
Global Partnership for Climate Action

-Fixing Bridges, Bridging Gaps-

CHOI Jai-chul
Chairman, Climate Change Center

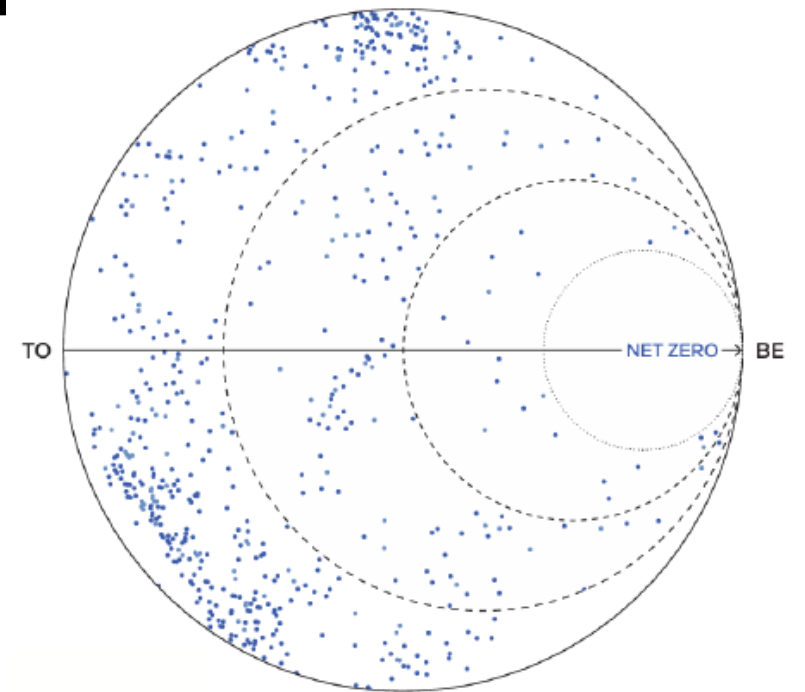
Wednesday, 23 April 2025

Name in Full: CHOI Jai-chul

- Chairman of Climate Change Center(Non-Profit CSO)
- Former President of General Assembly, the Bureau International des Expositions(BIE)
- Began diplomatic career in 1981 and built his career working in the fields of multilateral diplomacy such as climate change, environment, and sustainable development.
- Served as Ambassador for Climate Change(2014-2016), acting as South Korea's Chief Negotiator for the 2015 Paris Agreement.
- Held key ambassadorial positions: Ambassador to France, Ambassador to Denmark, Ambassador to Morocco, Ambassador & Deputy Representative to the OECD
- Published a memoir, "Climate Negotiation Journal of a Diplomat Specialized in Environmental Diplomacy"(May 2022, Parkyoungsa)



- I. Global Risks We Face
- II. Building Global Partnership for Climate Action
- III. PA as Global Platform for Climate Action
- IV. Assessment on the Paris Agreement
- V. Items To Be Discussed



1-1 Global Risks We face: Entering the Era of Uncertainty and Geopolitical Crisis

Inauguration of Trump's Second Term

- Heightened uncertainty in international politics and the global economy due to coercive transactional diplomacy
- Imposition of high tariffs on imports, ambitions to acquire foreign territories, withdrawal from global cooperative frameworks, and unpredictability of "America First" policies

Interstate Relations and Conflicts

- US–China: Cooperation/Reconciliation vs. Confrontation/Conflict; securing maritime routes
- Ongoing conflicts: Russia–Ukraine War (since Feb. 2022), Israel–Gaza War (Oct. 2023–Jan. 16, 2025), broader Middle East instability, and increasing security vulnerabilities in Northeast Asia

