

Mitigation Commitments under the Post-2020 Regime: Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) and Several Issues

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are solely those of the speaker, and do not reflect or represent the views of any organization.

What is ADP?

ADP= a working group consisting of two workstreams on pre-2020 and post-2020

Workstream 1 (post-2020): To develop a post-2020 framework applicable to all Parties under the UNFCCC (a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force) by 2015

- The work of ADP includes, “inter alia, on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency of action, and support and capacity-building” (Paragraph 5 of Decision 1/CP.17)

Workstream 2 (pre-2020): To identify and to explore options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap

- “Noting the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels”(Preamble of Decision 1/CP.17)

Timeline of ADP

2011

- December: agreement, named *Durban Platform*, to launch ADP at COP17

2012

- May 2012: ADP1-1 (election of the co-chairs and adoption of the agenda)
- August-September 2012: ADP1 informal (roundtable discussion)
- November-December 2012: ADP1-2 (planning of the work of 2013 and milestones up to COP21 in 2015)

2013

- April-May: ADP2-1 (roundtable discussion and workshops)
- June: ADP2-2 (roundtable discussion and workshops, election of new co-chairs)
- November: ADP 2-3

2014

- At least, two meetings with (an) additional meeting(s), if necessary
- consider elements for a draft negotiating text at a meeting in COP20 in Peru

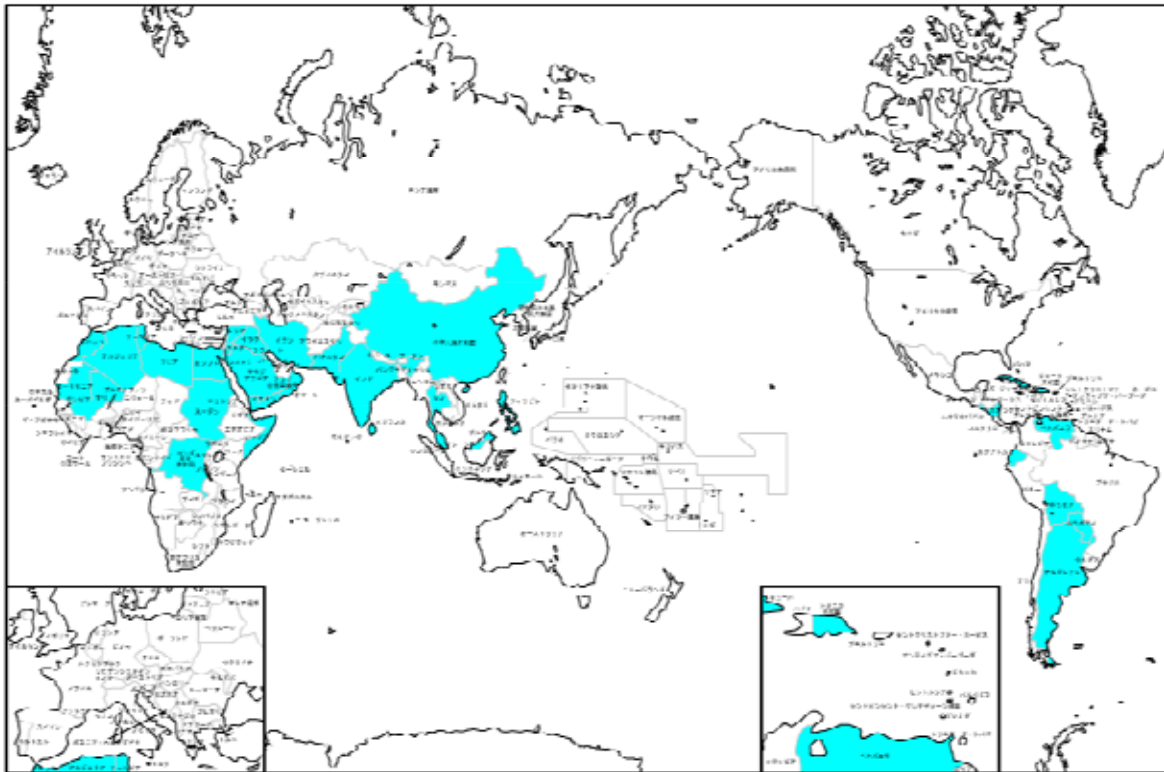
2015

- At least, two meetings with (an) additional meeting(s), if necessary
- Deadline for agreement on a post-2020 framework at COP21 (in France)

Major Negotiation Groups in ADP

- Umbrella Group (**UG**): Non-EU developed countries (Japan, US, Russia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Norway etc.)
 - European Union (**EU**): Member countries of European Union
 - Environmental Integrity Group (**EIG**): Switzerland, Korea, Mexico, Lichtenstein
 - Group of 77 (**G77**): Coalition of all developing countries
 - Like-minded developing countries (**LMDC**): China, India, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Philippines, Malaysia etc.
 - Alliance of Small Island States (**AOSIS**): Nauru, Tuvalu etc.
 - Least Developed Countries (**LDC**): Bangladesh, Nepal, Gambia etc.
 - Association of Independent Latin American and the Caribbean Countries (**AILAC**): Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica etc.
 - Africa Group
- (*) Brazil, South Africa, and Singapore tend to express their own views

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)



Countries which joined the joint statement of LMDC at the meeting in Bonn, 2012

New Developments in ADP2-2 (June 4-13, 2013)

Several ideas for both workstreams emerged from roundtable discussion and workshops, while LMDC opposed treating them as a basis for future negotiation

Workstream 1 (post-2020)

Emerging common ground:

- **Nationally-determined mitigation commitments** for all countries **with appropriate differentiation under internationally-determined rules** (**hybrid** of bottom-up and top-down approaches)
 - ✓ *Def. Bottom-up: nationally-determined, top-down: internationally-agreed*
- Importance of **adaptation** as well as mitigation
Views of LMDC:
- **Top-down commitments for developed countries, and bottom-up actions for developing countries** with support from developed countries
- Equal treatment of mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology

Workstream 2 (pre-2020)

Emerging common ground: Gas/sector-specific consideration of mitigation potential such as HFCs and Energy

Views of LMDC: Opposition for gas-specific and sectoral focuses

Possible Elements of Hybrid Approach



- My interpretation: many Parties assume a sequence of these five steps as possible hybrid approach, while they have divergent views on how internationally-agreed rules should be applied to these steps (**especially, to what extent Parties' freedom to define their commitments should be bound**).
- Cancun agreements include step 3, 4 and 5 only. Emerging hybrid approach adds step 1&2 and enhance step 3-5.
 - US proposal (March), EU proposal (May)

Issues on post-2020 mitigation commitments

1. Specifications of possible hybrid approach

- Step1: (a) timing of submission of draft commitments, (b) information required to be attached to the draft commitments to make them comparable and transparent
- Step2: (a) format of consultation, (b) roles of index, criteria, and reference point to assess fairness, (c) emission pathways consistent with below 2 after release of AR5
- Step3: (a) ways to reflect commitments in a new agreement (in ratified part or non-ratified part?), (b) legal nature of commitments
- Step4: ways to enhance ex-post tracking of Parties' efforts
- Counterproposals for the hybrid approach
(+ Name of this approach)

2. Dynamics of negotiation

- Difficulty in getting international agreement in "G-zero" world
- Implications of divergent positions among developing countries