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International Climate Negotiations What has been achieved in Doha?

Dr. Camilla Bausch
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About Ecologic Institute

- ▶ Ecologic Institute - private not-for-profit think tank for applied environmental research, policy analysis and consultancy
- ▶ Offices in Berlin, Brussels, Washington DC, and San Mateo CA.
- ▶ Independent, non-partisan
- ▶ Founded in 1995
- ▶ Interdisciplinary team of more than 120 people



Who do we work for?

- **International**

- UNEP
- World Bank
- OECD
- NATO
- Ministries and agencies of different European countries

- **Europe**

- European Commission
- European Parliament
- European Environmental Agency

- **National**

- Ministries and agencies at national and subnational level
- Expert commissions of the German Parliament (Bundestages)

- **Non Governmental Organizations**

- Universities
- Foundations
- Environmental organisations
- Private enterprises



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Background

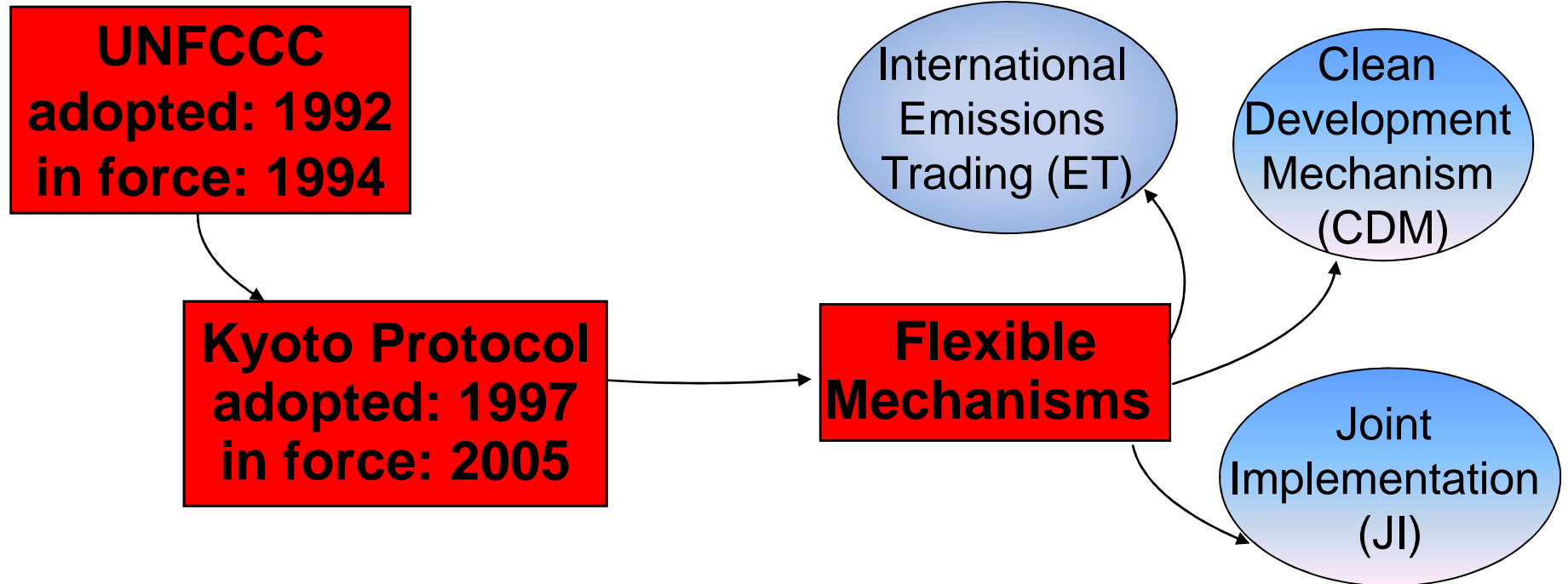
What's the goal (i.e. ultimate objective)?

- ▶ “[...] *achieve [...] stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations [...] at a level that would **prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system***”

= keep global warming **below 2 degrees C** above pre-industrial level



UN Treaties



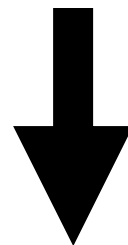
Detailed framework decided upon in COP/MOP decisions

Emission Limitations & Reduction Targets in KP

- ▶ Emission Reduction Targets and Timetable (overall reduction of at least 5% below 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012)

- ▶ Industrialized countries

Legally binding emission reduction targets



But not for developing countries!

