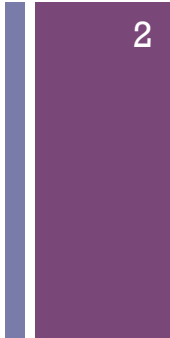




Overview of the Paris Process



Source:
Chicago
Tribune

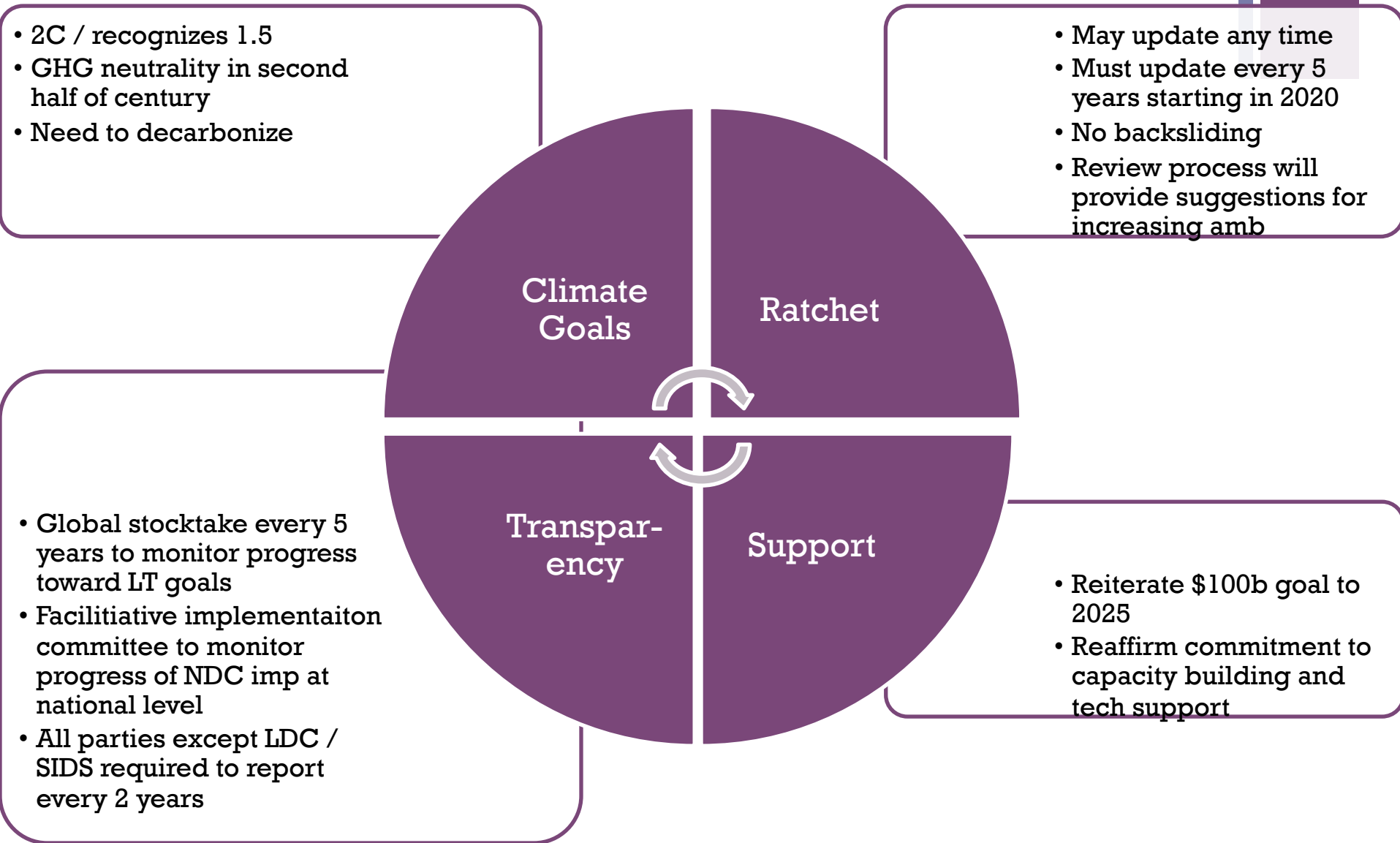
+ Key Outcomes from Paris

- A framework that allows and encourages all countries to participate
- A framework for nationally determined contributions and a process to encourage future ambition
- Issues “well below” 2C goal and goal of GHG neutrality after 2050
- Emphasizes the roles of multiple stakeholders including the private sector
- Recognizes the importance of adaptation
- Allows for cooperative mitigation outcomes (markets)
- Provides a vision for technology transfer
- Continues to support Climate Finance
- Addresses the issue of “loss and damage”



