

MEETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Thursday, 21st of April 2016
New York



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THE PARIS AGREEMENT



An Ambitious But Delicately Balanced International Agreement

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

A Global Framework
to Address Climate
Change

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Outline

- Overview of the Paris Outcome
- Scope of Paris Agreement
- Content of Paris Agreement
 - Responding to drivers of climate change
 - Responding to impacts of climate change
- Architecture of Paris Agreement
 - Bindingness and Obligations
- Implications for Vulnerable Countries

OVERVIEW OF PARIS OUTCOME

International Treaty

- Legally binding provisions
- Optional provisions - “Shall” vs “Should”
- 29 Articles

COP Decision

- Actions to facilitate entry into force of the Agreement e.g. APA establishment and work
- Action to support implementation of provisions in the Agreement e.g. Adaptation
- Interim work needed for implementation e.g. rules for land use

SCOPE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Articles

- Preamble
- Art 1 - Definitions
- Art 2 - Purpose
- Art 3 - Commitments
- Art 4 - Mitigation
- Art 5 - Forests
- Art 6 - Market Mechanisms
- Art 7 - Adaptation
- Art 8 - Loss and Damage
- Art 9 - Finance

Articles

- Art 10 - Technology Development
- Art 11 - Capacity Building
- Art 12 - Education, Training and Public Awareness
- Art 13 - Transparency
- Art 14 - Stocktaking
- Art 15 - Compliance
- Art 16 - 29 - Administration and Entry into Force processes

SCOPE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Context, Goals, Objectives - Preamble, Art 1 & 2

Addressing causes of climate change - Art 4, 5, 6

Addressing impacts - Art 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Accountability provisions - Art 13, 14, 15

Operational and administrative details - Art 16 - 29

CONTEXT

Under the Convention

Differentiation between Parties in the context of applicable to all “...in the light of different national circumstances”

Special circumstances of particularly vulnerable developing countries (e.g. SIDS and LDCs)

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Sets a global goal of holding the temperature increase to well below 2C and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5C - IPCC Special Report in 2018

Increase ability to adapt and foster resilience

Make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG and climate resilient development

Equity and CBDR

ADDRESSING THE CAUSES

Global peaking of greenhouse gases as soon as possible

Achieve a balance between GHG emissions and removals by second half of century

Countries make voluntary commitments to reduce their emissions - Nationally Determined Contributions - 187 countries - current aggregate levels inadequate

Contributions are to be renewed/reviewed every five years and each new contribution must be more ambitious - Facilitative Dialogue in 2018; 5-yearly Stocktaking from 2023

Conservation of sinks, including forests

ADDRESSING IMPACTS

Developed countries to continue collective mobilization goal through 2025 and to increase in 2025 from a floor of US\$100B annually

Strengthen programming for adaptation to enhance support to developing countries – review infrastructure and TEP – qualitative goal

Develop programmes to address Loss and Damage

Set up a Capacity Building Committee to assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity

Strengthen arrangements for developing countries to access technology

Provides flexibility for Small Island Developing States and LDCs

ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS

Enhanced transparency framework ... clarity and tracking of progress towards achievement of NDCs, adaptation activities and support received

Global stocktake every five years starting in 2023 - to inform updating of national contributions

Compliance mechanism defined ... to be developed

Provides flexibility for Small Island Developing States and LDCs - CBIT

OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Signing of Agreement - New York - April 22, 2016

Entry into Force - Ratification of Agreement - 55 countries/55% emissions (2010 data)

Initiate work required to complete the rules and institutional aspects of the Agreement through the APA and other UNFCCC bodies

Set up the CMA and defines role of the COP, SBI, SBSTA, Secretariat

Review of progress in 2018 to inform NDCs - update current one and communicate new/updated from 2025

