

ADP: Parties differ over separate work programme on enhancing pre-2020 ambition

Geneva, 23 June (Indrajit Bose) – At the recently concluded climate talks in Bonn, Parties were divided over launching a separate work programme to operationalize two paragraphs of the Warsaw decision under workstream 2 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).

Workstream 2 of the ADP relates to the pre-2020 ambition, while workstream 1 deals with the 2015 agreement which is to take effect post-2020.

Developing countries, referring to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision (decision 1/CP.19) called for a separate work programme to review the adequacy of pre-2020 finance, technology transfer and capacity building support by developed countries to be launched under the ADP contact group. Developed countries, however, were opposed to the idea of a new work programme. The **European Union** said there is no space to do so because the subsidiary bodies are already working on these areas.

The **Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)** argued that the pre-2020 mitigation gap would not even have existed if the developed countries had committed to an emission reduction of 40 per cent below their 1990 levels by 2020. The LMDC was supported by the **Africa Group, Dominica and Cuba. Brazil** added that the gap is not just in mitigation; it is in finance too, which is an implementation gap. **China** said that operationalization of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision is essential and important for the credibility of the process. “What we will do today will have a bearing

on what we do tomorrow,” stressed China.

The **Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean** countries called for a work programme for Parties to engage in technical opportunities with a strong focus on implementation, with the Conference of Parties (COP) to review the process and the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** suggested that a new stream of work under renewable energy, energy efficiency and other potential areas of sustainable development co-benefits be initiated.

Developing countries also stressed that progress in workstream 2 would have a bearing on workstream I since the two are interlinked and developed countries must fulfill their commitments. “Parties are not mere signatories to the Warsaw decision, they have an obligation to fulfill,” said Dominica.

[Paragraph 3 of the Warsaw decision 1/CP.19 reads:

“Resolves to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), in particular in relation to the provision of means of implementation, including technology, finance and capacity building support for developing country Parties, recognizing that such implementation will enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period.”

Para 4 of the Warsaw decision reads:

“Also resolves to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all Parties by

(a) Urging each Party that has not yet communicated a quantified economy-wide emission reduction target or nationally appropriate mitigation action, as applicable, to

do so;

(b) Urging each developed country Party to implement without delay its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention and, if it is also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, if applicable;

(c) Urging each developed country Party to revisit its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention and, if it is also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, its quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, if applicable, in accordance with decision 1/CMP.8, paragraphs 7–11;

(d) Urging each developed country Party to periodically evaluate the continuing application of any conditions associated with its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, with a view to adjusting, resolving or removing such conditions;

(e) Urging developed country Parties to increase technology, finance and capacity-building support to enable increased mitigation ambition by developing country Parties;

(f) Urging each developing country Party that has communicated its nationally appropriate mitigation action to implement it and, where appropriate, consider further action, recognizing that nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be taken in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity-building.]

Workstream 2 also saw intense discussions on technical expert meetings (TEMs). Many new ideas were floated on what TEMs in successive meetings should address. These included short-lived climate pollutants, hydrofluorocarbons, renewable energy-feed in tariffs, clean fossil fuel technology, carbon capture and storage and response measures. **India** highlighted that there should be a TEM on sustainable consumption and added that while TEMs provide a knowledge-sharing platform they cannot be the mainstay of workstream 2.

China said besides TEMs, political engagement is necessary, which could be done in parallel with TEMs. **Bolivia** added that TEMs are not a very effective form to enhance mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period; they are useful for establishing linkages. It expressed its reservation that TEMs so far are oriented to market

approaches and participation of the private sector.

