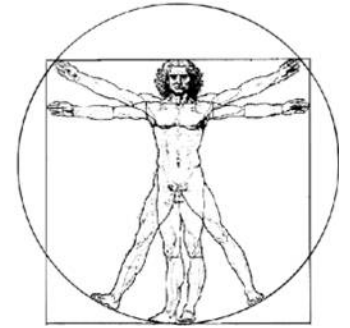


ecbi



Global Climate Policy

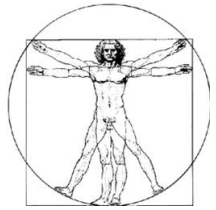
Climate Geo-politics and the International Governance Framework

Kishan Kumarsingh

for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations

pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales sur les changements climatiques

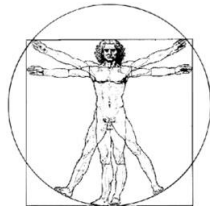
International Policy Response



- History

- 1979 – First World Climate Conference – identified climate change as urgent problem;
- 1988- Toronto Conference on Changing Atmosphere – participants from 46 countries recommended the development of a global framework convention to protect the global atmosphere;
- 1988 - UN General Assembly adopted resolution 43/53 – declaring that climate change to be a “common concern of mankind”
- 1990 – First Assessment Report of IPCC – considerable influence on policy makers

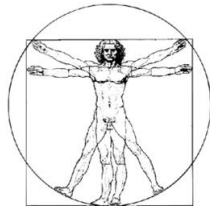
International Policy Response



- History

- 1990 - Second World Climate Conference in Geneva – included scientists as well as government Ministers from around the world;
- 1990 – UNGA adopted Resolution 45/212 – established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC) which met five times between Feb 1991 and May 1992;
- 1992 – INC finalized Convention – launched at Rio Conference, signed by 154 countries;
- 1994 – Convention enters into force;
- 1995 – INC completed its work on implementation of the Convention

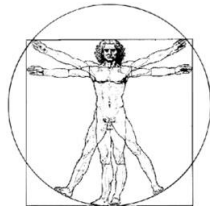
International Policy Response



- History

- 1995 – Conference of the Parties (COP) held its first session in Berlin– agreed that commitments were inadequate for industrialized countries and launched the Berlin Mandate for additional commitments –established the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument;
- 1996 – IPCC publishes Second assessment report – concludes that there is discernible human influence on the climate system;
- 1997 – COP3 adopts the Kyoto Protocol – sets limits for industrialized countries to reduce their GHG emissions - time constraints prevented the conclusion of rules for its implementation;
- 1998 – COP4 establishes the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for a two year time limit to agree on practical rules;

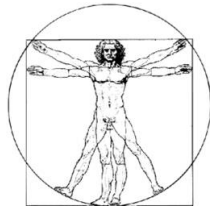
International Policy Response



- History

- 2000 – COP6 – operational rules could not be agreed – meeting suspended;
- 2001 – COP6 resumes in Bonn – reached outline agreements – the Bonn Agreements – on CDM, emissions trading, as well as a package of financial and technological support to help developing countries to contribute to global action on climate change and address its adverse effects;
- 2001 – COP7 adopts the decisions – the Marrakech Accords;
- 2002 – COP8 adopts the Delhi Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development as well as the New Delhi Work Programme on education and public awareness;

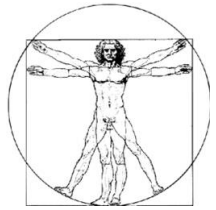
International Response



- History

- 2003 – COP9 – Milan, Italy – adopted the rules for afforestation and reforestation activities under the CDM;
- 2004 – COP10 in Buenos Aires focused on adapting to climate change and impacts of response measures;
- 2005 – Kyoto Protocol comes into force – first meeting under the Kyoto Protocol COP/MOP-1 convened in Montreal – establishes the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for developed countries under the Kyoto Protocol as provided for in Article 3(9) – to initiate consideration of future commitments;
- 2005 – Dialogue on long term action on climate change also established
- 2006 – COP 12 – Nairobi Programme of Work on Adaptation

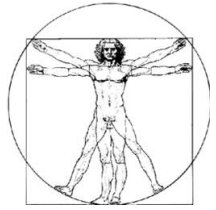
International Response



- History

- 2007 – COP13 – Bali, Indonesia – adopted the Bali Action Plan – two year work programme;
- 2008 – COP14 in Poznan, Poland;
- 2009 – COP 15 – Copenhagen, Denmark – COP “took note” of the Copenhagen Accord;
- 2010 – COP 16- Cancun Mexico – Cancun Agreements
- 2011 – Durban Platform Launched
- 2012 – Doha Gateway
- 2013 – Warsaw Conference/iNDC Decision
- 2014 – Lima call for Climate Action
- 2015 – Paris Agreement

