

Submission by Japan  
The work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform  
for Enhanced Action (ADP) in 2012  
(3 August, 2012)

*Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on how the ADP can advance its work under the two workstreams, one on addressing a future framework, and another on enhancing mitigation ambition, related to the decision 1/CP.17 “Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action”.*

**I. This year’s negotiation process and expected outcome of COP18**

In the rest of this year, especially at the ADP Bangkok session and COP18, Japan considers it is essential for us to focus on setting up “basic arrangements” of negotiations as well as brainstorm in an open-minded manner among Parties, involving concerned stakeholders, in order to start concrete discussion from 2013. Japan considers the most important result of COP18 will be to send a clear signal to the world that “basic arrangements on negotiations have been set up toward an agreement on a future framework by 2015” through these efforts.

**1. Basic arrangements**

(1) Governance arrangements

- Set up two contact groups under the ADP on a future framework and mitigation ambition respectively.
- Elaborate the workplan of the ADP toward 2015.
- Adopt chairing arrangements of the ADP.

(2) Space arrangements

- Terminate the work in AWG-KP and AWG-LCA.
- For this purpose, assess the overall progress of negotiations by conducting a touch-base process that overarches the three AWGs and arrange relevant space such as SBs where remaining issues in AWG-KP and AWG-LCA will be discussed.

**2. Ideas on in-session workshops or ministerial-level roundtables in line with the two workstreams under the ADP**

Japan is of the view that, in addition to discussions among Parties in the contact groups on how to plan the work of the ADP, generic and conceptual discussion is useful in order to conceptualize key elements of a future framework and seek measures to

enhance mitigation ambition. The most appropriate form to conduct such discussion should be to hold in-session workshops or ministerial-level roundtables with a limited number of participants in line with the two workstreams under the ADP in order to put all views and ideas on a future framework on the table on the occasion of such opportunities as AWG Bangkok and COP18.

Japan proposes to arrange in-session workshops in Bangkok in line with the two workstreams under the ADP where stakeholders outside the UNFCCC, as indicated in ANNEX attached to this submission, are invited to exchange views on various issues such as international cooperation focusing on each sector, actions by major countries and specific regions as well as actions by private sectors and NGOs.

In Doha, workshops or ministerial-level roundtables should be held inviting leaders/ministers of Parties, experts, leaders of NGOs and private companies or so with a view to deepening discussions on a future framework as well as raising internal and external awareness toward a future framework.

It may be advisable that Parties are requested at COP18 to submit their views on elements to be included in the final product within the first half of 2013, taking into consideration the outcome of the workshops.

## **II. Views on two workstreams**

### **1. Future framework**

Japan proposes the following timeframe for the further work of the ADP. The workplan should be clear enough to initiate concrete discussion from 2013 and to conclude the final product by 2015. The workplan should be developed bearing in mind that future works are carried out based on the following timeframe. The workplan is to be revised at an appropriate occasion and timing such as COP, considering the overall progress of the negotiation.

2012 “Conceptual and general discussion phase”	
Before Bangkok AWG session	- ADP Co-chairs, with support of Secretariat, prepare a draft text of ADP workplan based on Parties’ submissions.
Bangkok AWG session	- Discuss the draft text of ADP workplan under the two contact groups. - Assess the overall progress of negotiations by conducting a touch-base process that overarches the three AWGs and, in

	<p>particular, using informal consultations to be hosted by Qatar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arrange in-session workshops in line with the two workstreams under the ADP.</li> </ul>
Doha COP18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt chairing arrangements of the ADP.</li> <li>- Consent to the workplan which is clear enough to initiate concrete discussions from 2013, including the work schedule for the following years until 2015.</li> <li>- Decide to invite Parties to submit their views on elements to be included in the final product of the ADP.</li> <li>- Hold workshops/ministerial-level roundtables inviting various stakeholders.</li> </ul>
2013 “Transition from general discussion to structured discussion”	
First half	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parties prepare submissions on elements to be included within the final product of the ADP and discuss and identify key elements to be included in the final product.</li> <li>- Discuss the way to utilize some parts of outcomes of the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA in the future framework.</li> </ul>
Second half	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish clustered groups and start concrete discussion under the groups on the key elements of the final product of the ADP based on Parties’ submissions.</li> </ul>
COP19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decide to invite Co-chairs, with support of Secretariat, to prepare a full draft text of the final product of the ADP based on the discussions of the clustered groups.</li> </ul>
2014 “Textual negotiation phase”	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-chairs, with support of Secretariat, prepare a full draft text of the final product of the ADP.</li> <li>- Conduct negotiations based on the text in an appropriate manner, taking into account the architecture of the final product.</li> </ul>
COP20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct negotiations based on the text, aiming to concur on as many issues as possible toward one consolidated full text.</li> </ul>
2015 “Completing negotiation phase”	
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue negotiations on remaining issues to complete the final product.</li> </ul>
COP21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt the final product.</li> </ul>

## **2. Mitigation ambition**

With a view to increasing mitigation ambition, Japan considers the following three elements should be essential.

(1) Ensure transparency

Japan proposes to examine how to advance discussions on transparency and MRV issues from 2013 under the contact group of the ADP, taking into account outcomes of discussion in the AWG-LCA and SBs.

(2) Utilize various measures in an integrated manner

Various measures should be identified through workshops or ministerial-level roundtables being held in Bangkok and Doha.

(3) Promote international cooperation within and outside the UNFCCC

Japan considers it useful to collect relevant information on actions taken respectively by Parties, international organizations and so on. Japan proposes to request Parties to submit relevant information about their initiatives and actions this year and the Secretariat to compile reports submitted by such stakeholders as international organizations with a view to integrating all contributions at the COP18.

1. International organizations and partnerships
  - IMO
  - ICAO
  - IPEEC (International Partnership on Energy Efficiency Cooperation)
  - IEA
  - IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency)
  - ISO (International Organization for Standardization)
  - WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development)
  - CCAC (Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants)
  - OECD
  
2. Other governmental and private policy and research institutions, industrial organizations and NGOs
  
3. Japanese research institutions\*
  - Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
  - National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
  - Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE)
  - Institute of Energy Economics (IEE Japan)

\* Upon request, the Government of Japan will provide each organization with further information (expected inputs and presenters, etc)