Malaysia said new topics for TEMs could include addressing barriers and increasing ambition to reduce emissions. **Japan** added that the Technology Mechanism bodies, [Technical Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology and Centre Network (CTCN)], should follow up on the ideas emerging out of TEMs, while **AOSIS** said TEMs should continue till the ambition gap is closed. The **Africa Group** highlighted that there is a need to take the policy options that emerge from the TEMs forward and to transform the potential into actions on the ground by involving technical and support institutions and developing a regional approach to support actions on the ground

Speaking for the **Group of 77 and China**, **Kuwait** said it viewed workstream 2 as integral to the ADP and it is inextricably linked to the success of workstream 1 (post- 2020). It reiterated that increasing ambition in workstream 2 is not only important for post-2020 cooperation, but also for avoiding costs in mitigation and adaptation in the future. Developed countries must demonstrate their political will and commit through enhanced actions for confidence and trust in the context of ADP negotiations. Increasing pre-2020 ambition must be primarily achieved through implementation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (CP2) and the outcome of the Bali Action Plan in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, with developed countries taking the lead. Lack of Annex I ambition in the pre-2020 period, CP2 commitments and compliance must be part of the discussion under the ADP. Annex I Parties must raise the level of mitigation ambition and revisit the level of QELRCs (quantified economy wide limitation or reduction commitments) under the Kyoto Protocol (KP) and those Parties that are not part of the KP must take comparable efforts.

It called on the ADP contact group to allocate time to discuss further work in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision and also said that the mandate of paragraph 5(a) of the Warsaw decisions needs to be fulfilled.

(Paragraph 5 of the Warsaw decision read: “Decides to accelerate activities under the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition ...by (a) Intensifying, as

from 2014, the technical examination of opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits, with a focus on the implementation of policies, practices and technologies that are substantial, scalable and replicable, with a view to promoting voluntary cooperation on concrete actions in relation to identified mitigation opportunities in accordance with nationally defined development priorities.)

The financing gap is a concern for both mitigation and adaptation, said Kuwait. It underlined that the global adaptation costs are higher than adaptation funding, particularly in developing countries.

Speaking for the **Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)**, Iran said workstream 2 is the stepping-stone to workstream 1. The pre-2020 ambition must be addressed in a comprehensive manner, covering mitigation, adaptation and finance and technology support. Developed countries must not delay urgent and immediate ambitious action in the pre-2020 period. Any delay threatens the credibility of their ambition and commitment to combat climate change. The pre-2020 mitigation gap would not even have existed if the developed countries had committed to an emission reduction of 40 per cent below their 1990 levels by 2020, it said.

On TEMs, it said that the meetings must ensure that they fulfill their mandate under paragraph 5 of the Warsaw decision. “We expect that through these meetings, we will continue to reflect the need for developed countries to show more ambition,” it said. The ADP should address issues relating to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision simultaneously, otherwise work under workstream 1 would get affected.

On outcomes of workstream 2, Iran reiterated the following seven elements:

- The immediate and early ratification of the KP amendment for its CP2;
- Annex I Parties under the KP unconditionally increasing in 2014, their mitigation targets, together with comparable increases in 2014 of the mitigation targets of those Annex I Parties who are not under the Kyoto Protocol, to at least 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, together with the development of needed arrangements, such as modalities, timelines and organization of the work, for revisiting and increasing in

2014 such mitigation targets by both sets of Annex I Parties;

- Clear commitments from Annex II Parties for the provision of financing in the pre-2020 period to support developing countries’ national adaptation actions;
- Parties must address the economic and social consequences of the implementation of response measures on developing countries;
- The rapid and substantial capitalization and operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF);
- Annex II Parties having clear commitments with an agreed pathway to providing new, additional, and sufficient public climate finance during the period 2014 to 2020 through the Convention’s financial mechanism, particularly the GCF, to meet the goal of providing US\$100 billion per year by 2020, including the source, the amounts, the timelines, and the financing pathway. It called for ‘a 2014-2020 work programme on the review of the adequacy of the commitments on financial support by developed countries as well as the implementation of these commitments, to be launched in 2014 and informed by the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of finance support and the work under the existing financial mechanism;
- Progress towards having operational modalities as soon as possible through the work of the TEC and the CTCN to ensure accelerated technology transfer to developing countries, including addressing the issue of intellectual property rights and enhancing the provision and MRV of financial support on technology development and transfer in developing countries through dedicated work programmes for these issues to be launched in 2014 and running up to 2020.

