

# Commission Communication "The Paris Protocol – tackling global climate change beyond 2020"



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



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The Commission Communication is a **key element in the implementation of the Commission's priority to build a resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy. As such it:**

- (i) **sets out a vision** for a transparent and dynamic legally binding agreement, containing fair and ambitious commitments from all Parties;
- (ii) **translates** the EU's 2030 emissions target - into "Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)";
- (iii) highlights key EU **policy areas**.

The Communication is **complemented by a Climate Diplomacy Action Plan** developed jointly with the EEAS.

## **Lima "Call for Action" as a basis for the messages in the Communication**

- Responds to "elements for a draft negotiating text" of the 2015 Agreement => identifying EU priorities for key chapters under negotiation;
- Acknowledges the information required to communicate contributions (INDCs);
- Reaffirmation of the Warsaw timetable for INDCs;
- Builds on a contemporary interpretation and understanding of differentiated responsibilities – evolving CBDRRC in light of different national circumstances

# Content

- The Paris Protocol
- Secure ambitious reductions of GHG emissions
  - EU INDC
  - Sharing global effort
- Ensure dynamism: regular reviews of targets
- Strengthen transparency + accountability
- Achieve climate resilience
- Promote implementation + cooperation
- Mobilise other EU policies
- Next steps

# Staff Working Document

**Communication accompanied by a SWD that goes into more detail on:**

- a global mitigation scenario
- designing a dynamic Protocol – mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation
- transparency & accountability
- a proposed structure for the Protocol

# Paris Protocol – Global deal for climate

## EU vision for the Paris protocol:

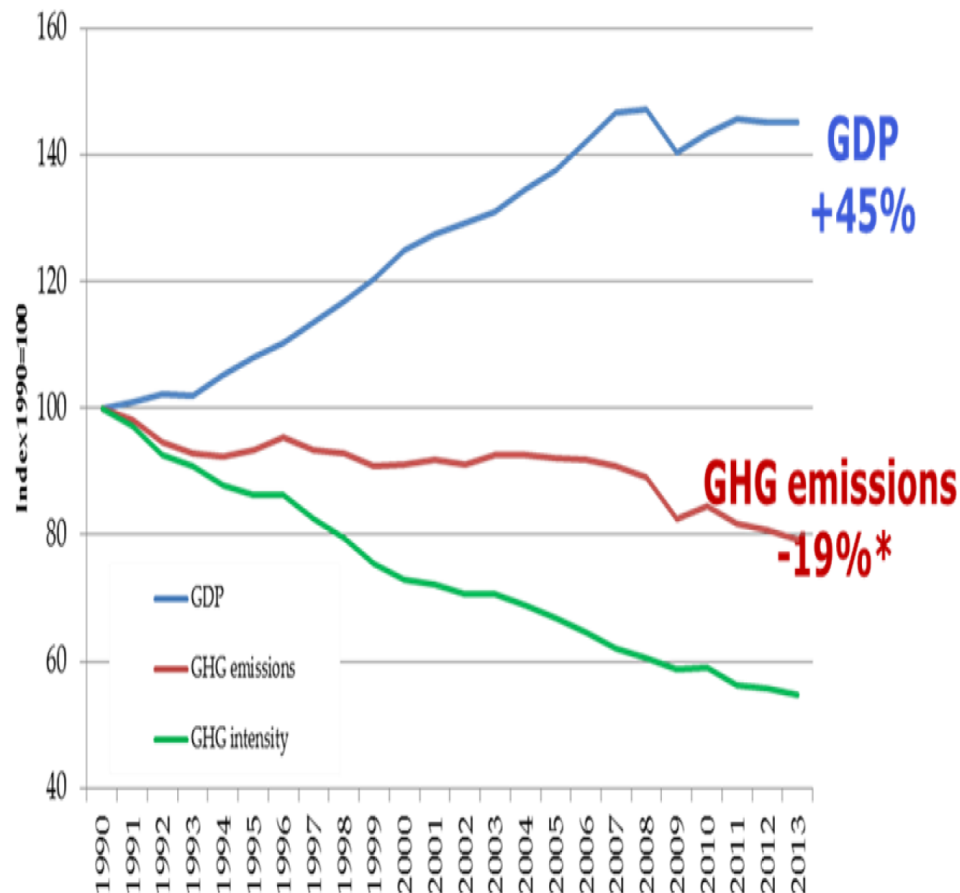
- Long term goal
- Fair, ambitious and legally binding mitigation commitments for all Parties
- Dynamism - 5 yearly reviews to increase ambition
- Robust common rules for transparency and accountability
- Climate resilient sustainable development
- Efficient and effective implementation and cooperation

