

LDC paper series

## Periodic Review: Background and Analysis

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# Recommendations for COP17

The Review to be held from 2013-2015 is a key mechanism to assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal, with a view to strengthening the goal to reflect the LDC preference for keeping the long-term increase in temperature to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. In Durban, parties will have to make a number of decisions related to further defining the scope of the Review and its modalities. What are the key elements in Durban for the LDCs to consider?

## ***How broad or narrow should the scope of the Review be?***

A narrow focus will ensure that the Review can deliver on the principal task to assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal. A broader review, incorporating a range of additional elements including the implementation of the Convention, will decrease the focus of the Review and will potentially lead to delays, or failure.

## ***Which bodies are best capable to oversee the Review?***

Options for bodies to oversee the review include SBSTA/SBI, a committee under the COP and an expert body. A Review Expert Body that has a clear mandate to deliver the Review tasks and that reports directly to the COP is the most likely option to ensure the interests of LDCs are met.

## ***How does the timeline for the Review impact agreement on a legally binding instrument?***

The Review should be done in parallel to the negotiating process for an LBI started in Durban, with concrete opportunities defined for the review to input into this negotiating process. The opportunities would need to be designed to ensure that the review process is able to pass information relevant to the LBI outcomes. Global emission pathways differ for different warming limits and hence a change from a 2°C to 1.5°C goal would affect the aggregate global emission targets set in an LBI and have consequential implications for the comparable level of effort of individual countries. One option in this context would be for the Review to prepare a decision for COP20 in 2014 with a small range of options in the form of preliminary findings, which the review would work to narrow, to conclude the Review in 2015. This would have the effect of presenting to the LBI negotiations the options that could be developed in 2015, and resolved when the Review reaches its finalization at COP21. Such a process would avoid a further year of delay enabling Parties to respond substantively to the preliminary findings of the Review, including options for emissions targets during 2015.

A number of parties are using the Review end date of 2015 as an argument to delay discussion on a legally binding instrument until 2015 or later. The reasoning is that the Review should be completed first, before preparing a decision on an LBI. There is a real risk that such a delay could close the door on emission pathways consistent with achieving the long-term global temperature goal of 1.5°C.

## ***What should the Review do and why is it important for LDCs?***

The Review in 2013-2015 and the subsequent Periodic Reviews are essential for regularly assessing the progress in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention. The first Review is key to reviewing the adequacy of the long-term goal including consideration of strengthening the global temperature goal to 1.5°C taking into account the latest science. This is crucial for allowing LDCs to assess and seek policy responses related to the impacts and risks of the adverse effects of climate change at different temperature goals.

***How can the Review help to strengthen the commitments of parties to secure the global temperature goal of 1.5°C?***

While the first priority of the Review is to assess the adequacy of the global temperature goal, the Review also needs to review whether the current aggregate emission reductions that have been pledged are consistent with the long-term goal. This is necessary to ensure that needed emission reductions are understood in order to get on a pathway to below 1.5°C and 2°C. The first Periodic Review provides an opportunity to ensure that mitigation ambition is based on the best available science.

# 1) Introduction: the importance to the LDC Group

In Paragraph 138 of the Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP.16) the Conference of the Parties (COP) decided to “periodically review the adequacy of the long-term global goal” of the Convention, identified in paragraph 4 as holding “the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above preindustrial levels”. The COP further decided that the overall progress towards achieving the long-term goal should form part of these periodic reviews. Paragraph 139 further stipulates that the first Review should start in 2013 and should be concluded by 2015.

Importantly, the Review is also mandated in both paragraphs 4 and 139 to consider strengthening the long-term global goal on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, including in relation to a global average temperature rise of 1.5 °C; above pre-industrial levels. For many Parties, the ability to reconsider 1.5°C as the more appropriate long-term goal is vital to address their long-term vulnerability and was a crucial element of the political compromise in Cancun and Copenhagen. In light of this, there is the expectation from many Parties that the Review itself would be conducted and concluded with input from the highest political levels.

The Periodic Review is a pivotal instrument for reinforcing a science-based approach to addressing climate change in what has become a highly politicized and contentious process. This is particularly important given the large emissions gap<sup>1</sup> between the emission levels in 2020 which are implied by current country pledges, and 2020 emission levels which are consistent with staying below 2°C or 1.5°C, which demonstrates clearly that collective ambition on mitigation is insufficient to achieve the Convention’s long-term goal.