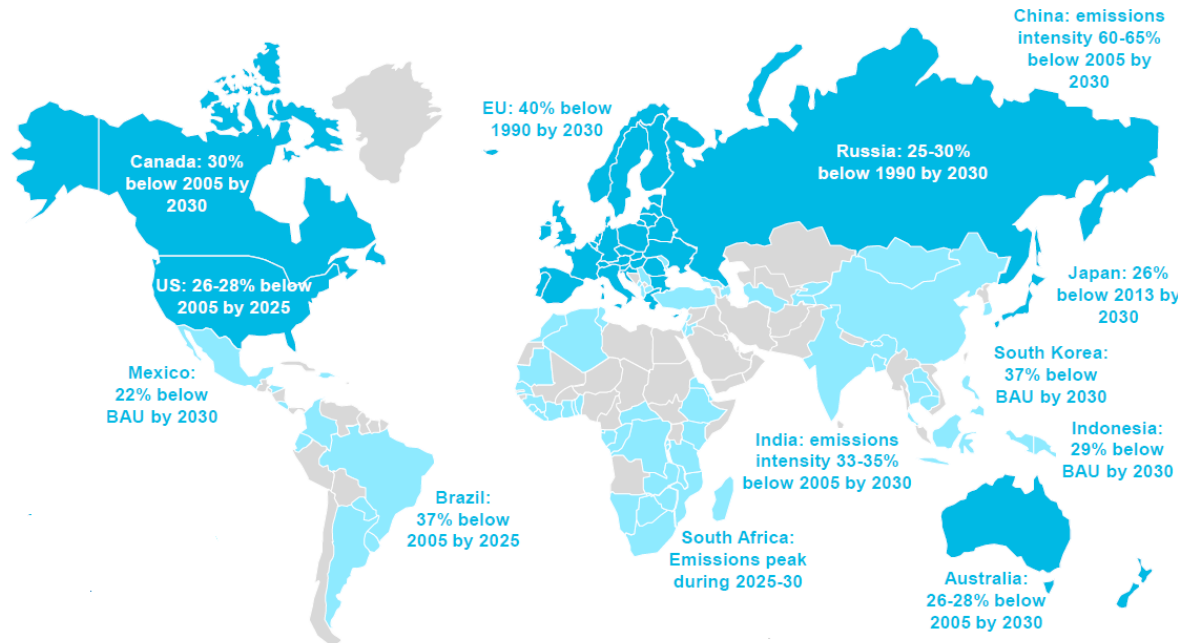
Paris Agreement – Technical Details

4





Aggregate effects of INDCs



Graphic:
Bloomberg
New Energy
Finance

1. To date, 162 INDCs have been submitted, representing 189 countries that are responsible for 98.8% of global emissions. ¹
2. When compared to the 2000-2010 period, emission growth resulting from the proposed INDCs is expected to slow by 50% in the 2010–2030 period.
3. INDCs will drive declines in global average per capita emissions of 8% in 2025 and of 9% by 2030 compared with the levels in 1990. ²

+ Next Steps: Countries

Selected List of Next Steps

- Develop and execute NDC implementation plans
- Ratify (76 already have)
- Next Conference of Parties / CMA1 in Morocco in November
- Develop systems transparency under UNFCCC
- Guidance for NDCs
- Procedures for 2018 Facilitative Dialogue & post-2020 Stocktake
- Communicate mid-century low GHG strategy by 2020

+ Next Steps: Non-Governmental Actors incl. Modeling Community

Selected List of Next Steps

- Evaluate existing NDCs and other commitments
- Develop input for NDC practice and raising ambition
- Support development of NDC implementation plans
- Develop systems for monitoring and review
- Support development of capacity across countries
- Support mid-century strategy analysis
- Support and contribute to systems for monitoring, assessment and review

- + The next two years are critical to ensure a positive first round and a successful second step in 2020



Thank you

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SCHOOL OF
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+ Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)

- Paris Agreement cannot force action.
- It is built on transparency and accountability on the steps countries are taking towards their climate goals. This transparency is vital for building international trust and confidence that action is taking place.
- The Agreement's provision on MRV will provide countries and wider stakeholders with information and feedback they need on actual progress.
- The Agreement's transparency framework places all countries on a level playing field and provides flexibility for developing countries with less capacity.
- **UNFCCC processes are limited -> Requires national norm-setting**
- **National processes are limited -> Requires input from broader community**



