

COP 21 — RESULTS AND NEXT STEPS



An unprecedented momentum



transitioned into a
universal agreement

An unprecedented momentum

A universal will to reach an agreement: more than 180 national contributions, the commitment of economic actors, the encyclical of Pope Francis, “climate marches” bringing together 800,000 people around the world, etc.



The acceleration of climate change — 2015 was the hottest year ever recorded — confirmed the **urgent** calls of the IPCC scientists.

At the same time, progress in the **green economy** showed that a low-carbon global development is possible and profitable.

The challenge for our Presidency was to turn this momentum into a **universal agreement**.

360-degree diplomacy

Our **diplomatic network** has been in the forefront through dialogue with all countries, mobilization of civil society actors and public awareness-raising.

France and Peru organized several **informal consultations** in small but open format, to explore possible political compromises.

Involvement of **non-state actors** fostered by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (cooperative initiatives) and the NAZCA platform (individual commitments).

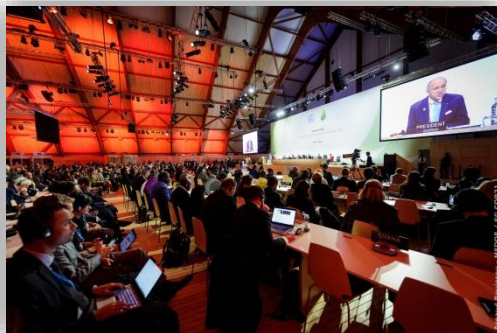
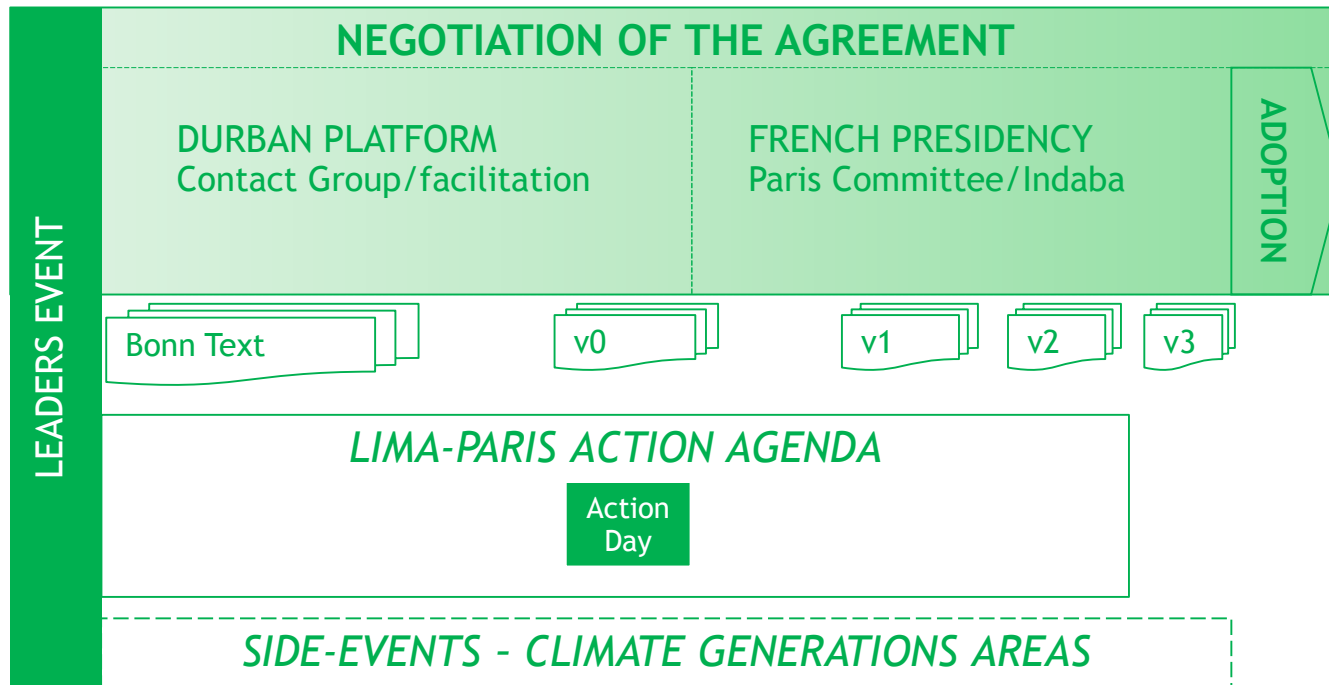
The President of the French Republic and the UNSG mobilized the **Heads of State and Government**: 150 were present on 30 November — a record!



