



با مشارکت و همکاری علمی شرکت ملی صنایع پتروشیمی



## راهبرد مقررات ایمنی و کاهش آلاینده‌های محیط زیست

بر اساس معاهده پاریس ۲۰۱۵

### Strategies for Reducing Environmental Pollution & Safety Regulations

۱۷ اسفند ۱۳۹۵ / مرکز همایش‌های بین‌المللی صداوسیما  
7<sup>th</sup> March 2017 - Tehran, IICC



According to  
**PARIS AGREEMENT  
2015**

### Second PANEL

- Establishing Procedures to Reduce Greenhouse Emissions

Olga Alcaraz & Josep Xercavins

# From Paris to 2°C?

The International multilateral policies to readdress climate change



Olga Alcaraz & Josep Xercavins


# Contens

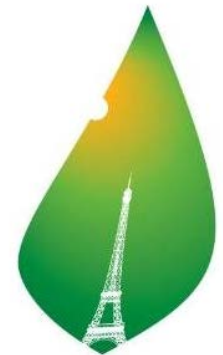
- The Paris Agreement
  - The Paris Agreement entered into force
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- Paris, Marrakesh,..., implementation?
- Final remarks!

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# The Paris Agreement, PA

- The Paris Agreement **is an international treaty in the context of the UNFCCC and it will be the new framework for international policy to fight against climate** change from 2020 onwards.
- The agreement covers different Climate Change issues:
  - Mitigation 
  - Adaptation
  - Loss and damage
  - Finance
  - Technology development and transfer
  - Transparency
  - ...
- The Agreement has been accompanied by a package of Decisions, 1/CP.21, to implement it.



PARIS2015  
CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES  
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES  
COP21·CMP11

# The Paris Agreement entered into force

- On 5th October, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved.
- The Paris Agreement **entered into force** one month later, **on 4th November**.
- At this moment 133 state-parties out of the 197 who make up the UNFCCC, have ratified it.



**133 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention**

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15-18 November 2016.

[More information](#)

# The Paris Agreement – Mitigation

## Our remarks!

- **A GOAL.** The main objective set out in the Paris Agreement (article 2, paragraph 1, (a)) is:

*Holding the increase in the global average temperature to **well below 2 °C** above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;*

- **A METHOD**

- **AN ASSESSMENT**

# The Paris Agreement – Mitigation

## Our remarks!

- **A GOAL**
- **A METHOD.** The Paris Agreement establishes a **bottom-up methodology** in order to achieve this objective. This methodology is based on the **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.

Every 5 years countries elaborate their NDCs (**the 2n in 2020**). In this document they have to indicate their targets of GHG emission reduction. These national goals have to progress over time in order to become more ambitious. And also have to provide mechanisms to help developing countries in order to achieve the implementation of the agreement at a global level.

- **AN ASSESSMENT**



# The Paris Agreement – Mitigation

## Our remarks!

- A GOAL
- A METHOD
- **AN ASSESSMENT.** The UNFCCC will take stock to assess the collective progress towards achieving the objective (the long term temperature goal set up in Article 2) of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the “**global stocktake**”).  
The outcome of the “**global stocktake**” shall inform state-parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions.

The first global stocktake will be done in **2023** and every five years thereafter.

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# The Paris Agreement – Mitigation

## Where are we now?

- In the process that led to COP21 the UNFCCC made a call to all the countries to express their **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)**.