Next Steps under FCCC Process & APA

Selected List of Next Steps

Provide guidance for countries

- to increase their ambition
- on features of NDCs

Ensure transparency of action and accountability

Track Climate Finance

Develop rules for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes

Create a new framework for technology development/transfer

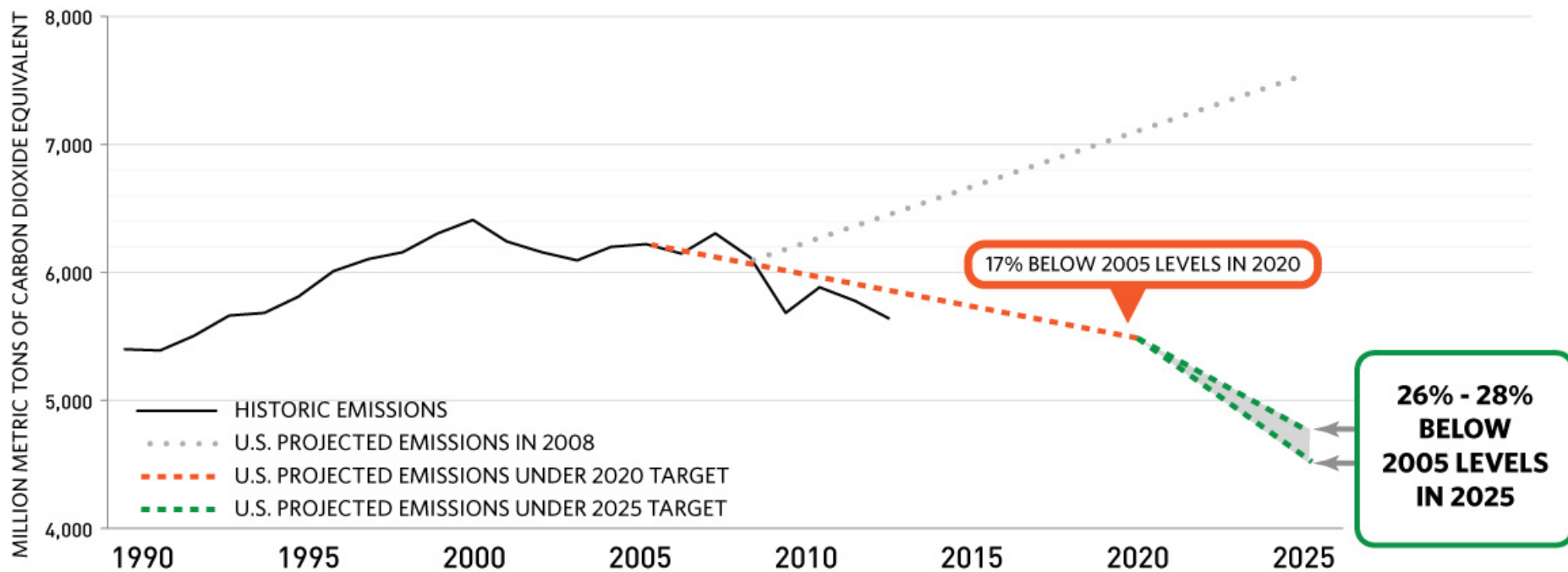
Capacity-building

Build the “Norms”