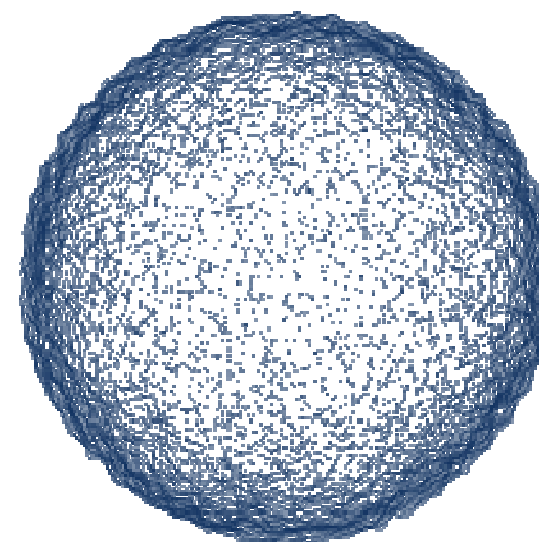
Only for 2008-2012

COP 15 / CMP 5 Copenhagen

- ▶ *“...There were widespread hopes and expectations that the Copenhagen conference last December would give us a global deal. In the end the **political will was lacking...**”*



Connie Hedegaard,
*European Commissioner
for Climate Action*



COP15
COPENHAGEN
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009



2010 COP 16 / CMP 6 Cancún: New Institutions

Notable Outcomes

- ▶ **Adaptation**
 - ▶ Cancun Adaptation Framework
 - ▶ Adaptation Committee
- ▶ **Technology**
 - ▶ Climate Technology Center and Network
- ▶ **Financing**
 - ▶ Green Climate Fund
- ▶ **Review 2013-2015**





COP 17 / CMP 7 Durban: New Negotiation Track on Future

- ▶ New negotiation track on future regime (**Durban Platform – ADP**)
 - ▶ regime to be agreed in 2015 and implemented from 2020
 - ▶ process to develop a **protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all Parties**
- ▶ **Workplan to enhance ambition** to “close ambition gap with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation **efforts by all Parties**”
- ▶ Continuation of AWG LCA for one year
 - ▶ Working on 2013-2015 Review
 - ▶ Clarifying reduction targets
- ▶ General agreement on 2nd commitment period (post 2012) and continuation of work of AWG KP



COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA



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What happened in Doha?



Expectations and Hopes for Doha

- ▶ „Transitional COP“
- ▶ Raise **ambition** – no expectations to close ambition gap
- ▶ Hope for ADP Work Programme – though not detailed like BAP
- ▶ Hope to reduce tracks
 - ▶ **Close AWG LCA**
 - ▶ Close AWG KP by agreeing to **2nd CP**
- ▶ Progress on Financing (end of FS period)





Main Doha results (I): The „Doha Climate Gateway “

- ▶ **Streamline negotiations on the „future“**
 - ▶ Two tracks closed: AWG LCA and AWG KP
 - ▶ Only one negotiation track to negotiate future regime: ADP
- ▶ **Workplan for ADP** adopted with 2 workstream:
 - ▶ Vision and structure of the new 2015 agreement (WS1)
 - ▶ Enhancing pre-2020 ambition (WS2)



Main Doha results (II): The „Doha Climate Gateway “

- ▶ **2nd Commitment Period** under KP
 - ▶ AAU settlement (controversial! RUS/UKR/BLR)
 - ▶ w/ ambition review in 2014
- ▶ Negotiations on LCA issues (e.g. NMM, pledges, NAMAs) to continue in different workstreams, mainly under SBSTA
- ▶ Mentioning of **Loss & Damage**



But some things did not happen in Doha

Some important issues could not be settled:

- ▶ Barely details on content in workplan of ADP workstreams
- ▶ No significant increase of ambition
- ▶ No significant progress on finance
- ▶ No progress on bunkers
- ▶ No progress for a shared vision



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ADP Results



Workplan under ADP (I)