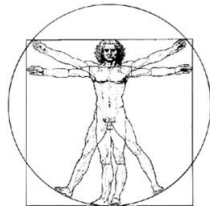
International Response



- History

- 2016 Marrakech Conference – **Paris Agreement enters into force**
- 2017 – Bonn Climate Conference
- 2018 - Katowice Climate Conference – Katowice Climate Package
- 2019 – Chile/Madrid Climate Conference
- 2021 - COP 26 - The Glasgow Pact
- 2022 - COP 27 - Sharm-el-Sheikh Implementation Plan - LnD Fund
- 2023 - COP 28 - UAE Consensus - LnD Fund

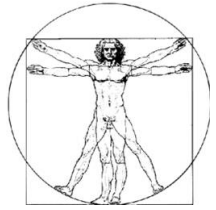
Defining the Problem...or Problems



Convention seeks to address

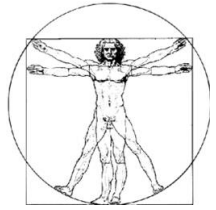
- Scientific concern about rise in global temperature (Global Warming)
- How to act in the face of uncertainty
- Unfairness in distribution of effects and costs of the climate change problem
- Unsustainable development

Objective of the Convention



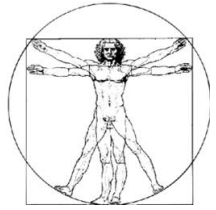
Article 2 “...to achieve **stabilization** of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at **levels** that would prevent **dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference** with the climate system...such level should be achieved within a **timeframe** sufficient to **allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change**, to ensure **food production is not threatened** and to enable **economic development** to proceed in a **sustainable manner**”

Objective of the Convention



- *Stabilization – not reduction*
- *Convention does not specify at what levels*
- *No specific timeframe – policy implications*
- *Also applies to the Kyoto Protocol*
- *Declarative rather than committing*

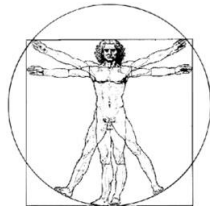
Principles of the Convention



Article 3 – sets out the principles the Parties should be “guided by” to achieve the objective of Article 2

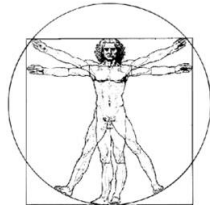
- *Inter-generational equity*
- *Common but differentiated responsibility (CDR)*
- *Precautionary principle*
- *Right of all Parties to sustainable development*
- *Promote a supportive and open international economic system*
- *Policy factors – developed countries taking lead; policy and measures to be cost-effective*

