

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Twenty-third Conference of the Parties (COP23)

Summary for policymakers



COP23 | FIJI

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BONN 2017



**6 to 17 November 2017
Bonn, Germany**

United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change
Twenty-third Conference
of the Parties (COP23)

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A few words from the Director of the IFDD

Two years after COP21, which culminated in the historic signing of the Paris Agreement adopted by the countries in December 2015 and which entered into force on 4 November 2016, the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (COP23) taking place in Bonn finds itself on the cusp of having to turn commitments into reality.

Admittedly, there is cause for celebration on the unprecedented speed of ratifications (170 Parties to date), the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement and global determination to implement it quickly and fully, as shown in the Marrakech Proclamation for Climate Action and the unprecedented commitment by cities, investors, civil society organisations and businesses.

Recent extreme meteorological events this year (2017) have nevertheless reminded us yet again of the urgent need for action. The adverse effects of climate change are worsening, with severe droughts and unprecedented rainfall, storms and floods, especially in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, causing tremendous losses and damage estimated at several billion dollars.

Although progress has been made, since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, in Marrakech and Bonn during the inter-session negotiations held in May 2017 (46th session of permanent subsidiary bodies), the negotiators still have their work cut out to agree on all the details that will ensure an operational Paris Agreement. Concrete milestones must be marked out during COP23. Postponing certain critical decisions until the COP24 in December 2018 is not an option.

COP23 should therefore establish clearly bridges between progress made in Marrakech during COP22 and the next step in implementing the Paris Agreement.

Going beyond its technical nature this time, COP23 will only be successful if players are able to reach consensus on the modalities, procedures and guidelines that will assist all Parties in complying with their obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Everyone agrees on the irreversible nature of the Paris Agreement, but the time has come to give it the means for implementation. This message is in line with the declarations by ministers and heads of delegations attending the Meeting of the Committee of the Least Developed Countries in Addis Ababa and the pre-COP23 Meeting in Fiji in October 2017.

Without losing the central objective of substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the momentum for the implementation of the Agreement must be maintained through a series of concrete climate actions that requires the involvement of all State and non-State stakeholders.

In this context, a key task in Bonn will be to prepare the Facilitative Dialogue scheduled to take place throughout 2018, culminating at COP24 in Warsaw, Poland. At the end of COP23, precise guidelines should be laid down to direct the global effort required to put the world on a pathway lower than a 1.5°C rise in temperature.

It is also important to take stock of progress made and process the renewal of nationally-determined contributions (NDC). As such, only increased cooperation between the developed and developing countries will provide the most vulnerable countries with the necessary financial, technological and capacity-building support to implement ambitious NDC capable of meeting the challenges.

The issues being debated are at the heart of concerns of the Francophonie. An effective global response to climate change is inextricably linked to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as climate change creates new costs and exacerbates the existing development problems. By implementing the Paris Agreement, a substantial proportion of vulnerable communities in French-speaking and worldwide countries will emerge from poverty.

For this reason, readers, the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF), through its subsidiary body, the *Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable* (IFDD), will continue to support actions favouring a transition towards a low-carbon economy of its member countries as well as the active participation of French-speakers in the international climate change negotiations.

I hope that this new edition of the Guide to the Negotiations produced by IFDD will enlighten you on the issues of COP23. The purpose of this guide is to keep you advised of progress in the negotiations and on the key points to be discussed during COP23.

Its production has been made possible through the mobilisation of the French-speaking expertise and of our partners, especially Energies 2050, who we thank most warmly.

Negotiators and partners, I wish you excellent work and a successful outcome in Bonn, where the keyword will therefore be converting commitments into deeds.

Pleasant reading!

Jean-Pierre Ndoutoum

About the Summary for policymakers

This *Summary for policymakers* supplements the *Guide to the negotiations*. IFDD produces both documents annually to accompany the sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The *Guide to the Negotiations* and its accompanying *Summary for policymakers* is enhanced year on year and goes beyond the climate change negotiating structure. This is even truer within the framework of current international climate actions, which, following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, formally aims to set up a multi-party and multi-sector, de-compartmentalised dynamic. Academics, public or private figures and representatives of civil society organisations or international institutions – they are all using the *Guide* and the *Summary* increasingly as an independent, factual and up-to-date source of information on the negotiations with an analytical, dynamic review of issues.

Once again this year, the drafting team wanted to break new ground by promoting the accessibility of information to readers with varying degrees of knowledge about the negotiation process – whether they have in-depth knowledge or are knowledgeable about the topics or are first-time attendees. The goal is still that everyone can browse through the *Guide* and its *Summary* and access all the information he needs, based on his priorities and the time he has available for this. With this in mind, efforts have been made to engage with a wide audience. Outreach boxes support the descriptions and detailed analyses of the various questions addressed in the negotiations wherever possible. The notion addressed can thus be grasped immediately. Illustrative and summary figures thus complete the picture, so the reader will have all the keys they need to understand the negotiations.

The 2017 editions of the *Guide* and its *Summary* are once more benefiting from input from a group of authors comprising eminent members from different French-speaking countries who have been involved in the climate negotiations for many years. Known and recognised players, their early involvement in the negotiation chamber as well as in implementing policies and measures resulting from climate agreements brings this collective work as close as possible to the negotiation realities and to the major issues and challenges. A proofreading Committee comprised of individuals also known for their expertise was also set up for this edition to ensure that it would be of the highest quality. We are hopeful that the various contributions will make the work even more relevant and useful for the negotiators and actors implementing concrete projects resulting from the negotiations.

The authors have set out to propose a global, analytical overview of the issues in each of the parts, whilst presenting the outlook on the expectations of the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP23, November 2017, Bonn, Germany)

for the execution and operationalisation of major issues. Readers are referred to other sections and to the source documents the length of the text so that they can broaden their understanding of a topic if they so wish. Note that only the document listings are quoted when reference is made to documents resulting from negotiations. These listings, designed to make reading easier, can furthermore be used to find the documents referred to very easily on the Convention website¹. A table was added as an appendix to this document to make the listing easy to understand².

We hope that the *Guide* and its *Summary* will meet readers' expectations. We ask them to share their assessment and suggestions with us by filling in the form at the end of the guide.

The *Guide to the negotiations* and this accompanying *Summary for policymakers* were updated on 3 October 2017.

1. <http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/items/3595.php>

2. See A.2. : List of the documents from the negotiations.

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Introduction

International climate action confronted to the challenge of implementation

Scientific analyses highlight gradual disruptions of the climate system and a global rise in temperatures over the last two centuries, at an increasing pace during recent decades³. These events are mainly caused by greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) associated with our consumption and production modes, with consequences that could quickly prove irreversible⁴. The 5th Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) restated in 2013 the anthropogenic (human) origin of this phenomenon, deeming “extremely likely⁵” (indicating more than 95% probability) the link between the rise in temperatures noted since 1950 and human activities.

Despite international negotiations, it is clear that progress in combating climate change has remained very modest compared with the numerous challenges raised. According to this same IPCC report, the increase in average temperatures could be between +2.6°C and +4.8°C by 2100. This increase would have major impacts, in particular changes to rainfall conditions, melting ice, rising sea levels (from 26 to 85 cm by the end of the century, depending on scenarios), the salinisation of soils, advancing desertification, ocean acidification or increasing extreme climatic events. These consequences would furthermore make already complex environmental, economic and social issues more pronounced, particularly in developing countries⁶.

The negotiation process put into place to face up to this global challenge is a pioneering experiment in the history of our societies. For the first time ever, the governments of almost all States are working jointly in the framework of a complex process which questions our economic development and social models replacing the environment, human development, inclusivity or solidarity among peoples as central concerns. This negotiation process has been conducted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since its adoption in 1992⁷. These negotiations are ambitious in scope. In fact, they simply mean protecting present and future generations from the multiple and devastating consequences of too significant and rapid increases in global planet temperatures.

The responsibility weighing on the shoulders of negotiators and policymakers is therefore huge. In a context where everyone defends their country’s legitimate interests and focusses on their own national circumstances, delays in implementing ambitious actions, in line with the urgency and the scope of the issues, will have

3. IPCC, 2013.

4. IPCC, 2013.

5. IPCC, 2013.

6. Source: IPCC, quoted in ENERGIES 2050, 2016.

7. Came into force on 21 March 1997. To find out more about the UNFCCC: see Annex A.1 – Sheet 1.

consequences for everyone. Although these consequences will be very unevenly spread, placing a burden particularly on the most vulnerable countries, which are, however, only slightly or not responsible for the current climate situation.

Within this context the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21, organised in Paris in 2015) to the UNFCCC was an historic step with the adoption of a new crucial international agreement to progress climate negotiations. The outcome of a process that started several years ago, the Paris Agreement copperfastens the hope for a global agreement of the States and a strengthening of the measures undertaken to combat climate change. This Agreement traces a roadmap towards international climate action for the years to come, and for the first time it brings together all the Parties to the UNFCCC. On this basis, it aims to significantly reduce their GHG emissions, but also addresses the implementation of measures required to increase the resilience of the human being and its environment to climate disturbances.

The Paris Agreement therefore takes into account the necessary mitigation efforts by the Parties, focusing on the objective to maintain warming “*significantly below*” the 2°C of pre-industrial levels from now until the end of the century, whilst at the same time encouraging the pursuit of efforts to stay within 1.5°C. The concerns of the developing countries have also been integrated and adaptation has also been recognised as an objective in its own right on the same level as mitigation. This is also true, among other things, for loss and damage, capacity-building, technology transfer or again financing so that the Agreement can be implemented.

To achieve the objective of maintaining the average global temperature, but also to allow each Party State to enhance their own national realities, the commitments of the countries are presented in the form of Contributions decided on a national level (NDC) defined by the Party-States themselves. This “bottom up” process is the outcome of an unusual approach by the UNFCCC, whereby each Party is invited to formulate their own commitments and challenges in line with the Convention’s fundamental principles of equality, common but differentiated responsibilities and their respective capacities regarding national realities.

By adding these additional individual contributions arising from the NDCs implies collectively achieving the objectives set by the Paris Agreement. Nevertheless, despite the process established by the Paris Agreement to renew and increase NDC commitments every five years, this momentum does, however, run the risk that the amount of national commitments is not enough to reach the target of 1.5°C/2°C. It should be recalled that, despite repeated warnings from the IPCC, which was already calling on developed countries in 2007 to collectively reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 25 to 40% by 2020 compared with levels in 1990⁸, global anthropogenic GHG emissions have not stopped rising⁹. We worryingly note that according to the United Nations figures, “*temperatures have continued to increase in 2016 [globally] establishing a new record of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels*”¹⁰.

8. IPCC, 2007.

9. IPCC, 2014a, p. 6.

10. United Nations, 2017, p. 44.

Prior to COP22, a report produced by the secretariat of the Convention, taking into account the national contributions communicated by the Parties up to 4 April 2016, confirmed that the commitment of the States will not be sufficient to achieve a trajectory compatible with temperature increases below 2°C¹¹. Other studies carried out since then have confirmed the failure of the collective ambition to achieve the objective of maintaining temperatures¹². Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the challenges linked to its implementation cannot be underestimated, specifically the challenge of ensuring a continuous increase in the level of ambition. International cooperation provides initial leverage, such as the mobilisation of all stakeholders in the process.

As a positive sign for international climate change, the Paris Agreement, barely a year after its adoption in December 2015, came into force on 4 November 2016¹³, a few days after COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016). Propelled by this dynamic, COP22 was announced as the “Conference of action” and the launch of work in the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement which had officially come into force. A great deal of progress was expected, particularly regarding market mechanisms, the pre-2020 Agenda, capacity-building, the improvement in access to financing sources and technology transfer for the benefit of developing and less advanced countries, or again in the area of transparency and monitoring. Finally, the Parties ended two weeks of negotiations by adopting over 30 decisions, even though¹⁴, numerous points are still outstanding. At the end of COP22, the Parties agreed to end the discussions to allow for the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement with the view to making decisions at the latest at COP24, in 2018.

Discussions on all elements of the talks continued during the inter-session negotiations held in May 2017 in Bonn during the 46th session of the permanent subsidiary bodies (SBI46 and SBSTA46) and the third part of the first session of the Ad Hoc working group on the Paris Agreement (APA-3). Although since the adoption of the Paris Agreement progress has been made in Marrakech and Bonn, the negotiators still have a considerable amount of work to agree on all the details to ensure that the Paris Agreement will be operational from day one of its implementation. The contribution of COP23 will be central to the pursuit and finalisation of the work regarding the implementation of the elements to ensure the effective operationalisation of the Paris Agreement, given the short time left before COP24. A key element of the COP23 negotiations will be to prepare the Facilitative Dialogue

11. UNFCCC, 2016c.

12. See in particular UNEP, 2016; or, Climate Interactive, 2017.

13. The inherent conditions for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement (55 Parties – 55% of global emissions) were met on 5 October 2016 and the official ratification of 72 Parties accounting for 56.75% of global emissions occurred on the same date. It was planned that the Paris Agreement would come into effect 30 days after reaching these thresholds, i.e. 4 November 2016 under these conditions. See United Nations, 2016b.

14. Access all the decisions adopted during COP22 [online] http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567/php/view/decisions.php#

taking place in 2018 to take stock of the progress achieved and to instruct the renewal of the NDCs.

In addition to other crucial points, it will also mean pursuing the efforts for an ambitious action by the State Parties, but also for an international climate action, that is de-compartmentalised and multi-actor to reduce the gap between the objectives of the Paris Agreement and achieving them. This requirement for multi-actor collaboration established at COP21 was re-confirmed in Marrakech with the adoption of the Marrakech Partnership for global climate action, which seeks to strength the global climate action Programme 2017-2020, adopted at COP20 in Lima. This is therefore a crucial challenge for the new Fijian presidency at COP23, particularly taking into account that current failure of the State Parties in achieving the objectives to limiting temperatures part of the Paris Agreement.

Across all the points being negotiated, it is indispensable that the "spirit of Paris" initiated since the adoption of the Agreement is preserved at the Bonn COP23 and beyond. The objective being that the ambitions of the international community become imbued more than ever, with trust and a long-term perspective, even though the Parties agreed in Marrakech to postpone certain final decisions until December 2018 at COP24.

A Guide to understand, share and increase the opportunities to act

The *Guide to the Negotiations* and its accompanying *Summary for policymakers* fall under the wider context of the support provided by the *Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable*, a subsidiary body of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF), to French-speaking countries in the international climate change negotiations.

Aimed at helping negotiators to understand better the challenges of the COP23, this *Guide* the major issues being debated (Part I). Part II proposes a concise summary of the Paris Agreement and the challenges related to achieving the objectives from it, focusing upon the work carried out by the permanent subsidiary bodies and the special Paris Agreement Ad Hoc working group. The major issues at stake are then presented in Part III Lastly, Part III gives a brief history of the negotiations and presents the UNFCCC structure and the main negotiation groups and their positions.

Part I.

The issues and positions

Summary table of negotiation issues at COP23¹⁵

Section of the Guide	Issues in the negotiations	Session agenda items					
		COP 6-17 Nov.	CMP 6-15 Nov.	CMA 6-17 Nov.	SBI 6-15 Nov.	SBSTA 5-15 Nov.	APA
I.1	Issues of permanent subsidiary bodies						
I.1.1	Facilitative sharing of views facilitation in the framework of the international consultation and analysis process				2(d)		
I.1.2	Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, para. 2, and Article 7, para. 12				6, 7		
I.1.4	Paris Committee on Capacity-building				16 (b)		
I.1.5	Modes of functioning, work programme, and functions anticipated under the Paris Agreement for the forum on impact of measures of response implemented (joint agenda with OSCST)				17 (b)	9 (b)	
I.1.6	Questions relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement					11	
I.2	Issues relating to						
I.2.3	Project issues:						
	Mitigation						3
	Adaptation						4
	Transparency						5
	Global Stocktake						6

15. Indicative selections based on the issues dealt with in this Guide and corresponding to the agenda items of the Bonn sessions (November 2017).

To find out more: consult the detailed agendas for the Bonn sessions in the annex (A.5.).

Section of the Guide	Issues in the negotiations	Session agenda items					
		COP 6-17 Nov.	CMP 6-15 Nov.	CMA 6-17 Nov.	SBI 6-15 Nov.	SBSTA 5-15 Nov.	APA
	Implementation of and compliance with the Paris Agreement provisions.						7
	Other issues related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement:						8
I.2.4	Issues of the CMA1-2						
I.3	The mechanisms of the Paris Agreement						
	Article 6, paragraph 2 ("concerted approaches")					11 (a)	
	Article 6, paragraph 4 ("mechanism for sustainable development")					11 (b)	
	Article 6, paragraph 8 ("non-market-based approaches")					11 (c)	
	Clean development mechanism		4		8 (a)		
I.5	National considerations related to the implementation of the NDC				5		3, 4
I.7	Transfer of technologies	8	8		14	6	
I.8	Capacity building	13	10		16		
I.9	Financing questions	10			15		
	Green Climate Fund.	10 (c)					
	Permanent finance committee	10 (b)			15 (a)		
	Third review of the Adaptation Fund		7 (b)		15 (b)		
I.10	Adaptation	6, 14 (a), 15	7		11, 12	3, 4	4
I.12	Transparency						3 (b), 5
I.15	Equality of the sexes in the context of climate change negotiations	16			20		

1.1. Issues of permanent subsidiary bodies

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

1.1.1 Exchange of views focusing on the facilitation in the framework of the international consultation and analysis process

During the first exchange of views on facilitation under the international consultation and analysis process held during the session of SB 44 in Bonn in May 2016¹⁶, thirteen developing countries had submitted their biennial updated report (BUR) to the process¹⁷. Most countries taking part in the exchange of views underlined, during individual presentations, the need for international financial support in their own national processes, mainly in respect of improving their national measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) system¹⁸. A new workshop relating to exchanges of views is scheduled for 10 November 2017 during COP23.

Following the technical analysis process by the team of technical experts (TTE) in conjunction with each of the Parties in question (see table below), each Party can receive written questions from all their counterparts from the Convention based on a succinct report submitted by the TTE and each party to the SBI¹⁹. These issues were then reviewed during a meeting coordinated by the SBSTA during its sessions.

The exchanges of view then allow the Parties to respond directly to these questions raised in writing or orally during workshops. This question and answer process gave the Parties a better understanding of the noted difficulties and shortcomings confronting these thirteen developing countries and was also a chance for them to learn more about the experience lived and acquired, the lessons learned from compiling the BUR and the optimum practices used²⁰.

It seems therefore that the process has demonstrated its relevance for two issues in particular. Firstly, holding three exchanges of views to date has given the developed countries a better understanding and knowledge of the needs of their counterpart developing countries on the implementation of measures to limit their GHG emissions and their financing needs to achieve this. The process was then an opportunity, for developing countries yet to submit their BUR or where the TTE technical analysis with Party feedback was in progress, to find out more about the potential challenges and to benefit from the experience acquired by their

16. SBI, 2016.

17. SBSTA, 2016, namely South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Namibia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Tunisia and Vietnam.

18. UNFCCC, 2016a.

19. See the *Summary and technical reports*: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/technical_analysis_of_burs/items/10054.php

20. UNFCCC, 2016a.

counterparts. As at 03 October 2017, 37 BUR had been submitted by the Parties, of which 32 were the subject of a succinct report. The Parties had not yet exchanged views on the succinct reports from Armenia, Serbia, Ecuador, Georgia and Jamaica²¹. There were no succinct reports attached to the BUR of China and Mongolia.

Figure 1. Status of the biennial updated report submissions²²



21. See the *International consultation and analysis – Outcome*: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/technical_analysis_of_burs/items/10054.php

22. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – Figures updated on 1 September 2017.

1.1.2 Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement and Article 7, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement

To implement the Paris Agreement, the Parties agreed during the COP21 that all would be required to “*undertake and communicate ambitious efforts*”²³ with respect to six issues, namely:

- (i) reduction of their collective GHG emissions²⁴;
- (ii) the building up of their capacities to mitigate climate change²⁵;
- (iii) climate financing²⁶;
- (iv) technology development and transfer²⁷;
- (v) enhancing the capacities of developing countries²⁸; and
- (vi) transparency of action and support²⁹.

It is planned that the efforts be communicated to the Convention Secretariat as NDC, which inserts them for the moment in provisional public registry³⁰. Under the Agreement, the Parties have agreed on the relevance of this registry particularly regarding two points:

- efforts to reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions³¹; and
- communication of needs in terms of implementation, support, adaptation projects and measures³².

However, when adopting the Paris Agreement, the Parties requested the SBI to develop modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry in terms of mitigation³³, while refraining from giving any instructions to the subsidiary bodies or to the Secretariat regarding the potential development of a public registry recording countries’ adaptation efforts. An item on the SB 44 agenda therefore provided for addressing with the Parties the registry dealing with mitigation efforts, but this quickly became a stumbling block as soon as it was time to adopt the agenda for the session³⁴. The disagreement seems to primarily arise from the fact that Parties do not agree about how to interpret the Paris Agreement and, at the same time, to establish such a registry³⁵. In particular, certain concerns

23. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 3.

24. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4.

25. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7.

26. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 9.

27. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 10.

28. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 11.

29. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 13.

30. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 30.

31. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 12.

32. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7, paras. 10 and 12.

33. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 29.

34. TWN, 2016, p. 1.

35. TWN, 2016.

were raised during the first day of the SB 44 session over the lack of an explicit mention of adaptation in the agenda item addressing the NDC registry³⁶.

Ultimately, item 5 of the agenda was amended and adopted as follows: “*Establishment of the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement*”, whereas a new item 6 on the agenda was also adopted: “*Development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement*”³⁷.

Talks surrounding the creation of one or two registries continued in Marrakech and Bonn in 2017, with continuing tension. Among other things, two draft conclusions were submitted initially to the Parties in Marrakech under informal consultations on setting up two public registries; one under Article 4 of the Agreement on mitigation and a second under Article 7 on adaptation. In the case of a registry for mitigation efforts, two groups of developing countries quickly showed their unwillingness to debate this, calling instead on continued exchanges of viewpoints between the Parties until the termination of the work of the APA on NDC³⁸. Finally, a draft conclusion submitted by the SBI merely noted the exchange of views in the talks and to agree to continue these discussions in Bonn³⁹. In particular, the discussions stalled over stating that talks held under agenda item 5 should relate to the NDC provided for under Article 4 as its description suggests or that reference should be made rather to “NDC provided for under Article 3” as proposed by a group of developing countries in Marrakech⁴⁰.

As part of the creation of a registry relating to adaptation efforts by Parties, two groups of developing countries, during informal consultations in Marrakech, expressed their preference for talks about this registry to be grouped with those about a registry under Article 4. Several developed countries opposed this proposal⁴¹. Here again, some participants expressed their preference to postpone talks on this issue until certain aspects had been clarified within the framework of the work carried out by the APA, including “*additional guidelines for communications on adaptation*”⁴². Furthermore, the Parties addressed the option of requesting that the Secretariat assess the costs associated with developing two registries, a stumbling block between the Parties during the informal talks in Marrakech. In addition to continuing these discussions in Bonn at SB46, the Parties adopted a draft conclusion recognising the existing or potential links between items 5 and 6 of the SBI agenda.⁴³ At the close of the talks on item 6 of the agenda in Marrakech, Saudi Arabia highlighted the fact that certain Parties wanted to see these two items combined.⁴⁴

36. IISD, 2016a, p. 2.

37. FCCC/SBI/2016/L.2.

38. IISD, 2016c, p. 4.

39. FCCC/SBI/2016/L.35.

40. IISD, 2016d, p. 1.

41. IISD, 2016c, p. 4.

42. IISD, 2016c, p. 4.

43. FCCC/SBI/2016/L.36, FCCC/SBI/2017/L.6 and FCCC/SBI/2017/L.8.

44. IISD, 2016b, p. 27.

Again when the Parties met in Bonn within the framework of SB46, the talks on the creation of one or two public registries were conducted as informal discussions⁴⁵. Nevertheless the Parties focused more on the function of the public registry, notably in relation to the form of the provisional and current registry⁴⁶ (see box below). A fact of interest is that a group of developing countries suggested that the Parties adopt “*a paragraph on eliminating the duplication of work undertaken under APA agenda item 3*” covering mitigation measures, a suggestion which proved a stumbling block for one group of developing countries.⁴⁷ Talks about the public registry or registries continued at SB 47 and the Parties were invited to submit their comments regarding items 5 and 6 of the SBI agenda by 21 September 2017, notably in relation to the potential links between the work on these two items of the agenda⁴⁸.

Secretariat’s interim public registry

Until the modalities and procedures for the operation of a public mitigation registry and a public adaptation registry have been adopted by the Parties, they have mandated the Secretariat to set up an interim registry¹. The NDC from 160 Parties have been published in it as at 3 October 2017.

All the Parties have their own logins to the registry where they can upload documents, including their NDC, which they can subsequently manage themselves². The portal is configured so that a set of documents can be grouped to form one and the same NDC³. The Secretariat checks the authenticity of all the documents to ensure Parties’ security and makes them available to the public thirty minutes after the necessary checks have been completed⁴. When Parties update their documents, earlier versions may be stored at the Parties’ discretion⁵.

The public can access the information added to the public registry by going to the Internet site home page. Here the documentation communicated by all Parties can be accessed via their individual pages⁶ (see Figure 4 below). The home page offers web surfers an immediate search facility with options to browse using key words or Parties⁷ (see Figure 3 below). A description of each Party’s most recent version of its NDC is found on its home page along with a list of all documents submitted to date⁸ (see Figure 2 below). The documents appear in chronological order of submission – the date is displayed – and are classified by whether it involves the NDC from the country, a translation or an additional document, among other things⁹.

The rest of the text page 12

45. IISD, 2017a.

46. IISD, 2017b, p. 1.

47. IISD, 2017c, p. 2.

48. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.6, para. 5(e).

At the SB 46 held in Bonn in May 2017, the Parties took note of certain specific aspects of the current interim registry submitted by the Secretariat, elements which they took into account when developing the public registry under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. These aspects are¹⁰: (i) only allowing national coordinators of the Parties to register the NDC in the public registry; (ii) ensuring the security of the accounts and the accessibility to the contents of the registry; (iii) maintaining the NDC already communicated by the Parties; (iv) providing a user guide for Parties; and (v) ensuring continuous support in operating the public registry.

Lastly, the Parties were invited to submit to the SBI “*experience and lessons learned in using the interim registry [...] and which could prove useful in developing the registry*”, their views on the registry functions, *structure and design elements of the public registry*” and “*ways of enhancing the security, accessibility and user-friendliness of the public registry*”¹¹.

1. Decision I/CP.21, para. 30.
The registry can be accessed via [online] <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx>
2. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 10.
3. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 11.
4. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 11.
5. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 12.
6. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 13.
7. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 14.
8. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 15.
9. FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.6, para. 16.
10. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.6
11. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.6, para. 5.

Figure 2. Home page – NDC registry

B		
	BAHAMAS FIRST NDC	COUNTRY PAGE
	BARBADOS FIRST NDC	COUNTRY PAGE
	BELIZE FIRST NDC	COUNTRY PAGE
C		
F		
G		

Figure 3. Search engine – NDC registry

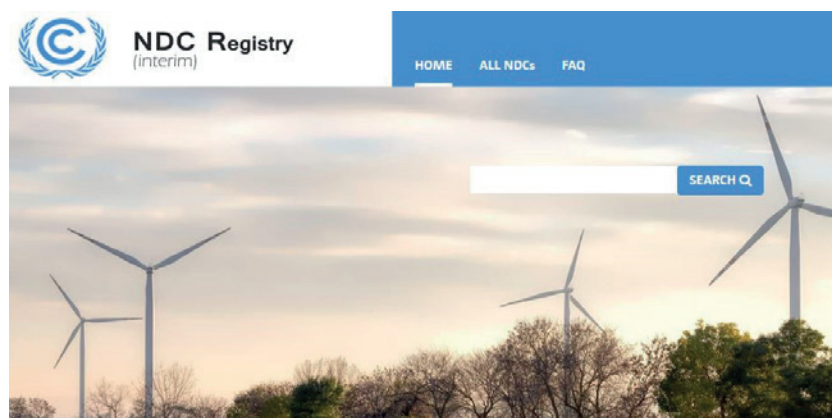
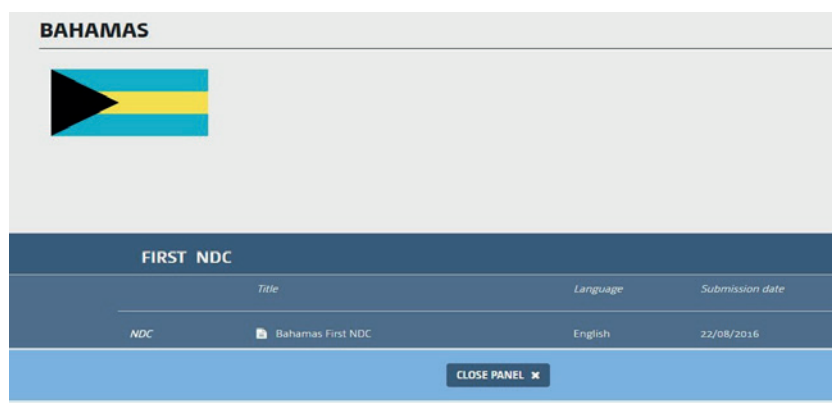


Figure 4. Individual home page – NDC registry



1.1.3 Scope and modalities for the periodic evaluation of the Technology Mechanism for the implementation of the Paris Agreement (joint agenda with the SBSTA)

The development and transfer of technologies assume special importance within the UNFCCC as they turn numerous mitigation and adaptation measures into reality⁴⁹. Several decisions encourage the development and transfer of technologies, headed by those that created the Technological Mechanism (Cancún, 2010)⁵⁰. The aim of this mechanism is to facilitate the reinforcement of technological development and transfer to support the climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

49. UNFCCC Articles 4.1c, 4.5 and 9, in particular.

50. Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

In recognition of the relevance of the work that the Technology Mechanism has carried out thus far, the Parties made it a body to help in applying the Paris Agreement⁵¹. In this respect, in May 2016 the SBI adopted draft conclusions aimed at developing the scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism for the implementation of the Paris Agreement⁵², as the Parties had tasked it with doing so during COP21⁵³. In strengthening the Technology Mechanism, the Parties would like the TEC and CTCN to carry out further work, in particular to develop and enhance endogenous capacities and technologies, on the one hand, and to undertake technology research, development and demonstration, on the other⁵⁴.

The purpose of this periodic assessment includes looking at the effectiveness and of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism and its adequacy⁵⁵. On the whole, this periodic assessment must take into account matters relating to technology development and transfer. The assessment must also consider the conclusions emanating from the first independent review of the CTCN⁵⁶. The assessment of the Mechanism should also take account of the development of modalities of the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Agreement, work on the transparency of the action and support referred to in Article 13 and the preparation of the technology framework (see box below). It is intended that the scope and modalities of this periodic assessment are adopted during the COP25 in 2019. The SBI should continue with the talks on the scope and assessment of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism at SB 48, in April-May 2018⁵⁷.

**Summary compilation by the Secretariat
of Parties' observations on the scope and modalities
of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism¹**

In its summary compilation of 25 April 2017, the SBI reported on the observations of 98 Parties communicated in eight submissions from Parties listed below:

- Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay;
- Canada, Australia, Japan and Norway;
- LDC;
- IALAC
- Indonesia;
- European Union;

The rest of the text page 15

51. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 10, para. 3.

52. FCCC/SBI/2016/L.5.

53. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 70.

54. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 66.

55. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 69.

56. FCCC/SBI/2016/L.5, para. 3.

57. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.4, para. 4.

- Republic of Korea;
- South Africa.

Effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism

A number of Parties² have underlined that the periodic assessment should take account of the measure whereby the two Technology Mechanism bodies, i.e. the TEC and CTCN, comply with their mandates.

Regarding the periodic assessment by the TEC, the measures below have been singled out by some Parties as potential issues for the assessment, especially in terms of their relevance and number and the quality of the process³:

- the recommendations of the TEC to the COP;
- its activities, including topical discussions and workshops;
- its reports and other documents.

As regards the CTCN, several Parties have emphasised the periodic assessment of the effectiveness of three essential services to be provided by the CTCN in implementing the Paris Agreement. In particular, certain tasks that should be submitted to the review were listed by some of the Parties, namely to⁴:

- answer questions from developing countries⁵;
- promote collaboration and access to information⁶;
- improve networks, partnerships and capacity building⁷;
- networking⁸;
- an institutional provision⁹;
- designated national authorities¹⁰.