Conduct of COP

1st week

2nd week




An ambitious and universal agreement

A stated common goal: it establishes the target of holding the rise in temperature to well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

A dynamic agreement

An ambitious and universal agreement

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It takes the form of a **global emissions pathway**: peaking of emissions as soon as possible, and a target of emissions neutrality in the second half of the century.

National contributions submitted by all, and a **dynamic mechanism** to gradually move towards this long-term perspective:

- A first event in 2018 to assess collective progress;
- Every 5 years from 2023, a global stocktake to raise ambition;
- Every 5 years, national contributions each time more ambitious.

An enhanced **transparency** framework that is universal and flexible, so as to ensure effectiveness of the agreement and build confidence between countries.

A dynamic agreement

The Paris "ratchet mechanism" is designed to steadily increase ambition over time, ensuring that the world reaches net zero emissions in the second half of the century and keeps temperature rise "well below 2C".

2030

5 By 2025

Countries submit their third round of climate pledges.

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

3 By 2020

Countries with 2025 targets communicate their second round of climate pledges, while countries with 2030 targets communicate or update their pledge.

New climate pledges will then be submitted every 5 years.

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

6 Second stocktake

4 Global stocktake

On mitigation, adaptation and finance.

1 Climate plans submitted

Countries submit their first round of climate pledges (NDCs). Some cover the period up to 2025, some up to 2030.

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2 Facilitative dialogue

To take stock of collective efforts of countries in relation to the long-term goal of the agreement and to inform the preparation of the next round of pledges.

An ambitious and universal agreement

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A dynamic agreement

A fair and inclusive agreement

A fair and inclusive agreement

As regards efforts to reduce emissions (“mitigation”), the Agreement:

- recognizes the necessary **leadership** of developed countries, which must commit to absolute emissions reduction targets;
- encourages developing countries to gradually **converge** towards this type of commitments.

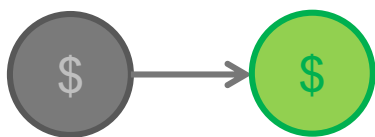
For the first time, **adaptation** to the effects of climate change has a key role to play. Cooperation will accelerate on **loss and damage** associated with the impacts, including as regards climate change displaced persons.

An obligation **to support** developing countries: maintenance until 2025 of the commitment of \$100 billion per year, which will later serve as a basis for a more ambitious financial target.

“Agenda of Solutions”: a successful start

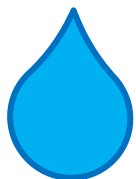
The Lima-Paris Action Agenda helped to involve almost **10,000** stakeholders — states, cities, regions, companies, investors and NGOs — in **180** countries and **70** cooperative initiatives.

For example:



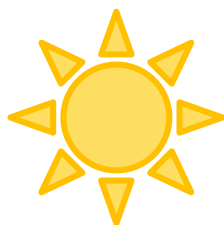
\$230 billion in “decarbonized” assets by investors (original objective of \$100 billion).

Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition



\$1 billion and **300** stakeholders mobilized to adapt to climate change in river basins

Paris Pact on Water and Climate Change Adaptation

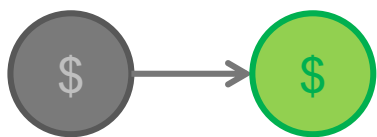


120 countries brought together to attract investment and technologies in solar energy

International Solar Alliance

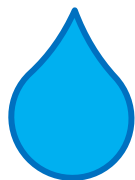
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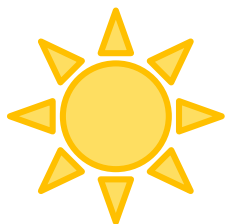
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Paris Pact on Water and Climate Change Adaptation



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International Solar Alliance

A world-renowned success

“The Paris deal has charted a clear course for global cooperation on coping with climate change.”

Xi Jinping

“Paris will forever be remembered for this historic turning point in global climate policy.”

Angela Merkel

“Climate justice has won and we are all working towards a greener future.”

