



COP 18 @ Doha, Qatar

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Not a headliner COP,  
crucial nevertheless

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# Negotiating in three tracks

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- Ad hoc working group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP)
- **Ad hoc working on Long-Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA)**
- Ad hoc working group on Durban Platform (ADP)

# More jargons

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- SBSTA: Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- SBI: Subsidiary Body for Implementation
- Contact groups, spin off groups, informals, KP 1, KP 2, Ambition,

# Why was Doha crucial?



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- **Under AWG KP, the following were to be decided:**
  - Second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol
  - Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in the second commitment period
  - Issues related to hot air, or transfer of surplus carbon credits, from KP 1 to KP2



# Why was Doha crucial?

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- **Under AWG LCA, the following were to be decided:**
- Closure of LCA track
- Finance
- Technology
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage

# Why was Doha crucial?

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- **Under AWG ADP, the following were to be decided:**
- Expand scope of workstream I, on what the post-2020 framework should look like: “work plan” opposed to “plan of work”
- Workstream II: How to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period

# What did Doha achieve?

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- **Under AWG KP**
- Second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. Targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions weak
- Decision not to trade surplus carbon credits from KP 1 to KP2
- Countries not party to Kyoto Protocol will not be allowed access to carbon credits

# What did Doha achieve?

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- **Under AWG LCA**
- LCA closed. Several of its components transferred to subsidiary bodies
- Finance: No decision on how the US\$100 billion will be mobilised
- Technology: Diluted mention of IPR
- Adaptation: No concrete decision
- Loss and Damage: An international mechanism will be drawn up



# What did Doha achieve?

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- **Under ADP**
- Debate over work plan opposed to plan of work
- Decided to hold roundtables and workshops in 2013 to work towards the post 2020 framework
- Identify and explore a range of options for a range of actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap while identifying “plan of work” in 2014

# Agriculture

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- Developed countries wanted to bring agriculture under international scrutiny by bringing the sector under mitigation
- Developing countries successfully stalled the move, although cracks could be seen in the G77 and China group.

# Gavel, gavel, gavel: the way the Doha decisions were adopted



# Equity:

pre-requisite for new global deal

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## World running out of space and time

- Must raise ambition
- Must create framework for all to reduce; based on limits for all

## Based on equity, fairness and justice

- No effective global deal without equity
- Will not derail process; will strengthen it

# How?

## ADP is real opportunity

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- Do not junk principles of Convention
- Instead build on them
- Create conditions so that world can move towards transition to low-carbon
- Create conditions so that we can leapfrog to clean technologies today and not wait to **first pollute and then clean up**

# Debate on equity

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- US reserved its right to walk out of a future deal that is based on the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention. Had strongly opposed the use of words equity and CBDR in the text
- India too reserved its right to be party to the talks in future “only if others accepted all the elements and provisions enshrined in the decisions”

# Next in year in Poland

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- The fight will continue...