Certain Parties¹¹ have also mentioned technological needs assessments (TNA) as elements that should be included in the periodic assessment of the Mechanism. In this respect, a group of Parties have listed the following items as being relevant to the periodic assessment¹²:

- the number of countries and geographical areas that carry out TNA;
- the number of TNA performed;
- the number of published documents relating to TNA;
- the level of satisfaction of the countries that had carried out TNA; and
- the number of projects implemented arising from a technological action plan.

Appropriate nature of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism

Regarding the appropriate nature of the support, several Parties¹³ noted that the periodic assessment should assess the financial support made available by the Technology Mechanism bodies to determine whether it is appropriate so that bodies can fulfil their mandates in implementing the Paris Agreement. Regarding the TNA, the European Union noted that the periodic assessment should take account of the support to the TNA working groups, events and studies¹⁴. On the subject of the CTCN, a few Parties stated that the assessment should take account of the amount, the predictability and the appropriate nature of the financial resources received by the CTCN¹⁵.

Modalities of the periodic assessment

In this respect, certain Parties have noted the importance of avoiding overlapping efforts and of keeping costs as low as possible¹⁶. One group of Parties has also underlined that the instruments used for the periodic assessment should be simple and that complex indicators should be avoided¹⁷. Lastly, the Parties have raised the general questions below as potential issues to be addressed to define clearly the modalities of the periodic assessment¹⁸:

- Who will be responsible for the periodic assessment?¹⁹
- How will the assessment be carried out?²⁰
- Which the sources of information will be relevant to the assessment?²¹
- When will the assessment be carried out?²²
- How will be assessment results be presented?²³

1. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2
2. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2, para. 11 on LDC, 2017, Republic of Korea, 2017 and EU, 2017
3. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2, para. 12 on Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017
4. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2, para. 12
5. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017
6. LDC, 2017 and Republic of Korea 2017
7. IALAC, 2017, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017, LDC, 2017 and Republic of Korea, 2017
8. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017 and LDC 2017
9. LDC, 2017
10. LDC, 2017
11. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017 and LDC 2017
12. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2, para. 15 on Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017
13. South Africa, 2017a, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017, Indonesia, 2017, LDC, 2017, Republic of Korea, 2017 and EU 2017
14. EU, 2017
15. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017
16. Australia, Canada, Japan and Norway, 2017
17. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017
18. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.2, paras. 21-29
19. South Africa, 2017a and Republic of Korea, 2017
20. South Africa, 2017a, Republic of Korea and EU, 2017
21. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, 2017, Australia, Canada, Japan and Norway, 2017, LDC, 2017, Republic of Korea, 2017 and EU, 2017
22. Republic of Korea, 2017 and EU, 2017
23. Republic of Korea, 2017 and EU, 2017

1.1.4 The Paris Committee on capacity-building: mandate, composition and first meeting

In Paris, the Parties created the *Paris Committee on Capacity-building*⁵⁸. In this respect, the Parties launched a five-year work plan overseen by the Committee for the 2016-2020 period. This work plan aims to “*increase synergies through cooperation and avoid duplication among existing bodies established under the Convention that implement capacity-building activities of capacity*.”⁵⁹ This work may also take into account the bodies which are dedicated to capacity-building within and outside the Convention. The parties also requested the SBI to organise annual in-session meetings of the Committee⁶⁰.

The objective of the Committee through its initial work plan will also be to assemble a broad range of information relevant to the Parties’ capacity-building, including:

- (i) “capacity gaps and needs”⁶¹;
- (ii) “best practices, challenges, experiences and lessons learned from work on capacity-building by bodies established under the Convention”⁶²; and
- (iii) “the opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional and subnational level”⁶³.

In this context, the Parties adopted the mandate and composition of the Committee at Marrakech during COP22 so that it could start its work⁶⁴.

Mandate and composition of the Paris Committee on capacity-building

In Marrakech, the Parties adopted a mandate for the Paris Committee, whereby it is composed of twelve members distributed according to the procedures listed below¹:

- (i) Two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (ii) One member from the least developed countries;
- (iii) One member from the Small Island Developing States.

The rest of the text page 18

58. Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 71-81.

59. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 73(a).

60. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 75.

61. Decision 1/CP. 21 para. 73(b).

62. Decision 1/CP. 21 para. 73(e).

63. Decision 1/CP. 21 para. 73(g).

64. Decision 2/CP.22.

These members are nominated by their respective groups or constituencies to serve two-year terms. They are only eligible to serve two consecutive terms². In addition, “six representatives from bodies established under the Convention and from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism will be invited to participate in all the meetings of the Committee in line with the annual theme of the Committee”³. Lastly, from the twelve nominated members, the Committee itself elects two co-chairs annually to serve for a term of one year⁴.

The Committee meets annually as organised by the SBI during its in-session meetings⁵. Every year, the work of the Committee relates to “an annual focus area or theme related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building, with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area”⁶. In this respect, the Committee drafts an annual technical progress report. These reports must be submitted to SBI during sessions that coincide with the COP sessions so that SBI can communicate them to the Parties⁷.

In accordance with its mandate, the Committee met for the first time during SBI46 in Bonn in May 2017 and elected its first co-chairs. Representatives from the CTCN, the CGE and the WIM Executive Committee were invited to attend the meeting and make brief presentations at the opening of the session.

At the first meeting, the Committee agreed on three items of the capacity-building work plan 2016-2020, namely⁸:

- to implement, as far as possible, pillar I of its work;
- to adopt its rolling work plan for 2017-2019 and to include in it the technical reports submitted to the parties at COP23; and
- to recommend to the Parties to invite other institutions to support the implementation of its work plan.

Following its initial meeting, the Committee finalised its rolling work plan for 2017-2019 which the Committee then made available on the UNFCCC web portal⁹. The plan underpins some fifty deliverables that the Committee plans to produce over the next three years to fulfil the mandates assigned to it by decision since COP21.

1. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 2

2. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 5

3. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 3

4. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 8

5. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 11

6. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 12

7. Decision 2/CP.22, Annex, para. 17

8. FCCC/2017/1/10, para. 16

9. Available online:
http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/pccb_rolling_workplan.pdf

Field or annual theme of the Paris Committee for 2017

At its first meeting, the Committee spent a full day on addressing the following annual theme: *capacity-building activities in the implementation of the nationally determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement*⁶⁵. At the end of this day, the Committee agreed to move forwards with a number of points during the forthcoming year, including⁶⁶:

- (iv) perform an assessment of capacity-building needs as identified in relevant sources (such as nationally determined contributions, biennial updated reports, national communications, reports of the Durban Forum);
- (v) perform an assessment of the work conducted by other constituted bodies of relevance to this subject matter with a view to identifying gaps, solutions and synergies;
- (vi) to appoint Committee representatives who could act as liaisons between the other bodies in order to share synergies;
- (vii) strengthen the capacity-building portal as appropriate.

The Committee also invited the Parties, the constituent bodies and any other stakeholder interesting in so doing to submit information that is relevant to the work of this annual theme. During this same meeting, the Committee agreed to continue its work on the same theme in 2018, i.e. on the topic of “*capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement*”⁶⁷. To achieve this, the Committee members also decided to invite representatives of the following bodies to take part in its 2018 meeting⁶⁸:

- Global Environment Facility;
- Green Climate Fund;
- Adaptation Committee;
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
- Permanent finance committee;
- Technology Executive Committee.

1.1.5 Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (joint agenda with SBSTA)

The Paris Agreement, in the spirit of the Convention, recognises the importance of “*taking into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly*

65. PCCB/2017/1/10, para. 21.

66. PCCB/2017/1/10, para. 22.

67. PCCB/2017/1/10, para. 26.

68. PCCB/2017/1/10, para. 27.

*developing country Parties*⁶⁹, whilst the Paris Agreement aims to “*hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels*”⁷⁰. When then Convention was adopted, the Parties recognised the effect that achieving its objective could have on countries whose economies were highly dependent on revenues derived from the extraction, refining and export of hydrocarbons such as oil⁷¹. Since Bali, the integration of this issue on the agenda of climate negotiations has resulted above all in a demand supported partly by Gulf countries which want it to be considered in the same way as adaptation and mitigation⁷².

This impact of response measures crystallises a strong opposition between developed countries and developing countries. The latter desire that concrete measures be taken by the first to limit the negative impacts of their measures linked to climate change and that this element of the agenda lead to strong decisions. In addition, they plead for supplementary support from developed countries to counter the destructive consequences of their measures⁷³. This element of the agenda has evolved during the last years towards the creation in 2011 of a Forum operated jointly by SBI and the SBSTA⁷⁴.

In light of this, the Parties decided, at the COP21, to maintain and improve the forum on the impact of response measures implemented whose work will be centred on “*the provision of concrete examples, case studies and practices in order to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impact of the implementation of response measures*”⁷⁵. The improved work programme of the Forum, which will continue to meet twice a year⁷⁶ under the joint guidance of SBI and SBSTA, works in two areas⁷⁷:

- a. Economic diversification and transformation
- b. A just transition of the workforce, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs.

In addition, in Marrakech, the Parties agreed to set up an ad hoc group of technical experts (GET) to “*elaborate on the technical work on the areas of the work programme in the context of sustainable development and that it would spend two days on considering the two areas of the work programme*”⁷⁸. These experts met as planned in Bonn during SB 46⁷⁹. Participants addressed more than ten issues on diversification and transformation of the economy, nearly ten issues specific to a fair transition

69. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 15.

70. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, art. 2, para. 1(a).

71. Convention, Art. 4, para. 8(h).

72. FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2 for example.

73. FCCC/SB/2012/MISC.2 for example.

74. Decision 8/CP.17, para. 3.

75. Decision 11/CP.21, para. 2.

76. Decision 11/CP.21, para. 3.

77. Decision 11/CP.21, para. 5.

78. FCCC/SB/2016/L.6.

79. SBSTA and SBI, 2017.

for the active population and the creation of decent and quality jobs were also discussed with a further ten or so additional issues relating to both themes at the same time⁸⁰.

As for how to include the forum in the impact of response measures to the Paris Agreement, the SBI and SBSTA invited the Parties to submit their views “*on concrete elements of the modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures*” by 30 September 2017 at the latest⁸¹. The Parties were also invited to base their observations, amongst other things, on the discussions held to date on this issue as well as on the concept note prepared jointly by the permanent subsidiary bodies and the secretariat⁸². This offers the Parties some pathways as well as taking into account past submissions communicated by the Parties on this topic.

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

1.1.6 Questions relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Decision 1/CP.21 recommends that the CMA adopts directives, rules, modalities and procedures, as well as , a framework for new mechanisms drawn up as per Article 6 of the Paris Agreement⁸³.

The parameters that contribute to the GHG mitigation mechanism and that promote sustainable development are:

- Voluntary participation authorized by each Party involved;
- Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change (GHG emissions reduction);
- Specific scope of activities;
- Reductions in emissions that are additional to reductions that would have already been made anyway;
- Verification and certification of emission reductions resulting from mitigation activities by designated operational entities;
- Experience gained with and lessons learned from existing mechanisms and approaches adopted under the Convention.

80. For further information, see the short summary of the workshop [online] http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/summary_teg.pdf

81. FCCC/SB/2017/L.3, para. 2.

82. Available online: http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/response_measures/application/pdf/rm_reflection_paper.pdf

83. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 6, paras. 1, 4 and 9.

The type of system to implement to enforce Article 6.4 is still a major question for the Parties. The new mechanism could be a continuation of the previous approach, through which credits were issued for projects and programmes. In Paris, Brazil made a proposal to consider a mechanism whose scale is similar to that of the CDM, an “improved CDM” or a “CDM+”⁸⁴. Conversely, during the preliminary discussions for a New Market Mechanism (NMM), the EU and the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG) proposed a mechanism encouraging action at the scale of entire sectors⁸⁵.

Accounting

The existing accounting system under the UNFCCC is differentiated for developed Parties and developing Parties. By virtue of the Convention, industrialised countries must submit GHG inventory updates each year, whereas developing countries may include these inventories in their biennial update reports that they must submit every two years – except for LDCs and SIDS, which may submit their reports at their discretion – or include them in their national communications, which are submitted every four years.

NDCs and markets

The role of the market-based instruments in the NDCs needs to be clarified with respect to the accounting – especially concerning the possibility of combining climate funding and market-based mechanisms to implement political instruments as well as mitigation projects.

Mitigation “results”

Until the decisions shed more light on some questions, it will be useful to define the scope of what can be considered as a “mitigation result” that can be transferred between countries. Under the Kyoto Protocol, Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) from CDM projects are an accounting unit for transferring obligations and also for defining the scope of the international transfers that are accepted. In other words, only the transfers involving CERs are accepted in the presentation of national GHG accounts. The Parties will also need to examine if other forms of cooperation could be considered, as per paragraph 2 of Article 6. For example, “the Joint Crediting Mechanism, a Japanese initiative that has some similarities with the CDM, or the bilateral link between the two exchange systems. The transfer concept implies that one or several countries that do not have an absolute target for all of their economies may trade mitigation units. This poses problems for the objective of avoiding double counting.

84. CEPS, 2016.

85. SBSTA, 2014.

The institutional aspect

The Parties must decide on the institutional governance modalities for the new mechanism. The CDM is managed by an Executive Board composed of ten representatives, including one member from each of the five UN regional groups, two members from the parties referred to in Annex I, two members from Non-Annex I parties, and one representative from the SIDS.

Developing new rules

The Kyoto Protocol established the CDM in 1997. However, it took four years to set the CDM, in the Marrakesh Accords in 2001. It is possible and advisable to not take as much time to draw up the rules of Article 4, in light of all the experience with the CDM and JI. However, as the governments have diverging views on the role of market-based mechanisms, it will be difficult to quickly draw conclusions on these fundamental issues. The difficulty in reaching a consensus on market-based mechanisms has been reflected in the slow progress in their negotiation since 2011, in the UNFCCC framework, working towards a Framework for Various Approaches (FVA) and the NMMs.

The sustainable development component of Article 6

With its adoption of the seventeen sustainable development goals in 2015, the international community has a robust base for using the concept of sustainable development, in the context of Article 6 of the Agreement, for example. Although the voluntary market produced some experience with the co-benefits of mitigation activities in terms of the activity programmes and projects, the CDM does not have strict rules for analysing the positive impacts of sustainable development and prevention of negative impacts.

The Parties must thus decide if the SDM and cooperative approach participants should analyse the positive and negative impacts of the suggested activities beforehand, and if a follow-up of these results will be required. As the Paris Agreement aims to mitigate GHG emissions, it incorporates part of the sustainable development goals. SDM rules could thus require that the implemented results of the Agreement be monitored by MRV approaches that have yet to be determined.

Finalising the CDM reform and the NMM and FVA negotiations

The future of the flexibility mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol is also uncertain, particularly regarding the integration of elements of the CDM and JI in this new mechanism. The Paris Agreement does not mention the CDM or JI. However, it does note that the new mechanism must build on the experience of the existing mechanisms. Likewise, it is difficult to know if the units produced by the Kyoto mechanisms will be eligible after 2020. If they are eligible, it is not easy to ascertain whether they should be converted into some type of alternative credit, to comply with the framework of the new mechanism.

At the same time, it is important to make progress on simplifying the methodologies (such as the standardised baselines), and to share these results so that they can be applied to the SDM.

The Parties met in Marrakech and Bonn to continue discussions about Article 6 under the Paris Agreement. The decisions adopted for all sub-items mainly involved noting exchanges of views between Parties and invited them to continue with their talks. In Bonn, the Parties also noted three informal notes prepared by the SBSTA that reported on outlines included in the written observations submitted by the Parties prior to SB 46 along with exchanges during a round table held during SB 46. In all three cases, the Parties were invited to submit new observations, in connection with the talks held in Marrakech and Bonn, by 2 October 2017 at the latest. Each of these three notes contains more than sixty or so issues raised by the Parties during these talks. They can be consulted online using the links below:

- (i) Cooperative approaches: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/sbsta_10a_informal_note_final.pdf;
- (ii) Mechanism created under Article 6: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/sbsta_10b_informal_note_final.pdf;
- (iii) Market-based approaches http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/sbsta_10c_informal_note_final.pdf.

I.2. Issues relating to the ad hoc working groups (AWG) and the Conference of the Parties acting as a meeting of the Parties of the Paris Agreement (CMA)

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)

The mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)

- Prepare the entry into force of the Paris Agreement
- Prepare and convene the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)
- Prepare draft decisions that the CMA should adopt at its first session

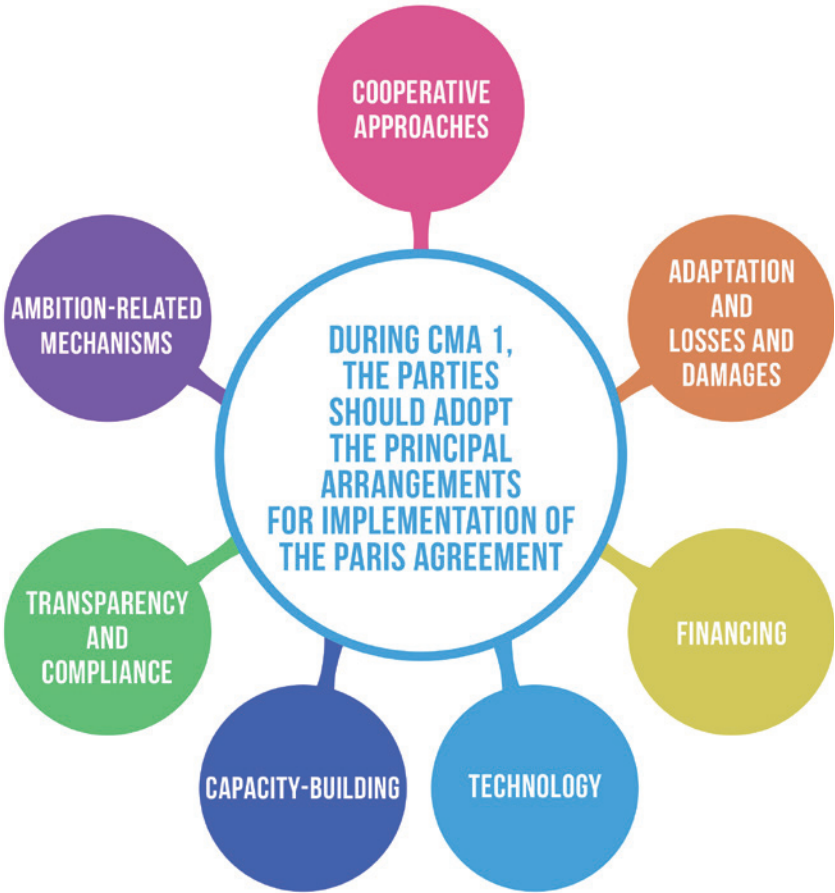
The APA is mainly guided by the work programme elements mandated by Decision 1/CP.21. It must develop further the provisions of the Paris Agreement and prepare to support the implementation of its components, especially in terms of:

- (i) the objective;
- (ii) mitigation;

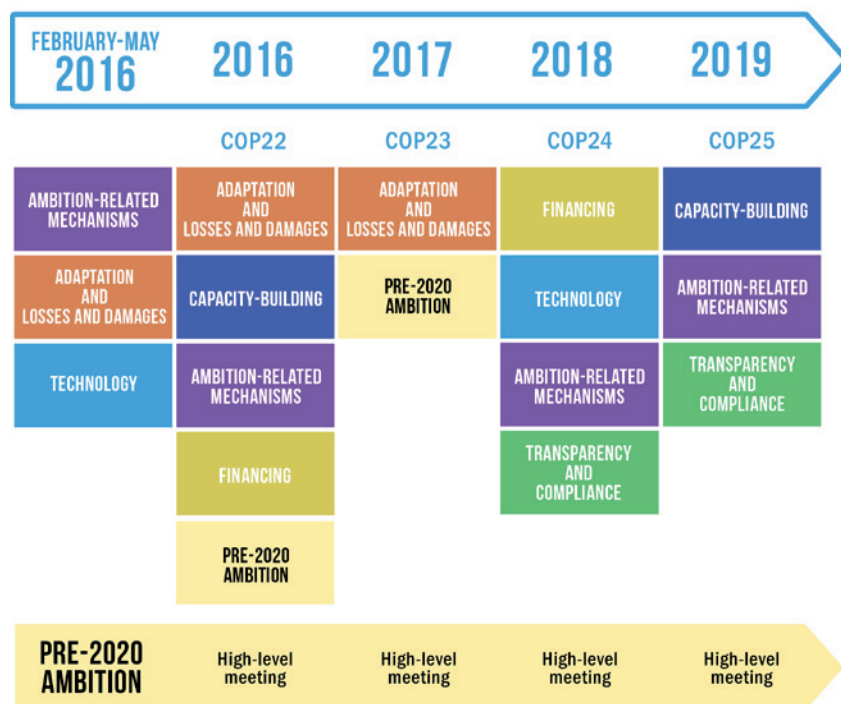
- (iii) nationally-determined contributions;
- (iv) adaptation;
- (v) loss and damage;
- (vi) financing;
- (vii) technologies;
- (viii) capacity building;
- (ix) transparency;
- (x) Global Stocktake;
- (xi) (a) Preparation of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement.

This work must be conducted in the negotiation sessions of the APA, as well as in the two other subsidiary bodies (SBI and SBSTA) of the UNFCCC. Several bodies constituted under the Convention have also been mandated to help implement the work programme and to help make the Paris Agreement operational, such as the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Technology Executive Committee, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building, and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

Figure 5. The implementation of the Paris Agreement...
Main arrangements “for consideration and adoption”
during CMA1 – *Summary*⁸⁶



86. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 6. Implementation of the Paris Agreement ... The agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences – *Summary*⁸⁷

87. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – See also the UNFCCC Progress tracker (latest version available on 20/06/2017) [online] http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/pa_progress_tracker_200617.pdf

Figure 7. Ambition-related mechanisms – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁸⁸



AMBITION-RELATED MECHANISMS

MANDATES		
MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1		
AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate guidelines on the features and information to be provided in the future NDC - Formulate guidelines for NDC accounting - Define the implementation modalities for the global stocktake - Define the data sources for the global stocktake 	SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AND SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate recommendations on the operating modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of response measures implemented to remedy the adverse effects of climate change by virtue of the Agreement 	SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public NDC registry

CHRONOLOGY			
MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT			
FEBRUARY-MAY 2016 <p>Secretariat of the UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating the synthesis report on the aggregate effect of INDC (published in May 2016) - Creation of the NDC interim public registry 	2016 - COP22 <p>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify how the IPCC assessments can fuel the work of the global stocktake 	2018 - COP24 <p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start a facilitation dialogue to assess collective efforts and progress made towards the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement <p>IPCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide an assessment report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C 	2019 - COP25 <p>Responsibility of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reformulate or update the NDC - Communicate long-term strategies for developing low GHG emissions

88. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 8. Cooperative approaches and pre-2020 Ambition – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁸⁹



COOPERATIVE APPROACHES

MANDATES

MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

- Formulate indications to ensure that double counting is avoided for the emission sources and the absorptions by carbon sinks
- Formulate a decision on the work programme under non-market approaches for sustainable development
- Define the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism intended to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and to support sustainable development

PRE-2020 AMBITION

CHRONOLOGY

MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

2016 - COP22	2017 - COP23
<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p>- Facilitate the dialogue to assess progress in enhancing pre-2020 action</p>	<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p>- Perform the technical mitigation and adaptation review processes</p>

89. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

The issues and positions



MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

ADAPTATION COMMITTEE

- Define the methodologies for assessing the adaptation needs of developing countries
- Find ways of improving the coherence of institutional provisions relating to adaptation under the UNECCC

MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

2017 - COP23

Adaptation Committee

- Revise the institutional provisions for adaptation

30

Figure 10. Financing – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁹¹



FINANCING

MANDATES

MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

COMPETENCE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

- Information to be provided in public finances
- Defining the modalities for accounting of public finances

CHRONOLOGY

MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

2016 - COP22	2018 - COP24
<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Start work on identifying information to be provided on the public finances planned, mobilised and provided	<p>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develop the modalities on public finance accounting for consideration at COP 24

91. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 11. Technology – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁹²



TECHNOLOGY

MANDATES

MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

- Define a new technology framework

CHRONOLOGY

MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

FEBRUARY-MAY 2016

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

- Start work on defining a new technology framework

Responsibility of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Start the assessment of the effectiveness and relevance of the support provided by the Technology Mechanism

2018 - COP24

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement

- Develop recommendations on transparency of action and support for consideration at COP 24

The issues and positions

92. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 12. Capacity-building – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁹³



CAPACITY-BUILDING

MANDATES

MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

COMPETENCE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

- Reach a Decision on how to improve the institutional provisions for capacity-building

CHRONOLOGY

MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

2016 - COP22	2019 - COP25
<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p>- Adopt the mandate of the Paris Committee on capacity-building</p>	<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <p>- Review the progress, need for prolongation, effectiveness and improvement of the Paris Committee on capacity-building</p>

93. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 13. Transparency and compliance – Main arrangements for “consideration and adoption” during the CMA1 and the agenda items for Bonn and the upcoming Conferences⁹⁴



TRANSPARENCY AND COMPLIANCE

MANDATES MAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT THE CMA 1

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT

- Define the modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency of action and support
- Define the modalities and procedures for the Compliance Committee (following the provisions of the Agreement)

CHRONOLOGY MAIN STEPS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT

2018 - COP24	2019 - COP25
<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take into account the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the topic of modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency of action and support 	<p>Competence of the Conference of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclude and adopt the scope and modalities of the periodic assessment of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism

1.2.1 Conduct of the first APA session

The first APA session was held on 6-16 May 2016 in Bonn (Germany), during SB 44. It was a step of crucial importance for the success of the current negotiation process. Although the session got off to a rough start, it was able to note significant progress finally on the following fundamental points:

- Adoption of the APA agenda;
- Adoption of the APA work organisation mode;
- Election of the APA Bureau;
- Agreement on some lines of work of the subsidiary bodies that are important for the coherence of the work programme.

94. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

As mentioned earlier, other bodies constituted under the Convention were mandated just like the APA, and the two other permanent subsidiary bodies of the Convention, to conduct the work plan to prepare the entry into force and implement the Paris Agreement. Some of these bodies are not directly under the authority of the Convention Secretariat, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, which are mandated to develop provisions related to financial issues, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for technological aspects⁹⁵.

After the commencement of the work of the APA1 on 17 May 2016 in Bonn, and following the speeches of countries, country groups and alliances, the expected difficulties in adopting the agenda took centre stage for APA1. The APA Co-Chairs (Saudi Arabia and New Zealand) had to spend two days on consultations to reach a consensus on the APA agenda. Minor amendments⁹⁶ were made to the initial draft agenda, which essentially consisted of the addition of the following two items:

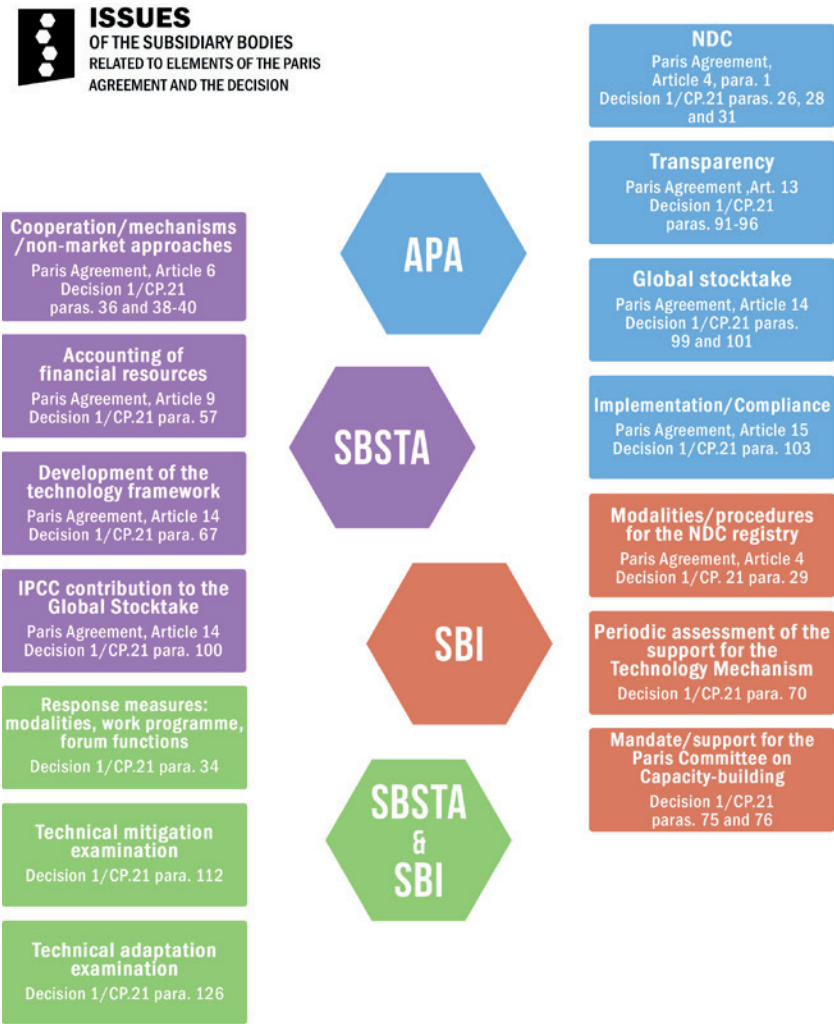
1. Item 4: Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
2. Item 8(c): Reports on the progress made by subsidiary bodies and bodies constituted in the mandate received in virtue of the Paris Agreement and Section III of Decision 1/CP.21, to promote and facilitate the coordination and coherence of the execution of the work plan, and if necessary, to take measures that may be in the form of recommendations.

In addition to showing the APA agenda items, Diagram 14 below also shows the work of the subsidiary bodies that are mandated to implement the work programme

95. UNFCCC, 2016b, Annex II, pp. 6-11.

96. United Nations, 2016a.

Figure 14. The issues of permanent subsidiary bodies related to the elements of the Paris Agreement and the accompanying decision⁹⁷



1.2.2 Issues of the APA1-4 in Bonn

The first session of the APA met again in Marrakech, during COP22, to continue its work (APA1-2). However, progress was slower than expected on the issues addressed by the APA at the second half of its first session. In this respect, the

97. © Guide to negotiations of COP23-Climate, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – According to UNFCCC, 2016b, Annex I, p. 5.

formal APA work had been cut short at the beginning of the second week of talks under the COP22 before continuing as informal consultations until the end of the conference.⁹⁸

With apparent signs of policy stumbling blocks on several of the agenda items of the APA for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Parties agreed in Marrakech to set 2018 and the COP24 as the deadline date to adopt the modalities that would allow the Agreement to be implemented.⁹⁹

To help progress in the talks at the APA1-4, new informal notes were prepared for each item and sub-item of the APA1-3 agenda¹⁰⁰. With regard to mitigation of the NDC (item 3), the Parties were invited to submit their viewpoints to the APA regarding the content of the informal notes referring to each sub-item by 15 September 2017, so that a new informal note could be prepared at the latest by 15 October in preparation of a round table to be held on 6 November 2017. This would however be closed to observers, which would also be the case for all the round tables planned for the time being within the framework of the AP 1-4 talks (see Section I.5 for further information on the implementation of the NDC).

Regarding the communications on adaptation (item 4), the Parties were invited to submit their viewpoints regarding the “elements” and “a basic summary” proposed in the informal note of APA1-3¹⁰¹. These communications should be submitted by 15 September 2015 so that the UNFCCC Secretariat can prepare a technical document on the type of information relating to adaptation in the NDC by 1 October 2017 at the latest. An informal note should also be drafted by 15 October 2017 at the latest to prepare for the round table discussions scheduled for 4 November 2017, prior to the COP23 (see also Section I.10 for more information about adaptation).

On the subject of the framework for transparency of measures and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (item 5), the Parties have been invited to submit their views in relation to “titles” and “sub-titles” found in the APA1-3 informal note¹⁰². In this case, the communications should be submitted by 30 September 2017, to prepare for discussions at two round tables scheduled for 4 and 5 November 2017, also prior to the COP23. The round table of 4 November will focus on the transparency of the support, with the round table of 5 November focusing on the transparency of the action¹⁰³ (see also Section I.12 for further information on the topic of transparency).

98. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

99. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

100. FCCC/APA/2017/L.2. Each informal note can be viewed [online] http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/items/10277.php

101. UNFCCC, 2017a.

102. UNFCCC, 2017b.

103. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.2, para. 13.