**190 parties had communicated their INDC before Paris 2015. This has enabled different studies about its aggregated effect, one of them elaborated by the UNFCCC itself was presented a few days before the Paris Summit and updated last May. From them we can know where we are now towards the 2°C goal.**

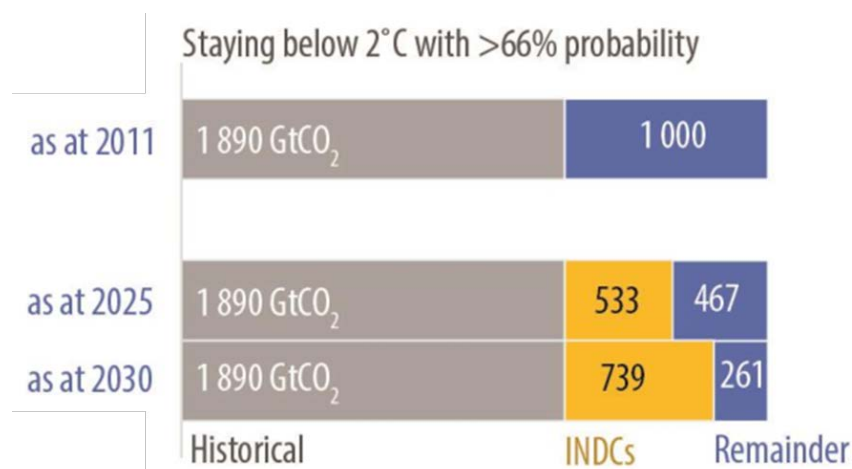
- Currently, when a country ratifies the Paris Agreement, it can confirm its first INDC as its 1<sup>st</sup> NDC or change it, providing in any case its 1<sup>st</sup> NDC in the context of PA.

Only 7 states-parties from the 128 that have ratified the Agreement, have changed it.

# The current INDCs – Towards 2°C?

- On May 2<sup>nd</sup>, the Climate Convention (UNFCCC) published the latest update of its synthesis report on the aggregate effect of the INDCs.
- **The Climate Convention uses the cumulative emissions concept to make its analysis.** To achieve the 2°C long-term goal the cumulative emissions from 2011 until 2100 must not exceed a limit value which we call **"The 2°C Global Carbon Budget"**.

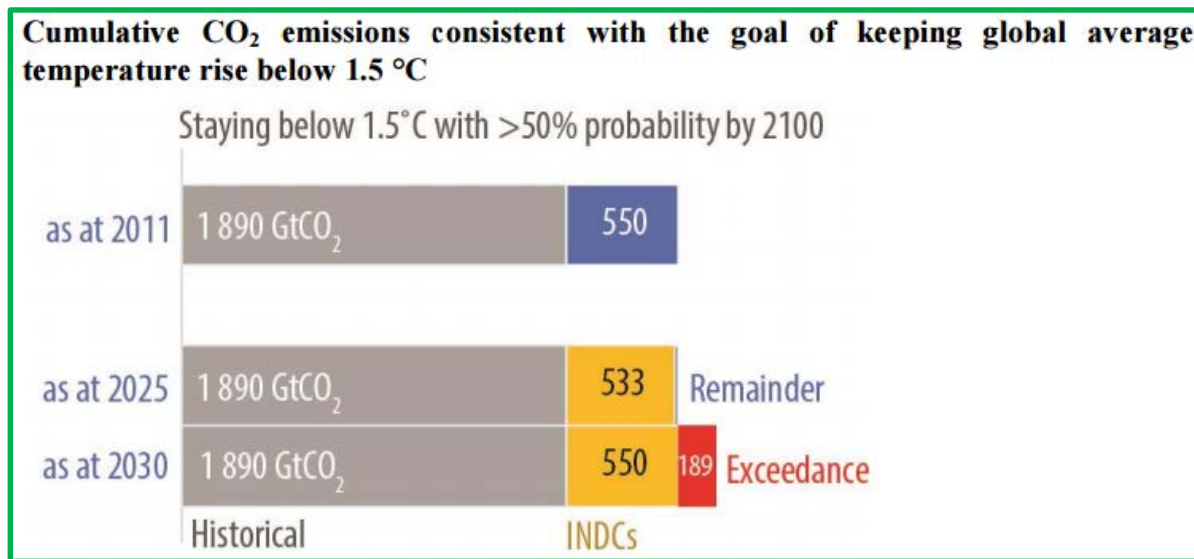
Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – **Global Carbon Budget** – consistent with the goal of keeping global average temperature rise.



