



The Paris Protocol - a blueprint for tackling global climate change beyond 2020



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

**Securing a new international climate agreement applicable to all
to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C**

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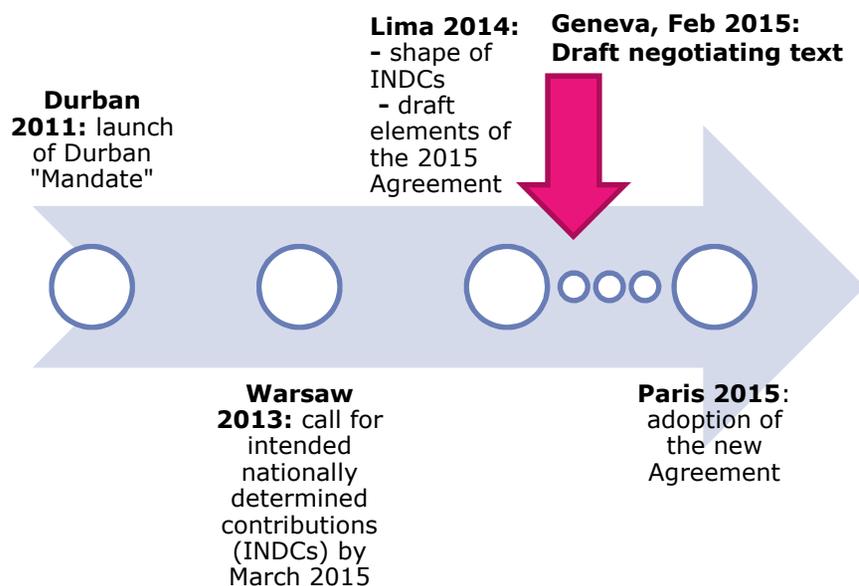
Content

- State of negotiations
- The Commission's vision for the Paris Protocol
- The EU's intended nationally determined contribution
- Climate diplomacy and role of civil society

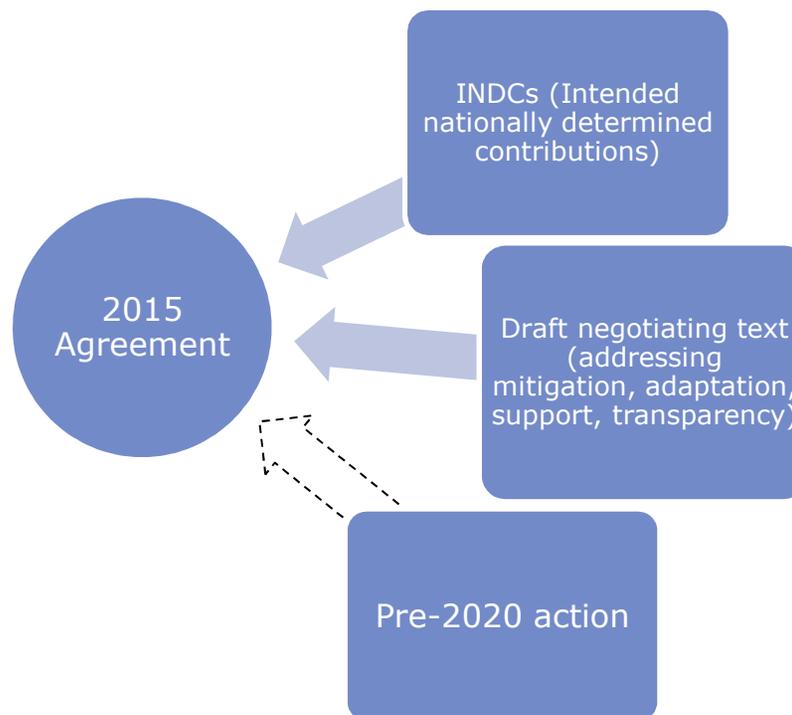
Towards the 2015 Agreement

A new international climate agreement applicable to all
to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