Submission of NDCs for 2026 - 2030 period by 2020

PRE-2020 ACTION IN THE DECISION

Ratify Doha Amendment to Kyoto Protocol

Urges national pledges under the Cancun Agreement

2 High Level Climate Change Champions

Strengthen TEPs - Mitigation ...Adaptation

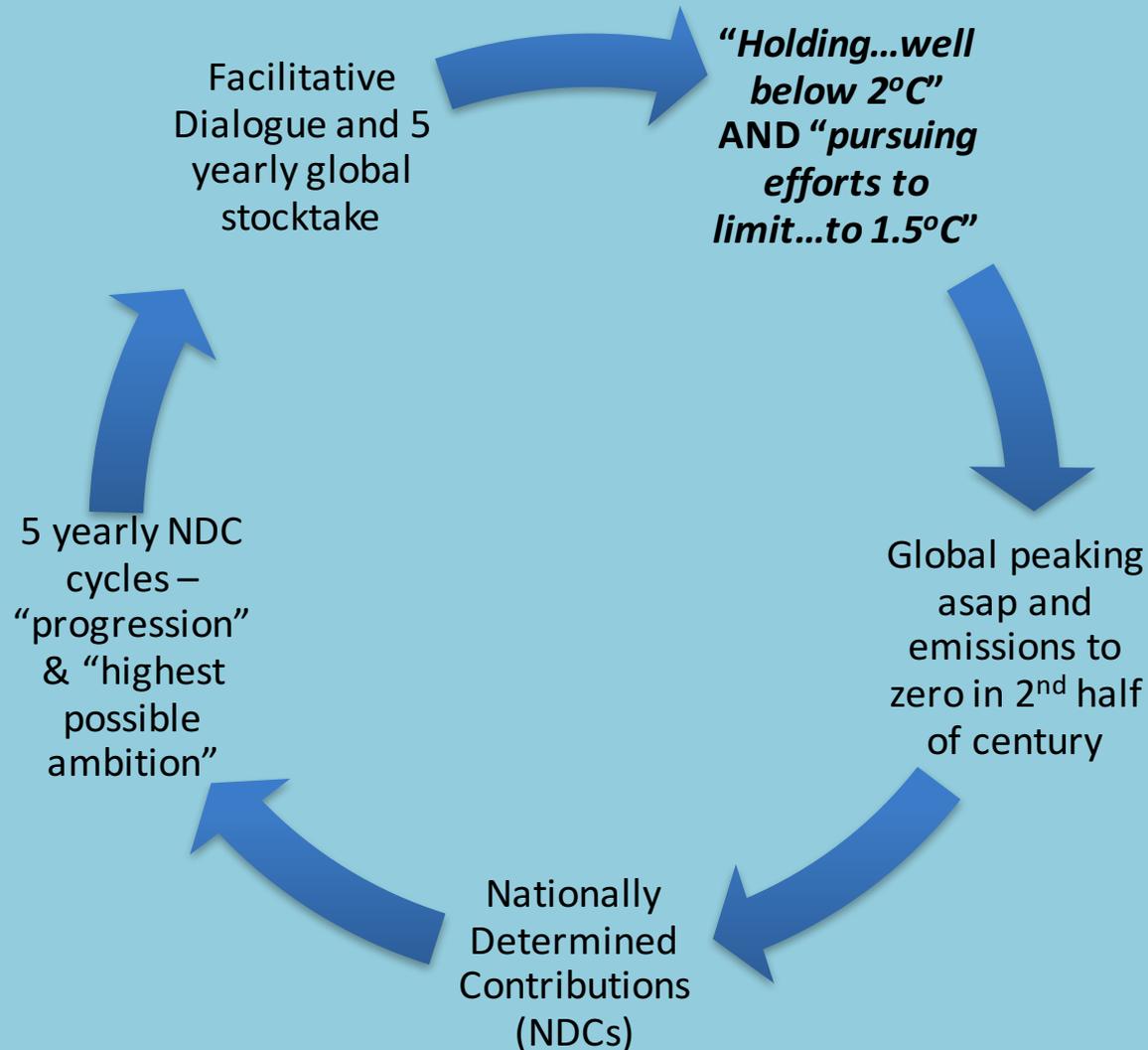
Facilitative Dialogue in 2016 to review progress on BAP and KP - 1/CP.19

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Unique Features

ARCHITECTURE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Ambition Mechanism



ARCHITECTURE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The NDC “Chain of Obligations”

- Each Party commits to “*prepare, communicate and maintain successive*” NDCs “*that it intends to achieve*”
- Parties commit to “*pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of their contributions*”
- Each successive NDC is to “*represent a progression*” beyond the previous NDC and should represent a Party’s “*highest possible ambition*”
- Each Party must submit subsequent NDCs “*every five years...informed by outcomes of a global stocktake*”
- Parties agree to “*account for their*” NDCs and associated obligations to provide up-front information, promote environmental integrity, avoid double counting

ARCHITECTURE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Cycle of Responsibility and Accountability

- **NDC framework:** communication of NDCs every 5 years
- **Transparency framework:**
 - **Biennial reporting** - every 2 years
 - **Technical Expert Review** - of information reported
 - **Multilateral consideration** - of each Party's progress, achievement of NDC
- **Stocktake:** of all Parties' progress in aggregate, toward global goals, to inform next set of NDCs - every 5 years
- **Compliance Committee:** standing body

IMPLICATIONS FOR VULNERABLE COUNTRIES

Desired CARICOM Outcomes from Paris

- Protection of the Special Circumstances of SIDS ... ✓
- Long term Goal of 1.5C ... ✓
- Commitment to US\$100B finance ... ✓
- Loss and Damage as a separate article ... ✓
- Separate provisions for REDD Plus (forestry) ... ✓
- Legally Binding Agreement ... ✓

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SUMMARY

- Legally-binding treaty - with some non-binding provisions
- Mitigation contributions that need to be urgently strengthened
- Agreed direction of travel with science basis for review
- Common global political moment to pressure ambition
- Efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time
- Mitigation efforts to be communicated and achieved
- Parties to be accountable for their communicated efforts
- Flexibility to be provided to SIDS and LDCs
- Means of Implementation to be strengthened over time
- Support to be provided over time
- Compliance system to be designed

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CONCLUSION

- Paris was not an event that solved the climate change problem
- ... it was a crucial step in a journey that began a long time ago and still has a very long and difficult road to travel ...
- ... and it is up to each country to make it happen !!

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