

Global Climate Negotiations COP20 Lima

Scheduled: 1 December to 12 December 2014
Overtime: 13 - 14 December 2014

Brief Assessment:
Draft Elements Going Forward: ‘...A Protocol, Another Legal Instrument Or An Agreed Outcome with Legal Force.’

14 December 2014

Arthur Lee

COP20 Lima

With 30 hour into overtime, 1:20 am Sunday morning, nations finally agreed to the *Lima Call for Climate Action*



- **Summary Assessment (1 of 4)**
- **The Issues That Divided and Will Likely Continue to Divide Nations in These Negotiations Going Into 2015**
- As is now an every year occurrence, negotiations reached impasse on a few key issues late on the Friday night of the second week. Then the COP President, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Peru's Environment Minister declared overtime, and negotiators worked through early Saturday morning to almost 6 am. With a couple of hours sleep, they were back at it all day Saturday beginning at 9 am. At 1 am Sunday morning, negotiators finally hammered out a twenty-two paragraph decision which also attaches a thirty-seven page document of draft elements of the possible new treaty text to be negotiated further in February and June, then finally negotiated and to be agreed in December 2015 at COP21 Paris.

The two fundamental issues that continue to be hurdles to progress in these talks were:

...1. Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities or CBDR. This is the "differentiation" principle in Article 2 which all developing nations continue to insist must still be enshrined and indeed sacrosanct in the original treaty, the Framework Convention on Climate Change ratified in 1994 by almost all nations, including the United States by then President George H.W. Bush. The Convention divides the world into Annex I and non-Annex I Parties of that time. Developed nations (Annex I Parties) insist that the grouping was done in 1992 and no longer makes sense. Developing nations insist otherwise.



Source: UNFCCC Webcast of COP and ADP Plenaries

COP20 Lima

With 30 hour into overtime, 1:20 am Sunday morning, nations finally agreed to the *Lima Call for Climate Action*



Source: UNFCCC Webcast of final ADP Plenary

- **Summary Assessment (2 of 4)**
- **The Issues That Divided and Will Likely Continue to Divide Nations in These Negotiations Going Into 2015**
- ... 2. **Balanced Package.** In these negotiations, ‘balanced package’ is in the eye of the beholder. In COP19 Warsaw, the decision of a balanced package were that elements of the new treaty must contain: mitigation; adaptation; mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support “in a balanced manner.” Some nations were happy to come away in a decision text from Lima with only focusing heavily on mitigation with brief mention of adaptation.
- ... 3. **Loss and Damage.** In COP19 Warsaw, the Loss and Damage issue was decided to proceed forward to further elaborate a new Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage. This language disappeared in the drafting of the ADP negotiating text but is now resurrected as several Parties insisted that it be reinserted.
- Therefore, to address these issues and to finally agree to the Lima Call for Climate Action. These paragraphs were inserted.
- In the preambular recitation of context and goals, this recitation was added to ensure that adaptation is not forgotten in the next round of negotiations in February:
- “*Affirming* its determination to strengthen adaptation action through the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention to be adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (November-December 2015), ...”

COP20 Lima

With 30 hour into overtime, 1:20 am Sunday morning, nations finally agreed to the *Lima Call for Climate Action*



▪ Summary Assessment (3 of 4)

- In the preambular recitation of context and goals, this recitation was added to address the Loss and Damage issue re-raised by many developing nations:
- “*Recalling* decisions 2/CP.19 and X/CP.20 (Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts) and welcoming the progress made in Lima, Peru, towards the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, ,,,”
- In the third operative paragraph of the decision text, this new paragraph three was added at a late hour Saturday night going into Sunday:
- “3. *Underscores* its commitment to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015 that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances; ...”
- At 1:20 am Sunday morning, nations agreed on the decision text and named it the **Lima Call for Climate Action**.

Source: UNFCCC Webcast of final ADP Plenary

COP20 Lima

Lima Call for Climate Action Pushes Forward Draft Elements of a Negotiating Text with “Long Term Zero Emissions Sustainable Development Pathway.”



