



| Background Reading |

1. [The Climate-Trade Interface :Trade Related Environmental Measures \(Trem\)s and the WTO](#), Globe EU Occasional Paper, Elena Dzhurova and Quentin Huxham

The concept of Trade Related Environmental Measures (TREM)s was first formally enshrined in international trade law in the TNC Decision of 15 December 1993 on Trade and Environment, in accordance with which WTO Member States are required “to identify the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures, in order to promote sustainable development”, which stressed in particular “the need for rules to enhance positive interaction between trade and environmental measures, for the promotion of sustainable development”.

2. [The Trade and Climate Change Joint Agenda](#) - CEPS Working Document No. 295 / June 2008, Thomas L. Brewer

Climate change, international trade, investment and technology transfer are all issues that have intersected in diverse institutional contexts and at several levels of governmental activity to form a new joint agenda. The purpose of this paper is to advance understanding of this joint agenda by identifying the specific issues that have emerged, the policies that have been adopted, especially in the EU and US, and the options that are available for further policy-making.

3. [New Challenges of Global Governance: Managing International Trade and Climate Change](#), Matthew Stilwell

The last few years have seen a rising tide of public concern about climate change. World leaders have characterized it as the “defining issue of our era”. Leading economists have called it the “greatest market failure the world has ever seen”. And the world’s top scientists have concluded that evidence of global warming is now “unequivocal”. Consensus is emerging that addressing climate change will require new forms of governance at the domestic and international level, including a fundamental restructuring of energy, transportation, manufacturing, agriculture, and other key economic sectors world-wide. It will require responses by multiple domestic and international agencies, including renewed efforts to ensure coherence between the regimes addressing climate change and international trade.

4. [International Seminar on Trade and Climate Change](#) - Copenhagen, 18-20 June 2008

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to gather 50 experts and provide them with the opportunity to discuss the relations between trade and climate at the seminar "Trade and Climate Change". The seminar took place on the 18-20th of June in Eigtveds Pakhus in Copenhagen and was arranged in cooperation with the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF).

5. [WTO - Trade and Climate](#) - Copenhagen, 9 May 2008

On the basis of presentations from minister of foreign affairs, Per Stig Møller, minister for trade and development from the UK, Gareth Thomas, and vice-secretary for WTO, H.V. Singh, amongst others, there were discussions on the latest developments in the Doha negotiations and on the question of how the international trade system could contribute to the fight against climate change.

6. [List of Specific Questions to be addressed by national economics and trade related ministries / departments and central bank authorities](#) - September 2008

In early December, the international community agreed in Bali to develop over the next two years a post-2012 agreement to address climate change in all its dimensions. Immediately following the Bali Conference, the Indonesian Government brought together finance and trade officials for the first time ever to discuss climate change realities. For the climate negotiations to be successful, a new strategically sound international instrument needs to be constructed in a very short time frame.

7. [Development and Climate Change. A Strategic Framework for the World Bank Group - Consultation Draft](#) - August 2008

Climate change epitomizes the complexity of the development challenge in a globalizing but still highly unequal world. It magnifies growing concerns about food security, water scarcity, and energy security. Its recognition is owed to modern science, yet solutions involve deeply ethical considerations. It is a daunting environmental threat that raises the most difficult issues of economic disparity, political power, and social justice. Climate change makes people of every nation citizens of one planet dependent on the actions of others, and a way forward will require overcoming divisions among different groups. How nations and their people will come together to tackle this unprecedented challenge is likely to become a defining feature of our time, affecting the lives of the current and future generations.

This event is organised by the **Institute for Environmental Security** and the **Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment** (GLOBE-EU and GLOBE-Europe) in partnership with the **European Economic and Social Committee** and **EurActiv**