

## **Joint Submission on Pre2020 Implementation and Ambition**

**By China on behalf of ABU, AGN, Arab Group, BASIC, and LMDC**

### **Draft Decision on Pre-2020 Implementation and Ambition**

#### **Introduction**

**a. The entry into force of Doha Amendment.** Under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol, ratification of amendments by at least three-fourths of its Parties are required in order for such amendments to enter into force. As of 3 December 2019, 134 out of the 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have ratified the Doha Amendment, with 10 ratifications outstanding for the Amendment to enter into force. At the same time, however, a number of developed country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol have decided not to sign nor ratify the Doha Amendment, while the developed country responsible for the largest amount of emissions from developed countries never became a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.

**b. The Pre-2020 mitigation targets.** The Doha Amendment requires the Annex I Parties to cut their GHG emissions at least by 18% relative to 1990 levels during the second commitment period (2013-2020); and to cut their GHG emissions by at least 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020; and to revisit their 2020 targets no later than 2014. However, Annex I Parties have not accomplished these commitments. No Annex I developed country have revisited their 2020 targets up to now. EU committed in their NDC to reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 on the level of 1990, i.e. resulting in a 10-year lag in implementation compared to what it should be achieving by 2020 pursuant to paragraph 7, decision 1/CMP.8. Canada committed to reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 on the level of 2005, resulting in a 10-year lag in implementation relative to 2020, and constitutes a 25-year delay relative to the baseline year. Although the US has already officially started the withdrawal process from the

Paris Agreement, its Nationally Determined Contribution thereunder as communicated during the Obama Administration in 2016 was to reduce GHG emissions by 36-28% below 2005 levels by 2025, a target that constitutes a 5-year delay relative to 2020, and a 20-year delay relative to the baseline year.

**c. The Pre-2020 finance targets.** Annex II developed country Parties are committed under Article 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 of the Convention to provide scaled-up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding to developing countries to support their implementation of the Convention. This commitment was quantified by paragraph 98, decision 1/CP.16, in which developed countries committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. However, according to the Standing Committee on Finance’s Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows published in 2014, 2016, and 2018, the total climate finance provided by developed countries reported through their biennial reports was USD 28.755 billion in 2011, USD 28.863 billion in 2012, USD 25.4 billion in 2013, USD 26.6 billion in 2014, USD 33 billion in 2015, and USD 38 billion in 2016.

### **Preamble**

- Recalling Section III of decision 1/CP.23 in relation to pre-2020 implementation and ambition; 1/CP.19 paragraph 3 and 4 resolving to accelerate the agreed outcomes pursuant to Bali Action Plan and specific action to be taken by Kyoto parties for revisit of their targets and removal of conditionalities, if any, as well as increase finance, technology and capacity building support for developing countries;
- Welcoming the pre-2020 stocktakes in 2018 and 2019;
- Noting the report by the Secretariat of UNFCCC on pre-2020 implementation and ambition under paragraph 19, decision 1/CP.23;

- Emphasizing that pre2020 is not about time scale, but about implementation and ambition. When pre-2020 commitments under the Convention have been fulfilled, the pre2020 ambition can be deemed to have been implemented.
- Acknowledging that Pre-2020 implementation and ambition is the real-world starting point and the basis for full, effective, and ambitious implementation of Paris Agreement in post-2020 period;

### **The Conference of the Parties**

1. Urges Parties that have not yet ratified the Doha Amendment of Kyoto Protocol to do so as soon as possible to ensure its entry into force before 2020;
2. Urges developed country Parties to increase the ambition of their 2020 quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1, with a view to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to a level of at least 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020;
3. Recognizing that the clarification of developed country Parties' quantified economywide emission reduction targets builds confidence and trust among Parties, requests Annex I developed country Parties to clarify their 2020 targets and the progress made in achieving these targets;
4. Decides to resume in 2020 the process of clarifying the developed country Parties' quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1, with the objective of understanding the assumptions and conditions related to the individual targets, in particular in relation to the base year, global warming potential values, coverage of gases, coverage of sectors, expected emission reductions, and the role of land use,

land-use change and forestry, and carbon credits from market-based mechanisms, and associated assumptions and conditions related to the ambition of the pledges;

5. Requests Annex I Parties with quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets contained in document FCCC/SB/2011/INF.1/Rev.1 to submit to the secretariat, by 30 April 2020, information relating to its intention to increase the ambition of its commitment, including progress made towards achieving its quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets, the most recently updated projections for greenhouse gas emissions until the end of the second commitment period, the potential for increasing ambition, and how such increased ambition is reflected in their nationally-determined contributions to be communicated or updated, as appropriate, under paragraphs 23 and 24, decision 1/CP.21;
6. Requests Annex I Parties to increase the ambition of the mitigation component of their NDCs to reduce their GHG emissions by 2025, or at latest 2030 by the extent necessary to fill the pre2020 gaps, as well as report the progress on the progress achieved in filling these pre2020 gaps as part of their biennial transparency reports when tracking progress of their NDCs;
7. Requests developed countries to clarify their commitments and progress on providing support of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building to developing countries, under the Convention;
8. Mandate a two-year work programme under the SBI on Pre-2020 Implementation and Ambition, to identify the progress and gaps on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building of the pre-2020 commitments by developed countries, and to make arrangement on closing the gaps. The work programme includes an open call for submissions,

an annual workshop to review progress in closing such gaps, and the preparation of recommendations for the COP to review and take appropriate action on;

9. Requests the Secretariat to prepare a report of the information requested under paragraphs 3, 5, and 7 above, and to compile the submissions referred to in paragraph 8, by 31 August 2020.