



**CLIM'ACTCAMP**  
YOUTH FOR CLIMATE  
CSOA LA TORRE 9-16 JULY 2017

# PARIS AGREEMENT CRITICALITIES

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- ❖ International governance chronology
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# Climate Negotiation international process

1988

- IPCC

1992

- Rio Earth Summit

1997

- Kyoto Protocol

2009

- Copenhagen COP15

2010

- People's Summit on Climate Change

2011

- Durban agreement

2015

- Paris agreement

# Governance and Policy



- ❖ **Mitigation**: intervention to reduce the sources of and the emissions and to increase the absorption of greenhouse gases
- ❖ **Adaptation**: initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural systems and humans against occurring or planned climate change effects

# PARIS AGREEMENT



## General Evaluation:

- Diplomatic “success” (195 signing countries) but USA out
- Disputable ambitious general objectives but insufficient commitments and inadequate instruments

# PARIS AGREEMENT



## IN DISCUSSION IN PARIS 2 DOCUMENTS

### **1) AGREEMENT DRAFT**

General provision of objective without reduction commitments  
Ratified 4<sup>th</sup> November 2016

### **2) COP DECISION DRAFT**

Yearly, gathers national INDCs and comments  
Revision of INDC every 5 years  
Agenda working group 2015-2020

# PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

## Principal steps:

- **22 april 2016:** over 170 countries signed on Earth Day.
- **21 september 2016: 60 Parts of the convention ratified** the agreement, guaranteeing the 1° of the 2 conditions needed for the agreement implementation. To be implemented, the **agreement must be ratified by 55 countries.**
- **4 october 2016: The EU parliament** ratified the Paris agreement. The same day, thanks to the ratification of **Bolivia, Nepal and Canada**, the 2° condition for implementation is met: countries ratifying the agreement cover min **55% of global emissions.**
- **4 Novembre 2016: The Paris agreement comes into effect**

# PARIS AGREEMENT



## General Objective:

“keep temperature increase to + 2° making all efforts necessary to remain below + 1,5° by 2030”

## MEDIATIC AND GOVERNANCE NARRATION OF TRIUMPH

**PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION:** So, is it all solved? Is there no more climate change threat?

**ABSOLUTLY NO**

# PARIS AGREEMENT



Some dangerous gap in the agreement:

- **OIL AND FOSSIL FUELS** NEVER MENTIONED IN THE TEXT
- TRANSITION TO **GO OUT OF FOSSIL FUEL** NEVER ON THE DISCUSSION TABLE
- NEVER DISCUSSED THE **END OF SUBSIDIES** TO FOSSIL FUELS (even if recommended by both IMF and WB)
- **NO CONTROL** MECHANISM
- **NO SANCTION** MECHANISM
- **AGREEMENT REVISION** EVERY 5 YEARS (first check in 2023)
- **RECESSION** PROVISION IN THE FIRST 3 YEARS
- NO IDENTIFICATION OF **MULTINATIONALS'** LIABILITIES

# Critical aspects of the Paris agreement

## **INDC - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions**

MOST SCIENTISTS AGREE THAT INDCs ARE INSUFFICIENT AND WOULD LEAD TO AN INCREASE OF +3°

### **SOME CRITICS**

1. **Coordinated and shared commitments VS mosaic of non coordinated commitments**

(GO FURTHER EGOISMS AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION)

2. **Voluntary Objectives not expressed in absolute terms**

But depending on the GIP

3. **Emission pick to be planned in 2030**

**NO MORE TIME** to contain temperature within +2°

4. **Pledge and Review**: dangerous mechanism that commitments are flexible

# Critical aspects of the Paris agreement

1. **Civil aviation and maritime transportation**, representing 10% of global emission are out of the agreement.
2. **International Trade** are never mentioned in the agreement (role of Free Trade Treaties)
3. There is a reference to **technology transfer** but there is no discussion on intellectual property Rights.
4. **Loss&Damage**, mechanism that should support more vulnerable populations for loss caused by climate change is not defined within the compensation system.
5. **FALSE solutions**, characterised by a speculative perspective continues to be trend
5. **Volunteer funding contributions** by developing countries (including India and China) is a confirmed mechanism to gather fund to enact measures foreseen. Only 10% of the targeted 100 billion by 2020 has been reached so far.

# PARIS AGREEMENT



**MAY 2015: UN REPORT by 70 climatologists**

## **10 messages to POLICY MAKERS:**

- A **long-term global goal** defined by a temperature limit serves its purpose well
- **Imperatives of achieving the long-term global goal** are explicitly articulated and at our disposal, and demonstrate the cumulative nature of the challenge and the need to act soon and decisively
- Assessing the adequacy of the long-term global goal implies **risk assessments and value judgments** not only at the global level, but also at the **regional and local levels**
- Climate change impacts **are hitting home**
- The **2 °C limit** should be seen as a **defence line**

# 10 messages to POLICY MAKERS

- Limiting global warming to **below 2 °C is still feasible** and will bring about many co-benefits, but poses substantial **technological, economic and institutional challenges**
- We know how to measure progress on mitigation but challenges still exist in measuring progress on adaptation
- We learned from various processes, in particular those under the Convention, about efforts to scale up provision of finance, technology and capacity-building for climate action
- While science on the 1.5 °C warming limit is less robust, efforts should be made to push the defence line as low as possible

LINK: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sb/eng/inf01.pdf>

# PARIS AGREEMENT

## Limits of INDCs

Independent researchers of Climate Action Tracker studied **32 INDCs**:

- None has been evaluated as a model to follow
- 5 have been evaluated as sufficient (Bhutan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Marocco and Gambia)
- 11 average (among which European Union, China and USA)
- 15 inadequate (among which Canada, Australia and Japan)

Source: [Climate Action Tracker](#)

# CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER



# PARIS AGREEMENT



## IN BRIEF:

**NO DEEP RETHINKING, WHILE URGENT**

**SHY STEPS THAT WILL BE NOR SUFFICIENT NOR  
EFFICIENT**

# Marrakech's COP: "the action Cop"

Key discussion items in Marrakech:

- **INDC's evaluation and criterias' transparency** and related targets
- **Global fund** elaboration
- Definition of the modalities and procedure to guarantee the work of the **committee** in charge of the **agreement implementation**
- **Financial commitments**

# Cop di Marrakech



- Agreement shall be operative by **2018** and not 2020 anymore
- Many issues related to flood, drought and **agriculture** have been postponed to the 2017's agenda
- ONU states that 100 billion/year to support less advantaged countries is totally insufficient, would need **funding** of 5 to 7.000 billions/year

# Next COP: Bonn COP23



- Cop 23 in Bonn – November 6 to 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017

The presidency is in the hands of the Fiji Island,  
La presidenza, però, non andrà alla Germania,  
bensì alle Isole Fiji.

Very significant presidency, as one of the small  
island nations at risk because of climate  
change.

# Next COP: Bonn COP23

- Prime Minister Bainimarama identified **climate adaptation finance, effective monitoring of adherence through the rulebook** to the Paris Agreement and the objectives of the Climate Action Agenda as key issue areas for the Fijian presidency.
- “Our Presidency will keep the interests of all nations – including those that are low-lying and vulnerable – at the forefront of our negotiations. We are also focused on turning the words and commitments of the Paris Agreement into **measurable actions** on the part of all nations, and are calling for **transparent systems of accountability** and practical outcomes to ensure the agreement is a success”.
- [2-4 nov https://www.coy13.org](https://www.coy13.org)

**Thanks for the attention!**

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