The Cancun Agreements provide a general framework for the Periodic Reviews, but leave to COP17 in Durban the decision on how these will be organized in practical terms. The debate in 2011 over the meaning of the ‘further definition of the scope and modalities of the Review’ mandated in Cancun has developed primarily into a reconsideration of whether: (i) the scope should be broad or narrow; and (ii) whether the Review should be conducted by a technical or subsidiary body on the one hand, or at the more highly visible political level of the COP. During the negotiations in Durban, negotiators will attempt to finalize a robust Terms of Reference (TORs) detailing the scope, modalities and other design elements.

A number of Parties have proposed that the Review be broadened to be, in effect, a review of the implementation of the Convention, rather than the adequacy of the long-term global goal. There are two main reasons to be cautious in considering a broadening out of the scope of the initial Review: (i) the risk of a more complex process with highly diverse inputs and actors that will not provide useful inputs for results by 2015 specifically on the issue of the adequacy of the long term goal; and (ii) including broader issues could lead the Review away from objective scientific considerations and into more

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP (2011) Bridging the Emissions Gap: A UNEP Synthesis Report, Report DEW/1470/NA, 56 pp.

contentious, subjective and difficult to resolve debates, including those relating to equity and burden sharing. While these are important considerations addressing them within the context of the Review might well overwhelm the process, weaken broad acceptance of the results, and consequently prove to be counter-productive to the goal of increasing ambition.

With this in mind there are at least three key strategic questions arise for the LDCs to consider:

1. The extent to which a broad or a narrow scope for the first Periodic Review meets their interests, including to reconsider the adequacy of the 2°C global temperature goal;
2. The most appropriate political level for a process which best meets their needs and objectives; and
3. The linkage between the Review and the negotiation of an LBI.

In theory at least, the long-term goal places limit on damages and on adaptation costs: the lower the warming the lower these costs. Hence the actual long-term goal, its adequacy and overall progress to achieving it, is of great importance to the most vulnerable countries<sup>2</sup>.

### **Link to the negotiation process/LBI**

The Cancun Agreements stated that the AWG-LCA should further define the scope of the Review and develop its modalities by COP17. Separately, a number of options exist regarding the timeframe for initiating a process to negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument (LBI). Where these timeframes overlap, there is potential for one process to impact on the other. For example, the Review could impact the final setting of the long-term global goal in an LBI, as well as the determination of mitigation targets from an aggregate perspective, during the final stages in the negotiations of the LBI. This would allow for the input from the Review into the negotiations without delaying attempts to agree to an equitable, efficient and effective LBI

On the other hand, the timing of the Review could be seen as setting the stage for an LBI that is only to be negotiated after the Review is completed. This would create substantial delays in negotiating an LBI and the timeline to commence negotiations would be pushed back to post-2015, without any possibility of impacting the pre-2020 landscape. Such a delay has the potential to ‘close the door’ on emissions pathways consistent with achieving the long-term global temperature goal of 2°C, let alone a strengthened goal of ‘below 1.5°C’. With the increasing impasse over a mandate and timing for the negotiation of a new legally-binding instrument (LBI) under the Convention, a number of Parties are indeed now using the Review end date of 2015 as an argument to delay discussion on an LBI until post-2015.

There is no technical reason why the review cannot be done in parallel to the negotiating process for an LBI started in Durban. Concrete opportunities can be defined for the

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<sup>2</sup> see also LDC briefing papers associated with this paper: “Mitigation - pledges, impacts and effects on LDCs” and “Science aspects of the 2°C and 1.5°C global goals in the Cancun Agreements”.

review to input into the LBI negotiating process to ensure that the review process is able to pass information relevant to the LBI outcomes. Global emission pathways differ for different warming limits and hence a change from a 2°C to 1.5°C goal would affect the aggregate global emission targets set in an LBI and have consequential implications for the comparable level of effort of individual countries. One option in this context would be for the Review to prepare a decision for COP20 in 2014 with a small range of options in the form of preliminary findings, which the review would work to narrow, to conclude the Review in 2015. This would have the effect of presenting to the LBI negotiations options that could be developed in 2015, and resolved when the Review reaches its finalization at COP21. Such a process would avoid a further year of delay enabling Parties to respond substantively to the preliminary findings of the Review, including options for emissions targets during 2015.

