



SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND THE SEA
IN CHARGE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON CLIMATE
PRESIDENT OF THE COP21/CMP11**

**UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE
(UNFCCC) - BONN, 16-26 May 2016**

Bonn, the first negotiation session

in implementation of the Paris Agreement



Contents

Organisation and issues of the session

The special Paris Agreement working group

Appendices:

- Acronyms and missions of the main entities of the UNFCCC
- Key stages from COP21 to COP22
- Roles of the various parties involved

Press contact:

33 (0)1 40 81 78 31

33 (0)1 44 49 80 51

presse@cop21.gouv.fr

Organisation and issues of the session

The Bonn session comes five months after the closure of COP21. It has been prepared by the informal meeting in Paris in mid-April and by the follow-up on 22 April in New York. The session will see the first meeting of the Ad hoc working group on the Paris Agreement (APA), responsible for preparing for its entry into force. The two subsidiary bodies (SBI and SBSTA) will also resume their work, part of which will also be concerned with preparing for the entry of the agreement into force.

A concept note from the French and Moroccan presidencies was proposed to all of the participants upstream in order to ensure that the session runs smoothly: it describes the objectives for the session and proposes a working method to be implemented by Marrakech. This note is in addition to the reminder published at the end of the informal consultations organised in April in Paris.

This negotiation session is important and sensitive: it needs to crystallise the spirit of cooperation of Paris and to begin to bring this agreement into active operation by transforming the national contributions into real policies and programmes of actions.

1- Implementation of the Paris agreement

The agenda for the APA includes the main subjects adopted in COP21: the national contributions and the new transparency system that constitute the pillars of the Paris Agreement and the key methods for its implementation; the global balance and respect for commitments.

An event will be organised for the afternoon of 17 May concerning intended nationally determined contributions around the new UNFCCC summary report.

2 - Pre-2020 action and the agenda for solutions

Work on "intensified action before 2020" will also begin in Bonn, under the stewardship of the "High-level champions". A consultation will be organised in order to present the results from Paris and the future of LPAA (Lima Paris Action Agenda). The champions must also consult the partners on their expectations for the top-level event at Marrakech concerning action before 2020.

In parallel, the work of promoting and developing initiatives will continue. Bonn will also be the occasion for the two French and Moroccan presidencies to start to work together. In particular, they will prepare for the meeting of initiators of the Agenda of action planned for 23 June in Tangiers in order to allow for adoption at COP22 of a decision concerning the control of non-governmental actions.

Four "technical expert meetings" (TEM) will, for the first time, cover adaptation policies

(proposed focus on water) as well as mitigation policies (social carbon value, transport).

3 - The financial section

In the financial section, the session will focus on a smooth start and a framework for the work on transparency of support (sequencing of work, responsibility of various entities of the UNFCCC). In Bonn, the Standing Committee on Finance will present the progress report on its work, in particular regarding its two-yearly report.

The question of the access to climate funds for developing countries, in particular African countries, will continue to be an important subject, along with the role of these funds for adaptation as part of the Paris Agreement.

The new subjects on the agenda of the various negotiation groups

APA [NDC's	Paris Agreement Art. 4; 1/CP21 para 26, 28 and 31
	Transparency	Paris Agreement Art. 13; 1/CP21 para 91-96
	Global stocktake	Paris Agreement Art. 14; 1/CP21 para 99 and 101
	Implementation/Compliance	Paris Agreement Art. 15; 1/CP21 para 103
SBSTA	Cooperation, mechanisms, non market approaches	Paris Agreement Art. 16; 1/CP21 para 36.38 and 40
	Accounting for financial resources	Paris Agreement Art. 9; 1/CP21 para 57
	Elaboration of technology framework	Paris Agreement Art. 10; 1/CP21 para 67
	IPCC input to global stocktake	Paris Agreement Art. 14; 1/CP21 para 100
SBI	Modalities procedures for the NDC registry	Paris Agreement Art. 4; 1/CP21 para 29
	Periodic assessment of support to Technology mechanism	1/CP21 para 70
	Tor/in session support to Paris Committee on capacity building	1/CP21 para 75 and 76
SBI and SBSTA	Response measures	1/CP21 para 34
	Technical examination process on mitigation	1/CP21 para 112

	Technical examination process on adaptation	1/CP21 para 126
--	--	-----------------

The special Paris Agreement Working Group (APA)

Creation and mission

At its twenty-first session, the Conference of Parties (COP) adopted the decision 1/CP.21 entitled "Adoption of the Paris Agreement", which contains the working programme to bring the Paris Agreement into application, as well as provisions aiming to reinforce the measures for mitigation and adaptation before 2020. In order to make progress on certain elements of this work programme, the COP created the Ad Hoc Paris Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) in which all the Parties are represented. Some of the work of the two subsidiary bodies (SBI and SBSTA) of the Agreement will also concern preparation for the entry of the agreement into application.