- ▶ Submission until March 2013 under Workstream 1 & 2:
 - ▶ On matters related to ADP work, e.g. mitigation, adaptation, finance - addressing e.g. principles, scope, lessons learned
 - ▶ Proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition
- ▶ In-session roundtables and workshops
- ▶ COP welcomed UN SecGen convening world **leaders' meeting in 2014**
- ▶ Timetable for workstream 1 (future agreement):
 - ▶ Elements for a **draft negotiating text in December 2014**
 - ▶ **Negotiating text before May 2015**



Workplan under ADP (II)

- ▶ Workstream 2 (pre-2020 ambition)
 - ▶ no specific reference to pledges or ICIs.
 - ▶ Political commitment to identifying in 2013 a **range of actions** for closing the mitigation gap pre 2020 - and to plan its work in 2014 in light of that
 - ▶ Secretariat **technical paper** compiling information on the mitigation benefits of the actions, initiatives and options identified in the 1 March submissions



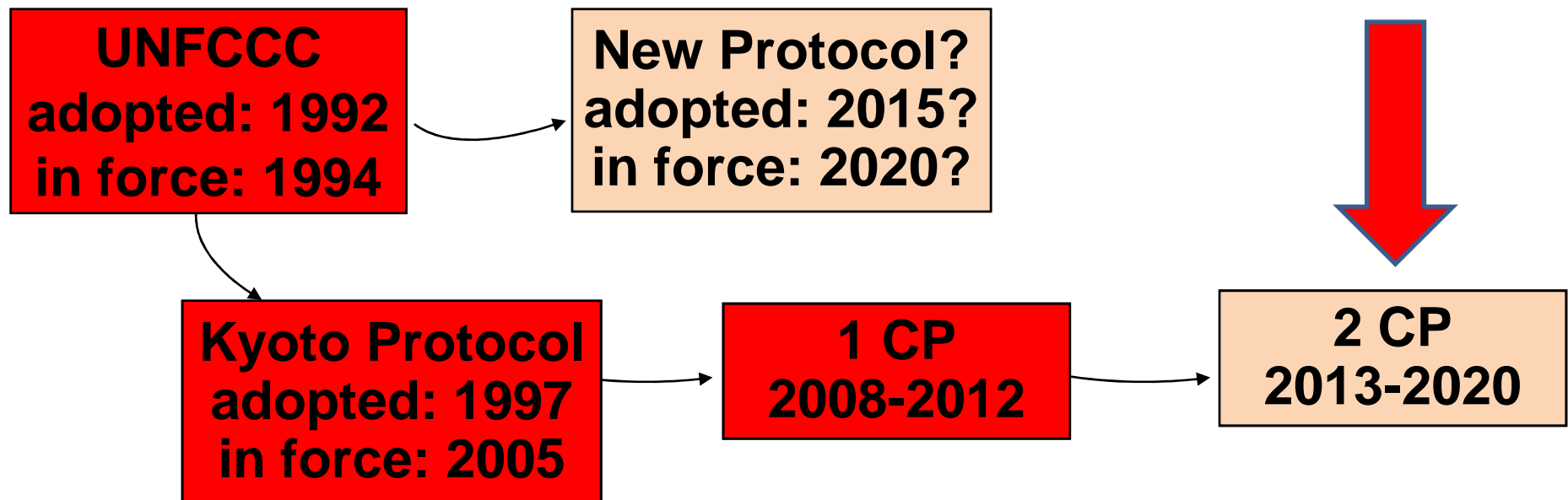
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KP Results

UN Treaties after Doha

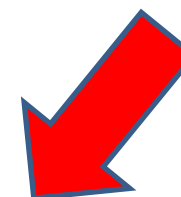




CP2: Only limited Participation

▶ Only limited participation

- ▶ Signed by: EU, NO, IS, CH, LI, MC, AUS
- ▶ Ratification unclear bc of “hot air” rule: UKR, BLR, KAZ
- ▶ US not party; CAN not party anymore; JAP/NZL/RUS do not participate; NAI parties w/out QELRCs
- ▶ Participating parties account only for around 15% of global GHG emissions