## 2) "Making the case and making the rules"

### *a) Scope*

The principal purpose of the Review is to produce an assessment of the adequacy of the long-term goal and to assess overall progress towards achieving it. The Review of the long-term global goal must be guided by the best available scientific information. The Review is clearly envisaged to be the channel for evaluating existing and new scientific knowledge in relation to these two elements – the goal and progress towards achieving it. In this context it is clear that the Review needs to include the assessment of both observed and projected impacts that vulnerable countries such as those within the LDC and SIDS groups face. An important institutional connection that remains to be developed is how to connect the outputs from the Review to negotiations on aggregate emission pathways and how this is to be connected to national emission actions.

To deliver effectively and on time, the Review should not be interpreted as a review of the Convention as under Article 7.2(a), which has as its task a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Convention. In fact, the COP already has a review function to review the adequacy of mitigation commitments under Article 4.2 (a) and (b) for Annex I countries, the first adequacy of review led to the Berlin Mandate and the negotiations on the Kyoto Protocol. A second review was meant to take place in 1998. This review has never been agreed however, due to concerns that it would discuss a future mandate for developing country commitments. The G77 and China proposed to broaden the agenda item to include a review of the “adequacy of implementation” of Annex I Parties rather than discuss developing country commitments and Annex I Parties did not agree. This speaks to the need to chart a new mandate for the review to take place with a narrow focus.

On scope, The Review is mandated in paragraph 138 of the Cancun Agreements to review:

- *Adequacy of the long-term global goal* - This relates to a risk assessment exercise where the impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change are evaluated at different levels of global mean warming and/or CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.
- *Overall progress towards achieving this goal* - The mandate to review progress towards the goal is less clear and leaves a range of possible interpretations.

Paragraph 139 specifies, amongst others, that the Review will take into account:

- *Consideration of strengthening the long-term global goal, referencing various matters presented by the science, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 °C* - This is especially vital to consider during the first Review.
- *An assessment of the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention* - In the context of the Convention and the Cancun Agreements this could be interpreted as:
  - i) Commitments of Parties under the Convention
  - ii) Actual emission actions undertaken by parties in aggregate
  - iii) A broad range of actions beyond mitigation

Broadening the scope of the Review beyond the first interpretation above would jeopardize the timeline and undermine the value of the Review as a crucial pressure point in the run up to COP 21 in 2015. Neither a review of the whole Convention - as suggested by certain Parties - nor a review of the full means of implementation should therefore be considered.

### *b) Timing and process*

It is essential that the Review takes place on the timeline outlined in the Cancun Agreements: starting in 2013 and being completed by 2015 with clear recommendations presented to COP21 in 2015 for ‘appropriate action’ to be taken. Furthermore, a requirement of annual update reports to the COP on the progress of the Review throughout its timeline would provide momentum to ensure that the Review’s mandate is delivered.

A compelling Review, timed to take maximum advantage of the publication of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), could be a vital instrument to prise open a new window of political opportunity and restore a sense of urgency and ambition to the negotiations.

The Review could consist of several phases, possibly captured in a three-year work plan coinciding with the timeline for IPCC assessment reports (including the Working Group Reports as well as the AR5 Synthesis Report). The first phase could be technical in nature and consist of gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing the best available knowledge on the adequacy of the long-term global goal, emissions trajectories and mitigation pathways. This first phase would operate in 2013 and 2014. The second phase could be political and would operate in 2015. The goal here would be to prepare the outputs and results to prompt appropriate action at COP21 in December 2015.



### **Timeline for first Periodic Review:**

- 2011: Further develop scope of Review and its modalities including work program for the Review to begin in 2013
- 2012: Begin Review preparations and convene body to oversee Review
- 2013: Start of the first period Review
- 2013-2014: Technical phase – Consideration of inputs: AR5, IPCC Special Reports, other scientific inputs and reports relevant to the scope of the Review. Workshops on scientific input and submissions from Parties and observers on relevant information for the Review.
- 2015: Political phase – in early 2015, political / negotiating body prepares draft decision for adoption on appropriate action required by the UNFCCC to be adopted by COP21

### *c) Inputs*

Two inputs / information sources need to be channelled effectively for realizing an effective Review: (i) scientific input to improve insight into climate risks and impacts for addressing the adequacy of climate targets and (ii) data and assessments providing insight into the “overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention”.

