

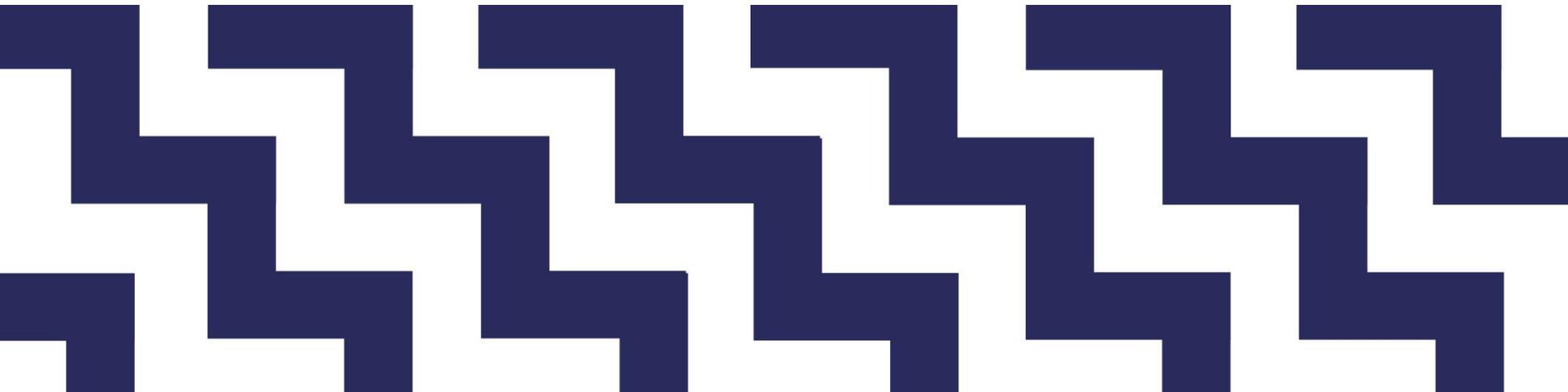


NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE
Manatū Aorere

February 2024

Multilateral climate change frameworks

Introduction to the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement



Structure

1. Introduction to the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement
2. High-level themes
3. Deep dive on specific Paris Agreement areas
4. Other frameworks
5. Questions

Part 1

Introduction to the UNFCCC, KP, and PA

Treaty level

Governing body

**(Key) Implementing
decisions**



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

AKA 'the Convention', 'the UNFCCC'

- A framework
- The **ultimate objective...** is to achieve... **stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations** in the atmosphere at a level that would **prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference** with the climate system.
- Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDRRC / ILDC).

Kyoto Protocol



AKA 'the Protocol', 'the KP'

- Primarily focuses on emissions reduction targets.
- 'Commitment Periods' from 2008-12; then from 2013-2020.
- Static bifurcation.

e.g. lists which countries have emission reduction targets, and what those targets are

Paris Agreement

AKA 'the PA'



- In 2011 (Durban) Parties decided to negotiate a treaty applicable to all.
- Most current action is in relation to the PA.
- More holistic (in terms of subject matter).
 - Goals in relation to temperature, adaptation, and financial flows.
- Universal coverage and bottom-up. Starting presumption is applicable to all.

Part 2

How the regime has evolved in relation to:

- **Coverage**
- **Top-Down vs Bottom-Up**
- **Differentiation**

Broader thematic coverage

For example:

- Convention objective – GHGs and dangerous anthropogenic interference.
- Paris Agreement – three goals contained in Article 2.1 – temperature, adaptation, financial flows.
- Stand alone articles on adaptation, loss and damage etc. in Paris Agreement.

Broader coverage of emissions

- The Kyoto Protocol set targets for 37 countries.
- In 1990 – these 37 countries comprised 50% of global emissions (inc. LUCF)
- By 2020, less than 10% of global emissions controlled under the KP.
 - Developing emissions fell < Developing emissions grew.
 - Some developed did not join, left, or chose not to take their second target under the KP.
- Paris Agreement – all countries have mitigation targets

More granular approach to differentiation

- CBDR/RC ILDNC
- Moved from system based on static bifurcation to a more granular one (different approach taken throughout PA as needed)
 - National determination
 - Developed / developing
 - Special circumstances of SIDS / LDCs

A move from top-down to bottom-up

- Negotiated targets vs national determination
- Compliance vs highest possible ambition
- 'True-up' vs continuous improvement and disclosure

Part 3

Deep dive on specific PA areas:

- **Global Stocktake / Ambition**
- **Nationally Determined Contributions**
- **Adaptation**
- **Transparency**

Global Stocktake

‘Ambition mechanism’ of the PA

- Assesses collective progress against the goals of the PA
- **Shall** inform countries NDCs
- **Shall** inform countries actions and support

Where top-down and bottom-up meet

- First GST finished at COP28.
- ~ 200 paragraphs output.
- Particularly important for NDCs.