In another intervention in the contact group when addressing issues in relation to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision, **Jordan** spoke for the **LMDC**. It suggested that Parties take up the question on how should the ADP and the Lima (COP at the end of this year) outcome operationalize and implement the paragraphs. “We could launch some very concrete taskforces under the contact group to leverage the political

willingness and engagements by developed countries for pre-2020 enhanced action and support,” it said.

It highlighted the following concrete proposals:

- Paragraph 4(b) and 4(c) of decision 1/CP.19 urge all developed countries, whether they have participated in the CP2 of the KP, to implement and revisit their pre-2020 emission reduction commitments. These paragraphs have set the mandate of enlarging the scope of the Revisit Mechanism under the KP to the comparable mitigation commitments by those developed country Parties that are not participating in the CP2 of the Kyoto Protocol;
- The modality and organization of the work of the Revisit Mechanism as set out in para. 4(b) and (c) of decision 1/CP.19, should be defined with a view to fully operationalize this Revisit Mechanism;
- Paragraphs 3 and 4 (e) aim to maximize the effort of implementation and enhance actions that can increase the pre-2020 ambition;
- A 2014-2020 work-programme on review of the adequacy of pre-2020 finance, technology and capacity building support by developed countries under the contact group should be launched. This could be informed by the relative work of the existing subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the outcomes of the TEMs;
- Under the contact group, through this 2014-2020 work programme, identify further measures, policies and actions on provision of finance and technology support by developed countries, including the additional numbers of the finance targets by 2020 and a technology inventory based on developing countries’ needs for further action;
- On the themes of the TEMs, it said it proposed to set some meetings at the next session focusing on the topics related to adaptation, finance and technology, with a view to filling the implementation gap.

Speaking for the **Africa Group**, **Mali** said closing the ambition gap implies enhanced actions in a timely manner, which further implies enhanced means of implementation. It said that ambition must be tackled through all its elements: technical, political and relevant agreed

decisions. It said that work could be strengthened through a more focused approach translating potential into actions on the ground as well as accelerating the implementation of existing partnerships through three levels. One, at the technical level, broaden the scope of work beyond sectoral consideration including, chemicals and new initiatives; two, political engagement has to be maintained. The technical outcomes and outputs have to receive ministerial endorsement for effective implementation. Ministers have to be offered a platform to renew their commitment and resolve for enhanced actions and support; and three, implementation of agreed decision as per paragraph 3 of the Warsaw decision is crucial for developing countries. It gave the example of the national appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) registry and said that modalities for matching request with support have yet to be developed to fully operationalize this support platform.

On TEMs, Mali said that these have allowed the translation of technical outputs to policy options. Now, there is a need to take the policy options forward and transform the potential into actions on the ground by involving technical and support institutions and developing a regional approach to support actions on the ground. On the UN Secretary General’s Climate Summit in September this year in New York, it said that workstream 2 could be better structured around engaging full range of stakeholders including private, civil society, sub national authorities; developing action initiative platforms through sectors and technologies; and ensure highest political buy in.

Mali also called for a TEM on REFTTS (Renewable Energy-Feed in Tariffs). The focus should be on countries’ experiences, both developed and developing, challenges (design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation), relevant technical and financial needs, gaps and constraints. The objective is to explore how implementation could be incentivised for accelerated and at scale results, it said.

Speaking for the **Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)**, **Nauru** recommended that TEMs should continue till the ambition gap is closed. It called for the technical information to be linked to political processes. Provision of technical information is the first step. The second step is to engage with policy experts for wider support and initiatives. There needs to be

high level events under the COP in which countries can provide updates. ADP ministerial should be the first of the high level events. The COP should make a general recommendation out of the work in the GCF, the TEC and the TEMs. It also said that the COP should call for greater engagement with bodies outside the Convention and output of TEMs should guide institutions both within and outside the Convention.