## EU INDC

### **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

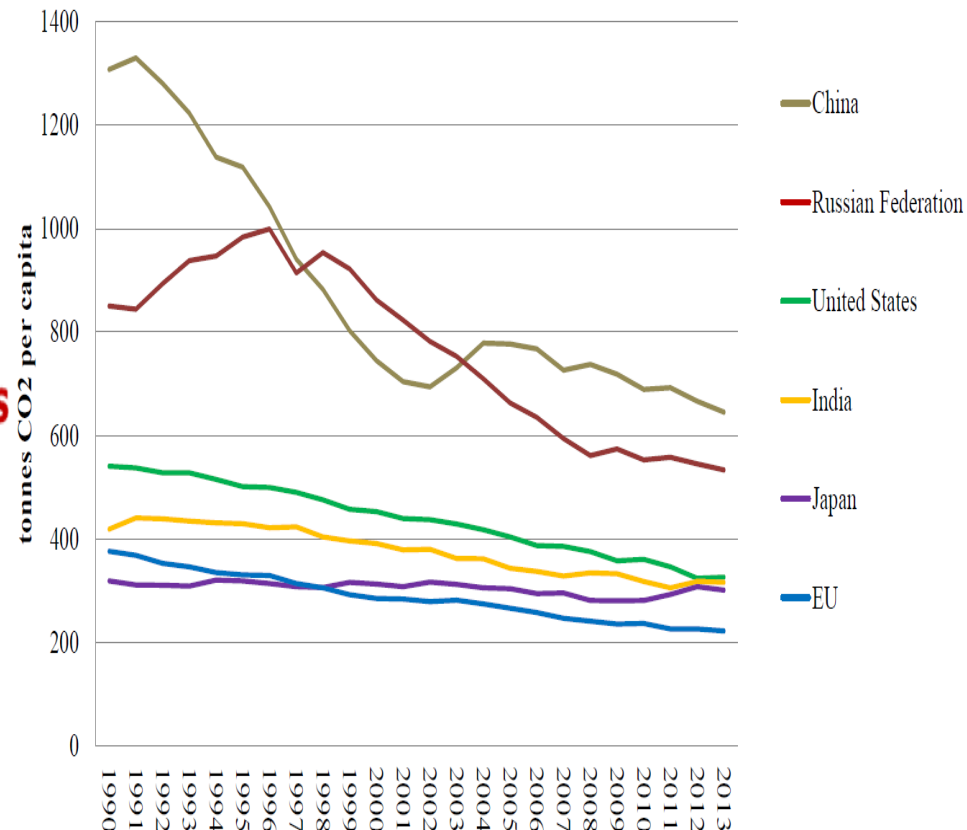
# EU policies delivering



\*2013 estimates

Climate  
Action

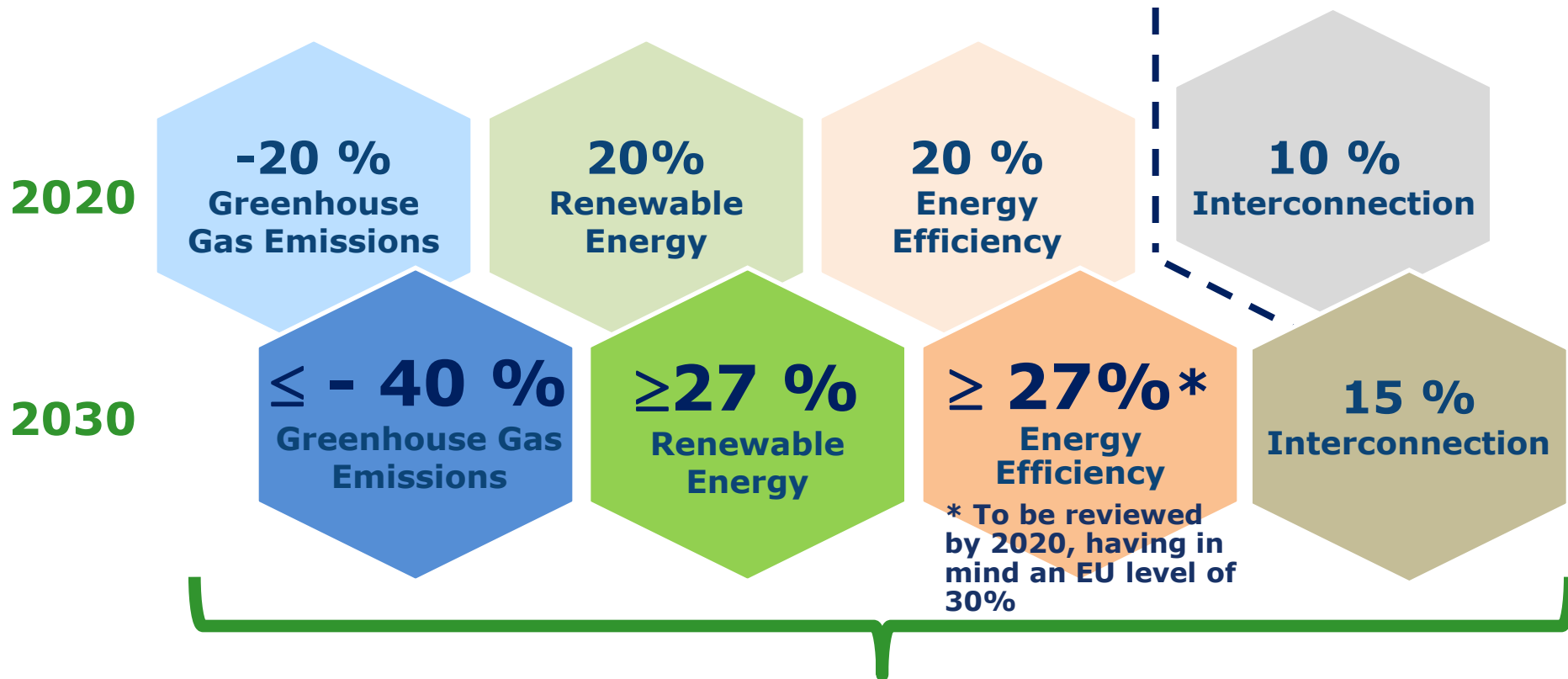
CO2 emissions per unit of GDP



Source : CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita from fossil-fuel use and cement production, trends in global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2014 Report, PBL, JRC