Regarding the Global Stocktake referred to in Article 14 (item 6), the Parties were unable to agree to accept the contents of the informal note submitted at APA1-3 which noted in particular the divergences and convergences of the viewpoints of the Parties on this matter¹⁰⁴. They were unable to find common ground for agreement both on the observations to be included in the Global Stocktake, particularly regarding equity between the Parties, and on accepting a technical document reporting on the lessons learnt in 2013-2015¹⁰⁵. The Parties were therefore asked to submit their viewpoints once again on the Global Stocktake in preparation for APA1-4 in relation to potential topics to be included as sources of information and to develop the modalities of the Global Stocktake. A round table is planned for 5 November 2017. Nevertheless, no informal document is planned in preparation for this round table considering the stumbling blocks at the previous Parties.

Regarding the modalities and procedures to ensure the proper function of the committee responsible for implementing and promoting compliance of the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 2 of the Agreement (item 7), talks in both Marrakech and in Bonn made little progress, particularly in relation to the notion of the differentiation between the Parties regarding their obligations under the Paris Agreement. For example, the developing countries reiterated the need to take into account their national capacities and circumstances¹⁰⁶. Many of them have also suggested that the mechanism for compliance with provisions and means of implementation be interlinked¹⁰⁷. To advance the work during the APA1-4, the Parties have been invited to submit their views by 15 September 2017 to prepare a round table scheduled for the first day of COP23, i.e. 6 November 2017. The Parties have been invited, within the framework of the reports, to answer the following three questions¹⁰⁸ :

1. How can links be created between the Committee and other provisions of the Agreement whilst at the same time ensuring, on the one hand, the efficacy of the Committee and on the other hand that the independence of these other provisions is preserved?
2. What type of activities suggested by the Committee would fully facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and their compliance? How could this be achieved?
3. How could the modalities of the Committee's function under Article 15 take into account the national capacities and circumstances of the Parties?

Referring to item 8 of the APA agenda, which touches on various issues regarding the implementation of the Agreement, the Parties agreed that the APA was directly responsible for a least one "orphan" issue, namely the inclusion of the Adaptation Fund under the Paris Agreement¹⁰⁹ (see Section I.10 regarding the issues on adaptation).

104. IISD, 2017d, p. 6.

105. IISD, 2017d, p. 6.

106. IISD, 2017d, p. 6.

107. IISD, 2017d, p. 6.

108. UNFCCC, 2017c, Annex, p. 9.

109. APA.2017.1.InformalNote, paras. 41-44.

To facilitate progress on the work on this point at the APA1-4, the Parties requested that the Secretariat draft a report and publish its contents on the UNFCCC website at the latest by 15 September 2017¹¹⁰, covering all the decisions taken on the Adaptation Fund and which addressed its governance, institutions provisions, its guarantees and its operational rules. In addition, it was also possible to advise the Parties, during APA1-3, about legal issues relating to the inclusion of the Adaptation Fund under the Paris Agreement, as for the moment this falls under the auspices of the CMP and serves rather to implement the Kyoto Protocol¹¹¹. Thus, it seems that in order for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement, it would be necessary that the CMP and the CMA both adopt complementary decisions on this, which would allow, to some extent, a transfer of the Funds from one instrument to the other.

At the APA1-4, the challenges will be significant in order to make progress on the work in adopting the decisions required to implement the Paris Agreement at the COP24, one year later. In Bonn, in November 2017, the Parties would no doubt wish to set down the foundations for the options, elements and clear provisions of items 3 to 8 of the APA agenda, although certain specific policy aspects of the APA, or related element treated in parallel by other UNFCCC bodies could stall on these. Nevertheless, the same co-chairs of the previous year will oversee the work of the APA1-4 in the hope of achieving significant progress during this “transition COP”¹¹². The precise work programme submitted to the Parties by these co-chairs will no doubt be propitious to such advancement of works, whilst five round tables are planned, the views of the Parties have been sought before the APA1-4 on the main agenda items and informal notes should be drafted for most of them before the Parties meet in November 2014.

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)

1.2.3 Issues of CMA1-2 in Bonn

One of the key issues of the first CMA session held at the same time as COP22 was the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement, extolled by the Parties, combined with the need included in Decision 1/CP.21 to adopt numerous decisions to implement the Agreement at CMA1. The Parties thus found themselves faced with a sizeable challenge: firstly, whether or not to adopt a decision at CMA1, firstly, and what type of decision to adopt¹¹³. So, in Marrakech, the Parties debated various elements that could be included in the decisions of the CMA, including a meeting calendar of the CMA1, tackling the so-called “orphan” issues previously

110. This compilation can be consulted on the UNFCCC site [online] <http://unfccc.int/bodies/apa/items/10436.php>

111. IISD, 2017d, p. 7.

112. IISD, 2017d, p. 24.

113. IISD, 2016b, p. 4.

addressed and organising the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue. This last item was not finally included in the decisions made by the CMA during the first part of its first session and was relegated to the COP (see Section I.13 on this topic).

On the subject of the CMA1 timetable, the talks stalled mainly between developing and developed countries. Most developing countries wished that the CMA1 meet again in 2017 at the same time as COP23, under the CMA1-2¹¹⁴. They argued mainly that some of the elements to implement the Paris Agreement would be already included in the draft decisions submitted either by the APA or by the permanent subsidiary bodies. If not, the developing countries argued that these drafts should be rapidly adopted and there was the risk of pushing this out until 2018. Finally, one group of developing countries suggested that the Parties meet anyway in 2017 within the framework of the CMA1-2 to take stock of the progress achieved in the last year. Although other Parties opposed this idea, this appears to have prevailed, with the CMA1-2 taking place at the same time as the COP23¹¹⁵.

On the other hand, the developed countries as well as some developing countries were more in favour of postponing the next part of the CMA1 until 2018¹¹⁶. These countries particularly highlighted that the Marrakech Agreements which enabled the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol needed three years of negotiations and that these are effectively a “set” of rules, namely decisions taken across a group of elements in a consistent manner. They also highlighted the risk for the Parties meeting again in 2017 without any decision ready to be adopted¹¹⁷.

Thus, the Parties will meet in Bonn, during the COP23, mainly “to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement, whereas the COP will be tasked with reporting on progress made in this respect by the various bodies in question at the latest at the CMA1-3 in December 2018¹¹⁸. The agenda adopted for CMA1-2 can be consulted in Annex 7 of this guide. A high-level meeting of the Parties is planned within the framework of the CRA1-2.

I.3. The cooperation mechanisms of the Paris Agreement

The interlinkages between the mechanisms of Article 6 (cooperative approaches, the sustainable development mechanism and the non-market-based mechanism) and the fundamental issues of the Paris Agreement, mainly transparency¹¹⁹, accounting of nationally-determined contributions (NDC)¹²⁰ and the Global

114. IISD, 2016b, p. 4.

115. Decision 1/CMA.1 para. 10.

116. IISD, 2016b, p.4.

117. IISD, 2016b, p.4.

118. Decision 1/CMA.1 para. 5.

119. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 13.

120. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 13.

Stocktake¹²¹ are making negotiations on the implementation of Article 6 rather slow. The ultimate objective of the negotiations¹²² is to adopt the directives based on the modalities referred to paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Agreement¹²³, and the rules, modalities and procedures that are applicable to the mechanism established by paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Agreement¹²⁴ and the need for further clarity on the role of non-market-based approaches¹²⁵.

During 2016 and early in 2017, the Parties presented their positions via submissions to the UNFCCC on a variety of issues dealing with the mechanisms, especially: robust accounting in the light of the huge variation in NDC; the transfer of elements from the regulations of the Kyoto mechanisms (Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI)); knowing whether the methodologies of the CDM reference scenario and monitoring will be used directly under the conditions of Article 6, para. 4; or the question of processing certified emission reductions (CRE) granted in the framework of the CDM under the conditions set up by the Paris Agreement. Other issues addressed cover the differences in governance between the provisions relating to paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 6 – especially the objectives of avoiding double counting and ensuring a contribution with a global ambition. At the same time, another question that is just as sensitive aims to determine whether emission credit issues will be taxed only for Article 6 para. 4, or also for Article 6 para. 2. Regarding the non-market-based approaches established by paragraph 8 of Article 6, several types of activity that could feature have been listed, but the orientation of the mechanism remains totally open.

Although informal consultations at the COP22 in Marrakech and round tables during the Bonn sessions in May 2017 had aimed to move the negotiations over Article 6 forward, little progress was actually made, given the substantial divergence of opinions.

Although a large number of Parties had expressed strong support for the principle of centralised governance and for promoting the acquired knowledge and using the experiences from the Kyoto Protocol (mainly the CDM), the process to reform the CDM modalities and procedures did not culminate in any formal, concrete finalisation at COP22. The main differences over the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement relate to how rigorous are the accounting rules and the degree of centralised governance of both mechanisms. On one side, several countries and groups of countries are seeking robust governance – comparable to the CDM system – for both Articles, whereas others suggest a bottom-up governance for Article 6, para. 2, operated entirely by the participating countries in the absence of a supervisory entity. Others even suggest removing all reference

121. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 14.

122. Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 37-38.

123. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 36.

124. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 39.

125. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 39.

to market mechanisms and place all international cooperation activity under the non-market-based mechanism system. In terms of sustainable development, the Parties appear to agree on the value of an international tool to characterise compliance with the sustainable development goals (SDG) in sharing information and assessing activities, but the question remains as to whether the tool should be entirely voluntary or instead mandatory for certain types of activity.

Regarding the specific role of the mechanism established by Article 6, para. 4, a number of Parties suggest that the mechanism be used to mobilise a range of including project-based, policy, sectoral and other initiatives that could receive credits for emissions reductions achieved. It has also been suggested that the mechanism should extend beyond compensation. Several specific measures have been proposed to implement it. The EIG considers that the supervisory body should develop tools and standards relating to additionality, baselines, MRV¹²⁶ and permanence¹²⁷. The EU proposes a gradual approach for implementing rules, and initially only drawing up general rules, leaving more specific provisions for the supervisory body to develop under the authority and control of the CMA¹²⁸. Regarding national arrangements, South Africa proposes that they draw from lessons learned from the CDM, and adopt similar governance bodies¹²⁹. The group of Least Developed Countries (LDC) proposes a large-scale reproduction of the CDM rules and of JI for Article 6, para.4 using a hybrid approach: applying similar rules to the CDM or the JI, depending on the whether project activity that a Party has undertaken is conducted within or outside of the sectors identified in its NDC¹³⁰.

Regarding paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 6, New Zealand¹³¹ observes that their function is mainly to recognise that there are other ways to implement the NDCs that are not market-based. In terms of the work programme, several countries have stated that it should clarify the function of non-market-based mechanisms, define types of activity included and develop means of boosting the links and synergies between existing instruments without duplication¹³².

The next step in work on Article 6 will be to collect further submissions from Parties, prior to the COP23 in Bonn, and to organise round table discussions based on submissions, during COP23. The co-facilitators of informal consultations proposed a rough schedule that planned to identify questions considered as “high priority” during the 46th session, to develop a draft project at the 47th session and, lastly, to negotiate the text at the 48th session in 2018.

126. Measuring, Reporting and Verification.

127. Switzerland, 2017.

128. Republic of Malta, 2017.

129. South Africa, 2017b.

130. Ethiopia, 2017.

131. New Zealand, 2017.

132. Republic of Mali, 2017.

I.4. Pursuing efforts towards 1.5 °C

By implementing the Paris Agreement, the Parties aim to strengthen the global response to the climate change threat by “*holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels*”¹³³.

Afterwards, in Paris, several developing countries emphasised that it is important for them to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, rather than 2 °C, as their populations are dealing with various repercussions of the warming that has already happened. Thus, ALBA¹³⁴, AOSIS¹³⁵, Coalition for Rainforest Nations¹³⁶, Africa Group¹³⁷ and LDC Group¹³⁸ have all made 1.5°C one of their main objectives for Paris. The Africa Group and IALAC have also suggested that an increase of over 1.5°C should involve developed countries offering more funding to developing countries, which would probably be confronted with the most harmful effects of global warming¹³⁹.

The Paris Agreement suggested, for the first time, considering the feasibility of an objective to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. In Paris, the Parties also recognised that the 2030 emissions pathway from INDC submitted by the Parties should be reduced by 28% to reach the 2°C target by 2100 and that more scientific data was required to establish a least-cost pathway to reach the goal of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels¹⁴⁰.

Nevertheless, limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is a sizeable challenge. Most scientific work to date has examined the options to hold this rise to 2°C, registering the need for unprecedented political efforts. According to certain scientific observations, there is barely a decade left before we cross the threshold of an average temperature rise of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century¹⁴¹. Other observations indicate that, should current emissions continue, only four years in “carbon budget” are left to introduce measures to reach this target¹⁴². In its most recent synthesis report published in 2014, the IPCC highlights that there is currently little work analysing emissions trajectories that limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C⁵ above pre-industrial levels.

133. FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 2.

134. BAPOA, 2015.

135. AOSIS, 2015.

136. Coalition for Rainforest Nations, 2015.

137. Africa Group, 2015.

138. Group of Least Developed Countries, 2014.

139. Africa Group, 2013 and IISD, 2015, p. 5 for IALAC, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

140. FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, para. 17.

141. Reuters, according to data from the UK Met Office’s Hadley Centre, 2016, [online] <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-climatechange-impacts-conference/climate-change-could-cross-key-threshold-in-a-decade-scientists-idUSKCN11S1FE>

142. McSweeney, R. and Pierce, R., 2017.

However, the IPCC has identified three action areas that could limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C:

- (i) immediate mitigation action;
- (ii) rapid implementation of all emissions mitigation technologies currently available; and
- (iii) development that encourages low-carbon energy demand¹⁴³.

To fill these knowledge gaps, at COP21, the Parties invited the IPCC to “provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways”.¹⁴⁴ The IPCC accepted this invitation at its 43rd meeting¹⁴⁵. Nevertheless, the IPCC may face various challenges in compiling this special report which is henceforth slated for September 2018, examined in the below box. There is no doubt that this is a sizeable challenge, with the current commitments of the Parties leading to an average temperature increase that could reach approximately 2.8°C¹⁴⁶ to 3.3°C¹⁴⁷ at the end of the century, according to two independent analyses (see Figure 15 below).

143. IPCC, 2014a.

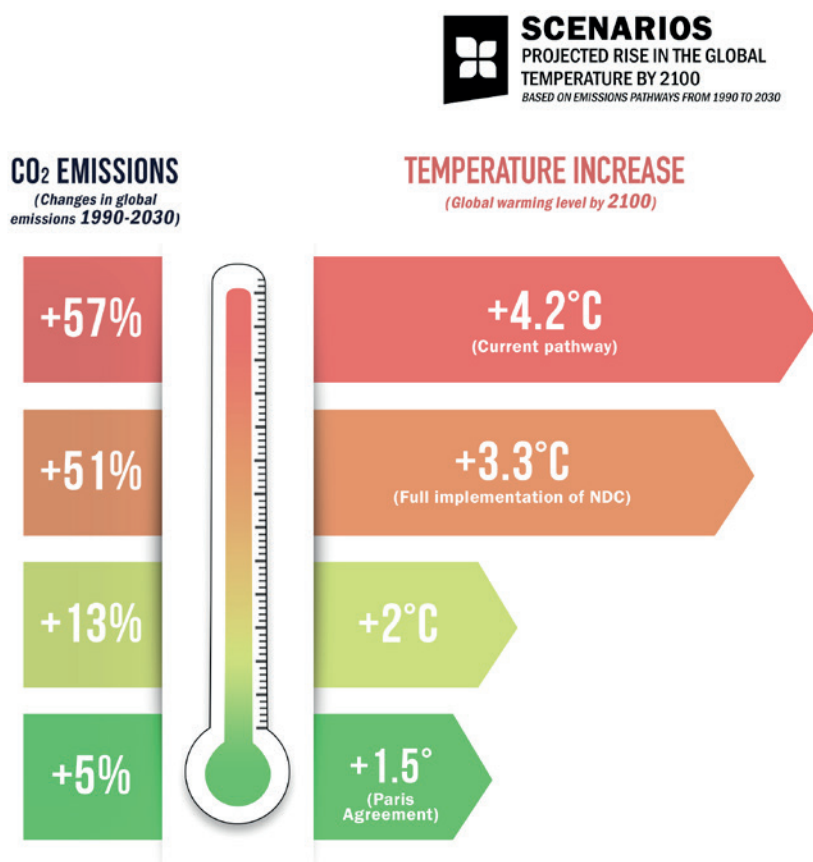
144. FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, para. 21.

145. FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, para. 20.

146. Analysis of Climate Action Tracker as at 1 November 2016. This includes both the NDC of Parties that have ratified the Agreement and the INDC of the Parties that have yet to do so: [online] http://climateactiontracker.org/assets/publications/briefing_papers/CAT_temperature_update_November_2016.pdf

147. Analysis of Climate Interactive at 5 April 2017. This includes both the NDC of Parties that have ratified the Agreement and the INDC of the Parties that have yet to do so [online]: <https://www.climateinteractive.org/programs/scoreboard/> to access the data [online] and for access to data: <https://www.climateinteractive.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Climate-Scoreboard-Output-5April2017-to-share.xlsx>

Figure 15. Projected rise in global temperature by 2100 based on 1990-2030 emissions pathways¹⁴⁸



However, the discussions on the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue may hit a stumbling block, as an independent analysis published in November 2016 suggests that reaching the 1.5°C target would imply that developed countries would reduce their GHG emission by 45% by 2030, compared with their 2005 emissions baseline. This means that the efforts currently proposed in the NDCs of some of these countries would be intensified¹⁴⁹.

148. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – Estimations based on the below emissions: 37.04 Gt eq-CO₂ (1990); 69.85 Gt eq-CO₂ (2030: +4.2 °C); 55.95 Gt eq-CO₂ (2030: full implementation of NDCs) drawn from the detailed independent analysis of *Climate Interactive* from 5 April 2017 (see Climate Interactive, 2017); 41.8 Gt eq-CO₂ (2030: +2 °C); 38.8 Gt eq-CO₂ (2030: +1.5 °C) from the most recent *Emissions Gap Report* of UNEP (see UNEP, 2016).

149. Climate Interactive, 2017.

Special IPCC report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways

For several developing countries, it is essential to improve scientific knowledge of the consequences of a global temperature rise of 1.5°C. Their populations are already suffering major impacts from the global warming that is already happening. These repercussions are mainly climatic or hydrological phenomena that may be intense or slow, such as hurricanes, floods, or longer droughts. These events are already becoming more frequent. The global temperature rose by approximately 0.6°C between 1986 and 2005 compared with the pre-industrial era¹. In the past, the IPCC has highlighted that there are already anthropogenic disturbances to the climate².

These consequences already entail a high economic and social cost, mainly for developing countries. One analysis considers that in 2016 alone, natural disasters caused nearly USD 100 billion in damages, in addition to affecting the lives of nearly 411 million individuals³. The IPCC has thus set a sizeable and vital challenge – to understand better how the climate system could respond to a temperature rise that is more subtle than the 2°C increase compared with the pre-industrial baseline. The idea is to provide concrete scientific tools to States at the next Facilitative Dialogue on reaching the objective enshrined in the Paris Agreement, if the Parties would like to execute the most ambitious part – limiting the increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Some observers consider that this mandate of the Parties to the IPCC demonstrates the will to finally define what society considers as a dangerous interference to the climate system. These observers also add that the 1.5 °C limit represents the least risk that is socially acceptable⁴.

Related global GHG emissions pathways

The special report will surely enable a portrayal of the expanding academic debate concerning the feasibility of fast mitigation pathways⁵. A number of relevant populations indicated that there are significant stakes involved in the political and technical measures required for their implementation⁶, including the need to deploy new technologies which for the most part have not been tested yet, and could thus lead to quantified impacts of several GtCO₂ per year (for example, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)⁷. A large proportion of these technologies remain untested and could cause potential significant socio-economic conflicts. The 1.5 and 2°C scenarios forecast the elimination of GHG directly from the atmosphere and their storage at a scale of several GtCO₂ per year. A review of the academic literature reveals a general outline, whereby it will be necessary to pursue mitigation objectives over and beyond 100% (negative net emission levels) to achieve the 1.5°C target⁸.

Major points of the special report⁹

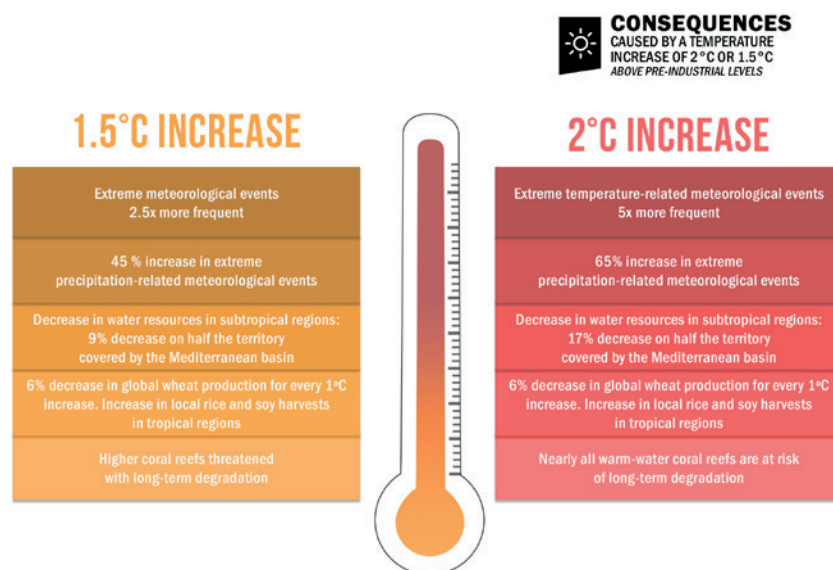
During its 44th session in Bangkok in 2016, the IPCC agreed to target September 2018 as the date on which its special report could be adopted. Furthermore, the Group agreed to draw up a report that may be up to 225 pages long, with a table of contents that should address the following subjects:

- Chapter 1: Framing and context;
- Chapter 2: Mitigation pathways compatible with the 1.5°C in the context of sustainable development;

- Chapter 3: Impacts of 1.5°C global warming on natural and human systems;
- Chapter 4: Strengthening and implementing the global response to the threat of climate change;
- Chapter 5: Sustainable development, poverty eradication and reducing inequalities;
- Through the report: integrated case studies/regional and cross-cutting themes;
- FAQs.

1. IPCC, 2014a
2. See IPCC, 2007; IPCC, 2012; IPCC, 2014b
3. CRED, 2016
4. Nature Climate Change, 2016a
5. Peters, 2016
6. Anderson and Peters, 2016
7. Boysen, Lucht and Gerten, 2017
8. Robiou du Pont *et al.*, 2017
9. IPCC, 2016, Decision IPCC/XLIV-4

Figure 16. Examples of differentiated consequences caused by a temperature increase of 2°C vs 1.5°C compared with the pre-industrial era¹⁵⁰



150. © ENERGIES 2050, according to Schleussner *et al.*, 2016.

Figure 17. Evolution of the Convention's goal and consideration of 1.5 °C¹⁵¹



151. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

I.5. National considerations related to the implementation of the NDC

NDC... a dynamic at the heart of the Paris Agreement

When the Paris Agreement was adopted, the majority of Parties to the Convention had submitted an *intended* nationally-determined contribution (INDC). The said Agreement provides for the INDC to be replaced by nationally-determined contributions (NDC). This takes effect when the countries lodge their Paris Agreement ratification instruments¹⁵². Countries which have not sent in an INDC must communicate their NDC at the time of ratification. With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the NDC become binding action plans that must be transposed into national measures for the countries which have committed to them.

Entry into force of the Paris Agreement: The NDCs become effective

On 5 October 2016, the two thresholds (55-55%)¹⁵³ required for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement were met, with the ratification of 72 Parties, representing 56.75% of global emissions. Less than one year after it was adopted, the Paris Agreement came into effect on 4 November 2016, a few days before COP22. For all of the States that have already sent their INDCs, these INDCs become NDCs that must be transposed into national measure to ensure their effectiveness. As at 3 October 2017, 166 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement¹⁵⁴ and 160 CND have been included within the interim registry¹⁵⁵.

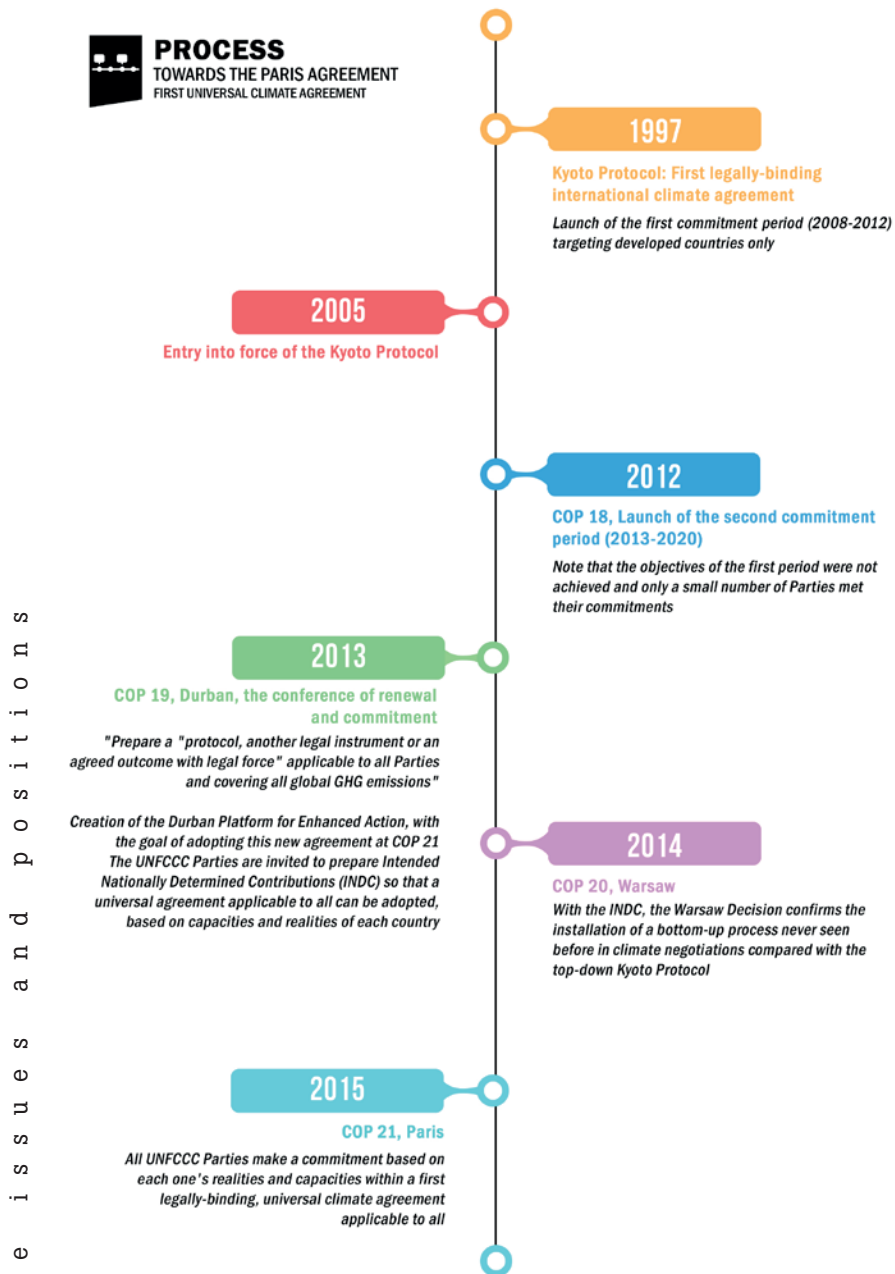
152. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 22.

153. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 21 para. 1.

154. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php (last consulted on 3 October 2017)

155. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx> (last consulted on 3 October 2017)

Figure 18. The INDCs, an innovative and inclusive process for implementing the first universal climate agreement¹⁵⁶



156. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Realistic implementation of NDCs in each country

An ambition to build together, incorporating different national realities

With their NDC, the developed countries must thus take the lead “*by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets*”¹⁵⁷. For developing countries, climate ambition must be incorporated into development goals, mainly through adaptation measures with mitigation co-benefits¹⁵⁸. They are, however, also encouraged to “*enhance their mitigation efforts*”¹⁵⁹, for low-carbon development. In order to allow them to take more ambitious measures, “in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11” of the Paris Agreement, (financial and technical) support will be provided to them¹⁶⁰.

Funding remains an essential corollary

Faced with the funding needs of developing countries, since Copenhagen in 2009, the developed countries have committed to mobilising USD 100 billion annually up to 2020 and subsequently¹⁶¹. This amount henceforth is a lower threshold and a new objective should be fixed by 2025¹⁶². Article 9 of the Paris Agreement thus states that “*developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties*”¹⁶³. It also states that the latter must report quantitative and qualitative information on funding allocated to developing countries every two years¹⁶⁴. Going beyond just the developed countries, “*other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily*”¹⁶⁵.

Monitoring the implementation of objectives and raising the NDC ambition

As at 3 October 2017, 165 INDC have been submitted to the UNFCCC¹⁶⁶, covering 193 Parties¹⁶⁷, accounting for 98% of Parties to the UNFCCC¹⁶⁸ and more than 95%¹⁶⁹ of global GHG emissions. However, the current pledges, even if they were

157. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 4.

158. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 7.

159. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 4.

160. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 5.

161. European Parliament, 2014, p. 2.

162. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 54.

163. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 9, para. 1.

164. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 9, para. 5.

165. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 9, para. 2.

166. See the gateway *INDCs as communicated by Parties* [online]

<http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

167. The European Union submitted a single INDC for all its members.

168. Which, as of 3 October 2017, has 197 Parties [online] http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php

169. This estimation is based on the study of 163 INDC – See UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016a.

fully met, would not be sufficient to keep the temperature increase “*well below 2°C*” (even 1.5°C). This is mainly what emerges from the updated synthesis report on the aggregate effect of INDC¹⁷⁰ published prior to COP22. Other, more recent studies¹⁷¹, also taking account of INDC being transformed into NDC, have done nothing to upset this observation¹⁷². The increase in the NDC-related ambition is therefore essential in executing collective objectives. The monitoring process introduced by the Paris Agreement will be a major instrument in inviting Parties to increase the ambition level.

Monitoring the implementation of targets linked to NDCs

A set of interconnected Articles in the Paris Agreement implements a binding legal architecture to reach the level of ambition in the mitigation targets linked to the NDCs. First and foremost, the Parties commit to submit their NDC when acceding¹⁷³ to the Paris Agreement¹⁷⁴. Each Party must then report and renew its NDCs every five years¹⁷⁵. The Parties may modify their NDCs at any given time, as long as the level of ambition is increased¹⁷⁶. The assessment of the NDC and execution of collective objectives will take place with a first Global Stocktake 2023¹⁷⁷, then every five years, with a Facilitative Dialogue organised in 2018¹⁷⁸. As for the scientific monitoring, the IPCC is invited to “*provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C, for use mainly in guiding the Facilitative Dialogue.*”

170. UNFCCC, 2016c.

171. See, in particular, Climate Interactive, 2017.

172. This is due in particular to the fact that the main emitters already submitted their contributions when the Secretariat report was published.

173. Ratification or equivalent process.

174. If they have not already done this via their INDC or when they have decided to modify them - see Decision 1/CP.21, para. 22.

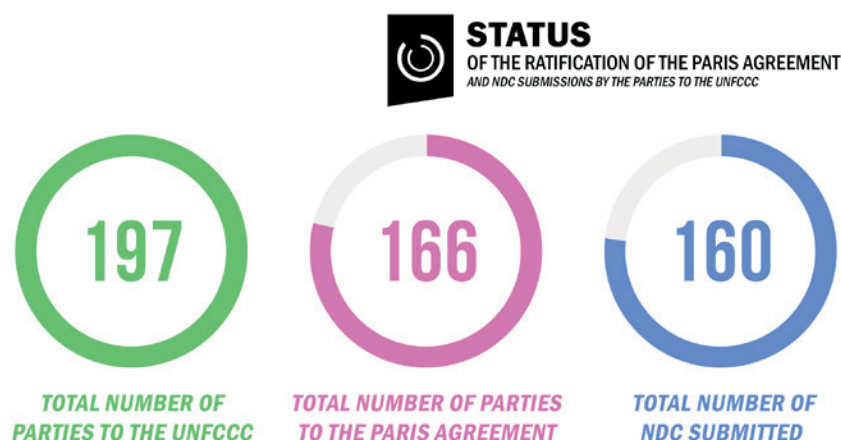
175. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 9.

176. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 11.

177. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 14, para. 2.

178. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 20.

Figure 19. Status of the ratification of the Paris Agreement and NDC submissions compared with the number of parties to the UNFCCC¹⁷⁹



The continuation of the work on the NDCs and the main outcomes expected from the upcoming negotiation sessions

After COP21, COP22 (held from 7 to 18 November 2016 in Marrakech in Morocco) made it possible to continue the work to make the Paris Agreement possible, with the Parties adopting over thirty decisions¹⁸⁰. Among other discussion points, various aspects of the NDCs were discussed, in accordance with the elements in Decision 1/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement. The main upcoming deadlines are set out below¹⁸¹, thereby forming the central points for the COP23 (most should be concluded for 2018):

- Organising the Facilitative Dialogue in 2018 to take stock of progress made¹⁸² and guide the renewal of NDCs¹⁸³;
- Drawing up additional directives on the characteristics of NDC¹⁸⁴;

179. © Guide to the COP23-Climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – Figures updated as of September 1, 2017.

180. Access all the decisions adopted during COP22 [online] http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567/php/view/decisions.php#c

181. Including especially the progress made possible during the COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016), the 46th session of the permanent subsidiary bodies (SB 46, Bonn, May 2017) and the important points for the COP23.

182. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4 para. 1.

183. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 8.

184. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 26.

- Establishing a common timetable for the NDC¹⁸⁵;
- Drawing up broader directives for information that makes the NDCs clearer, transparent, and easy to understand¹⁸⁶:
 - Drawing up directives for NDC accounting¹⁸⁷;
 - Drawing up directives concerning the communications on adaptation as an NDC component¹⁸⁸.

In brief, COP23 will have a full agenda and the negotiations should be able to fine tune the work on the NDCs in several ways. Furthermore, COP23 will be a crucial step towards 2018, in itself a major step, especially in the framework of the Facilitative Dialogue (see also Section I.13). particularly as at COP22, the Parties decided to set 2018 as the deadline for adopting the rules on the making the Paris Agreement operational.

I.6. Ambition and sectoral approaches

Ambition

Ambition mechanisms in the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement and its accompanying Decision 1/CP.21 established certain sustainable mechanisms, provisions and instruments. If they are effectively implemented, in the long term, they will make it possible to limit the temperature rise and confront present and future impacts of climate change. The main ambition mechanisms of the Paris Agreement include:

- The target of limiting the temperature rise to well below 2°C by the end of the century and striving to limit it to 1.5°C (see also Section I.4);
- All Parties will submit or update a “Nationally Determined Contribution” (NDC) every five years, which must be ever-more ambitious than the previous one (see also Section I.5);
- The goal of mobilising 100 billion American dollars (USD) per year by 2020 was maintained until 2025 and strengthened in the decision¹⁸⁹ (see also Section I.9);
- The Parties are invited to communicate by 2020 their mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies¹⁹⁰;

185. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 4, para. 10.

186. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 28.

187. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 31.

188. UNFCCC, 2017d, pp. 5-6.

189. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 53.

190. Decision 1/CP.21: para. 35.

- The Agreement authorises voluntary cooperation for the timely implementation of their NDCs to raise the ambition of their mitigation and adaptation actions and promote sustainable development and environmental integrity¹⁹¹ (see Section I.3 as well);
- A monitoring system for the implementation and “enhanced” support was implemented, constituted by the Transparency Framework⁴, and applicable to all, with flexibility for developing countries;
- A Facilitative Dialogue that can take stock of the collective efforts made by the Parties to reach the long-term target will be planned in 2018¹⁹² and will make it possible to guide the revise the NDCs upwards (see Section I.13 as well);
- A Global Stocktake will be held every five years from 2023 to assess the collective progress in terms of the long-term targets of the Agreement, and to decide on which actions to take to remain aligned with these targets. The Parties will thus submit new NDCs, based on the results of the collective stocktake;
- For the first time, the Convention formally acknowledges the role of non-State actors (local governments, private sector, NGO, etc.)¹⁹³ to take climate action that must be incorporated in the Global Stocktake (see Section I.11 as well);
- The importance of incentives for emissions reduction actions was recognised, especially via tools such as national policies and carbon pricing (see Section I.3 as well).

The ambition of the Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 must also be assessed by the fact that the documents include important provisions that include: (i) the creation of a new technology framework¹⁹⁴, while recognising the need to accelerate innovation; (ii) strengthening carbon sinks, particularly forests¹⁹⁵, including through REDD+ actions and approaches that combine mitigation and adaptation; (iii) a global adaptation goal¹⁹⁶ (see also Section I.10) and the need to balance the funding between mitigation and adaptation; (iv) formal recognition of the issue of loss and damage¹⁹⁷, with an appropriate cooperation framework; (v) the public nature of the actions that the Parties implement via their NDCs¹⁹⁸, as well as the actions of non-State actors¹⁹⁹ and the “reputation” effect of this transparent publicity, which should have a significant impact on the chances of reaching the targets of the Agreement; (vi) a series of provisions and measures for enhanced action for mitigation, adaptation, technology and funding for enhance action prior to 2020²⁰⁰.

191. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 6 para. 1.

192. Decision 1/CP.21: para. 20.

193. Decision 1/CP.21, Chapter V, Non-Party Stakeholders.

194. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 10, para. 4.

195. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 5.

196. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7.

197. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 8.

198. Particularly via the public NDC Registry [online] <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/Home.aspx>

199. Particularly via the NAZCA platform [online] <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>

200. Decision 1/CP.21, Chapter IV, Enhanced action prior to 2020.

Continuation of work, situation since COP21 and in the run-up to COP23

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the end of COP21, it took less than a year for it to enter to force on 4 November 2016, a few days before COP22 (in Marrakech in November 2016). One of the important outcomes of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) held on the sidelines of COP22 is the adoption of the decision fixing 2018 (COP24) as the deadline for making the Agreement operational. Under the negotiations concerning ambition, some progress can be noted on certain agenda items of the 45th sessions of the subsidiary bodies (SB 45), the COP22, the APA, as well as the Bonn session (SBSTA 46 and SBI46) in May 2017, mainly on: (i) the international cooperation mechanisms to implement NDC; (ii) the monitoring system for implementation and “enhanced” support, or the Transparency Framework; (iii) the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue; (iv) the Global Stocktake from 2023 onwards; (v) long-term climate action financing; and (vi) the relations between the Convention’s Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. Note that a great deal of technical progress was made, but for the negotiations to go forward and to comply with the goal of finalising the “Manual” of the Paris Agreement procedures in 2018, it is necessary to sustain the momentum that has been observed since Paris, as targets will only be achieved through strong political will. One positive sign is Marrakech Proclamation for Climate Action²⁰¹, adopted at COP22, which reasserts the commitment of the States Parties to continue the implementation of the set targets.

Sectoral approaches

The Bali Action Plan²⁰² referred to cooperative sectoral approaches and specific sectoral actions to strengthen mitigation after the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This brought a lot of hope for the effective implementation of sectoral approaches in the Convention. Unfortunately, the negotiations have never resulted in consensus, due to the opposition in principle between developed countries and developing countries on the application of the Convention’s principle of common but differentiated responsibility in this field. Contrary to the stipulations of the Kyoto Protocol, currently all the Parties to the Paris Agreement must submit an NDC; nearly all of these NDCs have a mitigation component. Certain NDCs have an adaptation component based on international cooperation.

Already, since Lima, the Convention has tried to make cooperative sectoral actions more visible, particularly those of non-State actors, by inviting them to take stock of these efforts via the portal of non-State actors for climate action²⁰³. COP21 in Paris strengthened this phenomenon by inviting non-State Parties

201. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/marrakech_action_proclamation.pdf

202. FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1.

203. NAZCA platform [online] <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>

to increase their efforts²⁰⁴ and to support measures meant to reduce emissions and/or strengthen the resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse consequences of climate change. Currently over 220 climate change initiatives have been launched.²⁰⁵ Most of them use sectoral and sub-sectoral approaches, and involve non-State actors (see Section I.11 as well). Most of these are cooperative regional or global initiatives that cover, especially, transport, agriculture and forestry, waste, industry, energy (access to energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency) and adaptation, etc.

The main question is to determine the modalities for incorporating recorded outcomes in order to avoid double counting, beyond the potential domino effect of these results in terms of emissions reduction, improving the resilience of ecosystems and populations, and their contribution to climate finance. These provisions must be incorporated when drawing up modalities, procedures and directives relating to NDCs, market-based and non-market based mechanisms, implementation of the transparency framework and of the Global Stocktake, in particular. For example, one of the highest emitting sectors – civil aviation – successfully set up regulations in 2016 including a market mechanism, CORSIA²⁰⁶, to reduce its emissions and help to reach the ambitious targets that the Organisation and its members set for themselves for 2030. The main issue is that the Parties to the Paris Agreement work for this new mechanism – similar to the mechanisms that will be established in other sectors – to be incorporated in the systems that will be established to ensure environmental integrity and sustainable development, and avoid double counting of emissions and funding.

I.7. Transfer of technologies

Context: the issue of technology in the climate negotiations

The importance of cooperation for adjusting, developing, applying and transferring, or access to environmentally sound technologies has been and remains one of the levers that the UNFCCC uses to reach its objectives.

Following extensive consultations over several years, the Technology Transfer Framework was created in 2001 and the Expert Group of Technology Transfer (EGTT) was set up. Based on achievements under the technology framework, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) launched, at the request of the COP, the Poznan Strategic Programme (PSP) in 2008 to support the technology needs

204. Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 133-134.

205. 224 initiatives as at 3 October 2017 [online] <http://climateinitiativesplatform.org/index.php/>

206. Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation; for further information [online] <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/Pages/market-based-measures.aspx>

assessments (TNA) and their related pilot projects and broadcast experiences on technological climate activities. At COP16 (Cancun in 2010), the assessment of the Technology Framework and PSP outcomes resulted in the finalisation of the EGTT mandate and the implementation of the Technology Mechanism, composed of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

The issue of technology and the Paris Agreement

At the end of COP21, the Paris Agreement states that *"Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions"*²⁰⁷.

In Paris, the Parties thus decided to strengthen the Technology Mechanism and asked the TEC and the CTCN to provide their support in applying the Agreement. A new Technology Framework responsible for giving general directives for the Technology Mechanism work was also created. The Paris Agreement also particularly highlighted the promotion of innovation and financial support to developing countries for technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, and notes that this aspect will be incorporated in the Global Stocktake²⁰⁸ that the same Agreement provides for.

The SBSTA was tasked with drawing up the technology framework introduced via the application of paragraph 4 of Article 10 of the Agreement. This framework should particularly facilitate:

- a. The execution and updating of technological needs evaluations and enhanced implementation of their outcome, especially action plans and technology project ideas, by preparing projects acceptable to the financing institutions;
- b. The provision of enhanced financial and technical support in implementing the outcome of technological needs;
- c. The evaluation of technologies ready for transfer;
- d. The introduction of more favourable conditions and the elimination of obstacles to developing and transferring socially – and environmentally-sound technologies.

Continuation of work, situation since COP21 and on the run-up to COP23

During the SBSTA 44 session (Bonn, May 2016), the Parties recognised that the Technology Framework, where the functionalities, characteristics and content, including its objective, role and key themes are yet to be defined, should be a strategic document that provides guidance. In Marrakech (COP22, November 2016),

207. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 10 para. 1.

208. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 14.

after intense discussions based on the information note that the Secretariat prepared, at the request of SBSTA 44, on the activities and initiatives for climate transfer technologies under and outside the Convention related to the Paris Agreement²⁰⁹, as well as on the submissions received²¹⁰, SBSTA 45 agreed that the objective of this framework was as announced in paragraph 4 of Article 10 of the Paris Agreement. SBSTA 45 thus decided that the main initial themes for the technology framework would be the following²¹¹: (i) innovation; (ii) implementation; (iii) enabling environments and capacity-building; (iv) collaboration and commitment of stakeholders; and (v) support. During the last session (Bonn, May 2017), the conclusions of the SBSTA 46²¹² retained that possible headings for the Technology Framework included, among others, the objective, principles and key themes and that this question would be reviewed further at the SBSTA 47 (COP23, Bonn, November 2017).

The SBI44 (Bonn, May 2016) noted that the scope of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21 would be based on the provisions of Article 10 of the Agreement and the appropriate nature of the support it received for the implementation of the Agreement. After negotiations stagnated during SBI45 (COP22, November 2016), the Parties requested, in the SBI conclusions²¹³ (Bonn, May 2017) that the Secretariat prepare a technical document on the experience, lessons learned and best practices in conducting reviews.

At the same time, dialogue on the relationships between the TEC, CTCN and the entities tasked with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, to detail them further, was held at COP22, in accordance with Decision 13/CP.21²¹⁴, para. 8. The designated national authorities and the focal points for the Green Climate Fund were invited to make good use of the assistance offered under the readiness and preparatory support programme, particularly to conduct technology needs assessments and to draw up technology action plans.

Since COP21, themes relating to the strengthening and assessment of the Technology Mechanism and the setting up of the Technology Framework have been processed using a consistent approach within subsidiary bodies. Continuing with the current practice suggest good operationalisation of the relevant provisions under the Paris Agreement, which should be pursued during COP23.

209. FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.9 and Corr.1.

210. FCCC/SBSTA/2016/MISC.4.

211. FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paras. 24-31.

212. FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.10.

213. FCCC/SBI/2017/L.4.

214. Decision 13/CP.21 – *Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention*.

I.8. Capacity building

Context: the issue of capacity-building in international climate action

In the context of the international climate action, capacity-building initiatives are based on the observation that developing countries, as well as so-called economies in transition will not be able to take ambitious mitigation or adaptation actions if the gaps and shortfalls identified as constraints to their formulation and implementation; In this sense, “capacity building” consists of improving the capacity of individuals, organisations and institutions in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition in order to identify, plan and implement mitigation measures or low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, or strategies for climate change adaptation. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), capacity building is planned for at least three levels: individual, institutional and systemic.

Capacity building in the context of the international climate negotiations

In recent years, negotiations on capacity-building have led to the introduction of a variety of arrangements under the United Nations climate change system. The initial framework set up to support developing countries, more especially the LDC, SIDS and countries with economies in transition with a view to effective implementation of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol, following in-depth review, revealed that it needed strengthening to allow the countries to fulfil their commitments to the Convention effectively along with its dependent treaties and bodies.

Between 2012 and 2015, the Durban forum offered countries the opportunity to engage in in-depth discussions on capacity-building. It was organised as an annual event under the auspices of the SBI and grouped players from diverse backgrounds to share experiences, good practices and lessons learned in building up capacities of developing countries to mitigate greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change. People involved included technical and political experts, practitioners and representatives of national governments and intergovernmental organizations, the civil society and private sector entities. At the invitation of the SBI, governments submitted annually topics proposed for inclusion on the agenda of these meetings. The Durban Forum helped to improve the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building under the United Nations climate change process.

Capacity-building in the context of the Paris Agreement

In 2015, COP21 concluded with the adoption of the Paris Agreement, whose Article 11 highlights the importance of strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties. The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) was also set up with the Paris Agreement. The progress made committed the Parties to strengthening capacity-building activities further, mainly in terms of consistency and coordination.

The Paris Agreement provides for strengthened capacity-building through appropriate institutional arrangements, including those established under the Convention that should serve the Paris Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) has the mandate of considering and adopting a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for building up capacities. In addition, Decision 1/CP.21 also implemented a Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)²¹⁵ (see also Section I.12).

Continuation of negotiations, the situation since COP21 in the run-up to COP23

After the PCCB was set up in virtue of COP21, it was expected that COP22 at Marrakech would be the occasion to conduct an initial assessment of the situation, in particular to draw up its mandate. As such, the deliberations about the PCCB took place via the SBI sessions. At the end of COP22, the PCCB mandate was adopted in accordance with the mandate that had been issued to the SBI at the end of Paris²¹⁶. It was decided especially that for 2017 the priority theme for the PCCB would relate to capacity-building activities for implementation of nationally-determined Contributions (NDC). Lastly, the COP requested the Committee to specify and adopt its modalities and procedures for operation at its 1st meeting, which was held at the 46th session of the subsidiary bodies (in May 2017)²¹⁷.

Work programme of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB)

The PCCB is responsible for supervising a workplan covering the 2016-2020 period, which includes the below areas:

- Strengthen synergies through cooperation and avoiding duplication amongst bodies involved in capacity-building;
- Inventory the gaps, needs and opportunities to strengthen capacities;
- Disseminate capacity-building tools and methods;
- Encourage cooperation at all levels, from the international to the local level;
- Inventory best practices, difficulties, experiences and lessons;
- Examine how developing countries can create and maintain capacity throughout time and space;
- Encourage coordination, collaboration and coherence between processes, initiatives and strategies for capacity-building;
- Give the Secretariat directives on updating and developing the online portal on capacity-building.

215. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 84.

216. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 76.

217. Decision 9/CP.22, Decision 16/CP.22 and Decision 6/CP.12.

The report of the first PCCB meeting²¹⁸, which was held in Bonn from 11 to 13 May 2017, shows the progress that the PCCB made during this meeting. The following are targeted: the adoption of its working modalities and procedures, and the initial implementation efforts of the first phase of its work programme covering 2017-2019, including in relation with the development of a web portal with the support of the secretariat; strengthen synergies with the constituted bodies; the modalities of execution, in view of a recommendation on the main theme for 2017 relating to the NDC; as well as the preparation of an annual technical progress report for consideration at COP23. In accordance with this last point, COP23 in Bonn is responsible for reviewing the annual technical progress report of the PCCB. More generally, COP23 should make it possible to continue work aiming to make the Paris Agreement objectives operational, particularly via capacity-building, which is henceforth an objective in itself, considered as essential for several reasons.

I.9. Financing questions

Long-term climate financing

Long-term financing is a crucial issue for developing countries. They will insist on at least two points in the long-term financing negotiations at the COP23: the new financing goal with a minimum threshold of USD 100 billion and a work programme for the long term that can reassure them about the potential for mobilisation, innovation and suitability of climate financing²¹⁹.

The Standing Committee for Finance (SCF)

In preparation for the COP23 negotiations, the SCF drafted its annual report to the Conference, listing the main items to be negotiated²²⁰: update guidelines for the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention; finalise the draft guidance to the operating entities²²¹ of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention; consider the undertaking of the SCF co-chairs on the topic of the operational framework for synergy and consistency within the Green Climate Fund (GCF); Finalise and present the self-assessment report²²² on the functions of the SCF; continue to consider the MRV of the support beyond the biennial assessment; conclude the work plan for its 2018 biennial assessment and the technical work that the SCF must carry out by its first meeting in 2018.

218. PCCB/2017/1/10 [online] http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/application/pdf/pcb_1_meeting_report.pdf

219. As a continuation of the programme closed at COP19 in Warsaw.

220. Annotated agenda from the sixteenth meeting of the SCF [online] https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/annotated_provisional_agenda_scf_16.pdf

221. The operational entities of the Convention and its facilities are: the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.

222. SCF Self-Assessment Report: Document SCF/2017/16/7.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

During COP23, the State Parties will have to negotiate the contents of the annual report submitted by the GCF Council, and should decide on what guidance to give it. The negotiations will focus primarily on: continuing to establish, improve or update the GCF procedural rules; launching the process for the first replenishment of GCF resources; enhancing direct access to GCF resources; promoting a fairer geographical distribution of GCF resources and guaranteeing a balance between financing of mitigation and adaptation activities; calling on contributing and donor countries to disburse the remaining sums promised to the GCF; requesting accredited bodies and other GCF partnerships to work on simplifying procedures and encouraging the effective implementation of GCF support projects and programmes for countries, regions, territories, etc. Finally, the promotion and preparatory support for the involvement of the private sector in GCF activities, in order to raise innovative and additional funds from operators and private businesses.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The main negotiating points will relate principally to the following at the COP23: continued GEF support for activities that combat the effects and consequences of climate change in the developing countries; the state and level of support given to enabling activities: national communications, biennial updated reports, etc.; the seventh replenishment of GEF financial resources and the allocation system; the intervention of the GEF in terms of different components of the UNFCCC²²³; the procedures and services that should be simplified to permit better access to financial resources for developing countries.

Sixth review of the financial mechanism of the Convention

The COP regularly conducts (every four years) of the UNFCCC financial mechanism and its instruments. It has done so since COP4²²⁴, on the basis of guidelines decided by the COP. During COP23, the State Parties will have to negotiate and agree upon the final elements of the guidelines which will serve the sixth review of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC.

223. In a non-exhaustive way: the Poznań strategic framework on technology transfer, the Standing Committee for Capacity-building, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, etc.

224. Decision establishing the periodic assessment of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC [online] https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/application/pdf/3_cp.4.pdf

Adaptation Fund (AF)

The report of the Fund Board

In Marrakech, the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) considered the report of the Adaptation Fund Board and finalised: the renewal of provisional institutional mechanisms with the GEF (acting as the temporary secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board); the alteration of rules governing the services provided by the World Bank in its capacity as acting administrator of the Fund; the consideration of the mobilisation strategy of Adaptation Fund resources; noting the need to sustain and make the mobilisation of resources for the Adaptation Fund more predictable, also noting a funding deficit amounting to approximately three million USD; inviting developed countries to increase their contributions and donations to the Adaptation Fund; Encouraging the Fund Board to explore innovative sources of funding for its activities. Also, and since the Paris Agreement came into force in November 2016, the negotiations have continued so that the Adaptation Fund, just like the other operational bodies of the financial mechanism of the Convention, serves the Paris Agreement.

Third review of the Adaptation Fund

The State Parties recognise the important role that the Adaptation Fund has played and continues to play, and its unique characteristics that have enabled the Fund to contribute in a significant way to the support for developing countries through specific adaptation projects, programme development and preparation. They recognise, furthermore, that the results of the third review do not prejudice negotiations under the APA so that the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, but that they provide relevant information to enable the Parties to make an informed decision.

Points related to the implementation of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

Paragraph 5: Process for information that the Parties must communicate

The review of this point by the COP enables State Parties to rule globally on the fulfilment and the handling of obligations of the developed countries (and other voluntary contributors) in terms of the mobilisation and supply of appropriate, sufficient and accessible financial resources for the benefit of developing countries. A round table was held in Bonn on 6 May 2017 which enabled all country parties and/or groups to express their points of view and positions on the information to be communicated, in accordance with the note drafted by the Secretariat²²⁵. The State Parties will have to examine the round table report during COP23 and decide

225. Note and round table programme [online] http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/exante_roundtable_programme_1305.pdf

on recommendations on the transparency of financial support from developed countries for developing countries, by communicating suitable information at appropriate intervals and conditions.

Paragraph 7: Modalities for measuring financial resources

At the 47th session of the SBSTA in Bonn (November 2017), the State Parties will have to continue their consultations and the deepening of definitions and understanding of modalities for accounting in order to submit them for adoption at CMA1.

Other financial issues

Provision of financial support to national communications

The 47th session of the subsidiary bodies will continue to review this point and will be based on the GEF report to COP23, producing conclusions in favour of a more appropriate access to financial resources for more reporting from developing countries and better participation in the transparency process of the Convention as with the Paris Agreement.

Other financial and budgetary issues

Under the title “*administrative, financial and institutional issues*”, listed on the SBI, CMP and COP agendas. The items for consideration by the 47th session of the SBI, CMP13 and COP23 relate mainly to a draft decision on the budget for the international transactions publication and a methodology for collecting its fees under the 2018-2019 financial year and two draft decisions on the programme budget of the Secretariat for the 2018-2019 financial year, under the COP and the CMP respectively. Furthermore, the secretariat was invited to organise a technical workshop, on the fringe of SBI47, to review possible ways to increase the efficacy and transparency of the budgetary process, subject to the availability of financial resources.

I.10. Adaptation

The main challenge in adaptation-related issues at the next COP will be the qualitative and quantitative definition of the global objective of adaptation²²⁶ and taking it into consideration in the Facilitative Dialogue in 2018 and in the framework of the first Global Stocktake in 2023. The other challenge will be to consider effectively national communications on adaptation, and the elements that constitute it, whether they are part of the NDC or not. The groups of countries, alliances and individual countries have already submitted their opinions in this regard, and will

226. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7 para. 1.

be called, as and when, to advance the process of negotiations and establish rules and procedures for the Paris Agreement, to make more technical, detailed and operational submissions.

In addition to recurring issues on the agenda of the COP or subsidiary bodies, like those relating to the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), the Adaptation Committee, adaptation scheduling and the needs and support for adaptation, the Fijian COP in Bonn will look into technical and methodological considerations on national communications, the national registry, etc. and also the need for equal consideration of adaptation regarding mitigation, firstly, and the reassignment of the issue of vulnerability in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, secondly, in particular for Africa.

Adaptation Committee

The COP22 asked the Adaptation Committee²²⁷ to continue to collaborate with the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to this change and its partner organisations; to expedite preparations for the Technical Expert Meetings (TEM) on adaptation planned in 2017, including with regard to the choice of topics as part of the Technical Examination Process (TEP) of adaptation measures; to ensure that the TEP of adaptation measures achieves its goal of identifying concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability factors and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions, including through technical reports; and to continue to implement its revised work plan, in particular by prioritising activities carried out in support of the Paris Agreement and searching for new ways to reinforce its progress, efficacy and operation.

In Bonn, in November 2017, the negotiations will touch upon the elements of the Adaptation Committee report to the COP, and the progress report on the fulfilment of tasks entrusted by the Paris Agreement and the accompanying decision.

National communication on Adaptation

The, frequently informal, consultations and negotiations during COP22, like those that followed in Bonn during the 46th session of the Subsidiary Bodies, have so far failed due to strong disagreements between developed countries and developing countries. They foresee implications for financial support that will result from the form, nature and use of such reporting. It is evident for the developing countries that any new reporting obligation would involve financial support from developed countries, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. A consequence that the developed countries would like to avoid, insisting on the voluntary nature of national communication.

227. IISD, 2016b.

After COP22, the Secretariat produced an informative note, which was modified by the co-facilitators at the end of the 46th session of the subsidiary bodies noting a slight increase in the convergence of opinions²²⁸. This document will be picked up for the continuation of informal consultations during COP23.

Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)

The negotiations and consultations on this point have related to:

- activities with the partner organisations of the NWP, by inviting them to implement relevant actions to face up to the impacts of, vulnerability to and adaptation to climate change;
- the improvement in the efficacy of the forum for focal points and coordinators, by strengthening, among other things, the participation of experts and expert organisations;
- taking reports into account on:
 - human health and adaptation;²²⁹
 - planning, implementation and evaluation concerning ecosystems and areas such as water resources;²³⁰
 - the progress made in the implementation of NWP activities²³¹.

In Bonn (COP23), the State Parties will have to take stock of the activities carried out during the current year and decide on the work programme for 2018.

Adaptation Communications Registry

At its 46th session, the SBI considered the issue of modalities and procedures for operation and the use of the public adaptation communications registry, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. The negotiations, which will continue at COP23, reached the following conclusions:

228. IISD, 2017d – The debate, which was structured around the “draft” of a possible result proposed by the co-facilitators, comprises objectives, elements, backing, flexibility and relationships. The Parties noted that the objective and elements are clearly interconnected, which suggests that, on the one hand, the objectives direct the choice of elements but that, on the other hand, several elements contribute to multiple objectives. Regarding the elements, the Parties presented various suggestions, including: national circumstances, impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessments; plans, priorities and actions; efforts made by the developing countries and progress made; support needs in terms of adaptation; monitoring and assessment; and support from developed countries. The Parties discussed having a single common list of items or a list filled out with optional items.

229. UNFCCC, 2017e.

230. UNFCCC, 2017f.

231. UNFCCC, 2017g.

- to consider the relationships between this registry, that of the NDC (Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement) and the activities undertaken in terms of the Adaptation Plan compiled and summarised by the UNFCCC secretariat;
- to take into account, during its design, the need for the registry to be characterised by simplicity, conviviality, secure access and use, and accessibility.
- to invite countries, country groups and alliances, and observers to submit their opinions (before 21 September 2017) on the possible links with the issues of planning adaptation (NAP, NAPA, etc.).

National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The latest submissions²³² from the NAP, by developing countries, to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC shows the importance of such a process for the effective fight against the effects and consequences of climate change, particularly for the most vulnerable countries. The negotiations support the continuation of these efforts and further consideration of the question could take place next year, despite it being included on the agenda for SBI47.

I.11. Role of non-State actors & evaluation of commitments

Non-State actors in international climate action, a role of growing recognition with several initiatives already under way

As part of the climate negotiations, the mobilisation of non-State actors has been formally encouraged by the setting up, during COP20, of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda²³³ (LPAA)²³⁴. To make it easier to monitor the LPAA initiatives, the NAZCA²³⁵ platform was created to identify, as far as possible, the commitments of non-State players to climate action. Actions are recorded in it voluntarily within thirteen sectors²³⁶. As at 3 October 2017, 12,549 actions had been recorded, with

232. National Adaptation Plan submissions portal, from developing countries to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC [online] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/News/Pages/national_adaptation_plans.aspx

233. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa-ft/a-propos/>

234. LPAA – Lima Paris Action Agenda.

235. “Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action” [online] <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>

236. Reduction in emissions; resilience; transport; access to energy and energy efficiency; renewable energies; agriculture; private financing; forest; innovation; construction; carbon enhancement; short-term pollutants; and others.

the commitment of 2,508 towns²³⁷, 209 regions²³⁸, 479 investors²³⁹, 238 civil society organisations²⁴⁰ and 2,138 businesses²⁴¹.

Figure 20. NAZCA platform: number of total commitments per players²⁴²

2,508 CITIES	209 REGIONS	2,138 COMPANIES
479 INVESTORS	238 CSOs	COOPERATIVE INITIATIVES
12,549 TOTAL COMMITMENTS		

And these items are just a few examples. The list of actions and involvement of non-State players being extremely rich for many years (see also Section I.14). In this, the COP21 was once more a chance both to legitimise and strengthen this soon-to-be key role once again.

Recognition of the role of non-State actors within the Paris Agreement

Following the COP21, Decision 1.CP/21 and the Paris Agreement have made it possible to reaffirm the major role that non-State actors hold and must continue to hold alongside the State Parties. Their central role is mentioned several times, starting with the preamble in Decision 1/CP.21, in which Chapter V “*Non-party Stakeholders*” is devoted to them.

237. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/cities>

238. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/subnational-regions>

239. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/investors>

240. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/csos>

241. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/companies>

242. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/> (last consulted on 3 October 2017)

What non-State actor involvement has stemmed from the results of Paris?

Overall, Decision 1/CP.21 contains various provisions that specifically request or implicitly encourage non-State players to make a commitment through diverse aspects of the implementation of objectives from COP21. In non-exhaustive manner, they are invited to: (i) provide support for the preparation and communication of NDC by Parties that could need such support²⁴³; (ii) register their climate actions in the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform known as NAZCA²⁴⁴; (iii) work closely with the Parties (and conversely) to encourage the strengthening of mitigation and adaptation activities²⁴⁵; (iv) participate in the technical examination process of adaptation and mitigation measures²⁴⁶; etc.

Beyond this formal recognition within the Paris Agreement, it is now acknowledged that the contribution of all stakeholders to climate action has become essential, mainly to raise the level of ambition and achieve the 2°C target by the end of the century and for the implementation of other elements emerging from Paris. Evidenced, for example, by the reaction of certain large stakeholders in the United States of America in order to counteract and minimise the impacts of President Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

The importance of mobilising non-State actors in international climate action in the post-Paris era

The Paris Agreement, based on Decision 1/CP.20, recognised the initiatives and commitments by all actors, including those by non-State actors²⁴⁷ launched as part of the LPAA²⁴⁸. In order to create a link between the Convention and the multiple voluntary initiatives, “two high-level champions”²⁴⁹ have been appointed for the period 2016-2020. These personalities are notably responsible for monitoring the execution (of the extension of the LPAA initiatives) and intensification of voluntary initiatives by non-State actors²⁵⁰. In other words, these two champions must move the Global Climate Action Agenda forward through what is called the *non-Party*

243. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 15.

244. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 117.

245. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 118.

246. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 119; relying upon the provisions set out in para. 109 and para. 124.

