



International Negotiations Where we are

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“Two-Track” Approach

- ◆ CoP 11 and CoPMop 1 launched a “two-track” approach of official multilateral dialogue on the future scheme to tackle climate change.
- ◆ “Convention track”: a forward-looking dialogue under the UNFCCC, involving all Parties, including those countries that have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol but are still Parties to the Convention, as well as all developing countries;
- ◆ “Protocol track”: discussion on further quantified emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol for Parties included in Annex I (developed countries) for the period beyond 2012.

How the negotiations are structured?

- ◆ Agreement to conclude a deal by the end of 2009 in Copenhagen.
- ◆ Ad hoc working group on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP): mandated to establish further quantified emission reduction commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period (post-2012).
- ◆ Ad hoc working group on long-term cooperative action (AWG-LCA): mandated by the Bali meeting to follow up on the Bali Action Plan, whose aim is the full implementation of the commitments in the Convention.

AWG KP

- ◆ Lack of progress in AWG-KP on new Annex I commitments - there was no substantial progress on the range of emission reduction that will be taken by Annex 1 Parties or the time range for the next period of commitment, which is scheduled to begin in 2013;
- ◆ The AWG-KP hopes by its tenth session, at the Copenhagen COP to consider issues relating to rules and modalities on three issues:
 - (1) possible analysis of the means to reach emission reduction targets,
 - (2) consideration of relevant and methodological issues, and
 - (3) consideration of information on potential impacts of tools, policies, measures and methodologies available to Annex 1 Parties.

AWG LCA

The full implementation of the commitments in the Convention is being discussed under five issues (pillars):

- **A shared vision for long-term cooperative action**
- **Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change**
- **Enhanced action on adaptation**
- **Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation**
- **Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation**

AWG LCA

Establishment of 4 contact groups:

- ◆ “Shared Vision”;
- ◆ Mitigation;
- ◆ Adaptation;
- ◆ Finance and Technology.

AWG LCA - “Shared Vision”

- ◆ Parties debate “shared vision” in UNFCCC workshop (Poznan) showed extremely divergent opinions.
- ◆ EU has been advocating a long-term global goal of emissions reductions by 50% by 2050.
- ◆ While most developing countries have downplayed the need to set a global mitigation goal, other developing countries have supported such a goal.
- ◆ Developing countries reject proposals for differentiation.
- ◆ G77 and China: view that a “shared vision” cannot be one-dimensional (i.e. focused only on establishing a global target for emission reduction) but has to be comprehensive, encompassing also adaptation and North-South transfers of finance and technology;

AWG LCA - Mitigation

The Bali Action Plan, in Para 1 (b), addresses enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, by developed and developing countries.

Para 1(b) (i) states: “Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country parties, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances”.

Para 1(b) (ii) states: “Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country parties in the context of sustainable development supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner”.

AWG LCA - Mitigation

- ◆ MRV – Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable
- ◆ 3 aspects of "MRVs"
 - (i) MRV for mitigation commitments of developed countries – comparability of efforts;
 - (ii) MRV for mitigation actions for developing countries - deviation of emissions growth from baseline, conditional on support by developed countries of finance and technology ;
 - (iii) 'MRV' of the means of implementation (i.e the provision of finance and technology by developed countries).

AWG LCA - Adaptation

- ◆ Diverse views on Adaptation, no clear path forward.
- ◆ Divergent views on many issues, such as the role UNFCCC in adaptation and institutional arrangements, disaster risk reduction and insurance, and the approach necessary for creating an enabling environment for adaptation.
- ◆ The institutional arrangements necessary to move the issues forward remain undeveloped.
- ◆ Discussions on the principles for adaptation, institutional arrangements, and delivery mechanisms to move towards concrete adaptation actions should be a high priority.
- ◆ Discussions on mainstreaming and “stand alone” adaptation projects.

AWG LCA - Adaptation

- ◆ Difficulties at CoP 14 in Poznan.
- ◆ Contentious issue on the **operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund**: whether to confer the Adaptation Fund Board the legal capacity to discharge its functions (in particular, to enter into contractual agreements, and to receive and process project, activity and programme proposals) so that developing countries can have direct access to the Adaptation Fund, rather than having to go through an operating entity such as the World Bank for these functions.
- ◆ **Frustration as parties fail to agree on expanding sources of Adaptation Fund** -the discussion on extension of the share of proceeds arising from emissions trading and joint implementation activities to be used for financing climate-related adaptation activities collapsed without agreement in Poznan.

AWG LCA – TT and Finance

- Divergent Views on Who Is Responsible For Climate Financing
- While some developed country Parties indicated that **all Parties** (implying developing countries as well) should contribute to mobilising financial resources for climate change, the G77 and China stressed that under the Convention developed countries have a binding commitment to provide funding to developing countries, given the former's historical responsibility in generating greenhouse gases.
- ◆ Some countries, especially developed countries, stressed the role of private sector to fund mitigation actions.
- ◆ Several developing countries also stressed the need for the public sector to take the lead in funding and not rely too much on the private sector.

AWG LCA – TT and Finance

- ◆ Continuing differences in technology and financial mechanism discussions;
- ◆ Developing countries have stressed the inadequacy of the current mechanism to attend to the needs of developing countries, and have reminded developed countries of unfulfilled commitments.
- ◆ The role of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has always been a matter of concern for developing countries – difficulties in accessing funds, which are insufficient.
- ◆ Developing countries disappointed over the Least Developed Countries Fund (LCDF).
- ◆ Divergence over IPR issue in technology transfer.

AWG LCA – TT and Finance

- **Need for new thinking to deliver on technology and finance**
- How to mobilize predictable, adequate and sustainable resources?
- How can we leverage such finance?
- How to deliver this in an effective, efficient and equitable manner?

AWG LCA - 2009

◆ Where we stand

- Ideas and proposals on paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan
- Revised note by the Chair
- Doc. FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/16/Ver. 1 - 15th January 2009
- The document assembles the ideas and proposals presented by Parties on the elements contained in paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan (BAP), and takes into account the ideas and proposals presented by accredited observer organizations.

AWG LCA - 2009

◆ Organisation of work

(a) a document for consideration at its fifth session, taking into account further submissions received from Parties by 6th February 2009, that would further focus the **negotiating process on the fulfilment of the Bali Action Plan and on the components of the agreed outcome** to be adopted by the CoP 15 (in Copenhagen), describing areas of convergence in the ideas and proposals of Parties, exploring options for dealing with areas of divergence and identifying any gaps that might need to be filled in reaching an agreed outcome;

(b) a **negotiating text** for consideration at its sixth session in June 2009, taking account of the proceedings of the AWG-LCA at its fifth session and of further submissions received from Parties by 24 April 2009.

Other Issues

- ◆ Role of the US
- ◆ Differentiation and graduation
- ◆ EU climate policy as big concessions made to industry – European Summit (end of 2008) decided to give free emission permits at least until 2020 to several of the highest emitting industries, including cement, chemicals and steel.
- ◆ Financial Crisis



Thank you!

More information

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