

What climate action after COP 21 ?

Outline

1. UNFCCC milestones
2. From Durban to Paris
3. A global pledge and review mechanism to reach a zero carbon world
4. A bottom-up agreement
5. What does the Paris agreement mean for the EU?

1. UNFCCC Milestones

1992

UNFCCC



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

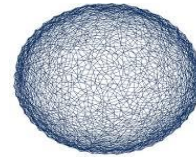
1997

Kyoto Protocol



2007-2009

**Bali Action Plan /
Copenhagen COP 15**



**COP15
COPENHAGEN**
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

2011-2015

Durban Platform



COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

2015

Paris COP 21



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11

2. From Durban to Paris

Durban 2011

*Adopt a protocol,
another legal
instrument or an
agreed outcome with
legal force under the
Convention applicable
to all Parties at COP21*

Warsaw 2013

INDCs by Q1 2015
Draft negotiating text
by May 2015

Paris 2015

NEW
AGREEMENT

Doha 2012

Kyoto
Protocol CP
2 (EU: -20%
compared
to 1990)

Lima 2014

- Draft Elements for
2015 Agreement

INDCs frame

3. A global pledge and review mechanism to reach a zero carbon world

- Holding the increase of global T° well below **2°C** and pursue efforts to limit it to **1,5°C**
- Global peaking of GHG asap + carbon neutrality for 2d half of this century
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every 5 years
- No step back: parties must progress
- Universal coverage: 160 contributions from (187 countries) representing 95% of global emissions

