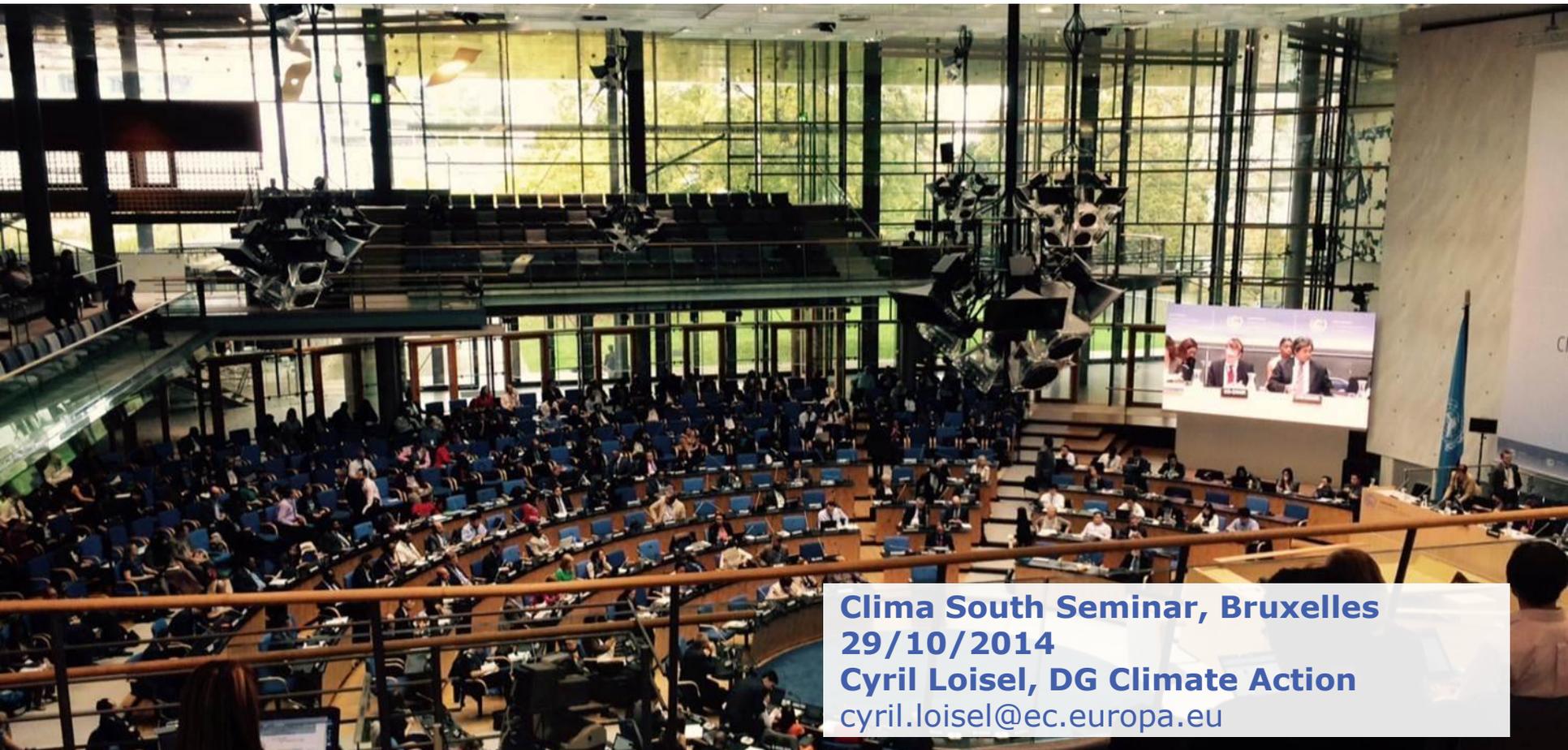


UNFCCC Negotiations - Bonn, October 2014

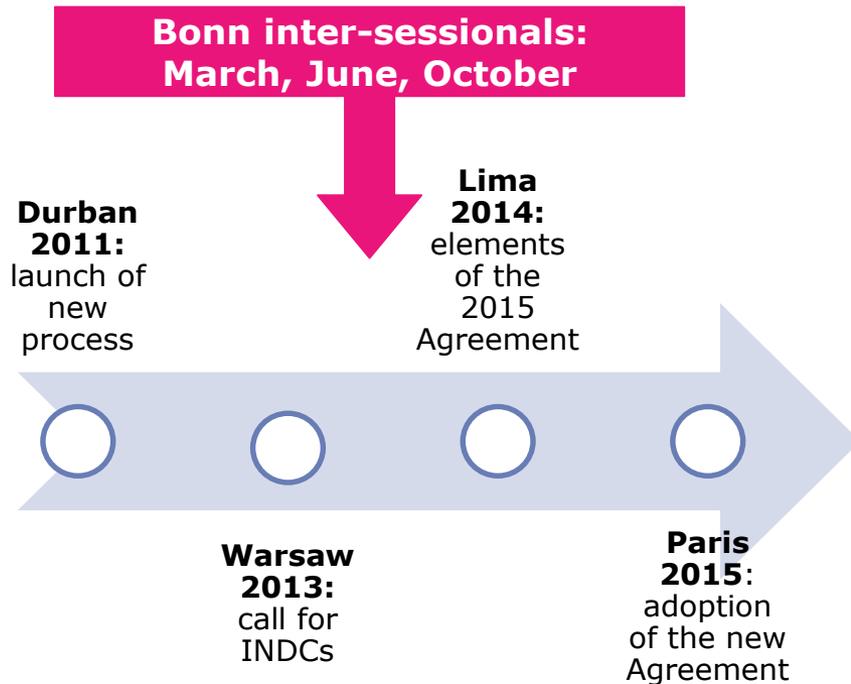


Clima South Seminar, Bruxelles
29/10/2014
Cyril Loisel, DG Climate Action
cyril.loisel@ec.europa.eu

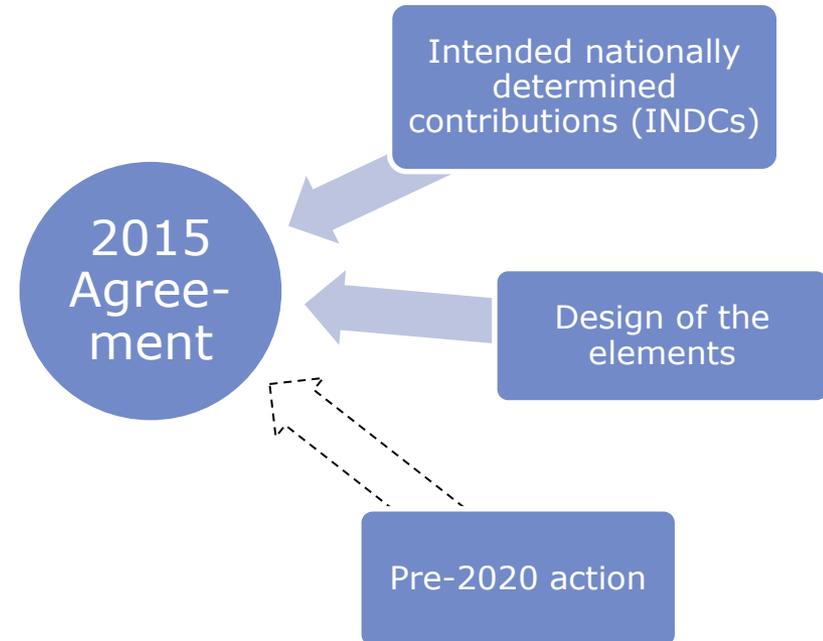
Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

A new international climate agreement applicable to all
to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

Process



Content





INDCs: state of play of domestic preparations

- Warsaw decided that **all Parties should come forward well before Paris**, and by 1Q2015 for those "ready to do so"
- **EU, US, China** frontrunners
- **Other countries** confirmed they are preparing, but have not yet committed to March 2015
- **Many** request capacity-building support, ongoing and readily available



Intended nationally-determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement

- All Parties called for agreement in Lima on **requirements on how to present INDCs**, and that they must address mitigation
- All Parties **affirm the Warsaw timetable** to present INDCs
- Vast majority of Parties agree on **need for international process to consider and analyse INDCs** before Paris in light of “below 2° C”
- Certain differences of view on the scope of the INDCs, i.e. **whether they should also cover adaptation and support**
- Co-Chairs produced a draft decision as a basis for negotiation in Lima



Mitigation and cycle of ambition

- More openness to consider alternatives to the **bifurcated 'firewall' approach to differentiation**
- Increasing support for a **regular review of mitigation ambition of all Parties**, with many supporting a five year cycle
- Many support a **long term goal** consistent with the latest findings of the IPCC.



