

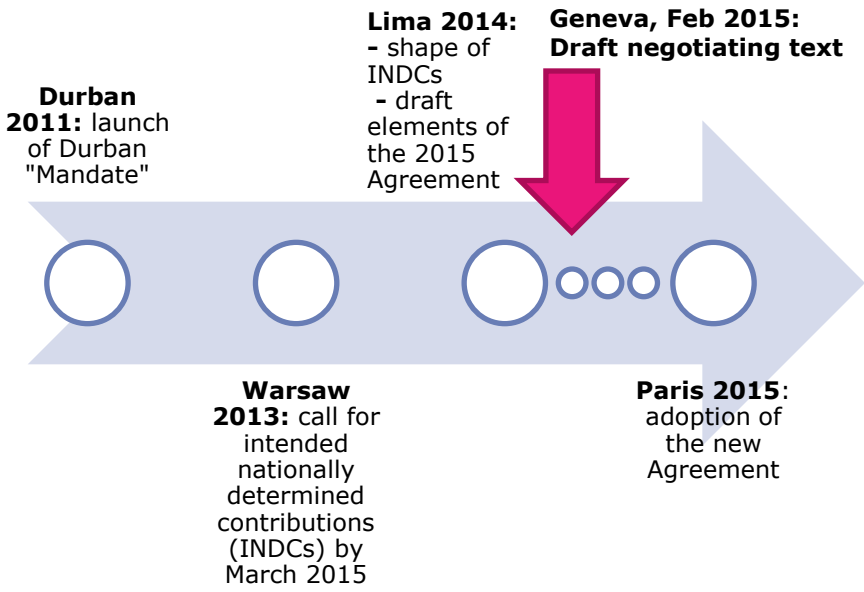
UNFCCC Negotiations – Road to Paris

Lunchtime presentation
Lucie Berger, DG Climate Action
Lucie.berger@ec.europa.eu

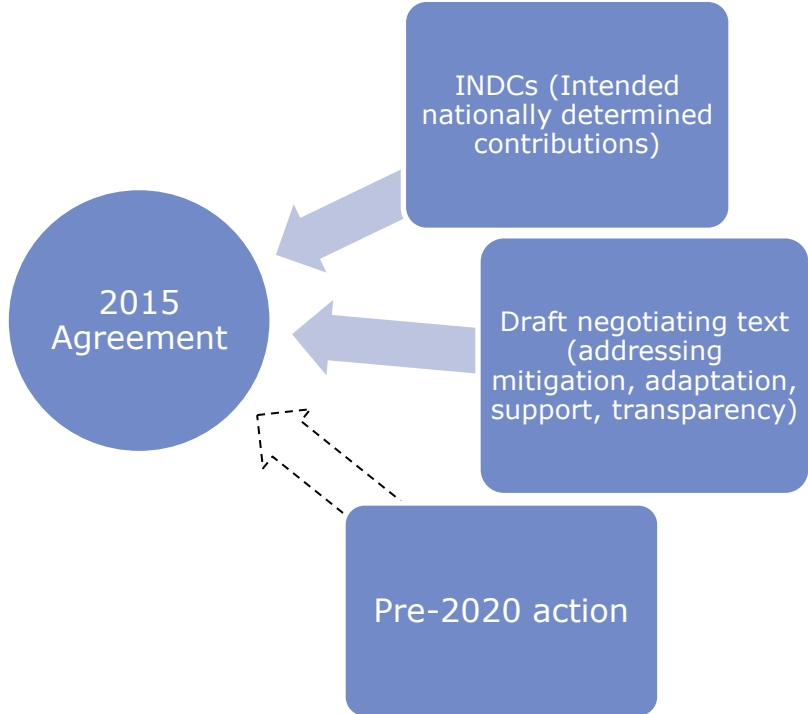
Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

A new international climate agreement applicable to all to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

Process



Content



State of play after Lima & Geneva

1

Focus of Geneva

Elements of
the 2015 Agreement:

How will the agreement balance mitigation, adaptation, and finance; address differentiation; and ensure transparency, accountability and dynamism?