Commitments under the Convention



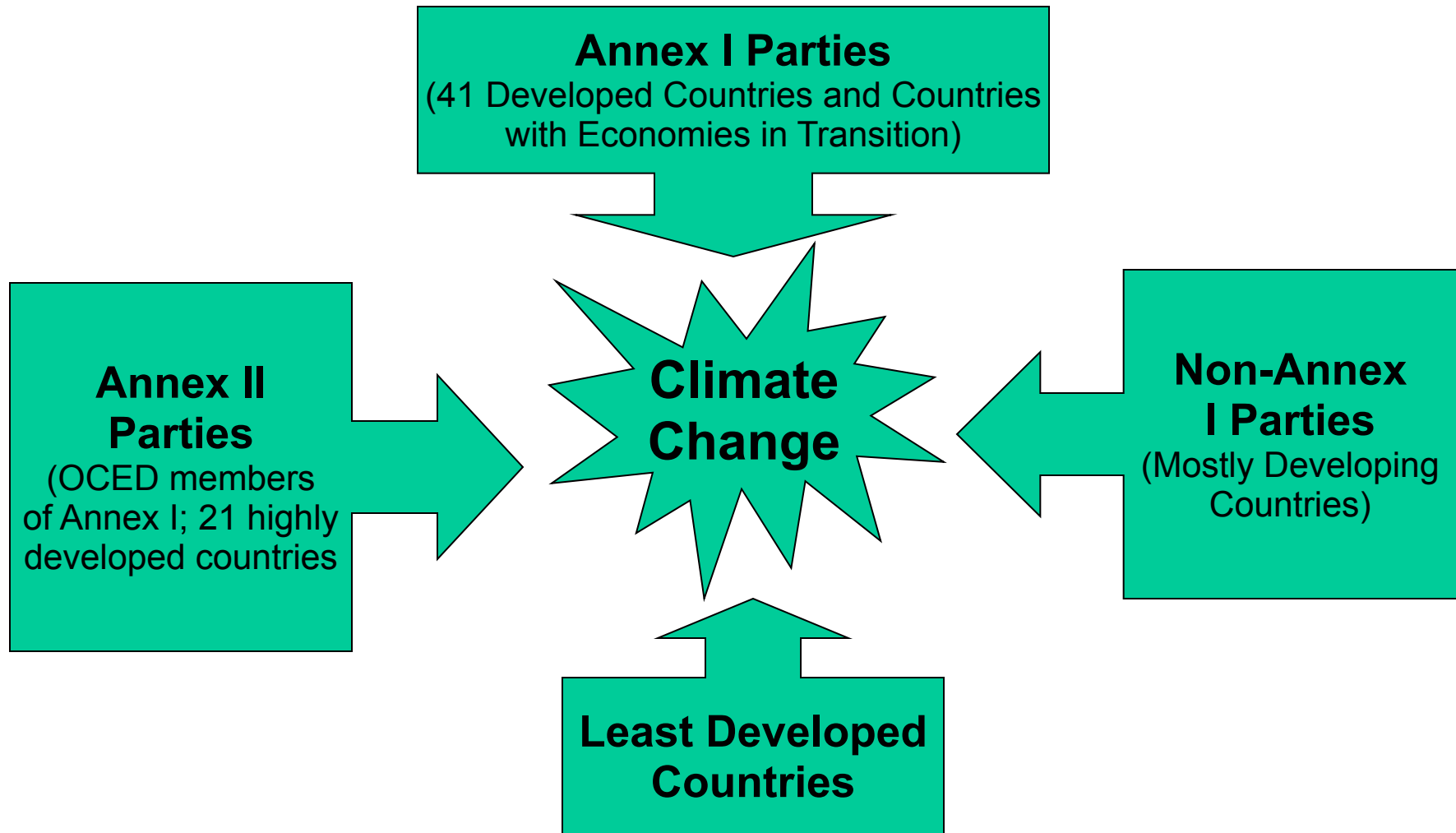
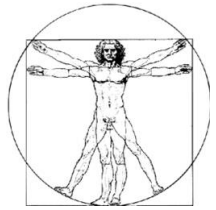
- Article 4 – based on the principle of CDR
 - *Common to all Parties, subject to “specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances”*
- 4(1) – national GHG inventories, national and regional programmes to mitigate climate change, promotion of scientific and technical cooperation, sustainable management of natural resources, preparation for adaptation, integration of climate change in social, environmental and social policies
 - *does not compel Parties to adhere to any specific international standards for controlling climate change*

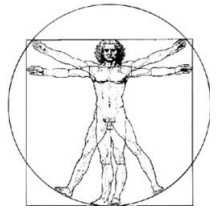
Commitments under the Convention



- 4(2) – more onerous commitments apply only to developed countries and EITs
 - *only marginally more onerous – principally of an obligation to adopt national policies and measures on the mitigation of climate change by limiting emission of GHGs and protecting and enhancing GHG sinks – flexibility in implementing policies and measures*
- 4 (2) (a) and (b) – aim to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2000
 - *Although more precise time, wording creates neither a strong nor clear commitment*
 - *Recognition that it would be necessary to strengthen commitments in light of new scientific information*
- 4 (3) – (10) make provision for assistance to developing states in the form of funding and technology transfer
 - *Explicit assumption is that the developed states that have contributed most to GHG emissions should contribute most to tackling the problem*

Differentiated Responsibilities



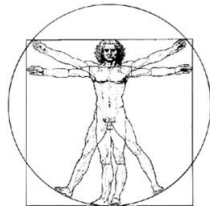


The Kyoto Protocol

“...the Berlin Mandate (1995) recognized that the commitment of developed countries under the Convention was not adequate and sought an agreement to take appropriate action beyond 2000, including strengthening the commitments of Annex I Parties...through the adoption of a protocol or other legal instrument...”

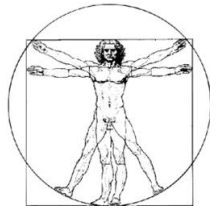
“...the negotiation process also should not introduce any new commitments for developing countries...but continue to advance the implementation of their existing mechanisms...”