The foremost scientific source of information will be the IPCC with its 2011 published Special Reports on extreme weather events (SREX) and renewable energies (SRREN) and in particular its 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The publication date of the AR5 Synthesis Report was recently confirmed as October 2014 at the IPCC plenary session in Kampala, Uganda.

Additional inputs could include:

- National communications
- First biennial update reports from developing countries and biennial reports from developed countries (including emission trends, projections and the results of mitigation actions);
- National inventories of greenhouse gases;
- Results from international consultation and analysis, international analysis and review, and other relevant national reports;
- Targeted submissions by Parties and stakeholders as well as technical papers on various elements of the Review, including on the observed impacts of climate change;
- Reports on emission projections as inputs to aggregate numbers (e.g. the International Energy Agency, the Special Report on Emission Scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the United Nations Advisory Group on Energy and Climate).

The IPCC assessment reports (ARs) would be the major input into the Periodic Reviews, but not the only scientific source. The objectives of the Review require the most recent scientific information available (in particular on observed and projected impacts at different levels of warming and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration). As an example: the negotiators in Copenhagen and Cancun were informed about different levels of risk at different levels of warming and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration by the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), but had to draw from other sources on an *ad hoc* basis<sup>3</sup>, since the latest scientific literature covered by AR4 dated back from 2005 (i.e. at least five years before the 2010 COP15 in Cancun) Gaps in the AR4 included the direct of CO<sub>2</sub> on ocean acidification and more recent information includes the observed adverse effects of warming on crop production in Africa.. The first Periodic Review (2013-2015) will have the IPCC AR5 as the main input, however it is important to note that literature cut-off date for the AR5 impacts report is in 2012. As a result, the Review will need to include other information, in particular on observed impacts, to remain timely.

The IPCC timetable for preparing the assessment reports on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of climate change have previously been used to inform the UNFCCC and negotiations that led to the Kyoto Protocol. In Bali at COP13/CMP3, AR4 was released in preceding weeks thus allowing the latest science to inform the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and a possible mandate for a new LBI under the Convention to be agreed in Copenhagen in 2009. The timetable for the IPCC's AR5 was also set to coincide with the beginning of the next round of negotiations, in line with a five-year commitment period (2018-2022). It is therefore important to honour the timeline outlined above and maximize the catalytic effect of this important input.

#### *d) Responsible bodies*

Preparing the Review requires a structured institutional setting that includes the body that should carry out the Review. The options currently in the non-paper under negotiations in Durban include the following:

- Conducted by the COP with support from the SBSTA/SBI. There is a risk that the Review could be swallowed in the political nature of the SBSTA and SBI processes.
- A committee of the COP. The COP only meets every year so this reduces the time for effective discussion needed to adequately consider the Reviews, although the Committee could be instructed by the COP to meet inter-sessionally.
- A Review Expert Body, under the authority of the COP or alternatively reporting to SBSTA, which considers the advice of the Review Expert Body and provides recommendation to the COP.

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<sup>3</sup> EU Climate Change Expert Group 'EG Science' (2008) "The 2°C target Information Reference Document. Background on Impacts, Emission Pathways, Mitigation Options and Costs", 9<sup>th</sup> July 2008, 55 pp. Fee, E. et al (2010) "Scientific Perspectives after Copenhagen. Information Reference Document", October 2010, 28 pp.

The body could consist of developed and developing country members with expertise in climate science and mitigation or draw on the UNFCCC roster of experts. Providing a mandate to a new body has many advantages. It would ensure a dedicated stream of work on the Review, giving the process political weight, profile, and safeguarding what should be a science-driven process from political sensitivities elsewhere in the negotiations. But there are risks, notably the additional resource needs and the danger of placing additional demands on an already complex system. An expert group could provide an opportunity for LDCs to have direct representation in the review process.

The second, political phase could be led by a newly established AWG for 2015 only; could use an existing AWG (e.g. ongoing LCA); or an extraordinary session of the COP in early / mid-2015.

*e) Appropriate action by the Conference of the Parties*

If the two-phased approach is followed, phase one could conclude with the presentation of a technical report to COP20 in 2014. The political phase could then evolve this technical report into a more comprehensive set of recommendations on the basis of the Review's findings for decision at COP21 in 2015.

## Appendix I: Profile of Country Positions on the Review

What is the current state of the art with regard to national positions on the Review?

This annex provides an overview of the countries submissions in the run up to Durban. The information is organized under scope; inputs; bodies to oversee the review; timing and process; and appropriate action by the COP.