Balance of elements: with INDCs focused on mitigation, pressure will be on to strengthen adaptation and finance provisions, including possible long term goals

Differentiation: 2015 Agreement must reflect CBDR-RC "in light of different national circumstances" (implications unclear)

Legal form and legal force: rules on MRV, compliance, and a cycle for strengthening commitments over time, remain to be agreed

2

Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs):

What will contributions look like? How to ensure they are ambitious and fair?

Scope of INDCs: mitigation INDCs expected to be more ambitious than "current undertakings"; adaptation voluntary; finance not included

Upfront information: detailed and quantifiable, but voluntary; Parties expected to explain why its INDC is "fair and ambitious"

No mandated international assessment before Paris, but INDCs will be published, synthesized and aggregated by 1 Nov 2015

3

Pre-2020 climate action:

Can we close the "ambition gap"?

Pre-2020 process will remain solutions-oriented and focused on efforts of all Parties

Policy options identified by technical analysis will be promoted through UNFCCC institutions and international cooperation, including TEC, CDM, GEF and GCF

Political will promoted through annual high-level events

'Socialising' between Parties key in order to build trust and promote convergence



From 'elements' to 'negotiating text'

Lima: "draft elements text"

Drafted by the co-Chairs of the negotiating track based on iterative open-ended discussions

Not negotiated - wide spectrum of options

Organised in **arbitrary sections**
Descriptive, not legal text

Annexed to the Lima decision

Ca. 40 pages

Geneva: "draft negotiating text"

Lima text + textual input provided by any Party

"Party-owned" – universal recognition as basis for further negotiation

Also **not negotiated** – only additions of further issues and options to the Lima text, no changes or deletions

Political understanding that it **covers all issues** – but formally no way to prevent further additions

Same structure as the Lima text; includes structural suggestions for the agreement

To be edited, translated and **distributed to all UNFCCC Parties**

Ca. 80 pages

Next steps: *Formal negotiations on the text to start in Bonn in June*



Draft negotiating text

- The text covers a wide spectrum of views with many options
- Three key political issues will pervade the negotiations:

Differentiation –evolving landscape

- Aim for economy-wide mitigation commitments by all, onus on major economies
- INDCs as a vehicle to apply CBDR-RC in a contemporary way

Legal form and force

- Robustness of the new regime
- Accountability, compliance and rules on MRV

Balance

- Reducing emissions central objective of the Convention
- The agreement will need to also deliver on "political parity"



Adaptation in the 2015 Agreement

How best to ensure a durable agreement on adaptation by keeping it flexible enough to adapt to changing needs?

- **Areas of convergence:** commitment for all to plan and prepare; seeing adaptation in the context of sustainable development planning; continuation of support; building on existing institutions.
- **Areas for further discussion:** How a global adaptation goal or objective on adaptation would be shaped; developing countries' call to anchor all existing and create new institutions/mechanisms in the Agreement;
- **New request in Geneva:** all Parties to communicate mandatory forward-looking "National Determined adaptation commitments"?
- **Loss and Damage** section separated from adaptation and anchoring of International Mechanism for Loss and damage in the agreement



Climate finance & the 2015 Agreement

Delivering on existing commitments is key for building trust.

- **How to demonstrate that climate finance is being scaled up?**
 - **How to set a framework that reorients investments towards low-emission and climate resilient development?**
-
- **Encouraging signals** in Lima: Mobilisation of over USD 10 billion in initial pledges for the Green Climate Fund, including some from developing countries– but developing countries request intermediate targets and / or pathways for scaling up to USD 100 billion/year.
 - Broad agreement that **finance will be part of the 2015 Agreement**, including through: mobilisation of public and private finance flows; significant share for adaptation finance; enabling environments; use of existing institutions. Transparency.
 - Continued calls for **greater clarity and predictability** on pathways towards meeting USD 100 billion goal by 2020, and for a quantitative finance goal for beyond 2020.



Transparency in the 2015 Agreement

How do we achieve a common transparency framework starting from the current system rigidly divided between developed and developing countries?

