

PARIS AGREEMENT

Below 1.5°C

Make it a **reality!**



The Paris Agreement

On December 12, 2015,
195 countries approved the
Paris Agreement and agreed to reduce
global greenhouse gas emissions

Each Participating Nation:

- 1.) Put forward an *intended* **nationally determined contribution** (NDC), which sets that country's targets
- 2.) Agreed to a global review of progress and a **new commitment every five years**
- 3.) Agreed to the long term goals for both global temperature increase and emissions



What is an NDC?

An overview of that country's **post-2020 climate actions (targets) and a roadmap** to achieving their goal

- Europe: **Legally** binding target of at least **40%** cut in GHGs below 1990 levels by **2030**
- USA: **26-28%** GHG reduction below 2005 levels by **2025**
- China: **peaking** of carbon dioxide emissions around **2030 and making best efforts to peak early**; lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level; increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20%

Long Term Goal:

Hold global temperature rise to **well below 2°C** while pursuing efforts to limit warming to **1.5°C**

Achieve net zero emissions in the second half of this century

- NDCs if fully implemented would hold global temperature increase only to about **2.6°C-3.1°C** - countries must ratchet up these commitments
- The level of NDCs are set by each country, with no mechanism to force, but with a "name and shame" system, or as János Pásztor (U.N. assistant secretary-general on CC) said "***name and encourage***" plan

November 4, 2016 – the D day

New York, 5 October — *The historic Paris Agreement to address climate change will enter into force on 4 November, the United Nations announced today.*

(...)

The Agreement provides that it shall enter into force 30 days after 55 countries, representing 55 percent of global emissions, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession with the Secretary-General. As of today, 73 countries and the European Union have joined the Agreement, exceeding the 55 percent threshold for emissions.