Defining the Problem...or Problems



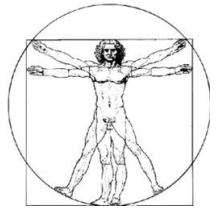
Kyoto Protocol seeks to address

- Growth in GHG emissions
- How to make our behavior and economies more climate-friendly
- Equity of responsibility
- Equity of costs



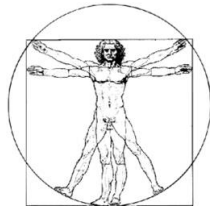
General Commitments for Annex I Countries

- Commitments
 - General commitments, legally binding emissions targets
- Implementation
 - Domestic steps, Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism, Emissions Trading
- Minimizing impacts on developing countries
 - Adaptation Fund
- Accounting, reporting and review
 - In depth review of national reporting
- Compliance
 - Compliance Committee to deal with problem cases



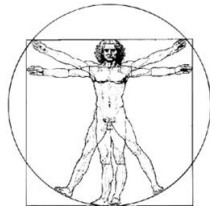
Commitments for Non-Annex I Countries

- Improve quality of emissions data
- Mounting national mitigation and adaptation programmes
- Promoting environmentally friendly technology transfer
- Cooperating in scientific research and international climate observation networks
- Supporting education, training, public awareness and capacity-building initiatives



Key Elements of the Climate Change Regime

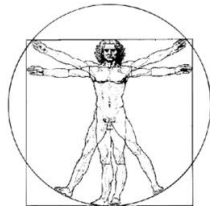
- UNFCCC (1992)
 - Defines an ultimate objective and principles, which also apply to the Kyoto Protocol;
 - Divides countries into:
 - Annex I (OECD and EITs)
 - Annex II (OECD only)
 - Non-Annex I (mostly developing countries)
 - All Parties: general commitments, including reporting obligations;
 - Annex I Parties: specific “aim” to return emissions to 1990 levels by 2000;
 - Annex II Parties: must provide financial assistance to developing countries, and also promote technology transfer, including to EITs.



Key Elements of the Climate Change Regime

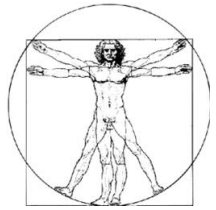
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)

- All Parties: general commitments
 - Annex I Parties: individual emission targets, adding up to a total cut of 5%. Targets range from – 8% (most countries) to + 10% :-listed in Annex B
 - Emission targets:
 - Cover CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ counted together as a basket;
 - Also cover certain carbon sequestration activities in the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, based on specific rules;
 - In most cases, use 1990 as baseline;
 - Must be met by the commitment period 2008-12
- Second commitment period agreed but not in force (Doha Amendment)



Key Elements of the Climate Change Regime

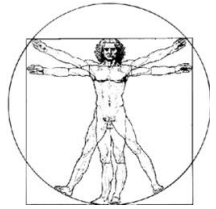
- **Kyoto Protocol (1997)**
 - Flexibility mechanisms – joint implementation, clean development mechanism (CDM) and emissions trading – can be used to help meet targets. Groups of countries can also meet targets jointly;
 - Stricter reporting and review procedures for Annex I Parties;
 - Compliance system to address cases of non-compliance with the Protocol;
 - Regular reviews of commitments



Key Elements of the Climate Change Regime

- **Convention and Protocol Institutions**

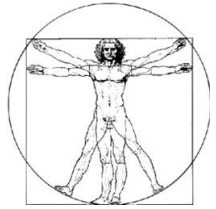
- Conference of the Parties (COP): serves as the “supreme body” of the regime. COP will serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP);
- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the financial mechanism for both the Convention and the Protocol;
- Permanent Secretariat serves both the Convention and the Protocol;
- Rules of Procedure govern the negotiations. Due to disputes over the voting rule, these rules are not adopted, but applied at each session, except for the voting rule.



