



Views regarding the review of the AWG work program, methods of work and schedule of further sessions

Submission of the Climate Action Network International November 2007

The Climate Action Network International (CAN) welcomes the opportunity to provide inputs to the discussions moving towards a post 2012 agreement. CAN is a coalition of more than 400 environmental and development non-governmental organizations in 85 countries worldwide, committed to limiting human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

In CAN's view, the mandate of the AWG should be expanded to include discussion and analysis of a number of important and related issues, to provide greater clarity on the scope of emissions reductions and the capability of available mechanisms to achieve them. From the experience of the negotiating of the Kyoto Protocol, such clarity helped to provide Parties with the information that they needed to be able to accept more ambitious quantified emissions reduction and limitation obligations (QELROs). **Significantly deeper binding emission reductions are required for all Annex I countries in the second commitment period and beyond, in order to keep global average temperature increases as far below 2°C as possible.**

Analysis of emissions reduction trajectories demonstrates that Annex I countries alone can not bring about the emissions reductions needed to fulfill the 2°C imperative: there will need to be broader participation in post 2012 commitment periods. Acknowledging the Convention's principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, and capabilities, CAN notes there are a number of countries whose levels of development since the Kyoto Protocol was negotiated is now such that they have the capability to take on QELROs. Indeed, it would be inequitable for them not to do so. **Newly developed countries that fulfill the to-be-agreed graduation criteria, must also be required to accept binding emissions limitation and/or reduction caps.** The mandate of the AWG should be expanded to include a discussion on graduation of such newly developed countries to Annex B, which should be based on clear and objective criteria, based on the principles of the Convention, such as those put forward in the South-North Dialogue proposal*.

CAN stresses that it regards contributions from rapidly developing and other developing countries as a separate debate. For the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, **absolute caps are ONLY to be considered for existing Annex I countries and those newly developed countries that fulfill the to-be-agreed graduation criteria for joining Annex B in the second and subsequent commitment periods.**

* Ott, H; H Winkler, B Brouns, S Kartha, MJ Mace, S Huq, Y Kameyama, A Sari, J Pan, Y Sokona, PM Bhandari, A Kassenberg, E Lebre La Rovere, AA Rahman, 2004 , "South-North Dialogue on Equity in the Greenhouse: A Proposal for an Adequate and Equitable Global Climate Agreement" <http://www.erc.uct.ac.za/publications/South-North-Dialogue.pdf>

Additional elements for the AWG

In CAN's view the AWG's expanded mandate should include:

- analysis of the existing flexible mechanisms and propose ways in which they could be expanded upon and improved to both increase emissions reductions and sustainable development in the host countries
- exploration of options for differentiation of commitments and agreed triggers by which countries might move from one level of commitment to another, notably from non-Annex B to Annex B
- exploration of the scale of finance and technology transfer possible through the carbon markets
- expansion of Annex A to include emissions from shipping and aviation, which are significant and rapidly growing sectors responsible for significant proportions of current radiative forcing
- review of the first commitment period LULUCF modalities
- review of the entry into force requirements for amendments to the Kyoto Protocol

The AWG should, as necessary, break into sub-groups to expedite this work.

Linkage to other elements

The work of the AWG must be informed by and inform the negotiations taking place under other working groups established to address the following operative elements of the Bali Mandate:

- New flexible mechanisms and other instruments, including policy-based instruments, to provide new incentives for non-Annex B Parties to participate, with appropriate compliance measures
- Fair and transparent criteria for differentiation of types of action between developing countries, so that rapidly developing countries participate in quantified mitigation actions, LDCs and SIDS focus on adapting to the climate impacts which are already unavoidable, while developing countries not in either of these categories participate in new mechanisms to promote their sustainable development
- Clean Technology Deployment Mechanism to scale up the research on, deployment and transfer of technologies, to a level to stop the growth in global emissions and be complementary to the new flexible mechanisms
- A mechanism to guarantee regular and reliable incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in non-Annex I Parties, with Annex B countries contributing an appropriate amount to the mechanism

- Clean Development Mechanism reviewed and reformed to ensure its environmental effectiveness and that any continued uncapped trading yields a significant reduction in global emissions in the second commitment period
- Expanded Adaptation Operationalization Mechanism to ensure that the most vulnerable developing countries are given the support needed to adapt to the climate impacts to which we already committed; accelerated implementation of practical adaptation activities (a learning-by-doing phase for adaptation)
- Impacts of response measures
- An effective compliance regime
- Scientific and methodological review

Workplan and timing

Parties must come to agreement on the range of emissions reductions needed from Annex I countries and agree in Bali a work program extending to COP15/CMP5. CAN supports the timetable proposed by the G77 in July^{*}, but notes that to do the work of the expanded mandate CAN proposes, the AWG will need to meet in extra-session meetings during 2008 and 2009, which should be held in conjunction with the extra sessions of the other working groups.

Time is of the essence. The AWG's work must be carried out expeditiously: it is essential that negotiations are completed in time to ensure that there is no gap between the first and second commitment periods. The work of the AWG must conclude by 2009 at the latest – otherwise there **will** be a gap.

The AWG should report the results of the work it has completed to a Committee of the Whole at the 2008 conference in Poznan and continue to report to it throughout 2009. This Committee of the Whole should use these reports, and those resulting from the negotiations of the other working groups, as the basis of overall negotiations to be completed by a decision of the Copenhagen conference in 2009, to allow sufficient time for the new post 2012 agreement to enter into force before the end of the first commitment period on 31 December 2012. Agreement of a lower threshold requirement for entry into force of amendments to the Kyoto Protocol will help to reduce the risk of a gap between commitment periods. It is essential that there is a clear end date to the post 2012 negotiations to send clear and early signals to the global carbon markets on the future of the carbon market post 2012.

CAN believes that all work has to be based on sound scientific information and analysis and is informed by lessons learned from the first commitment period. CAN supports AOSIS in its call for further research for below-450ppmv CO₂ equivalent scenarios. We note with concern that the 450ppmv scenarios give but a 50% chance of keeping global average temperature increases below 2°C compared to preindustrial levels, and also that the negative impacts on people and the wider environment, even at this level of heating, will be grave. This new scenarios research

* FCCC/KP/AWG/2007/MISC.3

should inform the discussions of targets for Annex I Parties. The IPCC and other suitable experts should be invited to provide input into the work of the AWG

The work plan will need to be well-planned and well-resourced to allow the participation of all Parties and relevant stakeholders at all meetings of the AWG. The process must be conducted as transparently as possible and all documents should be published on the UNFCCC website.

CAN looks forward to working with Parties to develop an equitable and environmentally effective post-2012 response to the challenges posed by climate change.