Organisation

- Sessions from 2016 in parallel to the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Agreement.
- Development of the draft decisions that the COP will recommend to the Conference of Parties acting as a meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) for examination and adoption at its first session.
- Preparation for entry into application of the Paris Agreement and convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

Subjects on the agenda of APA 1 (17 to 26 May 2016)

Election of co-chairs and rapporteur of APA

The co-chairs should be appointed by the Asia-Pacific group for developing countries and by the European Union/Umbrella Group for the developed countries.

New guidelines concerning the nationally determined contributions (NDC)

Article 4 (extracts):

"Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions."

7

www.cop21.gouv.fr

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

It should also be noted that in this article, comprising 19 paragraphs in total:
"Each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances."

"Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances. "

"In communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding"

"Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years"

"Nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat"

"Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions. In accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting"

Tasks:

- Formulating other guidelines concerning the characteristics of the NDCs
- Formulating other guidelines concerning the information to be provided by the Parties in order to improve the clarity, transparency and comprehension of the NDCs
- Developing guidelines for NDC accounting, drawing on the procedures established under the Convention and its related legal instruments.

Methods, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework

The framework for transparency of provisions and support was created as a result of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement COP21 set up an initiative for reinforcement of capacities for transparency, and formulated guidelines concerning transparency of provisions and support, in accordance with the Paris Agreement. Along with the NDCs, the new unified but differentiated transparency system constitutes one of the pillars of the Paris Agreement and one of the key means for its implementation. It covers not only the greenhouse gas emissions, NDCs, implemented provisions for reduction, support provided and received

Article 13 (extracts):

"In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established"

"The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities"

"The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention" (national communications, two-yearly reports, international consultations and analyses, etc.)

"The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support"

Tasks:

- Developing recommendations concerning the methods, procedures and guidelines
- Definition of the year of their first examination and the examinations and updates that will follow, as applicable, at regular intervals,
- Recording of progress of work on methods, procedures and guidelines for future sessions, this work to be achieved in 2018 at the latest

Questions concerning the global stocktake

Article 14 , paragraph 1:

"The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science."

Tasks:

Identifying the sources of data for the global stocktake, developing methods
Work also entrusted to the scientific subsidiary body SBSTA.

Methods and procedures for facilitation and compliance

Article 15 (extracts):

"A mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of this Agreement is hereby established."

"The mechanism shall consist of a committee that shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive."

Tasks:

Developing methods and procedures for correct operation of the committee.

Preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Tasks:

Defining all provisions necessary for preparing for entry into application, in particular concerning the relevant legal questions, procedural questions and administrative questions.

Appendices

Acronyms of main entities and negotiating groups of UNFCCC

APA	Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
SBI	Subsidiary body for implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice

Acronyms of main committees created by the Conferences of Parties

CTCN Climate Technology Centre and Network

GCF Green Climate Fund

TEC Technology Executive Committee

Paris Committee on capacity building

Adaptation Committee

SCF Standing Committee on Finance

Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage

Least-developed countries Expert group

Roles of the various parties involved

The role of the executive secretary of the UNFCCC

This role consists mainly of organising and ensuring all practical arrangements for the various sessions of the bodies of the Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), helping the parties in application of their commitments, providing continuous support for the negotiations and coordinating one's own activities with those of other relevant international bodies, in particular the Global Environment Facility (for further information about the FEM) and the Group of intergovernmental experts on climate change (for further information about the GIEC). It is composed of about 500 international officials from 100 different countries.

It is headed by the executive secretary, appointed by the General Secretary of the United Nations and placed under its authority; Christiana Figueres, from Costa Rica, who currently holds this post, was appointed in July 2010 and renewed for a second mandate in July 2013. She has thus attended five COPs. She will end her office next July and will be replaced by Patricia Espinosa from Mexico.

The role of president of COP

The main mission of each president of COP is to supervise and conduct negotiations whilst taking a facilitatory role for all Parties to bring together different points of view and allow unanimous adoption of agreements and decisions.