2nd Commitment Period under KP

- ▶ Pledges not very ambitious – **but**

- ▶ „Hot-air“-Limitation – „no growth target“: Art. 3.7 ter;

important for environmental integrity:

If QELRC above 2008 to 2010 average (most recent inventory!), this overshooting part of the assigned amount will have to be cancelled

- ▶ **ambition** process for 2014: party to revisit its QELRC; submission April 2014; ministerial round-table in 2014

Coincides w/ ADP & high-level summit of UN SecGen in 2014

- ▶ Easy **adjustment** procedure for higher ambition (unless $\frac{3}{4}$ object adoption)

- ▶ Art. 3 para 1: All countries to reduce emissions by **at least 18%** in CP2



2nd Commitment Period under KP

- ▶ CP2: 2013-2020 (8 years – important for EU)
- ▶ 1 new gas (nitrogen trifluoride - NF₃)
- ▶ EU: -20% – w/ option to increase ambition to 30% if conditions are right, e.g. if other Parties also step up their commitments or pledges.



AAU surplus problem ...

▶ Background:

- ▶ Marrakesh Accords limited carry-over of unused credits from CDM and JI to 2.5% relative to the party's assigned amount for the 1st CP
- ▶ AAUs were not subject to any carry-over restrictions
 - ▶ Especially problematic due to “political overallocation” in CP1



... was addressed and solved

- ▶ Compromise: „**Previous Period Surplus Reserve**“ (PPSR) for unused credits
- ▶ Rules on AAUs and PPSR limit usage of AAU surplus usage:
 - ▶ “full carry-over”,
 - ▶ “full domestic use”, (access to PPSR for compliance in CP2 limited to amount by which party would be in non-compliance, if it were not to acquire any offset units)
 - ▶ “unlimited sale” (for parties with PPSR)
 - ▶ “limited acquisition” (of surplus AAUs, CERs, ERUs; into PPSR maximum of 2% of its CP1 assigned amounts)
- ▶ Polit. statements from all potential buyers not to purchase surplus AAUs



KP-Mechanisms will continue

- ▶ Durban Q: Who will be allowed to use mechanisms? Doha A (para 12 sqq of decision):
 - ▶ CDM for NAI to continue
 - ▶ All AI parties can participate in projects, but non-CP2-parties cannot transfer or acquire CERs in secondary market (e.g. RUS cannot buy CERs)
- ▶ SBI consider expediting issuance ERUs (problem: linkage to AAU-issuance)
- ▶ Link to UNFCCC: NMM credits accepted for compliance, Art. 3.12 bis
- ▶ **BUT: Lack of demand, NMM unsure, low prices – ambition needed!**



Dialogue on how to deal with Problems in CDM market

- ▶ “Climate Change, Carbon Markets and the CDM: A Call to Action. Report of the High-Level Panel on the **CDM Policy Dialogue** “
 - ▶ September 2012
 - ▶ <http://www.cdmpolicydialogue.org/report/rpt110912.pdf>
 - ▶ To be discussed in 2013
- ▶ Issues discussed in context of CDM reform: E.g. increase demand by including new sectors or groups of countries; by limiting timescale for issuing credits



But ratification of 2nd CP still needed

- ▶ Entry into force of any potential CP2 needs **ratification**;
- ▶ Ratification in time for end of 1st CP NOT possible = **gap** between 1st CP & legally binding 2nd CP – this had to be addressed
- ▶ Solution: Provisional application or „factual“ **implementation** „consistent with national legislation or domestic processes“



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Financing



GCF in Durban: Funding windows

- ▶ GCF decision (para 37) provides for **2 funding windows**:
 - ▶ 1 for adaptation
 - ▶ 1 for mitigation
- ▶ Adaptation window also of importance, as decrease in carbon markets led to less revenues for adaptation fund
- ▶ “provide financing in form of **grants and concessional lending** and through other modalities, instruments or facilities as may be approved by the Board”
- ▶ However, GCF will be **one among several sources** for climate finance



GCF in Durban: Access to fund

- ▶ Fund to provide resources e.g. for low-emission development strategies or plans, NAMAs, NAPAs, NAPs and in-country institutional strengthening „in order to **enable countries to directly access** the Fund“
- ▶ Access through “national, regional and international implementing entities accredited by the Board”
- ▶ Important remaining challenge: Agreeing on rules for criteria for selecting projects and accreditation of “implementing entities”