247. Decision 1/CP.21, *Part IV, Enhanced action before 2020*, paras 106-132, pp.16-21; and, Decision 1/CP.21, *Part V, Non-Party stakeholders*, paras. 134-137, p. 21.

248. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 121.

249. Hakima El Haite (Morocco) and Laurence Tubiana (France).

See UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016b.

250. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 122.

*stakeholders*²⁵¹, which ended by defining a new Climate Action Agenda²⁵², constituted by a *Global Climate Action Plan*, made public prior to COP22²⁵³.

Continuing implementation, review between COP22 and COP23

During COP22, it was expected that these foundations could be consolidated. In accordance with recommendations stipulated by Decision 1/CP.21²⁵⁴, a high-level meeting aiming to expedite climate change action took place during COP22 as part of the Global Climate Action Agenda. The event took place on 17 November 2016²⁵⁵, following themed sessions²⁵⁶ held during the two weeks of negotiations, which made it possible to bring key stakeholders together in order to promote expansion and solutions research in each sector (forests, water, industry and private sector, towns, energy, oceans, transport, agriculture and food security).

In the end, all these sessions and results made it possible to strengthen and enrich the paper from COP 22, drafted by the “Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action”²⁵⁷. This sets an action agenda for the 2017-2020 period in order to catalyse and support international climate action by the Parties and non-Party stakeholders²⁵⁸. Lastly, COP22 was an opportunity for the Champions, as well as for several States, regions, cities, companies and other actors, to launch a new initiative: “2050 pathways platform”²⁵⁹, *“aimed at supporting those seeking to devise long-term, net zero-greenhouse gas, climate-resilient and sustainable development pathways”*²⁶⁰.

Following COP22, the negotiations inter-session held on 8-17 May 2017 in Bonn²⁶¹ had to ensure also that the action of non-State players was strengthened, among other things, as proven by the workshop held on 9 May 2017 relating to the opportunities for strengthening an effective commitment by non-Party

251. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 122..

252. UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016b.

253. UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016b.

254. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 120.

255. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/event-calendar/events/cop22-gca-hle/>

Or view the programme [online] http://climateaction.unfccc.int/media/1093/1711_hle-provisional-agenda_final_0830.pdf

256. <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/event-calendar/>

257. UNFCCC, 2016d.

258. To find out more about the announcements relating to events of the Global climate action programme from COP22, see UNFCCC, Newsroom 2016c.

259. UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016d.

260. UNFCCC, Newsroom, 2016c.

261. From 8 to 17 May 2017, the 46th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI46) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA46) were held in Bonn, as well as the third part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA1-3) [online] <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/fr/actualite/C3%A9s/conference-climat-de-bonn-mai-2017/>

stakeholders with a view to strengthening the implementation of the provisions of Decision 1/CP.21²⁶². The Bonn inter-session was also an occasion for the non-State players to become actively involved in the search and broadcasting of solutions for climate action with technical expert meetings on mitigation (8-12 May 2017) or on adaptation (16-17 May 2017).

As for COP23, it will represent an important step in continuing this work. In particular, it will constitute a crucial step towards 2018 and the preparation of the Facilitative Dialogue. This dialogue will mainly aim to take stock of world progress and prepare for the renewal of NDC. In this sense, it could be fuelled by reflections from the combined action of State Parties and non-State players²⁶³. This is all the more relevant in that the commitments made by the Party States as part of their NDC are still not enough to achieve a development pathway compatible with the goal of 2°C²⁶⁴. On all these points, COP23 will be a landmark for making an initial assessment of the most important aspects, in particular progress linked to the Marrakech partnership and the ways of continuing to boost international climate change as part of the multi-player cooperation.

I.12. Transparency

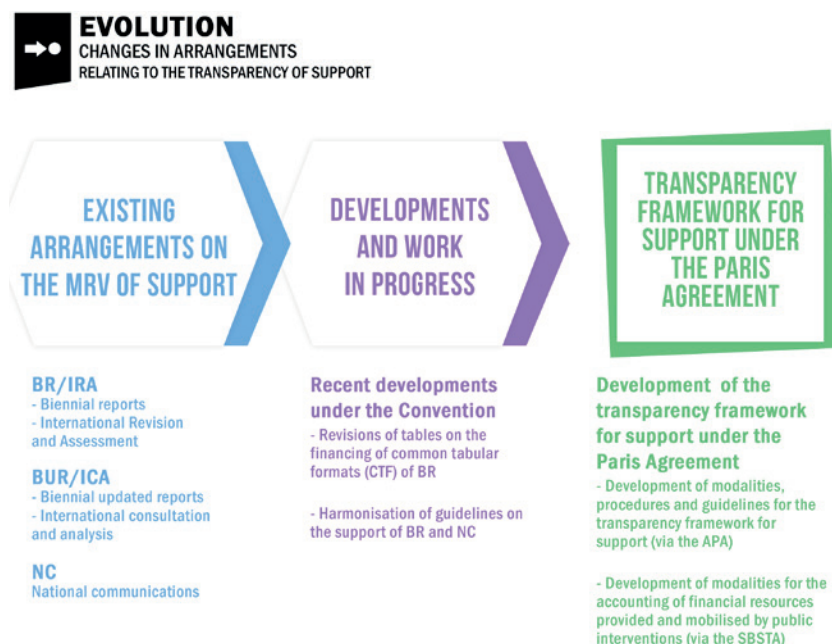
Transparency has been an existing issue for several years in the internal processes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since the Cancun Agreements, dating from 2010, already set up a reporting and review mechanism for the Parties. This precedent therefore constitutes a solid base for defining a strengthened transparency framework, requested explicitly in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and in the decision to which the Agreement is annexed.

262. FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.7 “*In-session workshop on opportunities to further enhance the effective engagement of non-Party stakeholders with a view to strengthening the implementation of the provisions of decision 1/CP.21*. Report by the secretariat” [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/inf07.pdf>.

263. A summit dedicated to the action of non-State stakeholders is planned for September 2018, in order to highlight their efforts for the purpose of Facilitative Dialogue planned for later that same year.

See New Climate Institute, 2017, p. 15.

264. See UNFCCC, 2016c; or, Climate Interactive, 2017.

Figure 21. Progression of agreements on the transparency of support²⁶⁵

Several working groups of the Convention such as the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) are working on defining rules and guidelines for use in setting up this reinforced transparency framework. Also, two governmental initiatives, of which one is also supported by an NGO, have been introduced to reinforce the transparency framework: the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT).

The barriers relating to reporting and transparency had already been identified prior to the Paris Agreement (for example: the availability and clarity of the information required and reported, as well as the lack of reporting methods and typology of different activities related to climate change). However, new barriers linked to the current context can be highlighted. First and foremost, there is currently no agreement on how to monitor and assess adaptation actions. Moreover, in addition to the need to establish the rules and methodology for reporting climate financing, it also remains to establish a shared vision of the various concepts introduced by the Paris Agreement. For example, the concepts of “*progress*” in line with previous

265. © Guide to negotiations of COP23-Climate, OIF/IFDD, 2017, according to the UNFCCC [online] http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/8892.php

efforts” and the “provision of *scaled-up* financial resources”. Efforts in terms of technical support and capacity-building should also be monitored.

Key questions are therefore raised over how to define this future reinforced framework, for example:

- How to guarantee sufficient detailed information is provided that allows for precise and consistent monitoring, without the transparency mechanism becoming a burden for the Parties?
- Given the large differences between the types of commitment made in the NDC, how can we ensure information is provided that makes it possible to compare Parties?
- How to deal with the question of differentiation between the Parties?

Negotiations continuing under the COP23 in Bonn must therefore produce responses to these questions that remain outstanding for the moment and therefore represent a major issue given the urgent need for action.

COP23 Standing Committee work programme

In order to prepare for the 4th session of the APA, which will take place during COP23 in Bonn on 6-17 November 2017, it is envisaged that the Secretariat of the Convention will organise, under the auspices of the co-facilitators of the APA, a pre-session round table on 4 and 5 November 2017²⁶⁶. The planned agenda for these two dates is as follows²⁶⁷:

- 4 November 2017: transparency of support provided and received; technical expert review and multilateral review of progress achieved, focused on facilitation (focus on transparency of support for the latter two).
- 5 November 2017: transparency of action related to mitigation and adaptation.

The negotiations that will take place during COP23 will represent a key interim step since the aim is to have clear guidelines concerning the implementation of the Paris Agreement for 2018. Before then, Party submissions are expected for the following deadlines:

- APA – New guidelines concerning the section of Decision 1/CP.21 relating to mitigation (item 3 on the agenda): 15 September 2017
- APA – Modalities, procedures and directives for the transparency framework on action and support related to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (item 5 on the agenda): 30 September 2017
- SBSTA47: No submission. The last submissions were made in March 2017.

²⁶⁶. UNFCCC, 2017d.

²⁶⁷. FCCC/APA/2017/2.

I.13. Facilitative Dialogue

The State Parties to the Convention submitted their national development plans ahead of (COP21, as a voluntary contribution to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gases (generally by 2025 or 2030). However, the sum of these Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) would place us on a global warming pathway of close to 3°C by 2100²⁶⁸.

Consequently, in order to achieve the Paris Agreement objectives, it is essential that the States re-evaluate their goals as soon as possible. By 2020, the States are invited to:

- communicate new NDC;
- communicate their NDC again; or
- update their NDC.

The 2018 facilitation dialogue has been established by Decision 1/CP.21 with the aim of providing an opportunity to present information, conditions and required political signals so that the States can scale up their goals by 2020²⁶⁹. This is a key process for determining and implementing several measures that aim to progress action plans in terms of climate change, which will also contribute to the advancement of various objectives related to sustainable development and prosperity.

The Facilitative Dialogue between Parties aims to take stock in 2018 of collective efforts made by the Parties in order to reach the long term objective announced in paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Agreement and to ensure clarity during the drafting of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Agreement. It will also involve taking stock of the readiness of modalities and rules for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement in good time.

In Marrakech, the COP has asked the COP22 chairperson, in collaboration with the chairperson of COP23, to lead open and transparent consultations with the Parties on the subject of organising the facilitation dialogue and to jointly report on the preparations of this Dialogue to COP23.

These consultations began during the sessions of subsidiary bodies in May 2017, and will continue up to and including COP23²⁷⁰.

I.14. Ongoing Climate Initiatives

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 translates the efforts undertaken by a plethora of stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental, in favour of strengthened international climate action (see also Section I.11). This part summarises major initiatives entered into on the sidelines of the adoption of the Paris Agreement by a significant number of players: governments, businesses, towns, local authorities,

268. UNFCCC, 2016c.

269. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 20.

270. Decision 1/CP.22 para. 16.

regions, civil society investors and organisations, etc. This multitude of initiatives taken by non-Party stakeholders also makes it possible to reduce the gap between the objectives set by the Paris Agreement and achieving them (see also Section I.4 or Section I.5), through multi-player cooperation. The following paragraphs also make it possible to demonstrate the fact that these initiatives are a way to respond to multiple aspects of the fight against climate change, in the short , medium and long term, under a global and multi-sectoral approach (be it in the area of mitigation, adaptation, funding, resilience, etc.; through actions relating to the areas of agriculture, food, health, energy, water, oceans, etc.)²⁷¹.

1. **Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP)**²⁷²: Launched in 2012 by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to improve the resilience of small agricultural producers, mainly through financial aid, so that they can access the information, tools and technologies required for this purpose.
2. **Adaptation of West African Coastal Areas**²⁷³: The initiative aims to reduce the “hot points” of coastal erosion by 30% by 2020 and 70% by 2025 and to protect 30% of the population in flood zones deemed a priority by 2020 and 70% by 2025 in the coastal regions of West Africa²⁷⁴.
3. **Africa Clean Energy Corridor Initiative**²⁷⁵: The aim of this initiative is to meet half of the total electricity demand using renewable, clean, indigenous and cost-effective resources in East and South African regions by 2030.
4. **African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies**²⁷⁶: The initiative has set itself the goal of mobilising USD 3.5 billion to support action in favour of oceans and the climate between 2016 and 2021.
5. **Blue Growth Initiative**²⁷⁷: Launched in 2013, it aims to boost the resilience of coastal communities and restore potential fishing and aquaculture productivity in order to support food security, reduced poverty and the sustainable management of aquatic resources. It also aims to reduce CO₂ emissions by 10% in five years and 25% in ten years and to reduce over-fishing by 20% in five years and 50% in ten years in these ten countries.

271. Please refer to the links indicated in the footer to find out more about each of these initiatives. It is also possible to refer to the *Guide to the negotiations* that supplements this *Summary for policymakers*.

272. <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/db6939a1-35f0-4bb6-87cf-377ccfc605d4>

273. <http://www.banquemonddiale.org/fr/programs/west-africa-coastal-areas-management-program>

274. <http://www.banquemonddiale.org/fr/news/infographic/2016/09/01/saving-west-african-coastal-assets>

275. http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/ACEC_brochure_2014_FR.pdf

276. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6441e.pdf>

277. <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/perspectives/blue-growth/fr/>

6. **Bonn Challenge**²⁷⁸: Launched in 2011, the initiative aims to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land on an international level by 2020. The COP21 in 2015 gave new impetus to the initiative, relating to pledges of 86 million hectares.
7. **Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance**²⁷⁹: Launched in 2014 in Copenhagen, it brings together cities committed to achieving long term objectives by drastically reducing CO₂ – 80% by 2050.
8. **Caring For Climate**²⁸⁰: Launched during COP21, Caring for Climate²⁸¹ is one of the largest global coalitions of businesses committed to the fight against climate change. As of 3 October 2017, the initiative counts 453 organisations²⁸²
9. **Blue Belt Initiative**²⁸³: This initiative put forward by the Kingdom of Morocco aims to build resilience within coastal communities and to promote sustainable fishing and aquaculture, in accordance with targets set out by Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14)²⁸⁴.
10. **Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance**²⁸⁵: This initiative has the goal of catalysing and expediting the flow of additional capital in cities, optimising investments in low-carbon, climate-resistant infrastructures and bridging the investment gap in urban areas by 2030.
11. **Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)**²⁸⁶: This initiative, founded on the results, aims to ensure that the LDCs and SIDS affected have “at least a modest” early warning and risk information system. By 2020, 100 million US dollars (USD) should be mobilised as part of the initiative to bridge the gaps in existing programmes²⁸⁷.

278. <http://www.bonnchallenge.org/>

279. <http://usdn.org/public/Carbon-Neutral-Cities.html>

280. <http://caringforclimate.org/about/>

281. The Caring for Climate coalition is a member of the organisation Global Compact, launched by the United Nations in 2000, which has the objective of encouraging businesses from around the world to promote the key principles of the United Nations such as human rights, being socially responsible, respecting international norms and laws related to work, protecting the environment and not resorting to corruption.

282. <http://caringforclimate.org/about/list-of-signatories/>

283. <http://www.laceinturebleue.org/>

284. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/oceans/>

285. <http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/>

286. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa-fr/resilience/risques-climatiques-et-systemes-d-alerte-precoce/>

287. This sum is envisaged based on an estimation made by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Office for Global Disaster Prevention, stating that it is the amount needed to achieve the objectives of the initiative.

12. **Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)**²⁸⁸: An initiative aiming to strengthen multi-partner cooperation in order to undertake actions aiming to reduce short-lived climate pollutants to reduce global warming considerably in the short term.
13. **Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy**²⁸⁹: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 through the implementation of an action plan for sustainable energy adopted to the Council and to report on the progress made every two years.
14. **Divest-Invest Global Movement**^{290, 291}: This initiative consists in ensuring that a minimum of 5% of finance investment portfolios are made up of renewable products and clean energy through divestment and asset transfer in clean energy investments.
15. **Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves**²⁹²: A public-private initiative from the United Nations Foundation, it aims to equip 100 million households with clean cookstoves and clean and ecoenergy fuels by 2020.
16. **Global Geothermal Alliance (GGA)**²⁹³: Contributes to the realisation of the potential of geothermal energy in the long term to achieve a growth five times higher than the current capacity reached by the production of geothermal energy and to double the growth of geothermal heating by 2030.
17. **Food Security Climate Resilience Facility (FoodSECuRe)**²⁹⁴: Funds set up to provide financial and programme support for actions developed by communities in order to strengthen climate resilience, reduce losses and damage and to improve the reinforcement of resilience during post-disaster recovery.
18. **Global Resilience Partnership**²⁹⁵: Consists in identifying and expanding innovative resilience solutions in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and South and South-East Asia.
19. **Water for Africa Initiative**: This initiative was launched at COP22, with the aim of bringing justice to Africa through the adoption of a specific action plan which will mobilise different political and financial partners, as well as those from international institutions.
20. **Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA)**²⁹⁶: This initiative aims to strengthen the resilience of African farmers by promoting sustainable soil management, better water management and risk management at the same time as personalised capacity, policy and funding mechanism development.

288. <http://www.ccacoalition.org/fr>

289. http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html

290. Courtesy French translation provided by this Guide.

291. <http://divestinvest.org/>

292. <https://cleancookstoves.org/binary-data/RESOURCE/file/000/000/269-1.pdf>

293. <http://www.irena.org/gga/>

294. <http://www.wfp.org/climate-change/initiatives/foodsecure>

295. <http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org>

296. <http://www.aaainitiative.org/fr/initiative>

21. **African Adaptation Initiative (AAI)**²⁹⁷: Launched in December 2015 during COP21, the AAI aims to improve actions relating to adaptation and loss and damage in Africa.
22. **4 to 1000 Initiative**²⁹⁸: The initiative aims to demonstrate that agricultural soils can play a crucial role in food security and climate change, in particular by implementing concrete actions relating to carbon storage in soil and agricultural practices to do this.
23. **Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)**²⁹⁹: It aims to highlight the enormous potential of the continent in terms of renewable energies and aims to achieve a new and additional capacity of energy production from renewable sources of 10 GW by 2020 and 300 GW by 2030.
24. **International Solar Alliance**³⁰⁰: The objective targeted by the initiative is to mobilise substantial investments by 2030 (more than a billion US dollars) for the mass deployment of affordable solar energy.
25. **Life Beef Carbon**³⁰¹: The objectives of the project are to develop an action plan that aim to reduce the carbon footprint of beef production by 15% in ten years in four producer countries in Europe, namely France, Ireland, Italy and Spain.
26. **Lima Challenge**³⁰²: The main objective of the initiative is to *“halve the rate of loss of natural forests globally by 2020 and strive to end natural forest loss by 2030”*.
27. **Maritime Regions in Action against Climate Change**³⁰³: The initiative aims to reduce emissions, develop sustainable energy solutions and carry out effect adaptation in maritime regions.
28. **Promotion of Smart Agriculture towards climate change and agroecology transition in West Africa**³⁰⁴: The programme aims to cause 25 million homes in West Africa to adopt agro-ecological practices by 2025.
29. **RE100**³⁰⁵: The initiative’s acronym in English, RE100 for Renewable Energy 100%, refers to its ambitious objective, which aims to involve and support big businesses that have committed to using 100% renewable energy by 2020.

297. <http://www.africaadaptationinitiative.org/iaa.html>

298. <http://4p1000.org/>

299. <http://www.arei.org/>

300. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/renewable-energy/international-solar-alliance/>

301. <http://idele.fr/reseaux-et-partenariats/life-beef-carbon.html>

302. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/forest/lima-challenge-bridging-the-emissions-gap-by-forest-intervention/>

303. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/resilience/maritime-regions-in-action-against-climate-change/>

304. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/agriculture/promotion-of-smart-agriculture-towards-climate-change-and-agro-ecology-transition-in-west-africa/>

305. <https://www.theclimategroup.org/RE100>

30. **Low Carbon Technology Partnerships Initiative (LCTPi)**³⁰⁶: In total, the initiative aims to support the deployment of 1.5 TW of additional renewable energy on a global scale before 2025.
31. **R4 – Rural Resilience Initiative**³⁰⁷: Launched in 2011, the aim of the initiative is to integrate systems for disaster risk management, microinsurance and livelihood diversification, savings and credit in productive safety net programmes, in order to increase the resilience of 100,000 farmers.
32. **Save Food Initiative (called “SAVE FOOD”)**³⁰⁸: The overall objective of this initiative is to reduce food waste globally in order to guarantee more productive, resilient and low-emission food systems.
33. **SIDS Lighthouses initiative**³⁰⁹: The initiative plans to support the strategic deployment of renewable energy in SIDS through the mobilisation of USD 500 million, the deployment of 100 MW of extra energy produced by photovoltaic solar power and 20 MW of extra power produced by wind turbine, a significant number of small hydropower and geothermal energy projects, and the development by all SIDS of a roadmap for renewable energies.
34. **30 by 30**³¹⁰: Launched by the International Road Transport Union in November 2009, this initiative constitutes a voluntary commitment from the road transport sector to reduce their emissions by 30% by 2030, in comparison with 2007 as the reference year.
35. **The New York Declaration on Forests**³¹¹: Adopted in 2014, the declaration provides for the target of reducing the loss of natural forests on a global scale by half by 2020 and end the loss of forests by 2030 including a potential annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions between 4.5 and 8.8 billion tonnes of CO₂ by 2030.
36. **Zero Deforestation Commitments from Commodity producers and traders**³¹²: This is about eliminating deforestation caused by the production of cash crops by 2020, also contributing to the set objective to end the loss of natural forests by 2030.

306. <http://lctpi.wbcsd.org/the-solution/>

307. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa-fr/resilience/initiative-pour-la-resilience-rurale-r4/>

308. <https://www.save-food.org/>

309. <http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&nr=2716&menu=1507>

310. https://www.iru.org/sites/default/files/2016-01/en-g100129-30-by-30-resolution-2009_0.pdf

311. <http://forestdeclaration.org/>

312. <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa-fr/forets/engagements-zero-deforestation-des-producteurs-et-courtiers-de-commodites-agricoles/>

I.15. Equality of the sexes in the context of climate change negotiations

Context: “gender”, “gender equality” and climate negotiations

Gender reflects the analysis of the status of men and women, the qualities or characteristics that society ascribes to each sex, social relationships between women and men, and socio-cultural perceptions of gender³¹³. Gender in the Paris Agreement is included under “gender equality”³¹⁴.

Based on the Beijing Declaration, COP7 (2001, Marrakech) put forward the need to have a more balanced representation of men and women among the elected members of the bodies created under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol³¹⁵. Over ten years later, during COP18 (2012, Doha), the Parties acknowledged that women continued to be under-represented in international negotiations. To remedy this situation, the Parties adopted a decision that set the goal of achieving a gender balance within the negotiation and decision-making bodies³¹⁶. Ever since, an annual report on gender composition allows progress to be monitored³¹⁷.

Still an uneven split between men and women in the incorporated bodies

The latest report³¹⁸ by the Secretariat was published at the COP22 held in Marrakech in 2016 and relates to the assessment in the same year. It reveals that the proportion of women represented varies between 52% and 10% depending on the incorporated bodies. Compared with 2015, the level of representation of women increased in four bodies. In all other bodies, the rate of representation remained unchanged or had decreased.

313. United Nations Organisation for Agriculture. *Why “gender”?* [Online]

<http://www.fao.org/gender/gender-home/gender-why/pourquoi-parler-de-gendre/fr>

314. *See above*, box “Gender equality in the Paris Agreement”

315. Decision 36/CP.7.

316. Decision 23/CP.18.

317. In accordance with Decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20.

318. FCCC/CP/2016/4 [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/fr/04f.pdf>

Issues relating to “gender” and “gender equality” and the Paris Agreement

Following the work conducted under the auspices of the SBI in 2014, COP20 established the Lima work programme on gender for a two-year period³¹⁹, with an assessment planned in 2016 at the COP22³²⁰. The adopted Decision recommends the Parties, on the one hand to “*advance gender balance*”, in particular through the representation of women and, on the other hand, to “*achieve gender-responsive climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention*”³²¹. With the biennial Lima work programme, it has become evident that the topic of gender equality constitutes a broad consensus as a general principle and driver. In the end, within the Paris Agreement, the word “gender” was replaced by “gender equality”, to ensure recognition of the necessary equal involvement of both sexes in combating climate change, in its inherent adaptation and in the capacity-building topic.

Gender equality in the Paris Agreement

Decision 1/CP.21 includes the topic of gender by “*acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind*” and that “*Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on [...] as well as gender equality (and) empowerment of women*”³²². This same text is repeated in the preamble to the Paris Agreement³²³. In Article 7 of the Agreement on adaptation, “*The Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach*”³²⁴. The same applies to Article 11, which addresses capacity-building, and which should in particular “*be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive*”³²⁵.

Further work on gender and gender equality following the Paris results

Following COP21, COP22 was expected to take stock of the progress of actions carried out on questions of gender, notably in the review of the Lima Work Programme relating to gender³²⁶. At the end of COP22, the Parties decided to

319. Decision 18/CP.20, Preamble.

320. *See above*, “Further work on gender and equality between men and women following the Paris results”.

321. Decision 18/CP.20, Preamble.

322. Decision 1/CP.21.

323. Decision 1/CP.21, *Preamble of the Paris Agreement*.

324. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7, para. 5.

325. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 11, para. 1.

326. Decision 18/CP.20 para. 16.

continue and strengthen the Lima Work Programme on gender for three years³²⁷. An initial session of workshops was organised on 10 and 11 May³²⁸, in Bonn, during the 46th session of the SBI³²⁹, on the possible items for a gender action plan³³⁰. The Parties³³¹, as well as observers and other stakeholders³³², were invited to submit their views to define its content. The follow-up to this workshop is planned during the 47th session of the SBI, in November 2017, at the same time as COP23.

More generally, COP23 will be an opportunity to continue work on the provisions relating to gender and gender equality, as there are a certain number of unresolved points. It should be noted that efforts to promote the realisation of set objectives remain significant while from an overall point of view (beyond international negotiations on climate), awareness of the issue is taking a more and more prominent role. This is especially the result of the United Nations programme for post-2015, constituted by the adoption of seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)³³³, of which SDG5 targets specifically “*achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls*”. The United Nations 2017 SDG assessment report³³⁴ states that the “*slow progress suggests that stronger political will and more ambitious measures are needed*”.

As such, COP23 will be an important step for strengthening provisions relating to gender and gender equality in international climate action, while the United Nations have comprehensively integrated these issues as crucial targets and prerequisites for realising on-going large international programmes.

327. Decision 21/CP.22, paras. 6 and paras. 7-30.

328. http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/10289.php

329. FCCC/SBI/2017/1.

330. The programme of events and notes are available at this address: http://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/sbi46_ws_gender_provprog_v1.pdf

331. Available at the following address: http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_parties/items/5900.php

332. Available at the following address: http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/items/7481.php

333. United Nations, 2015.

334. United Nations, 2017.

Part II.

Understanding international climate negotiations: From the Paris Agreement to its implementation

II.A The implementation of the Agreement... From Marrakech to Bonn

The entry into force in record time of the Paris Agreement, on 4 November 2016, was within a context of renewed enthusiasm to combat climate change internationally, although two significant initiatives preceded the entry into force of the Agreement that same year. These initiatives especially included the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol which aimed to reduce by 80% the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbon-type (HFC) GHG over the next thirty years. The reduction in HFCs within the framework of the Amendment should avoid a temperature increase of 0.5°C from now until the end of the century, whilst continuing to protect the ozone layer. A second important development was the adoption of the reduction and compensation programme of international aviation-derived GHG emissions adopted by the international civil aviation Organisation. All the more so that the Paris Agreement does not cover the international aviation industry, an industry currently responsible for 2% of global GHG emissions although this is increasing exponentially.

Within this context, some observers determined two key issues for the COP22. Firstly, for the UNFCCC, it was an opportunity to show to the outside world that it was capable of taking up the mantle and thereby keeping up this momentum and current dynamic³³⁵. Then, internally the COP22 presented a significant challenge for the Parties although these had forecast numerous technical advances at CMA1 which sought to adopt rapidly the methods, procedures and guidelines allowing for the implementation of the Paris Agreement³³⁶. Expectations were therefore raised that it would be possible to make some solid progress by the time the COP22 ended. Finally, the deadlines for adopting the decisions on the rules of the Paris Agreement were pushed back to 2018. Indeed, at COP23 the CMA met once again to take stock of the progress achieved by the different subsidiary bodies for the purpose of complying with the December 2018 deadline. Nevertheless, in Marrakech, the LDC maintained that the decisions should be adopted once they

335. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

336. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

are ready rather than being adopted in block at the COP24,³³⁷ thereby hoping to avoid that some parts of the regulation would be subject to trade-offs.

The Parties met in Marrakech within the framework of COP22/CMA1 with the aim of resuming the discussions on developing the “Rules” of the Agreement or its “Handbook”³³⁸, discussions which had commenced earlier in the same year in Bonn. In this regard, numerous points were on the agenda of both the permanent subsidiary organs of the APA. Therefore, at COP22, significant attention was paid to certain key aspects of the implementation of the Paris Agreement notably³³⁹:

- the definition of the regulations for market mechanisms to reduce the costs to achieve the mitigation goals included in the NDC;
- the adaptation in terms of institutional consistency and of financing;
- the pre-2020 Agenda;
- major effort in capacity-building;
- emphasis on the support to developing countries and technology transfer;
- improved access to sources of financing;
- maintaining and monitoring international cooperation, commitment, financing, technology transfer and capacity-building will also be core subjects;
- consideration of the work of the IPCC within the framework of the Global Stocktake, namely to find out how this work can clarify the results of the stocktake.

Some significant progress made in Marrakech and in Bonn was in the preparations for the facilitation dialogue of 2018³⁴⁰. In particular, at the close of the Marrakech conference, the Moroccan and Fijian Presidencies were mandated by the COP “*to conduct discussions related to the organisation of this dialogue and to report to COP23*”³⁴¹, a mission started in Bonn to lay the foundations to envisage the concept of the objective of the Dialogue and possibly to strengthen the trust between the Parties in terms of collective efforts from 2020³⁴². Also with regard to the pre-2020 action, the Paris Committee on capacity-building was able to hold its first meeting in Bonn during which the continuous working plan for 2017-2019 was adopted³⁴³.

Furthermore, the Parties arrived well prepared in Bonn and were ready to further the technical work of the objective adopted in Marrakech to finalise the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement at the latest by COP24 in 2018. Thus, over a hundred pre-session documents were submitted by the Parties prior to the

337. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

338. IISD, 2017a, p. 22.

339. IFDD, 2016, pp. 3-4.

340. IISD, 2016b, p. 41.

341. IISD, 2016b, p. 42, on decision 1/CP.22, 16.

342. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

343. IISD, 2017a, p. 24.

Bonn meeting in May 2017³⁴⁴. This would have allowed also to clarify the thrust of the discussions on certain “*orphan*” issues since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, including the following³⁴⁵:

- the common NDC timetables;
- the adjustment of the existing NDC;
- the forum on the response measures;
- the acknowledgement of the adaptation measures used by the developing countries;
- financing-related guidelines;
- determining a new collective objective for financing;
- the biennial financial reports by the developed countries; and
- education, training and awareness.

II.A.1. Sessions and outcomes of the permanent subsidiary organs between COP22 and COP23

Amongst the items on the agenda addressed by the subsidiary organs, included the discussions that stalled in Marrakech regarding a decision to determine if one or two public NDC registers should be set up, given the lack of consensus in relation to the nature itself of the adaptation reports themselves and regarding the NDC³⁴⁶. In this regard, in Bonn the Parties focused on making progress on the less contentious technical aspects such as the functionalities of the registry and user accessibility³⁴⁷.

However, in relation to the transparency of financial supports, the Parties were able to make progress on the discussions both in Marrakech and Bonn. In the first case, progress was made on the methods of verifying the information about this support, critically in relation to financial supports provided or given by developed countries³⁴⁸. In the second case, the Parties were able to discuss the *ex ante* and *ex post* information which will be included within this framework of transparency on financial support³⁴⁹.

Concrete progress was also made on the International Warsaw mechanism (IWM), although the COP approved the indicative framework of a rolling five year work plan by the IWM Executive Committee³⁵⁰. The Parties also discussed the procedure of periodic assessments post-IWM, at most, every five years³⁵¹. Finally,

³⁴⁴. IISD, 2017a, p. 22.

³⁴⁵. IISD, 2016b, p. 43, on APA, 2016.

³⁴⁶. IISD, 2016b, p. 43.

³⁴⁷. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

³⁴⁸. IISD, 2016b, p. 42.

³⁴⁹. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

³⁵⁰. Decision 3/CP.22 para. 3.

³⁵¹. Decision 4/CP.22 para. 2.

the SBI received its mandate in Marrakech to address, within the framework of its work, two of the so-called “orphan” issues i.e.³⁵²:

- common NDC calendars; and
- Article 12 of the Paris Agreement.