### *Scope of the Review*

- Most countries agree that the Review should include an assessment of the long-term goal, and overall progress towards achieving it.
- Several countries call for a review of the implementation of commitments under the Convention (India, on behalf of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand), and of planned measures (Switzerland).
- While multiple countries propose an assessment of a gap, what, in particular, this is an assessment of varies, from an assessment of the gap between actions and the long-term goal (India et. al), implemented commitments and the ultimate objective of the Convention (India et. al.), commitments and the long-term goal (Lebanon), or actions and what is committed (Lebanon); Switzerland and the US highlight the emissions trends and capabilities should be considered.
- Some Parties proposed that the impacts of climate change be included in the scope (Bangladesh, Switzerland, Marshall Islands)
- A number of Parties propose to assess the relevant actions of Parties individually as well as collectively to keep the rise in temperature below 2°C (Bangladesh, Switzerland, Lebanon),
- Both India et. al. and Saudi Arabia propose that the Review consider the financial and technological needs by developing countries to undertake adaptation and voluntary mitigation actions to contribute, on the basis of equity, towards the achievement of the goal and that the Review consider the social and economic impacts in seeking to achieve the long-term goal.
- The US proposes that cost projections be considered to assess the feasibility of lowering the 2°C goal.
- India et.al states that the Review should not be a review of the Convention and it only aims at assessing the implementation of commitments and gaps to achieve the ultimate objective.

### *Inputs to the review*

- Nearly all countries mention the IPCC AR5 and other IPCC reports (Lebanon, EU, Switzerland, US, Bangladesh) as inputs to the Review or best available scientific knowledge (China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand)
- The EU also mentions that the IPCC's special reports also be considered as well as information from other organisations such as UNEP, IMO, ICAO and the Montreal Protocol.
- Multiple countries propose communications from Parties (EU, US) and/or their review (Switzerland, EU) as inputs to the review.
- Several countries mention science and impacts (India et. al., Lebanon, US, Switzerland) as inputs, and emissions - including projections – as inputs (US, Switzerland, Bangladesh)
- The US includes a list of other inputs such as GDP and projections, population, status of technology development, mitigation costs and individual and collective barriers.

### *Bodies*

- There were not many proposals by parties on the bodies to oversee the review.
- The US proposes using existing bodies under the Convention (namely, the SBs), and the EU states the review will be conducted by the COP with support from the SBs.
- AOSIS and Australia propose the establishment of an expert body: the Review Expert Body, consisting of experts each from developed and developing countries; AOSIS believes this should be under the authority of the COP and Australia has two options for an expert body or tasking SB to conduct the review.

### *Timing and process*

- Most countries state that the review should be concluded in 2015 (Lebanon, AOSIS, EU, Switzerland, US)
- There are divergences on the timing of the review report: several countries request one or both SBs to present reports at COP21 and for action to be taken in COP22 (2016) (India et. al.),
- Australia proposes that SBSTA should consider the advice of the review committee during 2015 and provide recommendations to COP21 in 2015 and the EU proposes a draft decision be prepared in 2015 for consideration at COP21.
- India et.al proposed that appropriate action should only be taken after the completion of the review and this action should not be prejudged; while

Switzerland proposes that a process be established under the Convention to allow Parties to deal with the information from the review;

- AOSIS proposes to establish an Ad-Hoc Working Group or appropriate negotiating body with a life of one year to develop options for appropriate action pursuant to paragraph 139 (c) of 1/CP/16, for consideration and action by the COP at its 21st session in 2015.
- Both the EU and the US propose that after 2015, subsequent reviews take place in conjunction with production of periodic reviews.

*Appropriate action to be taken by the COP*

- Countries mention several possible outputs of the review, based on the results of the review, including consideration of strengthening of the long-term temperature goal to 1.5°C (India et. al.), consideration of an update to the global peak year and long-term emission reduction goal (Lebanon), consideration and recommended action for achieving emission trajectories consistent with the global goal (Marshall Islands), more stringent collective mitigation measures (Bangladesh)
- The US is the only country to state that the Review will include recommendations for how the structure and content of the climate change regime should reflect evolving responsibilities and capabilities of Parties in order to achieve the long-term goal.