It said that the earlier TEMs were about mitigation and they should be followed up with new or reformed TEMs. It said means of implementation is a crosscutting issue and should be a key component of all the TEMs. It called for follow up TEMs on renewable energy and energy efficiency, including on feed in tariff, cities and sub-national governments, and new TEMs must focus on short-lived climate forces and transport. It called on the developed countries to take the lead and develop multilateral initiatives.

Speaking for the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**, **Bangladesh** said the Workstream 2 is mandated to explore emissions in a trajectory upon which the post-2020 regime can be kicked off. It called for the full implementation of the Doha amendment of the KP and called upon developed countries to ratchet up ambition to 25-40 per cent emissions reduction by 2020. It said that Annex I non-KP Parties and those not joining CP2 must take on quantified commitments and implement them in the pre-2020 period. It reminded Parties of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision.

It also suggested that policy options emerging out of the technical paper on TEMs could be summarized as a summary for policymakers. Political momentum is the need of the hour and the UN Secretary General's Summit in September could be used to create this. It stressed the importance of building international cooperative actions and said these must be informed by the outcomes at the structured expert dialogues and subsidiary bodies. Lima should provide an opportunity to enhance mitigation action, with a clear focus on removal of barriers and scaling up action. It also suggested that a new stream of work under renewable energy, energy efficiency and other potential areas of sustainable development co-benefits be initiated.

Speaking for the **Arab group**, **Algeria** said

TEMs should identify options for developing countries to implement mitigation activities through financial support and better access to means of implementation.

Speaking for the **Independent Association for Latin America and Caribbean (AILAC)** countries, **Colombia** said workstream 2 could be a deliverable for Lima to ensure there is no ambition gap and that workstream 1 is linked to workstream 2. Workstream 2 should be the pathway to drive ambition and cooperation and developed countries should take the lead in providing means of implementation, including the full implementation of commitments under CP2. It suggested a work programme for Parties to engage in technical opportunities with a strong focus on implementation, with the COP to review the process. Partnerships from non-State actors should be increased to facilitate cooperation. The aim of the interaction is to develop best practices to feed into consultations and review. It also called for enhancing mechanisms on REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation).

India reiterated it is important to upscale ambition and for the Parties to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Parties not part of CP2 should join the same and revisiting and ratcheting up of ambition is important. TEMs provide a knowledge-sharing platform but they cannot be the mainstay of workstream 2, it said. Pre-2020 ambition must address adaptation and technical support. It is important for developed countries to revisit their emissions reduction target. Work plan on enhancing finance ambition must be enhanced. There is a need to evaluate the current status and feedback from various countries, while highlighting that finance, technological support is essential. It said that if implementation of agreed decisions is poor, it sends out a poor signal to the world. It welcomed the LMDC for a 2014-2020 work programme and said that existing bodies can be informed by this work programme. India suggested that there be a TEM on sustainable consumption and said so far the world had been focusing on the supply side and the demand side must also be looked into.

China said increasing 2020 ambition and full implementation of Bali (Action Plan) processes are important to build trust and advance cooperation among Parties. The operationalization of paragraphs 3 and 4 is quite

essential and it is important for the credibility of the process. “What we will do today will have a bearing on what we do tomorrow,” it said. It highlighted the importance of paragraph 4(b) and 4(c) of the Warsaw decision, which point to the revisit mechanism. China said a formal revisit mechanism should be developed to undertake the task and it could be done by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) or in the ADP contact group setting. On paragraph 4(d), China said a formal evaluation mechanism is needed to remove conditions by developed countries and for the clarification of commitments. In Lima, there could be support for developed countries to whether this condition could be removed automatically. On finance and technology, there should be a clear roadmap to fulfill financial support of US\$100 billion up to 2020. China said it supports proposal to launch the 2014-2020 work programme on finance, technology support in the contact group.