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



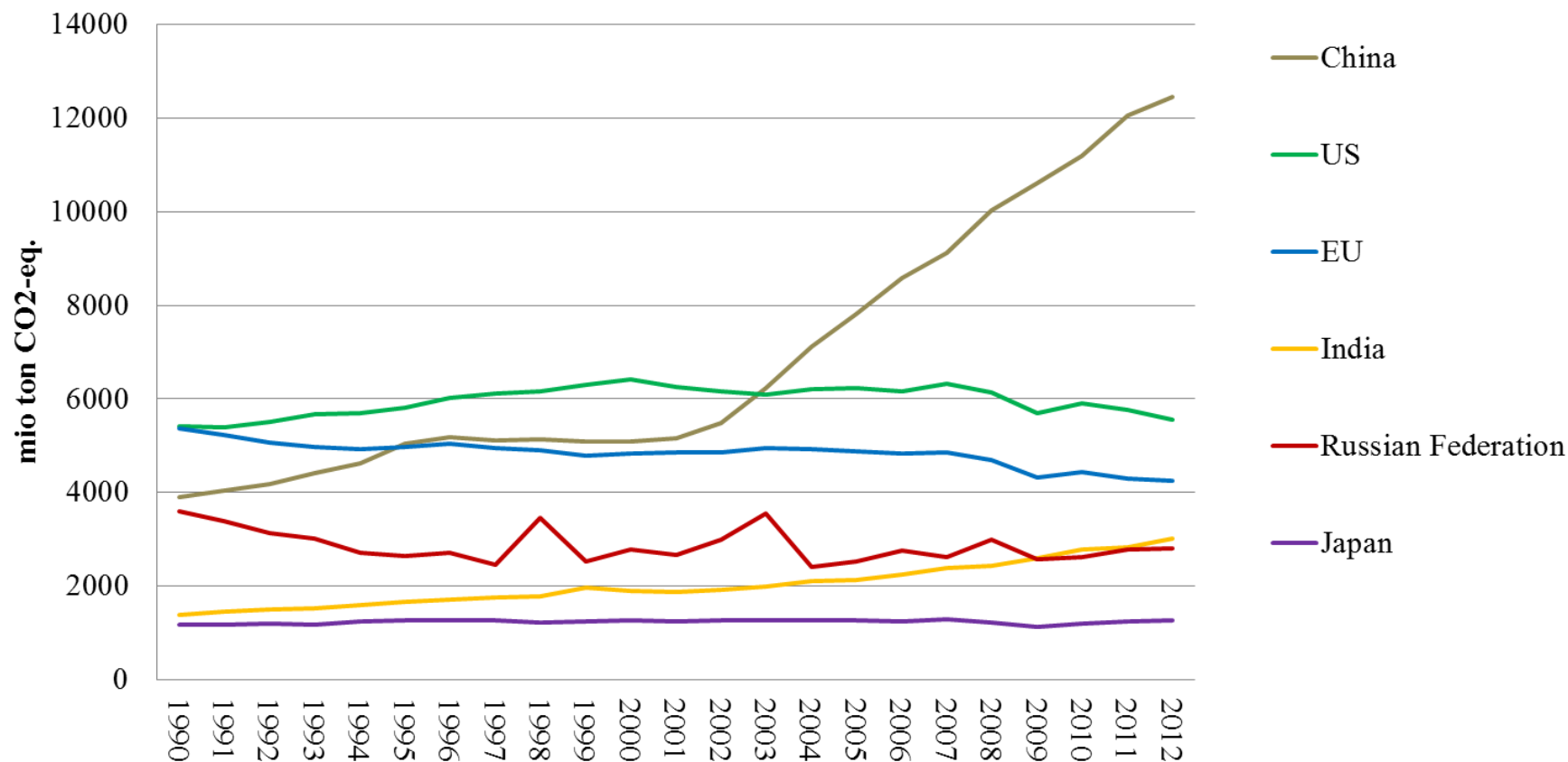
New governance system + indicators

# 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

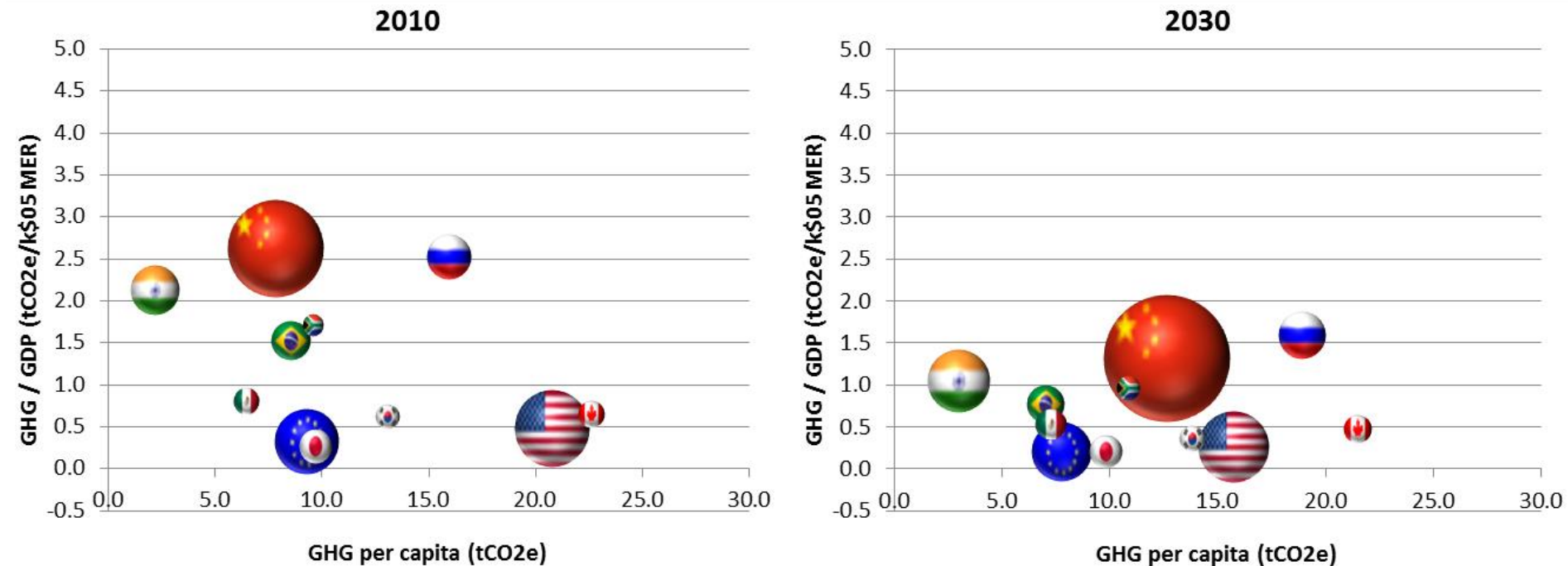
## Emission profiles up to now

Emissions (all greenhouse gases, all sources and sinks)



