



Klima- og  
miljødepartementet

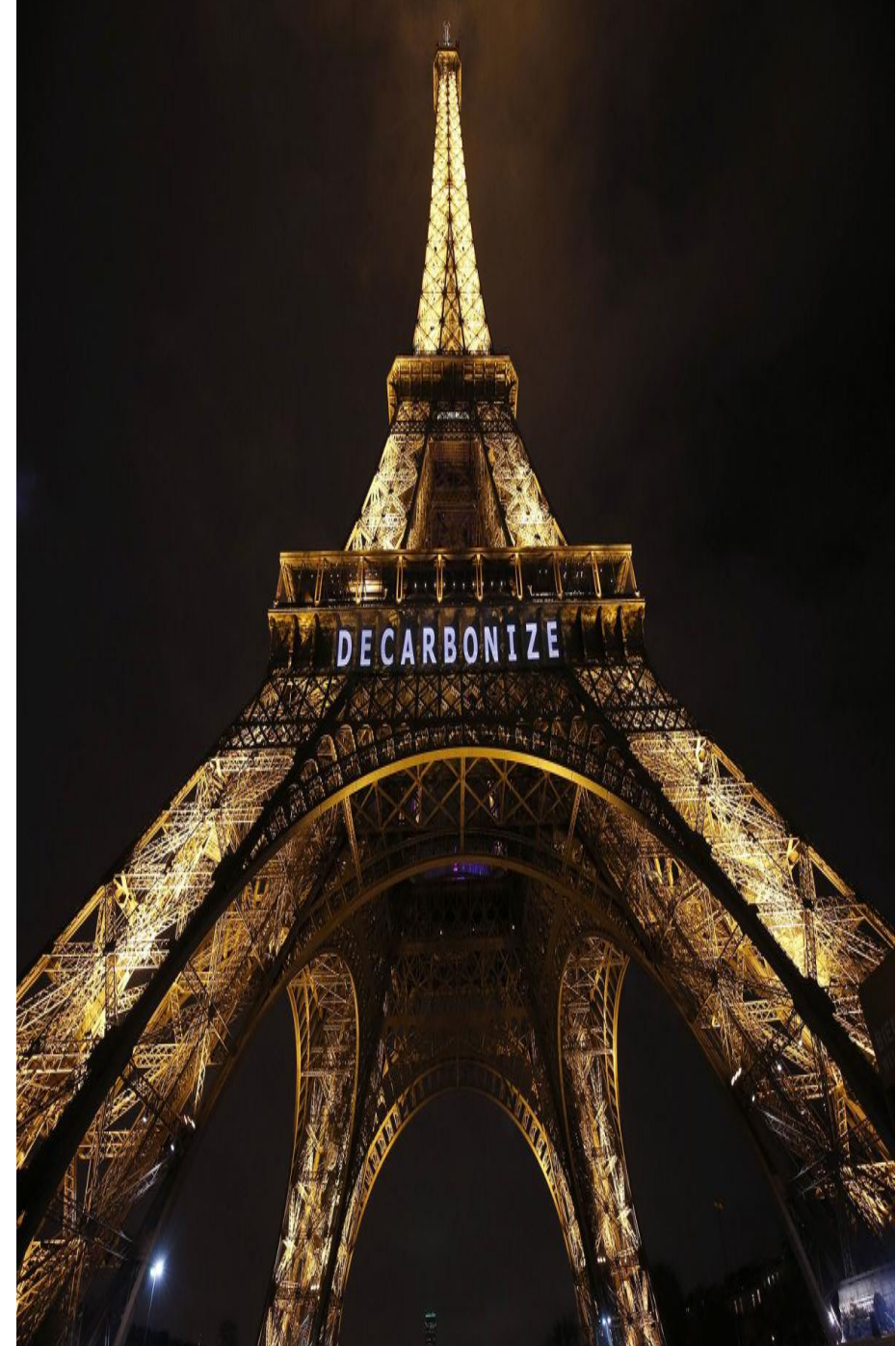
# UNFCCC and Paris Agreement - international climate negotiations

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Kirkenes, October 2023



Klima- og miljødepartementet



# Climate Ambition Summit, New York

- What happened?
- What is role of Summits vs COPs?