<b><i>Party</i></b>	<b><i>Scope of the Review</i></b>	<b><i>Inputs</i></b>	<b><i>Responsible Bodies</i></b>	<b><i>Timing / process</i></b>	<b><i>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</i></b>
AOSIS			<p>An advisory expert body under the authority of the COP (the Review Expert Body) tasked to conduct a technical phase of the Review during 2013 and 2014 and to make recommendations and report to the COP20 in 2014.</p> <p>The Review Expert Body shall be composed of 40 members, with 15 members from developed country Parties and 25 members from developing country Parties.</p>	<p>COP20 will consider the advice and recommendations of the Review Expert Body and establish an Ad-Hoc Working Group or other negotiating body with a life of one year to develop options for appropriate action for consideration and action by COP21 2015</p>	
Australia			<p>Review Expert Body reporting to SBSTA</p> <p>Review Expert Body composed of 40 members, with 20 members from developed country Parties and 20 members from developing country</p>	<p>Review Expert Body conducts a technical phase during 2013 and 2014 and make recommendations to the SBSTA42 in 2015</p> <p>SBSTA considers the advice of Review Expert Body and provides recommendation to COP21 in 2015</p>	

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(October 2011)	actions by Parties individually as well as collectively to keep the rise in average global temperature to below 2C and further examine the prospects of the rise being no more than 1.5C.	depend on the composition and time path of GHG emissions. On the other hand, the dangerous consequences of climate change and their regional distribution will depend not simply on the ultimate rise in temperature levels (2 or 1.5C) but also its time path both of which in turn will depend on the time path and composition of the level of GHG emissions. The expert reviews, reports, IPCC analyses and similar other exercises will therefore have to be explicit in mapping the time path and composition of aggregate GHG emissions on to the time path of rise of temperature and their regional distribution; and secondly, in clear mapping of the realized rise in temperature and its time path on to the dangerous consequences of climate change and their regional distribution over the globe.			measures being undertaken and/or projected globally are not enough to avoid the dangerous consequences of climate change, more stringent collective measures will be called for mitigation by the Parties.
European Union (July 2011)	Recalls language from paragraph 138: periodically review the long-term global goal, in light of the ultimate objective of the Convention, and overall progress towards achieving it, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention.	Preparations for the review should be efficient and not duplicate relevant activities of other bodies and agreements of the UNFCCC, and Parties may wish to take into account results of these activities in preparing for the review.  Inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPCC reports (including Special Report on Risk Disasters; WGI, II, and III; the IPCC AR 5 SR).</li> <li>• The Secretariat to organize special events for the consideration for the</li> </ul>	Conducted by the COP with support from the SBs.	<u>2013</u> : consideration of inputs  <u>January 2014</u> : 6th A1 National Communications and 1st A1 biennial reports submitted.  <u>2014</u> : continuation of consideration of inputs and	A draft decision for COP-21. The COP shall take appropriate action based on the review



<b>Party</b>	<b>Scope of the Review</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Responsible Bodies</b>	<b>Timing / process</b>	<b>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</b>
		<p>results of the coming IPCC reports. The SBSTA to prepare a report of these workshops for the COP's consideration at COP-20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1 6th National Communications, NA1 1st biennial report, outcomes of ICA/IAR processes.</li> <li>• SBI to consider these inputs, and the Secretariat to compile this information as it becomes available in order to assist SBI 40.</li> <li>• Additional information as referred to in paragraph 139, and other information provided by Parties, Observers, and International Organizations, in particular, UNEP, IMO, ICAO, and the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• SBs to consider these inputs</li> </ul>		<p>preparation of a stock taking report by the SBs for consideration by the COP on the basis of available information by then.</p> <p><u>2015:</u> Preparation of a draft decision for COP-21. The COP shall take appropriate action based on review.</p> <p><u>Post-2015:</u> Subsequent reviews should take place following adoption of an IPCC AR, or at least every X years.</p>	
India on behalf of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand (June 2011) (October	The adequacy of the long-term global goal and overall progress towards achieving it, with the adequacy of the means of implementation provided to developing countries. It is not a review of the Convention itself, but should aim at assessing implementation of commitments, and identify the gaps to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, with a view to enable the full, effective, and sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The best available scientific knowledge and observed impacts of climate change</li> <li>• The social and economic impacts on Parties in seeking to achieve the long-term global goal, especially the costs and impacts on the poverty eradication and economic development of developing countries.</li> <li>• The economic and technological feasibility for developing countries</li> </ul>		<p><u>2013.1-2014.12:</u> invites IPCC, UNEP, UNDP and other relevant organizations as well as Parties to provide information on the inputs.</p> <p><u>2013.1-2014.12:</u> requests SBs to</p>	The action should not be prejudged before the completion of the review.