It said that apart from TEMs, political engagement is necessary, which could be done in parallel with TEMs. At TEMs, the first thing to focus on is the potential of developed countries and barriers and needs of the developing countries to take actions in those areas. It also called on the secretariat to prepare an updated technology paper on adaptation gap and how to fulfill it and the other on implementation gap. “These papers can inform our work under the workstream 2,” China said.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision should be seen as utmost priority, said the **Philippines**. It said it supports proposals to reflect on how the ADP and the Lima outcome could operationalize the two paragraphs. It stressed that the pre-2020 ambition must be addressed in a comprehensive manner. The outcome of Workstream 2 must lead to closing of the ambition gap, including finance, technology and capacity building support. The key aspects of work should include immediate and early ratification of CP2 by the Parties in Annex B (of the KP), as well as participation of other Parties are key to ensure a successful outcome. It reiterated the need for financing targets by Annex II (of the Convention) Parties to support developing country national adaptation plans and their national action plans on adaptation.

The Philippines added that developing countries must be supported in enhancing their resilience

and for adaptation. It emphasized the importance of public climate finance from 2014 to 2020 and the operationalization of the GCF. It said support should be provided to the TEC (Technology Executive Committee) and CTCN (Climate Technology Centre and Network) to accelerate technology transfer and in enhancing the provision and MRV of support to dedicated work programmes in the lead up to 2020.

It supported the implementation of paragraph 3 and 4 with focus on the revisit mechanism, with a view to fully operationalize the revisiting the ambition of developed countries. It said it supported the idea that this work programme could be informed by subsidiary bodies and outcomes by the TEMs and supports the idea put forward on needs, gaps and constraints.

Bolivia said the TEMs are not a very effective form to enhance mitigation ambition in the pre-2020 period. They are oriented to market approaches and participation of the private sector. It said that to concentrate on the linkages between sustainable development and poverty eradication in the context of Mother Earth, TEMs could be a useful way forward. It also called for the enhancement of non-market mechanisms under the convention. The Convention is inherently non-market based in the provision of finance support and technology transfer. It said it agreed with India in that sustainable consumption patterns and changes in production systems as well as the idea of policy engagement should be further discussed in TEMs.

Malaysia said there must be better ways to implement emissions reduction and address gaps in ambition than TEMs. Additional topics may be to address barriers and increasing ambition to reduce emissions in developed countries. **Saudi Arabia** said TEMs are a unique opportunity to gain valuable knowledge. It welcomed calls for technical exchange meetings and requested that the focus should be on clean fossil fuel technology and CCS; short-lived gases; and how to make response measures contribute to the Convention. It reminded Parties not to lose sight of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision and added that the implementation of the Bali Action Plan and means of implementation are at the heart of the issues for a firm foundation for post 2020 work.

Brazil said before addressing the question of ambition gap, it is important to ask why there is

such a gap in the first place. It said that if Annex I Parties had taken on more ambitious mitigation targets, the gap could have been avoided. It reminded Parties that the gap is not just in mitigation; the gap is in finance too, which is an implementation gap. It urged GCF capitalization to begin as early as possible. It also said that the key is to build confidence under workstream 1 and to recognize the link between the two workstreams. While TEMs are useful to continue, discussions should not be restricted to TEMs if the world is really willing to raise ambition, it said.

On paragraph 4(b) and 4(c) of the Warsaw decisions, **Dominica** urged those developed countries those that have not ratified the CP2 to do so because it is a critical issue. It noted with “pain and regret” that the CP2 is not taken seriously. Implementation needs to be revisited and this has to be the mandate of the revisit mechanism. Parties are not mere signatories to the Warsaw decision, they have an obligation to fulfill, it said. It called for a work programme under the contact group to discuss the two paragraphs so that they are fully operationalized. It supported the technical expert meetings proposed by the Africa Group and the need to develop relevant technical needs to developing countries. It also expressed the need to have taskforces to leverage political will and enhanced action and support. It said it supported the concrete proposals, which the LMDC has made.

