

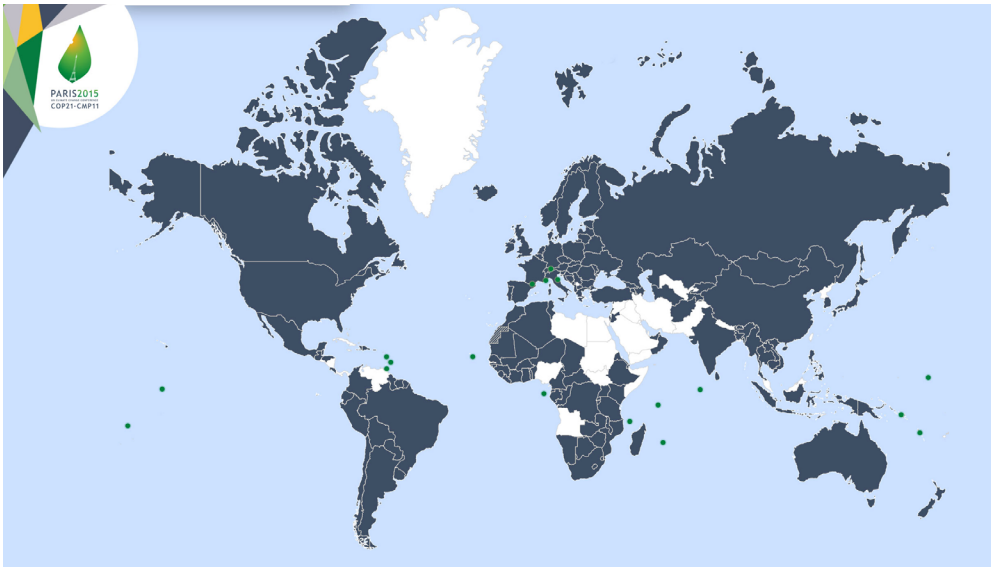


PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

PRESS KIT

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ANALYSIS NOTE NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Interactive map of the INDCs

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/climat/paris-2015-cop21/les-contributions-nationales-pour-la-cop-21/article/cop21-la-carte-des-contributions-nationales>

The analysis report of the Climate Convention Secretariat (UNFCCC) has been published on their website and takes into account the contributions published by 146 countries at 1st October 2015, and accounting for 86% of global emissions.

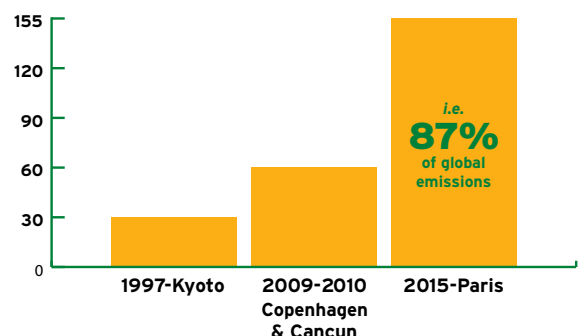
1. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS: UNPRECEDENTED INTERNATIONAL MOBILISATION TO FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Between 1997 and 2009, prior to the Copenhagen Conference, only industrialised countries, which were responsible for over half of greenhouse gas emissions at the time, had objectives to reduce their emissions.

Post-Copenhagen, a number of developing countries, particularly the major emerging countries (China, South Africa, Brazil...) have also made commitments. It is what we call the Cancun commitments, which are valid until 2020.

For COP21, the negotiations have decided that each country should publish its national contribution, i.e. the targets it intends to set. Today, **155 countries have published their contributions (often referred to as INDCs). This covers over 87% of global emissions.** A number of countries could still submit their contributions before COP21.

Number of countries with commitments



The Paris agreement will consequently be truly universal and binding for every country in the world.

SOME EXAMPLES OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED MOBILISATION

In each country, the preparation of contributions has mobilised the driving forces and stimulated debate on the climate issue. For example, Peru estimates that 13 ministries and 300 experts have been involved in the preparation of its contribution during about a hundred meetings. Some countries, such as Colombia, have even had their contribution endorsed by the national Parliament. Civil society has also been consulted: over 60 countries have organized public meetings or consultations online. New Zealand had some 1,500 single comments via the Ministry of the Environment's website.

2. NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOW A TURNING POINT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The national contributions pave the way for major changes in the global economy.

They show that a vast majority of countries have sustainably set in motion their **transition towards resilient development models with a low level of greenhouse gas emissions**.

For example, according to the International Energy Agency, the planned policies are expected to increase **the share of low-carbon sources to 70%** in the new power generation capacity by 2030 (against only 34% today, according to the IEA).

The prominent place of **renewable energies** (particularly in the INDCs of countries like China and India) will generate a **virtuous circle** in their deployment: the more countries make this choice, the more this will promote technological progress, foster economies of scale and consequently lower the cost, while reducing investment risks.

