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**Additional information on progress in implementing
enhanced action prior to 2020 in accordance with
decision 1/CP.21, section IV**

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes the additional information on progress in implementing enhanced action prior to 2020 in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, section IV, provided in submissions from Parties in accordance with decision 1/CP.23. This information concerned the efforts of Parties in the pre-2020 period to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the changing climate and provide financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries for enhancing their climate efforts. In addition, Parties referred to the role of non-Party stakeholders in enhancing climate action in the pre-2020 period. Many of the submissions included Parties' views on the stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition that will take place at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At its twenty-third session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) invited Parties to submit via the submission portal by 1 May 2018 additional information on progress in implementing decision 1/CP.21, section IV: enhanced action prior to 2020.¹ COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on those submissions as input to the stocktake taking place at COP 24, referred to in decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 17 (hereinafter referred to as the pre-2020 stocktake).²

B. Scope

2. This report synthesizes the additional information on progress in implementing enhanced action prior to 2020 in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, section IV, provided in the 16 submissions³ received from Parties and groups of Parties as at 9 September 2018. Submissions were received from Australia, Bulgaria on behalf of the European Union and its member States, Canada, China, Egypt on its behalf, Egypt on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) on its behalf, Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Singapore and Switzerland, representing the inputs of almost 170 Parties. This report synthesizes only the information contained in those submissions and, as such, might not reflect all efforts of Parties to address climate change in the pre-2020 period.

3. Chapter II provides a synthesis of the information contained in the submissions related to decision 1/CP.21, section IV:

(a) Chapter II.A covers cross-cutting information related to pre-2020 implementation and ambition;

(b) Chapter II.B synthesizes information on the efforts of Parties in the pre-2020 period to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change;

(c) Chapter II.C synthesizes information on Parties' provision of support in the pre-2020 period for enhancing developing countries' efforts to address climate change;

(d) Chapter II.D provides information on mobilizing climate action.

4. Chapter III provides a synthesis of Parties' views on the pre-2020 stocktakes taking place at COP 24 and 25.⁴

II. Additional information on enhanced action prior to 2020

A. Cross-cutting information

5. In their submissions, many Parties highlighted that enhanced pre-2020 implementation and ambition will lay the foundation for post-2020 ambition. Many Parties acknowledged that more needs to be done to address climate change, with almost half of the submissions including calls for enhanced pre-2020 action. Some emphasized the importance of developed country leadership in the pre-2020 period and encouraged those countries to enhance their pre-2020 efforts. Others noted the significant climate action taking place and support being provided globally in the pre-2020 period. The importance of meeting all commitments in the pre-2020 period was highlighted in some submissions, noting that any unfulfilled commitments should not result in a transferring of the burden to

¹ Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 14.

² Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 15.

³ Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionPortal/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search bar, type "pre-2020").

⁴ As per decision 1/CP.23, paragraphs 17 and 18.

developing countries after 2020. Many noted that more comprehensive information on their pre-2020 efforts can be found in their latest national communication, biennial report or biennial update report.

B. Mitigation and adaptation efforts

1. Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

6. All of the submissions referred to mitigation efforts in the pre-2020 period. The majority stated the importance of ratifying the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol so that it may enter into force as soon as possible (see the box below). Many Parties noted that they had ratified the Doha Amendment or were in the process of doing so.

The Doha Amendment

In 2012, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol adopted an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for a second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. The Doha Amendment includes quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments for some developed countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Doha Amendment is subject to acceptance by Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. It will enter into force for Parties that have accepted it after at least three quarters of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have deposited their instruments of acceptance. Given the number of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, 144 instruments of acceptance are required for the Amendment to enter into force. As at 9 September 2018, 115 Parties had deposited their instruments. Further information on the Doha Amendment and its status of acceptance is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/the-doha-amendment>.

7. Many Parties provided in their submissions examples of their mitigation efforts in the pre-2020 period, including efforts to achieve their Cancun pledges, commitments under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and nationally appropriate mitigation actions. In addition, many Parties noted the national policies and measures that they are implementing in order to achieve their mitigation commitments in the pre-2020 period (see table 1).