Source: UNFCCC-2016

# What about the 1.5°C?

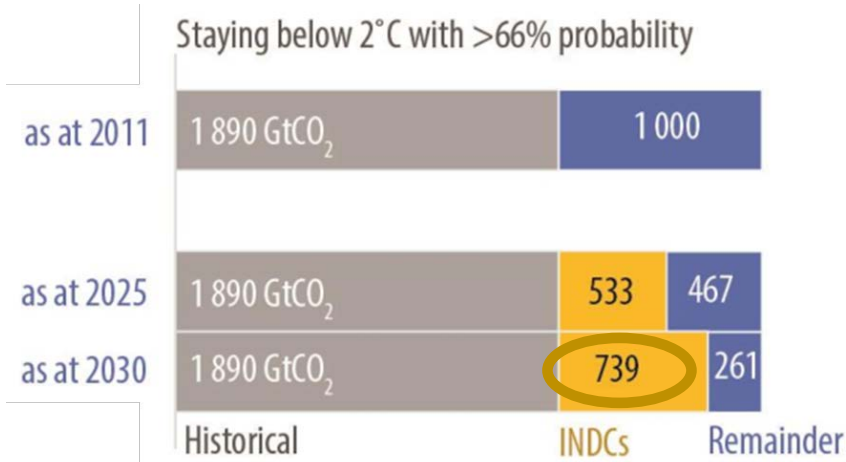
- In this last update, on May 2<sup>nd</sup>, of the UNFCCC Synthesis report, we can also see the following figure 13:



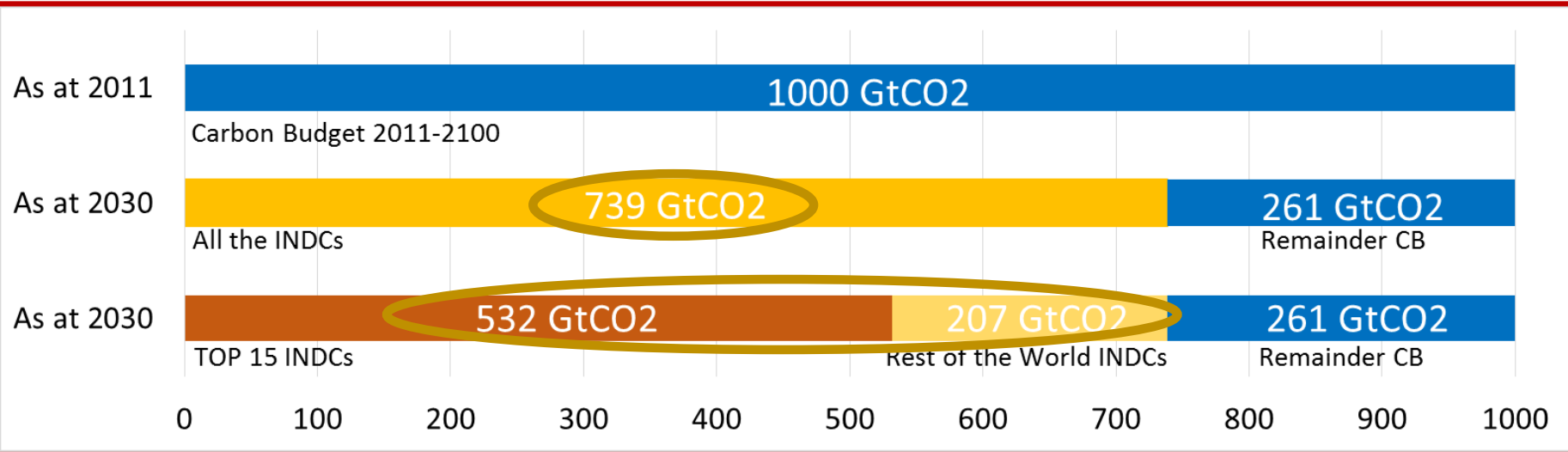
- According to this figure we can conclude that **the current INDCs pathways until 2030 consume 135% of the available Global Carbon Budget 2011-2100 for staying below 1.5°C (around the 550 GtCO<sub>2</sub> according IPCC/AR5)!**

