

# Options for institutional engagement of the private sector in the UNFCCC

Preliminary findings

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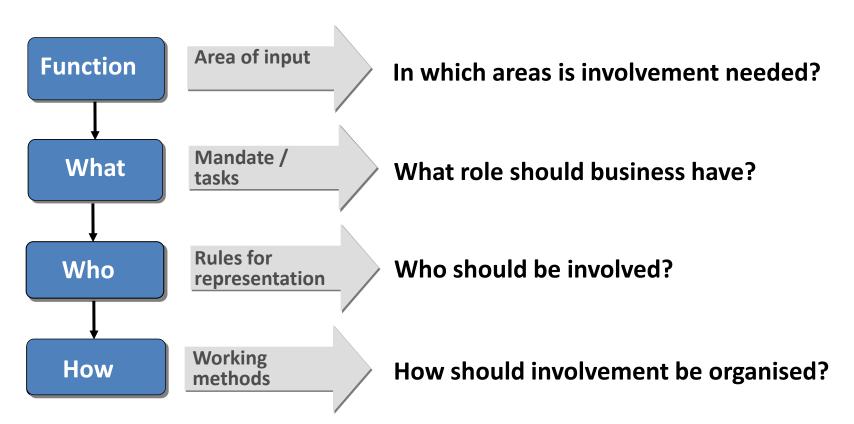






## Key questions of the project

## Is business involvement needed? If so, why?





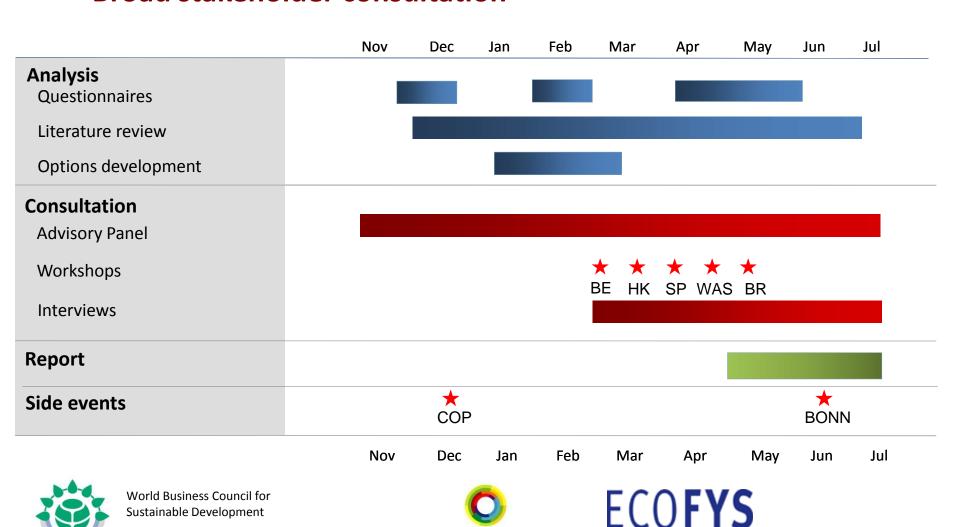






# The project approach

#### **Broad stakeholder consultation**

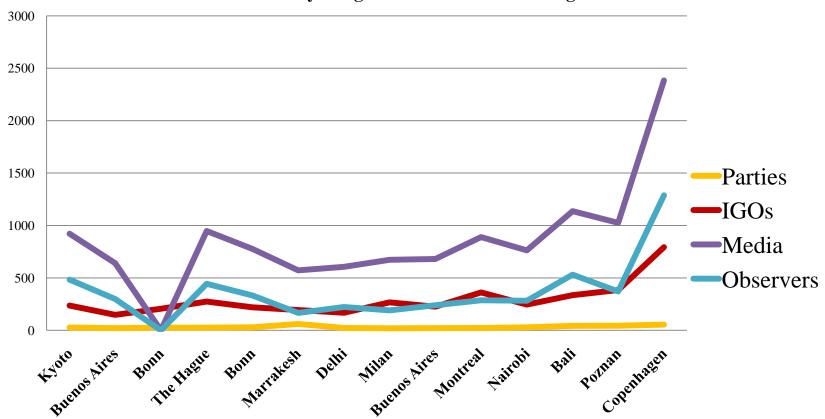


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## Past engagement – facts and figures