Durban Conference

- Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- *Decides that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall complete its work as early as possible but no later than 2015 in order to adopt this protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020*

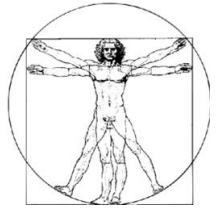
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Durban Conference

- Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- *Decides that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall plan its work in the first half of 2012, including, inter alia, on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, transparency of action and support, and capacity-building, drawing upon submissions from Parties and relevant technical, social and economic information and expertise*

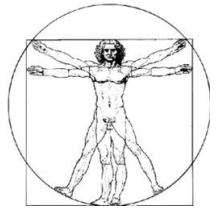
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Durban Conference

- Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- *Decides that the process shall raise the level of ambition and shall be informed, inter alia, by the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies*

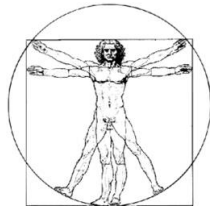
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Durban Conference

- Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- *Decides to launch a workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition to identify and to explore options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties*

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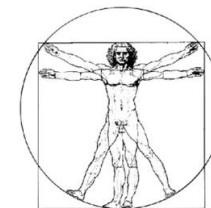


ADP

- Doha Gateway
- Strengthened their resolve and set out a timetable to adopt a universal climate agreement by 2015, which will come into effect in 2020.
- Streamlined the negotiations, completing the work under the Bali Action Plan to concentrate on the new work towards a 2015 agreement under a single negotiating stream in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.
- Emphasized the need to increase their ambition to cut greenhouse gases (GHGs) and to help vulnerable countries to adapt.
- Launched a new commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, thereby ensuring that this treaty's important legal and accounting models remain in place and underlining the principle that developed countries lead mandated action to cut greenhouse gas emissions.
- Made further progress towards establishing the financial and technology support and new institutions to enable clean energy investments and sustainable growth in developing countries.

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ADP



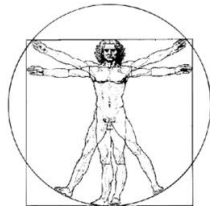
Warsaw Meeting

- Governments advanced the timeline for the development of the 2015 agreement; elaborated the elements of the new climate agreement in March 2014; tabled an initial draft text by December 2014; and submit the formal draft text by May 2015; all with a view to enabling the negotiations to successfully conclude in December 2015.

Governments decided to either begin or to intensify domestic preparations for their nationally determined contributions towards the agreement so that they are ready well before December 2015 and ideally by the first quarter in 2015. This was an important part of the timeline of the negotiations.

- It was also decided that nationally determined contributions would be put forward in a clear and transparent manner. Developed country governments were urged to provide support to developing countries for this important domestic process.

Governments agreed to identify the precise information that countries will provide when putting forward their nationally determined contributions by the beginning of the UN Climate Change Conference in Lima at the end of 2014.

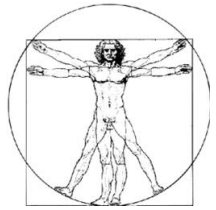


ADP

Warsaw Meeting

- Governments resolved to strengthen measures to close the "ambition gap" – the gap between what has been pledged to date and what is required to keep the world below a maximum average 2 degrees Celsius temperature rise - before the new agreement enters into force in 2020; intensified the technical examination of opportunities that hold a high potential to curb greenhouse gas emissions; and engaged Ministers on the issue.

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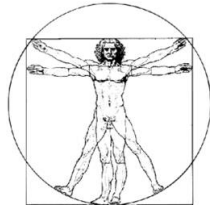


ADP

Lima Call for Climate Action (COP 20 – Lima)

- Decision on what information is to be included in iNDC communication
- Draft negotiating text (elements of an agreement)
- Negotiations continued throughout 2015 towards Paris

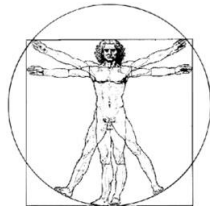
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The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

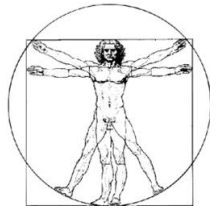
- Paris Agreement
 - To enter into force upon ratification of 55 Parties accounting for 55% global emissions
- COP Decisions
 - Giving effect to the Agreement
 - Sets out framework for further negotiations to finalize rules, modalities etc. required for operationalizing the Agreement to be negotiated between 2015 and 2020



The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

- Limiting global temperature increase well below 2⁰C, while urging efforts to limit the increase of temperature to 1.5⁰C;
- Global peaking ‘as soon as possible’ with achieving a balance of emissions with sinks in the second half of the century (carbon neutrality);
- Undertaking a global stocktake in 2023 and every five (5) years thereafter which will seek to ensure that there is collective progress towards achievement of the long term goals;
- Special recognition of the circumstances of SIDs

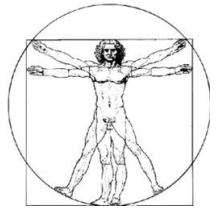


The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

Mitigation

- Establishing binding commitments by all Parties to make Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them;
- Committing all Parties to regularly report on their emissions and the progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs, and to undergo international review;
- Committing all Parties to submit new NDCs every five (5) years, with the clear expectation that they will be more ambitious than the previous submission;