He or she presides at plenary sessions and meetings of COP Bureaus. The Bureau, composed of 11 members elected by the Parties at the start of each session of the COP, directs the work of the COP and of each subsidiary body.

On 19 February 2016, Ségolène Royal, the Minister for the Environment, Energy and the Sea, responsible for international Negotiations on Climate, was appointed as president of COP21, taking over from Laurent Fabius, appointed as president of the Constitutional Court by the President of the French Republic. From 7 November 2016, Salaheddine Mezouar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and for Cooperation with the Kingdom of Morocco, will take on the role of president of COP 22.

The role of high-level champion

France already has its champion, Morocco will soon have one too. Decisions 121,122 and 123 of the Paris Agreement present the role of the top-level champions in detail. Both champions will face the task of maintaining the dynamic initiated by the Paris Agreement. The mandate for Laurence Tubiana, appointed on 29 January, will end in November 2016, at the end of COP22. The mandate of the champion of the presidency of COP22 that would be next to be designated will end on the last day of COP23.

The champions' mission consists of:

13

www.cop21.gouv.fr

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

- Working over the 2016-2020 period.
- Encouraging and coordinating the actions of non-state entities (towns, companies, financial institutions, etc.).

In more concrete terms, the champions' mission will be:

- – to work on specific technologies in order to lower their costs and to encourage adoption, by encouraging the States and non-State entities to increase their active involvement.
- to increase actions undertaken by the financial sector benefiting from the involvement of Paris: growth of movement for disinvestment in fossil fuels through management of institutional investor portfolios, taking account of the carbon risk in the assessment of the risk of portfolios, development of new financial instruments.

Report on actions undertaken since 12 December 2015

17 February: Ségolène Royal appointed as president of COP21

23-27 February: Trip to Africa by president of COP21: renewable energy initiative in Africa (Egypt, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal)

9 March: Presentation to the Council of Ministers of the draft ratification law

10-11 March: Working meeting with Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations. Sending of a letter signed jointly by the SGNU, the President of the French Republic and the president of COP21, addressed to the Heads of State and government to mobilise them in preparation for the Paris Agreement signature ceremony on 22 April

13-15 March: Trip to Africa by president of COP21 (RDC, Gabon, Nigéria)

24 March: Working meeting with international NGOs on COP21, ratification of the Paris Agreement and Agenda for action

11-13 April: Plenary session of Group of intergovernmental experts on climate change (GIEC) in Nairobi.

Decision to produce three special reports during this 6th cycle: the first on the impact of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels on the corresponding greenhouse gas emission trajectories; the second on links between climate change, the ocean and the cryosphere and the third on links between climate change, desertification, deterioration of land, sustainable management of land, food security, and greenhouse gas flows in land-based ecosystems.

14-15 April: Spring meeting of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Washington; high-level Assembly of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition: price of carbon and COP21, at the World Bank

15-16 April: Informal meeting for negotiations¹⁵ in Paris to start preparing for the negotiations

www.cop21.gouv.fr

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bonn and COP22

22 April: Official Paris Agreement signature ceremony at United Nations headquarters in New York (177 signatures, a record)

29 April: letter signed jointly by the President of the French Republic and the president of COP21 addressed to Heads of State and EU government, inviting them to accelerate the process of ratification of the Paris Agreement at national level

2 May: Publication by UNFCCC of a new summary report on national contributions (INDC)

4 May : Presentation by Segolène Royal of the draft the Paris agreement ratification law to the French Ministers council

5-6 May: Attendance of president of COP21 at the *Climate Action Summit 2016* organised by the SGNU in Washington

16-26 May: UNFCCC session of negotiations in Bonn

17 May: Examination of the draft ratification law for the Paris Agreement by the National Assembly

8 June: Examination of the draft ratification law for the Paris Agreement by the Senate

Next steps before COP22

23-27 May: United Nations Assembly for the environment, in Nairobi

26 -27 May: G7 summit in Shima (Japan)

10 June: Business Dialogue in Paris

20 June: EU Environment Council of Ministers in Brussels

23 June: Meeting of initiators of LPAA in Tangiers

28-29 June: *Climate business week* in London

28-30 June: Administrative board of Green Fund in Songdo (South Korea):

3-5 July: Petersberg dialogue in Berlin

18-19 July: Conference of countries bordering the Mediterranean (MEDCOP22) in Tangiers

5-6 September : G20 Summit, Hangzhou

26-27 September: Global summit of parties involved in climate in Nantes

17-20 October: Habitat III Conference in Quito

7-18 November: COP22/CMP12 in Marrakech