Article 6 – Are we there yet?

NICA Workshop
14 June 2019
COP24: Progress on the Paris Agreement "rulebook" text

- 4 – NDC guidance
- 6 – Market mechs
- 7 – Adaptation comms
- 9 – Finance reporting
- 10 – Tech framework
- 13 – Transparency
- 14 – Global stocktake
- 15 – Compliance

Day 1: October 5th
Day 2: October 6th
Day 3: October 7th
Day 4: October 8th
Day 5: October 9th
Day 6: October 10th
Day 7: October 11th
Day 8: October 12th
Day 9: October 13th
Day 10: October 14th
Throughout the COP24 climate summit, Brazil urged all parties to work together to enable greater private-sector climate action. Brazil was constantly involved in negotiations to ensure COP24 delivered a workable toolbox to limit global warming. So we warmly welcome the positive outcome of COP24, including the agreement to keep working on a stronger global market mechanism for emission reductions. Unfortunately, there have been several misrepresentations made about Brazil’s positions (Encouraging signs – but new rifts also exposed by hard-won deal at climate talks, 17 December), which do not help in the work ahead for all countries.

Brazil is absolutely opposed to double counting when it comes to carbon credits, and has consistently supported efforts to prevent double counting.

Martin Hession, European Commission

We worked extremely hard to secure comprehensive and robust accounting rules, and a mechanism that works for host countries in the new context, under Article 6. However given the positions of some other Parties, and the potential loopholes involved, a resolution proved impossible. In the end we were forced to conclude no rules would be better than bad rules, at least under Article 6. Hopefully we can work to resolve the outstanding problems this year.

Thiago De Araujo Mendes, Brazil
Article 6 in Katowice

• Decisions deferred to COP 25; two compromise texts as negotiating basis for SB50
• Substantial compromises were made in the last days, but Parties have reverted back to their positions
• Brazil generally seen as responsible for failure due to obstinacy on corresponding adjustments and CDM transition
• In reality many other Parties might have blocked the deal as well
• Joint AILAC, EIG, EU, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand submission on need for robust accounting
• Africa and LDCs want to participate without heavy burdens after having been able to set up CDM PoAs in the last years
Implementation of NDCS allowing for higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions

Promote sustainable development and environmental integrity

WHAT is A6?
Voluntary Cooperation between Parties

WHY?
Implementation of NDCS allowing for higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions

WHY?
Promote sustainable development and environmental integrity

HOW
Some Key Issues

• Reporting (is para 77 d enough?)
• Corresponding adjustments
  • Inside-outside NDC
  • Uses other than NDC
• OMGE and SoP
• Sustainable Development
• CDM Transition
• Governance Functions
• Why Environmental integrity
• SD Reporting only as defined by each Party
• Inside/Outside scope with caveats
• Yes higher ambition for Mitigation actions
• Yes higher ambition for Adaptation actions
• OMGE and SOP for 6.4
• Yes learnings from KP mechs

• Reporting alone not enough
• How to do corresponding adjustments
• How to account for different metrics
• How to account for different targets
• OMGE and SOP for 6.4 AND 6.2
• Transitioning any KP activities, credits or projects

Which of these are crucial to get to the top of the arrow by COP 25?
Which ones can be phased? (i.e. build the plane while we are flying it)