+ U.S. National Targets

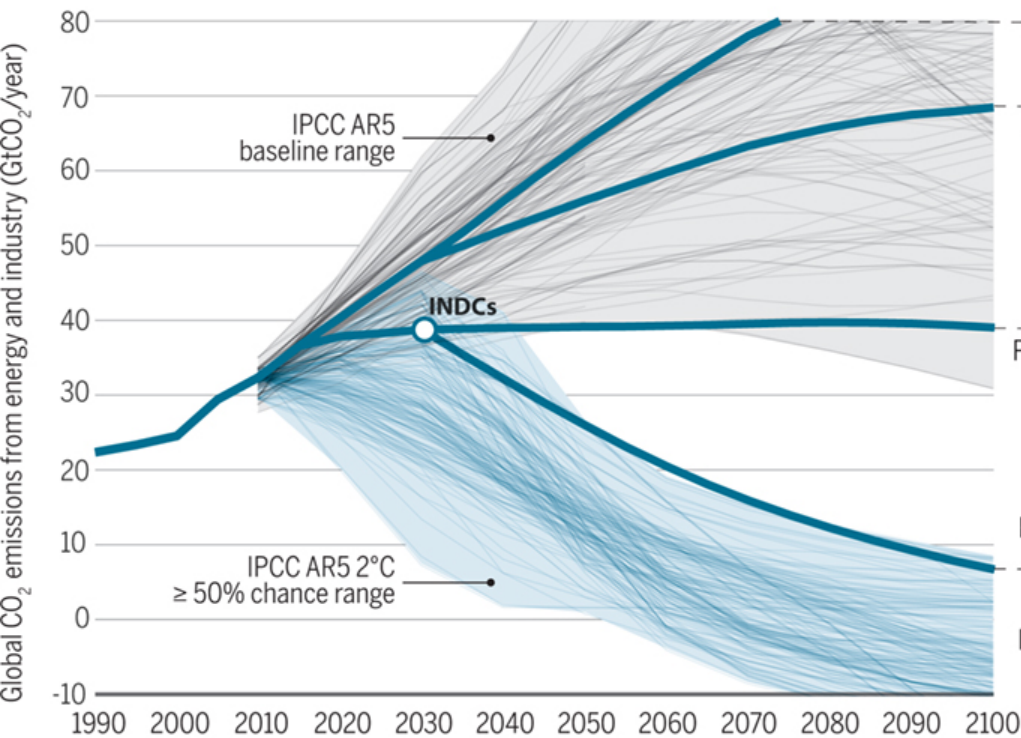
12

U.S. EMISSIONS UNDER 2020 AND 2025 TARGETS

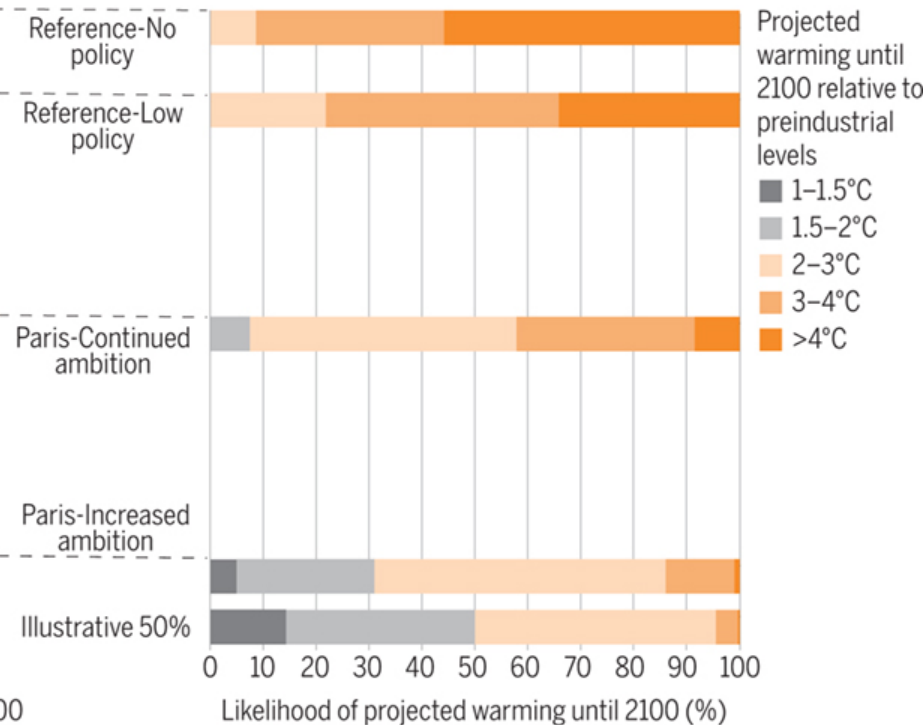


+ Paris plus post-2030 ambition reduces risks of extreme climate change

A Emissions pathways

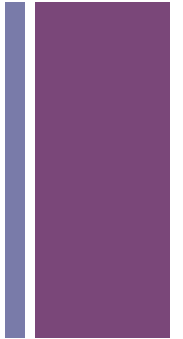


B Temperature probabilities





Paris Agreement: Three Noteworthy Elements



■ Mid-Century strategies

- “Invites Parties to communicate, by 2020, to the secretariat mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies...”

■ Carbon neutrality

- “achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century in order to achieve the long-term temperature goals”

■ Revisit and Ratchet in 2020