



International climate negotiations State of play and expectations for Paris COP 21

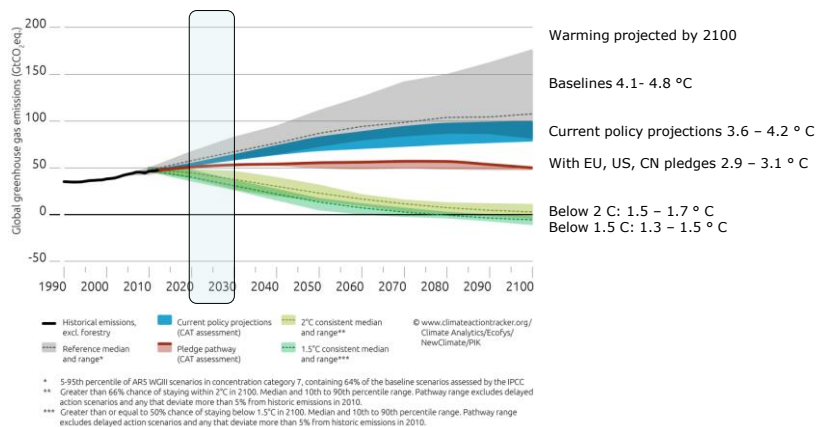


Securing a new international climate agreement applicable to all
to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

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Staying below 2°C: global action 2020–2030 is critical

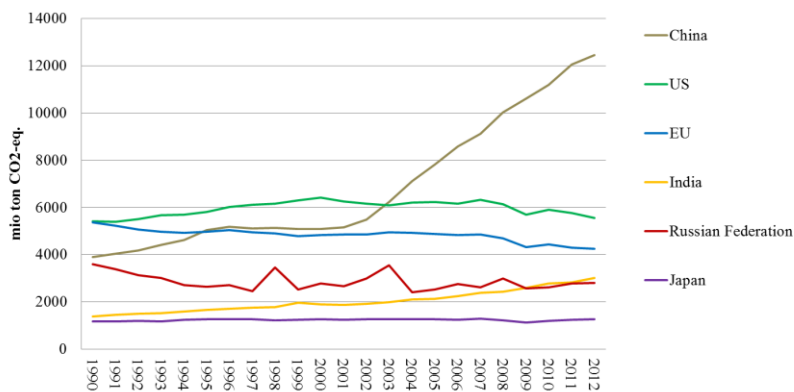


Source: Climate Action Tracker



Emission profiles up to now

Emissions (all greenhouse gases, all sources and sinks)

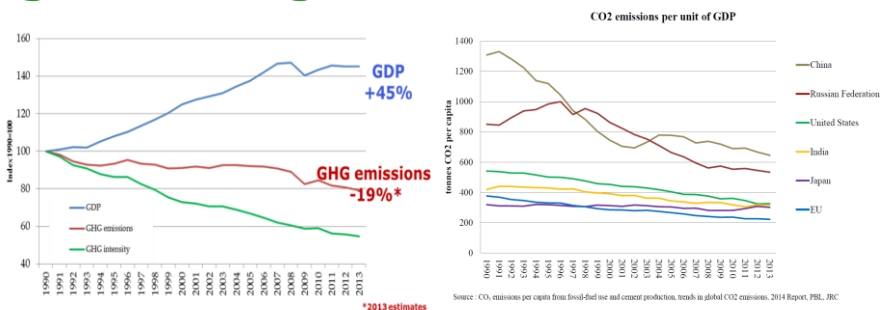


Source historical emissions data: inventories data to the UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/), emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry; for China and India data from EDGAR, all GHG emission, all sources and sinks, excl. forest and peat fires

Action by major economies will be key



EU's policies show climate action and growth can go hand-in-hand



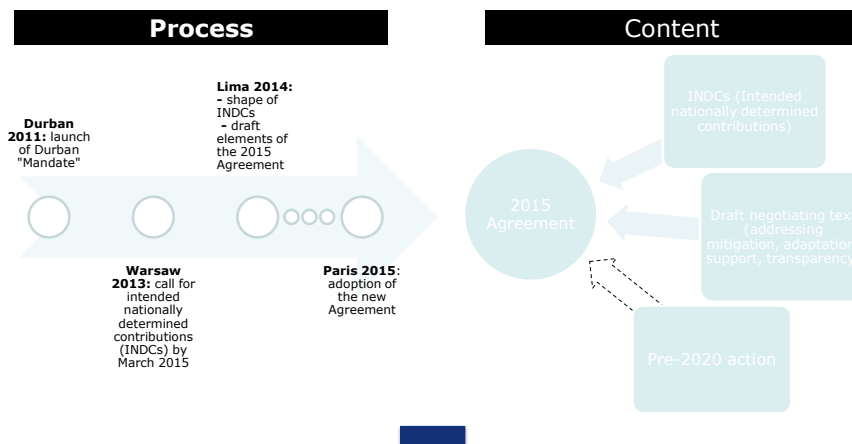
2030 targets will bring additional benefits:

