



The Road to Paris

Towards the 2015 Climate Agreement

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9 September 2014



Out line

Climate Negotiation Outcomes

- *COP 15 Copenhagen Accord 2009*
- *COP 16 Cancún Agreements 2010*
- *COP 17 Durban Outcomes 2011*
- *COP 18 Doha Climate Gateway 2012*
- *COP 19 Warsaw decisions 2013*
- *Bonn, June 2014: main outcomes*

EU Priorities for Lima (COP 20) and Paris (COP 21)

Major Up-coming Events

COP 15: Copenhagen Accord 2009

The Copenhagen Accord is a non-binding document which was negotiated by the leaders of a group of some 30 major developed and developing countries in the final hours of the 2009 Copenhagen climate change conference. The Accord was not adopted as a UN decision but has been endorsed by over 140 UNFCCC Parties.



All key elements of the Copenhagen Accord were subsequently formalised as a UN decision in the 2010 Cancún Agreements, which also further strengthened the international climate regime in terms of institutional governance and action.

COP 16: Cancún Agreements 2010

- Global warming must be kept below 2° C compared to pre-industrial temperatures (with a review to assess whether the goal should be lowered to 1.5° C, or some other level in 2013-2015)
- Anchored national emission reduction commitments



- Increased transparency through stronger rules on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Mobilising climate finance
- Strengthening institutions

COP 17: Durban Outcomes 2011

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action is the conference's central achievement.



other decisions taken:

- *establishing a new market-based mechanism to enhance cost-effective action to reduce emissions, and*
- *launching a process to consider climate issues related to agriculture.*



COP 18: Doha Climate Gateway 2012

*Doha finalised details of the **second Kyoto period** and agreed a work plan for negotiations on the new global agreement and on raising ambition under the Durban Platform.*

The Doha conference also:

- operationalised the Technology Mechanism by agreeing the governance arrangements for the Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network;
- launched a work programme to elaborate modalities and procedures for the new market mechanism established in Durban.



COP 19: Warsaw decisions 2013



*The Warsaw conference agreed a **timeplan** for countries to table their contributions to reducing or limiting greenhouse gas emissions under the new global climate agreement in 2015. It also agreed ways to accelerate efforts to deepen emission cuts over the rest of this decade, and to set up a mechanism to address losses and damage caused by climate change in vulnerable developing countries.*

In addition, the conference agreed decisions which enhance the implementation of a range of measures already agreed, including climate finance, REDD+, and transparency of reporting on emissions.

Bonn, June 2014: main outcomes

1

Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs):

Will Parties be ready by Q1 2015? What will contributions look like?

EU, US, China clear frontrunners. Other major economies preparing; international support available

Consensus that **all must contribute emission reductions**; discussions on adaptation and finance

Consensus that **upfront information requirements** must be agreed in Lima; wide agreement on an assessment phase

2

Elements of the 2015 Agreement:

How will the agreement address mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency?

Elements to be decided in Lima

Emerging consensus on **ambitious mitigation commitments** from the outset, on a **"ratcheting"** mechanism for mitigation

Challenges: adaptation, finance, rules base – and negotiating process

3

Pre-2020 climate action:

Can we close the "ambition gap"?

Multi-stakeholder exchanges on **land use and urban environment** following up on energy efficiency and renewables in March

Way forward: expand current technical work to new areas?

4

Implementation agenda:

Follow-up to previously taken decisions – also relevant to the development and implementation of the 2015 Agreement

Steady progress on technology, agriculture...