Status quo in the EU

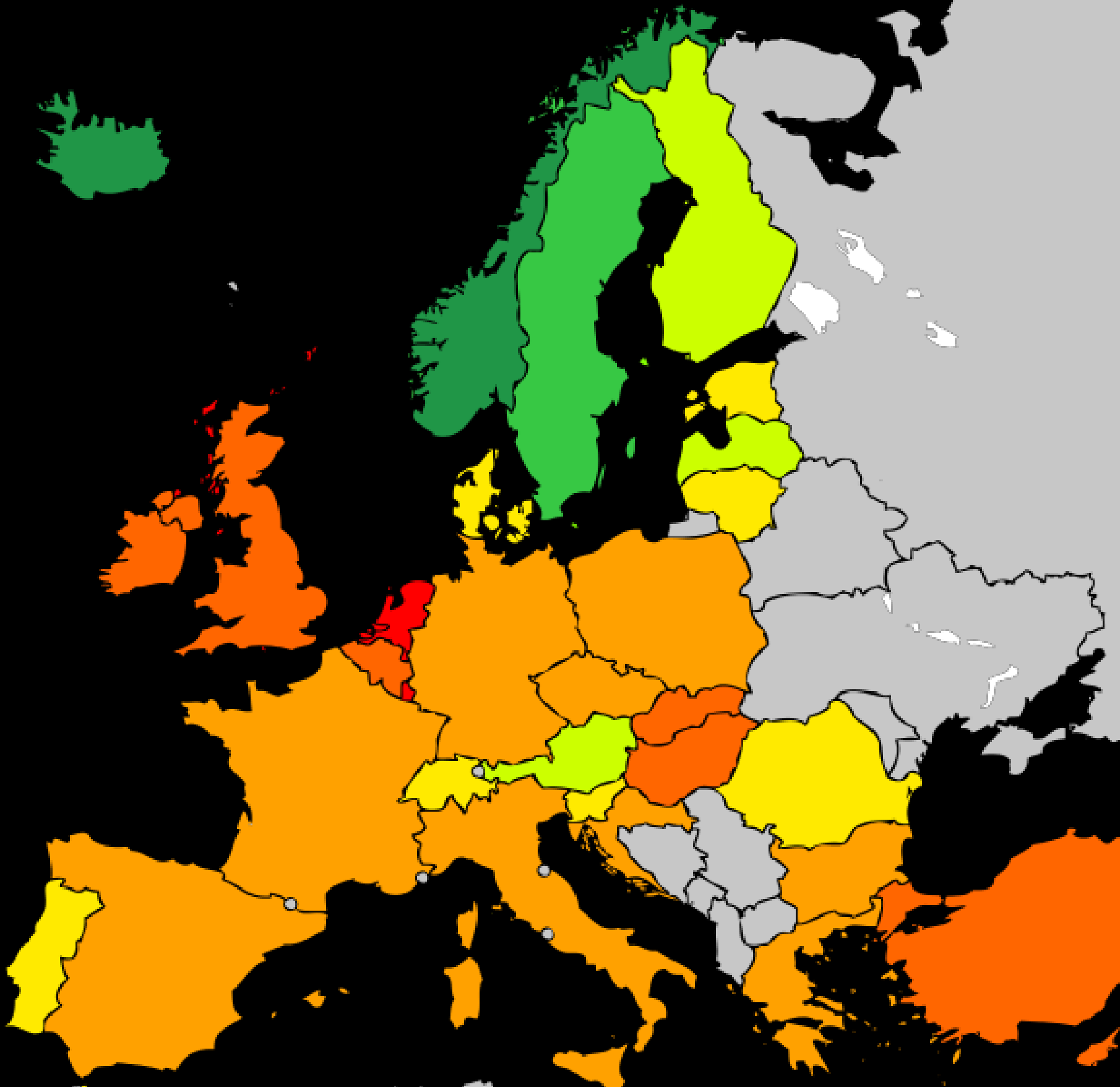
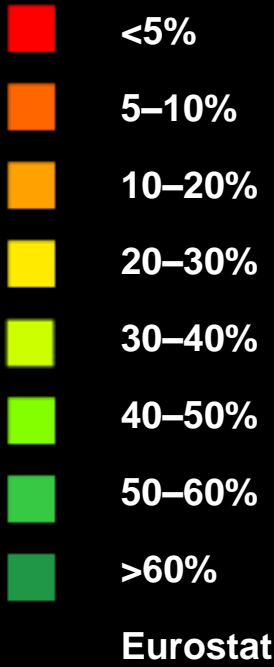
The EU's population (28 members) is ~508 million (1.5 times more than the USA) with an average GDP per capita 28 700 EUR (2015)

In the last two decades economic growth was mainly driven by growth in the service sector and in international trade

The rate of growth in renewables (driven largely by wind and biomass) has increased from 2002 onwards

The share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption increased from 6 % to 13 % between 1990 and 2011

Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption in 2013 (%)



Europe: the driver of Paris Agreement

In the 2030 climate and energy framework sets three key targets for the year 2030: **at least 40%** cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels), **at least 27%** share for renewable energy, **at least 27%** improvement in energy efficiency

Effort Sharing Decision (2013-2020) → Effort Sharing Regulation (2021-2030)