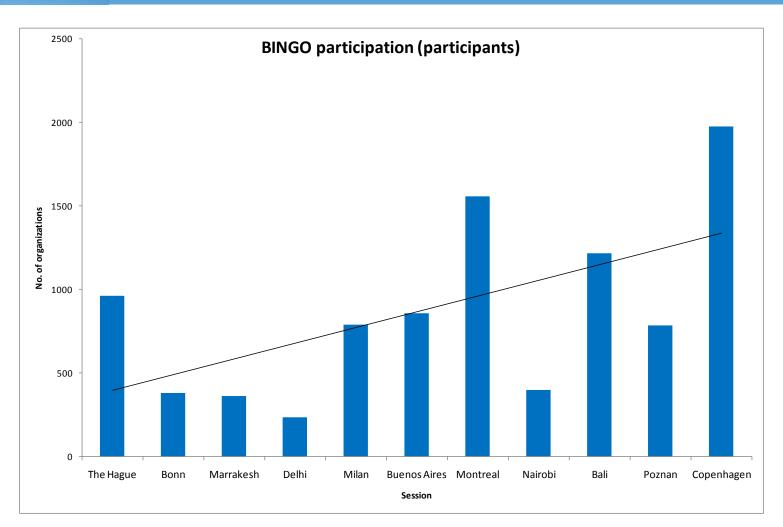








# How many people from the PS have attended the UNFCCC process?





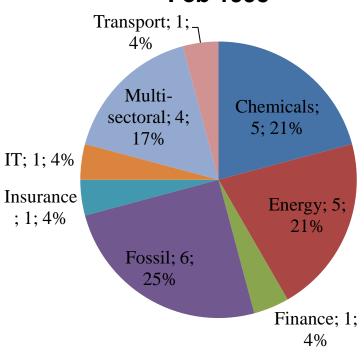






## How has the PS characterization evolved?

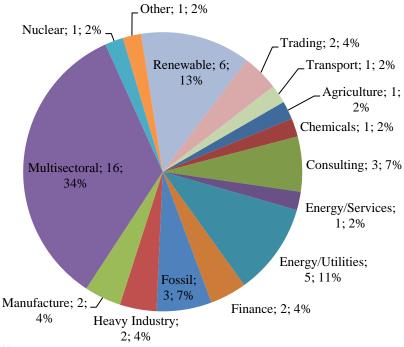
# Interim Negotiating Committee Feb 1995



#### **Defensive**



#### COP 13 - Bali



**Opportunity** 









# Why the private sector wants to engage with Governments?

- ✓ To understand the challenges
- ✓ Access decision making processes to:
  - ✓ To advise on intergovernmental decisions on **implementation** to make them viable, correct market failures and accelerate action
  - ✓ To encourage stable, predictable and transparent policy frameworks to develop their business activities and investments
  - ✓ To ensure evidence based policy making that is **technically viable** and **financially feasible**
- ✓ Potentially to gain access to **new markets** (in conjunction with national processes)









# Why Governments want to engage with business?

- ✓ Know if at a macro level their decision-making is feasible and will result in a reduction of GHG emissions
- ✓ Understand the business decision making process and what policies and measures can drive those to low carbon solutions
- ✓ Seek advice at micro level in specific technical areas (e.g. carbon markets, REDD, technology mechanism, financial arrangements, etc)
- ✓ Trigger business activity in "developing countries"







## **Private Sector**

- Many voices
- Geographic differences
- Sectoral perspectives
- Competition
- New opportunities
- Lack of empowerment

## Government

- Differing perspectives
- Geographic/regional perspectives
- National interests
- Need actions
- Need for fulfillment of commitments