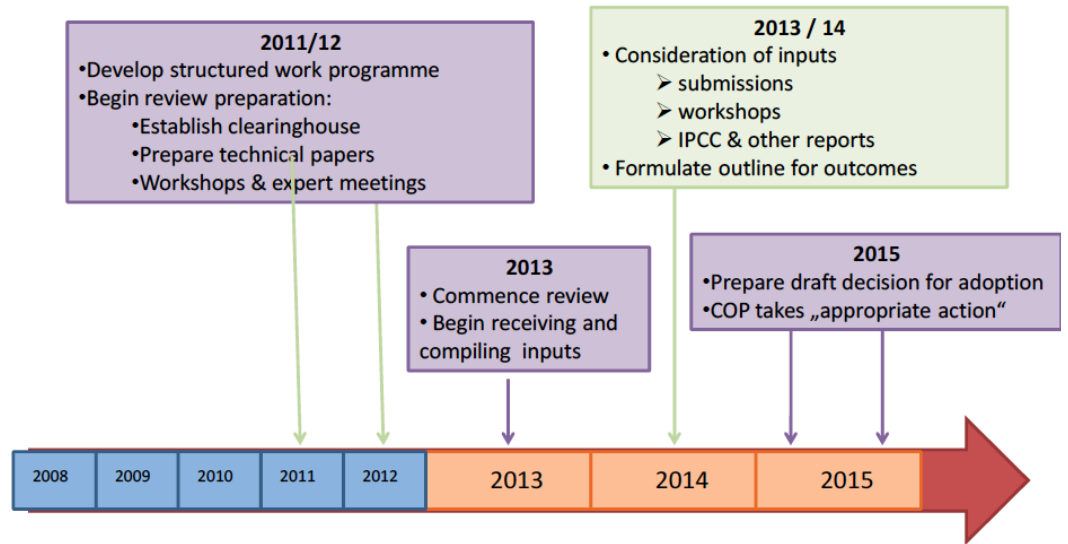
<i>Party</i>	<i>Scope of the Review</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Responsible Bodies</i>	<i>Timing / process</i>	<i>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</i>
2011)	<p>implementation of the Convention. It should include the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of binding ambitious emission reduction commitments by Annex I Parties, and the provision of enabling support provided by developed countries to developing countries. It should also review the adequacy of actions taken under the KP</p> <p>The review should be guided by the principles of equity and CBDR-RC, and conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UNFCCC: Art.s 4.3(b)(d), 7.2(e), 10.2(a)(b), 12.1-2.</p>	<p>achieving the long-term global goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inadequacy of Annex I commitments for CP2 of the KP and comparable commitments by non-KP A1 Parties towards meeting the long-term global goal required by science on the basis of equity and historical responsibility.</li> <li>• The financial and technological needs by NA1 Parties to undertake adaptation and mitigation actions to contribute, on the basis of equity, towards the achievement of the long-term global goal.</li> <li>• The extent to which the financing provided by developed countries to developing countries is 'new and additional, adequate, predictable, stable, timeliness, grant-based and channelled through the UNFCCC's financial mechanism.</li> <li>• The types and extent of technologies being transferred by A1 countries to NA1 countries, and the extent to which such technology transfer has been effective in supporting NA1 countries' adaptation and mitigation actions.</li> <li>• The assessment of the overall aggregate effect of mitigation actions by NA1 Parties in the context of sustainable development which are supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building pursuant to Art. 4.7.</li> </ul>		<p>collect and consider inputs.</p> <p><u>2015.1-2015.6:</u> requests SBs to compile the input information into a synthesis report</p> <p><u>2015.6-2015.12</u> requests SBs to, building on the synthesis report and based on the review principles and guidelines, generate and present a review report to COP21 as the conclusion of the review process.</p> <p>After the completion of the review, the COP should take appropriate action in COP-22, including the consideration of strengthening the long-term global goal, for example in relation to the temperature rises</p>	

