COP 21 Paris 2015

Outcomes and Future Prospects

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Context: The Evolving Climate Regime







Paris was the result of a structured five year set of negotiations.

- Paris is the latest in the UN's climate change work, which began in 1992 with the adoption of the Framework Convention
- 2009 Copenhagen and 2010 Cancun Agreements established the idea of a bottom-up framework
- 2011 the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action called for a new legal instrument to apply from 2020
- 2013 Warsaw called on parties to submit Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- COP Meetings are multifaceted with much more going on than just the UN delegates meeting.











Pillars
with flags
of 195
countries

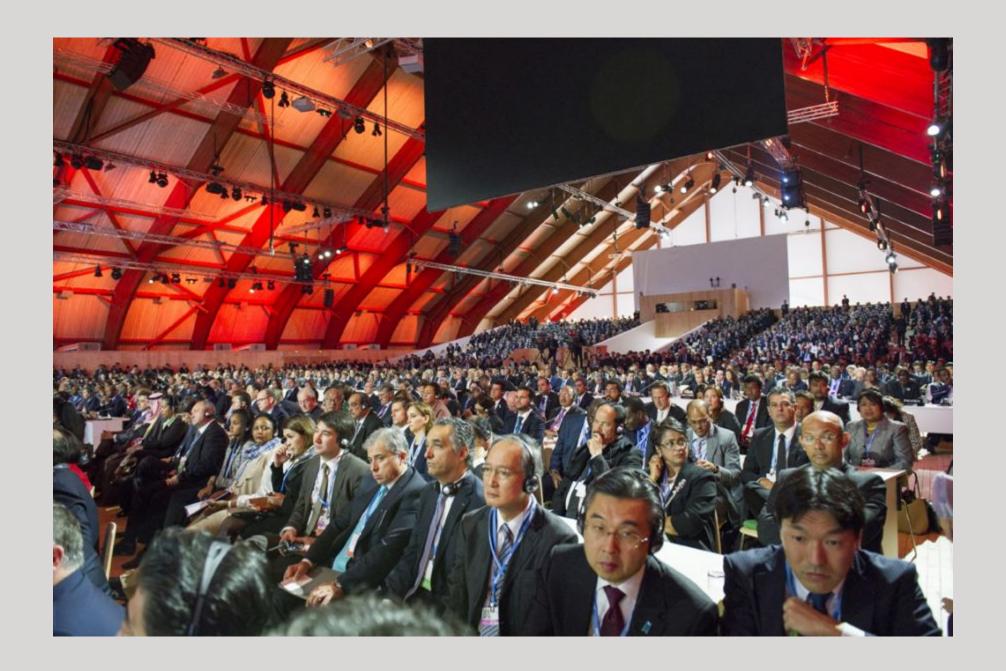


1 Square kilometer Blue Zone and Green Zone 6 Great Halls 2 Plenary Halls Dozens of meeting rooms Computer facilities for all Low cost dining facilities Essentially a small city





























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Nordic Council

Nordic Co-ope













Paris Scale

- 150 heads of state
- 195 countries at the final Plenary (consensus approval of agreement)
- 40,000 delegates (23K government, 9,400 ng and agency, 1,300 civil organizations, 3,700 media)
- Non-State Actors pledges: 11,000 commitments from 2,250 cities, 150 regions, 2,025 companies, 424 investors, 235 civil society organizations.
- International Solar Alliance: 120 countries led by India and France
- Compact of Mayors: 360 cities...pledge to deliver over half of potential urban emissions by 2020
- Under 2 MOU

Key Ideas in the Paris Agreement

- Legal Character
- Differentiation
- Long-Term Goal
- Mitigation
- Successive NDC's
- Transparency

- Implementation/Compliance
- Finance
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Next Steps

- * Paris is a hybrid: Bottom-up flexibility to achieve broad participation/Top-down rules for accountability and ambition.
- * Deal was uncertain until the final day.

What's in the Paris Agreement

A global goal and national targets:

- Reaffirm goal of limiting global temperature increase to 2 degrees while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees
- Establish binding commitments by all parties to make Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them.
 - Commit all countries to report regularly on their progress and to undergo international review.
 - Commit all countries to submit new INDCs every five years with a clear expectation that they will represent a progression beyond previous ones

Paris Agreement (continued)

Finance

- Reaffirm the binding obligations of developed countries to support developing countries
- For the first time encourage voluntary contributions by developing countries
- Extend the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through
 2025 with a new higher goal to be set after 2025
- Extend a mechanism to address "loss and damage" resulting from climate change, which explicitly will not "involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation."

Other

- Require parties engaging in international trading to avoid "double counting".
- Call for a new mechanism enabling emission reductions in one country to be counted in another.



UN Climate Chief Christina Figueres, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, French Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Fabius, French President Francois Hollande

Some Final Thoughts

- This was a big deal. 196 Countries agreed to something...
 consensus
- The agreement moves forward in many key areas
- States/cities/counties/regions matter (Sub-nationals) A significant part of total emission reductions and execution and proof of concepts.
- Both mitigation and adaptation are important and linked
- A notional goal of 1.5 degrees was a surprise and received significant support at COP 21.
- It will take 55 countries covering 55% of global emissions to ratify.