# The current INDCs and the TOP 15 emitters

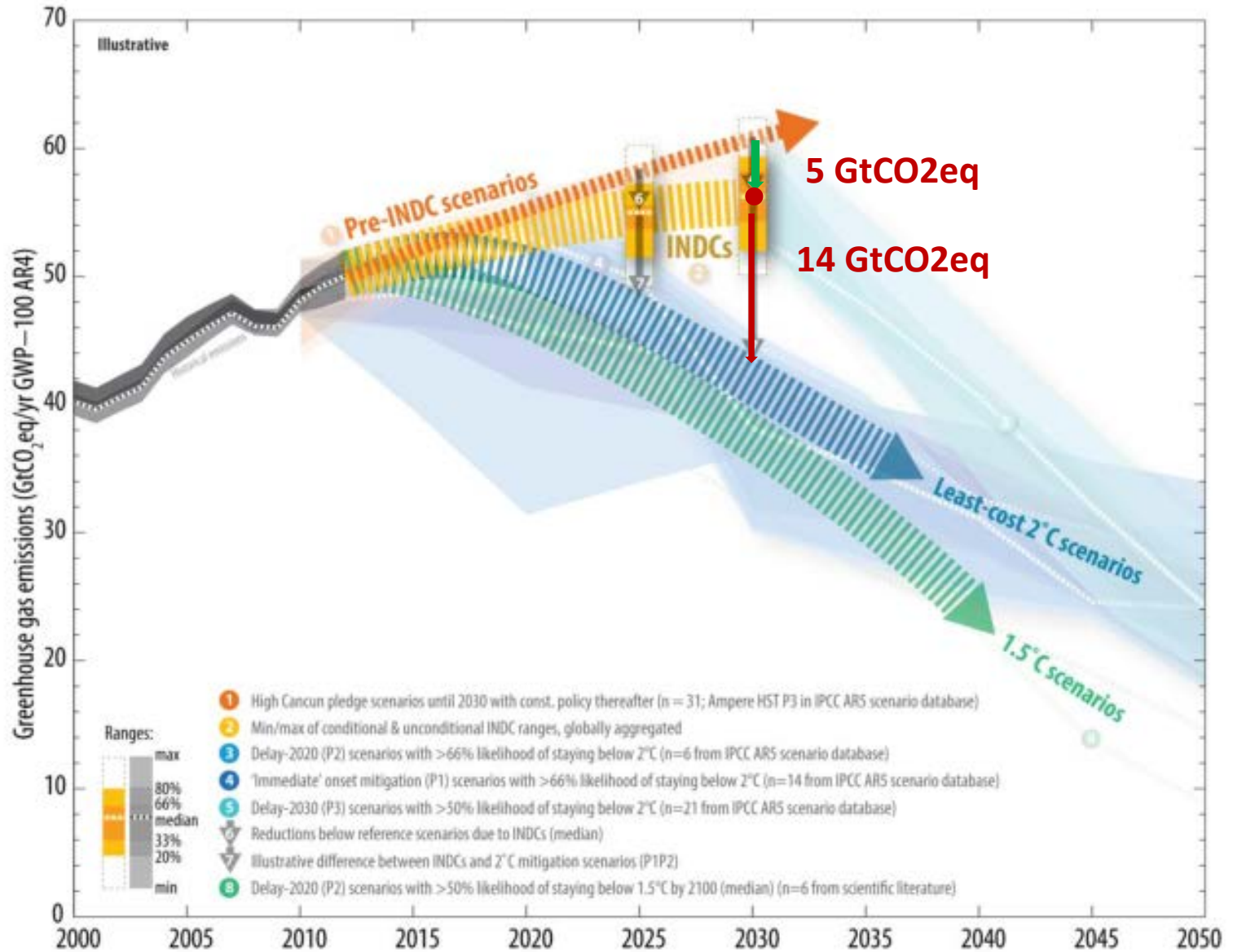