Narendra Modi

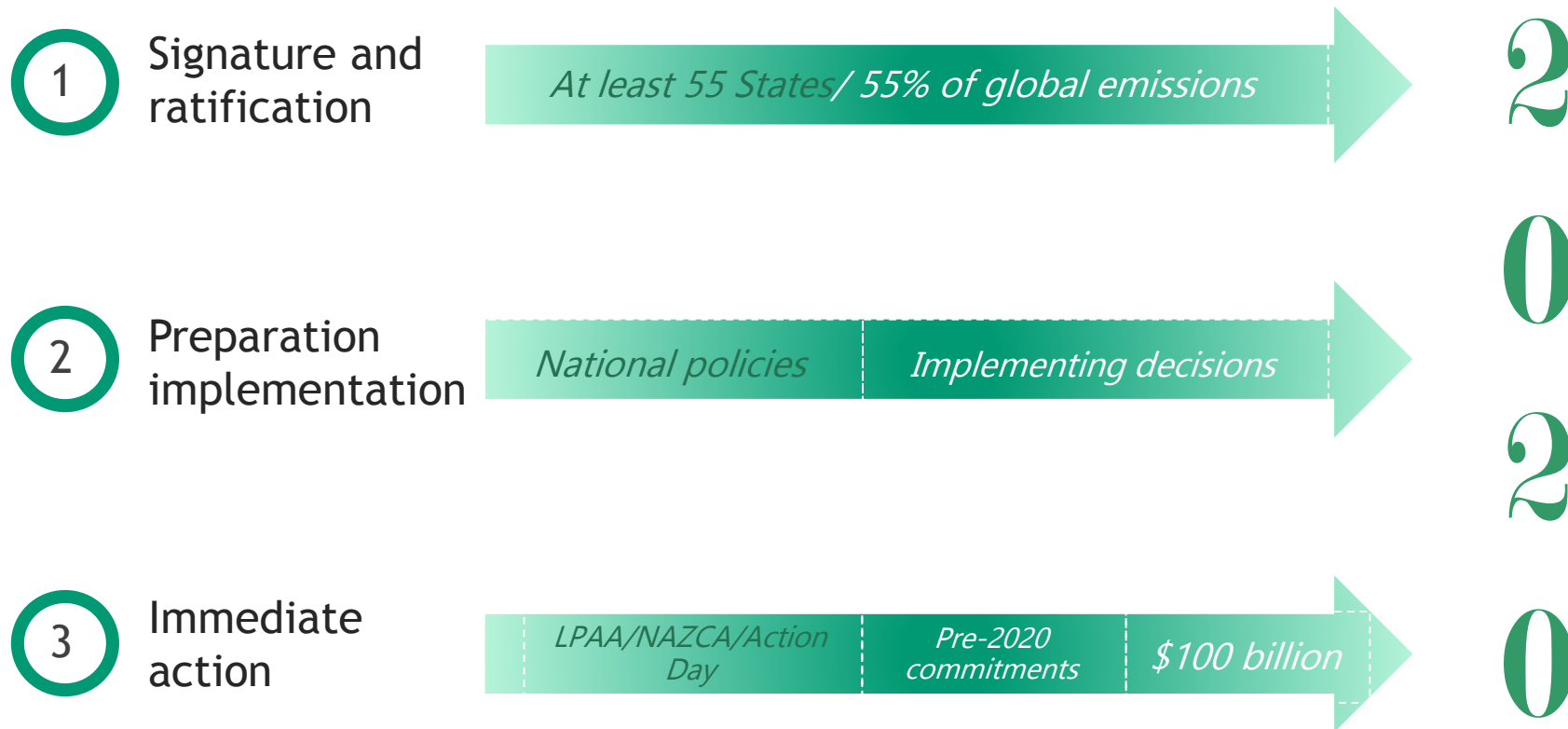
“The Paris Agreement establishes the enduring framework the world needs to solve the climate crisis.”

Barack Obama

“The very positive results of COP 21 [...] have restored our faith in the global community.”

Anote Tong (Kiribati Islands)

Three priority areas



Create, by 2020 at the latest, the conditions required to **reach and even exceed** the ambition of the Paris Agreement.

A key year 2016

Lima-Paris Action Agenda

"Climate Action 2016"
summit
Ban Ki-moon (Washington)

Non-state Actors Summit
(Nantes)

Abu Dhabi
Sustainability Week

World Economic Forum
(Davos)

G7

UNGA

G20

Climate negotiations

22 April – opening of the
Agreement for signature
(New York)

16-26 May –
intersessional meeting in
Bonn

Pre-COP (Morocco)

COP22
7-18
November,
Marrakesh

February – informal
negotiators' dialogue
(Tokyo)

April – informal
consultations (Paris)

July – Petersberg
Climate Dialogue
(Berlin)