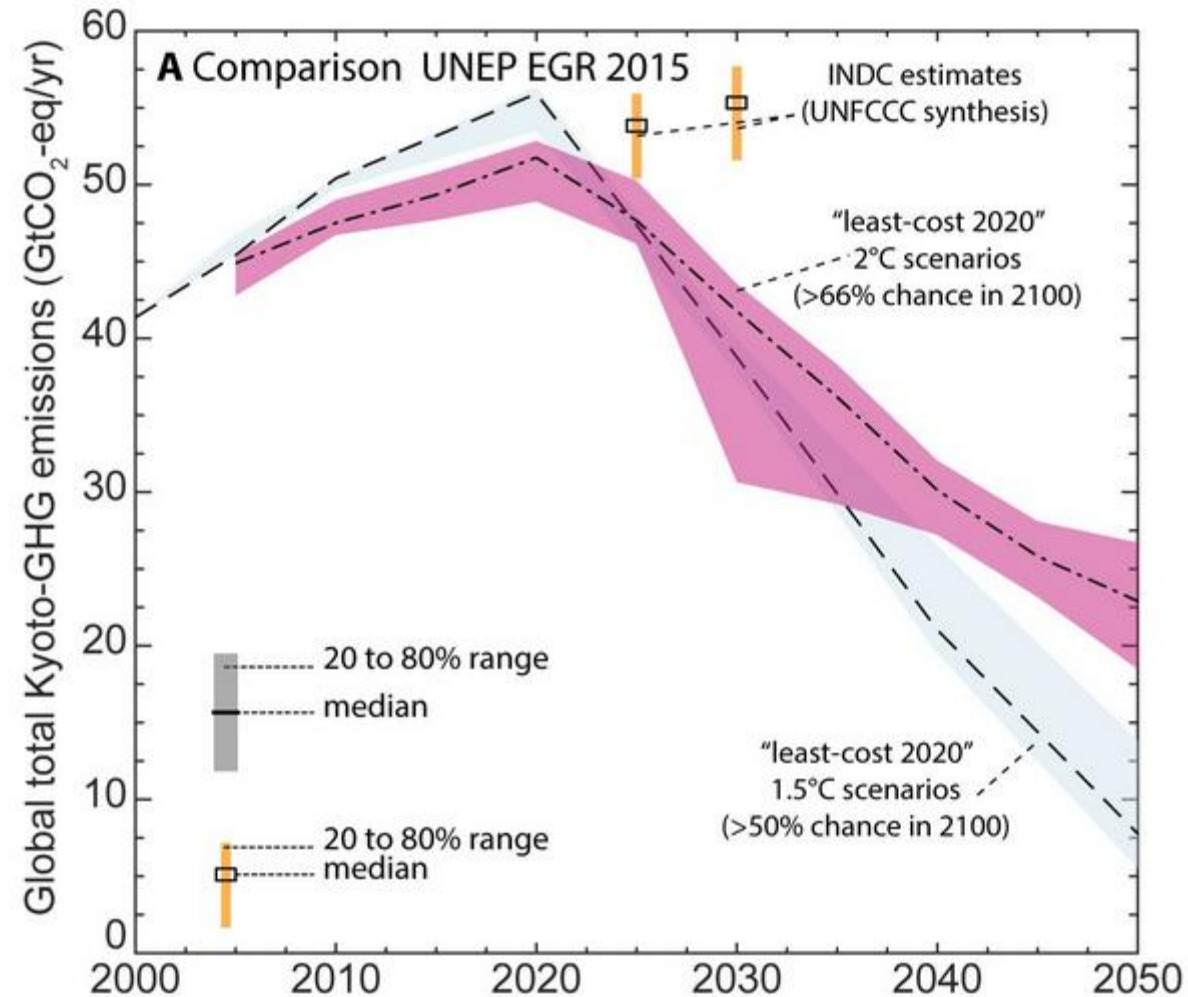


Benjamin Denis 10/05/2016 - ETUC

4. A bottom up agreement

- Agreement based on **Nationally Determined Contributions (Art3)** to be submitted every 5 years
- **BUT:**
 - **Emissions gap** → NDCs lead to 55 GT of global GHG emissions in 2030 ! (not consistent with a 1,5-2°C scenario)
 - **Transparency and comparability issue:** no global level playing field between major economies
 - Neither figures nor calendar in the Paris agreement on finance. Decision on finance postponed until 2025 (100bn USD/Y as floor)
 - Legal form ambiguous - A LBA **without binding obligation**
 - Human rights, gender, just transition and decent work parked in the preamble and not in the operative part of the text (**No consensus on basic principles**)

Comparison of emission pathways for 1.5 and 2°C



Source:

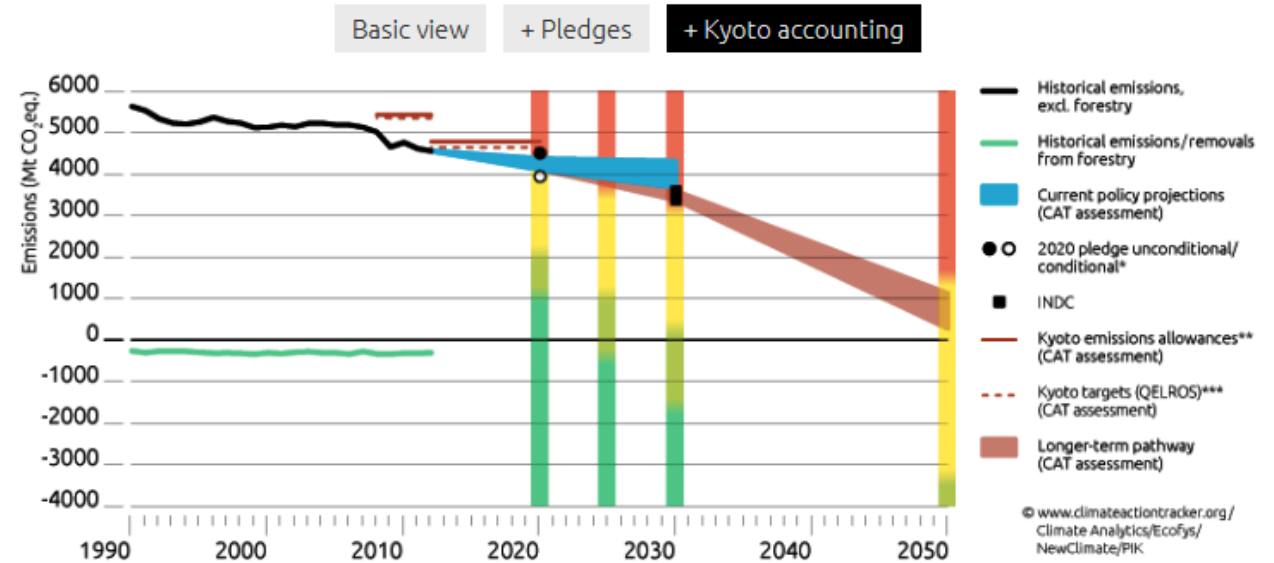
<http://climateanalytics.org>

2015 UNEP Emissions GAP Report

Full implementation of unconditional INDC results in emission level estimates in 2030 that are most consistent with scenarios that limit global average temperature increase to below 3.5 °C until 2100 with a greater than 66 per cent chance. INDC estimates do, however, come with uncertainty ranges. When taking this into account the 3.5 °C value could decrease to 3 °C or increase towards 4 °C for the low and high unconditional INDC estimates, respectively. When including the full implementation of conditional INDCs, the emissions level estimates become most consistent with long-term scenarios that limit global average temperature increase to <3-3.5 °C by the end of the century with a greater than 66 per cent chance.

INDC EU

Target: 40 % below
1990 by 2030 (at
least)



Note: Hover over the coloured bars for a pop-up with the fair emissions range per effort sharing category. More information [here](#).

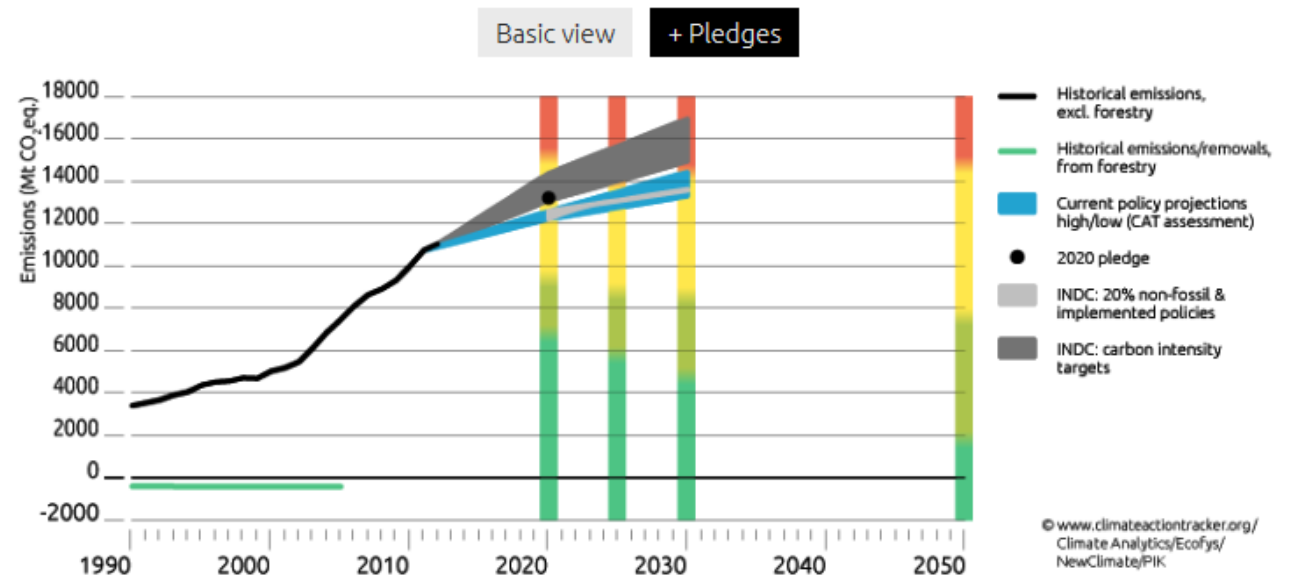
* Emissions level in 2020 resulting from conditional/unconditional pledge. This differs from the Kyoto pathways as it depicts final 2020 levels whereas the Kyoto emissions allowances consider the average level of emissions over the second commitment period (2013-2020).

** Incl. LULUCF credits and debits, incl. LULUCF base year emissions accounting rules and application of historical threshold on emissions allowances in 2020 under the Doha decision.