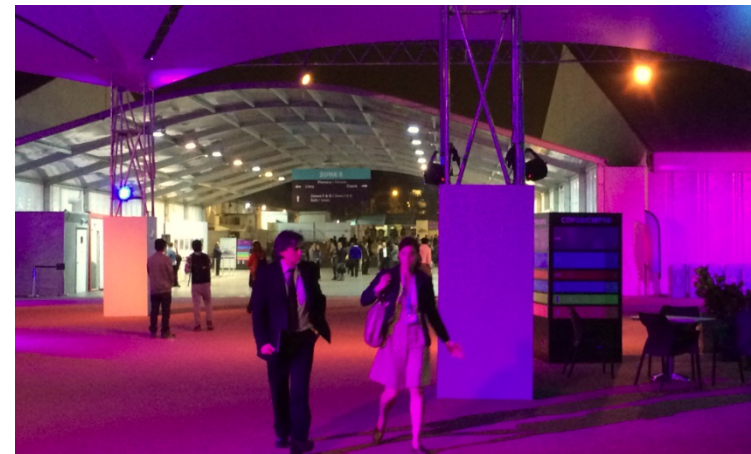
Photos by Arthur Lee

- **Summary Assessment (4 of 4)**
- The **Lima Call for Climate Action** thus pushes forward to 2015 elements of draft text that would have to be completed at least six months prior to December 2015, when the final agreement would be “a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force.”
- The Lima Call for Climate Action decision was a short text of twenty-two paragraphs “noting with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 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 above pre-industrial levels.”
- The draft elements of the new treaty (the “ADP negotiating track”) contain provisions calling for “a zero emissions sustainable development pathway, consistent with carbon neutrality/net zero emissions by 2050, or full decarbonization by 2050 and/or negative emissions by 2100. ...” Nations needed to intensify negotiations in February and June to agree on the draft elements so that a draft text would be ready in June for final negotiations at COP21 Paris.
- However, nations could not agree on a clear degree of details of the Individually Determined National Contributions (INDC), but did agree to these components of an INDC: “ ... the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and how the Party considers that its intended nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.”

COP20 Lima

Overtime Negotiations Pushing the Way Forward to Drafting 'A Protocol, Another Legal Instrument Or An Agreed Outcome with Legal Force' at COP21

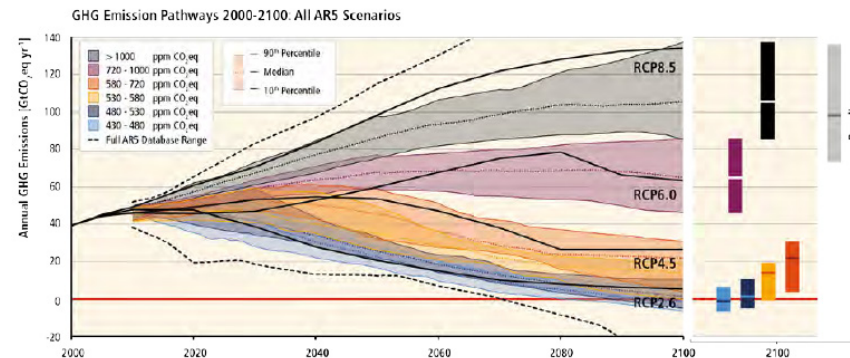
- The COP20 negotiations conducted five parallel tracks of negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol:
 - Subsidiary Body on Science and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
 - Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)
 - Conference of Parties (COP)
 - Conference of Parties Serving as the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)
 - Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP, or the 2015 treaty)
- Decisions were agreed to in COP19 Warsaw on advancing the elements of the 2015 treaty, which has to be completed by 2015 to come into force in 2020, replacing the Kyoto Protocol..
- Nations formulated elements of a draft text, aiming for a 'balanced package' to contain elements of: mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support. [Note: International market mechanisms appear once, explicitly in land use sector.]
- One area of progress is the 2013-2015 review of the 2 °C or 1.5 °C target. Nations heard from IPCC scientists and the Fifth Assessment's Synthesis Report in a Structured Experts Dialog. The draft 2015 treaty text now contains phrases coming from the IPCC assessment. Nations agreed to continue the 2013-2015 review at COP21 Paris to "assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal and the progress made towards achieving it."



COP20 Lima, Structured Dialog With Scientists

Negotiators Continue Structured Expert Dialog with IPCC Scientists and Agreed to Prepare Synthesis Report of Their Own To Inform a Decision at COP21 About the 'Adequacy of the Long Term Global Goal.'

- **Decision Text of the 2013-2015 Review**
- “10. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the SED co-facilitators to prepare a synthesis report on the SED and make it available no later than 1 May 2015.
- 11. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, before the start of their forty-second sessions, their views on the adequacy of the long-term global goal and the overall progress made towards this goal, taking into account the synthesis report mentioned in paragraph 10
- 12. At their forty-second sessions [June 2015], the SBSTA and the SBI will consider the input available, including the summary reports on the SED sessions, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 10 above and the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraphs 9 and 11 above, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the 2013–2015 review for consideration and adoption at COP 21.
- 13. While noting that the 2013–2015 review is still in progress, the SBSTA and the SBI also noted that the 2013–2015 review informs the broader UNFCCC process, through, inter alia, the material provided by experts, the summary reports on the meetings of the SED and the co-facilitators' reports to the COP. Mindful of decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 6, the SBSTA and the SBI encouraged Parties to continue to take note of the information from the 2013–2015 review as they engage in the ADP process. “



COP20 Lima, Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)

A Long-Term Zero Emissions Sustainable Development Pathway

- **ADP Decision Text:**
- “Noting with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 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 above pre-industrial levels, ...”
- **ADP Draft Elements Text:**
- “... A long-term zero emissions sustainable development pathway:
- Consistent with carbon neutrality/net zero emissions by 2050, or full decarbonization by 2050 and/or negative emissions by 2100 ...”



COP20 Lima, China Held A Side Event

It Is Official. China Assesses That It Will be Impacted Significantly By Climate Change in its Third National Assessment. More Heat Waves; Droughts and Floods in Different Regions.