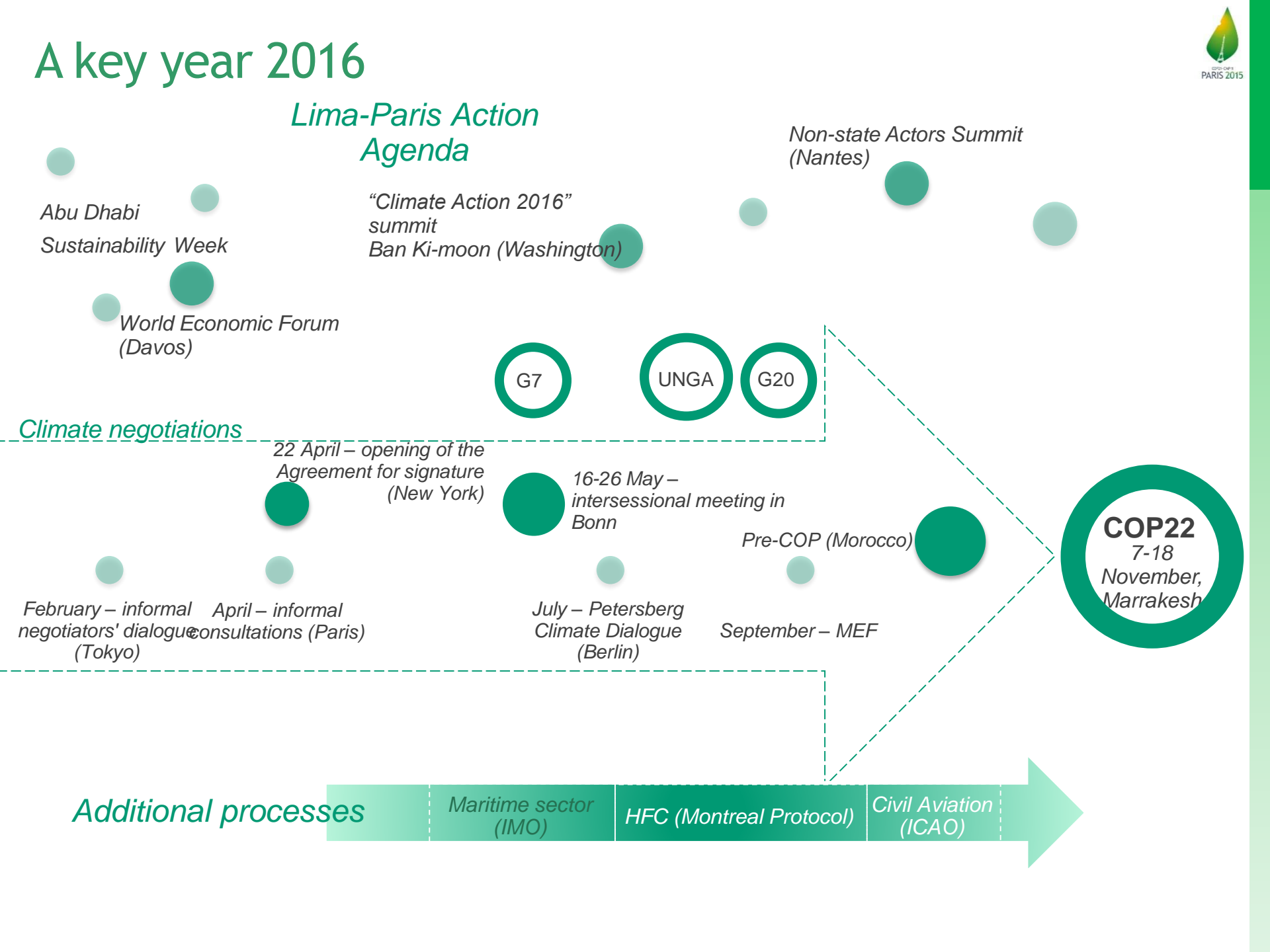
September – MEF

Additional processes

Maritime sector
(IMO)

HFC (Montreal Protocol)

Civil Aviation
(ICAO)



A mobilized Presidency



Exemplar

Showing leadership

Using public diplomacy

A still mobilized Presidency

Exemplarity

- Ratify the Agreement before COP22 in Marrakesh (November 2016)
- Increase our “**climate**” **funding** from €3 billion to €5 billion per year by 2020, including a total of €2 billion for sustainable energy in Africa between 2016 and 2020
- Prepare the implementation of the joint contribution of the **European Union** for 2030

Leadership

- Facilitate, in close cooperation with Morocco, **work** on implementing the Agreement
- Help structure the governance of **pre-2020 action**, notably with non-state actors
- Play a leading role in **concrete cooperation projects** : energy in Africa, warning systems (CREWS), Innovation Mission, International Solar Alliance, etc.

Public diplomacy

- Exploit the **results** of COP21 and the method which achieved them
- Raise public awareness about climate **impacts** and **transformation** of our development models
- Keep the “**Paris spirit**” alive



2016: the year of MOBILIZATION