

Day 2 Thematic Track 5

Operationalization of the Paris Agreement Proposals for the Paris Rulebook

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- Paris Agreement (PA) and its features
- Overview of negotiations on the Paris Rulebook
- Some questions

Main features of the PA

- **Legally binding** treaty which binds States (like the Kyoto Protocol)
- **Much more clear long term goal**
 - Holding the increase in the global average temperature to **well below 2 °C** and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to **1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels**
 - **“Net zero emission” “De-carbonization” in the second half of this century**
- **Five-year cycle of ratchet-up mechanism**
 - **Every five year, countries will take stock of progress, based of which each country will review and submit, and possibly upgrade its target towards achieving the long term target.**
- **A legal parity between mitigation and other elements, such as adaptation**
 - Not only mitigation but also adaptation and support including financial support.
- **From a bifurcate differentiation to exquisite and delicate differentiations**

Mitigation commitments (1)

- NDC process (voluntary target setting) has enhanced participation, which could make climate regime more effective.
- 2 challenges of NDCs process
 - **Effectiveness problem**: NDC process does not automatically provide a solution for climate change. Cumulated level of NDCs does not guarantee the achievement of long term goal.
 - **Equity problem**: NDC process does not guarantee comparability among each country's efforts.

Submitted NDC

	Target Year	1990 base year	2005 base year	2013 base year	Notes
US	2005	13-16%	26-28%	19-21%	
EU	2030	At least 40%	35%	24%	
Japan	2030	18%	25.4%	26%	Both 2005 and 2013 are base year
China	2030	—	Improve Emission intensity /GDP by 60-65%	—	Peak out CO2 emission around in 2030; Share of Non fossil fuel in primary energy consumption: 20%
India	2030	—	Improve Emission intensity /GDP by 33-35%	—	40% of cumulative power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel energy
Brazil	2025	—	37%	—	43% in 2030 (indicative)
South Africa	2025-30	—	—	—	398 - 614 Mt CO2-eq

Mitigation commitments (2)

- The PA tries to approach these challenges in various ways
- **Set legally binding commitments common to all countries, mainly procedural though.**
 - “Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.” (Art. 4.2)
- **Some requirement for target setting.**
 - “Each Party’s successive NDC will **represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition**”, reflecting its CBDR and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.” (Art. 4.3)

Mitigation commitments (3)

- The PA tries to tackle these challenges (cont'd)
 - Target setting should be **directed by long term de-carbonization strategy** (Art. 4.19), to be submitted by 2020 (1/CP.21)
 - **Transparency framework: Review procedure on progress in action and support made by each country** (Art. 13)
 - Review the progress in action and support (a **technical expert review** and a **facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress**) probably on a biennial basis
 - **Five year cycle ratchet-up mechanism**
 - **Communication of NDC – Global stocktake of collective actions – Communication of next NDC**

Overview of the negotiations

- Paris Agreement work programme (PAWP)
- Negotiations are on-going under several bodies in parallel.
 - Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)
 - Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)
 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), where negotiation on market mechanisms is taking place.
 - COP

Negotiation under the APA

- **Mitigation** (Item 3)
 - a) **Features** of NDC
 - b) **Information** to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDC
 - c) **Accounting for NDC**
- **Adaptation** (Item 4)
 - Further guidance in relation to the **adaptation communication**
- **Transparency framework** (Item 5)
- **Global stocktake; GST** (Item 6)
 - a) Identification of the sources of input for the GST
 - b) Development of the modalities of the GST
- **Compliance procedure** (Item 7)
- Further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement (Item 8)
 - **Adaptation Fund**
 - Others

Overall questions

- 1. Paris Rulebook - How would it be different from the Kyoto Rulebook and negotiation on it?
 - How would difference in design of the regime be reflected in each Rulebook?
- 2. What at least should/could be agreed in the COP24? What would be core element(s) of the Paris Rulebook?

Specific questions (1)

- 3. How could we assess/evaluate progress in actions and support, for instance in such a context that:
 - Country's situation and capacity could differ
 - Non state actors are contributing to climate actions and support.
 - Because of energy transition, renewable energy could be further expanded in an autonomous way without governmental action (for instance, since its cost is cheaper than cost of fossil fuel)

Specific questions (2)

- 4. Regarding **market mechanisms**,
 - To what extent international rules should regulate **mechanisms**, under Art. 6.2 and Art. 6.4 respectively?
 - How to **avoid double counting with the mechanism out of the UNFCCC?**
 - How should **the Kyoto mechanisms and their credits be dealt with** in the mechanisms under the Paris Agreement?

Thank you so much for your attention.

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