

Paris Agreement



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

General Structure



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Adopted 1992

Entered into force 1995

Kyoto Protocol

Adopted 1997

Entered into force 2005

First Commitment Period

2008-2012

Paris Agreement

Adopted 2015

Signed 2016

Enters into force 4 November 2016

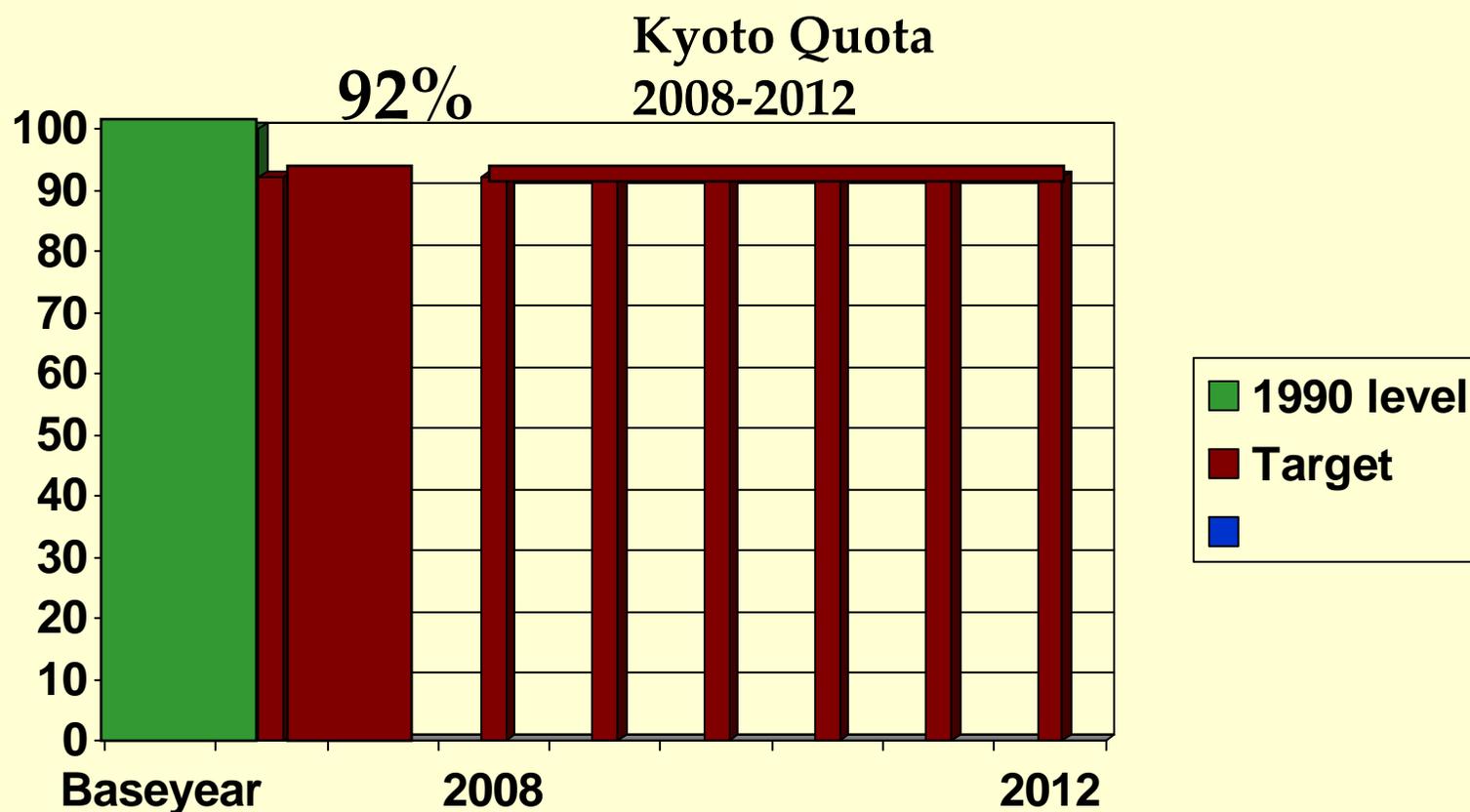


Kyoto Protocol

- **Binding commitments of 19 industrialized nations:** reduce their combined emissions of the main greenhouse gases by 5.2 % in the period from 2008 to 2012 compared with 1990 levels.
- **Top-down approach:** A cap – a five year quota for GHG emissions - from above was set through negotiations, then translated by the committed Parties to their national stakeholders
- Almost **no adaptation**
- **Carbon economic mechanisms:** Joint Implementation, Clean Development Mechanism, International Emission Trade. Green Investment Scheme
- **Reporting** (National Communications, GHG Inventory systems, supplementary information)
- 185 countries ratified – but no USA



