Key points of South Africa’s intervention on mitigation in the ADP

- The 2015 agreement must commit all Parties collectively to limiting temperature increase to a 2 degrees, translated into trajectories and a global goal for adaptation
- Parties provide minimum information in an agreed format or template that expresses the differentiation according to the structure of Article 4
- We need to close the gap – no backsliding on the type and stringency of existing commitments can be accepted
- All Parties have commitments under Article 4.1 and may put forward contributions in the form of relative emission reduction commitments and nationally appropriate mitigation actions
- Building on the existing commitments under Article 4.2, developed country Parties have additional obligations
- Utilise existing institutional arrangements and mechanisms, including flexibility mechanisms and land-based tools (e.g. REDD+), as well as a new market-based mechanism
- The provisions of Article 17 of the Convention will have to be taken into account. The INDCs captured as part of the Paris outcome, with clear understanding that they will be formalised in 2015, to be assessed, finalised and inscribed in an agreed manner in 2016
- An *ex ante* process of assessment is critical to assess the INDCs for their adequacy and fairness
- Iterative 10-year periods of implementation, followed by an *ex post* assessment process of implementation as an integral element of 2015 agreement, as a basis for setting further future commitments