

Submission by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) on

ADP Work Stream 1

The ADP conclusions (Planning of work, paragraph 13 (a)-(d)) invites UNFCCC observer organizations for information, views and proposals on matters related to the work of the ADP, including, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, development and transfer, capacity-building, and transparency of action and support, addressing aspects such as those indicated in paragraph 13 (a)-(d) of the ADP conclusions.

- (a) Application of the principles of the Convention to the ADP;
- (b) Building on the experiences and lessons learned from other processes under the Convention and from other multilateral processes, as appropriate;
- (c) The scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement;
- (d) Ways of defining and reflecting undertakings.

1. Application of the Principles of the Convention

- A key aspect of ADP's work program should focus on **equity and the CBDR/RC** (common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities) principle of the Convention and parties should agree on a work program to operationalise this principle. In coming up with such an operationalisation, parties should give due recognition to concepts of **historical responsibility** and respective capabilities.
- Parties should agree to a burden-sharing approach taking into consideration the 'right to sustainable development' as embedded in the Convention and '**equitable access to sustainable development**' as agreed to in the Cancun Agreement which places the emphasis on an equitable access to carbon space for all.
- Equity has been discussed extensively, although only at the conceptual level and will now need precise direction on how it can be operationalised. To ensure that the principles of the Convention get translated into a burden sharing framework, the ADP should create a **1-year work program on 'equity'** with a clear work plan that should be decided at the Bonn session in April. Here, parties should consider what approach would best use the resources of time and expertise; would parties like to carry discussions on the issue themselves under the work program or should an expert panel be setup with specific inputs to deliver on the issue within an assigned period of time.
- To say that we have not progressed on the issue of burden-sharing from when the Convention was formed in the early 90's is ill-founded. From what we had agreed to 20 years ago, we have now moved on to an understanding and agreement on equitable access to sustainable development i.e. from only developed countries taking on emissions reductions as mandated by the Convention to sustainable development for all which places a restriction on carbon emissions from emerging economies as well. This needs to be duly acknowledged and the new burden sharing framework should have its basis in 'equitable access to sustainable development'.

- While mitigation will form a core part of the burden sharing framework, the framework should give equal and due importance to finance, technology transfer, adaptation and loss and damage as well.

2. Scope, structure and design of the 2015 agreement

- The new agreement should come up with **long-term as well as short-term targets for all parties** based on the burden sharing mechanism.
- The scope of the agreement should cover mitigation, finance, technology transfer, adaptation and loss and damage.
- To ensure that the agreement will deliver adequately to avoid runaway climate change, the agreement should be science-based and parties should agree to a **legally binding agreement**.
- The agreement can only be effective if it includes a **strong compliance mechanism**, enforceable with strong penalties. It should be made extremely difficult for countries to walk out of the agreement.

3. Ways of defining and reflecting undertakings

- Parties should not preempt how commitments can be undertaken. This can only be agreed to once the burden sharing framework has been agreed to.