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1673-1719.2014.05.008

董思言, 徐影, 周波涛, 等. 基于CMIP5模式的中国地区未来高温灾害风险预估 [J]. 气候变化研究进展, 2014, 10 (5): 365-369

基于CMIP5模式的中国地区未来 高温灾害风险预估

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摘要: 本文利用CMIP5中22个全球气候模式模拟结果和相关社会经济数据, 对RCP8.5情景下中国未来近期(2016—2035年)、中期(2046—2065年)、远期(2080—2099年)3个时段高温灾害风险的变化趋势进行了定量预估。结果表明: 中国未来不同时期高温致灾危险度可能逐步增加; 未来不同时期高温风险也趋于升高。III级及以上的高温灾害风险等级范围将增大, 特别是东北三省、内蒙古、陕西、宁夏、贵州、福建等省(区)处于高风险等级的面积明显增大, 山东、河北、河南、安徽在近期将出现V级高温灾害风险, 中期和远期V级高温灾害风险将扩展到江苏、湖南、湖北、江西、四川、广西和广东等省(区)。

关键词: RCP8.5情景; 高温灾害风险; 未来预估

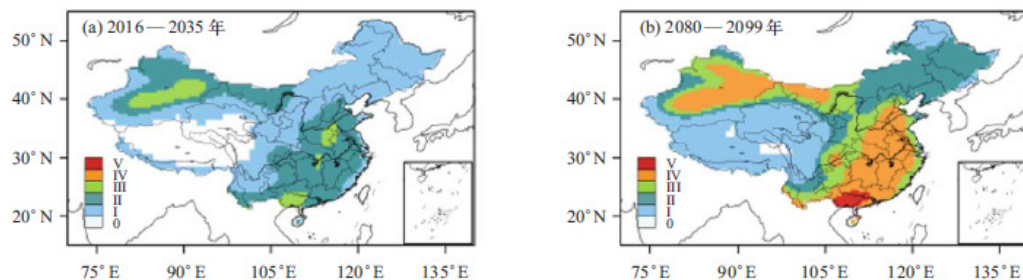
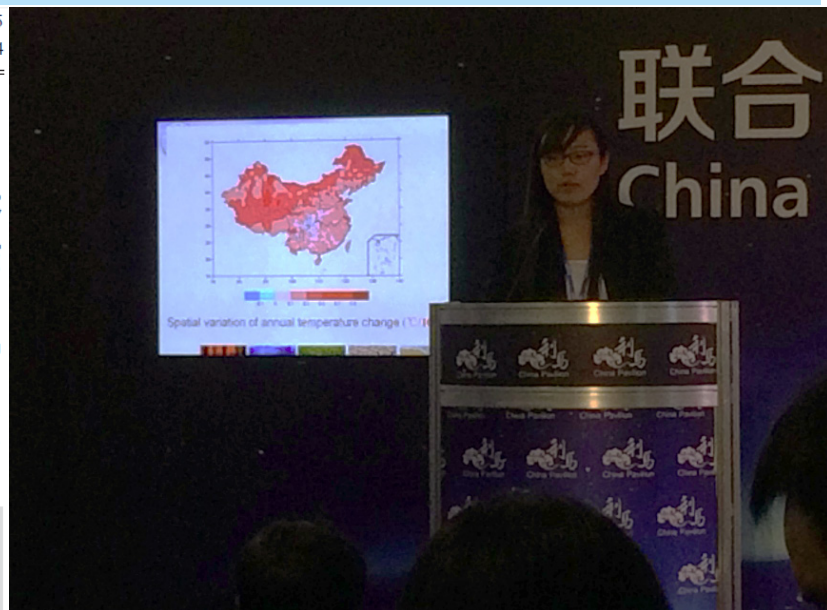


图1 RCP8.5情景下高温致灾危险度空间分布

Fig. 1 Spatial patterns of the extreme heat hazard risk over China under RCP8.5



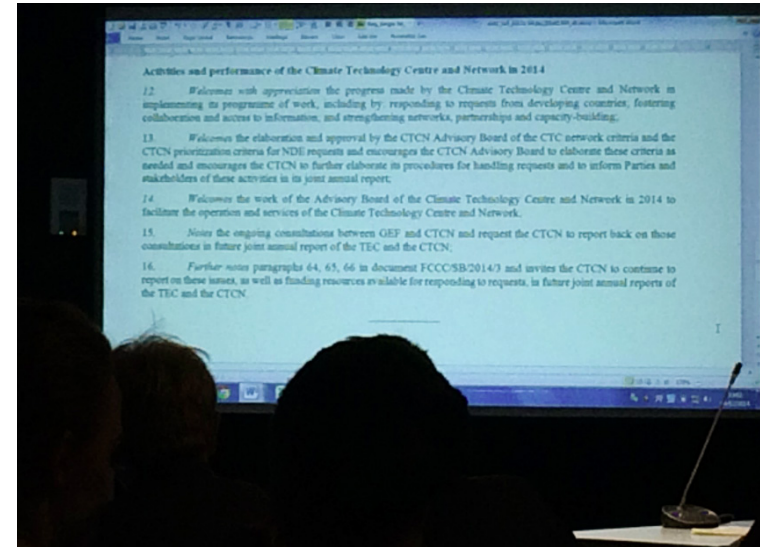
Hsinghua University scientist spoke about current observed temperature rise for the average surface temperature of China has been 0.9 to 1.5 C compared to pre-industrial, greater than the global average.