Kyoto target and Kyoto quota: how much a country has the rights to emit



Kyoto quota is measured in Assigned Amount Units

1 AAU = 1 CO₂ equivalent

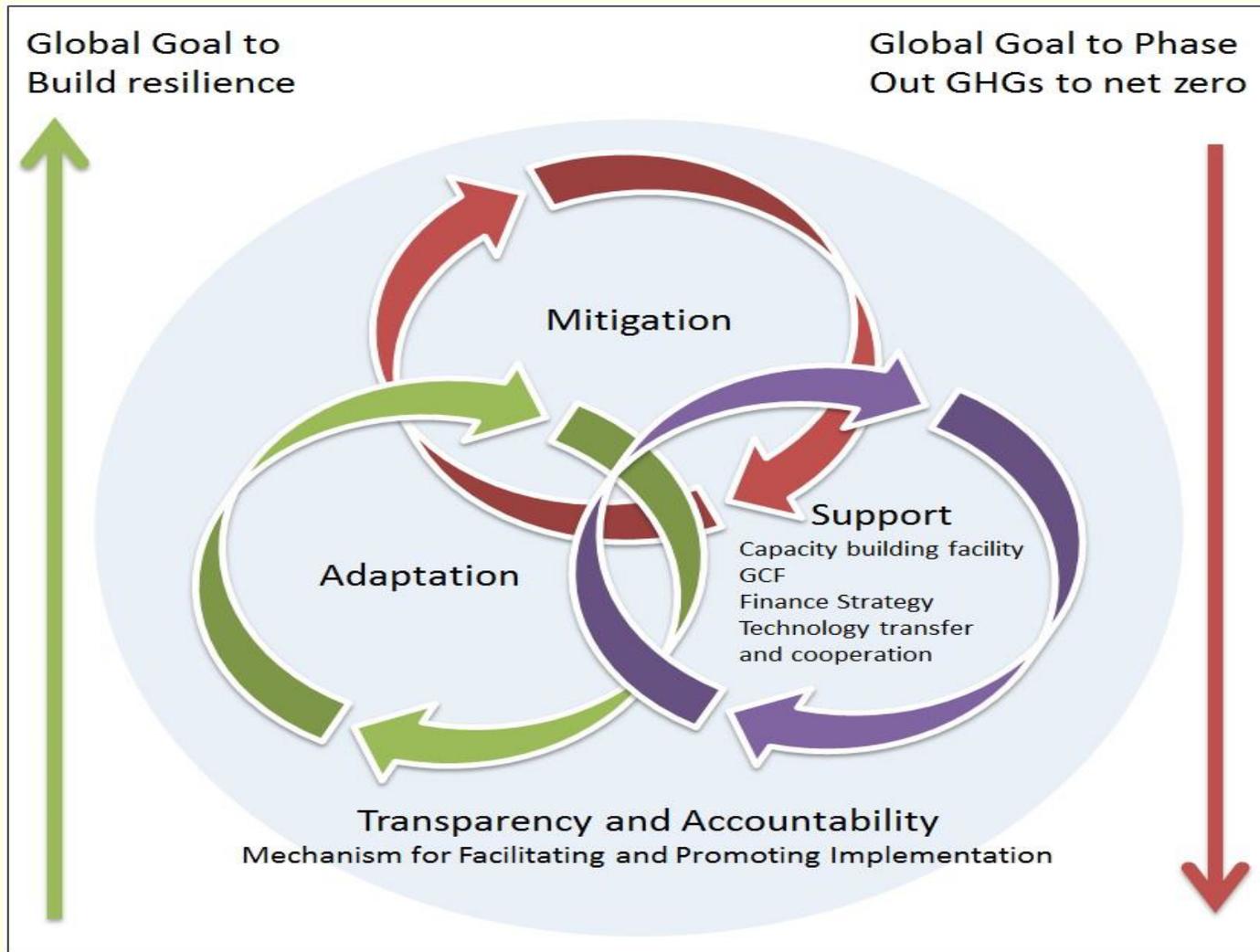


Paris Agreement: 31 pages from initial 1000 with 800 “square brackets”