The Paris Agreement

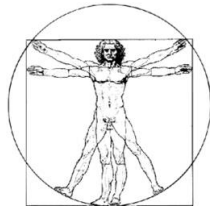
Key Outcomes

Adaptation

- Adaptation planning process – action plans, policies
- Assessment of vulnerability – people, places and ecosystems
- Building climate resilience – economic diversification, sustainable management of natural resources
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation
- Adaptation communication to UNFCCC (considered in global stocktake)

Loss and Damage

- Extending a mechanism to address loss and damage resulting from climate change, which explicitly will not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation;

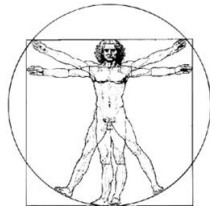


The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

Climate Finance

- Mobilising \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025, with a new, higher goal to be set for the period after 2025;
- Developed countries to provide finance, with an invitation for developing countries to voluntarily do so
- Developed countries to continue obligations under the Convention
 - Shall provide financial resources to assist developing countries with mitigation and adaptation

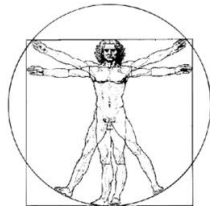


The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

Technology Transfer

- Strengthen cooperative action
- Continuation of the Technology Mechanism
- Technology Framework established to provide overarching guidance to the Technology Mechanism
- Developed countries to provide finance

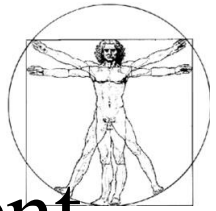


The Paris Agreement

Key Outcomes

Transparency and Compliance

- Development of an enhanced transparency system for all countries:
 - A critical component of the Agreement, the transparency framework agreed to by parties ensures that all countries are on a level playing field with flexibility for developing countries;
 - Facilitate tracking of progress – linked to global stocktake
 - Reporting of inventory of greenhouse gases
 - Information necessary to track progress in implementing (i)NDCs
 - Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support received



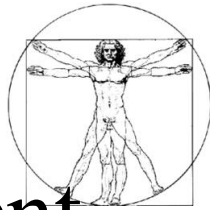
The Katowice Rule book to Paris Agreement

Mitigation

Decisions applicable to individual Parties – Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) related

NDC Information and Accounting (4/CMA.1)

- The Paris Agreement called on Parties to submit information needed to facilitate clarity transparency and understanding of NDCs.
- Decision 4/CMA.1 provides guidance for information on clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU). It speaks to the provision of quantifiable information on the reference point (including as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods of implementation including start and end dates, scope and coverage (sectors, gases categories), planning processes, and assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals. Parties are also expected to state how it considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances as well as how it contributes to the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.
- All parties have to provide this information and parties will self differentiate which ICTU is applicable to them.



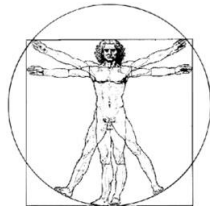
The Katowice Rule book to Paris Agreement

Mitigation

Decisions applicable to individual Parties – Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) related

NDC Information and Accounting (4/CMA.1)

- Decision 4/CMA.1 also speak to accounting for NDCs. NDCs must be accounted for in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC. There must be methodological consistency, including on baselines between communication and implementation of NDCs. Countries have to strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the NDCs, and relevant sources and sinks. They must also provide an explanation of why any category of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded.
- Parties are expected to apply the accounting guidance to their second and subsequent NDCs and account for their NDCs in their Biennial Transparency report under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
- The ICTU guidance and accounting will be reviewed by the CMA starting in 2024 with a view to adopting revisions in 2026.



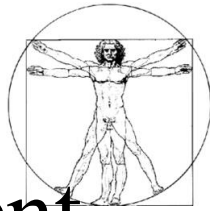
The Katowice Rule book to Paris Agreement

Mitigation

Decisions applicable to individual Parties – Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) related

Common time frames for NDCs (6/CMA.1)

- NDCs have different end dates for example 2025, 2030. Most NDCs did not specify a beginning date. During negotiations countries grappled with three key questions 1) whether common time frame should apply, 2) if so, from when, and 3) the length of the common timeframe.
- Decision 6/CMA.1 noted that Parties shall apply common timeframes to their NDCs to be implemented from 2031 onward.
- The length of the common timeframe has not yet been agreed upon. No deadline has been set for a decision to be made on the length of the common timeframe (COP 26?)