In addition, several countries - including Vanuatu, Cape Verde, Samoa and Papua New Guinea - aspire to achieve a rate of "100% of renewable energies" over the next fifteen years, proving that a reduction in carbon intensity and economic prosperity can go hand in hand. Countries have also planned a number of measures for energy efficiency and sustainable forest management.

The National Contributions of a number of countries refer to the development of carbon pricing. Today, 40 States and 23 federal states, cities and regions use this type of mechanism, which promotes innovation and investment in renewable energies and the green economy.

Finally, the vast majority of contributions provide for concrete actions for the adaptation of poor countries, *i.e.* measures to protect populations against the consequences of climate change (droughts, floods, cyclones...). For example, about sixty countries have planned to soon adopt a National Adaptation Plan, in particular in order to assess the risks and vulnerabilities nationwide. Over 50 countries also mention their desire to set up effective warning systems in order to detect extreme climate events and better protect their populations.

• **The National Contributions give shape to a new world, which is less polluting and protects populations from the consequences of climate change.**

3. CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED TO REMAIN BELOW 2°C.

In 2009, the commitments made by States fell far short of the mark in terms of remaining below a 2°C increase in the global temperature by the end of the century. According to the analyses made by think tanks and NGOs, the previous commitments that had been made by the different countries put us on a trajectory of global warming close to 4°C, or worse.

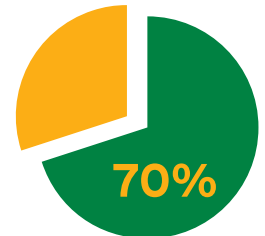
The National Contributions for the Paris agreement **change things completely**. They mark a real turnaround compared to the "status quo" scenario that would take us to 4°C-5°C or even higher:

- Thanks to the strong commitment by all the large emitters, and particularly China, the USA and the European Union, which have made ambitious commitments.
- Thanks to the participation of all countries, including the poorest which, even if they have not polluted up until now, also pledge to implement actions to reduce their emissions.

Various studies published by NGOs, scientists and think tanks show that these initial contributions would put us on a trajectory in 2030 leading to approximately 3°C at the end of the century, ranging between 2.7 and 3.5°C. These figures should be considered with precaution as the contributions only give indications until 2025 or 2030, whereas the emissions post-2030 also have a very significant impact on the temperature increase.

Furthermore, access to financing and technologies, along with the numerous cooperation activities developed by all actors, will allow the contributions to be more ambitious each time.

It involves minimum levels that need to be reduced and not maximum levels, especially as the fact that the process is new and the technical requirements have led certain countries to use a basis of conservative estimates.



70% of zero carbon energies in power generation by 2030 (against 34% in 2014)

However, it is clear that additional efforts will be required to rapidly return to a trajectory of emissions that will maintain global warming below 2°C. This is the objective of COP21 in Paris: to define the rules to gradually increase the level of ambition in order to remain below 2°C or 1.5°C.

• **As things stand, the contributions allow global warming to be limited, but are not sufficient to return to the trajectory of 2°C. COP21 will make it possible to build the framework to rise to the ambition.**

4. PARIS AGREEMENT: BUILD A PATH TOWARDS 2°C

The analysis report of the Climate Convention Secretariat (UNFCCC) has taken into account the contributions published by 146 countries on 1st October 2015 and representing 86% of global emissions (a total of 119 INDCs, representing 146 countries and the European Union).

This summary report shows that thanks to the contributions, the 2°C target is within our reach and can still be achieved, provided we accelerate the momentum of this first series of contributions.

For several months now, the negotiations have been preparing the political response to the challenge of returning to the trajectory of 2°C.

This response involves several points:

- The Paris agreement must allow regular meetings to be organised to make new commitments. For example, countries could pledge to publish new contributions every 5 years. This is what we call the periodicity of contributions and the revision clauses.
- The Paris agreement could contain a principle over the increase in emissions. It would consequently no longer be possible to go back on the commitments made.
- The Paris agreement must provide for a long-term operational objective in terms of reducing emissions (significant decrease in carbon intensity, 100% renewable energies...).
- The Paris agreement could also encourage countries to publish, before 2020, strategies for 2050 compatible with the target of 2°C.

Other actions could also make it possible to go further and faster in the fight against climate change:

- Actions before 2020, for example, support for the massive development of renewable energies in Africa.
- Partnerships between governments and the private sector to accelerate research and development for clean technologies, making it possible to go further in the implementation of contributions.

• **The contributions are part of the way ahead. The target of 2°C is within our reach. It can be achieved thanks to the Paris agreement which will reinforce this first series of contributions.**

By showing that everyone is an actor in the fight against climate change, the contributions process has more generally contributed to building confidence between the Parties and is the foundation stone for success in Paris. The adoption of an ambitious agreement, the mobilisation of the means for implementation, and particularly the financing and technologies required for developing countries, as well as the immediate cooperation activities and initiatives by all, will in turn allow new more ambitious contributions.

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