***Excl. LULUCF credits and debits, excl. LULUCF base year emissions accounting rules and without application of historical threshold on emissions allowances in 2020 under the Doha decision.

INDC China

- To achieve the **peaking of carbon dioxide emissions around 2030** and making best efforts to peak early;
- To **lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60 % to 65 %** from the 2005 level;
- To increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20%; and
- To increase the forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion cubic meters on the 2005 level.

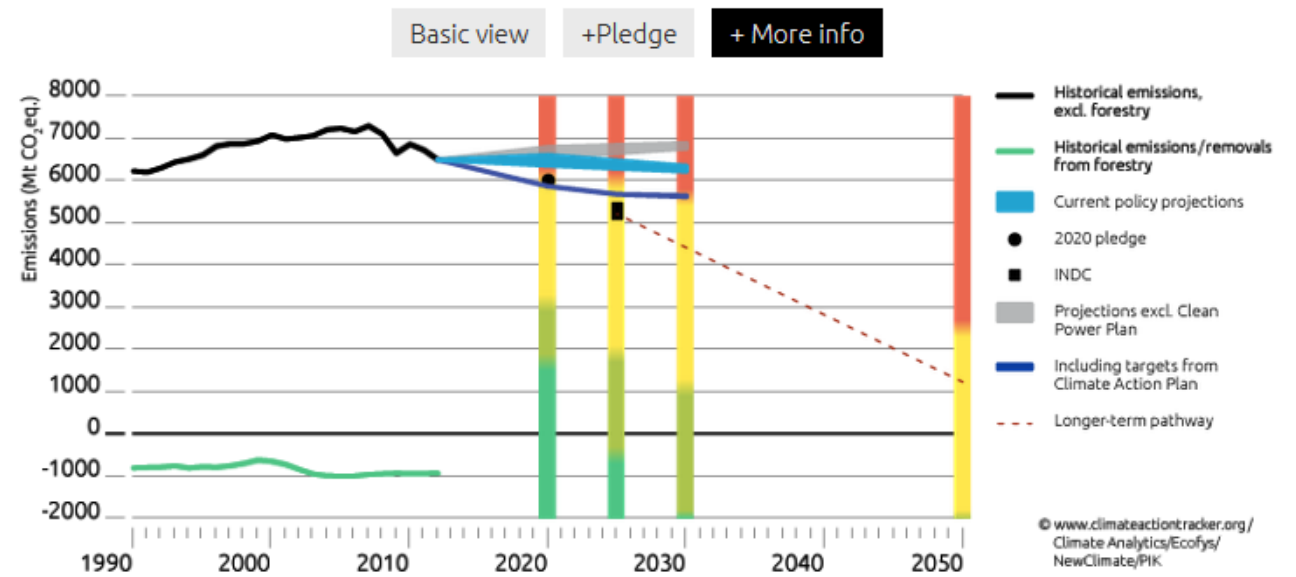


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INDC USA

Target: 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2025

In August 2015, the US Pdt announced a plan to reduce by 32% in 2030 the emissions from the power sector compared to the 2005 levels; this revised “Clean Power Plan” also foresees to reach a share of 28% of the electricity production coming from renewables. Fossil-fuel fired power plants are responsible for 31% of USA CO2 emissions.



Note: Hover over the coloured bars for a pop-up with the fair emissions range per effort sharing category. More information [here](#).

Soft law rather than hard law

- “The targets are not binding; the elements that are binding are consistent with already approved previous agreements,” US Diplomat quoted by <http://www.climatechangenews.com/>
- Art 4§ 4.:“ Developed country Parties ~~shall~~ should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. (...)”

5. What the Paris agreement means for the EU?

- Current targets for 2020 and 2030 have been set up to reach the lower-range of the 2050 targets (-80 to 95 % compared to 1990 levels)
- Whereas the collective goal, as set up in the Paris agreement, will force the EU to go beyond the upper limit.
- Preliminary hypothesis: Range becomes 93-111% below 1990 levels in 2050 (Joeri Rogelj, 2016)
- Current policy framework looks insufficient: the EU should review both targets (2020 and 2030) and policy instruments (ETS, EED, ESD, RED, Ecodesign, etc.)

Thank you for your attention!