Table 1

Examples of reported efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the pre-2020 period

<i>Party</i>	<i>Reported mitigation effort</i>	<i>Reported policies and measures</i>
China	Aiming to lower its CO ₂ emissions per unit of gross domestic product by 40–45 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. As at 2016 its CO ₂ emissions per unit of gross domestic product had decreased by 43 per cent compared with the 2005 level.	Implementing its National Climate Change Plan 2014–2020, which covers areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and an emissions trading system.
European Union	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2020. As at 2016 it had reduced emissions by 23 per cent, and it estimates that it will achieve a reduction of 26 per cent by 2020.	Mitigation efforts are divided between the sectors covered by the European Union Emissions Trading System and those covered by the effort-sharing decision, which set country-based targets for emissions from, inter alia, road transport, agriculture, buildings and waste.
India	Aiming to reduce the emission intensity of its gross domestic product by 20–25 per cent compared with the 2005 level by 2020. Between 2005 and 2010 the emission intensity of its gross domestic product declined by 12 per cent.	Launched its National Action Plan on Climate Change in 2008, which includes goals in the areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change.
Japan	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by	Partially revised its Act on Promotion of Global

<i>Party</i>	<i>Reported mitigation effort</i>	<i>Reported policies and measures</i>
Mexico	3.8 per cent compared with the 2005 financial-year level by 2020. As at the 2016 financial year it had reduced emissions by 4.6 per cent. Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent below the emission baseline by 2020.	Warming Countermeasures in 2013 with a view to promoting a comprehensive and phased approach to addressing global warming. Approved the General Law on Climate Change, which provides legal certainty for national action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.
New Zealand	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2020. Notes that it is on track to do so.	Emissions trading scheme in operation since 2008. A zero-carbon bill to be introduced in 2018 will put it on the path towards a low-emission and climate-resilient future.
Norway	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2020. Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 were about 3 per cent higher than in 1990. It expects to meet its target through a combination of national policies and measures, emissions trading and the clean development mechanism.	Legislative arrangements in place to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases include the Pollution Control Act, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act, the CO ₂ Tax Act and the Petroleum Act.
Singapore	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 16 per cent below the 'business as usual' scenario by 2020. In 2014, emissions totalled 49.97 Mt CO ₂ eq, and they are projected to amount to 64.8 Mt CO ₂ eq in 2020 compared with 77.2 Mt CO ₂ eq under the 'business as usual' scenario.	Undertaking national measures in the areas of, inter alia, shifting to cleaner energy sources, solar installation, improving industrial efficiency and greening buildings.
Switzerland	Aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent compared with the 1990 level by 2020. By 2016, greenhouse gas emissions had decreased to 89.9 per cent of the 1990 level.	Introduced a CO ₂ levy on combustible fuels that provides the legal basis for a buildings programme and a technology fund. Has had a climate strategy for agriculture since 2011.

8. Reflecting on the progress of mitigation in the pre-2020 period, some Parties were of the view that the world is not on track to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. A few stated that a gap exists between the ambition of pre-2020 mitigation targets and the trajectories necessary to limit global warming to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and as close as possible to 1.5 °C. Some submissions said that not all developed country Parties will meet their pre-2020 mitigation commitments, with some experiencing an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

2. Efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change

9. Almost all of the submissions referred to adaptation to climate change in the pre-2020 period, and some highlighted national efforts to adapt and build resilience. For example, Egypt is implementing a national adaptation strategy that aims to increase its resilience to the negative impacts of climate change in various sectors; while Singapore has commissioned a coastal adaptation study to develop a national framework of needs for its long-term coastal protection. Mexico referred to its efforts to develop a national adaptation plan.

C. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support

10. Nearly all of the submissions referred to the importance of providing financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties for their climate efforts in the pre-2020 period.

11. On finance, almost half of the submissions referred to the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation

actions and transparency of implementation. Some Parties presented information on their provision of climate finance to support the achievement of that goal (see table 2).