Nationally Determined Contributions

- Communicate NDC every five years and report on implementation and achievement every two years (via ETF).
- Timing
 - Communicate every five years, five years in advance, covering five years (i.e. 2025 – communicate NDC for 2031-35)
 - 9-12 months before relevant COP (i.e. COP30)
- NDC must include mitigation. Some also include other aspects.
- Must include ICTU – information for clarity, transparency and understanding.
- Progression & highest possible ambition.
- **1.5 aligned (GST)**
- **Sectors and gases (GST)**

Adaptation

Adaptation Communications

- Priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions.
- Can take a variety of forms (part of NDC, national communication, NDC, NAP etc.)

Global goal on adaptation

- Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability...
- Iterative adaptation cycle: risk assessment; planning; implementation; monitoring and evaluation. Targets in relation to each step, for all Parties.

Enhanced Transparency Framework

'Backbone' of the PA

To build mutual trust and confidence and promote effective implementation

- Biennial Transparency Reports (first due this year)
- Technical Expert Review
- Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress
- Article 6 and Article 15

Part 4

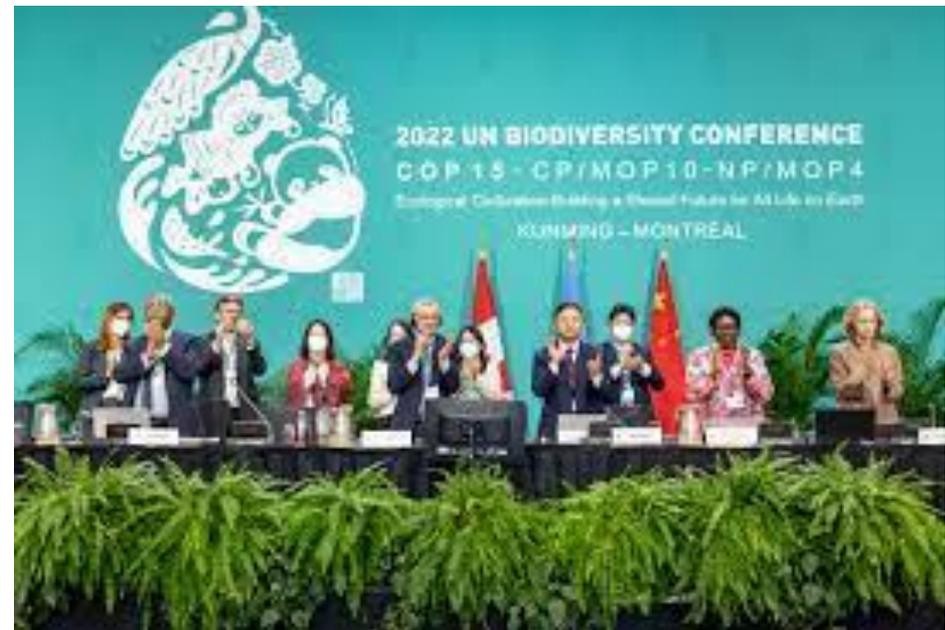
Other agreements to be aware of:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity**
- **International Civil Aviation Organisation**
- **International Maritime Organisation**
- **Montreal Protocol (Kigali Amendment)**

Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted in 2022.

Climate change features in a number of targets under this framework.