- Fuel savings: additional € 18 billion fuel per year next 2 decades
- Energy security: additional 11% cut in energy imports in 2030
- Innovation: jobs & growth
- Health and air pollution benefits: €7-13.5 billion in 2030

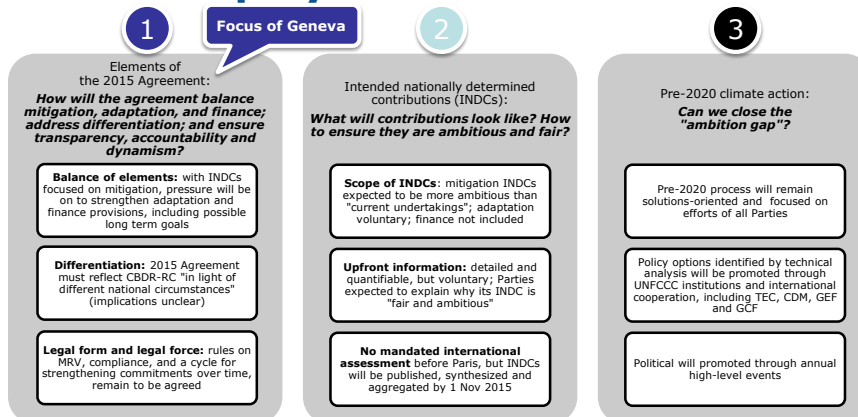


Towards the 2015 Agreement

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



State of play after Lima & Geneva



'Socialising' between Parties key in order to build trust and promote convergence

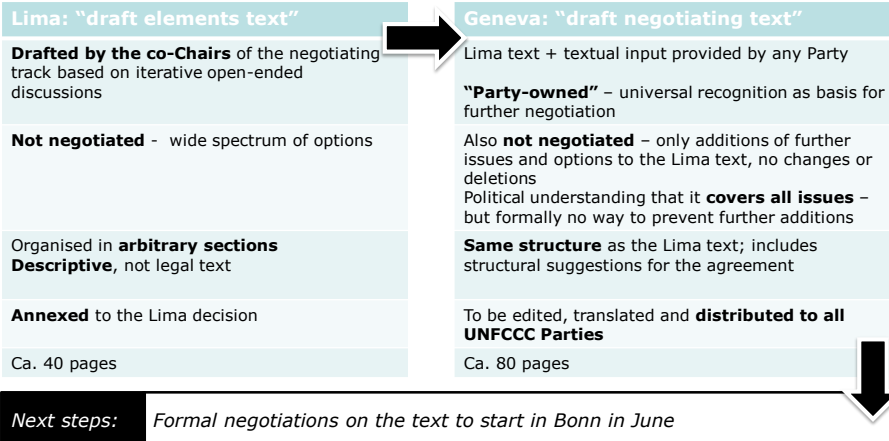


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Elements of 2015 Agreement



From 'elements' to 'negotiating text'



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Elements of 2015 Agreement



Draft negotiating text

- The text covers a wide spectrum of views with many options
- Three key political issues will pervade the negotiations:

Differentiation –evolving landscape

- Aim for economy-wide mitigation commitments by all, onus on major economies
- INDCs as a vehicle to apply CBDR-RC in a contemporary way

Legal form and force

- Robustness of the new regime
- Accountability, compliance and rules on MRV

Balance

- Reducing emissions central objective of the Convention
- The agreement will need to also deliver on "political parity"

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Elements of 2015 Agreement



Adaptation in the 2015 Agreement

How best to ensure a durable agreement on adaptation by keeping it flexible enough to adapt to changing needs?

- 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 or objective on adaptation would be shaped; developing countries' call to anchor all existing and create new institutions/mechanisms in the Agreement;
- New request in Geneva: all Parties to communicate mandatory forward-looking "National Determined adaptation commitments"?
- Loss and Damage section separated from adaptation and anchoring of International Mechanism for Loss and damage in the agreement

Next steps:

- *Elaborate further on areas of convergence*
- *Further understanding on global goal and new requests*
- *Identify possible landing grounds for Paris*



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Elements of 2015 Agreement



Climate finance & the 2015 Agreement

Delivering on existing commitments is key for building trust.