Adaptation in the 2015 Agreement

- **Areas of convergence:**
 - commitment for all to plan and prepare;
 - seeing adaptation in the context of sustainable development planning;
 - continuation of support;
 - building on existing institutions;
- **Areas for further discussion:**
 - How a global adaptation goal on adaptation would be shaped;
 - developing countries' call for new institutions/mechanisms;
 - formulation of commitments/contributions



Climate finance in the 2015 Agreement

- Broad agreement that **finance will be part of the 2015 Agreement**, including through:
 - mobilisation of public and private finance flows;
 - significant share for adaptation finance;
 - enabling environments;
 - use of existing institutions (e.g. GCF and SCF);
 - transparency of support and prioritisation of most vulnerable countries.
- Broad recognition of the operationalisation and initial resource mobilisation of the **Green Climate Fund**.
- Continued calls for **greater clarity and predictability** on pathways towards meeting USD 100 billion goal by 2020, and for a quantitative finance goal for beyond 2020.



Transparency in the 2015 Agreement

- **Areas of convergence:**
 - importance to establish clear rules on monitoring, reporting, verification, accounting and compliance
 - accounting rules for the land use sector
 - avoiding double counting of market units
- **Areas for further discussion:**
 - a common MRV framework with inbuilt flexibilities to cater for different commitment types and national capacities.
 - rules to bifurcate for developed / developing countries, or dynamic MRV framework evolving towards a common system over time?



Pre-2020 ambition

- Significant support exists to encourage all to enhance pre-2020 mitigation actions, but no consensus yet.
- For China and 'like-minded' developing countries: developed countries have to lead on mitigation and finance.
- For the EU, Small Island States, progressive Latin American countries, US: key to involve non-State actors, Convention bodies, focus on mitigation, and provide Ministers with actionable policy options.
- Brazil, South Africa, Africa Group, Least Developed Countries: focus on their areas of interest, e.g. feed-in tariff initiative, adaptation.



Technical Expert Meetings to enhance pre-2020 ambition

- Experts from Parties, private sector, cities networks, NGOs, international financial organisations work together in TEMs
- Parties share policy experiences, information on support and partnerships ready to enable implementation.
- TEMs have identified climate/economic benefits of action in various areas:
 - Renewable energy, Energy efficiency, Land-use, Urban environment
 - Bonn Oct'14: non-CO₂-gases, carbon capture, use and storage.
- Many organisations such as Climate Technology Centers Network, Green Climate Fund use the TEMs to develop their services
- India, Saudi Arabia opposed a call from UNFCCC to phase-down F-gases under the Montreal Protocol.

Priorities for Lima and Paris



Lima 2014

- **Upfront information** requirements defined so INDCs are understandable and comparable
- Clarity on **international process** in 2015 to assess fairness & collective adequacy of INDCs
- Further progress on how **adaptation** and **financial and other support** are to be reflected in the 2015 Agreement
- **Elements of the 2015 Agreement**



Paris 2015

- Addressing **mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency** of action and support in a comprehensive way
- Inclusion in the 2015 Agreement of a **long-term goal consistent with science** (keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels)
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of **mitigation commitments that are legally binding**
- Further strengthen **multilateral rules** through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to regularly consider global level of ambition so **Parties can raise their own ambition** if wished and necessary
- Catalyse **real action by all types of stakeholders**, building on pre-2020 experience

Major upcoming meetings

4-7 Nov 2014	Social pre-COP , Venezuela
15-16 Nov 2014	G20 Leaders' Summit , Brisbane
1-12 Dec 2014	COP20 , Lima
8-13 Feb 2015	Negotiation session , Geneva

Climate high on the agenda of EU bilateral relations



Thank you!

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