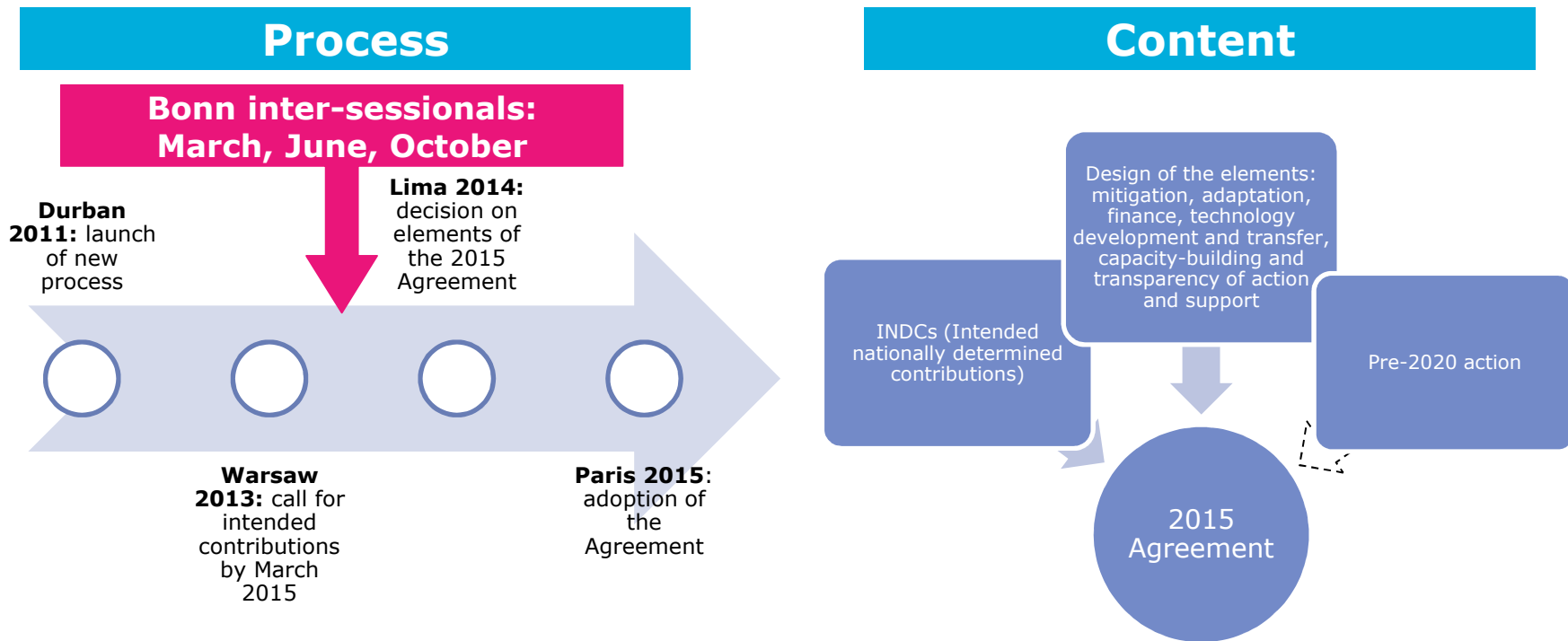
Little progress on: reform of Clean Development Mechanism, Executive Committee of Loss and Damage Mechanism

Concern as **Kyoto Protocol accounting rules** for second commitment period not finalised

EU continued **intensive outreach**

Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

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



EU priorities for Lima and Paris



Lima 2014

- **information requirements** defined so INDCs can be understandable and comparable
- Clarity on **process** to assess the fairness and collective adequacy of INDCs
- Progress on how **adaptation** and **financial and other support** are to be reflected in the 2015 Agreement
- First **draft negotiating text**



Paris 2015

- **Global Agreement** with a **long-term goal consistent with science** in keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels
- Nationally determined contributions included in the form of mitigation commitments that are **legally binding**
- **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
- Addressing mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency of action and support in a comprehensive way

Major upcoming meetings this year

21-22 Sep (TBC)	Major Economies Forum , New York
23 Sep	Leaders' Summit on Climate Change , New York
20-25 Oct	Ad-Hoc Durban Platform inter-sessional meeting, Bonn
4-7 Nov	Pre-COP , Venezuela
15-16 Nov	G20 Leaders' Summit , Brisbane
1-12 Dec	COP20 climate summit , Lima



Thank you!

<http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/brief/eu/>