Investment, diffusion and innovation



Actions

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Emission reductions, development, survival





# What has changed?

#### **Private sector**

### **Governments**



- ✓ Not able to communicate the benefits of engagement
- ✓ Speaking from different perspective than Gov.
- ✓ Not aware of the process and its implications

- ✓ Little understanding of the value of engagement
- ✓ Little appetite to engage with PS
- ✓ Business seen as a "problem"



- ✓ Provides a positive message of technological expertise and financial capabilities
- ✓ Better understanding of the implications of the process
- ✓ Seeks sustained engagement

- ✓ Better understanding of the role of business
- ✓ Recognize business as part of the solution
- ✓ Transition to a bottom up action that require multiple solutions









# The role of observers in the UNFCCC process

Formal

- ✓ Attend plenary sessions
- ✓ Access to all the documents.
- ✓ May be invited to intervene ad hoc
- ≠ No interventions
- ≠ No opportunity to take the floor

Informal

- ✓ Side events
- ✓ Exhibits



✓ Secretariat coordinates meetings between observers & Executive Secretary and officials









# Key choices

Role

- ➤ Observer or advisory?
- > Active or passive?

Selection process

- ➤ Government or PS institution?
- ➤ Geographical or sectoral?

Coordination body

- **➤UNFCCC** unit?
- ➤ National level?
- ➤ PS institution?

Other

- ➤Term?
- ➤ Conflict of interest?
- ➤ Mode of operation?

TAILORED ENGAGEMENT









# **Options of engagement**

### **Active**

### **Passive**

**OBSERVER** ROLE

**Climate Investment** Funds (CIF) **Trust Fund Committees** 

Worldwide Self Selection

**UNFCCC** <u>Meetings</u> Worldwide open

Institution

**Function** Selection process

**ADVISORY** ROLE

**Asia Pacific Partnership** (APP)

> Task Forces Governments

**OECD BIACC\*\*** 

Advise OECD Committees **National Business Associations** 

#### **Montreal Protocol TEAP\***

**Advise MOP** Governments

\* Technical & economic assessment panel

\*\* Business & Industry Advisory Committee



World Business Council for Sustainable Development







## Key areas that need to be addressed

- How to ensure participation (SME, developing countries, etc.)
- How to coordinate information and ensure transparency
- How to incentivise engagement
- How to attract experts
- How to move from process to implementation