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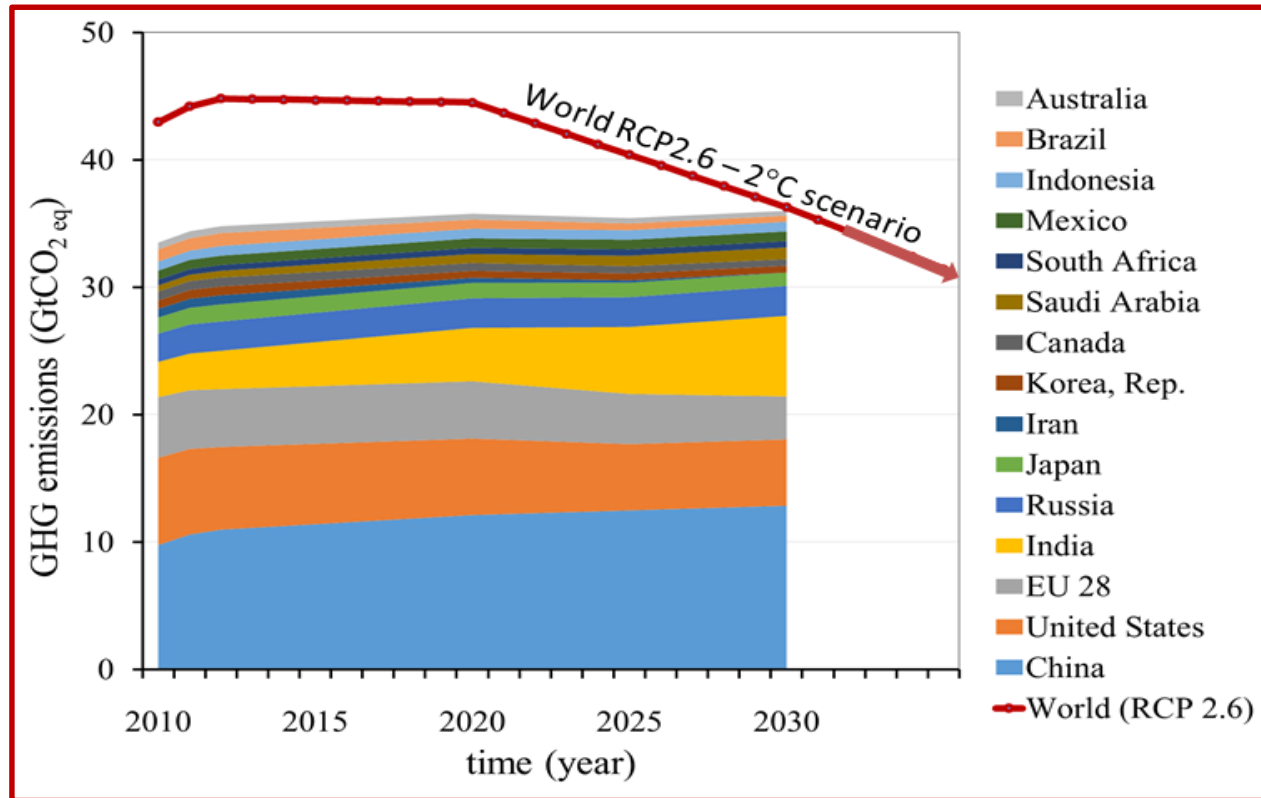
Source: UNFCCC-2016



