

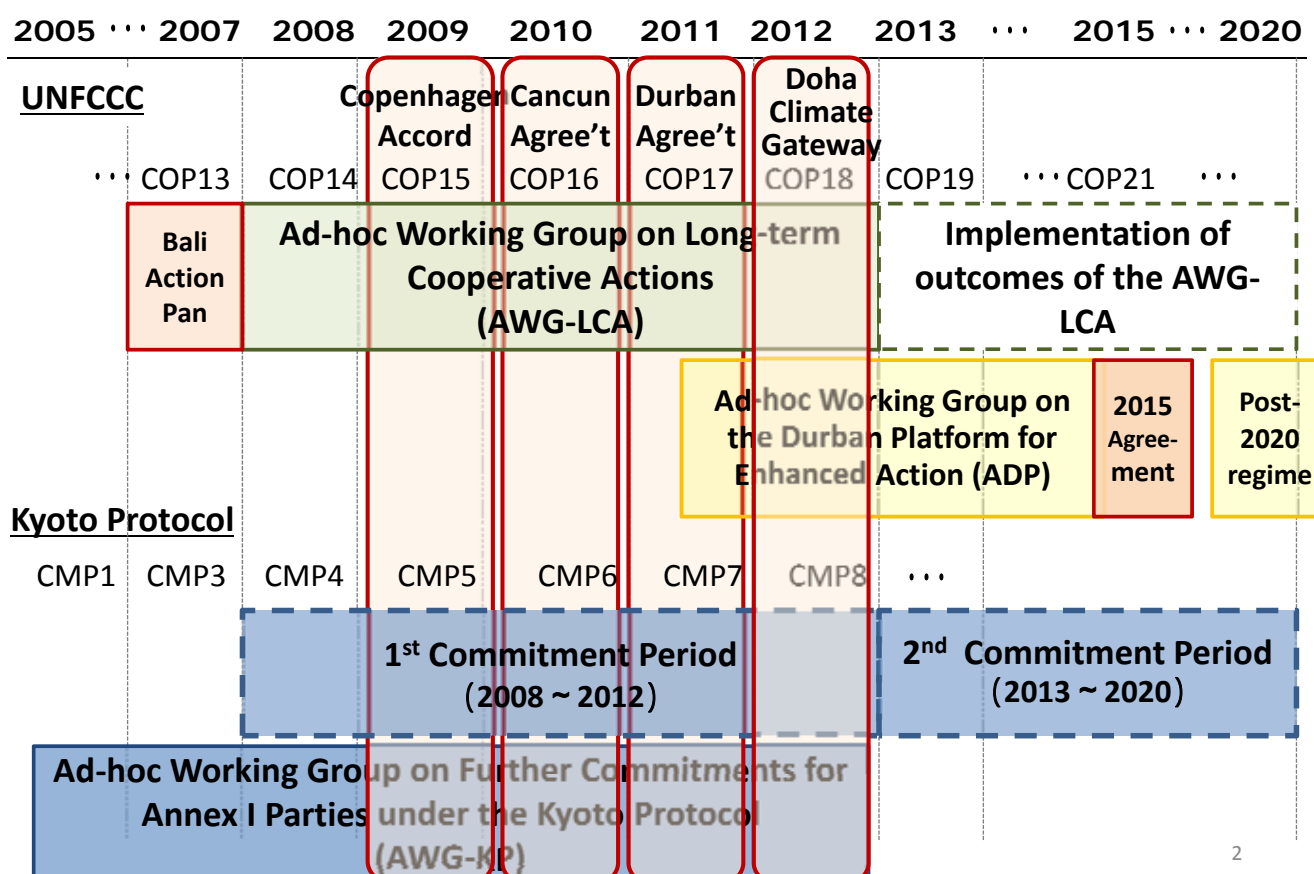
Overview of Future Climate Regime Negotiations

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An Overview



Milestones in Negotiations (1)

Bali Action Plan (2007 at COP13 (13rd Conference of Parties))

- Five building blocks for the future climate regime
 1. Shared vision (including long-term global goal for emission reductions)
 2. Mitigation
 - Developed countries' mitigation commitments or actions
 - Developing countries' **NAMAs** (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)
 - **MRV** (measurement, reporting and verification)
 - **REDD+** (reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation)
 - Various approaches, including **opportunities for using markets** etc.
 3. Adaptation
 4. Technology
 5. Finance
- AWG-LCA was established, covering all the five building blocks.
 - Outcomes should be ready by the end of 2009

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Milestones in Negotiations (2)

Copenhagen Accord (2009 at COP15)