GCF in Doha

- ▶ **Copenhagen 2009:** developed countries to mobilize 100bn \$ per year by 2020 – negotiations on how to best mobilize this are still ongoing
- ▶ Green Climate Fund – **progress in 2012**
 - ▶ Agreement on 2 Co-Chairs: ZAR and AUS
 - ▶ Decision in Doha that South Korea will host GCF
 - ▶ Still open: Relationship to COP
 - ▶ SC and GCF Board to develop arrangements btw COP and GCF
 - ▶ Board and COP to agree on that 2013
 - ▶ **Hope: identify eligible projects for initial funding until end of 2013**



Fast Start Finance in Doha

- ▶ DCs wanted pledge of \$ 60 billion in 2015 (=double FS pledge)
- ▶ ICs did not want to commit to a number
- ▶ Fast Start follow up: Parties **encouraged** to ensure finance continues at least at **average** annual fast-start levels 2013- 2015
 - ▶ no strong commitment / no mid-term targets



Long Term Finance in Doha

- ▶ Controversial discussion on scaling up finance until 2020
 - ▶ especially sceptical: USA, JAP
- ▶ Compromise: 1 yr extension of work programme on **long term finance**
 - ▶ To identify pathways for scaling up climate finance towards the US \$100 billion from public, private and alternative sources
 - ▶ in context of meaningful DC mitigation actions/ transparent implementation
- ▶ During COP19 high-level ministerial dialogue on scaling up finance



Financing

- ▶ EU:
 - ▶ **EU on track** on meeting its 7.2 Billion \$ financing pledge (fast start finance (FSF) – 2010-2012)
 - ▶ Will continue financing after 2012
- ▶ Several EU Member States and other developed countries announced specific finance pledges for 2013 and in some cases up to 2015
 - ▶ **Germany: step up financing**
 - ▶ from 1,4 Mrd € in 2012 to
 - ▶ ca. 1,8 Mrd € in 2013



Share of Proceeds under KP regime

- ▶ DC request fulfilled: Additional to 2% **Share of Proceeds** on CERs now also
 - ▶ 2% SoP for Adaptation Fund for
 - ▶ 1st international transfer AAUs &
 - ▶ new CP2 ERUs (issuance)
 - ▶ SoP on NMM used for KP-compliance
 - ▶ for administration cost &
 - ▶ adaptation in vulnerable DCs
 - ▶ Reaffirmed exception: CDM projects in LDCs



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How ambitious is the global community?



Significant Ambition Gap – UNEP Gap Report 2012

- ▶ **2010: 50.1 GtCO₂e** = about 20% higher than 2000. Global emissions picking up again after decline during economic downturn (2008, 2009)
- ▶ **2020: *should* be 44 GtCO₂e** for a likely chance to stay below 2°C
- ▶ Estimated emissions gap in 2020 **8 to 13 GtCO₂e** (depending on how emission reduction pledges are implemented)

Now possibly lower
bc of compromise
on surplus AUs

- ▶ **Gap widened** by 1 to 2 GtCO₂eq compared to 2011 estimate as a result of projected economic growth especially in key developing countries

World Bank released report warning that we may be heading for a **4 degree Celsius temperature rise** by 2100 that would bring unprecedented heatwaves, droughts and floods.



Everybody knows – but too little action follows

- ▶ *Noting with grave concern the **significant gap** between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges ... and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a **likely chance** of holding the increase in global average temperature **below 2° C or 1.5° C...***

- ▶ New pledges/actions:
 - ▶ Dominican Republic – 25% below 2010 by 2030
 - ▶ Monaco: -30% below 1990 by 2020
 - ▶ Group of Arab countries: signalled readiness to to cut emissions and improve climate resilience – will present plan in future



However...