Socioeconomic Issues

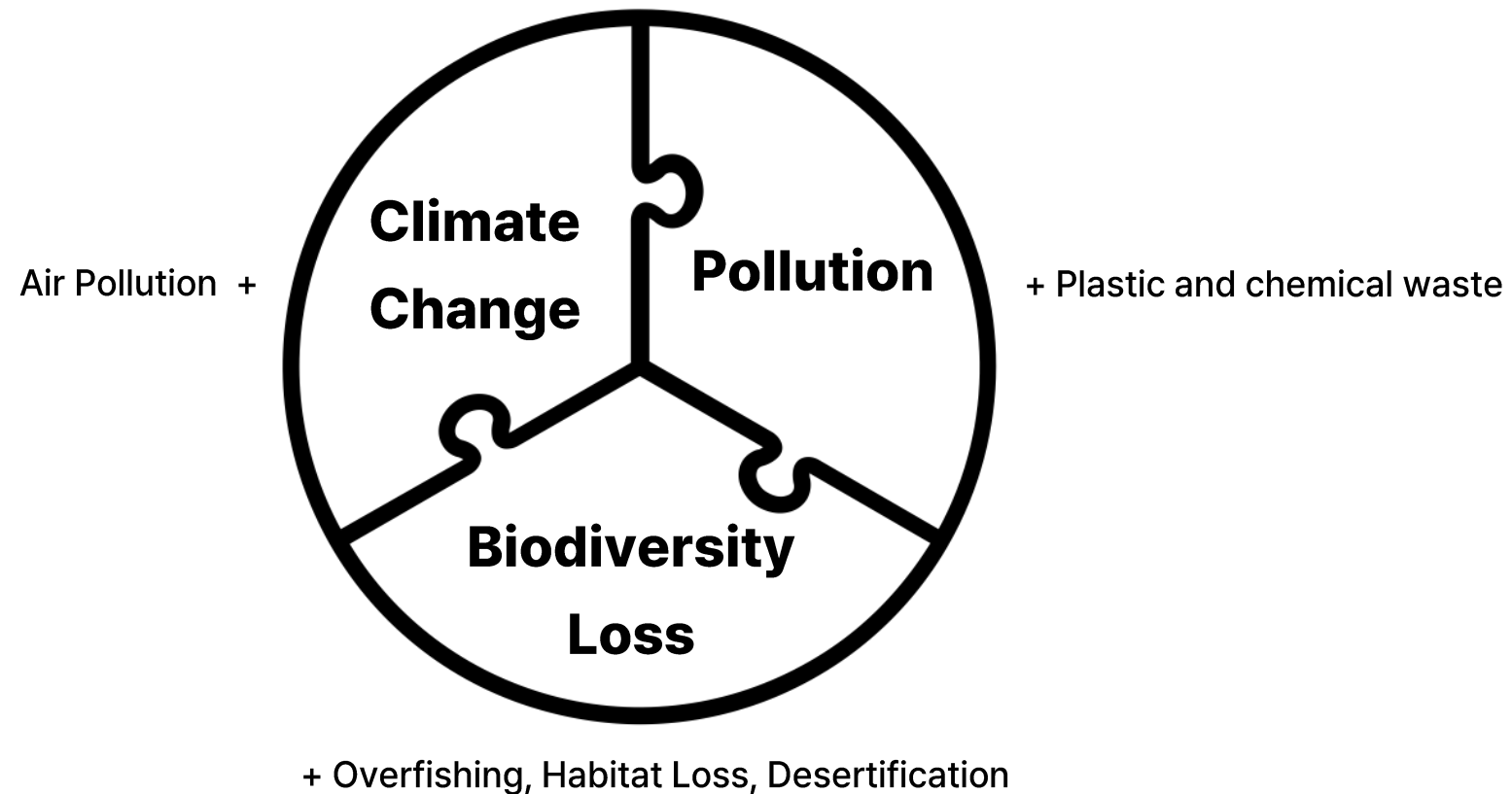
- Restructuring of global supply chains: Trend toward reshoring and friend-shoring following the disintegration of global value chains (GVC), a symbol of globalization
- Rising income inequality, democracy backsliding, and the resurgence of authoritarian government
 - : Erosion of shared commitment to universal values, including human rights



1-2 Global Risks We Face (World Economic Forum 2025)

