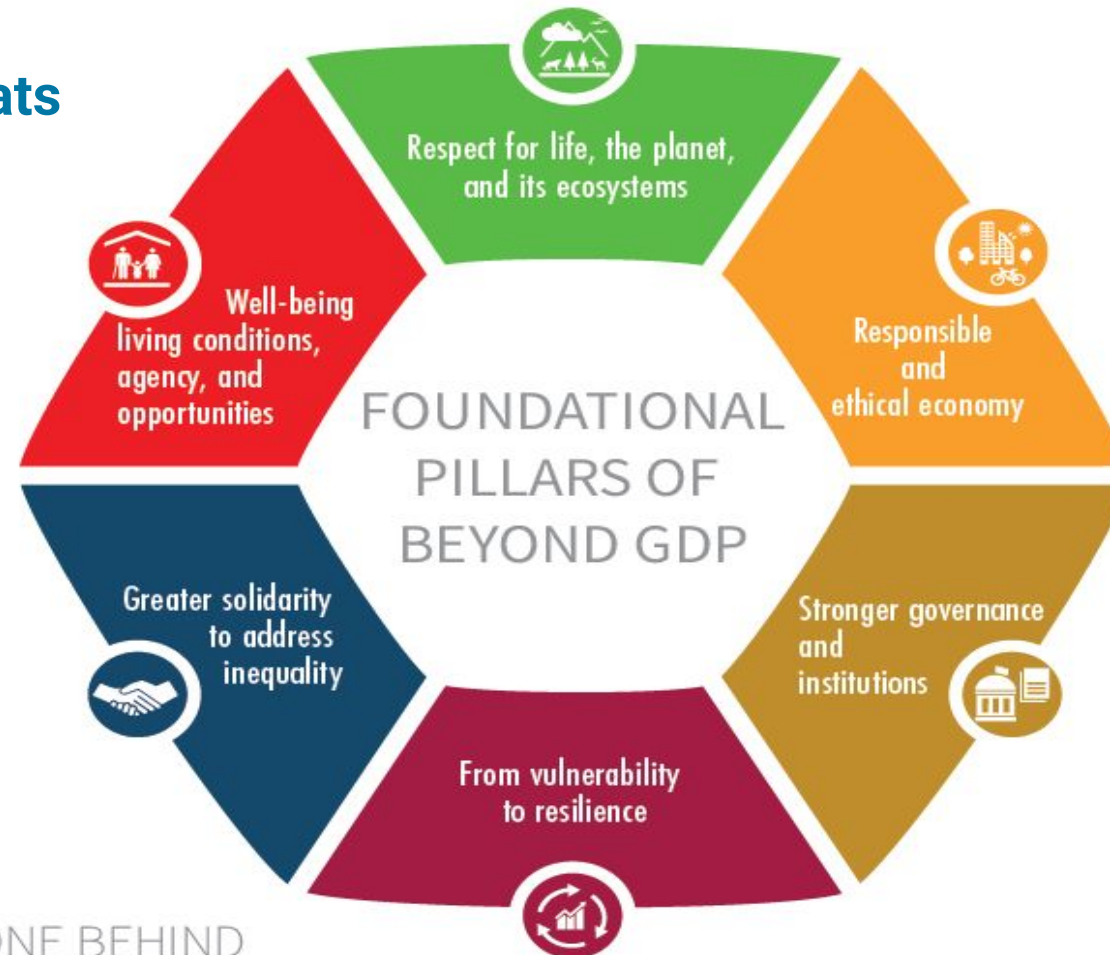
Country	Measures	Potential trade and investment measures
Burkina Faso	Construction of solar PV sites in Essakane, Matourkou, Dori, Diapaga, and Gaoua to increase electricity production to 85 MW.	Import solar PV equipment
Morocco	Installation of several wind power plants on several sites for a total capacity equivalent to 2180 MW by 2030.	Import of relevant windmills installation
Bangladesh	Use energy-efficient appliances in household and commercial buildings (achieve 5 per cent and 12 per cent reduction in emission respectively).	Implementation of regulations
Cuba	The installation of 15,250,000 LED lamps in the residential and public sectors.	Increased LED import
Bahamas	Develop incentives to encourage the purchase of electric vehicles. Installation of charging stations for electric vehicles.	Increased import of electric vehicles and charging stations
Namibia	10,000 Electric vehicles - replacing gasoline.	Import of electric vehicles



Et des mesures de progrès différentes

Résultats

SUSTAINABLE AND JUST FUTURE



Méthodes

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Green and Just Transition: Challenges for developing countries

[Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution \(SMEP\) | UNCTAD](#)

[Oceans, plastics and biotrade offer opportunities, challenges remain – UNCTAD SDG Pulse 2024](#)

[SDGs by goal – UNCTAD SDG Pulse 2024](#)

[UNCTAD technical cooperation in support of SDGs – UNCTAD SDG Pulse 2024](#)

[UNCTAD Data Hub](#)

[Resources – SMEP](#)



—
Sustainable
Manufacturing and
Environmental
Pollution
Programme

Thank you!



Ressources

- **Additional constraints:** financial and fiscal, infrastructure and institutions, and affordable technologies, skills and knowledge
- **Lack of investment flow** in renewable energies to majority of developing countries
- **Lack of capacity to extract sustainably and add value** to critical minerals and manufactured goods with reduced transitional costs
- Access to substantial and concessional financial support, e.g. within the scope of the Paris Agreement (Article 9 and CBDR-RC)
- **Systemic inequalities** to avoid exacerbating or creating newswithin and across countries,
- **Those most vulnerable and adversely affected**

Green and Just Transition: Challenges for developing countries

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Green and Just Transition: Opportunities for developing countries

- **Access to international financial and technical cooperation (!) to support domestic policies;**
- **Proactive policy measures that adapt to new standards & cross-border policy spillovers, decarbonize key export sectors in a way that is conducive to sustainable production transformation, helping vulnerable producers, SMEs and small farmers**
- **Develop capacities of civil servants to develop coherent policies, center of excellence to accelerate learning and sharing**
- **Explore strategies and trade measures to foster own, and south-south green technologies to attract investment for transitions, and further align ODA and private flows with national development priorities**
- **Develop granular evidence and improved understanding of the highly diverse transition pathways across firms, sectors, places and stages of business development.**
- **Start a process to update the trade system to ensure affordable access to low-carbon technologies and other technologies necessary for the transition**

Who cares: Pays avec des émissions par capita moins élevées que nos appareils électroménagers

Countries with lower CO2 per capita than your home appliances
Yearly CO2 emissions per capita vs yearly emissions by home appliances (MtCO2)