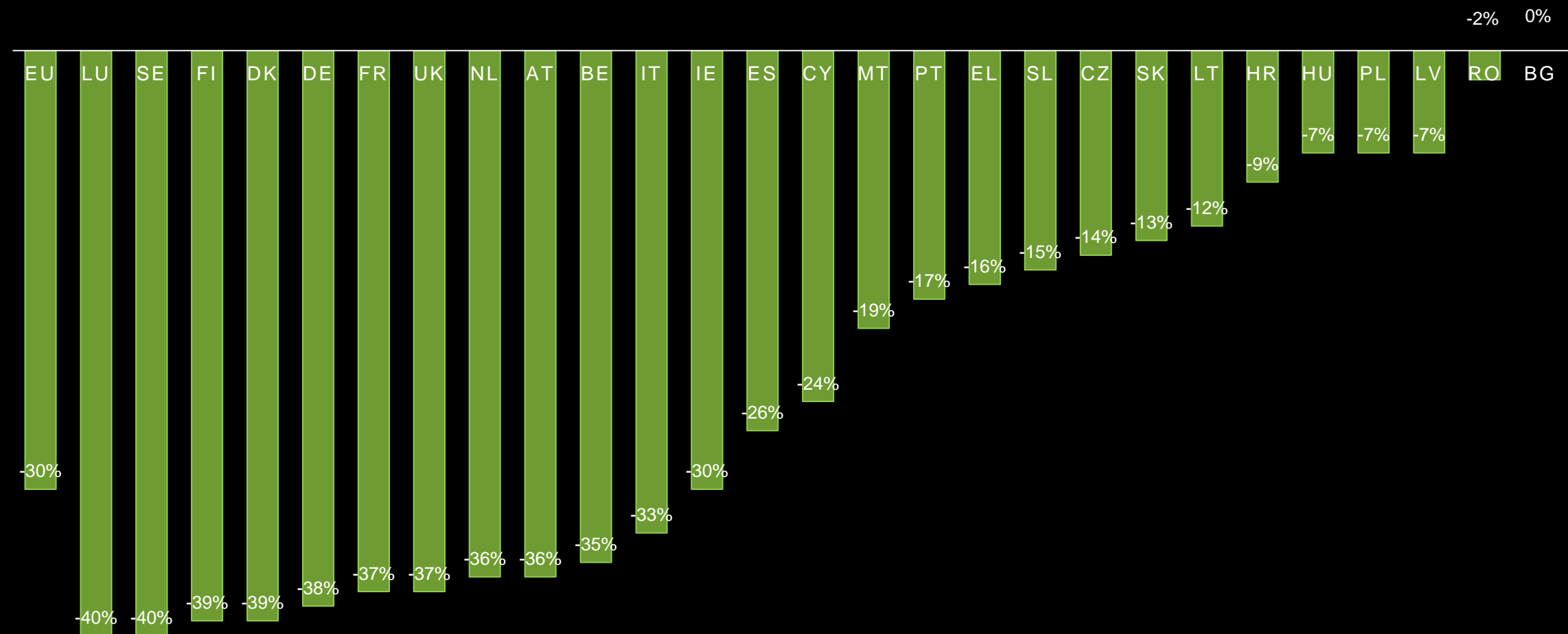
- the national targets are based on the relative GDP/capita

Key EU policies in the pipeline:

- Proposal for an Effort Sharing Regulation 2021-2030
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- Renewable Energy Strategy
- Integrating land use and forestry into the EU 2030 Climate Framework (LULUCF)

Effort Sharing Regulation: the 2030* greenhouse gas emission targets

Member State greenhouse gas emission limits in 2030 compared to 2005 levels



**draft – has to be approved!*

Growing power of renewables – #MakeItAReality in Europe and beyond!

Germany

- **Solar and wind power** peaked at 2 p.m. local time on May 15, allowing renewables to **supply 45.5 gigawatts as demand was 45.8 gigawatts**, according to provisional data by Agora Energiewende, a research institute in Berlin. Power prices turned negative during several 15-minute periods, dropping as low as minus 50 euros (\$57) a megawatt-hour, according to data from Epex Spot.

Portugal

- Portugal ran for **four days straight on renewable energy** alone in May 2016. Zero emission milestone reached as country is powered by just wind, solar and hydro-generated electricity for 107 hours!

Paris Agreement

From now until the global temperature has been stabilised, countries must come together **every 5 years** to take stock of progress and – informed by this stocktake – **submit a climate action plan that is progressively more ambitious than the last.**

Paris Agreement is a **dynamic** and long-lasting accord that will be **responsive to the science** of climate change, shifts in **technology** and **economic opportunities**, and to growing **public support for action.**



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