This is a significant development as China accepts the science of the IPCC and uses the same ensemble of models to assess impacts. The scientific basis now informs policymaking in the Chinese government and global negotiations..

COP20 Lima, Subsidiary Bodies

Technology Mechanism: Joint Report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network Finally Approved

- Technology Mechanism has two components: Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network. TEC is strategic. CTCN delivers technology transfer relevant services to developing nations.
- At COP19, the Joint Report by the two bodies of the Technology Mechanism, the TEC and the CTCN, were not approved due to strong disagreement between the G77_China negotiating bloc and the industrialized nations on the issue of intellectual property rights. After a Workshop on National Innovation Systems was held in October in which IPR issues were explored along with other aspects of how nations encourage and treat innovations, the G77_China bloc finally relented in compromise language in the decision text to encourage regional and international cooperation, which could be interpreted by some nations to include sharing of IPR or the lowering of IPR costs..”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Noting with Grave Concern ...

- **ADP Decision**
- “Noting with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 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 above pre-industrial levels.”



COP20 Lima, ADP

The Long Term Agreement Is To Be A Balanced Package: Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance, Technology Development and Transfer, Capacity Building and Transparency of Action and Support

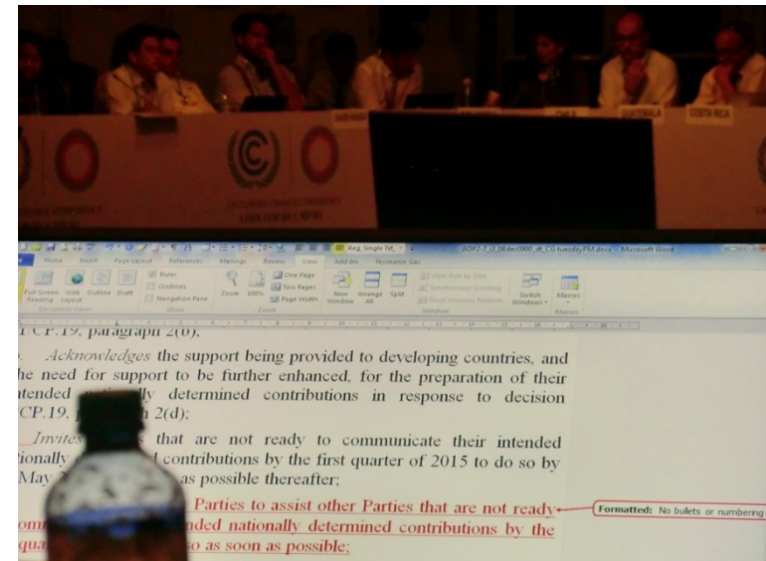
- **ADP Decision**
- “1. Confirms that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall complete the work referred to in decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 2, as early as possible in order for the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties;
- 2. Decides that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support;
- 3. Underscores its commitment to reaching an ambitious agreement in 2015 that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances;
...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Each Nation Is Asked To Do More Than What They are Doing Now. Small Island States and Least Developed Nations May Communicate Their Special Circumstances. Adaptation Appears To Be Discretionary In The Communication Of The INDC.

- **ADP Decision –**
- “8. Notes that the arrangements specified in this decision in relation to intended nationally determined contributions are without prejudice to the legal nature and content of the intended nationally determined contributions of Parties or to the content of the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties;
- 9. Reiterates its invitation to each Party to communicate to the secretariat its intended nationally determined contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- 10. Agrees that each Party’s intended nationally determined contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 will represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of that Party;
- 11. Also agrees that the least developed countries and small island developing States may communicate information on strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in the context of intended nationally determined contributions;
- 12. Invites all Parties to consider communicating their undertakings in adaptation planning or consider including an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contributions;...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Countries Are To Communicate Their Individually Nationally Determined Contributions Well In Advance of December 2015. Several Items Must Be Included in the INDC.

- **ADP Decision**
- “13. Reiterates its invitation to all Parties to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended nationally determined contributions;
- 14. Agrees that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their intended nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, may include, as appropriate, inter alia, quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and how the Party considers that its intended nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2; ...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Calls For Developed Nations To Provide Support for Developing Nations to Prepare The INDCs. Publish All INDCs and Prepare Synthesis Report By 1 November On the Aggregate Effect of the INDCs Submitted by 1 October 2015.

- **ADP Decision**
- “15. Reiterates its call to developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for the preparation and communication of the intended nationally determined contributions of Parties that may need such support;
- 16. Requests the secretariat to:
 - (a) Publish on the UNFCCC website the intended nationally determined contributions as communicated;
 - (b) Prepare by 1 November 2015 a synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the intended nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties by 1 October 2015; ...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Nations Are Asked To Assess The Need To Mobilize Financial Resources To Assist Developing Nations To Implement Actions Pre-2020.