- Not formally adopted, but taken note of by COP
- But, many essential ideas which laid the foundations for the following discussion
 - ✓ “Deep cuts” in global emissions are required “with a view to...holding the global temperature below 2 degrees C.”
 - ✓ GHG mitigation by both developed and developing countries
 - ✓ MRV systems while respecting national sovereignty
 - ✓ Goals for developed countries to mobilize finance (Pledge of \$30 billion during 2010-2012, and a goal of \$100 billion annually by 2020 through public and private sources)
 - ✓ Establishment of a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
 - ✓ Establishment of a Technology Mechanism
 - ✓ Review of the Copenhagen Accord by 2015, including the consideration of strengthening the long-term goal of the Accord

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Milestones in Negotiations (3)

Cancun Agreements (2010 at COP16)

- Building on the Copenhagen Accord, a comprehensive package of the five building blocks was formally adopted.
- Voluntary climate change actions (including mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology) by 2020

Durban Agreements (2011 at COP17)

- Ad hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)
- A set of decisions to operationalize the Cancun Agreements
- Agreement on the 2nd Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol

Doha Climate Gateway (2012 at COP18)

- Closure of AWG-LCA = From negotiation to implementation
- Closure of AWG-KP (Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol)
= 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol
- Continuity of discussion of ADP

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Implementation of the agreed outcomes of the AWG-LCA

- Institutional arrangements/mechanisms are emerging.
How can they be applied to the 2015 Agreement? What lessons can be learnt?
 - Mitigation
 - Developed countries' 2020 pledges and MRV system
 - Developing countries' NAMAs and MRV system
 - REDD+
 - New market mechanism/various approaches
 - Adaptation
 - Adaptation Framework (inc. institutional arrangement for loss and damage)
 - Finance
 - Green Climate Fund; Standing Committee (rationalization, MRV of finance etc); Long-term finance (mobilizing \$100 billion by 2020)
 - Technology
 - Technology Mechanism (Technology Executive Centre (TEC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN))
 - 2013-2015 Review
 - Adequacy of the long-term global goal; implementation of UNFCCC commitments

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Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

- A process to develop a post-2020 comprehensive framework applicable to all Parties (workstream 1), and to raise the level of pre-2020 ambition (workstream 2)
 - Workstream 1 (2015 agreement on a post-2020 regime)
 - To develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties
 - To be completed no later than 2015 and its outcome to be implemented in 2020
 - Workstream 2 (pre-2020 ambition)
 - To explore options for closing the “ambition gap”
 - Mitigation ambition gap
 - Gap in providing the means of implementation of the UNFCCC
 - To be informed by IPCC AR5, 2013-2015 Review, and the work of subsidiary bodies

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ADP Workstream 1: Issues

- *How and in what form should each Party make contribution under a new agreement? How is contribution differentiate among Parties?*
- *How can the UNFCCC principles, esp. those of “equity” and “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capability (CBDR&RC)”, be applied to the new agreement?*

	Type of contribution	Legal nature of contribution	Rationales
EU, Switzerland, AILCA* Singapore,	Spectrum of contribution	Legally-binding for all	Changing global economy
Japan, NZ, US,	Spectrum of contribution	Not determined; emphasis on “legal parity”	Changing global economy
LMDC*	Binary structure based on the current Annexes	Legally-binding for developed countries; voluntary for developing countries	Historical responsibility of GHG emissions; no re-negotiation/no re-interpretation of FCCC

* AILAC: Association of Independent Latin America and the Caribbean consisting of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala etc; LMDC: Like-Minded Developing Countries consisting of Bolivia, China, India, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Venezuela etc

ADP Workstream 2: Issues

- *How can national action (e.g., increased targets, new pledges, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies) be catalysed? How can international support for its implementation be enhanced?*
- *How can political engagement be enhanced?*
 - Some proposed to lead by example, but many still wait and see
 - AOSIS (Association of Small Island States) proposal: A step-by-step approach in the energy sector (renewable energy and energy efficiency)
 - Technical workshop → Technical paper → technical workshop → ministerial meeting
 - 2014 UN Climate Change Leaders Summit
 - the 2014 Kyoto Protocol ambition review
- *How can synergy between the UNFCCC and other multilateral process (e.g. Montreal Protocol, international transport sector) can be built and strengthened?*
 - Different views on HFCs, international transportation
 - The Obama/Xi announcement on phasing out HFCs production and consumption

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The Way Forward

- **Post-2020 regime**
 - To structure an international climate regime toward 2 degrees C target, both pre-2020 actions and post-2020 regime are critical
 - Pre-2020 action should be operationalised, taking in account its implications for the post-2020 regime.
 - Post-2020 regime should be designed by reflecting pre-2020 institutional development.
- **Pre-2020 ambition**
 - To build momentum, it is important to show tangible progress.
 - AOSIS proposal can be a step to move forward.
 - Liking technical issues and political engagement
 - Doing the same for other sectors such as transport, industry, and waste
 - Decision to task out HFCs control to the Montreal Protocol can be another step.

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