Process



Content



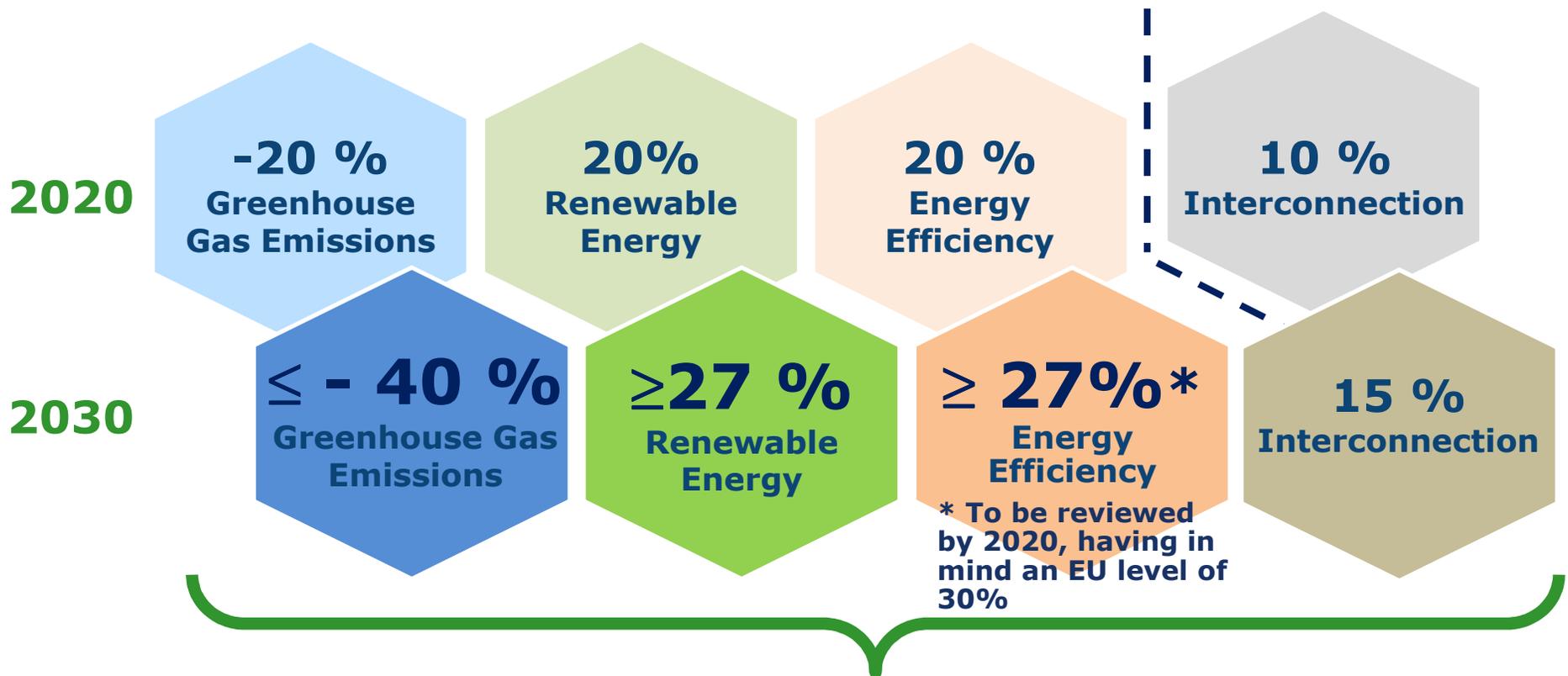


The EU's intended nationally determined contribution

Adopted by the Council & submitted to UNFCCC:

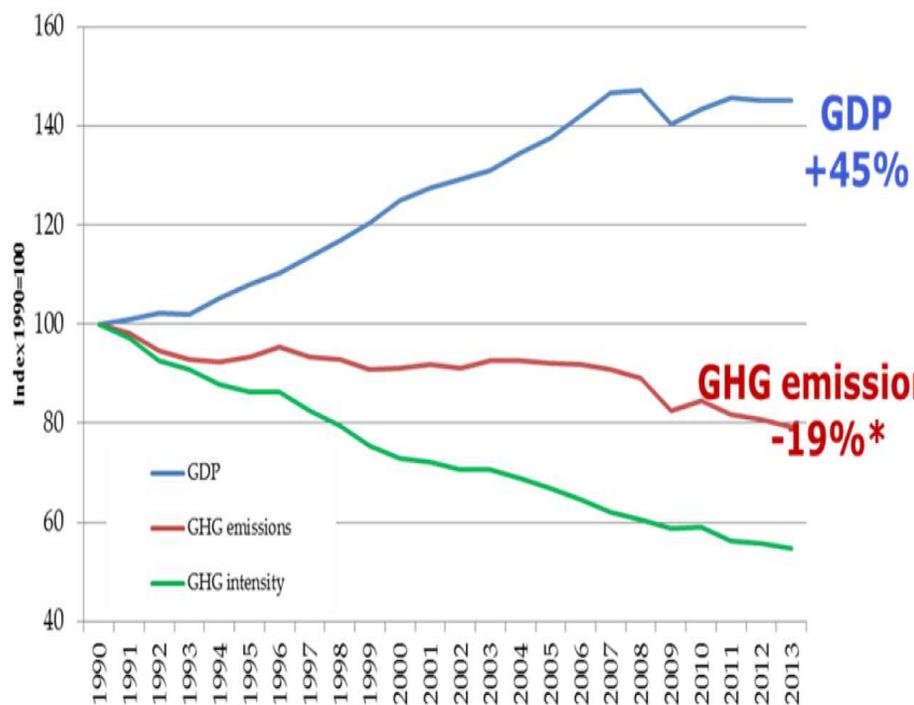
- Binding at least 40% domestic reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990
- Absolute reduction from base year emissions
- Economy wide, 100% of emissions
- Policy on how to include Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry will be established
- Fair and ambitious

2030 Framework for Climate and Energy = basis for the EU INDC

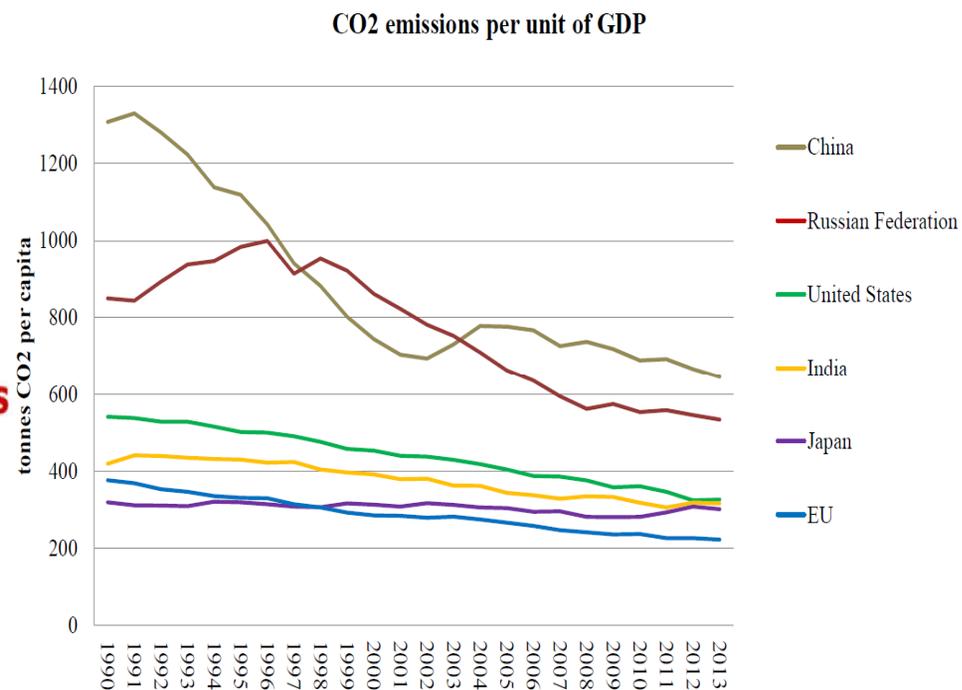


New governance system + indicators

EU policies delivering



*2013 estimates



Source : CO₂ emissions per capita from fossil-fuel use and cement production, trends in global CO₂ emissions, 2014 Report, PBL, JRC