Build trust between private sector, civil society & government

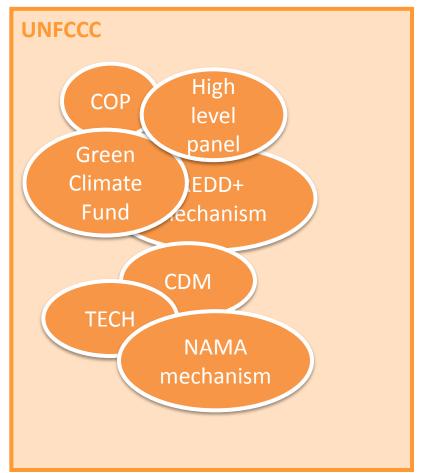




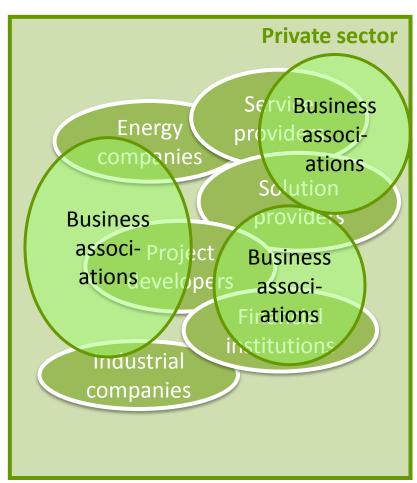




# Coordination options: BAU







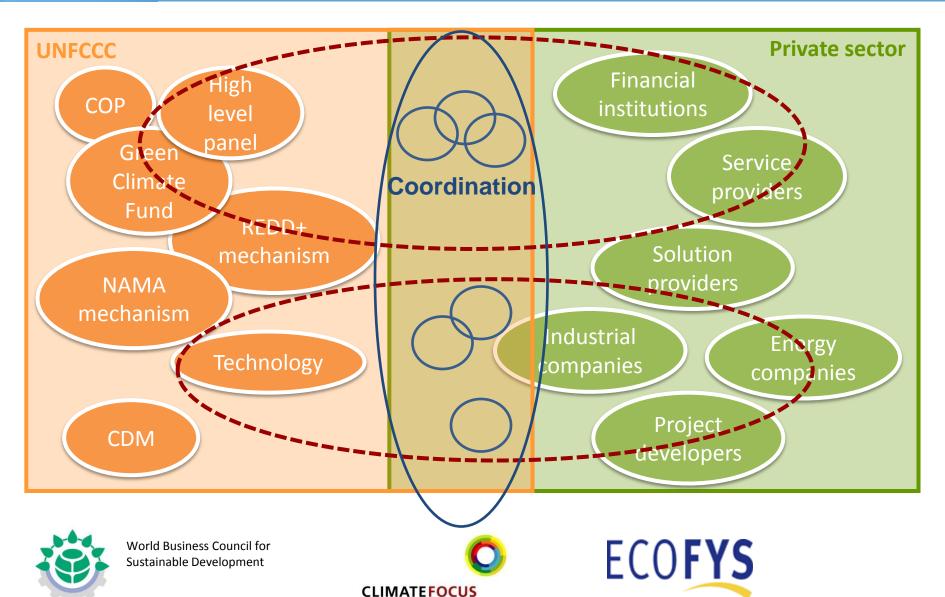








# Creating effective coordination





# Considerations for the design of an engagement model with business

- Recognition by the parties
- > A single channel for each topic to avoid discursive tactics
- Allowing multiple business inputs. Provide clear criteria for selection of business representatives, taking into account sectors and geographic spread.
- Transparency. An innovative platform for information sharing is needed to ensure openness, flexibility and inclusivity of the engagement model.



**INCLUDE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BUSINESS AND SMES** 









# How could improved coordination contribute?

#### Translate

- Channel relevant business input to UNFCCC
- Translate outcomes from UNFCCC to business language

#### Advice

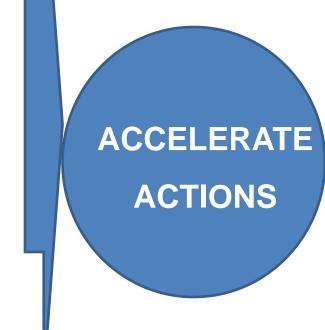
- Provide experts/observers
- Coordinate input per request
- Make ad hoc consultations
- Test new ideas

## Support implementation

- Support capacity building
- Information exchange (e.g. best practices)
- Facilitate partnerships







ECO'FYS



# Where could the PS engage?

## **Finance**

Carbon markets

Technology

**REDD** 

**NAMAS** 









# A new technology mechanism

#### **Technology Mechanism**

# Climate Technology Centre & network

#### **Business engagement**

- •Open call or roster of experts / geographic vs. sectoral
- Consulted on request / mandatory

#### Expert role

- Very active and ad hoc workshops
- Physical presence / web presence

#### **Selection process**

- Transparency
- Flexibility
- Independence





### Technology Executive Committee

#### **Business Engagement**

- Active/ Passive Observer/ Experts
- Consulted on request / mandatory
- One or several observers