Some discussions were postponed till later, including³⁵³:

- the scope of the review of the long-term global objective (postponed until 2019);
- the review of the Clean Development Mechanism (November 2017 or December 2018);
- the framework for capacity-building (November 2017 or December 2018);
- national adaptation plans (November 2017 or December 2018).

II.A.2. Sessions and outcomes of the APA between COP22 and COP23

In Marrakech, although the technical work of the APA was brought to a close at the end of the first week of the COP22 – even if some Parties wanted to take advantage of the two weeks available – the Parties still held informal discussions through the whole of the second week of the COP on the following issues³⁵⁴:

- mitigation;
- adaptation;
- transparency;
- Global Stocktake;
- implementation and compliance with provisions;
- other issues concerning implementation.

This informal work enabled the Parties to establish a specific work programme for the APA to prepare for the session held in Bonn in May 2017. Amongst other things the Parties added the role of the Adaptation Fund as a topic under the remit of the APA, a stalling point for the developing and developed countries which was addressed in greater depth at the Bonn session. In particular, the Parties discussed in greater detail the legal issues surrounding the inclusion of the Adaptation Fund as an organ which would serve the Paris Agreement. Some observers emphasised especially that these legal discussion shone a light on the greater degree of complexity between the body and the Agreement and the need therefore to continue with technical discussions in this sense³⁵⁵.

352. IISD, 2016b, p. 42.

353. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

354. IISD, 2016b, p. 42.

355. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

Finally in Bonn, the differences in opinion re-emerged, on the one hand, to the need to explicitly include the differentiation procedures into the Agreement rules or, on the other hand, considerations, whereby, the very fact of contributions to the Paris Agreement being determined nationally suffices to differentiate the efforts amongst the Parties³⁵⁶. In this respect, a number of developing countries reiterated in Bonn that they considered the discussions on mitigation measures were overly represented compared with other issues, such as transparency of action and of support³⁵⁷.

Therefore, similar to COP22, it is essential that COP23 maintains the “spirit of Paris “ and that the ambitions of the international community are more than ever embedded in trust and sustainability, even though the Parties agreed in Marrakech to push back certain final decisions until December 2018 at COP24.

II.B Concise summary of the Paris Agreement³⁵⁸

Form and legal implications

As opposed to the Kyoto Protocol containing legally binding commitments with figures for the Parties registered in Annex B, the Paris Agreement commits all Parties to adopt internal measures with the aim of conducting mitigation objectives that are self-determined. The subject of the legal nature or legally binding character of the Agreement that did not appear evident in the analysis of the text of the Agreement has been debated fiercely. Nevertheless, several elements testify to its legal force³⁵⁹:

- It is an international treaty by virtue of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties of 1969, submitted for signature and national ratification processes to guarantee its effectiveness;
- As the majority of international legal texts, it contains both mandatory provisions and non-mandatory provisions;
- Several clear legal requirements appear through elements and processes that are interdependent in the architecture of the Agreement, in relation to the long-term objectives, the individual obligations of the Parties, the national reports and reviews, the processes of harmonisation of temporal horizons of the NDC towards a common calendar, the frame of transparency and accountability as well as the mechanism aimed at facilitating implementation and promoting respect of the obligations of the Parties.

356. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

357. IISD, 2017a, p. 23.

358. Update and summary adapted from the Guide to negotiations, 2016 edition.

For greater detail on the analysis of the Paris Agreement, see also OIF/IFDD, 2016.

359. Bodansky, 2016.

The sophistication of the architecture of the Paris Agreement can be seen as a hybrid model reconciling the “top down” and “bottom up” efforts³⁶⁰. This architecture has proven to be the most efficient to reconcile the divergent viewpoints of the Parties and makes the Agreement acceptable to everyone³⁶¹. However, given that the Agreement must be ratified entirely without reservations³⁶², several analysts concluded that the legal form of the Agreement is globally binding once in force even though it contains elements that are not binding³⁶³. Among the non-binding elements are financing³⁶⁴ and emissions reduction³⁶⁵ whilst binding aspects of the Agreement include the periodic communication of NDC at regular intervals of five years³⁶⁶, transparency of actions and support³⁶⁷.

Summary of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement contains 29 articles organised into three parts:

- The context, principles and objectives of the Agreement, addressing the treatment of cross-cutting issues;
- The main obligations relating to substantive issues, in particular mitigation, adaptation, financing, the development and transfer of technology, transparency of action and support, and capacity-building;
- Institutional, procedural and legal issues.

The Paris Agreement is accompanied by Decision 1/CP.1 relating to its operationalisation.

360. See discussion by Bodansky, 2016, p. 18-20.

361. Obergassel, *et al.*, 2016.

362. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, art. 27 providing that “No restriction can be applied to this Agreement”. Note that in practice, some countries by-passed this and issued restrictions when they lodged their ratification instrument.

363. See Bodle, Donat, & Duwe, 2016; and Jeyaratnam, Whitmore, Hokpin, & Mountain, 2015.

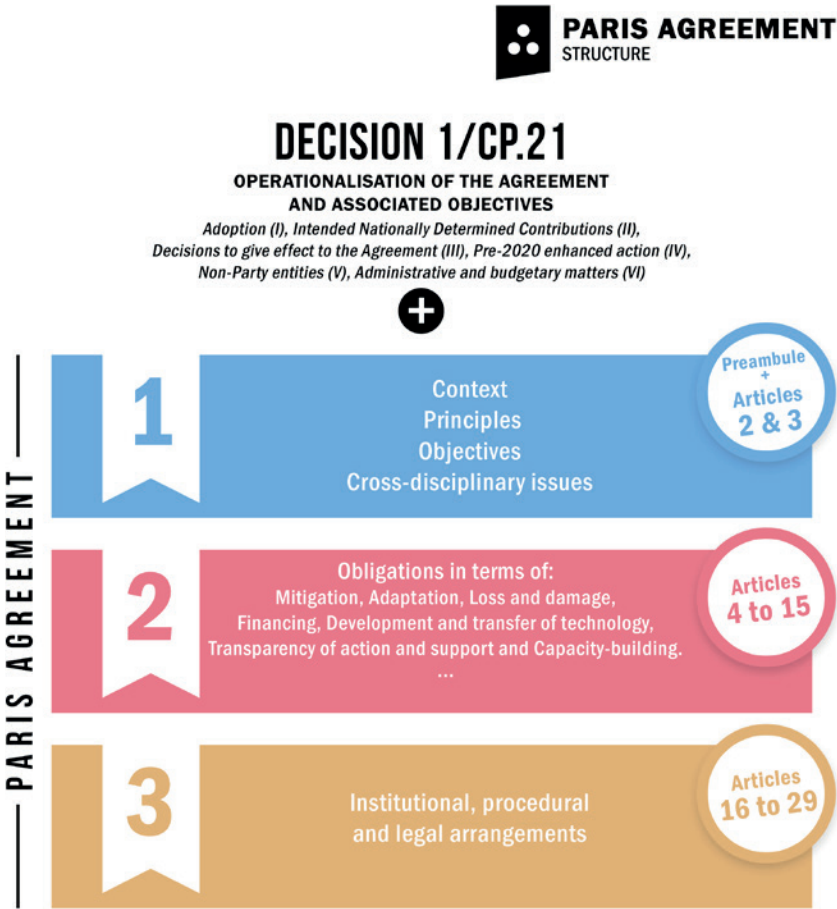
364. See Jeyaratnam, Whitmore, Hokpin, & Mountain, 2015; and Obergassel, *et al.*, 2016.

365. Obergassel, *et al.*, 2016.

366. Obergassel, *et al.*, 2016.

367. IDDRI, 2015.

Figure 22. The structure of the Paris Agreement in a few words³⁶⁸



368. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

Figure 23. The principles of the Paris Agreement in a few words³⁶⁹



369. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.



ARTICLE 4 <i>Mitigation</i> <p>Peaking of emissions as soon as possible to achieve the long-term temperature goal laid down in Article 2</p> <p>Each Party must establish its NDC corresponding to its highest possible ambition level; reviewable every five years, always upwards; each Party is required to communicate long-term Strategies</p>	ARTICLE 5 <i>Forests</i> <p>Preserve and strengthen the GHG sinks and reservoirs, mainly the forests</p> <p>Pursuing and enhancing arrangements adopted by virtue of the Convention (REDD+); promote the adoption of non-carbon-related measures</p>	ARTICLE 6 <i>Mechanisms</i> <p>General framework for the cooperation activities, mitigation and adaptation activities, sustainable development and environmental integrity</p> <p>Cooperative approaches; transfer of results of mitigation; mechanisms to contribute to mitigation and support sustainable development</p>
ARTICLE 7 <i>Adaptation</i> <p>Enhance adaptation capacities, increase resilience, reduce vulnerability to climate change and contribute to sustainable</p> <p>Strengthening support and international cooperation, mainly in favour of developing countries; communication of national adaptation measures</p>	ARTICLE 8 <i>Loss and damage</i> <p>Avoid and reduce as much as possible the loss and damage from the effects of climate change and remedy it, mainly in a sustainable development framework</p> <p>Enhancing the Warsaw International Mechanism; cooperation and facilitation of action and support</p>	ARTICLE 9 <i>Financing</i> <p>Financial resources for mitigation and adaptation for developing countries for implementation of objectives</p> <p>Mobilisation of resources by developed countries or on voluntary basis; from a broad spectrum of sources; biennial communications on financing</p>
ARTICLE 10 <i>Technology</i> <p>Development and transfer of technologies to increase resilience to climate change and reduce GHG emissions</p> <p>Creation of a Technology Mechanism by virtue of the Convention; strengthening of cooperation; technical and financial support for innovation</p>	ARTICLE 11 <i>Capacity-building</i> <p>Contribute and improve the capacities of developing countries, mainly the most vulnerable, faced with the effects of climate change</p> <p>Cooperation; development and deployment of technologies; access to financing; communication of capacity-building activities</p>	ACRONYMS <p>CC Climate change</p> <p>NDC Nationally Determined Contributions</p> <p>SD Sustainable development</p> <p>GHG Greenhouse gases</p> <p>DC Developing countries</p>

<p>ARTICLE 12</p> <p><i>Education and awareness</i></p> <p>Contribute to the awareness of the importance of measures to combat climate change</p> <p>The Parties cooperate in taking measures to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information</p>	<p>ARTICLE 13</p> <p><i>Transparency</i></p> <p>Build up mutual trust and promote effective implementation</p> <p>Creation of an enhanced transparency framework of measures (mitigation and adaptation) and support for developing countries; technical review by experts</p>	<p>ARTICLE 14</p> <p><i>Five-year global stocktake</i></p> <p>First global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter, to update and enhance the measures, as for international cooperation in achieving objectives.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 15</p> <p><i>Facilitation of implementation of and compliance with provisions</i></p> <p>Creation of a facilitation mechanism for implementation of the Agreement and compliance with its provisions: formed by a committee of experts, acting in a transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive manner</p>	<p>ARTICLE 18</p> <p><i>Subsidiary Bodies</i></p> <p>The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention serve, respectively, as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Agreement</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19</p> <p><i>Directives for subsidiary bodies</i></p> <p>Subsidiary bodies or other institutional arrangements established by or under the Convention help to implement the Paris Agreement; the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) specifies their functions and may provide further guidance to these subsidiary bodies and institutional arrangements</p>
<p>ARTICLE 20</p> <p><i>Signature and ratification</i></p> <p>The Paris Agreement is open for signature from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017 and is open for accession from the day following the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with Secretary General of the United Nations, taken to be the Depositary</p>	<p>ARTICLE 21</p> <p><i>Entry into force</i></p> <p>The Paris Agreement enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which ratification, acceptance or accession instruments have been deposited by 55 Parties, representing 55% of the total of world greenhouse gas emissions</p>	

Article 2: Goal

The Paris Agreement is based on three main objectives indicated in its Article 2 which are inscribed in the larger context of implementing the UNFCCC, of sustainable development and fight against poverty:

- Contain d the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
- Increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- Make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

The long-term objective of limiting temperatures

The emergence of scientific research has boosted the positioning for the long-term goal of limiting the temperature to “*well below 2°C*” above pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement ratified this objective by requesting the Parties to pursue the action led to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C. Decision 1/CP.21 also invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to provide a special report in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels³⁷⁰. The Agreement also defines a specific world target of mitigation in very clear terms: a balance between anthropogenic emissions and absorptions by sinks must be reached during the second half of the 21st century (see also Article 4). Achieving such a balance between emissions and absorptions will require extensive deployment of negative emission technologies (e.g. bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)).

Article 3: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

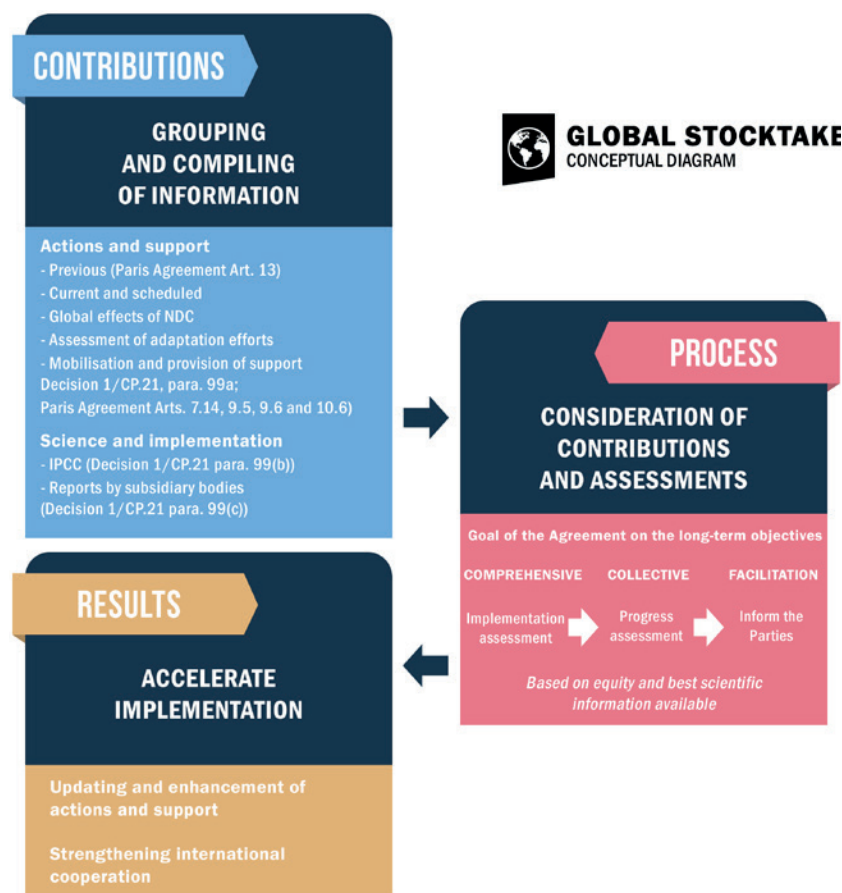
The Paris Agreement allows the Parties to present their NDC under Articles 4 (mitigation), 7 (adaptation), 9 (finance), 10 (technology development and transfer), 11 (capacity building) and 13 (transparency). Once the first NDC have been reported, strong expectations are placed on the countries to ensure implementation and the preparation of the subsequent reporting cycles for future NDC. The Paris Agreement provides for the evaluation of collective progress made in executing the purpose of the Agreement through periodic global stocktakes. The first Global Stocktake is anticipated in 2023 and should be repeated every five years after that unless the COP adopts a different decision.

370. The IPCC has meanwhile accepted this invitation (see also Section I.4).

Unofficial assessments of NDC by research institutes agree unanimously that the reductions applied to day lead to warming of nearly 3°C in 2100 and are not enough to achieve 2°C³⁷¹.

Figure 24. Conceptual diagram of the Global Stocktake³⁷²

This diagram shows how contributions to the Global Stocktake are related to the entire global uptake process. It emphasises the comprehensiveness, the collective nature and facilitation of the Global Stocktake.



371. Rogelj *et al.*, 2016.

372. © Guide to the negotiations of COP23-Climate, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – Based on the diagram of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Article 4. Mitigation

With a view to achieving the long-term temperature goal laid down in Article 2, the Paris Agreement seeks to lead Parties to reach peaking of global GHG emissions as soon as possible and to make reductions rapidly thereafter, in accordance with the best scientific data available, in order to reach a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and anthropogenic removals by sinks of GHG in the course of the second half of the century.

Obligations in reducing GHG emissions

The Agreement commits the Parties to communicating or renewing their NDC at five-yearly intervals; they should always progress compared with previous efforts. Decision 1/CP.21 invites the Parties to communicate their first NDC no later than at the time of depositing their ratification, adherence and or approval of the Agreement. The Intended Nationally-Determined Contributions (INDC) submitted by the Parties before the entry into force of the Paris Agreement are considered as being their first NDC unless said Parties decide differently when depositing their ratification instruments. In order to harmonise the timelines for the NDC, the decision commits the Parties, whose submitted INDC/NDC comprise a timetable until 2025, to communicate a new NDC and those whose INDC/NDC comprise a timetable up to 2030, at least to adjust it and then do so every five years in accordance with paragraph 9 of article 4 of the Agreement. The Agreement requests the developed countries to continue showing the way by assuming the objectives of emission reduction in absolute figures on the scale of the economy whilst the developing countries must continue to increase their efforts of mitigation.

Low GHG emission development strategies

The Agreement also commits all the Parties to formulate and communicate between now and 2020 strategies for development of low GHG emissions in the long-term considering their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in respect of the different national situations and keeping in mind the three main objectives defined in Article 2.

Article 5. Forests

The Paris Agreement has ratified the progress made under REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries), including the role of conservation, sustainable forestry management and strengthening of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (the “+” in REDD+), by inviting the Parties to take measures to apply and enhance, mainly by results-based payments, the existing framework defined in the directives and relevant decisions already adopted under the Convention³⁷³. To secure the financing of forest-related mechanisms,

373. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 5, para. 2.

Decision 1/CP.21 recognises the importance of suitable, predictable financial resources, including results-based payments, if appropriate, to implement general approaches and positive incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation whilst encouraging the coordination of the support from, inter alia, public and private, bilateral and multilateral sources like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other sources, in application of the relevant COP decisions.

Article 6. Cooperation mechanisms: market and “non-market” mechanisms

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides for three international cooperation-based mechanisms: it offers countries the opportunity to cooperate voluntarily on the implementation of mitigation activities (cooperative approaches, CA)³⁷⁴, it establishes a “*mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development*” (often referred to as the Sustainable Development Mechanism, SDM),³⁷⁵ and it finally recognises non-market based approaches³⁷⁶. These mechanisms are considered key in the realisation of the Paris Agreement, mainly given their potential contribution to NDC.

Table. Number of INDC or NDC indicating respectively the use and non-use of market instruments³⁷⁷

Number of Parties	Reference to the market instruments within the INDC/NDC
67	Yes
7	Use not in terms of INDC/NDC, but in long-term strategies.
17	Use to be considered
53	No reference to market instruments
17+EU	Indicate that they are not going to use the market instruments in the implementation of their INDC or NDC

Comparative analysis of Article 6 instruments

Paragraph 1 of Article 6 provides a general framework for cooperation activities and an umbrella for subsequent provisions. It lists activities relating to mitigation and adaptation. Sustainable development and environmental integrity are defined as targets to be promoted and pursued. In accordance with Article 6, para. 1, the cooperative approaches defined in paragraph 2 of Article 6 are intended to contribute to increasing the ambition in implementing national contributions.

374. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 6, paras. 1-3.

375. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 6, paras. 4-7.

376. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 6, para. 8.

377. Source: “NDC tracker” of the international Association for emission exchange rights [online] <http://www.ieta.org/> (last consulted on 3 October 2017).

Promoting sustainable development is given as the second general principle of activities planned within the framework of paragraph 2 of Article 6. This is also mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 8 of Article 6. The major difference between the mechanisms provided for in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 6 will be mainly the different degree of regulation for both mechanisms. Paragraph 4 of Article 6 provides for central governance by the United Nations by institutions and dedicated procedures, whereas paragraph 2 of Article 6 simply provides guidance.

Details of the Paris Agreement cooperation mechanisms

Cooperative approaches (CA) – Article 6, paragraph 2

Within the framework of cooperative approaches (CA), the Parties are free to carry out mitigation activities on a bilateral or group basis and transfer the mitigation results at their convenience. Cooperative approaches may play a role in achieving NDC, but that role is not defined. By virtue of the Paris Agreement, CA are not subject to a specific monitoring process by the UNFCCC, but the transactions take place within an accounting system which will be defined by virtue of the Agreement³⁷⁸.

The sustainable development mechanism (SDM) – Article 6 paragraph 4

The mechanism established in paragraph 4 of Article 6 known as the “Sustainable Development Mechanism” is placed under the supervision of the United Nations. A full set of rules, modalities and procedures must be developed, inspired mainly by the experience and lessons learned from existing mechanisms³⁷⁹. Emission reductions within this mechanism must be “*real, measurable and long-term*”³⁸⁰ and additional³⁸¹. The activities must have a precise scope³⁸² which has yet to be defined and they must be verified and certified by designated operational entities³⁸³. Lastly, it is stated that the SDM should “*allow for the global mitigation of world emissions*”³⁸⁴.

Non-market-based approaches – Article 6, paragraph 8

Unlike the CA or the SDM, the non-market-based approaches do not allow the transfer of mitigation results. The implications that this could have, and the way in which such approaches would affect international cooperation, remain topics for future analysis and consultation. The expectations from measuring, reporting

378. In compliance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on transparency.

379. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 37(f) – mainly the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Joint Implementation Mechanism (JI) of the Kyoto Protocol.

380. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 37(b).

381. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 37(d).

382. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 37(c).

383. Decision 1/CP.21, para. 37(e).

384. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, art. 6, para. 4(d).

and verification approaches (MRV) and any accounting system require clarification. Numerous terms introduced into the two paragraphs have no definition and no history in international negotiations. This is especially true for the term non-market-based approaches which according to the text should be “*integrated, holistic and balanced*”.

Article 7. Adaptation

The Paris Agreement establishes for the first time a global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience to climate change and reducing vulnerability to this change. The Agreement recognises the link between the mitigation ambition level and the adaptation needs³⁸⁵ but includes no quantitative element, mainly in terms of financing. In terms of main guidelines, the Agreement establishes that action towards adaptation should follow an approach which is driven by the countries, sensitive to gender equality, participative and totally transparent and which takes into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. In terms of planning, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication which could set out its priorities, its implementation and support needs and its projects and measures without imposing an additional burden on the developing countries. The communication on adaptation can be incorporated in a national adaptation plan, an NDC and/or a national communication. Progress of adaptation efforts towards the goal of Article 7 will be analysed during the Global Stocktake every five years.

Article 8. Loss and damage

Considering loss and damage in the Paris Agreement in a separate article from the one on adaptation is a major step taking account of residual, potentially irreversible impacts of climate change in the vulnerable developing countries. The Agreement places the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts under the authority of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). It will monitor its guidelines and may subsequently be enhanced in accordance with its decisions. The Parties should improve the understanding, action and support, especially through the Warsaw International Mechanism in the framework of cooperation and facilitation, with respect to loss and damage associated with the harmful effects of climate change. Lastly, Decision 1/CP.21 states that this Article dedicated to loss and damage cannot lead to or serve as a basis for any liability or compensation³⁸⁶.

385. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 7, para. 4.

386. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 52.

Article 9. Financing

The provision of financial support and other means of implementation is the third objective of the Paris Agreement in Article 2 and it seeks to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. This provision, according to analyses by Bodle, Donat and Duwe³⁸⁷, helps to send a strong signal to the private sector to re-assess and redirect its investments. The Agreement calls for a balance to be found between adaptation and mitigation in the provision of financial resources, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). A new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year is planned before 2025. The modalities and procedures for determining such a target are still yet to be determined. The Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, is called on to serve as the financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement..

Article 10. Technology development and transfer

Article 10 of the Paris Agreement notes the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions and recognises existing technology deployment and dissemination efforts; the strengthening of cooperative action on technology development and transfer; and the role of the Technology Mechanism established under the Convention. It was decided in Paris to strengthen the Technology Mechanism. The mandate was given to the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to provide support in applying the Agreement³⁸⁸. A Technology Framework was established to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of the Agreement, particularly in pursuit of the long-term vision³⁸⁹. At the same time, the work that will be carried out in the framework of Decision 1/CP.21 as regards developing guidelines for the Transparency framework³⁹⁰ and the Global Stocktake³⁹¹ will be a chance to build on the progress of the Technology Mechanism and the Technology Framework, in order to perform the necessary evaluation and provide relevant recommendations for moving forward the technology development and transfer agenda.

387. Bodle, Donat, & Duwe, 2016.

388. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 66.

389. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 10, para. 4.

390. Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 92 to 94.

391. Decision 1/CP.21, paras. 99 to 101.

Article 11. Capacity-building

The Parties are called upon to cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing countries in implementing the Agreement. Developed countries should enhance their support for capacity-building actions in developing countries. The Paris Agreement invites all Parties that help developing countries to enhance their capacity to regularly communicate on these actions or measures on capacity-building. Developing countries should regularly provide information on the progress made on implementing capacity-building plans, policies, actions or measures to implement this Agreement. The Paris Agreement provides for appropriate institutional provisions for the capacity-building activities which help in applying the Agreement.

Article 12. Public education, training, awareness and participation

The Paris Agreement emphasises the cooperation of the Parties by taking measures, as appropriate, to improve public education, training, awareness and participation and access by the population to information on climate change, given the importance of such measures in enhancing the action engaged under this Agreement.

Article 13. Transparency of measures and support

The enhanced transparency framework is one of the key aspects of the architecture of the new global climate regime adopted in Paris. It will be decisive in instilling confidence on an international scale in the effective setting up of actions and their assessment. The biennial reporting and review process introduced under the Cancun Agreements provides a solid basis to establish the enhanced transparency system explicitly called for in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement³⁹². This new enhanced framework must especially:

- Monitor advances/progress towards achieving individual and collective emission reduction objectives;
- Monitor the production of NDC.

The new mechanism will be flexible with regard to defining the scope, frequency and level of detail in the reporting, as well as the scope of the reviews. In relation to reports regarding the support provided to fulfil obligations and undertakings under the Paris Agreement, reporting will follow the process already established under the UNFCCC framework. Reporting on climate financing is more difficult and has to be based – with improvements – on existing procedures under the national communications and biennial reports. The developing countries should continue to report on the support received and the industrialised countries on the financing mobilised and provided.

392. OECD/IEA, 2016.

The new step overcome to determined the differentiation between the Parties is one of the main features of the enhanced transparency framework ushered in by the Paris Agreement. A second important difference which can be highlighted concerns the purpose of reporting. Prior to this, the transparency system was based primarily on mitigation actions. This new enhanced transparency and *support* framework must also take into account transparency regarding the resources provided to complete mitigation and adaptation actions, in other words, the financial, technical and capacity-building resources needed to achieve objectives. Transparency on adaptation actions will also be a core challenge for implementing the Paris Agreement.

Article 14. Global Stocktake

The Paris Agreement provides for the evaluation of collective progress made in executing the purpose of the Agreement through periodic global stocktakes. The first Global Stocktake is planned for 2023 and should be repeated every five years thereafter unless the COP adopts another decision. Prior to the first Global Stocktake, a facilitation Dialogue between the Parties is planned for 2018, to take stock of collective efforts by the Parties to achieve the long-term objective set out in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Agreement and clarify the establishment of NDC.

Article 15. Facilitation on the implementation and compliance

Apart from the Global Stocktake, the facilitation mechanism instituted by the Paris Agreement to allow its implementation and promote compliance with its provisions is a significant arrangement. This mechanism will comprise a Committee that is expert-based and facilitative in nature and will function in a transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive manner. It will pay particular attention to the respective national circumstances and capacities of the Parties.

Articles 16-22. Institutional provisions and final clauses

The ordinary sessions of the CMA coincide with the ordinary sessions of the COP. Nevertheless, the CMA may hold extraordinary sessions at such other times as it may be deemed necessary or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention serve, respectively, as the SBSTA and SBI of the Paris Agreement.

The Paris Agreement was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 April 2016 until 21 April 2017³⁹³. It was planned that it would come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which at

393. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 20 para. 1.

least 55 Parties to the Convention, representing a total of at least an estimated 55% of all global GHG emissions, deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession³⁹⁴.

As at 5 October 2016, 191 Parties out of 197 have signed the Paris Agreement, including 72 Parties, which together account for 56.75% of the total of global GHG emissions³⁹⁵, which have deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary. Thus, both thresholds in Article 21 of the Paris Agreement, have been passed, paving the way for of the Paris Agreement to come into force on 4 November 2016, a few days after the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) in Marrakech (7-18 November 2016). This process is shown in Figure 25 below.

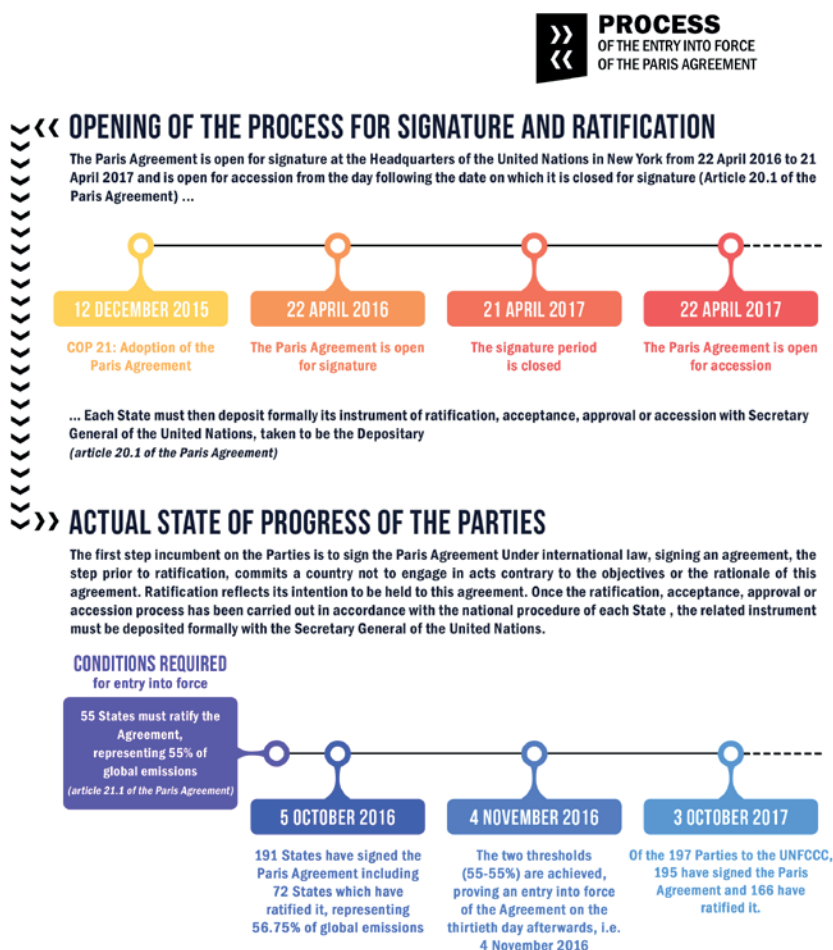
The Marrakech Conference thus welcomed³⁹⁶:

- The 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22);
- The 12th session of the Conference of the Parties acting as the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12);
- As well as the 1st session of the Conference of the Parties acting as the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP1).

394. Decision 1/CP.21, Annex, Paris Agreement, Art. 21 para. 1.

395. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

396. http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567.php

Figure 25. Process for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and ratification status³⁹⁷

397. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017 – Figures updated on 1 September 2017.

Part III.

Understanding international climate negotiations:

General information

III.A. Brief history of international negotiations on climate change

From Rio (1992) to Bali (2007)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992 during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Through the UNFCCC, signatory countries undertake to stabilise the greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference³⁹⁸ with the climate system³⁹⁹. The UNFCCC entered into force on 29 December 1993. To supplement the commitments made in Rio and to boost the global response to climate change, the Parties to the UNFCCC commenced international negotiations with an initial session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC held on 28 March-7 April 1995 in Berlin (Germany)⁴⁰⁰. Following COP3, the Parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol in December 1997. This forces the Parties included in Annex I of the UNFCCC (developed countries) that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to reduce individually or jointly the emission level of six GHG by 5% compared with the 1990 level in the period 2008-2012⁴⁰¹. At this time, it was the first binding instrument by virtue of international law to limit countries' GHG emissions.

