



DANISH MINISTRY OF
CLIMATE, ENERGY AND BUILDING

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***Key elements needed for an
effective 2015 Agreement***

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Urgent Action is needed from all Parties

- Science is sending us a clear message
- According to the IPCC 4th Assessment Report, current annual emissions stand at approximately 50 Gt CO² equivalents



- This is 14 per cent higher than the median estimate (44 Gt CO₂ equivalents) of the emission levels in 2020 consistent with a likely chance of limiting global temperature increases to below 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels – what is commonly referred to as the “**below 2°C objective**”



COP17 represents a turning point

At **COP17 in Durban in 2011** Parties turned the page and agreed to:

*“Launch a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” and to “complete its work as early as possible but no later than 2015”**

Adopting a new climate agreement in 2015 at the latest is an important step if we are to achieve the below 2°C objective

* Decision 1/CP17

The EU remains committed

- The EU is committed to adopting an international legally binding agreement applicable to all by 2015 at the latest
- The agreement should be:
 - ambitious
 - legally binding
 - multilateral rules-based with broad participation
 - informed by science
- The agreement should also be perceived as fair and fully respect the principles of the Convention, including the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities (CBDRRC) as well as equity



Process towards 2015

- COP19 in Warsaw represents an important step on the road to 2015. A successful result in 2015 depends on the progress we make in 2013 and 2014
- In our view, a clear sequencing is needed. We should therefore be counting backwards from 2015
- To have a meaningful global agreement in 2015 we need to have a good result in 2014 with regards to ambition pre-2020
- And in order to have a good result on ambition in 2014 we need to deliver on finance in 2013



A step-wise approach

- It will be a challenge to secure that the mitigation commitments in the new agreement are consistent with the aim of achieving the below 2°C objective
- The EU has therefore proposed a “step-wise approach” for ensuring the adoption in 2015 of an agreement with:
 - The highest possible mitigation commitments from all Parties
 - That is also consistent with the principles of the Convention

The approach includes 4 steps

- **Step 1 (2013)**: Define information to be presented up front with proposed mitigation commitments so they can be easily understood by all Parties
- **Step 2 (2014)**: All Parties commit at COP19 to propose commitments in 2014
- **Step 3 (2014/2015)**: A robust international assessment of individual and collective ambition of commitments in light of the below 2°C objective
- **Step 4 (end 2015)**: Inscription of the commitments in the 2015 agreement

Why this approach?

- Have a wider conversation about the comparability of proposed efforts in order to ensure that individual commitments are fair and consistent with the principles of the Convention; and
- Address the challenge of reconciling purely nationally proposed mitigation commitments with the need to ensure that the global level of ambition is sufficient to achieve the common below 2°C objective

What should COP19 deliver?

- Agreement on up front information that must accompany proposed mitigation commitments and ensure they adhere to the principles of transparency, quantification, comparability and ambition
- A clearer understanding of how an international assessment of proposed mitigation commitments might work
- Capture progress towards defining the elements of an accounting framework that are to be set out in the 2015 agreement

The Importance of climate finance

- We must also retain a focus on climate finance
- Long-term climate finance is key to ensure that all Parties can contribute to a global agreement by delivering the highest level of ambition
- Developed countries have committed to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion dollars a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions
- This funding should come from a variety of sources, including public and private. If we are to reach the goal by 2020 we need more private investments in climate mitigation and adaptation efforts



Climate Finance meeting in Copenhagen

- Denmark will host a meeting in Copenhagen on 23 October where policy makers meet investors in order to discuss how to facilitate private climate investments
- The focus of the meeting will be:
 - To demonstrate how private investments are mobilised through public initiatives or support
 - To identify means and instruments which effectively work to unlock private investments



The Green Climate Fund

- It is important that the Green Climate Fund is operationalised as soon as possible
- The Fund has an important role to play under a future climate regime as an innovative, cost effective and efficient fund
- The fund should provide support and help facilitate the paradigm shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development in beneficiary countries



Thank you!