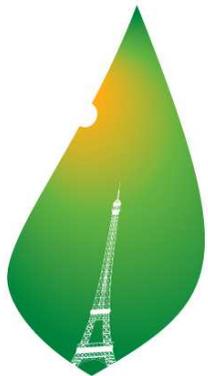
Geneva outcome: “draft negotiating text”

- 86 pages
- Contains the spectrum of positions of all Parties
- Basis of further negotiations in Bonn throughout this year
- Not quite clear how it will be taken forward
- Negotiators must move out of their entrenched positions and focus on the essential and achievable



Commission Communication

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EU vision for the Paris protocol

- Long term goal
- Fair, ambitious and legally binding mitigation commitments for all Parties
- Dynamism - 5 yearly reviews to increase ambition
- Robust common rules for transparency and accountability
- Climate resilient sustainable development
- Efficient and effective implementation and cooperation

Staying below 2° C – a global mitigation scenario

- No new action: risk +3.7-4.8° C temperature rise
- Delays: add high mitigation/adaptation costs
- Global mitigation action: we can stay below 2° C
 - 60% global emission by 2050 below 2010 levels
 - Differentiated action: gradual convergence
 - Economic growth maintained, esp. with smart policies
 - Emissions reductions from all sectors: energy, land-use...
 - Investments shift in power sector towards low-emission



Additional benefits

Global transition to low emissions can be achieved while ensuring:

- Energy security
- Air quality
- Innovation and competitiveness
- Growth and jobs



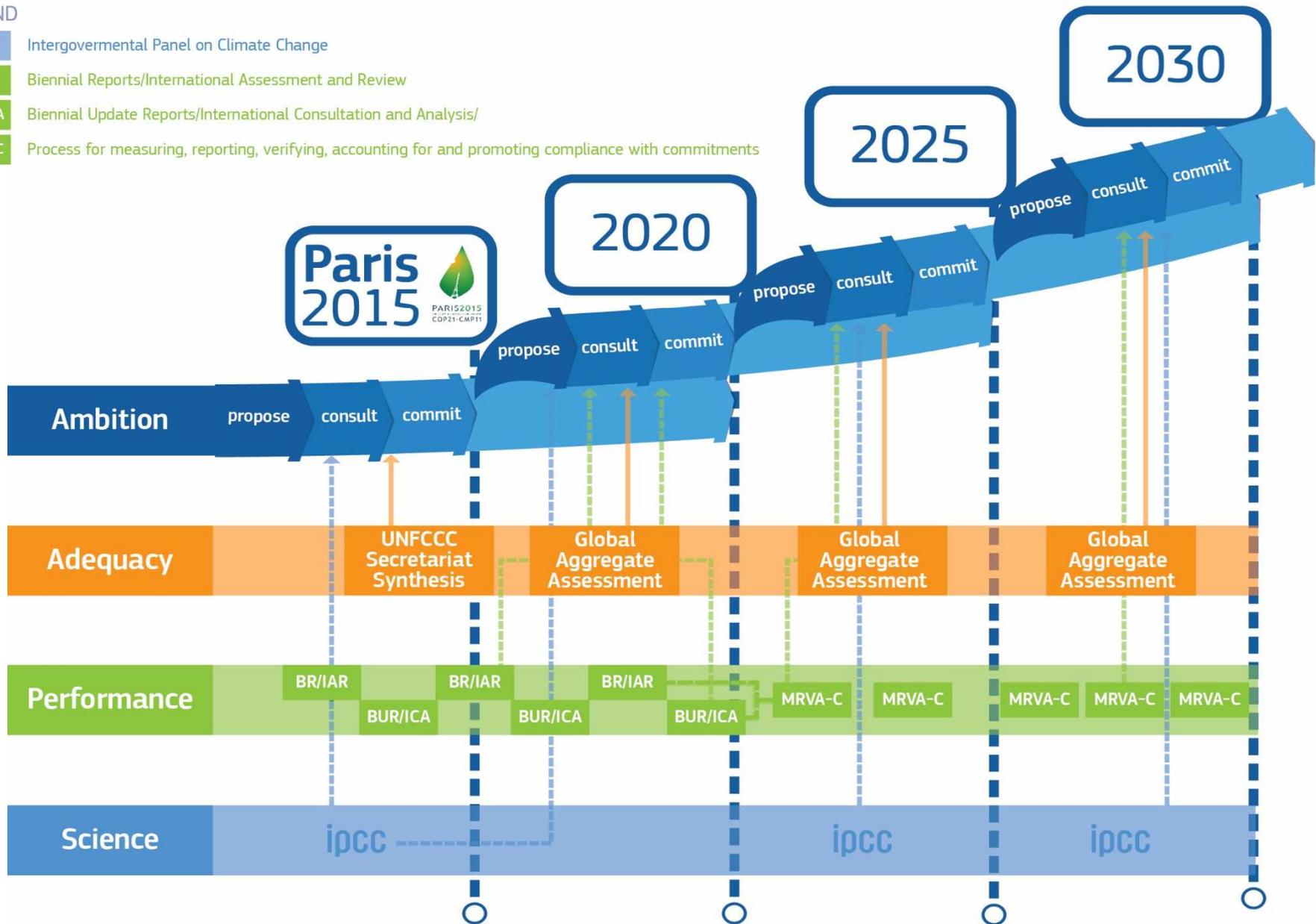
Strengthening transparency & accountability – signal on the agreed direction of travel to all stakeholders