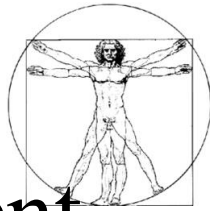


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Adaptation

Further guidance for Adaptation Communications in NDCs (9/CMA.1)

- The Paris Agreement requires Parties to submit Adaptation Communications to provide information on adaptation priorities, support and implementation needs and plans and actions. The Agreement provides for the submission of Adaptation Communications as part of other documents, such as NDCs, Biennial Transparency Reports, National Adaptation Plans or National Communications. This allows for countries to retain flexibility, and not be additionally burdened.
- Decision 9/CMA.1 provides guidance on adaptation communications. This guidance states that the purpose of the adaptation communication is:
 - Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
 - Strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
 - Provide input to the global stocktake;
 - Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

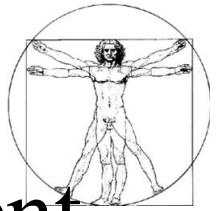


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Adaptation

Further guidance for Adaptation Communications in NDCs (9/CMA.1)

- The Adaptation Communication must be submitted in time to inform each global stocktake and will be recorded in a public registry.
- It should be country driven, shall not pose any additional burden to developing country Parties, will not be a basis for comparison between Parties or be subjected to review.
- The elements of an Adaptation Communication include inter alia:
 - A country's national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks;
 - A country's climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities;
 - A country's national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;
 - Developing country support and implementation needs.
- The Adaptation Committee and the IPCC has been mandated to provide further advice on how to communicate adaptation information in 2022.

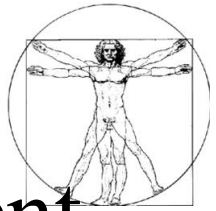


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Finance

Guidance for financial support communications12/(CMA.1)

- Decision 12/CMA.1 provides for developed country Parties biennially reporting on projected levels of public financial resources to be provide to developing country Parties. Other countries providing such resources are also encouraged to communicate the same on a voluntary basis biennially.
- The information to be provided should include information on projected amount. Of finance that it new and additional, information on how the finance will be programmed, information on contributors' policies and priorities, information on contributors' domestic processes and information on how the finance will support the Paris Agreement's long term goals.
- Developed countries will begin communicating this information in 2020 and every two years thereafter.
- The UNFCCC will prepare compilation and synthesis reports. These will inform biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance commencing in 2021.

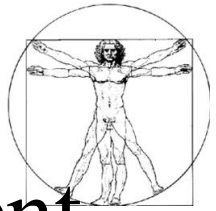


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Transparency

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs for the Transparency Framework) (18/CMA.1)

- Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon experience with the transparency requirements under the Convention inclusive of monitoring, reporting and verification systems.
- Decision 18/CMA.1 dictates that there will no longer be a bifurcated approach. All Parties will have the same reporting requirements and be subject to the same review requirements.
- Parties are obligated to provide a national inventory report (NIR) prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and agreed upon by the CMA.
- Each Party must provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and enhancing their NDCs.
- This information is to be provided in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs) may submit the required information at their discretion based on their capacity. A Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) was established to assist SIDS, LDCs and other developing country Parties in meeting the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

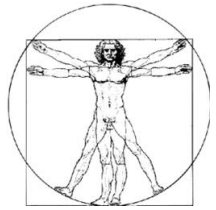


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Transparency

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs for the Transparency Framework) (18/CMA.1)

- The CMA adopted common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Parties are to apply the MPGs no later than the end of 2024, at which point the existing UNFCCC transparency system would be superseded by the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework. The MPGs would be updated no later than 2028.
- There will be Technical Expert Review (TER) to consider each Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC and support provided. Following the TER, a Technical Expert Review Report (TERR) would be necessary/published.
- Following the TER, a peer review would be conducted in the form of facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP). The FMCP would be based up on the TERR but would still take place in the absence of a BTR and/or TER. The FMCP will consist of a written question and answer phase and working group phase. Only questions from Parties would be permitted. Developing country Parties that need flexibility may take extra time in submitting written responses to questions.
- Countries must prepare an improvement plan on how they intend to improve their reporting over time.



COP 26 - The Glasgow Pact

Global Goal on Adaptation:

The Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation established to help to understand the global goal on adaptation and how to understand progress towards it.