Source historical emissions data: inventories data to the UNFCCC ([http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/)), emissions with Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry; for China and India data from EDGAR, all GHG emission, all sources and sinks, excl. forest and peat fires

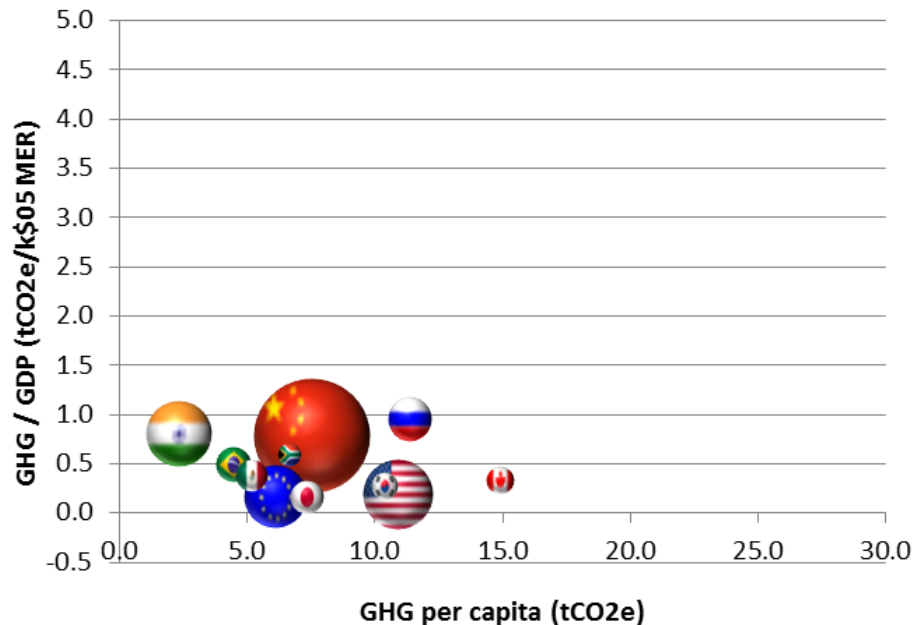
# Global emission profiles by 2030 (business-as-usual)