- **ADP Decision**
- “18. Reiterates its resolve as set out in decision 1/CP.19, paragraphs 3 and 4, to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 and enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties;...”
- Note: This decision text refers to decisions made in COP19 Warsaw, paragraphs 3 and 4, which references the 2 or 1.5 degree C goal and the significant gap between efforts and goal. Because the decision also traces back to COP13, or Decision 1 of COP13 which sets out a full range of actions on technology transfer and financial resources, which later became the Green Climate Fund. This paragraph 18 in the Lima Call for Climate Action is therefore again calling for a full range of actions and financial resources to be committed by all nations.



- **Green Climate Fund Reached \$10 Billion**
- The Green Climate Fund, agreed to and operationalized at COP18 Doha to provide financial resources to developing nations, received additional pledges during COP20 from Belgium (\$62 million) and Australia (\$200 million), bringing the total of pledged money to \$10 billion. Nations agreed previously they would mobilize \$100 billion per year by 2020. U.S. pledged \$3 billion recently.

COP20 Lima, ADP

Decides to Hold Technical Expert Meetings with Experts from Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations to Identify Options to Enhance Mitigation Ambition in the Period 2015 - 2020

- **ADP Decision**
- “19. Decides to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020, by requesting the secretariat to:
 - (a) Organize a series of in-session technical expert meetings which:
 - (i) Facilitate Parties in the identification of policy options, practices and technologies and in planning for their implementation in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;
 - (ii) Build on and utilize the related activities of, and further enhance collaboration and synergies among, the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Durban Forum on capacity-building, the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (iii) Build on previous technical expert meetings in order to hone and focus on actionable policy options;
 - (iv) Provide meaningful and regular opportunities for the effective engagement of experts from Parties, relevant international organizations, civil society, indigenous peoples, women, youth, academic institutions, the private sector, and subnational authorities nominated by their respective countries;



COP20 Lima, ADP

Decides to Hold Technical Expert Meetings with Experts from Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations to Identify Options to Enhance Mitigation Ambition in the Period 2015 - 2020

- **ADP Decision**
- “19 ... (v) Support the accelerated implementation of policy options and enhanced mitigation action, including through international cooperation;
- (vi) Facilitate the enhanced engagement of all Parties through the announcement of topics to be addressed, agendas and related materials at least two months in advance of technical expert meetings;
- (b) Update, following the technical expert meetings referred to in paragraph 19(a) above, the technical paper on the mitigation benefits of actions, and on initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition, compiling information provided in submissions from Parties and observer organizations and the discussions held at the technical expert meetings and drawing on other relevant information on the implementation of policy options at all levels, including through multilateral cooperation;
- (c) Disseminate the information referred to in paragraph 19(b) above, including by publishing a summary for policymakers;
...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

ADP Second Draft Elements Text. 2 Degrees or 1.5 Degrees C Goal. 40-70% reduction below 2010 by 2050. Near Zero Emissions in 2100.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “3. All Parties to take action and cooperate to further implement the Convention in order to reach its ultimate objective as stated in its Article 2 on the basis of equity and in accordance with their evolving common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities by achieving an emission pathway consistent with limiting the global average temperature increase to below 2°C or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, which entails:
 - 3.1 Ensuring significant global greenhouse gas emissions reductions over the next few decades or a 40–70 per cent reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions below 2010 levels by 2050 and near zero emissions of CO₂ and other long-lived greenhouse gases by the end of the century;
 - 3.2 Ensuring resilience and adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change, while recognizing the local, national and global dimensions of adaptation;
 - 3.3 Ensuring that all investments are resilient to climate change and facilitate the transition to low-emission development paths and the adequacy of finance, technology and capacity-building support towards achieving the implementation of this agreement.”



COP20 Lima, ADP Negotiating Track

‘A Long Term Zero Emissions Sustainable Development Pathway.’ ‘Carbon Neutral/Net Zero Emissions or Full Decarbonization by 2050; Negative Emissions by 2100.’

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “13.2 Parties’ efforts to take the form of:
- a. A long-term zero emissions sustainable development pathway:
 - Consistent with carbon neutrality/net zero emissions by 2050, or full decarbonization by 2050 and/or negative emissions by 2100;
 - Consistent with science and the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (e.g. 40–70 per cent below 2010 levels by 2050) in accordance with historical responsibilities, capabilities, and the state of development, while addressing vulnerabilities and in a cooperative manner;
 - Consistent with a global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of at least 50 per cent by 2050 compared with the levels in 1990 and a continued decline in emissions thereafter, in the context of equitable access to sustainable development and a global carbon budget
 - Consistent with emissions peaking for developed countries in 2015, with an aim of zero net emissions by 2050; in the context of equitable access to sustainable development
 - Consistent with a peaking of global greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, noting that the time frame for peaking may be longer in developing countries, in the context of equitable access to sustainable development ...”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Some Parties, including Small Island States, Have Been Pushing Hard for ‘Below 1.5 Degree C. Formalizing a Global Carbon Budget. Allowing Ecosystems to Adapt Naturally. Ensure Food Production is Not Threatened

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “b. A global emission budget to be divided among all Parties according to the principles and provisions of the Convention, so as to limit global warming in this century to below 1.5 °C according to the IPCC assessment. The distribution of the global emission budget should be undertaken in accordance with historical responsibilities, ecological footprint, capabilities, and state of development;
- c. Stabilization of the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at or below 350 ppm of CO₂ equivalent in the context of equitable access to sustainable development;
- d. A deviation from business as usual;
- e. Low emission development strategies.
- 14. Any agreed long-term objective shall be in the context of a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in sustainable manner, and shall also take into account vulnerabilities and managing transition in a sustainable manner....”



