

Expectations for Paris

Update on ADP negotiations



Overview



Procedural aspects:

- Background and mandate
- Pathway to Paris

Key issues:

- Necessary Foundations of the Agreement

Procedural aspects - Background

- The Paris Agreement is not being developed in a vacuum
- Parties have established an implemented:
 - a) Commitments for significant remission reductions
 - b) Mobilization and provision of financial support
 - c) Cooperation on adaptation and technology through continually strengthened international institutions



Procedural aspects - Mandate

- The Durban mandate addressed two topics of concern to all Parties:
 - a) The need for an enhanced international structure to guide long term (post-2020) action at the national level:**
 - Capturing the range of views regarding long term action
 - Individual contributions to action by almost all major emitters
 - The outline of a durable Agreement
 - b) The need to scale-up short term (pre-2020) action**
 - Ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol
 - Resource mobilization of over US\$10bn for the Green Climate Fund
 - A collective process for collaborative apolitical examination of opportunities for scaled-up action



Procedural aspects – Pathway to Paris

ADP2.12 – Paris in conjunction with the opening of the COP

The starting point will be the outcome document of ADP2.11 – a negotiating text fully owned by the Parties. A remembered and formatted version which does not touch the text will be issued.

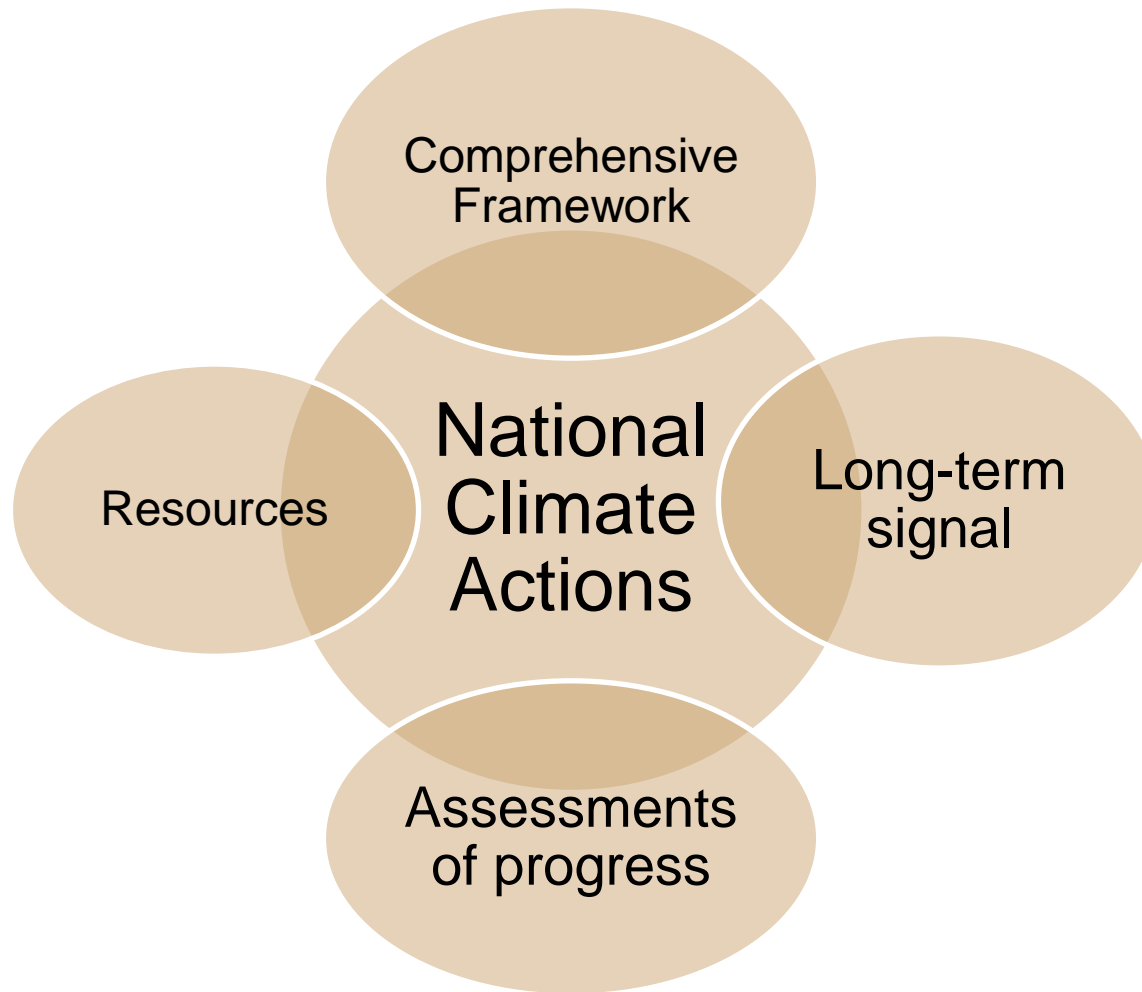
The secretariat will also issue a technical paper which does not touch the Party-owned text