#### Observer role

•From active to passive

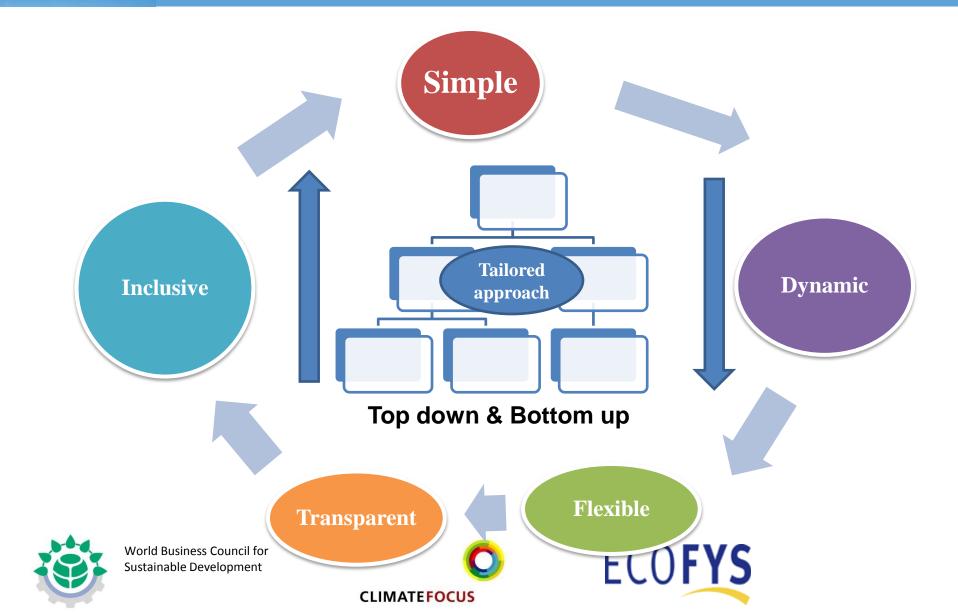
#### **Selection process**

- Legitimacy
- Representativity
- Transparency
- Flexibility





# Conclusions Conclusions



• Where could engagement with the private sector add value to the UNFCCC process?

Why is now a good moment to strengthen private sector engagement?









# More information

- EC Study website: www.businessandUNFCCC.org
- Marion Vieweg: <u>M.Vieweg@ecofys.com</u>
- Thiago Chagas: <u>T.Chagas@climatefocus.com</u>
- María Mendiluce: mendiluce@wbcsd.org







## Illustrative cases





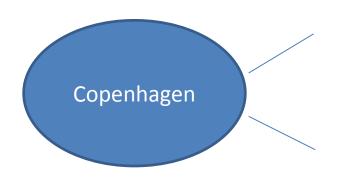




## **Business Engagement in the CDM**

#### **Options for further and formal engagement:**

- Creating a direct communication channel between Project Participants and the CDM EB (e.g. direct hearings and interactive forums);
- Creating a system of review of decisions / appeal procedures judicial;



EB to improve communications channels with project participants and stakeholders

EB to establish an appeals procedure to protect the rights of stakeholders directly involved









## **Climate finance**

Commitment to mobilize USD 30 billion 2010 to 2012 and USD 100 Billion a year by 2020

### High Level Panel

#### **Objectives**

Study contribution of potential financing sources

### Green Climate Fund

#### **Objectives**

Supports projects / policies in developing countries related to mitigation including REDD-plus, adaptation, capacity-building, technology development and TT.

#### **Role for business:**

- Having a seat
- Formal consultation with financial experts

#### **Role for business:**

- Input as observer
- Having a formal role in executive board









## A new NAMA mechanism

#### **Develop guidelines for actions**

- Scope
  - Single project
  - Government policy programme
  - Sector strategy / sector crediting baseline/ sectoral emission target
  - National emission (intensity) target
- Measurement, reporting, verification

**Countries make action proposals** 

**Assess action proposals** 

**Implement actions** 

#### **Role for business:**

Assist in establishing guidelines

#### **Role for business:**

Provide data

#### **Role for business:**

Assist in reviewing proposals





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#### **Phases**

Strategy Development Implementation of Policies

Full-scale Implementation



- Training and consultancy;
- Verification/certification of pilot projects;
- Technology research and development

- Investing in sustainable forest projects;
- Providing services;
- If allowed, trading REDD credits.





