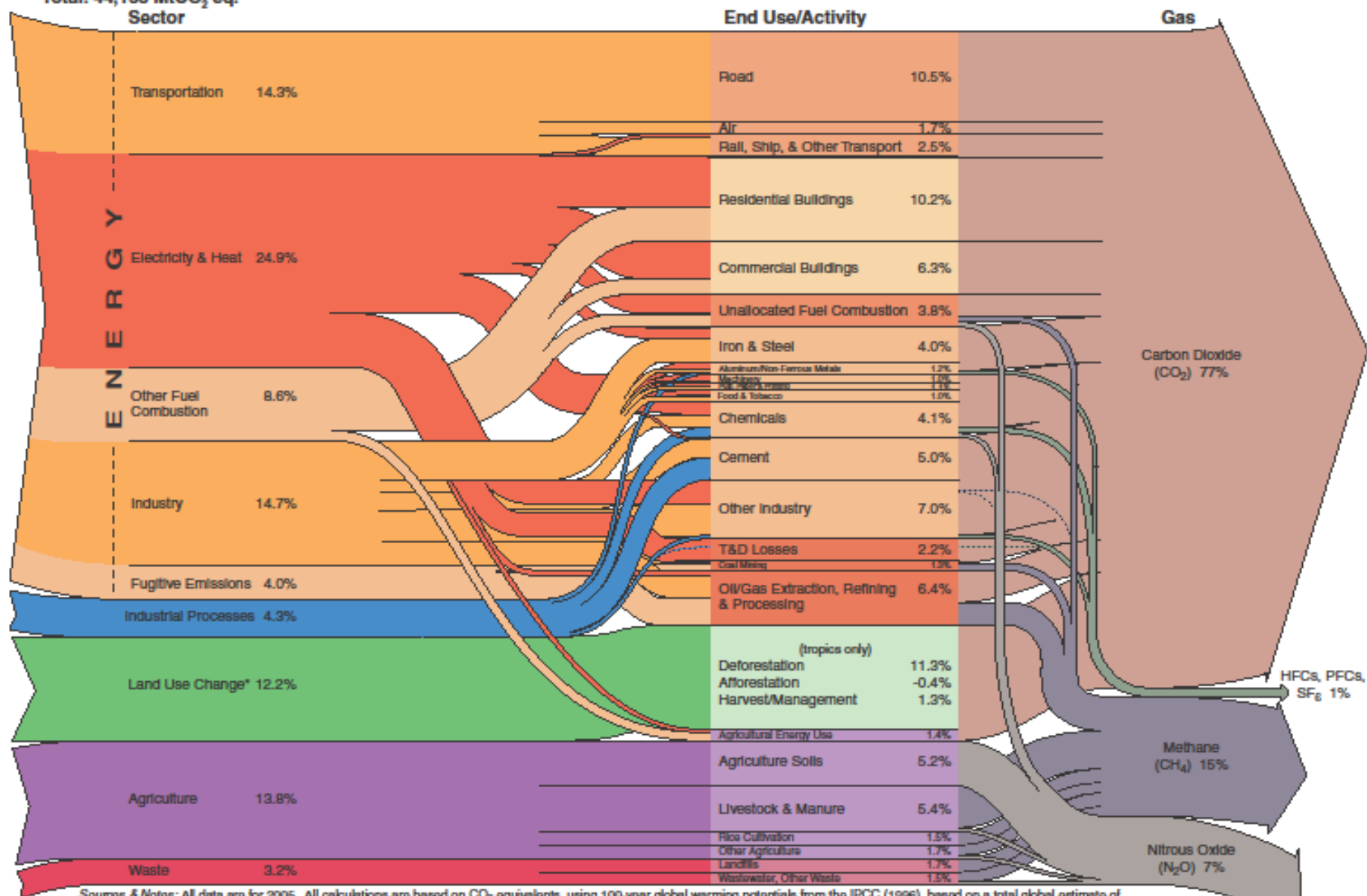


Prepare, coordinate and align (for COP23 and beyond)

Gyorgyi Gurban, Gabriela Fischerova

International Climate Negotiations – Training Workshop, Energy Community,
Vienna, Austria, 16 October 2017

World Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2005
Total: 44,153 MtCO₂ eq.



Sources & Notes: All data are for 2005. All calculations are based on CO₂ equivalents, using 100-year global warming potentials from the IPCC (1996), based on a total global estimate of 44,153 MtCO₂ equivalent. See Appendix 2 of *Navigating the Numbers: Greenhouse Gas Data & International Climate Policy* (WRI, 2005) for a detailed description of sector and end use/activity definitions, as well as data sources. Dotted lines represent flows of less than 0.1% percent of total GHG emissions.

* Land Use Change includes both emissions and absorptions, and is based on analysis that uses revised methodologies compared to previous versions of this chart. These data are subject to significant uncertainties.