Despite this, certain points of the Protocol could not be settled in Kyoto and the Parties continued to negotiate on miscellaneous controversies in subsequent years. The Marrakesh Accords finally allowed the adoption of the operationalisation modalities for the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. However, the Protocol only came into force in February 2005 and its implementation was delayed in a most countries. Australia only ratified it in December 2007, for example. Canada even withdrew in 2011. And the United States, the largest emitter in the world until 2004 (since passed by China), has never ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

398. Human pollution.

399. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Art. 2.

400. <http://unfccc.int/cop4/resource/cop1.html>

401. Kyoto Protocol, Art. 3, para. 1.

With the aim of continuing to combat climate change following the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012) and formalising the contribution made by developing countries to mitigation and adaptation efforts, the Parties embarked on a dialogue about long-term cooperation in 2005. Two ad hoc working groups were set up in 2005 to facilitate the progress of negotiations. This involved an Ad Hoc Working Group on the further commitments for the Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP – implemented in 2005 in parallel with the dialogue on long-term cooperation), which discussed the modalities of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA – set up in 2007), which constituted a specific framework for negotiations on the post-2012 issues under the Convention.

From Bali (2007) to Lima (2014)

COP13 (2007) provided a two-year road map on these issues constituted by the Bali Action Plan. This aimed to reach an agreement in 2009 in Copenhagen to establish a post-2012 climate regime under the Convention. The Parties did not manage to reach a detailed agreement at the planned date. The negotiations therefore continued during subsequent COP sessions (Cancún in 2010 and Durban in 2011), before culminating in Doha in 2012. At the same time, the Parties, acting as a Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), agreed on an amendment to the Protocol providing for GHG reduction targets during a second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. With these decisions, the 18th Conference of the Parties (COP18) to the UNFCCC and the 8th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP8) in Doha brought the mandates of the Ad Hoc Working Group under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad Hoc Working Group under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) to an end.

At the same time, a new stage had commenced with the creation in 2011 (COP7) of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with the mandate of implementing a “*process to prepare a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force, applicable to all the Parties*”⁴⁰² to be adopted in 2015 and scheduled to enter into force in 2020⁴⁰³. Also called the Durban Platform, the Ad Hoc Working Group worked for four years on preparing an agreement for adoption at the COP21 in Paris.

The next COP sessions, in Doha, Warsaw and Lima, moved in this direction, whilst working to plug the ambition gap between the commitments taken by the Parties by 2020 and those necessary to limit global warming to less than 2°C by the end of the century.

402. Decision 1/CP.17, paras. 2 and 4.

403. Decision 1/CP.17, paras. 2 and 4

Lima Call for Climate Action and the road to Paris (2014)

On the final straight to Paris, the Lima Conference (COP20) capitalised on the outcomes of previous COPs and managed to lay the bases for the future agreement of 2015. After extended negotiations, the Parties adopted in December 2014 “the Lima Call for Climate Action”, which contains, especially in its annex, a draft version of the future Agreement adopted in Paris⁴⁰⁴. It also states that this should give balanced consideration to six issues: mitigation, adaptation, financing, development and transfer of technologies, capacity-building and transparency of measures and support.

The Lima Call also includes a decision about the “Intended nationally-determined contributions” (INDC). This sets out their scope, the data they can contain, the submission methods and measures to be taken by the Secretariat⁴⁰⁵. The Parties are invited especially to include elements on adaptation and implementation resources. Lastly, they are asked to specify the reason why they believe their efforts to be *fair and ambitious*⁴⁰⁶.

The Parties also adopted a set of decisions under the COP and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties acting as a Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CRP 10) that was held at the same time. These contribute among other things to the operationalisation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. They establish the work programme for Lima on gender⁴⁰⁷, which results were due to be reviewed in 2016 at COP22. The Lima Ministerial Declaration on education and awareness-raising was also adopted during the COP20⁴⁰⁸. This aims to raise the awareness of children and the general public to the effects of climate change and encourage them to change their behaviour.

Progress on adaptation remained modest in Lima. Although many countries sought revised guidelines for the National Adaptation Plans (NAP), the COP saw no need for the review. In addition, the COP expressed its concern in Lima over the lack of funds to meet the needs of the LDC, notably the deficit in the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), which could support the NAP formulation and implementation process⁴⁰⁹.

404. Decision 1/CP.20, Annex.

405. Decision 1/CP.20, paras. 9-16.

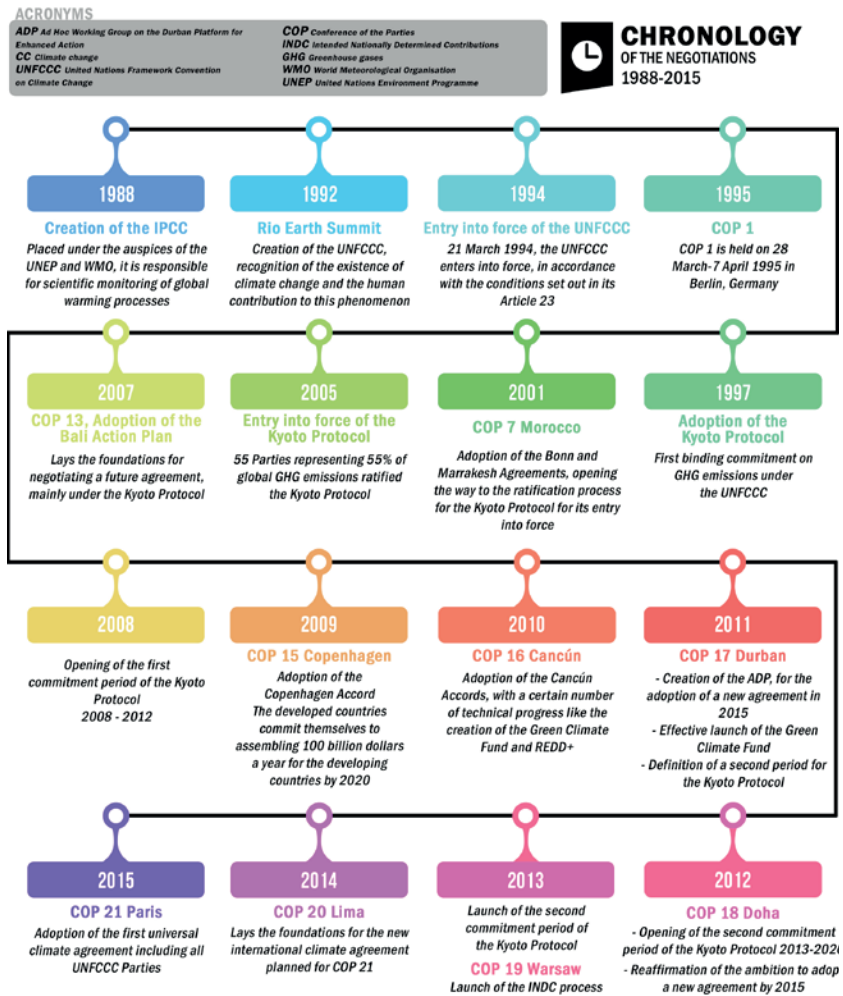
406. Decision 1/CP.20, para. 14.

407. Decision 18/CP.20.

408. Decision 19/CP.20.

409. Decisions 3, 4 and 8/CP.20.

Figure 26. International climate negotiations, main stages 1988-2015⁴¹⁰



410. © Guide to the COP23-climate negotiations, OIF/IFDD, 2017.

The Paris Agreement, adoption of the first universal Climate agreement (2015)

At COP21, in Paris, the Parties adopted what would become the first so-called “universal” climate agreement, thus bringing together all Parties to the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21, which are aimed at operationalising it, enabled real progress to be made with regard to global issues. In addition to including all the Parties to the UNFCCC, a certain number of issues were reaffirmed and/or confirmed, such as mitigation and market mechanisms, and also adaptation, loss and damage, financing, technology transfer, capacity-building, and the recognition of the role and necessary involvement of all players in combating global warming, and all this through the prism of monitoring implementation and transparency, with a view to achieving the targets.

At the end of COP21, the Parties agreed to implement a real long-term programme, which particular feature is the objective since then contained in a binding legal instrument that limits the global temperature increase to “well below 2°C”, indeed to 1.5°C, from now to the end of the century, compared to pre-industrial levels. The fundamental principles of the Convention, such as equality, shared but differentiated responsibilities and the respective capacities were reconfirmed.

The key innovation arising from Paris consists in the implementation of fixed contributions on a national level (NDC) i.e. national targets to be implemented by the States which are required to be renewed every five years and which always increase. By 2023, global progress in terms of climate action will be revised by a “Global Stocktake” which will be afterwards implemented in five year cycles.

Marrakech...the “Action Conference”

COP22 was held in Marrakech on 7-18 November 2016. Announced as the “Action Conference” following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in the previous year, it allowed to track the road towards the operationalisation of the targets set in Paris. The keen interest around the event was reinforced by the speed in which the agreement was enforced on November 4, 2016 only a few days after the beginning of COP23. In compliance with this, the Marrakech Conference also included the first session of the Conference of the Parties as a meeting between the Paris Agreement Parties (CMA1).

Following the Conference, the Parties adopted over thirty decisions⁴¹¹, particularly in relation to the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement. In a non-exhaustive way, we note that the Adaptation Fund should benefit the Agreement⁴¹², the definition of the mandate of the Paris Committee on capacity-building or again the launch of the process to identify the information to be provided by the developed countries

411. Access all the decisions adopted during COP22 [online] http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567/php/view/decisions.php#c

412. Decision 1/CP.22, para. 14-15.

within the framework of their bi-annual financial reports⁴¹³. It was also determined that 2018⁴¹⁴ would be a target date to define the methods to implement the Paris Agreement. Other transversal topics aimed at implementing the Agreement were defined, for example the preparation of the facilitation Dialogue of 2018⁴¹⁵, or again the strengthening the pre-2020 actions⁴¹⁶.

COP22 was also the occasion to reinforce internationally the visibility of climate governance and of environmental multilateralism, with the adoption of two policy decisions: the “Marrakech Proclamation”⁴¹⁷ stating the engagement of the State Parties to pursue the implementation of the targets set and a “Marrakech Partnership”⁴¹⁸ which establishes a programme of action between 2017-2020 recognizing the essential role that non-State players should also take on in international climate action and sustainable development.

Nevertheless, the conference did not provide concrete results on a number of key elements relating to the implementation of the Paris agreement, but it helps to better understand the parties points of view on a multiplicity of questions (see Section I.). It is worthwhile noting that a shadow fell over COP22 with the announcement of Donald Trump’s election to the American presidency during the Conference. He had clearly indicated during his campaign that he would withdraw from the Paris Agreement if elected. For a certain number of observers, legitimate fears on international climate action ambition were raised regarding the impact on financing, or again, amongst other things, the achievement of the mitigation objectives in line with the challenges of the pre-2020 period.

III.B. Structure of the Convention and description of the role and mandate of its main bodies and ad hoc groups

The UNFCCC is made up of many bodies. Some have a decision-making role, others have consultative roles and many are allocated to specific issues. The organisation chart below lists the various bodies. The following table gives a brief description of each ones.

413. In compliance with Article 9, para.5 of the Paris Agreement.

414. Decision 1/CP.22 para. 10; in compliance with Decision 1/CMA.1 para 5-7.

415. Decision 1/CP.22 para 16.

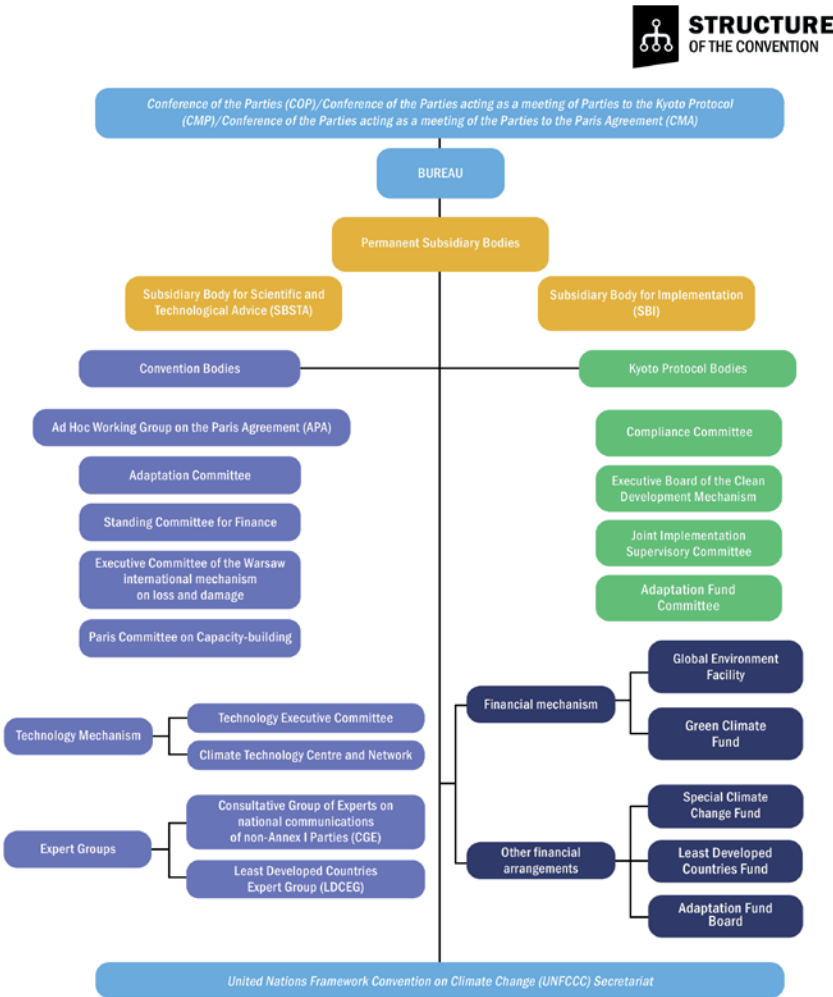
416. Decision 1/CP.22, para. 17-22.

417. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/marrakech_action_proclamation.pdf

418. http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf

III.B.1. Structure of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Figure 27. Conceptual figure of the UNFCCC structure⁴¹⁹



419. © Guide to the COP23 negotiations-Climate, OIF/IFDD, 2017, author translation – According to the UNFCCC [online] <http://unfccc.int/bodies/items/6241.php>

Table. Bodies and entities formed under the Convention

Institution	Responsibilities
<i>Decision-making bodies</i>	
Conference of the Parties (COP)	The COP is the Convention's supreme decision-making body. It is the association of all the country Parties to the Convention. The COP reviews the implementation of the Convention and assesses the Parties' commitments in light of the Convention's objective, new scientific discoveries and experience acquired in implementing climate change policies. The COP is held every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise
Conference of Parties acting as a meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).	The CMP is the supreme decision-making body of the Kyoto Protocol. It also meets every year since its inception. Here the Parties discuss the implementation of the protocol, its achievements and its efficacy.
The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA);	The CMA is the Paris Agreement's supreme decision-making body. It held its first meeting in November 2016
<i>Subsidiary bodies common to the COP, CMP and CMA</i>	
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Advises the COP, CMP and CMA on scientific and technical issues which are specific to or shared by them.
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Advises the COP, CMP and CMA to improve the effective application of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
<i>Specialist bodies created by virtue of the COP</i>	
Technological mechanism composed of the two elements below:	
Technology Executive Committee	Seeks to carry out the application of the framework for implementing meaningful and effective actions to enhance the transfer of or access to technology.
Climate Technology Centre and Network	Facilitates the establishment of a network of organisations, initiatives and national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks.
Permanent finance committee	Helps the COP to carry out its functions relating to the Convention's financial mechanism.
Adaptation Committee	Promotes the implementation of enhanced action for adaptation.
Executive Committee of the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage	Addresses loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, in particular extreme weather events and phenomena that are gradual, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
Paris Committee on Capacity-building	Provided by the Paris Agreement to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities. The Committee mandate was adopted at COP22 in Marrakech. The Committee held its first meeting in May 2017.

Institution	Responsibilities
Forum on the impact of response measures ⁴²⁰	Helps the countries concerned to deal with the impacts of response measures that have been implemented.
<i>Ad hoc working groups created by virtue of the COP</i>	
Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)	To prepare the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement through the development of decision projects that the COP would recommend to the CMA1.
<i>Specialist ad hoc groups created by virtue of the COP</i>	
Consultative Group of Experts on national communications of non-Annex I Parties (CGE)	Assists the non-Annex I Parties in preparing their national communications.
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LDCEG)	Advises the least developed countries on preparing and implementing NAPs among other things.
<i>Specialist bodies of the CMP</i>	
Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	Ensures the effective implementation and correct operation of the CDM.
Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JI)	Spearheads the implementation and verification of the JI projects in the countries referred to in Annex I.
Compliance Committee	Responsible for guaranteeing compliance with commitments and supports the Parties finding it difficult to comply with their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This committee includes a facilitative branch and an enforcement branch.
<i>Specialist body of the CMA</i>	
Committee to facilitate the implementation and to promote the compliance of the Paris Agreement provisions.	Must be made up of twelve experts and focus on facilitation. It should function in a transparent, non-accusatory and non-punitive manner. Committee procedures must be submitted to the CMA at the latest at COP24, in 2018, through the APA.
<i>Coordination body</i>	
Secretariat of the UNFCCC	It assists and supports the application of the Convention. It coordinates and organises the meetings of the various bodies and provides technical expertise.

420. Work programme overseen by subsidiary bodies.

III.B.2. Description of the role and mandate of the main decision-making bodies

The **Conference of the Parties (COP)**, the highest authority of the Convention, brings together those countries which, by signing and ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), have become Parties to this Convention. As such, the COP aims to implement the ultimate Convention objective.

The **Conference of the Parties as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)**⁴²¹ is a totally separate legal entity from the COP and is the supreme decision-making body of the Kyoto Protocol. The CMP includes the sub-group of Parties to the Convention which have ratified the Kyoto Protocol. The Parties to the Protocol alone have the right to participate in decisions made by the CMP.

The **Conference of the Parties acting as a meeting of the Parties of the Paris Agreement (CMA)** is the highest authority of the Paris Agreement. It brings together the countries that have signed and ratified the Paris Agreement and have become Parties to this Agreement.

The **Bureau of the COP** and the **Bureau of the CMP** administer the inter-governmental process for the COP and for the CMP. The UNFCCC Secretariat coordinates and organises the meetings of the various bodies and provides technical expertise.

The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** and the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** are two partner organisations of the UNFCCC and play a key role in the process. The GEF has been in existence since 1991 and was named as the entity responsible for administering UNFCCC funds earmarked to help developing countries. The IPCC helps establish the scientific base by publishing climate change assessment reports every seven years and specialist studies on specific topics. The IPCC is currently discussing the review reviewing the frequency of its assessment reports to base them potentially on the five year cycle of the Paris Agreement, mainly the Global Stocktake⁴²².

III.B.3. Description of the role and mandate of the main ad hoc working groups

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) is mandated to advise the COP, CMP and CMA on improving the effective application of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) which advises the COP, CMP and CMA on scientific and technical issues specific to or shared by these bodies.

421. See Gagnon-Lebrun *et al.* 2005 for further information on how the CMP operates.

422. Decision of the GIEC IPCC/XLIII-7, para 8. [online] https://www.ipcc.ch/meetings/session43/p43_decisions.pdf

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) prepares for the entry into force and the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement by preparing draft decisions that the COP will recommend to the CMA1⁴²³. Since 2016 it holds its sessions in parallel with the sessions of the Convention's subsidiary bodies.

Description of the role and mandate of the special closed working groups

With the aim of continuing to combat climate change after the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (2008-2012) and formalising the contribution made by developing countries to mitigation and adaptation efforts, the Parties embarked on a dialogue about long-term cooperation in 2005. Two ad hoc working groups were set up in 2005 to facilitate the progress of negotiations. This involved an Ad Hoc Working Group on the further commitments for the Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP – implemented in 2005 in parallel with the dialogue on long-term cooperation), which discussed the modalities of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol; and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA – set up in 2007), which constituted a specific framework for negotiations on the post-2012 issues under the Convention.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the further commitments for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)⁴²⁴. This group was established in 2005 to facilitate the negotiations on the commitments of developed countries (Parties included in Annex I of the UNFCCC) for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. These negotiations covered new GHG emission reduction targets and how to achieve them, for example market mechanisms⁴²⁵.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA). The Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention was initiated in 2005 during the Montreal Conference (COP11). It aimed to enhance the implementation of the Convention, mainly by making it easier to analyse cooperation approaches in respect of sustainable development, adaptation and technological potential. At the end of this two-year dialogue uniting all the Parties to the Convention a new subsidiary body, the AWG-LCA, was created in Bali in December 2007⁴²⁶. Its mandate was to complete successfully, in two years, a process to enable the effective application of the Convention through long-term cooperation action.

The mandate of both these working groups, scheduled to end in Copenhagen in 2009, was extended until the Doha Conference (2012).

The rest of the text page 118

423. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 11.

424. By virtue of Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol, following Decision 1/CMP.1, Study of paragraph 9 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol on the commitments of the Annex I Parties for the following periods.

425. The Kyoto Protocol's Annex B is a list of Parties which have made quantified commitments to reducing or limiting GHG emissions.

426. Decision 1/CP.13.

A new working group then took up the reins:

- **Ad Hoc Working Group of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)**⁴²⁷. Set up in Durban in 2011, the ADP started its work in 2012. Its mandate is to develop for 2015 a protocol, another legal instrument or a commonly agreed text with legal value by virtue of the Convention and which would apply to all the Parties. This should come into force and be applied from 2020 onwards. It was also tasked with studying measures to compensate for the lack of pre-2020 ambition level in terms of the 2°C objective.

The decision to create the Durban Platform marked the start of a new and significant chapter in the collective effort by Parties to combat climate change. In fact, after difficult discussions since Copenhagen in 2009, the Durban Platform opened a more inclusive climate regime transcending the traditional lines separating until then the group of so-called “developed” and “developing” countries. Its work ended at the end of the first week of the Paris COP, when the ad hoc/working group submitted to the COP Presidency a draft of the Paris Agreement.

III.C. Presentation and positions of the various negotiation groups

III.C.1. Presentation of the main negotiating groups

Each State Party is represented in the international climate negotiations under the auspices of the UNFCCC by a national delegation made up of several civil servants and experts accredited with negotiating on behalf of their government. In practice, the climate change negotiation process revolves around regional groups and negotiation coalitions. The regional groups are defined by the official United Nations classification system, according to their geographical situation, whilst the negotiation coalitions are political alliances formed on the basis of common interests.

United Nations Regional Groups⁴²⁸

According to the organisational procedure set up within the United Nations system, the various Parties to the negotiation are organised into five regional groups included in the list below, which mainly come into play during the elections of the ⁴²⁹governing representative bodies: (i) Africa; (ii) Latin America and the Caribbean; (iii) Asia and the Pacific Region; (iv) Eastern Europe; (v) Western Europe and the “Others”⁴³⁰.

427. Decision 1/CP.17.

428. http://unfccc.int/portal_francophone/essential_background/convention/convention_bodies/party_groupings/items/3273.php

429. The officers of the bodies are elected from representatives of the various regional groups and from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) - see also OIF/IFDD 2016.

430. These “Other” States include Australia, Canada, Iceland, New-Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Except for the African countries, often within the group which serves also as the negotiation coalition group (see below, the Africa Group), the member countries of the other regional groups negotiate in the main from within the strategic alliances – coalitions – to present their positions and to serve their interests in the climate negotiations.

- The developing countries generally work through the **Group of 77 (G77)** to establish common negotiation positions. The G77 is always associated with China. The **G77+China** currently has 134 members⁴³¹. The presiding country (currently Ecuador) sits at the United Nations in New York based on an annual revolving system. However, the G77+China comprises a heterogeneous group with diverging interests in climate change. The developing countries can find themselves acting individually on occasions, or within other groups forming the G77, like the African Regional Group, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and the group of least developed countries (LDC).
- The Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) is the only regional group to function as a genuine negotiation coalition. It has 54 members which speak as a single voice on the concerns of the continent about climate change in the context of efforts undertaken to eradicate poverty and for development.
- The **AOSIS** is a coalition of 43 countries with low-lying coastlines and small islands. The AOSIS member countries are united by the threat to their survival from climate change due to rising sea levels. The frequently adopt a common negotiating position.
- The 47 **LDC**⁴³² as defined by the United Nations⁴³³ work regularly together under the United Nations. They have become increasingly active in the climate change process, often to defend their particular interests, for example in terms of their special vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- The 28 members⁴³⁴ of the **European Union (EU)** form a negotiation coalition. The common negotiating positions are facilitated and assured by the country presiding over the EU⁴³⁵ which often takes the floor on behalf of the EU and its member States. As an economic integration organisation, the EU is a Party to the Convention. It does not, however, have a separate vote from its members.
- The **Umbrella Group** is an open coalition of developed countries that are not members of the EU. It was formed after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. It normally comprises Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States.

431. <http://www.g77.org/doc/members.html>

432. 33 in Africa, 13 in Asia and 1 in the Caribbean.

433. Official LDC list [online] https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/Ldc_list.pdf

434. Despite Brexit, the United Kingdom is still a full member of the European Union and the resulting rights and obligations continue to be fully applied to this State and on its territory.

435. Normally for six months – currently Estonia.

- The **Environmental Integrity Group** was formed in 2002 by members of the Organisation for economic cooperation and development (OECD) which did not agree with the positions adopted by the Umbrella Group, mainly Switzerland, Mexico and South Korea. It has subsequently been joined by Monaco and Liechtenstein. It is the only coalition to unite developed and developing countries.

Many other groups work together in the climate change process, including (non-exhaustive list) the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), a group countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Albania and Moldova (CACAM) and member countries of such organisations as the League of Arab States.

III.C.2. Positions of the main negotiating groups

The next table gives an overview of positions adopted recently by the main groups presented previously.

Main groups	Positions normally defended by these main groups
G77+China	<p>Is launching a call to the developed countries to take the initiative in combating climate change and its negative impacts, including by increasing the pre-2020 ambition.</p> <p>Urges the Parties signatories to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify the Doha amendment.</p> <p>Recalls the importance of financial support and its transparency, of clarifying the mechanisms to achieve the financial goals of USD 100 billion by 2020, especially for adaptation targets.</p> <p>Recalls the need for developed countries to increase their objective to mobilise USD 100 billion a year from 2020, at the latest 2025, in accordance with the provision included in Decision 1/CP.21.</p> <p>Emphasises the importance of the transfer of technology.</p>
Africa Group	<p>Defends common positions on questions relating to adaptation, technology transfer, capacity-building and financing.</p> <p>Insists on the recognition of the special vulnerability of African countries faced with the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Defends the need to define the modalities on the adaptation communications and biennial reports and to provide support to developing countries in implementing adaptation measures through subsidies.</p>
AOSIS	<p>Defends the specific nature of its extreme vulnerability to rising sea levels.</p> <p>A major objective for AOSIS consists especially in finalising a binding framework for the implementation of an indemnity mechanism for damage linked to global warming, in addition to the objective set, but which should be binding, of a target to limit global warming to 1.5°C above the pre-industrial era by the end of the century.</p>
LDC	<p>Has expressed for several years of negotiation its willingness to ensure that all the Parties contribute in an ambitious manner to limiting emissions and to implementing decisions in terms of climate change.</p> <p>Under the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the LDC supported a pathway of limiting the global temperature to below 1.5°C by the end of the century and for binding provisions.</p>

Main groups	Positions normally defended by these main groups
EU	<p>Supports the commitment of emerging developing countries to reducing emissions, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, and thereby contributing substantially to reducing emissions in the pre-2020 period. It insists also on capacity-building in terms of adaptation.</p>
Umbrella Group	<p>To achieve the outcome of maintaining the rise in temperature below 2 °C, the Umbrella Group considers that all Parties, including developing countries, should be part of the effort to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>As such, the requirements in terms of communication and accounting of GGH should be identical for all countries.</p> <p>Defends the position whereby the historical emission levels should not be taken into account to determine the level of ambition for the reduction but rather be based on the current accumulated emission level.</p>
Environmental Integrity Group	<p>Its positions are often close to the EU position.</p> <p>For COP21, this group was favourable towards a binding agreement equitable for the developing countries.</p> <p>Ambivalent position on the implementation of the Agreement, particularly the implementation methods, the position of the group is more nuanced particularly with Switzerland's reservation on allocating additional financial resources to developing countries.</p> <p>The decision of the group is also ambivalent in terms of the ambition level of nationally determined contributions (NDC).</p>

General conclusion

The reality of climate change is acknowledged unanimously. The efforts made by the international community in terms of multilateral cooperation in combating climate change are made concrete by gradually introducing a complex, dynamic process under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, and in spite of international negotiations, it has to be recognised that the progress made over recent decades has been too modest with regard to the many challenges posed and the urgent need to take action.

After twenty years of international climate negotiations, the Agreement adopted during the session of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC in 2015 united all State Parties to UNFCCC for the first time. In this sense, it becomes the first so-called “universal climate agreement and, as such, has therefore already entered the history books. The quantified aim, which is now included in the Paris Agreement, is to limit the increase in the global average temperature to *well below* 2°C and to pursue efforts to maintain it at 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels, from now until the end of the century.

In addition to the universal character of this agreement, a certain number of issues were reaffirmed and/or confirmed, with reference to mitigation and cooperation mechanisms, and also adaptation, loss and damage, financing, transfer of technology, capacity-building, or the recognition of the role and necessary multi-stakeholder involvement in combating global warming. The monitoring of implementation and transparency in order to achieve the goals were also reaffirmed. The next stage, which is essential for realising all these major advances, is the implementation of the commitments.

Adding these individual contributions fixed by the nationally-determined contributions (NDC) implies collectively achieving the objectives set by the Paris Agreement. As at 3 October 2017, 166 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement⁴³⁶ and 160 CND have been included within the interim registry⁴³⁷. However, the current pledges, even if they were fully met, would not be sufficient to keep the temperature increase below 2°C (at 1.5°C) by the end of the century, which is the target set in the Paris Agreement.

Paragraph 19 of Decision 1/CP.21 asked the Secretariat to prepare an assessment report on the national contributions to combating climate change⁴³⁸. According to this document published prior to COP22, entitled “*Updated synthesis report on the aggregate effect of intended nationally determined contributions*”⁴³⁹, a surplus of

436. http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php

437. <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/Pages/All.aspx>

438. This report, which was released in 2016, takes into account all of the INDC submitted by 4 April 2016.

439. UNFCCC, 2016c.

global GHG emissions, averaging 8.7 GtCO₂e and 15.2 GtCO₂ is expected in 2025 and 2030 respectively, compared with a scenario that is compatible with a 2°C pathway. Other studies since then have confirmed this outcome of a shortfall in collective ambition to achieve the objective of maintaining temperatures⁴⁴⁰.

Under the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the commitments by States that have ratified the Agreement have become NDC⁴⁴¹. Nevertheless, for a vast majority of them, they have just been “copied” from *intended* nationally-determined contributions (INDC), declarations of intent by States Parties to UNFCCC communicated prior to COP21. A Party’s adherence⁴⁴² to the Paris Agreement commits it to submitting an NDC, if not already done through an INDC, or it wishes to modify them⁴⁴³. For all Parties that have simply transformed their INDC into an NDC, an opportunity to increase the collective goal has already been lost. Beyond issues of implementing the commitments, raising the ambition therefore remains an essential corollary to the achievement of the goals set.

At COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016), the Parties decided to finalise items relating to the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement by COP24, in 2018, at the latest. COP22 concluded with the adoption of more than thirty decisions⁴⁴⁴, but a number of points remain unresolved. A certain number of discussions were continued in May 2017, during the intersessional negotiations in Bonn, where the 46th session of the permanent Subsidiary Bodies (SBI46 and SBSTA46), as well as the APA1-3, were held. COP23 will be key for continuing the ongoing work.

By achieving the adoption of the Paris Agreement (December 2015) and by ensuring that it takes effect through its entry into force in less than a year (November 2016), the international community has met two of the first major challenges. These are also two historic milestones. The first step is therefore, more than ever, the realisation of elements relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, by pursuing the realisation of these objectives during COP23.

Out of all of the points under negotiations, it is vital that the “Spirit of Paris” that has been present since the adoption of the Agreement is maintained in Bonn. The objective being that the aims of the international community are in line with trust and duration, while the Parties were heard in Marrakech to reject certain final decisions concerning the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement until December 2018, during COP24.