COP20 Lima, ADP

Parties Continue to Disagree About How to Differentiate Responsibilities. Developing Nations Want to Have Language Guaranteeing the Old Annex I and non-Annex I Differentiation. Developed Nations Want to Remove It Entirely.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- 16. Option 1: In accordance with the principles of the Convention and its Article 4, each Party to prepare, communicate and implement successive nationally determined mitigation commitments/contributions/actions, which are to:
- Option 2: Each Party to communicate and implement successive mitigation commitments/contributions/, 155 which are to:
- Option 3: Parties to prepare differentiated mitigation commitments for developed and developing country Parties, with developed country Parties to take the lead and developing country Parties to be provided flexibility, which are to:
- 16.1 Option 1: Be quantified or quantifiable, which can be aggregated, and which are transparent, comparable and/or verifiable;
- Option 2: Be quantified or quantifiable and which shall consider a fair and equitable distribution of the global emission budget according to a compound index of countries' participation in such a budget, and which are transparent, comparable and/or verifiable;
- Option 3: Be quantified, which can be aggregated, and which are comparable, measurable, reportable and verifiable for developed country Parties, with the type, scope, scale and coverage more ambitious than those undertaken under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol during the pre-2020 period;
- Be quantified, quantifiable or qualified in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner for developing country Parties, based on their NAMAs under the Bali Action Plan.
- 16.2 Be accompanied by information aimed at enhancing the clarity, transparency and understanding of these commitments/contributions/actions.....”



Photos by Arthur Lee

COP20 Lima, ADP

Parties Continue to Disagree About How to Differentiate Responsibilities. Developing Nations Want to Have Language Guaranteeing the Old Annex I and non-Annex I Differentiation. Developed Nations Want to Remove It Entirely.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- 16.3 Option 1: Include an indicative long-term trajectory consistent with paragraph 13 above.
- With developed country Parties to take the lead and make an adequate and equitable contribution to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2. Developing country Parties may need flexibility in indicating such long-term trajectories;
- Option 2: For developed country Parties to include an indicative long-term trajectory.
- For developing country Parties to be encouraged to develop a long-term green and low-carbon development strategy, plan or programme as appropriate.



COP20 Lima, ADP

Parties Continue to Disagree About How to Differentiate Responsibilities. Developing Nations Want to Have Language Guaranteeing the Old Annex I and non-Annex I Differentiation. Developed Nations Want to Nuance The Differentiation Or Remove Entirely.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “16.4 Option 1: Be based on national circumstances and capacities.
- Option 2: Be based on the following:
 - a. Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity and national circumstances and capacities;
 - b. Parties to include one of the following options, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities, national circumstances, development levels and capabilities, while recognizing that the emissions of developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs:
 - a) a quantified, economy-wide, absolute emission limitation or reduction target in relation to a baseline year; b) a quantified, economy-wide, emission limitation or reduction target relative to a projection of its emissions c) a quantified, economy-wide, emission limitation or reduction target relative to unit of GDP in relation to a previous year; d) a quantified, economy-wide, emission limitation and reduction target per capita; e) non-economy-wide actions.
- Developed country Parties to take the lead in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, and Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Convention through quantified economy-wide, absolute emission reduction targets/commitments;
- Developing country Parties, which have been provided with means of implementation, to prepare, communicate and implement a diversity of enhanced net mitigation commitments/contributions/actions in ... “



COP20 Lima, ADP

Parties Continue to Disagree About How to Differentiate Responsibilities. Developing Nations Want to Have Language Guaranteeing the Old Annex I and non-Annex I Differentiation. Developed Nations Want to Remove It Entirely.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Referenced As Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “16.4 Option 2,
- b. ...accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention and in the context of sustainable development, ranging from economy-wide absolute limits on emissions, relative emission reductions, intensity targets, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, low-emission development plans and strategies, sectoral mitigation plans and strategies /taking into consideration paragraph X above
 - Developing country Parties to take a diversity of nationally determined actions in accordance with their specific needs and special circumstances as stated in Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Convention, including net avoided emissions, or also manifested as adaptation co-benefits, where appropriate;
 - Developing country Parties to prepare their actions in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention and their circumstances and capacities, through nationally appropriate mitigation actions, subject to the provision of means of implementation and in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Convention
 - Major economies to take on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets/commitments;
 - Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) that are in a position to do so to take on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets/commitments
 - All Parties to take on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets/commitments at some point in the future in accordance with their national circumstances, development levels and capabilities;
 - LDCs to implement non-economy wide actions and are encouraged to develop and implement low- emission development strategies;
 - For all Parties on the basis of categories that are updated over time based on evolving emissions and economic trends.