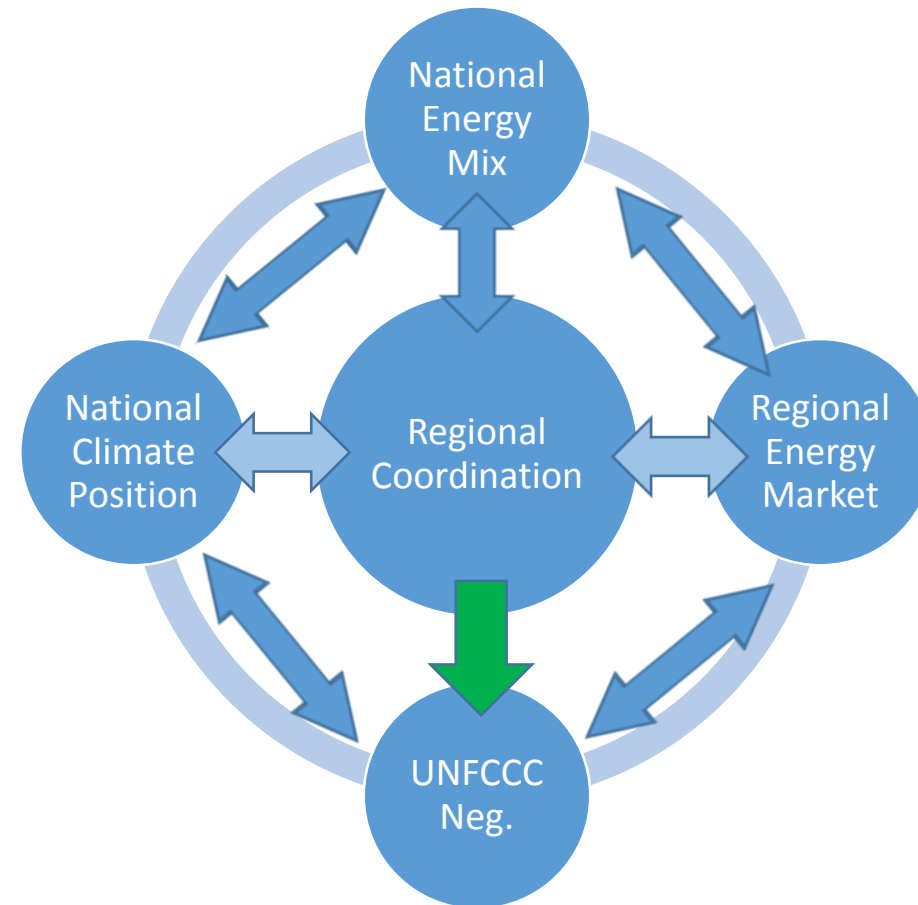
Climate Change as an Energy issue

- Reduction of the GHG emissions (70% of emissions are from energy production)
- Monitoring, reporting and verification (national level, international level)
- Renewable energy sources, Carbon capture and storage, Article 6 (cooperative approaches, use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes – ITMOs)
- Adaptation
- Technology transfer

Strengthening national position: coalition building

- Many key points of energy policy depend on sub-regional/regional realities (infrastructure between countries, price difference, etc);
- Common/coordinated energy policy means also coordinated climate change policy;
- National position can get lost in international negotiations without coalition/pre-negotiation discussions;
- National position may also be influenced by regional/sub-regional perspectives, joint objectives, common goals;
- International climate change negotiations outcome will influence national energy policy.

Importance of coalition building on regional level



Example of transition from coal to more clean energy

- Different national interest groups (coal industry, coal workers, renewable industry/energy efficiency industry, interest groups);
- National policy makers: under effect of lobby groups, but with long-term thinking;
- Alliance on regional/sub-regional energy priorities towards an integrated market: necessary for competitiveness;
- Alliance of climate change positions on regional/sub-regional level: necessary for successful UNFCCC negotiations and for strengthened political presence internationally.
- National perspectives to be effected as outcome of international negotiations.

Preparation at the national level

- National position – should incorporate interests at national level, not only one particular group (environment, NGOs, economy, finance, foreign affairs...)
- Focus on the agenda items most relevant to you (92 agenda items under 7 bodies: APA1-4, SBSTA47, SBI47, CMA1-2, CMP13, COP23)
- Check submissions on relevant agenda items

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=APA>

- Paris agreement – „Rule book“ preparation (almost all Energy Community members are already Parties to the PA)

Preparation at the national level (cont.)

- UN FCCC National Focal Point – usually Ministry of the Environment
http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/parties/national_focal_points/items/9336.php
- Find alliances in-country (other ministries, other companies), at regional level (contact your partners in other regional bodies)
- Discussions informal, at expert level and then on more formal fora (inter-ministerial committees, coordination bodies,...)
- Follow the development and preparation at the EU level (Council conclusions on COP) <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/>
- Talk to people who are going to attend the conference
- Attend the conference (if possible and if relevant)