- How to demonstrate that climate finance is being scaled up?
- How to include climate finance in the 2015 Agreement in a way that reassures recipient countries, and is realistic for donors? How to set a framework that reorients investments towards low-emission and climate resilient development?

- **Encouraging signals** in Lima: Mobilisation of over USD 10 billion in initial pledges for the Green Climate Fund, including some from developing countries– but developing countries request intermediate targets and / or pathways for scaling up to USD 100 billion/year.
- 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. Transparency.
- 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.

Next steps:

- *Keep on providing information on climate finance provided and on planned climate finance for the next year(s) – outreach to finance leaders*
- *Engage further on design of finance elements of the new Agreement*





Transparency in the 2015 Agreement

How do we achieve a common transparency framework starting from the current system rigidly divided between developed and developing countries?

- **Areas of convergence:** the importance of clear rules on monitoring, reporting, verification, accounting and compliance.
- Agreement that rules around accounting for **land** and avoiding double counting of **market units** should be part of the Agreement.
- In Lima, significantly, South Africa launched a discussion on a possible process to consolidate land accounting rules by Paris – traditionally a request of developed countries
- **Areas for further discussion:** The Agreement to establish a common MRV framework with inbuilt flexibilities to cater for different commitment types and national capacities.

Next steps: Outreach will be essential to find solutions



Emissions reductions, cycle of ambition

- Differentiation is a key challenge
- There is a need for a cycle of regular review to ensure that we stay on track for the "below 2°C" target
- The Agreement should be guided by a long-term goal
- Whilst certain Parties maintained a position based on the **bifurcated 'firewall' approach to differentiation**, **Brazil and South Africa** openly discussed ways forward in Lima.
- **In Geneva**, BASIC, African Group, and the 'like-minded' developing countries continued to call for the 'firewall'.
- There is increasing support for the notion that there should be a **regular review of mitigation ambition of all Parties**. **In Geneva**, Brazil, South Africa, progressive Latin American countries, Japan, EU proposed various ways to maintain commitments over time, with progression in scope and ambition through regular common assessment.
- Many Parties support the idea of a **long term goal** consistent with the latest findings of the IPCC. **In Geneva**, parties referred to early peaking and aiming for taking carbon emissions to zero by 2050 or later.

Next steps: Continued outreach to negotiation partners on these issues



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Intended contributions



Intended nationally determined contributions

From nationally determined to collectively ambitious
and individually fair – in time for Paris

Clarity	Fairness	Ambition before Paris
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "progression beyond current undertaking" • May also contain an adaptation component • No finance or support component • upfront information: detailed and quantifiable, but voluntary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how Parties consider their contributions fair and ambitious • The least developed countries and small island developing States may communicate strategies, plans and actions • Support available for preparation of INDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties invited to deliver "well in advance of" Paris • No mandated multilateral assessment • Instead, multitude of assessments to be expected in different context t • Synthesis report on the aggregate effect

*Organising robust assessments with wide involvement will be key in 2015
Need for continued political pressure to incentivise ambition*

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Intended contributions



Intended nationally determined contributions

"Prisoner's dilemma" – or a clear case for action by all?



EU's INDC: at least 40%
reduction vs. 1990 by 2030



Further advancing– pre2020 mitigation

All parties dedicated to work further in 2015 on enhancing pre2020 mitigation ambition through technical examination in areas with high mitigation impact

- Support for "technical examination process" as a space for collaborative action – call for **technical meetings in June**
- G77 and China and the 'like-minded' developing countries propose to include work on finance and adaptation in the pre2020 discussions
- "Friends of Work-stream 2" meetings since Durban (AOSIS, EU, AILAC, EIG, UG and African Group): space for more in-depth discussions in areas with high-mitigation potential such as energy and to exploring new topics
- China and India want balance between pre2020 and post2020 work
- Peru and France (COP20 and 21 Presidencies) put a lot of emphasis on the action agenda ("Lima-Paris Action Agenda")

Next steps:

- COP21 Presidency "agenda des solutions" meetings throughout the year
- Plan technical meetings in June and prepare for recommendations on how to take the technical examination process further after 2015



G7 Summit, 7-8 June

... deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required with a decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of this century ...

... a common vision for a global goal of greenhouse gas emissions reductions ... the upper end of the latest IPCC recommendation of 40 to 70 % reductions by 2050 compared to 2010

...striving for a transformation of the energy sectors by 2050 ...