COP20 Lima, ADP

Market Mechanisms Are Mentioned Specifically In the Context of Land Use. Parties May Take Action Jointly, Which Some Parties Interpret To Mean Allowing the Use of Market Mechanisms In Any Sector of Economy.”

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Could Become Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “19. Parties may prepare, communicate and implement mitigation commitments/contributions/action jointly in accordance with decisions to be adopted by the governing body and taking into account any arrangements developed under paragraph ...
- 20. Option 1: The secretariat to keep and update accordingly an online registry of national mitigation targets, and actions; registry to be integral part of the agreement.
- Option 2: The secretariat to maintain a list of the schedules of Parties in an information document that is made available online.
- 21. All Parties to develop low emission strategies.
- 22. In meeting their commitments/contributions/actions, Parties may make use of market mechanisms and actions in the land-use sector in accordance with X.”



COP20 Lima, ADP

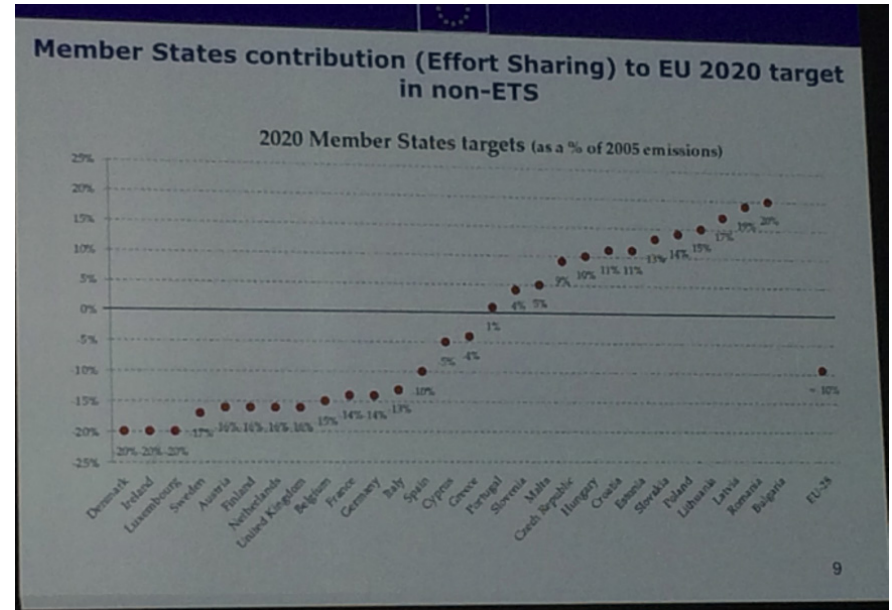
All Parties Are To Cooperate To Adapt To The Adverse Effects Of Climate Change.

- **Second Draft text of the ADP – The Elements (Could Become Annex I to the Decisions Text)**
- “Adaptation
- Long-term and global aspects of adaptation
- 24. Option 1: All Parties in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, its Article 4 and their common but differentiated responsibilities to commit to cooperate to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, ensure resilience and protect citizens and ecosystems in the context of the long-term temperature limit and to achieve sustainable development, while recognizing the local, national and transboundary dimensions of adaptation.
- 24.1 All / Developed country Parties to undertake the steps necessary to ensure that the level of support meets the needs for adaptation in developing countries in the context of the long-term temperature limit: Request to the SBSTA to develop methodologies for this purpose.
- 24.2 All Parties commit to increase efforts to adapt to climate change impacts, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience in the context of the actual increase in global mean temperature, taking into account the relationship between mitigation ambition, associated climate change impacts, and consequent adaptation needs, costs, and co-benefits.
- 24. Option 2: Developed county Parties commit to enhance support to developing country Parties in terms of finance, technology, and capacity-building, and to enable developing countries to enhance their adaptation actions so as to ensure their resilience.
- Option 3: Establish a global goal for adaptation.
- Option 4: No global goal for adaptation.
- Option 5: Establish universal individual commitments/actions.

COP20 Lima

MultiLateral Assessment

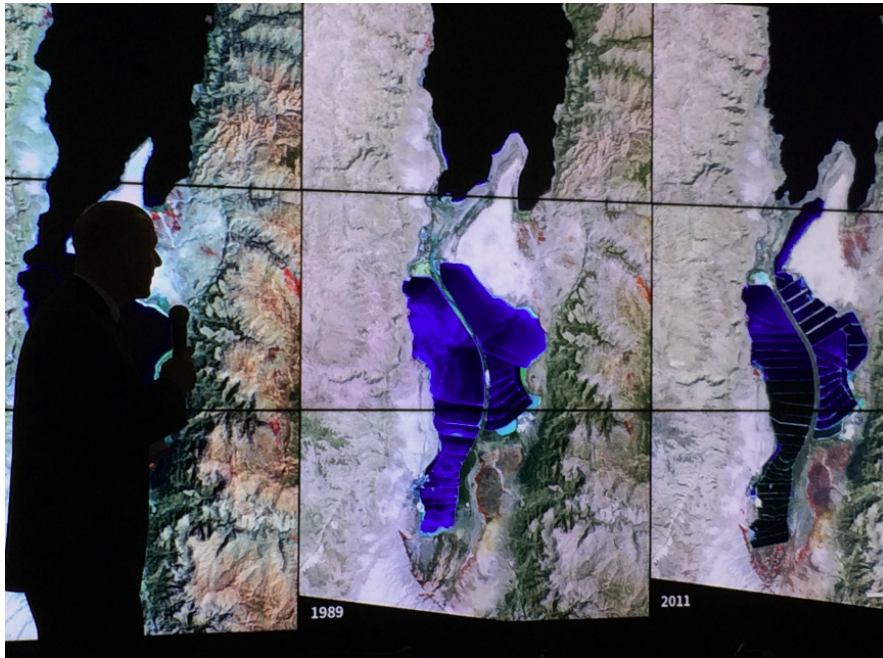
Nations Assess Each Other's Contribution/ Commitment in the Kyoto Protocol Period;
Focused on Developed Nations. European Union, First Up