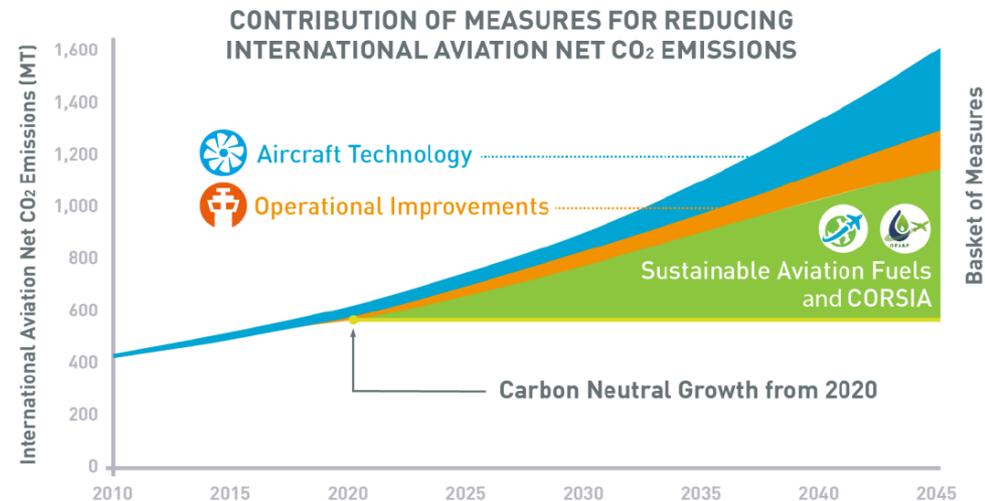


ICAO & Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme in Aviation

Carbon neutral growth from 2020 + long term aspiration of net-zero by 2050.

A range of measures will be used.

CORSIA is a market based mechanism that started 2019. Voluntary phases until 2026.



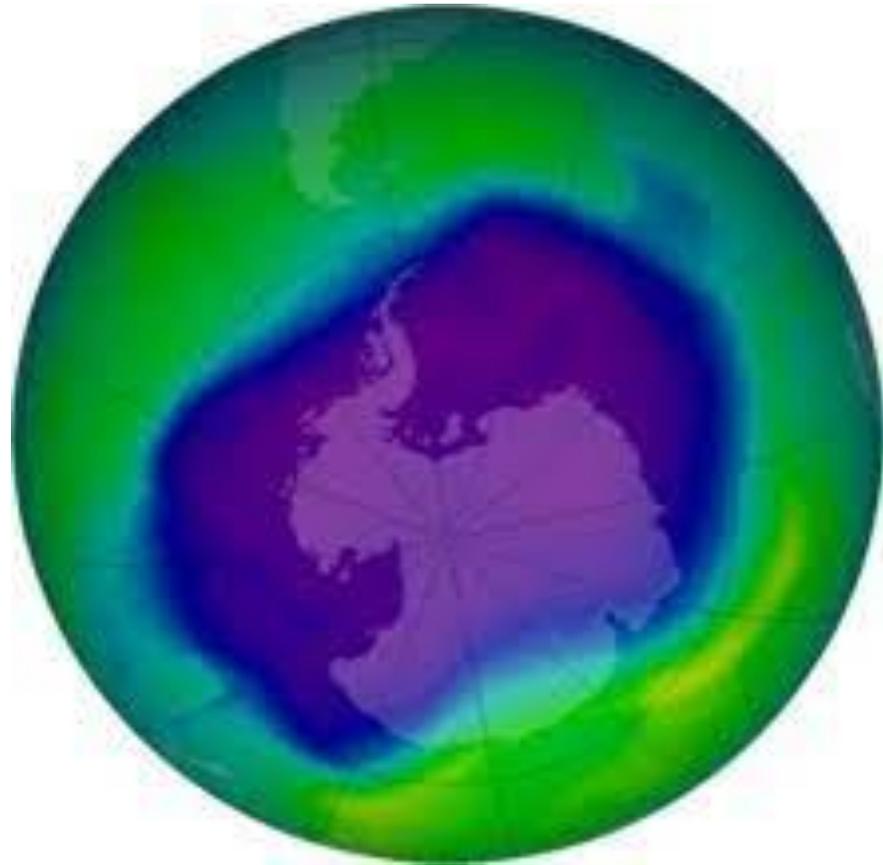
IMO 2023 GHG Strategy

- Includes future vision, levels of ambition, principles, and candidate measures to reduce emissions from shipping.
- One ambition is to reach net zero by or around 2050.
- Technical and economic elements envisioned.

Montreal Protocol

The Kigali Amendment was adopted in 2016, 155 Parties.

It phases down HFCs. **Approx. 0.5 degree impact on temperature.**





NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE
Manatū Aorere

Questions?