

# 23<sup>o</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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EXECUTIVE REPORTS

# COP23<sup>1</sup>

## 23° CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

FIYI (Bonn) - November 6 to 17, 2017

The main objective of this Conference was to move forward with the pending definitions for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with regards to the following aspects:

1 Transparency Framework: created by the Agreement, with the objective to promote mutual trust among parties and its effective implementation.

2 Technology Framework: created by the Agreement, with the objective to promote the development and transfer of technology serving for its purpose.

3 Global Stocktake of Greenhouse gas emissions: determined by the Agreement, aiming at measuring the advances of its accomplishment.

4 Cooperative Approaches: voluntary actions with internationally transferable mitigation results to fulfill the Agreement.

The necessary modalities, procedures and guidelines for the implementation of the Agreement will have to be determined at the next Conference, COP24, to be held in 2018. During the next year, nations that ratified the Agreement will participate in an open dialogue to review the actions being undertaken. Such dialogue, previously called the “Facilitative Dialogue”, is now referred to as the “Talanoa Dialogue”, and it is expected to set precedence for the formal Global Stocktake to begin in 2023.

The issues that create more differences among parties are still those related to financing and the ambition to take more actions before 2020. In addition, “response measures” for emissions reduction arose again as a new critical aspect given that Arab countries conditioned the advances in negotiations on “Cooperative Approaches”, to the achievement of advances on the first one. This group of countries claims for definitions with regards to the compensation of the consequences from reducing the use of coal, oil and gas, in the economies that produce such resources. Consequently, a specific forum for the study of such impacts will be created in 2018, and during this Conference, parties began to write down a draft proposal for its modalities, work program and functions.

Parties could also outline a draft on the Transparency Framework, while developed countries continue negotiations towards its maximum possible flexibility.

With respect to the Global Stocktake, it is worth remarking that parties started listing the possible sources of information to be considered. Among those, regional groups and institutions were mentioned and they may include ARPEL. Moreover, parties will agree on a process to serve as a guideline to manage the development of additional sources of information.

## ON THE TECHNOLOGY ARENA, NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED IN 3 AREAS:

1

The 5 thematic elements of the Technology Framework: innovation; implementation; enabling environments and capacity building; engagement and support from stakeholders. This Framework was created in 2010, by the Conference of the Parties, to promote technology development and its transfer to developing countries. The Framework has two components: The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and the Technology Executive Committee (TEC). CTCN is focused in the implementation and TEC is focused in policy.

2

CTCN effectiveness.

3

Joint annual report on TEC and CTCN. This report was developed in 2017 by an independent auditor, to assess the performance of these two components during their first 4 years (2014-2017). The document was revised and accepted by COP23, which approved their continuity for 4 more years.

Finally, once again, in this Summit, developing countries expressed their position regarding the need to link the Financial to the Technology Mechanisms, in order to ensure a sustained financing and a larger number of projects on technology assistance. It is worth remarking that the Financial Mechanism was established by the Convention in 1994, with the objective to promote financing to developing countries.

*This report was developed by the ARPEL Climate Change Working Group, in which the following member companies participate: Ancap, Axion, Chevron, Cupet, Enap, EP Petroecuador, Equion, Oldelval, Pemex, Petroamazonas EP, Petropar, Petroperú, Pluspetrol, Tecpetrol, YPFB and YPF. ARPEL is fully grateful with Chevron's Delegate, Arthur Lee, for his remarkable input to the content of the report.*

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REGIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
OIL, GAS AND BIOFUELS SECTOR COMPANIES  
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ARPEL is a non-profit association gathering oil, gas and biofuels sector companies and institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Founded in 1965 as a vehicle of cooperation and reciprocal assistance among sector companies, its main purpose is to actively contribute to industry integration and competitive growth, and to sustainable energy development in the region. Its membership currently represents over 90% of the upstream and downstream activities in the region and includes national, international and independent operating companies, providers of technology, goods and services for the value chain, and national and international sector institutions.



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