- ▶ Current pre-2020 emission pledges show tremendous variety of national policies and measures
- ▶ Measures, and their accountability and transparency, will further evolve as part of the pre-2020 ambition discussion.
- ▶ Decision on 2 year work programme for clarification of IC pledges (EU wish; US very sceptical) (comparability ...)
- ▶ **Decision: 2 year work programme on NAMAs (mitigation potential, financing needs, finances available); regional technical workshops on NAMAs & Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)**



NAMA

- ▶ = Mitigation actions by DCs (BAP), but no definition = very diverse;
- ▶ = To be supported: e.g. GEF, GCF, bilateral & multilateral agencies urged to provide financial support to NAMA projects submitted in the Registry
- ▶ Still unclear whether NAMAs may produce tradable credits

In Doha:

- ▶ Work programme under SBI to facilitate preparation/implementation
- ▶ SBSTA agreed on principles for MRV guidelines, submissions by 25.3., guidelines could be adopted at next COP
- ▶ UK/Germany launched facility to help designing NAMAs: 70 Mio Euros



Registry to be established

- ▶ Doha: Establish web-based registry by Sep 2013
- ▶ Preliminary „registry“ at UNFCCC Secretariat:
 - ▶ http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/6945.php
- ▶ Non official data banks on NAMA Pipeline –
 - ▶ UNEP Risø Centre <http://namapipeline.org>
 - ▶ „NAMA Database“ of Ecofys and other institutes: <http://www.nama-database.org>



...and...

- ▶ Process under UNFCCC/KP:
 - ▶ Leaders' summit of Sec Gen in 2014
 - ▶ Workstream 2 under ADP including technical paper by Secretariat
 - ▶ Convention 2013-2015 Review (2 degrees/1.5 degrees C; but now broad review = potentially problematic for ambition)
 - ▶ KP „ambition mechanism“
 - ▶ 2014 review of ambition (high level meeting)
 - ▶ Simplified way for Parties to increase ambition during CP2
- ▶ International Cooperative Initiatives (ICI) to enhance mitigation
 - ▶ Voluntary partnerships btw governments, civil society and private sector



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New Market Mechanism (and various approaches)



New Market Mechanisms : From Bali to Durban

- ▶ **Bali** Action Plan (2007) opens negotiation under **UNFCCC** on NMM
- ▶ Negotiations since then controversial: Especially countries like NIC&BOL critical
- ▶ In **Cancún** only agreement to put it on Durban agenda, referring to
 - ▶ „one or more market-based mechanisms“ = diversification or fragmentation?
 - ▶ „ensuring voluntary participation of Parties“ = fear of being drawn into commitments
 - ▶ „complementing other means of support“ for NAMAs
 - ▶ Safeguarding „environmental integrity“ = difficulties with market mech’s under KP
 - ▶ Supplemental to domestic mitigation efforts in developed countries



Durban results on new market mechanism

- ▶ One NMM under UNFCCC („top down“)
- ▶ Credits can be used to fulfill
 - ▶ Commitments under 2nd CP of the KP
 - ▶ Mitigation targets and commitments under Convention („subject to conditions to be elaborated“)
- ▶ AWG LCA to prepare decision on modalities and procedures for COP18



New Market Mechanisms in Doha – only little progress

- ▶ work programme on modalities & procedures under SBSTA considering:
 - ▶ Under the guidance and authority of the COP
 - ▶ Voluntary participation
 - ▶ Supplementarity
 - ▶ Permanent reductions, no double-counting
 - ▶ Accurate MRV
 - ▶ Sectoral or project-based
- ▶ NMM units can be used for compliance under KP
- ▶ **Submissions by 25 March 2013**



Main controversies

- ▶ EU: wanted quick progress (favors sectoral mechanism to produce New Reduction Units (NRUs))
- ▶ Umbrella Group et al.: Link to progress request on various approaches
- ▶ BRA, ZAR, CHI, IND: Doubts about the need for a NMM
 - ▶ But: e.g. CHI likes project based approach
- ▶ Some countries (e.g. BOL) do not like market based approaches at all
- ▶ Now further work programme for NMM and various approaches

--Parties will have to avoid deadlock! --



Work programme for various approaches

- ▶ Question: How to deal with mechanisms developed outside UNFCCC
- ▶ Durban: debate over work programme for defining **framework for national, bilateral, multilateral market- and non-market-based approaches**; Decision:
 - ▶ Standards need to ensure **real, permanent, additional and verified reductions**, avoid double-counting, achieve „net decrease of emissions“
 - ▶ **Work programme** to consider framework for approaches with a view to **recommend decision for COP 18**
- ▶ Doha: Some details on work programme for framework (i.a. env. integrity); work programme on non-market based approaches;
Submissions March 25