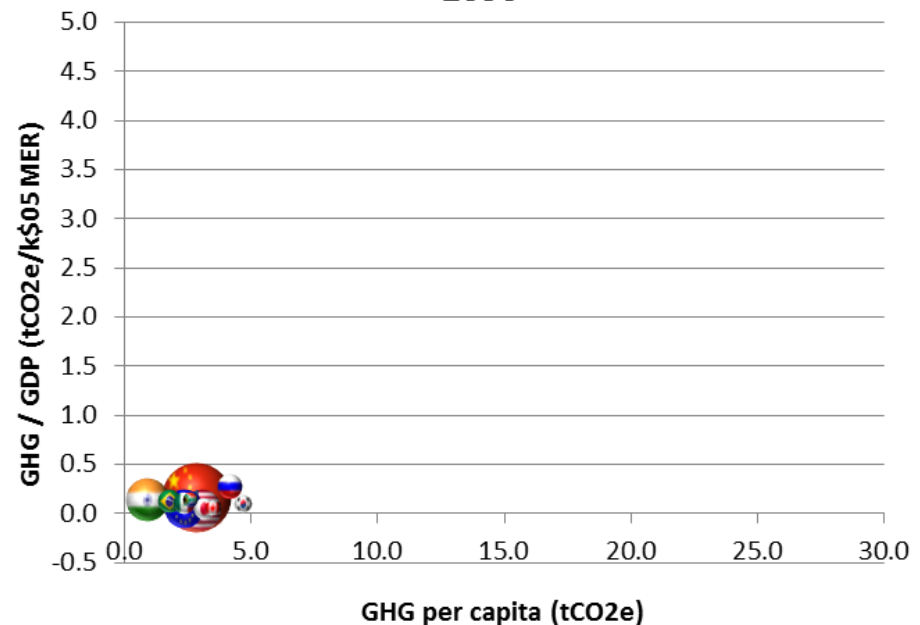
**GHG emission intensity vs. per capita, major economies, 2010-2030 Baseline**

# Staying below 2° C – a global mitigation scenario

2030



2050



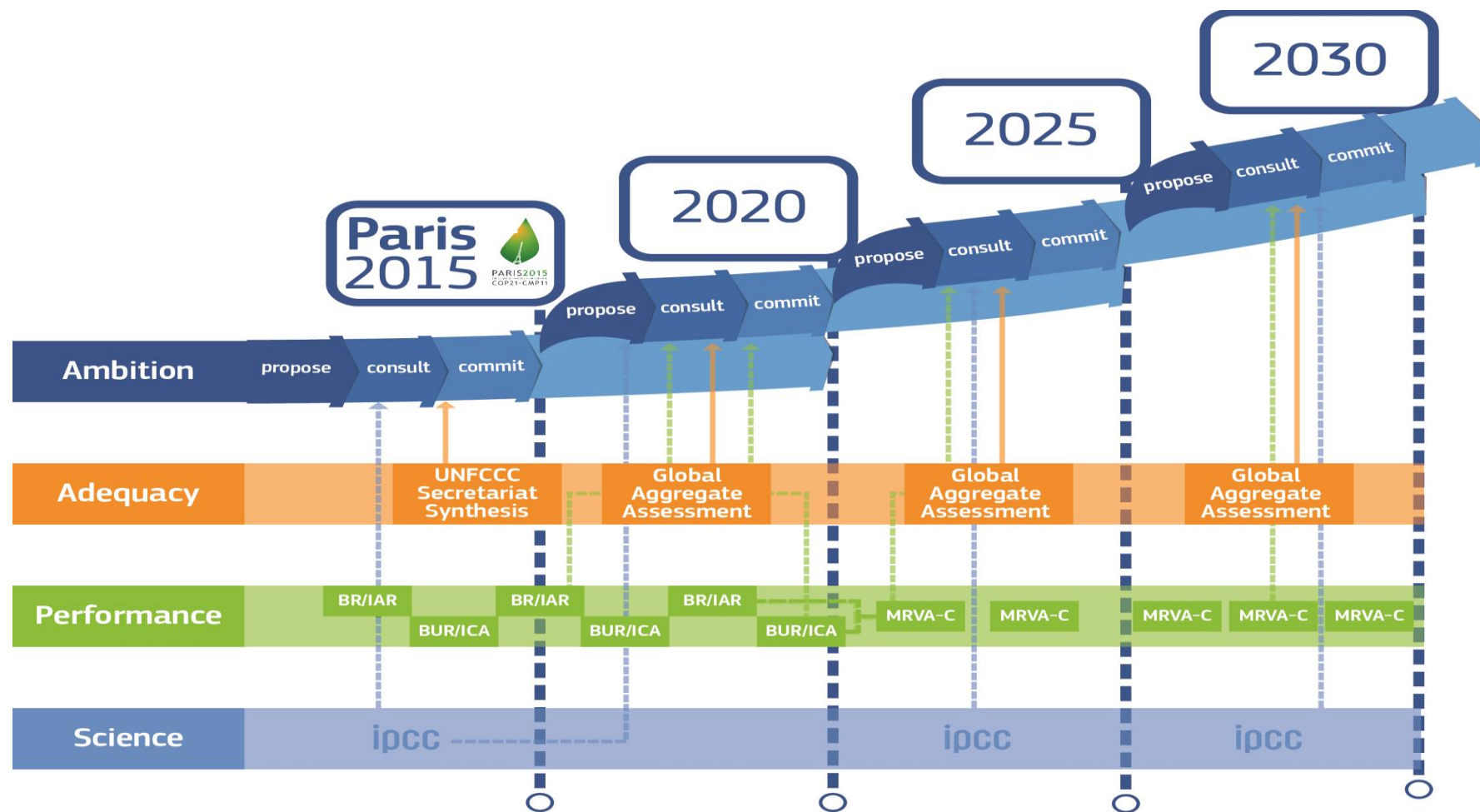
**GHG emission intensity vs. per capita, major economies, 2030-2050 Global mitigation scenario**