<b>Party</b>	<b>Scope of the Review</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Responsible Bodies</b>	<b>Timing / process</b>	<b>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</b>
				of 1.5°C.	
Lebanon (June 2011)	Assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal referred to in paragraph 4 of 1/CP.16, and an agreed probability for achieving it. The review should also assess overall progress by Parties to achieve the long-term goal. This should include mitigation actions by all Parties as well as the provision of support for mitigation by developed countries to developing countries according to article 4.3 of the Convention. The review would include an assessment of the gap between pledged and committed mitigation on one side, and emissions levels consistent with a pathway that allows a high probability for staying well below 2C on the other.	Should be based on most recent peer-reviewed science, especially the finding of IPCC AR5, due in 2014.		The review should be concluded in 2015.	
Marshall Islands (October 2011)	Restructure the Facilitator's Note on the Review as follows: I. Scope  II. Modalities (a) Body to oversee the review (b) Working methods (c) Focus areas (d) Inputs (e) Assistance / work in other bodies (f) Timeline for the first review  III. Appropriate action by the COP	Add the following input to the Facilitator's Note on the Review: "Peer-reviewed scientific information on observed impacts, including those coordinated by relevant regional and subregional agencies"			Add the following to the Facilitator's Note on Review: "Consider options and recommend action for achieving emissions trajectories consistent with the long-term goal"
Switzerland (June 2011)	The review should consider (1) if the figure of 2C is appropriate to achieving the ultimate goal of the Convention, in light of the next IPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An extended amount of information from various fields: science, emissions including projections, policies, and measures and impacts</li> </ul>			

<b>Party</b>	<b>Scope of the Review</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Responsible Bodies</b>	<b>Timing / process</b>	<b>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</b>
	AR; (2) if the long-term emission reduction goal to be agreed by COP-17 is appropriate to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention; (3) if the national emission reduction objective of countries in the short (2020) and the long (2050) term and the resulting aggregate reduction objective are appropriate and consistent to achieve the 2C or revised lower figure; (4) reported and projected emissions trends of countries; (5) Implemented and planned measures; (6) reported and projected impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sources of information should mainly be the communications from Parties and its review, and the scientific assessment of work of the IPCC</li> <li>• Starting in 2013, the secretariat has to organize the necessary information and make it available to Parties in a friendly way</li> <li>• Starting in 2013, a process under the Convention has to be established to allow Parties to deal with this information.</li> </ul>			
United States of America (June 2011)	<p>Assessment of adequacy of 2 degree goal</p> <p>Assessment of adequacy of efforts to achieve that goal and what actions need to be taken</p> <p>Recommendations for how the structure and content of the climate change regime should reflect evolving responsibilities and capabilities of Parties in order to achieve the long-term goal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPCC AR5 and the Special Reports on Renewable Energy and Extreme Events</li> <li>• First biennial report from A1 and NA1 countries (including emissions trends, projections and results of mitigation actions). Secretariat should aggregate.</li> <li>• Emissions projections as input to aggregate numbers (IEA, IPCC, SRES scenarios, UN Advisory Group on Energy and Climate)</li> <li>• GDP, including projections (IMF, World Bank)</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Status of technology development and deployment (IPCC, IEA, IRENA, Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century Global Status Report, Renewable Energy &amp; Energy Efficiency Partnership, World</li> </ul>	Conducted under the existing SBs	<p><u>2013:</u> Consideration of IEA reports, NWP outputs, WB/other UN agency reports, IPCC WGI</p> <p><u>2014:</u> Consideration of AR5 reports and other information (e.g, biennial reports)</p> <p><u>2015:</u> Consideration of COP decisions</p> <p><u>Post-2015:</u> Periodic reviews consistent with</p>	COP decision

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scope of the Review</i>	<i>Inputs</i>	<i>Responsible Bodies</i>	<i>Timing / process</i>	<i>Outputs / results and actions by the COP</i>
		<p>Economic Forum)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation costs (IPCC)</li> <li>• Individual and collective barriers to further effort (country input)</li> </ul> <p>Consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science and impacts</li> <li>• Effectiveness of mitigation actions undertaken, expected emissions trends, and implications for progress towards the long-term goal</li> <li>• Emissions pathways, technology availability projections, and cost projections to assess the feasibility of lowering the 2C goal.</li> <li>• Economic circumstances and capabilities</li> <li>• Implications of trends in emissions and capabilities for mitigation, finance, reporting and other responsibilities under the Convention</li> </ul>		the timeline for IPCC assessments.	

## Appendix II: Illustration of a possible timeline



This timeline is for illustrative purposes and is drawn from informal work of the Cartagena Dialogue Group in 2011.