Table 2

Examples of the reported provision of climate finance in the pre-2020 period

<i>Party</i>	<i>Reported provision of climate finance</i>
Australia	In 2015, pledged to provide at least 1 billion Australian dollars in climate finance over five years. This includes 300 million AUD for climate action in Pacific countries, and a 200 million AUD contribution to the Green Climate Fund for its initial resource mobilization.
Canada	Noted that it is delivering on its 2.65 billion Canadian dollar commitment to support developing countries in transitioning to low-carbon and climate-resilient economies.
European Union	Contributions amounted to EUR 20.2 billion in 2016, which represents an increase of 14.7 per cent on 2015 and is more than double that contributed in 2013. Pledged over USD 4 billion to the Green Climate Fund for its initial resource mobilization.
Japan	Pledged to increase its provision of financial support to developing countries from about USD 8.9 billion (1 trillion yen) in 2015 to about USD 11.6 billion (1.3 trillion yen) in 2020. Provided developing countries with approximately USD 23.3 billion through official development assistance, other official flows and private contributions in 2015 and 2016. Resolved in 2015 to contribute USD 1.5 billion to the Green Climate Fund.
New Zealand	Contributed approximately 239.08 million New Zealand dollars between 2013 and 2016, which is an increase of approximately 47.09 million New Zealand dollars compared with the previous reporting period. Contributed to the initial resource mobilization of the Green Climate Fund.
Norway	Total public development climate finance amounted to 4.34 billion Norwegian kroner in 2016. Committed 1.6 billion Norwegian kroner to the Green Climate Fund, dispersed between 2015 and 2018. Made an additional contribution of 80 million Norwegian kroner to the Green Climate Fund to pilot REDD-plus ^a results-based payments.
Switzerland	Provided USD 330 million in public finance in 2016 through bilateral and multilateral channels to its partner countries to support them in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

^a In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

12. Reflecting on pre-2020 provision of support, some submissions said that there was a gap between the support expected by developing countries and that delivered by developed countries. Some submissions added that developed countries needed to scale up the provision of finance and provide a plan on how finance will be mobilized to reach the goal referred to in paragraph 11 above. A few submissions referred to a “Roadmap to US\$100 Billion” developed in 2016 for building confidence and increasing the predictability and transparency of the actions developed countries are taking to achieve the goal referred to in paragraph 11 above.

13. Some of the submissions provided concrete examples of the provision of finance to support developing countries in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing low-emission sustainable development. For example, the European Union is providing grants to promote entrepreneurship by women in the sustainable energy sector in developing countries; while New Zealand is providing finance to developing countries in the Pacific islands to support low-emission economic growth.

14. The importance of financing adaptation was highlighted in many of the submissions. For instance, the submission made on behalf of the European Union and its member States noted that the adaptation-relevant commitments of its member States amount to more than 60 per cent of their public bilateral adaptation finance commitments. Japan reported that it

is focusing on adaptation projects in countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as small island developing States. It noted that its financial assistance to those countries amounted to USD 44.1 million in 2015 and 2016. One such project involves supporting the construction and institutional development of the Pacific Climate Change Centre in cooperation with the secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme.

15. Most of the submissions referred to the importance of providing technological and capacity-building support to developing countries for their pre-2020 efforts. For instance, Switzerland is implementing a platform for renewable energy and energy and resource efficiency promotion in international cooperation, which supports technology transfer and development in the energy sector in developing and transition countries. On capacity-building, some of the submissions referred to support provided for building the capacity of developing countries to measure, review and verify their national climate action plans.

D. Mobilizing climate action

16. Some of the submissions referred to the technical examination processes and technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation, noting that they are important tools for mobilizing and enhancing pre-2020 action. A few submissions referred to the summary for policymakers that will be an outcome of those processes; for example, India noted that the summary might provide policy options and recommendations for accelerating climate action.

17. The key role that non-Party stakeholders and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action play in mobilizing and enhancing pre-2020 climate action was highlighted in some of the submissions. For example, it was noted that the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action could help to increase ambition before 2020 by showcasing concrete examples of climate action and providing a platform for Parties and other actors to announce their climate action.

18. Some Parties highlighted their national efforts to encourage non-Party stakeholders to enhance their climate action. For instance, Singapore noted that it designated 2018 as its year of climate action, with one of its initiatives being a climate action pledge that calls for individuals, organizations and educational institutions to commit to specific climate action.

III. Views on the pre-2020 stocktakes

19. In approximately half of the submissions, Parties shared their views on the pre-2020 stocktakes that will take place at COP 24 and 25. Some noted that the stocktakes should highlight the collective efforts of Parties in the pre-2020 period. Others noted that the stocktakes should comprehensively take stock of Parties' progress towards meeting their climate targets and implementing UNFCCC decisions related to pre-2020 efforts. The stocktakes, according to some, should identify solutions for enhancing pre-2020 efforts on the basis of gaps identified and lessons learned in undertaking climate efforts in the pre-2020 period.