## **Additional benefits**

**Global transition to low emissions can be achieved while ensuring:**

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

# 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

## Strengthening transparency & accountability

- 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.



# Climate resilience

- Protocol should reinforce the commitments of all Parties to continue to formulate, plan and implement measures to facilitate adaptation & to report on these through their national communications.
- Protocol should continue to facilitate assistance to those regions & countries that are particularly vulnerable
- Protocol will provide further visibility for adaptation action & support, & strengthen monitoring & reporting provisions.
- COP decisions should strengthen the implementation of the provisions under the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Nairobi Work Programme.

# Mobilising public & private finance

- Protocol should promote investments in low emission, climate-resilient programmes and policies.
- All countries should commit to take steps to improve their enabling environments for attracting climate friendly investments.
- Countries in a position to do so should mobilise financial support for eligible Parties.
- Financing should continue to reflect national governments' commitments, enabling environments & investment strategies post 2020.

## Moblising public & private finance (2)

- Climate finance will also depend on the ambition & quality of proposed INDCs, subsequent investment plans & national adaptation planning processes.
- Public sector climate finance will continue to play important role after 2020.
- Protocol should also recognise importance of private sector.
- Carbon pricing
- Mainstreaming

## 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)*

# Climate finance challenges

## Pre-2020

- Developing countries ask for a clear roadmap on how developed countries will deliver the USD 100 bn goal by 2020.
- REDD+ rules and results are in place. Financial support for implementation of results-based payments is a crucial next step.

## Post-2020

- Developing countries ask for a floor of at least USD 100 bn per year post-2020 in the 2015 Agreement.
- Although South-South cooperation exist, developing countries insist on the firewall for provision of climate finance.
- In 2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals will be agreed. Commitments related to development finance and climate finance must be aligned and well sequenced to achieve maximum leverage.

## Role of climate diplomacy

- FAC 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

# EU priorities for Paris



- Addressing **mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, transparency** of action and support in a comprehensive way
- Inclusion in the 2015 Agreement of a **long-term goal consistent with science** (*keeping global average temperature increase below 2°C vs. pre-industrial levels*)
- Nationally determined contributions to be included in the form of **mitigation commitments that have legal force**
- Further strengthen **multilateral rules** through monitoring, reporting and verification, accounting and compliance
- Mechanism to **regularly review and and strengthen level of ambition**
- Catalyse **action by all types of stakeholders**, building on pre-2020 experience

Commission Communication on the Paris Protocol – adoption 25 February



## 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