- **Areas of convergence:** the importance of clear rules on monitoring, reporting, verification, accounting and compliance.
- Agreement that rules around accounting for **land** and avoiding double counting of **market units** should be part of the Agreement.
- **Areas for further discussion:** The Agreement to establish a common MRV framework with inbuilt flexibilities to cater for different commitment types and national capacities.



Emissions reductions, cycle of ambition

- **There is a need for a cycle of regular review to ensure that we stay on track for the "below 2°C" target**
 - **The Agreement should be guided by a long-term goal**
-
- There is increasing support for the notion that there should be a **regular review of mitigation ambition of all Parties. In Geneva**, Brazil, South Africa, progressive Latin American countries, Japan, EU proposed various ways to maintain commitments over time, with progression in scope and ambition through regular common assessment.
 - Many Parties support the idea of a **long term goal** consistent with the latest findings of the IPCC. **In Geneva**, parties referred to early peaking and aiming for taking carbon emissions to zero by 2050 or later.



Intended nationally determined contributions

From nationally determined to collectively ambitious and individually fair – in time for Paris

Clarity

- **"progression beyond current undertaking"**
- May also contain an **adaptation** component
- **No finance or support** component
- **upfront information: detailed and quantifiable, but voluntary**

Fairness

- Describe **how Parties consider their contributions fair** and ambitious
- The **least developed countries** and **small island developing States** may communicate strategies, plans and actions
- **Support available** for preparation of INDCs

Ambition before Paris

- Parties invited to deliver **"well in advance of" Paris**
- **No mandated multilateral assessment**
- Instead, **multitude of assessments** to be expected in different context t
- Synthesis report on the **aggregate effect**

*Organising robust assessments with wide involvement will be key in 2015
Need for continued political pressure to incentivise ambition*



Further advancing– pre2020 mitigation

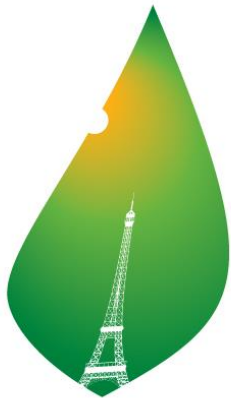
All parties dedicated to work further in 2015 on enhancing pre2020 mitigation ambition through technical examination in areas with high mitigation impact

- Support for "technical examination process" as a space for collaborative action – call for **technical meetings in June**
- "Friends of Work-stream 2" meetings since Durban (AOSIS, EU, AILAC, EIG, UG and African Group): space for more in-depth discussions in areas with high-mitigation potential such as energy and to exploring new topics
- Peru and France (COP20 and 21 Presidencies) put a lot of emphasis on the action agenda ("Lima-Paris Action Agenda")

Key Challenges for 2015

- ➔ *Ensuring critical mass of contributions (INDCs) in time by exerting pressure on G20 and Middle Income Countries*
- ➔ *Securing a participatory and facilitative assessment process prior to Paris – a stocktake of adequacy of collective global efforts*
- ➔ *Establish coalitions among the willing, not just around financing promises but in defence of effective multilateralism and inclusiveness (accountability)*

EU priorities for Paris



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

- Addressing **mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency** of action and support in a comprehensive way
- Inclusion in the 2015 Agreement of a **long-term goal consistent with science** (*keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels*)
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of **mitigation commitments that have legal force**
- Further strengthen **multilateral rules** through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to **regularly review and and strengthen level of ambition**
- Catalyse **action by all types of stakeholders**, building on pre-2020 experience

Commission Communication on the Paris Protocol – adoption 25 February

Major upcoming meetings

11-12 May	G7 Energy Ministers, Hamburg.
17-19 May	Petersberg Dialogue, Berlin.
7-8 June	G7 Summit, Germany.
3-14 June	Negotiating session on the 2015 Agreement and other issues, Bonn.
13-17 July (tbc)	Major Economies Forum.
31 August – 4 September; 19–23 October	Negotiating sessions on the 2015 Agreement, Bonn.
30 November – 11 December	COP21, Paris.

Climate high on the agenda of EU bilateral relations

Thank you!

<http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/brief/eu/>