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Loss and Damage



General remark on adaptation

- ▶ Current focus: improving the resilience of societies:
 - ▶ through closing knowledge gaps (Nairobi Work Programme),
 - ▶ better planning (National Adaptation Plans)
 - ▶ improved access to funding (e.g. the Adaptation Fund, GCF).
- ▶ Doha strengthened international cooperation on issue of “**loss and damage**” = Key issue for developing countries, especially AOSIS



Loss and Damage: Results of COPs

- ▶ Work programme on loss and damage (WP) established in **Cancún**, but needed to be filled with specific activities
- ▶ Decision in **Durban** on activities (on three areas: Assessing risk of loss and damage/Considering a range of approaches/Role of UNFCCC)
- ▶ In **Doha** decision to establish **institutional arrangements**, such as an international mechanism, to address L&D associated with the impacts of climate change in particularly vulnerable developing countries (=important for DCs/AOSIS)
- ▶ BUT: AI countries do *not* accept compensation or liability claims
- ▶ **2013**: Arrangements to be established at COP19, debate on e.g. insurance, need for support, study on non-economic loss (e.g. culture



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Developments in Europe and Germany



European Developments

- ▶ COM Roadmap:
 - ▶ Outline possible way after 2020
- ▶ Ongoing EU-internal discussion over 2020 target
 - ▶ 30%?
 - ▶ 25% domestic?
- ▶ Aviation in ETS – was planned to be implemented from 2012 onwards
 - ▶ Postponed due to internat. pressure (CH, US, IND, RUS) until autumn 2013
 - ▶ But now some movement under ICAO!



EU ETS – in phases

Phase 1 (2005-2007):

- ▶ At first the market is short - Price determined by fuel switching (internal abatement)
- ▶ Then the market is long - Price determined by industrial selling - no banking into Phase 2!

Phase 2 (2008-2012):

- ▶ At first: short or long depended on offset supply
 - ▶ Price somewhere between cost of internal abatement and the cost of CERs
 - ▶ De facto: short market, but long with CERs – price highly dependent on CER volumes/prices
- ▶ Then market is long again, due to the recession
 - ▶ Price follows economic indicators, industrial selling



EU ETS – in phases

Phase 3 (2013-2020)

- ▶ Post-recession EUA price drop, CER surplus → low incentive for mitigation
- ▶ Phase 2 cap fixed, carry over surplus into 2013

Different options currently under discussion to solve problem: e.g. tighter target (link to 30% debate), backloading (little price effect)...

- ▶ But positiv: New ETS introduced, e.g. China and Australia



German developments

- ▶ Political goal: 40% emission reduction until 2020
- ▶ Energiewende:
 - ▶ Phase out of nuclear electricity production;
 - ▶ debate over pathway and extent of renewables-expansion
 - ▶ Also price debate
- ▶ Germany for Energy Partnerships
 - ▶ On the margins of IRENA Conference January 2013: GER signs agreement w/ CH to cooperate on expansion of renewable energies
 - ▶ Apparently interest in Energiewende-Club: CH, ZAR, UK, FR, DK, MAR



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Fora & Coalitions



How to use other fora and events?

- ▶ G20
- ▶ MEF
- ▶ Petersberger Dialogue
- ▶ Cartagena Dialogue
- ▶ IPCC report



New flexibility in Coalitions?

- ▶ Formerly: G77, EIG, Umbrella Group, EU, AOSIS...
- ▶ New groups and alliances emerging:
 - ▶ Durban Alliance of EU, AOSIS, LDCs
 - ▶ Durban: statement on: 2nd CP under KP; mandate/roadmap for **legally binding instrument; all parties to the UNFCCC need to commit**, respecting CBDR
 - ▶ Group of Like Minded Countries (some Arab countries (e.g. Egypt), some Latin American countries (e.g. Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador), India and China
 - ▶ Stronger in Durban than in Doha



New Groups and Coalitions

- ▶ AILAC (Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean states): Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama
 - ▶ emerged in Bonn
 - ▶ “founded on a collective conviction that a strong and robust Convention is the most effective way to achieve the objective of a below-2 degree world.”
- ▶ Cartagena Dialogue
 - ▶ Progressive
 - ▶ Informal – but evolving formality?
 - ▶ First time common statement (Indonesia Opening Statement)



Important players and developments

▶ US

- ▶ what will the Senate be willing to accept? Will Congress move?
- ▶ What will the administration deliver (Inaugural speech: Gun control, Immigration and CC! 12 February: State of the Union; WH/EPA action?)