440. See in particular UNEP, 2016; or, Climate Interactive, 2017.

441. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 22.

442. Ratification or equivalent process according to national laws.

443. Decision 1/CP.21 para. 22.

444. Access all the decisions adopted during COP22 [online] http://unfccc.int/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/meeting/9567/php/view/decisions.php#

Appendices

A.1. Themed Sheets

Sheet 1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Date of entry into force: 21 March 1994

Ratification status: 197 Parties⁴⁴⁵, including 196 countries and the European Union (EU)⁴⁴⁶

Supreme decision-making body: Conference of the Parties (COP)

Main objective [Article 2]: “[...] *stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within 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 a sustainable manner.*”

UNFCCC Annexes:

Annex I – List of 41 Parties, including the EEC⁴⁴⁷: developed countries and countries with economies in transition⁴⁴⁸;

Annex II – List of 24 Parties, including the EEC⁴⁴⁹: wealthiest developed countries⁴⁵⁰.

Commitment of the Parties:

All Parties: for example, prepare a national greenhouse gas emission inventory, implement mitigation programmes and adaptation actions, offer cooperative support in technological research and dissemination and facilitate the education and awareness of the general public (Article 4.1).

Annex I Parties: mainly, implement national policies to mitigate climate change and weaken emissions in the long term (Article 4.2).

Annex II Parties: support developing countries financially and technically, mainly by helping to prepare their national communications, to ease their adaptation to climate change and encourage access to technologies (Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5).

Link to the Convention site: www.unfccc.int

Link to the Convention text: http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/background/application/pdf/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf

445. As at 3 October 2017 [online] <http://unfccc.int/2631>.

446. The European Union signed the Convention whilst it was still the European Economic Community (EEC).

447. EU today.

448. <http://unfccc.int/2774>.

449. EU today.

450. Originally 25, but Turkey was deleted from Annex II by an amendment that entered into force on 28 June 2002, in accordance with Decision 26/CP.7.

Sheet 2. Kyoto Protocol

Date of entry into force: 16 February 2005.

Ratification status of the Kyoto Protocol: 192 Parties⁴⁵¹, including the EU⁴⁵²; five Parties to the Convention have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Ratification status of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol: 83 Parties⁴⁵³.

Supreme decision-making body: Conference of Parties acting as a meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). Main objective: instigate quantified and legally-binding targets for limiting and reducing greenhouse gas emissions to boost the UNFCCC.

Protocol Annexes:

Annex A: List of the six greenhouse gases targeted by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), dinitrogen oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Annex B: List of 39 Parties, included the EEC⁴⁵⁴; developed countries and countries with economies in transition which have made quantified commitments to reducing or limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

Commitment of the Parties:

Annex B Parties

Limit or reduce by 5.2% the quantity of GHG emissions compared with 1990 emissions, except countries with economies in transition, which can choose a reference year other than 1990⁴⁵⁵; Implement national or regional policies and measures to fulfil compliance with quantified commitments to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (Articles 2 and 4). The Parties can fulfil their commitments through domestic measures and flexibility mechanisms; Publish an initial report giving the information required to implement the commitments, especially for the accounting of assigned amounts (Article 7); Publish a report demonstrating the progress made in achieving commitments (Articles 3 and 7); and Set up a national emissions inventory system based on methodologies approved by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Article 5).

451. As at 3 October 2017 [online] http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/items/2613.php

452. The European Union (EU) signed the Protocol whilst it was still the European Economic Community (EEC).

453. As at 3 October 2017 [online] https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=XXVII-7-c&chapter=27&clang=en

454. EU today.

455. Article 3 para. 5 of the Kyoto Protocol.

All Parties

Prepare programmes to establish the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, to mitigate and facilitate the adaptation to climate change, cooperate to support technology transfer, research and education and present in their national communications information on the actions undertaken to combat climate change (Article 10);

Parties included in Annex II of the UNFCCC

Finance developing countries, mainly to help them set in place their national emissions inventory and encourage technology transfer (Article 11).

Link to the Protocol text: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>.

Doha amendment:

The second period of commitment of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at CMP8⁴⁵⁶ under the title “Doha Amendment” It commenced on 1 January 2013 and will end on 31 December 2020⁴⁵⁷. Thus this period will last eight years and not five years as for the first period. Regarding its effective date, although the Doha Decision encourages countries to implement the second commitment period before the countries ratify it, the countries are free to choose from what date they will enforce it.

Link to the text of the Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol according to paragraph 9 article 3 (Doha amendment) for the second period of commitment: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cmp8/eng/13a01.pdf>.

⁴⁵⁶. Eighth Conference of Parties acting as a Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

⁴⁵⁷. Decision 1/CMP.8.

Sheet 3. List of Parties to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and ratification status

List of Parties to the UNFCCC and ratification status

Access the detailed list of Parties to the UNFCCC here: <http://unfccc.int/2631>

List of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and ratification status

Ratification status of the Kyoto Protocol: 192 Parties⁴⁶⁰, including the EU⁴⁶¹; five Parties to the Convention have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Access the detailed list of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol here:

http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/items/2613.php

Ratification status of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol: 83 Parties⁴⁶².

Access the detailed list of Parties to the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol here:

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-c&chapter=27&clang=en

List of Parties to the Paris Agreement and ratification status

Ratification status of the Paris Agreement: 166 Parties⁴⁶³, including the EU.

Access the detailed list of Parties to the Paris Agreement [here](#):

http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php

A.2. List of the documents from the negotiations

Name	Description
Decision x/CP.x	COP decision
Decision x/CMP.x	CMP decision
Decision x/CMA.x	CRA decision
FCCC/CP.x	COP preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
FCCC/KP/CMP.x	CMP preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
FCCC/KP/AWG.x	AWG-KP preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
FCCC/SBI.x	SBI preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
FCCC/SBSTA.x	SBSTA preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
FCCC/SB.x	Preparatory document or provisional or current agenda of the two subsidiary bodies
FCCC/APA.x	APA preparatory document or provisional or current agenda
GCF.x	Preparatory document of the Green Climate Fund
/ARR.x	Report of the individual examination of the GHG inventory (from 2005)
/TRR.x/x	Report of the technical review of the biennial report
/WEB/IRI.x	Report of the individual examination of the GHG inventory/Document published on the Web only (listing used until 2004 inclusively)
/ASR.x	GHG inventory annual status report
/WEB/SAI.x	GHG inventory summary and assessment report/Document published on the Web only
/COM.x	National communication
/DPR.x	Demonstrable Progress Report (<i>Demonstrable Progress Report</i>)
/IDR.x	In-depth Review (<i>In-Depth Review</i>)
CDM EB-x	CDM Executive Board Report
SMSN/IGO.x	Document submitted by intergovernmental organisations
SMSN/NGO.x	Document submitted by non-governmental organisations
/TP.x	Technical document
/Add.x	Text added to a document presented previously (Addendum)
/Amend.x	Amendment to a text
/Corr.x	Correction of a text
/CRP.x	Conference Room Paper
/INF.x	Information series containing general information
/L.x	Limited distribution document: Draft report or text (Limited document)
/MISC.x	Miscellaneous documents: Points of view of Parties and observers; list of participants
/Rev.x	Text revision which supersedes the text published previously
Non paper	Internal, unofficial document to facilitate the negotiations

Note:

- x indicates a serial number or a year.
- For the Green Climate Fund documents (GCF/x), see: www.gcfund.org/documents/in-session-documents.html

Source: <http://unfccc.int/2644>

A.3. Abbreviations and acronyms (French – English)

French		English	
ABPA	Alliance Bolivarienne pour les Peuples de notre Amérique (ALBA en espagnol)	<i>Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA in spanish)</i>	BAPA
AILAC	Alliance indépendante de l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes	<i>Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	AILAC
ALBA	Alliance bolivarienne pour les peuples de notre Amérique	<i>Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America</i>	BAPOA
APEI	Alliance des petits États insulaires	<i>Alliance of Small Island States</i>	AOSIS
ADP	Groupe de travail spécial de la plate-forme de Durban pour une action renforcée	<i>Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action</i>	ADP
AEI	Analyses et Examens Internationaux	<i>International Analysis and Review</i>	IAR
CCNUCC	Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques	<i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>	UNFCCC
CDD	Cadre pour les Diverses Démarches	<i>Framework for Various Approaches</i>	FVA
CDN	Contribution Déterminée au niveau National	<i>Nationally Determined Contributions</i>	NDC
CdP	Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques	<i>Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>	COP
CE	Comité Exécutif	<i>Executive Board</i>	EB
CET	Comité exécutif de la technologie	<i>Technology Executive Committee</i>	TEC
CPDN	Contribution Prévue Déterminée au niveau National	<i>Intended Nationally Determined Contribution</i>	CPDN
CPF	Comité Permanent des Finances	<i>Standing Committee for Finance</i>	SCF
CRA	Conférence des Parties agissant en tant que Réunion des Parties de l'Accord de Paris	<i>Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement</i>	CMA
CRP	Conférence des Parties agissant en tant que Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto	<i>Conference of the Parties serving as Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol</i>	CMP
CRTC	Centre et Réseau des Technologies du Climat	<i>Climate Technology Center and Network</i>	CTCN
CSF	Conseil de Stabilité Financière	<i>Financial Stability Board</i>	FSB
DC	Démarches Concertées	<i>Cooperative Approaches</i>	CA
EET	Equipe d'experts techniques	<i>Team of Technical Experts</i>	TTE
FA	Fonds pour l'adaptation	<i>Adaptation Fund</i>	AF
FEM	Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial	<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	GEF
FPMA	Fonds des Pays les Moins Avancés	<i>Least Developed Countries Fund</i>	LDCF
FSCC	Fonds Spécial des Changements Climatiques	<i>Special Climate Change Fund</i>	SCCF
FVC	Fonds Vert Climat	<i>Green Climate Fund</i>	GCF

French		English	
GEMO (ou PDVS)	Groupe d'États ayant la même optique (ou Pays en développement aux vues similaires)	<i>Like Minded Developing Countries (Like Minded Group)</i>	<i>LMDC (ou LMG)</i>
GEPMA	Groupe d'Experts sur les Pays les Moins Avancés	<i>Least Developed Country Expert Group</i>	<i>LEG</i>
GES	Gaz à Effet de Serre	<i>Greenhouse Gas</i>	<i>GHG</i>
GETT	Groupe d'Experts pour le Transfert de la Technologie	<i>Expert Group on Technology Transfer</i>	<i>EGTT</i>
GIEC	Groupe Intergouvernemental d'Experts sur l'évolution du Climat	<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>	<i>IPCC</i>
GtCO ₂ e	Gigatonne de CO ₂ équivalent	<i>Gigaton of CO₂ equivalent</i>	<i>GtCO₂e</i>
GTS-AP	Groupe de Travail Spécial pour l'Accord de Paris	<i>Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement</i>	<i>APA</i>
G77 + Chine	Groupe des 77 et Chine (www.G77.org)	<i>Group of 77 and China</i>	<i>G77 + China</i>
MCC	Mécanisme de Crédit Conjoint	<i>Joint Crediting Mechanism</i>	<i>JCM</i>
PALP	Plan d'Actions Lima-Paris	<i>Lima-Paris Action Agenda</i>	<i>PALP</i>
MAAN	Mesures d'Atténuation Appropriées au niveau National	<i>Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions</i>	<i>NAMA</i>
MDD	Mécanisme pour un Développement Durable	<i>Sustainable Development Mechanism</i>	<i>SDM</i>
MDP	Mécanisme de Développement Propre	<i>Clean Development Mechanism</i>	<i>CDM</i>
MNV	Mesure, Notification, Vérification	<i>Measuring, Rapportage, Verification</i>	<i>MRV</i>
MOC	Mise en œuvre Conjointe	<i>Joint Implementation</i>	<i>JI</i>
NMM	Nouveau Mécanisme de Marché	<i>New Market Mechanism</i>	<i>NMM</i>
ODD	Objectifs de Développement Durable	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>SDGs</i>
OCDE	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economique	<i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>	<i>OECD</i>
OMM	Organisation météorologique mondiale	<i>World Meteorological Organization</i>	<i>WMO</i>
ONG	Organisations Non Gouvernementale	<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
ONU	Organisation des Nations unies	<i>United Nations</i>	<i>UN</i>
OS	Organe subsidiaire	<i>Subsidiary Body</i>	<i>SB</i>
OSCST	Organe Subsidiaire de Conseil Scientifique et Technologique	<i>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advise</i>	<i>SBSTA</i>
OSMOE	Organe Subsidiaire de Mise en Œuvre	<i>Subsidiary Body for Implementation</i>	<i>SBI</i>
PANA	Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation	<i>National Adaptation Programme or Action</i>	<i>NAPA</i>
PED	Pays en développement	<i>Developing country</i>	<i>DC</i>
PEID	Petits États Insulaires en Développement	<i>Small Island Developing States</i>	<i>SIDS</i>
PET	Processus d'examen technique	<i>Technical examination process</i>	<i>TEP</i>

French		English	
PK	Protocole de Kyoto	<i>Kyoto Protocol</i>	<i>KP</i>
PMA	Pays les Moins Avancés	<i>Least Developed Countries</i>	<i>LDC</i>
PNA	Plan National d'Adaptation	<i>National Adaptation Plan</i>	<i>NAP</i>
PNUE	Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement	<i>United Nations Environment Programme</i>	<i>UNEP</i>
PTN	Programme de Travail de Nairobi sur les incidences des changements climatiques et la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation à ces changements	<i>Nairobi Work Program on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change</i>	<i>NWP</i>
RB	Rapport Biennal	<i>Biennial Report</i>	<i>BR</i>
RBA	Rapport Biennal Actualisé	<i>Biennial Updated Report</i>	<i>BUR</i>
REDD	Réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et de la dégradation forestière	<i>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation</i>	<i>REDD</i>
RET	Réunion d'experts techniques	<i>Technical Expert Meeting</i>	<i>TEM</i>
SA	Secteur d'activité	<i>Workstream</i>	<i>WS</i>
SA1	Secteur d'activité 1	<i>Workstream 1</i>	<i>WS1</i>
SA2	Secteur d'activité 2	<i>Workstream 2</i>	<i>WS2</i>
UE	Union Européenne	<i>European Union</i>	<i>EU</i>
URCE	Unité de Réduction Certifiée	<i>Certified Emission Reduction</i>	<i>CER</i>
UTCATF	Utilisation des terres, changement d'affectation des terres et foresterie	<i>Land Use, Land Use Changes and Forestry</i>	<i>LULUCF</i>

A.4. Abbreviations and acronyms (English – French)

English		French	
ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action	<i>Groupe de travail spécial de la plate-forme de Durban pour une action renforcée</i>	ADP
AF	Adaptation Fund	<i>Fonds pour l'adaptation</i>	FA
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean	<i>Alliance indépendante de l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes</i>	AILAC
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	<i>Alliance des petits États insulaires</i>	APEI
APA	Ad hoc working group on the Paris Agreement	<i>Groupe de travail spécial de l'Accord de Paris</i>	GTS-AP
BAPA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA in spanish)	<i>Alliance Bolivarienne pour les Peuples de notre Amérique (ALBA en espagnol)</i>	ABPA
BAPOA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America	<i>Alliance bolivarienne pour les peuples de notre Amérique</i>	ALBA
BR	Biennial Report	<i>Rapport Biennal</i>	RB
BUR	Biennial Updated Report	<i>Rapport Biennal Actualisé</i>	RBA
CA	Cooperative Approaches	<i>Démarches Concertées</i>	DC
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism	<i>Mécanisme de Développement Propre</i>	MDP
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions	<i>Contribution Déterminée au niveau National</i>	CDN
CER	Certified Emission Reduction	<i>Unité de Réduction Certifiée</i>	URCE
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement	<i>Conférence des Parties agissant en tant que Réunion des Parties de l'Accord de Paris</i>	CRA
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	<i>Conférence des Parties agissant en tant que Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto</i>	CRP
COP	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<i>Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques</i>	CdP
CPDN	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	<i>Contribution Prévue Déterminée au niveau National</i>	CPDN
CTCN	Climate Technology Center and Network	<i>Centre et Réseau des Technologies du Climat</i>	CRTC
DC	Developing country	<i>Pays en développement</i>	PED
EB	Executive Board	<i>Comité Exécutif</i>	CE
EGTT	Expert Group on Technology Transfer	<i>Groupe d'Experts pour le Transfert de la Technologie</i>	GETT
EU	European Union	<i>Union Européenne</i>	UE
FSB	Financial Stability Board	<i>Conseil de Stabilité Financière</i>	CSF
FVA	Framework for Various Approaches	<i>Cadre pour les Diverses Démarches</i>	CDD
G77 + China	Group of 77 and China	<i>Groupe des 77 et Chine (www.G77.org)</i>	G77 + Chine

English		French	
GCF	Green Climate Fund	Fonds Vert Climat	FVC
GEF	Global Environment Facility	Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial	FEM
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	Gaz à Effet de Serre	GES
GtCO ₂ e	Gigaton of CO ₂ equivalent	Gigatonne de CO ₂ équivalent	GtCO ₂ e
IAR	International Analysis and Review	Analyses et Examens Internationaux	AEI
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Groupe Intergouvernemental d'Experts sur l'évolution du Climat	GIEC
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism	Mécanisme de Crédit Conjoint	MCC
JI	Joint Implementation	Mise en œuvre Conjointe	MOC
KP	Kyoto Protocol	Protocole de Kyoto	PK
LDC	Least Developed Countries	Pays les Moins Avancés	PMA
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund	Fonds des Pays les Moins Avancés	FPMA
LEG	Least Developed Country Expert Group	Groupe d'Experts sur les Pays les Moins Avancés	GEPMA
LMDC (ou LMG)	Like Minded Developing Countries (Like Minded Group)	Groupe d'États ayant la même optique (ou Pays en développement aux vues similaires)	GEMO (ou PDVS)
LPAA	Lima-Paris Action Agenda	Plan d'Actions Lima-Paris	PALP
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Changes and Forestry	Utilisation des terres, changement d'affectation des terres et foresterie	UTCATF
MRV	Measuring, Rapportage, Verification	Mesure, Notification, Vérification	MNV
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	Mesures d'Atténuation Appropriées au niveau National	MAAN
NAP	National Adaptation Plan	Plan National d'Adaptation	PNA
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme or Action	Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation	PANA
NMM	New Market Mechanism	Nouveau Mécanisme de Marché	NMM
Non-Governmental Organization	NGO	Organisations Non Gouvernementale	ONG
NWP	Nairobi Work Program on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Programme de Travail de Nairobi sur les incidences des changements climatiques et la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation à ces changements	PTN
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economique	OCDE
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation	Réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et de la dégradation forestière	REDD
SB	Subsidiary Body	Organe subsidiaire	OS
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation	Organe Subsidiaire de Mise en Œuvre	OSMOE
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advise	Organe Subsidiaire de Conseil Scientifique et Technologique	OSCST
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund	Fonds Spécial des Changements Climatiques	FSCC

English		French	
SCF	Standing Committee for Finance	<i>Comité Permanent des Finances</i>	<i>CPF</i>
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	<i>Objectifs de Développement Durable</i>	<i>ODD</i>
SDM	Sustainable Development Mechanism	<i>Mécanisme pour un Développement Durable</i>	<i>MDD</i>
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	<i>Petits États Insulaires en Développement</i>	<i>PEID</i>
TEC	Technology Executive Committee	<i>Comité exécutif de la technologie</i>	<i>CET</i>
TEM	Technical Expert Meeting	<i>Réunion d'experts techniques</i>	<i>RET</i>
TEP	Technical examination process	<i>Processus d'examen technique</i>	<i>PET</i>
TTE	Team of Technical Experts	<i>Equipe d'experts techniques</i>	<i>EET</i>
UN	United Nations	<i>Organisation des Nations unies</i>	<i>ONU</i>
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	<i>Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement</i>	<i>PNUE</i>
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<i>Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques</i>	<i>CCNUCC</i>
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	<i>Organisation météorologique mondiale</i>	<i>OMM</i>
WS	Workstream	<i>Secteur d'activité</i>	<i>SA</i>
WS1	Workstream 1	<i>Secteur d'activité 1</i>	<i>SA1</i>
WS2	Workstream 2	<i>Secteur d'activité 2</i>	<i>SA2</i>

A.5. Meeting agendas during COP23

COP23 – 6-17 November 2017⁴⁶⁴

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
 - b. Adoption of rules of procedure;
 - c. Adoption of the agenda;
 - d. Election of officers other than the President;
 - e. Admission of organizations as observers;
 - f. Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - g. Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - h. Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - a. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - b. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
 - c. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.
4. Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - a. Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
 - b. Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

464. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/01.pdf>

8. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
 - a. Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - b. Review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention.
10. Matters relating to finance:
 - a. Long-term climate finance;
 - b. Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - c. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - d. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - e. Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
 - f. Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
 - a. Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
 - b. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
15. Assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation.
16. Gender and climate change.
17. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - a. Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - b. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - c. Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - d. Decision-making in the UNFCCC process;
 - e. Review of the process established by decision 14/CP.1 relating to the selection and nomination of the Executive Secretary (at the level of Under-Secretary-General) and the Deputy Executive Secretary (at the level of Assistant Secretary-General).

19. High-level segment:
 - a. Statements by Parties;
 - b. Statements by observer organizations.
20. Other matters.
21. Conclusion of the session:
 - a. Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-third session;
 - b. Closure of the session.

CMP13 – 6-15 November 2017⁴⁶⁵

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Adoption of the agenda;
 - b. Election of additional officers;
 - c. Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - d. Approval of the report on credentials;
 - e. Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - a. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - b. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
5. Matters relating to joint implementation.
6. Report of the Compliance Committee.
7. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:
 - a. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
 - b. Third review of the Adaptation Fund.
8. Report on the high-level ministerial round table on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments.
9. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I:
 - a. National communications;
 - b. Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

⁴⁶⁵. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cmp13/eng/01.pdf>

10. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
11. Matters relating to:
 - a. Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - b. Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
12. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
13. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - a. Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - b. Budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017;
 - c. Programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019.
14. High-level segment:
 - a. Statements by Parties;
 - b. Statements by observer organizations.
15. Other matters.
16. Conclusion of the session:
 - a. Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its thirteenth session;
 - b. Closure of the session.

CMA – 6-17 November 2017⁴⁶⁶

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Adoption of the agenda;
 - b. Application of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties;
 - c. Election of additional officers;
 - d. Organization of work;
 - e. Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement;
 - f. Approval of the report on credentials.
3. Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
4. High-level segment.
5. Other matters.

466. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cma/eng/01.pdf>

6. Conclusion of the session:
 - a. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session;
 - b. Closure of the session.

SBI47 – 6-15 November 2017⁴⁶⁷

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Adoption of the agenda;
 - b. Organization of the work of the session;
 - c. Multilateral assessment working group session under the international assessment and review process;
 - d. Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process;
 - e. Other mandated events;
 - f. Election of officers other than the Chair.
3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - a. Status of submission and review of second biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - b. Compilation and synthesis of second biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - c. Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2015.
4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - a. Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - b. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - c. Provision of financial and technical support;
 - d. Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial updated reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
5. Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement.
6. Development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement.

⁴⁶⁷. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/08.pdf>

7. Development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement.
8. Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol:
 - a. Review of the modalities and procedures for the clean development mechanism;
 - b. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
9. Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements.
10. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
11. National adaptation plans.
12. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
13. Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
14. Development and transfer of technologies:
 - a. Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - b. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
15. Matters relating to climate finance:
 - a. Review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - b. Third review of the Adaptation Fund.
16. Matters relating to capacity-building:
 - a. Capacity-building under the Convention;
 - b. Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
 - c. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - a. Improved forum and work programme;
 - b. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
 - c. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - d. Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10.
18. Ways of enhancing the implementation of training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement.
19. Report on activities related to Action for Climate Empowerment.

20. Gender and climate change.
21. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - a. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - b. Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - c. Other budgetary and financial matters.
22. Other matters
23. Closure of and report on the session.

SBSTA47 – 6-15 November⁴⁶⁸

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Adoption of the agenda;
 - b. Organization of the work of the session;
 - c. Election of officers other than the Chair.
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
5. Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
6. Development and transfer of technologies:
 - a. Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - b. Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.
7. Issues relating to agriculture.
8. Research and systematic observation.
9. Impact of the implementation of response measures:
 - a. Improved forum and work programme;
 - b. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
 - c. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.

468. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/05.pdf>

10. Methodological issues under the Convention:
 - a. Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases;
 - b. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
11. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:
 - a. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
 - b. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;
 - c. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.
12. Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement.
13. Local communities and indigenous peoples platform.
14. Reports on other activities:
 - a. Annual report on the technical review of information reported under the Convention by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their biennial reports and national communications;
 - b. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
 - c. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I, as defined in Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.
15. Other matters.
16. Closure of and report on the session.

APA1-4 – 7-15 November⁴⁶⁹

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - a. Election of officers;
 - b. Adoption of the agenda;
 - c. Organization of the work of the session.

469. Available in English [online] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/apa/eng/03.pdf>

3. Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 on:
 - a. Features of nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 26;
 - b. Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 28;
 - c. Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31.
4. Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement.
5. Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
6. Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement:
 - a. Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake;
 - b. Development of the modalities of the global stocktake.
7. Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.
8. Further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement:
 - a. Preparing for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
 - b. Taking stock of progress made by the subsidiary and constituted bodies in relation to their mandated work under the Paris Agreement and section III of decision 1/CP.21, in order to promote and facilitate coordination and coherence in the implementation of the work programme, and, if appropriate, take action, which may include recommendations.
9. Other matters.
10. Closure of and report on the session.

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ENERGIES 2050 was born of the certainty that the development trajectories of our societies are not inevitable. As an informal network since 2007, and as a French non-profit and non-governmental organisation working exclusively in the general interest since 2011, ENERGIES 2050 contributes relentlessly to the transformation of our societies for a more humane, plural and united future.



Gathering members and partners from more than sixty nationalities, ENERGIES 2050 works internationally to set up a new, positive and inclusive development model and to convert constraints into action possibilities. As a collective adventure in the quest for better ways of living together, ENERGIES 2050 has committed to the *Great Transition*, including combating climate change, implementing sustainable development, the energy transition, sustainable cities and regions and the shift towards a more humane, plural and united society, bringing peace and respecting the common goods of humanity.

ENERGIES 2050 breaks its activities down into five complementary areas:

- Executing demonstrative and repeatable projects accompany by technical studies and research actions to show the possibilities.
- Organising or attending meetings and conferences in order to expand the opportunities for exchanges and discussions.
- Publishing research results to pool and share knowledge.
- Educating, training and building the capacities so that each individual can understand, know and act.
- Communicating to the greatest number to inform, mobilise and unit the desire to act.

ENERGIES implements projects in more than thirty countries. ENERGIES 2050 is active in the following topics: eco-development and sustainable development, climate, environmental and energy policies, sustainable cities, challenges and opportunities for action in rural and urban territories, energy transition, development of renewable energy sources, responsible and sustainable tourism, buildings and the construction sector, natural resources and the common goods of humanity, ecological and environmental economics, responsible business dynamics and corporate performance, low-carbon development strategies, gender, environmental education, social dynamics, behaviour change and citizen action and the social solidarity economy.

ENERGIES 2050 is a recognised player in climate change negotiations and in preparing and setting up national and international low-carbon strategies and action programmes. ENERGIES 2050 is also known for successfully introducing concrete mitigation and adaptation projects with huge innovation potential and for deploying essential capacity-building programmes to support country ownership and boost national excellence and that of players involved. ENERGIES 2050 has especially been privileged to support several African countries in preparing their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and in producing briefing files for submission to the Green Climate Fund. The association also launch *ethiCarbon Afrique** in 2012. This strong, solidarity-based and innovative tool is designed to contribute to a real African energy revolution.

ENERGIES 2050

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The *Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD – Institute of the French-speaking world for Sustainable Development)* is a subsidiary body of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF – International Organisation of the Francophonie) and its headquarters are in Quebec City.

Under its original name of *Institut de l'Énergie des Pays ayant en commun l'usage du Français* (IEPF – Energy Institute for Countries with French as a common language), the IFDD came into being in 1988 following the 11th Summit of the Francophonie held in Quebec in 1987. It was created in the wake of the global energy crises and from a desire of Heads of State and Government for cooperative action to develop the energy sector in member countries. In 1996, the Institute took the resolutions of the Rio Earth Summit 1992 as the major guide for its action and became the *Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie* (Energy and Environment Institute of the French-speaking World) And in 2013, following the Rio+20 Conference, it was renamed *Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable* (IFDD – Institute of the French-speaking world for Sustainable Development).

Its mission is to contribute to:

- training and capacity-building in sustainable development of various categories of development players in French-speaking countries in the energy and environment sectors;
- support for development players in initiatives to prepare and implement sustainable development programmes;
- the promotion of the sustainable development approach in French-speaking countries;
- the development of partnerships in the various economic and social development sectors, mainly environment and energy, for sustainable development.

IFDD action falls under the Strategic Framework of the Francophonie, within mission D “Sustainable development, economy and solidarity” and Strategic Objective 7 “Contribute to the preparation and implementation of the post-2015 development programme and sustainable development goals”.

The Institute is in particular lead partner in the following two programmes under the OIF 2015-2018 schedule, implemented in partnership with other OIF units:

- Increase the capacities of target countries to develop and implement national, regional and local sustainable development strategies which are inclusive, participative and results-based;
- Build up the capacities of French-speaking players to allow active participation in international negotiations and decisions on the economic, environment and sustainable development, and their implementation.

The International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF) is an institution founded on sharing a language – French – and common values. It currently groups 84 States and governments, including 58 members and 26 observers. The 2014 Report on the French language worldwide sets the number of French speakers at 274 million.

The OIF carries out political and cooperation actions on all five continents in the following priority areas: French language and cultural and linguistic diversity; peace, democracy and human rights; education and training; sustainable development and solidarity. OIF pays special attention in all its actions to young people and women and to access to information and communication technologies.

The Secretary General runs the political action of the Francophonie as its international spokesman and official representative. Mrs Michaëlle Jean has been the Secretary General of the Francophonie since January 2015.

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26 observers:

Argentina • Austria • Bosnia Herzegovina • Canada-Ontario • Costa Rica • Croatia • Czech Republic • Dominican Republic • Estonia • Georgia • Hungary • Kosovo • Latvia • Lithuania • Mexico • Montenegro • Mozambique • Poland • Serbia • Slovakia • Slovenia • South Korea • Thailand • Ukraine • United Arab Emirates • Uruguay.

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The reality of climate change is acknowledged unanimously. However, and in spite of international negotiations, it has to be recognised that the progress made over recent decades has been too modest with regard to the many challenges posed and the urgent need to take action. The agreement reached in Paris, in December 2015, at the end of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is of critical importance in the climate negotiation process. While emphasising different national circumstances and the UNFCCC's founding principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the Agreement reaffirms the necessary raising of ambition and measures to take in order for our societies to develop on low-carbon, resilient and united pathways. However, the challenge of implementation still remains and the next steps are crucial in transforming the collective vision and ambition into reality on the ground.

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, huge progress has been made in Marrakech (COP 22, Marrakech, November 2016) and Bonn (under the auspices of the 46th session of permanent subsidiary bodies, May 2017) and the contribution of the COP 23 will be central in continuing with the work in progress. With the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 and then its entry into force less than a year later in November 2016, the international community has met two of the first major challenges. The goals now need to be made workable, by dealing with the challenges of implementation. Out of all of the points under negotiations, it is vital that the "Spirit of Paris" that has been present since the adoption of the Agreement is maintained in Bonn. The objective being that the aims of the international community are in line with trust and duration, while the Parties were heard in Marrakech to reject certain final decisions concerning the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement until December 2018, during COP 24.

Aimed at helping negotiators to understand better the challenges of the COP 23, this *Guide* the major issues being debated (Part I). Part II proposes a concise summary of the Paris Agreement and the challenges related to achieving the objectives from it, focusing upon the work carried out by the permanent subsidiary bodies and the special Paris Agreement Ad Hoc working group. The major issues at stake are then presented in Part III. Lastly, Part III gives a brief history of the negotiations and presents the UNFCCC structure and the main negotiation groups and their positions. Boxes supplemented by information diagrams and themed sheets provide the reader with all the keys to understand the negotiations.

Although this publication is intended especially for negotiators from Francophone countries, it should also be a useful tool for any other interested stakeholder. The negotiations, which remain the competence of the State Parties to the UNFCCC, will not succeed without the mobilisation of each and everyone of them, especially in terms of achieving the challenge of realising the resulting objectives.



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