Overview of Outcomes of COP 13 and the Bali Action Plan

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Outcomes of Bali

Bali Plan of Action: roadmap on long-term cooperation in post-2012 period

- Negotiating Tracks
- Building blocks
  - Mitigation
  - Adaptation
  - Technology
  - Finance and Investment
- Supporting activities
  - First-ever trade and finance parallel ministerial discussions
  - Approval of multiple conclusions by subsidiary bodies
Negotiating Tracks

- Two-track negotiating approach continues and maintains degree of separation between discussions under the Convention and the Protocol
  - *Ad Hoc working group on long term cooperative action*
    - Setting the negotiating agenda and includes all parties under the Convention
  - *Ad Hoc working group on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Protocol*
    - Examining scale of emission reductions to be achieved by Annex I Parties
    - Will feed into the second review of the Protocol under Article 9 at COP/MOP 4
- Negotiators agreed on a two year process to finalize a post-2012 regime by COP 15 in Copenhagen in December 2009
Building Blocks of Bali Plan of Action

- Mitigation
  - Measurable, reportable & verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments/ actions, including quantified emissions limitation & reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.
  - Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries in context of sustainable development, supported & enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner
  - Reference to IPCC’s table of emission reductions required to meet range of temperature scenarios; unstated focus (in the BAP, but explicit in the Protocol negotiations) is on 2 degrees scenario and requirement of range of 25-40% cuts to Annex I Parties’ emissions by 2020
  - Other cooperative ‘road maps’:
    - Reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation
    - Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions
    - Market based opportunities
    - Economic and social consequences of response measures
    - New partnerships outside of governments
Building Blocks of Bali Plan of Action

• Adaptation
  – “Enhanced action” including cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, considering immediate needs of vulnerable developing countries

• Technology
  – “Enhanced action” including consideration of effective mechanisms & enhanced means for removal of obstacles to financial and other incentives for the scaling up

• Financing
  – “Enhanced action” including consideration of improved access to resources, positive incentives and innovative means of funding

• A package deal – to what degree will the scope and type of commitments will be determined by the level of specificity on financing for adaptation, mitigation and technology and in what agreements?
Other Key Bali Decisions and Supporting Activities

- Adaptation Fund under Kyoto
  - Decision to operationalize the Fund, with GEF to provide secretariat services

- Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries
  - Decision on meaningful action including demonstration activities and SBSTA programme of work on methodological issues and policy approaches and positive incentives in post-2012 framework
  - Announcements by World Bank of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Norway enhanced support for REDD

- Technology transfer
  - Agreement to reconstitute the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) and for the GEF to establish a strategic programme to scale up the level of investment for technology transfer.

- Kyoto’s flexibility mechanisms
  - Encouraging simplification to operational aspects of CDM
  - Changes in limit for small-scale afforestation/reforestation CDM activities to double from 8 to 16 kt CO2/yr to encourage more sinks projects

- First-ever trade and finance parallel ministerial discussions
The road ahead...

“This is just a beginning and not an ending. ... We'll have to engage in many complex, difficult and long negotiations.”
- UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon

Key issues:

– Fostering US engagement despite its concerns about aspects of Bali Road Map related to adequately reflecting principle of ‘common by differentiated responsibilities’

– Understanding how developments of politics and initiatives outside of UNFCCC will influence forthcoming negotiations
  - US election – Nov 2008
  - Outcomes of Major Economies Meetings
  - Changing dynamic and future of G77
Role of IPCC

• Critical role in at least two respects:
  – Synthesis report on impacts on species under different warming scenarios
  – Requirements for reaching global warming/concentration targets
  – Contributions from sectors towards mitigation, particularly, buildings, agriculture and forestry.
More road ahead...

“The road to Bali was in principle strong, the road from Bali must be much stronger. ... it is not a question of what you will commit or what I will commit. It is a question of what we will commit together to meet that challenge!” – India’s closing statement

More key issues:

– Squaring the global mitigation circle
  • addressing the role of major developing economies and energy superpowers

– Managing an increasingly complex process in a highly sensitive political environment

– Converging the views and outcomes of 2-track process

– Discrete commitments to fund the incremental costs of adaptation and mitigation vs. sustainable natural resource management and energy development.

– Public financing and private sector investments
The road ahead... process wise

- 1\textsuperscript{st} negotiation session at Bangkok, March 31\textsuperscript{st} – April 4\textsuperscript{th}

- Work program:
  - Commence on technology and financing?

- The “Fifth” Element
  - Long term vision
  - A decision for Poznan
Questions?