EU negotiator describes EU's intended nationally determined contributions from all members

COP20 Lima

Side Events and Other Photos



NASA scientist discusses satellite imagery of a melting glacier



Australia's two Ambassadors on Environment, Peter Woolcott (left); Justin Lee (Middle) at a briefing with Australian stakeholders.

COP20 Lima Side Events and Other Photos



Photo by Arthur Lee

IPIECA members, IEA GHG and GCCSI Discussed Future Energy Systems and Unburnable Carbon. Photo by Jonathan Grant

COP20 Lima Side Events and Other Photos



Canada's Ambassador on Climate Change Dan McDougal and Deputy Lead Negotiator France Jacovella.

Photo by Arthur Lee



Canada's Deputy Lead Negotiator France Jacovella
Photo by Arthur Lee

COP20 Lima

Side Events and Other Photos



GCCSI, World Bank, Kuwait Oil, Saudi Aramco and UAE Lead Negotiator are amongst the panelists.

Photo by Arthur Lee



Tim Dixon, IEA GHG Technical Program Manager

Photo by Arthur Lee

COP20 Lima Side Events and Other Photos



Two vegans greeted participants at the coach entrance. Photo by Arthur Lee



Photo by Arthur Lee

COP20 Lima Side Events and Other Photos



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Long Term Business Impacts

- The impacts of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change have been accumulating over the long term, and in the last decade have driven national policies (draft or passed), regulatory regimes, even the IMO and ICAO, and projects that include but not limited to the following:
 - EU Emissions Trading Scheme and the associated monitoring scheme.
 - National legislations in the EU that implemented the EU ETS in early 2000's to 2005
 - Stimulus money in the EU and US for CCS and renewable energy technologies
 - Senate and other Congressional bills (USA) over the last decade
 - New Zealand's implementation of an emissions trading scheme that caps emissions including carbon content of fuels, which remains in place though New Zealand will not enter the second commitment period of the KP.
 - Australian National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System (NGERS)
 - Australian Clean Energy Futures Bills (later repealed by the Abbot Government)
 - California's AB32 and implementing regulations
 - Various discussion papers and policies being considered in the larger rapidly developing nations (the BASIC nations of Brazil, South Africa, India, and China).
 - Kazakhstan imposes emission limits and initiates a national emissions trading scheme as it enters the second period of the KP.
 - South Africa develops a carbon tax policy
 - Changes to international shipping and aviation energy efficiency and operational efficiency standards
 - Clean Development Mechanism projects
- Long term impacts can continue to accumulate as the negotiations drive more developing nations to enact laws and regulations for GHG monitoring, reporting, verification, and on technology transfer criteria, and also adaptation actions affecting infrastructure, land use, and access to resources.

Global Negotiations and Parallel to the History of the Scientific Assessments

- The current climate change negotiations by over 190 nations is part of a process that has gone on since the early 1990's, in parallel to the development of four scientific assessments carried out by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which began in 1988 and culminated in the first global scientific assessment of 1990. The current UN negotiation round is called "COP17," hosted by South Africa. The IPCC has been convening several hundred scientists, engineers, technologists, and economists for the next three years to conduct the Fifth Assessment.

IPCC

"Policy-Relevant, Not Policy Prescriptive Science"

1990 First Assessment Report

"...emissions resulting from human activities are substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations..."

1995 Second Assessment Report

"...balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on global climate ..."

2001 Third Assessment Report

"...new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the past 50 years is attributable to human activities."

2007 Fourth Assessment Report

"Most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic (human) greenhouse gas concentrations. "

2013 - 2014 Fifth Assessment Report

"It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

UNFCCC

"Common But Differentiated Responsibilities"

1992 Rio Summit: UNFCCC signed

1994 UNFCCC entered into force

1995 COP1: Berlin Mandate provided differentiated approaches for Annex I and non-Annex I ("developing") countries

COP3 negotiations resulted in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol

2005 Kyoto Protocol entered into force
COP/MOP 1 held in Montreal, Canada

2009 Copenhagen Accords; 2010 Cancun Agreements; 2011 Durban Platform; 2012 Doha Climate Gateway
2013 COP19 Warsaw
2014 COP20 Lima