- Protocol must set out robust rules on monitoring, reporting, verification and accounting
- Essential to provide confidence that each Party is implementing its commitments and is on track to meet its target
- Also crucial to build trust, encourage ambition, and to provide predictability and legal certainty
- System should be fit for the long term
- Sufficiently flexible to cater for a diverse range of commitment types, national capabilities and circumstances, without undermining transparency, accountability and ambition

Dynamism through regular upward review of ambition - aligning cycle with related UNFCCC processes

LEGEND

- ipcc Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- BR/IAR Biennial Reports/International Assessment and Review
- BUR/ICA Biennial Update Reports/International Consultation and Analysis/
- MRVA-C Process for measuring, reporting, verifying, accounting for and promoting compliance with commitments





Three key political issues will pervade the negotiations throughout 2015:

Differentiation – evolving landscape

- Aim for economy-wide mitigation commitments by all, onus on major economies
- INDCs as a vehicle to apply CBDR-RC in a contemporary way

Legal form and force

- Robustness of the new regime
- Accountability, compliance and rules on MRV

Balance

- Reducing emissions central objective of the Convention
- The agreement will need to also deliver on "political parity"



Key challenges for 2015

- ➔ Ensuring critical mass of contributions (INDCs) in time by exerting pressure on G20 and Middle Income Countries
- ➔ Securing a participatory and facilitative assessment process prior to Paris – a stocktake of **adequacy of collective global efforts**
- ➔ Establish coalitions among the willing, not just around financing promises but in defence of effective multilateralism and inclusiveness (accountability)



Role of climate diplomacy

- Members States endorsed Climate Diplomacy Action Plan as starting point
- Political build-up and momentum yet to be mirrored in negotiator conduct
- Strengthen alliances, coordinate and share intel
- Focused and tailored messaging, exploiting the strength and intelligence of EU diplomatic corps
- Strategic openings through Summits, G7/G20 and high level dialogues

**Common EU messages essential
to secure wide participation**



Climate diplomacy

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**Common EU messages essential
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What can civil society do?

- Help incentivise action in 3rd countries – EU action shows ambition pays
- Lobby for an ambitious agreement focused on the key priorities
- Help dispel misunderstandings
- Engage in the incoming French Presidency's Agenda of Solutions



Major upcoming meetings

| | |
|---|---|
| 20-21 April (tbc) | Major Economies Forum, Washington DC. |
| 11-12 May | G7 Energy Ministers, Hamburg. |
| 17-19 May | Petersberg Dialogue, Berlin. |
| 7-8 June | G7 Summit, Germany. |
| 3-14 June | Negotiating session on the 2015 Agreement and other issues, Bonn. |
| 13-17 July (tbc) | Major Economies Forum. |
| 31 August – 4 September; 19–23 October | Negotiating sessions on the 2015 Agreement, Bonn. |
| 30 November – 11 December | COP21, Paris. |

Climate high on the agenda of EU bilateral relations



Thank you

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