

**VIEWS OF BRAZIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL THE ELEMENTS OF
DECISION 1/CP.17, (A) MATTERS RELATED TO PARAGRAPHS 2 TO 6, ON
THE WORK OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE DURBAN
PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION (“WORKSTREAM 1”)**

Overall views of the ADP “workstream 1” process and outcome

1. The Government of Brazil welcomes the opportunity to submit views regarding the implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17, (a) matters related to paragraphs 2 to 6, in the context of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action.¹

2. Brazil believes that the development of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020 is the main deliverable of the Durban Platform, with a view to further enhancing the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention and strengthening the multilaterally agreed rule-based system.

3. Being situated under the Convention, in accordance with decision 2/CP.18, the 2015 agreement must fully reflect the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, including the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as the legal distinction of commitments between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties, in both its negotiation process and its final outline. In accordance with the Convention, all countries will have to demonstrate enhanced engagement, with a view to ensuring aggregate emissions mitigation efforts consistent with the goal of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above preindustrial levels.

4. In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, historical responsibilities, special circumstances of non-Annex I countries and science will need to guide Parties in their political decisions, both domestically and multilaterally, in the context of the 2015 agreement. Ambition, effectiveness, fairness, and flexibilities, where appropriate, will have to be ensured in the layout of the new instrument. Experiences and lessons learnt from other processes under the Convention, in particular the Kyoto Protocol, its mechanisms and the negotiations under the Berlin mandate, as well as from other multilateral processes, notably the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, are of great value to this extent.

5. Brazil is of the view that the scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement should provide for aggregate action capable of delivering the necessary global mitigation efforts for preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Enhanced action should be defined and reflected in accordance with science requirements, taking into account historical responsibilities and special circumstances. The IPCC will have to be further called upon to guide the political decision making processes, both nationally and

¹ Decision 1/CP.17 (Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for enhanced action), paragraph 2.

internationally. Further rules and institutional components related to transparency, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building will need to facilitate the fulfillment of mitigation commitments.

Role of the science and the IPCC in the development of the 2015 agreement

6. Brazil believes that, the extent to which each Party should contribute to global overall emissions reduction should be defined domestically, taking into account historical responsibilities, national circumstances and capacities. While domestically self-defining its own mitigation contribution to the 2015 agreement, each Party should have as reference its historical responsibilities for climate change.

7. It is the position of the Brazilian Government that the IPCC should be invited to develop a methodology to enable Parties to quantify national historical contributions to climate change. Such reference methodology on historical responsibilities should guide domestic consultation processes for defining mitigation contributions during the post-2020 period.

8. The methodology to be developed by the Panel should be based on Parties' individual cumulative greenhouse gas emissions since 1850. It should be developed in a simplified manner, in order to facilitate its use by all Governments in their estimate of national cumulative emissions and corresponding action during the post-2020 period. IPCC's methodology should cover all Kyoto gases and all sectors, and should take into account the double accumulation process, both with respect to emissions and concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

9. The Panel should also be invited to develop guidelines to allow Parties to provide simplified estimates of their historical emissions since 1850. Based on these guidelines, Parties could estimate their individual historical emissions for all Kyoto gases and all sectors. Estimated data could support national debates on the fight against climate change, while also serving as a reference for the multilateral consideration of individual contributions presented.

10. Ideally, the work of the IPCC on the reference methodology on historical responsibilities should be ready for the consideration of SBSTA-40. This would allow Parties to apply the methodology developed by the Panel in their national consultation processes in time for the presentation of individual contributions scenarios to the 2015 agreement, by COP-21. Preliminary estimated data by Parties on their own historical responsibilities using IPCC's methodology could be made available before COP-20, as an input to high-level discussions during the 2014 world leaders summit announced by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

11. Finally, in order to facilitate the multilateral consideration of individual commitments presented with a view to the adoption of the 2015 agreement by COP-21, an expert group could be established to undertake the calculation of countries contributions to the increase of temperature, based on the data provided by Parties, in accordance with the new simplified methodology developed by the IPCC.

12. Brazil has proposed under item 15 of SBSTA-39 provisional agenda (Scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of mitigation of climate change) that SBSTA considers a draft decision on the development of a reference methodology on historical responsibilities by the IPCC, with a view to its adoption by COP-19.