# What are COPs?

- Meetings of legal international agreements
- Parties agree on rules, issues, processes and collective signals



# Initiatives – action agenda

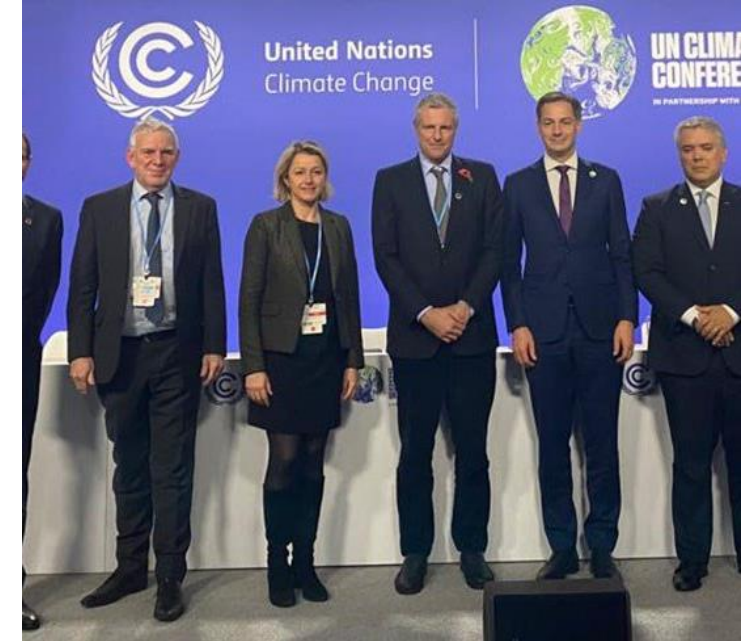


Foto: Andreas Dahl-Jørgensen, Klima- og miljødepartementet



# Development of international framework


1988  
IPCC  


1992  
Rio  


1994  
UNFCCC enters into force  


1997  
Kyoto Protocol  


2009  
Copenhagen Accords  


2007  
Bali Action Plan  


2005  
Kyoto Protocol enters into force)

2001  
Marrakech Accords  


2010  
Cancun Agreement  



2011  
Durban Platform  


2012  
Doha Amendments  


2015  
Paris Agreement  


2022  
Sharm el-Sheikh  

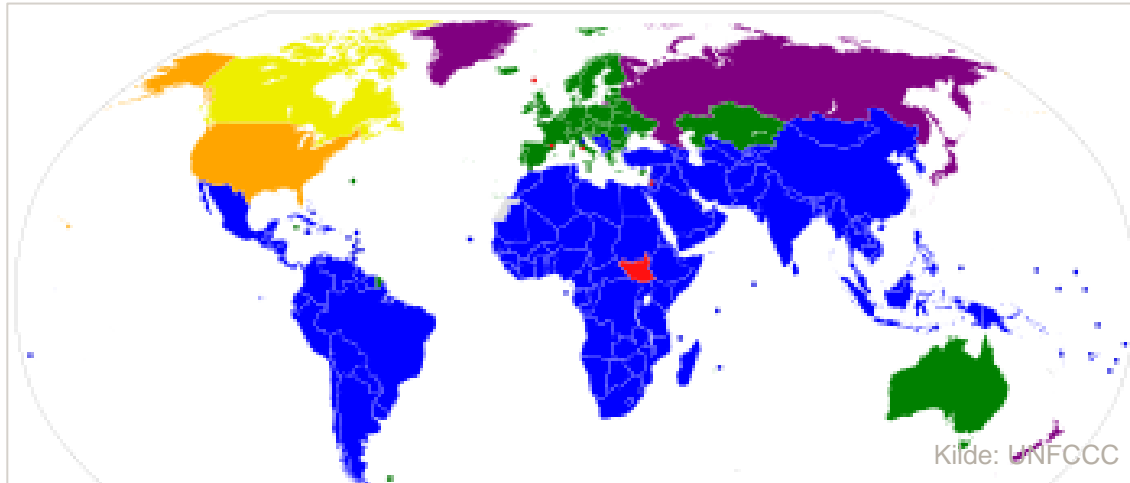

2021  
Glasgow Climate Pact  


2018  
Katowice Rulebook  


2016  
Paris Agreement enters into force



# Paris Agreement: From clear divisions to a world where all countries contribute



**Bifurcated/fragmented approach**



**Paris Agreement: Everyone on board**

# The Paris Agreement: a balance

## THE LONG TERM GOALS

(temperature goals, climate resilience, finance flows - article 2 a)-c))

**MITIGATION**  
(article 4,5,6)

**ADAPTATION AND LOSS AND DAMAGE**  
(article 7 and 8)

**SUPPORT** (Finance, technology transfer and capacity building – article 9,10,11)

**TRANSPARENCY and COMPLIANCE** (article 13, 15)

**REVIEW (GLOBAL STOCKTAKE, article 14)**



# Global stocktake!

- Global stocktake under Paris Agreement!
  - The big issue for COP 28 in Dubai
  - Assess progress and respondg to gaps towards Paris goals
- Progress on mitigation, collective messages, NDCs, mitigation work program, round tables
  - Sets stage for new NDCs
  - Main message on speeding up energy transition?
- Adaptation, increased profile
- Finance – broadening the finance discussion, progressing on 100 bn and on new target
- Loss and damage