Marshall Islands said many Parties had indicated the need to better connect output with technical work to guide political decisions. It suggested that in Lima a new process could be launched where COP20 could reflect the ministerial discussions on specific policy options and broaden political support and develop new ones. **Papua New Guinea** said financial and technology support is missing and it needs to be scaled up through various channels. It said that the results of the TEMs must be captured in a COP decision in Lima to identify concrete actions. It suggested that TEMs should continue next year and there should be a TEM on carbon pricing. **Cuba** supported the idea of the LMDC on the launch of a work programme.

Indonesia said that the recommendations emerging out of TEMs must be considered as a set of menu from which Parties could select in accordance with their national priorities. It also said that future discussions on pre-2020 should

focus on actions and institutions created under the Bali Action Plan. It said that there is an urgent need to identify barriers and steps to close the gaps, with support from developed countries. It also said that the full implementation of CP2 is crucial and it is of utmost importance to have comparable effort for those not part of CP2 and those that did not decide to take on emissions reduction commitments.

Mexico reiterated that TEMs should continue, with focus on new topics such as the short-lived climate forces in the October session of the ADP. **Peru** said the TEMs helped identify implementation challenges. It said the effort must continue and Lima should help take the processes to the next level to bring concrete results before 2020. It said it is encouraged towards the several concrete ideas on the table to create better links to GCF, TEC and CTCN for pilot projects and adhere to best practices in collaboration with other partner organisations.

Norway said that more contributions to emissions reduction are necessary since the level of ambition is just not high enough and called on further work to understand the 2020 pledges. It said that the TEMs are useful for knowledge sharing and that time must be allocated to TEMs on renewable energy and energy efficiency during 2014. The meeting should focus on what the technical mechanism can do to scale up ambition in renewable energy and energy efficiency. It called for additional TEMs on short-lived climate pollutants, CCS (carbon capture and storage) and carbon pricing with the aim of reducing use of fossil fuel. It also asked of the TEC to transfer knowledge and share solutions.

The **EU** said TEMs should continue to address broader issues and it is a helpful process to receive expertise. TEMs provide an opportunity to further engage in areas such as renewable energy and energy efficiency and said it would be worthwhile to have TEMs on fossil fuel subsidy reform, feed in tariff and short-lived climate forces. It said that between now and the Lima COP, discussions should be focused and the frontrunner policy options could feed into some schedule. It suggested that a feedback loop to capture the political commitment for

actions should be created and a high level segment be organized in Lima. It expressed concern over establishing a workstream and a work programme on paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Warsaw decision. It said there is no space to do so because the subsidiary bodies were already working on those areas. It welcomed the opportunity to discuss ambition at the high level, but also use the opportunity to encourage others to come up with pledges.

The **US** said TEMs have been useful and offer a pragmatic opportunity to allow countries to exchange and know the best practices on areas where mitigation opportunities can be enhanced. TEMs offer the scope for substantive engagement, which is helpful for political processes. TEMs should continue in Lima and into 2015 and each session should build on the other rather than be a one-off. The US said it would support additional work on cities and sub-national spaces in Lima under TEMs, and said TEMs should explore areas that are outside of the Convention too. There should be TEMs on transport sector, agriculture and forestry too, it added. It supported the idea of high-level events. It said that it would be useful to link TEMs to concrete action to increase ambition so that the world is

engaged to meet “our shared objectives”.

Japan said that the TEC and CTCN could follow up on the ideas emerging out of the TEM. It said that the TEMs on renewable energy and energy efficiency were particularly useful. **Canada** said TEMs are a great platform and relevant for both pre- and post-2020 periods. It proposed TEMs on short-lived climate pollutants and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). It said links between TEMs and existing UNFCCC institutions such as the TEC should be explored.

New Zealand suggested bringing in experts to unlock progress on barriers to ambition gap and added the UN Secretary General's Summit could be an opportunity could provide the momentum for Parties that have not made pledges yet. Envisaging collective knowledge growth, it said the secretariat should provide a synthesis of TEMs for policymakers. It called for a TEM on the energy sector to explore links between policy and markets. It said that institutions outside of the Convention, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and International Energy Agency (IEA), could be leveraged and a relationship built with UNFCCC.