June 2016 Bonn session - outcome

- Only limited progress in clarifying the text
- Co-chairs will work with the Co-facilitators and the UNFCCC Secretariat and prepare a document which would structure the text, clarify options and thereby prepare a basis for substantial negotiations at the next negotiating session in August



Major upcoming meetings

13-17 July	Major Economies Forum
31 August – 4 September; 19-23 October	Negotiating sessions on the 2015 Agreement, Bonn
15-28 September	UN General Assembly, New York
15-16 November	G20 Summit, Antalya
30 November – 11 December	COP21, Paris

Climate high on the agenda of EU bilateral relations





EU vision for the Paris Protocol



- Long term goal
- Fair, ambitious and legally binding mitigation commitments for all Parties
- Dynamism - 5 yearly reviews to increase ambition
- Robust common rules for transparency and accountability
- Climate resilient sustainable development
- Efficient and effective implementation and cooperation



Transparency and accountability

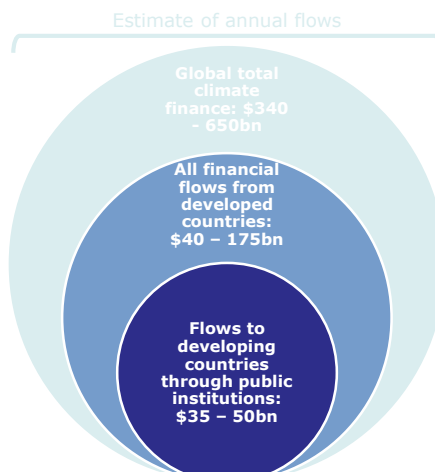
Paris to signal the agreed direction of travel, especially to investors and businesses

- Essential to **provide confidence that each Party is implementing its commitments** and is on track to meet its target
- Need robust rules on monitoring, reporting, verification and accounting
- Sufficiently flexible to cater for a diverse range of commitment types, national capabilities and circumstances, without undermining transparency, accountability and ambition



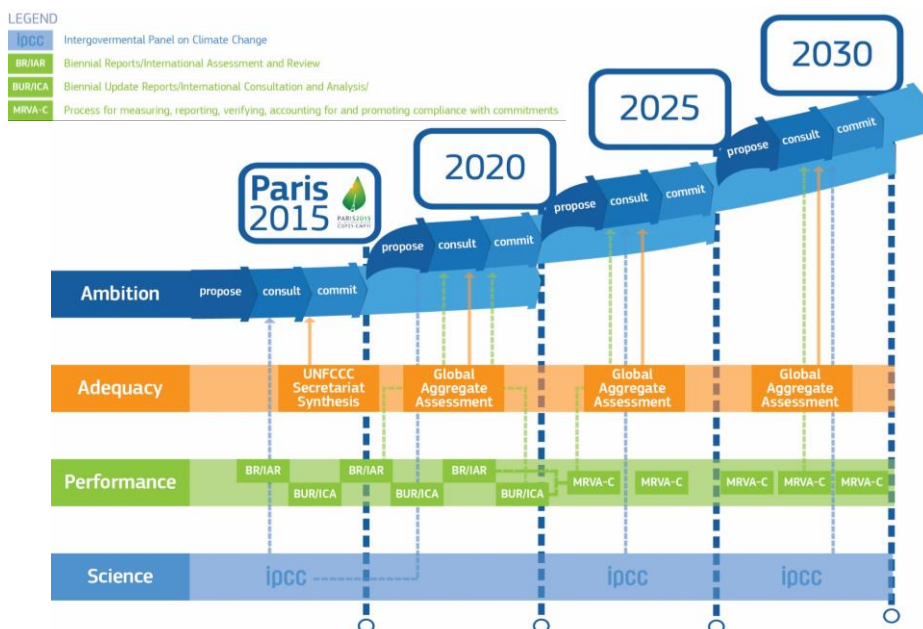
Mobilising public & private finance

- Protocol should **promote investments** in low emission, climate-resilient programmes and policies
- All countries should commit to take steps to improve their **enabling environments** for attracting climate friendly investments
- Countries in a position to do so should **mobilise financial support** for eligible Parties
- **Mitigation** and **adaptation** must be addressed



Source: UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, 2014 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Report

Dynamism through regular upward review of ambition – keeping on track for below 2°C



Conclusions



A conference does not reduce emissions:
Paris is not the end but a milestone



Governments' commitments are credible
only if the real economy delivers



Paris can create a framework for action by all:
transparent commitments,
collaboration and solidarity



A chance for multilateralism