# National mitigation targets/NDCs

- National determined contributions
  - Progression and highest ambition
  - To be sent in every 5<sup>th</sup> year – next 2025
  - Informed by global stocktakes
  - Clarity, transparency and understanding
    - E.g. target, sectors, gases,
  - Reported and accounted for
    - Any transfers of mitigation outcome
- Implementation and compliance committee



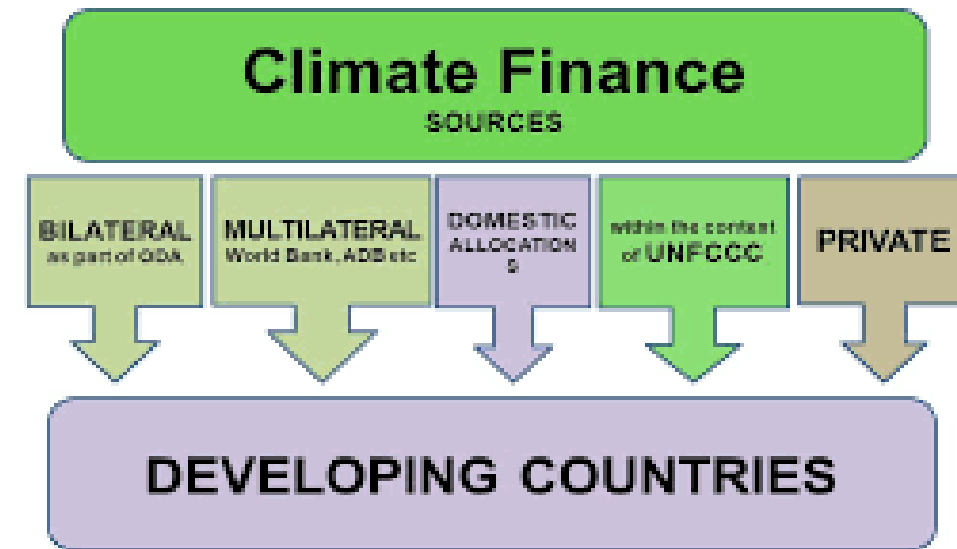
# Adaptation and climate finance

## Adaptation:

- Shall engage in adaptation processes
- Adaptation communications

## Climate finance/support:

- Developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries
  - (100 bn USD target from 2020)
  - Others are encouraged
  - Biennial communications developed countries
- Global financial flows (in all countries)



Source: Lidy Naepfl, 2012

# Loss and damage

- New funding arrangements for loss and damage
  - Arrangements both within and outside Paris Agreement/UNFCCC
    - New fund established as part of this, to focus on addressing loss and damage
    - Other new and existing financing sources
- ➔
- Operationalise COP 28 in Dubai



Foto: Greenwich Times

# Role of Presidency

- Regional rotation
- COP Presidency selected by regions
- Crucial role in leading process and finding agreement
- UAE Presidency vision



# Intersessional work

- Constituted bodies (FWG, AC, WIM, SCF, and more)
- Other processes
  - Ministerial meetings (Petersberg, MoCA)
  - Mitigation work program, Work program on Global goal on adaptation, new finance Target (NCQG)
  - Presidency processes
    - HODs consultations
    - Ministerial consultations
  - Consultations, Cartagena dialogue, High Ambition Coalition
  - Contact with EU on implementation framework ((fit for 55)



# Positions

- Stable profile from Norway
  - Science, and indigenous peoples knowledge
  - Rules-based approaches
  - Ambitious solutions to enhance international response and cooperation
    - Includes contributions from Norway (NDC, finance)
  - Involvement of stateholders, human rights
- positions every year, for COPs and Subsidiary Body sessions in June
- Ministry of Climate and Environment lead, consultations with civil society before COP, as well as throughout the year
- Input in from of papers, meeting outputs





# Concluding reflections

- Process is complex, in critical phase
  - Ambition and implementation under Paris Agreement is still lagging
  - IPCC reports, global stocktake push issue in 2023
  - Action agenda plays a strong role
- Need enhanced ambition and implementation
  - action on global deforestation and methane
  - Energy transition with no one left behind
  - involvement of stakeholders, just transition
- Even if lagging behind, the Paris Agreement is working
  - All are in, incl. all G-20 countries
  - Paris Agreement has made a clear difference