Handover to the COP – the ADP is unlikely to hand a fully agreed outcome to the COP. The President will therefore be directly charged with resolving the final remaining issues

Legal and linguistic reviews mean that this cannot go to midnight at the



Key issues – Foundations of the outcome



National Climate Action

- Parties are submitting intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs)
- Coverage: 155 countries, covering 86% of global emissions
- Paris will need to determine how these will be anchored in the Agreement
- However it is increasingly clear that:
 - a) The nature and extent of the contribution will be determined nationally not internationally
 - b) Ensuring that contributions are progressively more ambitious will partly address both the need to have differentiated obligations and the need to ensure ambition



Climate Action Now!

Save the future



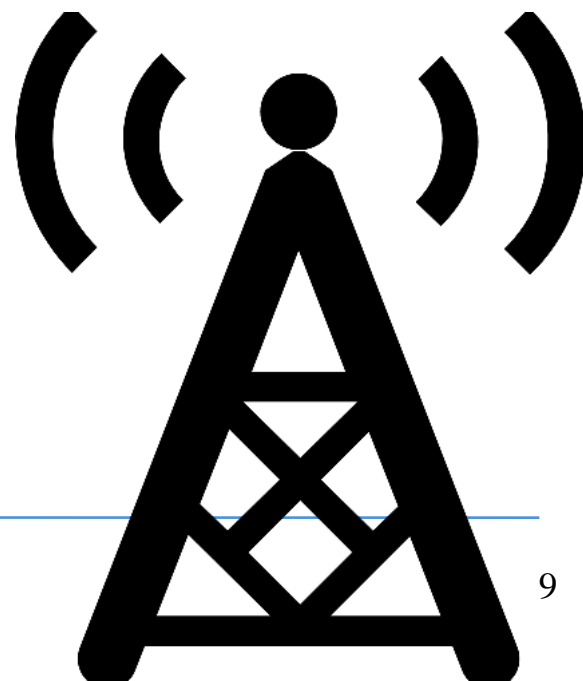
Comprehensive Framework

- The drivers of climate change and its adverse impacts are broad
- The outcome will therefore need to deliver a comprehensive and holistic response, including:
 - a) Acknowledging the sustainable development context
 - b) Facilitating action on both mitigation and adaptation
 - c) Providing the poorest and most vulnerable with support
 - d) Addressing loss and damage resulting from climate impacts
 - e) Addressing the needs of countries adversely impacted by mitigation efforts



Long term signal

- Parties have already determined that the maximum limit of acceptable warming is 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- Both the adequacy of this and progress towards it are also currently being assessed through a separate process due to finish in Paris
- The outcome will need to build on this to set a long-term signal for action which provides all actors with certainty on the direction of travel
- Remaining issues:
 - a) How specific will this be with regard to future emission pathways?
 - b) How will it guide adaptation efforts?
 - c) What does it mean for the required resources?



Periodic assessment

- Emerging consensus on a periodic stock take of the aggregate effect of implementation
- This will build on a transparency framework for individual efforts
- Remaining issues:
 - a) How will this stock take address the provision of support and mobilization of resources
 - b) How strongly could it be linked to future rounds of contributions by Parties



Resources: Role of UNFCCC

- Without action: Temp rise 4°C +
- Bending this curve while eradicating poverty requires an enormous resource mobilization
- Within the UNFCCC process this is dominated by discussions on the provision of support from the richest to the poorest Parties, this issue is a NECESSARY but INSUFFICIENT condition for ensuring the adequacy of resources
- The outcome will therefore need to ensure that public funds leverage rather than crowd-out private investments and set a signal for future investment patterns through national and international policy frameworks



Resources: Markets and Mechanisms

- Market instruments and other pricing approaches will be used at a national level to drive resource allocation:
 - ETSs in: EU, China, Korea, New Zealand, Quebec
 - Carbon taxes in: Mexico, Chile, South Africa....
- Remaining issues within UNFCCC process
 - a) How can such schemes be scaled-up and linked through the UNFCCC?
 - b) How can this support the environmental integrity of the Agreement?
 - c) Is there a need for a central mechanism to support carbon pricing in countries where transaction costs may be prohibitive?



Thank You