- Preamble
- Definitions
- General/Objective
- Mitigation
- Role of forests
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Finance
- Capacity building
- Transparency of action and support
- Other matters
- Facilitating implementation and compliance
- Procedural and institutional provisions



Two long term goals and three cycles



Paris Agreement: major achievements in comparison with Kyoto Protocol

- Universal agreement involving all 195 countries while keeping CBDR principle [KP – only 39 Parties of Annex B]
- Temperature and emission goals:
 - Provides a pathway forward to limit the temperature rise “well below 2⁰” in comparison with the pre-industrial level, the ultimate goal -1.5⁰
 - GHG emissions peaking “as soon as possible”, after 2050 should be balanced by removals by sinks. (Net-zero goal). Explicit role of forests and hopes for development of “negative emissions” technologies
- There is still a mismatch between the “carbon budget” set by IPCC and pledges of the Parties



Paris Agreement: major achievements (cont.)

- Transparent and accountable country commitments through (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions. Legally binding mechanisms for MRV+ transparency of support
- Fairness, equity, and justice in climate actions through mobilizing financial and technological support for developing countries and scaling up global efforts to minimize losses and damages
- Financing ambitions during 2015 – 2020 period from developed to developing world to enhance the level of their GHG reductions, building resilience, and capacity building stays at the same level – USD 100 bl annually
 - **NB!** Decision 1/CP 21 by which the Paris Agreement is adopted urges the developed countries to increase the level of financing (para. 115 Decision 1/CP.21)
- Technology Transfer
- Capacity Building



Paris Agreement: major achievements (cont.)

- Mitigation and Adaptation are now of equal importance
- Adaptation: Paris Agreement establishes a “global goal” on adaptation of “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change”.
- Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage is a separate topic (Art. 8).
Developed countries are urged to support the most vulnerable developing countries in such activities as: early warning systems, emergency preparedness, slow onset events, events that may involve irreversible loss and damage, comprehensive risk assessment and management, risk insurance facilities and climate risk pooling, non-economic losses, resilience of communities, eco-systems, and livelihoods.
- Agreement enhances Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030, Goal 13)



INDC and Ukraine in the Paris Agreement process

- Bottom – up approach – role of (I)NDC:
 - Parties had the chance to examine in which sectors and by which policies and measures they are going to reduce GHG
 - 2018 – first “facilitative dialogue” to revise GHG reduction ambitions
 - 2023 – first “stocktaking” when the Parties report the achievements
 - Adaptation in the INDC
- Ukraine – not to exceed 60% of 1990 level by 2030
 - Measures of adaptation are outlined
- Ukrainian INDC

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Ukraine%20First/Ukraine%20First%20NDC.pdf>



What happens after Paris?

“Agreement is not perfect” ©

- Key word everywhere: transition
- Sends clear signal to policy makers, businesses, investors, and the public
- Involvement of non-governmental actors (Lima-Paris Action Agenda)
<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/cities-subnationals/>
- There is a significant mismatch between the analysis of the severity of climate risk, and the political, diplomatic, policy, and financial effort countries expend to avoid the consequent risks
- Pledged USD 100 billion of financial aid to developing countries is not enough to assist there transition towards low carbon economy
- Analysis of pledges implementation in 2018, revision and increasing the ambitions in 2023



Climate Education

- **Art. 6 UNFCCC: EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS**

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:

(a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities: (i) The development and implementation of **educational and public awareness programmes on climate change** and its effects; (ii) **Public access to information on climate change** and its effects; (iii) **Public participation in addressing climate change** and its effects and developing adequate responses; and (iv) **Training** of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

(b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies: (i) The development and exchange of **educational and public awareness material on climate change** and its effects; and (ii) The development and implementation of **education and training programmes**, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries



Climate Education (cont.)

- **Art. 12 Paris Agreement**

Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement



Learn how to use opportunities

- Bilateral carbon mechanisms
- Technology transfer possibility
- Capacity building potential
- City to city cooperation
- Information sharing and good practice sharing



Thank you for your attention!



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