

WORK OF THE AWG-LCA CONTACT GROUP

Agenda item 3.1

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action

version of 17 June @ 11.30

Note by the Facilitator: summary of issues presented at the informal consultations

Recalling its decision 1/CP.16 elaborating on a shared vision for long-term co-operative action, in particular the mandate contained in paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 with regard to the consideration of a global goal for substantially reducing global emissions by 2050 and a timeframe for a global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions.

Recalling its decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan).

[additional preambular language]

Global goal for substantially reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

- *Reaffirm* that Parties should take urgent action with a view to reducing global emissions so as to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, consistent with science and on the basis of equity;
- Parties [should collectively reduce][share the goal of achieving a reduction of] global greenhouse gas emissions by [at least][50][85] per cent [from 1990 levels] by 2050 [(to be updated based on the 2013–2015 review of the global goal)];
- Global greenhouse gas emissions should continue to decline thereafter;
- Developed countries as a group should reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by [at least][40][45][50] per cent from 1990 levels by 2020 and by [at least][80-][more than][95] per cent from 1990 levels by 2050, [to be updated based on the 2013–2015 review of the global goal];
- Adoption at the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session and rapid and time-bound implementation thereafter of ambitious, robust, comparable short, mid- and long-term Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, including at least 40–50 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 under the Kyoto Protocol and commitments by Parties which are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
- Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions more than 100 per cent by 2040 by Annex I Parties; sustained by short-term mitigation by Annex I Parties of more than 50 per cent by 2017; ensuring stabilization of the global temperature at a maximum of a 1 degree Celsius increase;
- Aspects that may be considered in this context include:
 - Based on best available scientific knowledge;

-
- The objective, principles and provisions of the Convention (referred to in decision 1/CP.16, para. 1), and the Bali Action Plan;
 - Equity (paras. 1 and 4), common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (para. 1), and sustainable development (equitable access to sustainable development (para. 6); low-carbon development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development (para.6));
 - Parties included in Annex I to the Convention should take the lead, taking into account their historical responsibilities (second preambular paragraph of section III.A., enhanced action on mitigation; nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties);
 - Socio-economic conditions and adequate time for economic development for all developing countries;
 - The fact that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to the resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development;
 - The carbon budget, in the context of equitable access to global atmospheric space;
 - The mitigation potential of “alternative energy disadvantaged” Parties which have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives to the use of fossil fuels (Article 4, para. 10);
 - Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere should stabilize [well] below [300][350][450] ppm CO₂e [and temperature increases limited to below 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level] (there is a scientific relationship among temperature, concentrations and emissions);
 - The relationship with the global goals for finance, technology, adaptation, capacity-building and forestry;
 - The relationship with the other building blocks of Bali Action Plan;
 - Low-carbon development strategies;
 - The historical climate debt;
 - Social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, the extent of developing country parties’ contributions to global emissions reductions shall be consistent with the principles and provisions of the Convention, as appropriate to their specific needs and circumstances and dependent on the extent to which finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties. The extent of adaptation support to developing countries is contingent on developed country mitigation ambition and provision of support for mitigation in developing countries as required under the Convention and reaffirmed in the Bali Action Plan, to enable developing countries to achieve sustainable development.

Time frame for global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions

- As soon as possible (para. 6) but not later than 2020;
- By [2013][2015];
- Greenhouse gas emissions should decline thereafter;
- Greenhouse gas emissions of developed countries as a group should peak by 2015;
- Developed country Parties should peak without any delay [no later than 2012], recognizing that they should have peaked before 2000 according to the Convention;
- Aspects that [may][should] be considered in this context include:
 - Based on the best available scientific knowledge;

-
- Parties should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions and should engage stakeholders in this process (para. 6);
 - Implementation of commitments under Article 4 paragraph 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 of the Convention;
 - Recognizing, however, that the time frame for peaking of greenhouse gas emissions will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development (para. 6);
 - Equitable access to sustainable development (in para. 6 but needs to be defined; is defined in the context of para. 6);
 - Taking into account the relevant provisions and principles of the Convention, including the mitigation potential of “alternative energy disadvantaged” Parties which have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives to the use of fossil fuels (Article 4, paragraph 10).