Rank /Time	Current	Short-term	Mid/Long-term
1	State-based armed conflict	Misinformation and disinformation	Extreme weather events
2	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3	Geoeconomic confrontation	State-based armed conflict	Critical change to Earth systems
4	Misinformation and disinformation	Societal polarization	Natural resource shortages
5	Societal polarization	Cyber espionage and warfare	Misinformation and disinformation
6	Economic downturn	Pollution	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
7	Critical change to Earth systems	Inequality	Inequality
8	Lack of economic opportunity or unemployment	Involuntary migration or displacement	Societal Polarization
9	Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms	Geoeconomic confrontation	Cyber espionage and warfare
10	Inequality	Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms	Pollution

Triple Planetary Crisis: Risk of the 6th Mass Extinction



2-1 Building Global Partnership for Climate Action (The Science-Policy Nexus)

Science (IPCC Report)	Politics (International Negotiation)
FAR(1990) <i>"unequivocal detection not likely for a decade"</i>	UNFCCC(1992)
SAR(1995) <i>"balance of evidence suggests discernible human influence"</i>	Kyoto Protocol(1997)
TAR(2001) <i>"most of the warming of the past 50 years is likely due to human activities"</i>	Marrakesh Accords(2001)
AR4(2007) <i>"most of the warming is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentration"</i>	Bali Action Plan (2007) / Copenhagen Accord (2009)
AR5(2014) <i>"It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century"</i>	Paris Agreement (2015)
SR on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C (2018)	2018 Katowice Package & 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact
AR6(2021-23) HU: unequivocal, Concentration of CO ₂ unmatched for at least 2 million years	2023 Global Stocktake & 2022 L&D fund/2024 Finance

2-2 Building Global Partnership for Climate Action (Overview)

UNFCCC

- Stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere
- Creation of Annex I & II parties (Bifurcation)
- Equity, CBDR/RC, Precaution, SD
- Adopted in 1992
- Entry into force in 1994

Kyoto Protocol

- 5% reduction of GHG emissions by Annex I Parties for the 1st commitment period 2008-2012
- Flexibility Mechanism: CDM, JI, ET
- The Doha Amendment: 2013-2020
- GHGs: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆+NF₃
- Adopted in 1997
- Entry into force in 2005

Paris Agreement

- Agreement within the UNFCCC
- Creation of Implementation tool: NDC
- No annex-based bifurcation
- 6 pillars: 2 climate actions, 3 means of Implementation, transparency
- Adopted in 2015
- Entry into force in 2016

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PA as Global Platform for Climate Action

[Structure/PA]

Aim/objective (Art.2)

NDC(Art. 3)

A

Mitigation (Art. 4)

Adaptation (Art.7)

Forest(Art.5)

Carbon Market(Art.6)

Loss & Damage (Art.8)

S

Finance (Art.9)

Tech.(Art.10)

Capacity B. (Art.11)

Transparency(Art.13)

GST(Art.14)

Imp./Com. (Art.15)

- **Balanced & Hybrid Legally-Binding Outcome**
 - Political compromise among 195 state parties
 - Different legal nature of obligations: NDCs process and implementation, national target, finance etc.
- **Ensures Flexibility and Broad Participation**
 - Self-differentiation, taking into account CBDR/RC in light of different national circumstances
- **Sets a Global Long-term Goal Sending Strong Signal**
 - Temperature goal (2°C / 1.5°C)
 - Peaking / balance between global emissions and removals

4-2 Assessment on the Paris Agreement

- **Establishes Ambitious Rule-Based Mechanism**
 - Enhanced Transparency Framework in operation
 - Global stocktake every 5 year / progression of ambition
 - **Think Globally: GST, Act Locally: NDC**
- **Focuses on Mobilizing Climate Finance: GCF's role**
 - \$100 billion goal to be extended through to 2025
 - Encourages expansion of the donor base
 - ☞ Triple climate finance from \$100bn to \$300 annually by 2035
 - ☞ Secure efforts of all actors to scale up...to \$1.3trillion per year by 2035
- **Opens the Door for a Market-Based Mechanism (pending)**
 - Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)
 - Mechanism to contribute to mitigation & support sustainable development

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Items To Be Discussed

**Multilateralism
vs
Unilateralism**

**[Strengthening Means
of Implementation]
Mitigation
vs
Adaptation**

**[Regional/Global
Carbon Market]
Role of
private sector**

**Fixing Bridges, Bridging Gaps
Navigating Together Toward Sustainable Future**

Thank you.