Adaptation Finance:

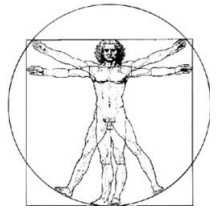
COP26 urged developed nations to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025, in order to achieve this balance between adaptation and mitigation.

New Climate Finance Goal:

By 2025, a new collective quantified goal on climate finance will be set, starting from a floor of USD 100 billion per year and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

Loss and damage:

Parties adopted the functions of the Network and set up a process to further develop the institutional and funding arrangements for the Network.



COP 26 - The Glasgow Pact

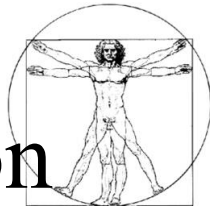
Transparency and Reporting:

Rules finalized to enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework.

Article 6:

Decisions on implementation rules were adopted for all three instruments:

- Firstly, guidance was adopted for cooperative approaches – where Parties in bilateral arrangements recognize the transfer of emission reductions between them.
- Secondly, rules, modalities and procedures were adopted for the new UNFCCC Mechanism, which credits emission reducing activities.
- Thirdly, Parties adopted a work programme to support non-market approaches being implemented between Parties. The work programme helps different countries and their institutions and stakeholder develop cooperation in a number of areas, such as development of clean energy sources.



COP 27 - Sharm-el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

Establishing a Loss and Damage Fund:

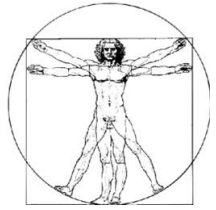
Agreement to establish a loss and damage fund. Establishment of the Transitional Committee.

Low emission energy vs phase down of fossil fuels

References to boosting “low-emission” energy, as well as renewables.

Climate Finance:

Continued deliberations on the NCQG - Technical Expert Dialogues



COP 28 - The UAE Consensus

The Global Stocktake (The UAE Consensus)

Fossil Fuels and Clean Energy

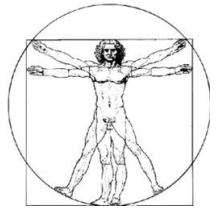
Calls for the world to “transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050.

Agreement to triple the world’s renewable energy capacity and double its energy efficiency by 2030

Establishing a Loss and Damage Fund:

Operationalization of funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage including a new dedicated fund under the UNFCCC – the first time a substantive decision was adopted on the first day of the conference.

Agreed that the UN’s Office of Disaster Risk Reduction and Office for Project Services will host the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, which will provide critical technical assistance to vulnerable developing countries.



COP 28 - The UAE Consensus

Climate Finance:

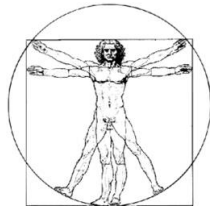
Continued deliberations on the NCQG - Technical Expert Dialogues.
Preparation of a draft decision

Global Goal on Adaptation

Parties agreed on targets for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its framework, which identify where the world needs to get to in order to be resilient to the impacts of a changing climate and to assess countries' efforts.

Adaptation targets and covers the themes of water, food, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, poverty eradication and cultural heritage.

The decision gives adaptation progress a future orientation for the first time, reflecting aspiration and ambition, as opposed to the previous practice of measurement against past efforts.



COP 28 - The UAE Consensus

NDCs:

Calls on countries to submit new and strengthened NDCs well ahead of COP30 in 2025.

Carbon Markets:

No decisions on carbon markets. Negotiations will continue at COP 29

Outside the formal negotiations:

Food

- calls on countries to include food and food systems in NDCs

Cities

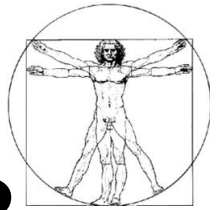
elevate the role of cities in climate action, including through NDCs

Methane

- calls on countries to reduce non-CO2 emissions, including methane

Forests and Land Use

140 world leaders pledged in 2021 to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by the end of the decade.



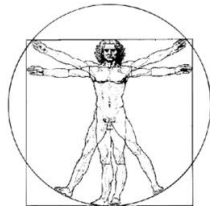
COP 29 - Outlook - The Finance COP

NCQG:

Parties to decide on new finance goal

Financing the Energy Transition

Key issue



COP 28 - The UAE Consensus

Linking Climate Action with Nature:

Recognition and momentum for linking efforts to address the climate and biodiversity crises. Alongside pollution, these make up the triple planetary crisis – the three, main interlinked environmental issues facing humanity.

Continued deliberations on the NCQG - Technical Expert Dialogues.

Preparation of a draft decision