Equity

- ...

Historical responsibility

- ...

Establishment of global goals for finance, technology, adaptation, capacity-building and forestry.

- Finance: developed country Parties shall provide developing country Parties with new and additional finance, inter alia through a percentage of the gross domestic product of developed country Parties, for technology, insurance and capacity-building in order to enable and implement adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at all levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems (FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.8, Add.2).
- Technology:
- Adaptation: ...
- Capacity-building: ...
- Forestry: ...
- Reference to decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 141.

Trade

- Trade is important for ensuring the economic development of developing country Parties.
- Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral measures, should not restrict trade (in para. 90).
- Recalling the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5, and Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, and taking into account the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and the obligations of developed country Parties to provide financial resources, transfer technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral measures, including tariff, non-tariff, and other fiscal and non-fiscal border trade measures, against goods and services from developing country Parties on any grounds related to climate change, including protection and stabilization of the climate, emissions leakage and/or the cost of environment compliance.

Response measures

[possible preambular language]

- *Reaffirming* the importance of the objective of the Convention, and the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention related to the economic and social consequences of response measures, in particular its Articles 2, 3 and 4,
- *Recognizing* that the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change taken by a Party may result in negative economic and social consequences for other Parties, and the need to take into consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies that are vulnerable to the adverse impact of the implementation of measures to respond to climate change, referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, of the Convention,
- *Reaffirming* that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner, with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children,
- *Recognizing* the importance of avoiding or minimizing the negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors, promoting a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationality defined development priorities and strategies, contributing to building new capacity for both production and service-related jobs in all sectors, and promoting economic growth and sustainable development,
- Developed country Parties shall implement their commitments in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention,
- Parties should recognize that the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention should be given full consideration (section III.E - Economic and social consequences of response measures);

Intellectual property issues in relation to technology

- Consistent with the principles of the Convention and to enable meaningful mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, the flexibilities of the international regime of intellectual property as articulated by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights may be used to the fullest extent by developing country Parties to address adaptation or mitigation of climate change, in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base; accordingly, consistent with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, each Party retains its right to grant compulsory licences and the freedom to determine the grounds upon which such licences are granted; specific and urgent measures shall be taken by developed country Parties to enhance the development and transfer of technologies at different stages of the technology cycle covered by intellectual property rights to developing country parties.

Low-carbon and climate-resilient society

- Ensure continued high growth and sustainable development (a low-carbon society is referred to in para. 10).
- In a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, Parties should establish adequate national institutional arrangements that would create a formal process to formulate a shift to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, involving all sectors of society.

Human rights

- Climate change related actions should fully respect human rights (para. 8).
- The adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights; climate change related actions can have implications on human rights and the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability (resolution 10/4 UNHRC noted in the preamble of decision 1/CP.16);
- Indigenous people – ensuring the full respect of human rights, including the inherent rights of indigenous people (A broad range of stakeholders – engagement, including of indigenous people, is necessary for effective action on all aspects of climate change (preamble and paras. 7 and 72)).
- Migrants – ensuring the full respect of human rights, including the inherent rights of migrants (CRP.4).

Rights of mother earth

- Recognize and defend the rights of mother earth to ensure harmony between humanity and nature, and that there will be no commodification of the functions of nature, therefore no carbon market will be developed with that purpose.
- Ensure respect for the intrinsic laws of nature.

Right to survive

- The rights of some Parties to survive are threatened by the adverse impacts of climate change, including sea level rise.

An international climate court of justice

- Establishment and development of an international court of climate justice;
- Guaranteeing compliance of the actions taken for climate change through an international climate court of justice (CRP.4);
- Rules that draw on experience with existing relevant bodies should be agreed (CRP4).

Warfare

- Stopping wars, defending lives and ceasing destructive activities will protect the climate system; conflict-related activities emit significant greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere (CRP.4).