World Bank chief: Obama's inaugural speech could 'reignite' climate push

- ▶ New President is old President
- ▶ Changes in Administration – e.g. Foreign Minister John Kerry, Special Envoy to Climate Change Jonathan Pershing to change jobs
- ▶ Shale gas



Important players and developments

- ▶ China – will they be willing to agree on a global vision?
 - ▶ In Doha focus on national action (e.g. ETS)
 - ▶ China will develop its new 5 year plan (2016-2020)
- ▶ India – how to find common ground on the equity-debate?
- ▶ Russia – how will act after Doha-controversy?

Russian negotiator: decision to close discussions was “an outrageous violation”, “legal consequences”, “extremely seriously undermines the legitimacy of the regime and trust between the participants”

UN climate chief dismisses Russia ‘hot-air’ protest in Doha



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Important next dates



UN Regime – upcoming issues in 2013

- ▶ 2013
 - ▶ Start review
 - ▶ Key upcoming submissions:
 - ▶ ADP WS1: Views/ proposals on matters related to work of ADP (1 March)
 - ▶ ADP WS2: Actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition (1 March)
 - ▶ Clarification of pledges and NMM/FVA (25 March)
 - ▶ ADP Sessions: May, June (potentially September, November)
 - ▶ Ratification of KP amendment?
 - ▶ SB Session: Bonn 3-14. June 2013; COP & COP/MOP Warsaw – 11.-22. November

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ccb1

2015 neue Kommission? Zu spät für neue Impulse?

Camilla Bausch; 20.01.2013



UN regime – upcoming issues in 2014, 2015

▶ 2014

- ▶ Ambition Review (KP); High level Meeting on ambition; Actions Ambitionen (UNFCCC), Finanzierg
- ▶ Draft Negotiating Text

▶ 2015

- ▶ Before May: Negotiating Text
- ▶ COP: new regime, end of review

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2015 neue Kommission? Zu spät für neue Impulse?


Camilla Bausch; 20.01.2013

Wichtige Termine - international

▶ IPCC AR5

- ▶ WGI Physical Science Basis: **Sept./Oct. 2013** 
- ▶ WGII Impacts, Adapation, Vulnerability: March 2014
- ▶ WG III Mitigation: April 2014
- ▶ AR 5 Synthesis Report: Oct 2014

▶ G20 Summit

- ▶ St. Petersburg **5./6. Sept. 2013** 
- ▶ Australia 2014

▶ G8 Summit

- ▶ Lough Erne, UK: **17./19. June 2013** 
- ▶ Russia 2014



Interesting facts and developments

- ▶ Current EU Presidency (started January 2013): Ireland
- ▶ Germany: Federal Elections Sept. 2013 (Lower Saxony: Red/Green)
- ▶ Two EU countries to host 2 COPs in 2013 and 2015
 - ▶ 2013: Poland
 - ▶ 2015: Possibly France
- ▶ EU COM & European Parliament to change close to deal
 - ▶ 5 year term
 - ▶ Current Parliament elected 2009; Current EU COM started work Feb 2010



2013-challenges

- ▶ Main political focus on ADP (tight timetable for 2015 Agreement)
- ▶ 2013 a year for analysis, getting ideas on the table, avoiding backsliding. Need for progress on pre 2020 ambition/implementation
- ▶ Tension between top down & bottom up; Relationship betw. increasing ambition pre 2020 & nature of commitments in 2015 Agreement
- ▶ Importance of raising ambition pre 2020
 - ▶ identifying additional mitigation potentials
 - ▶ further emission reductions through complementary international cooperative initiatives (ICIs) outside of the UNFCCC process.



**“It always seems impossible
until it’s done.”**

Nelson Mandela



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