# The current INDCs and the gap



# The current INDCs and the TOP15 emitters



- In the figure we have overlapped the GHG emission trajectories of the TOP-15 emitters, according to their INDCs, with the RCP2.6 scenario.
- **Specially worrying is to note that the slope of the TOP15 emissions is far from what it should be. The RCP2.6 mitigation scenario displays a negative slope since 2020, whilst the TOP15 aggregate emissions show a stabilized slope.**



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# Paris, Marrakesh, ...implementation?

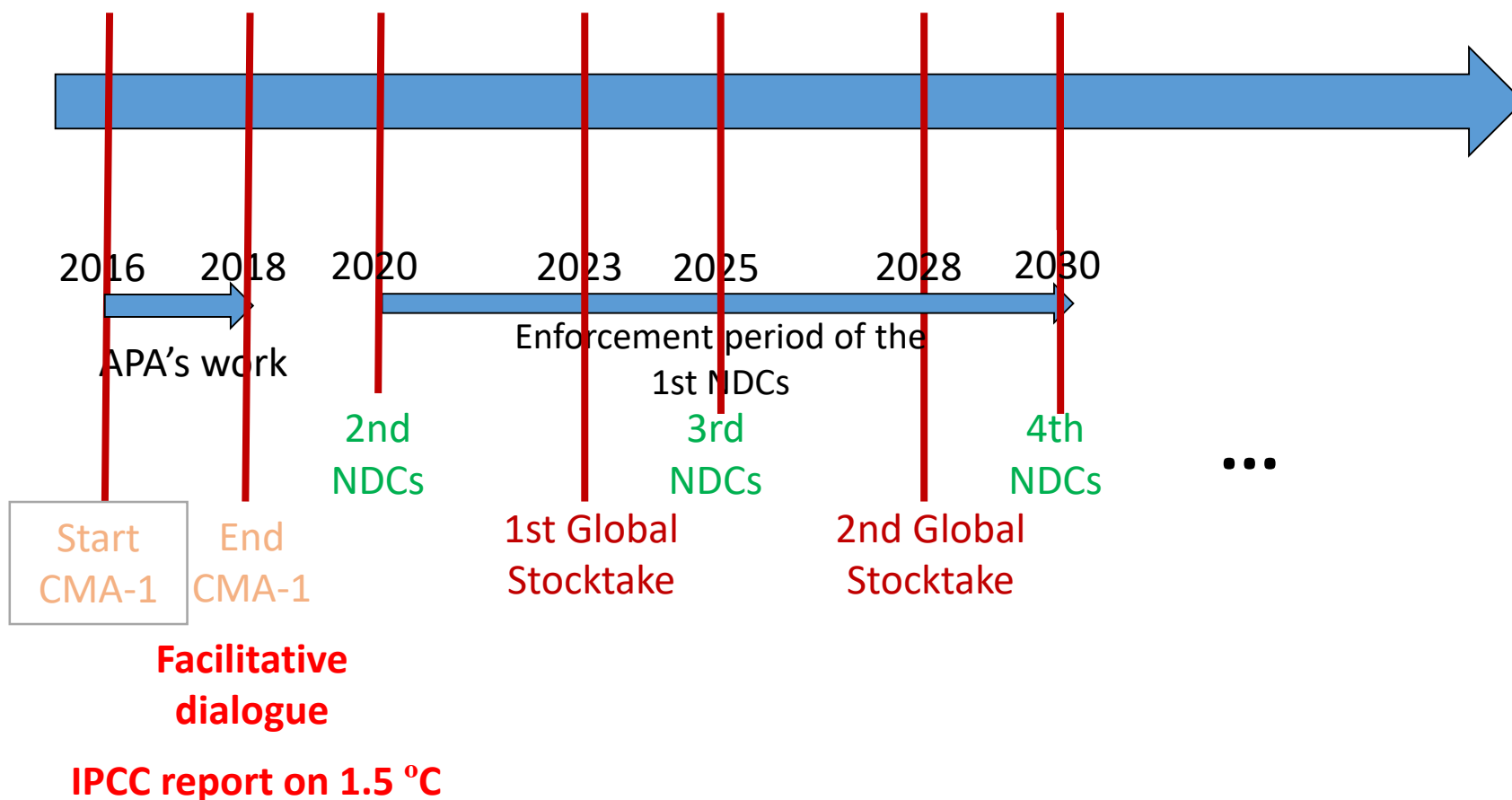


- The unexpected premature entry into force of PA caught people a little unaware... And much of the work that should have been done in order to implement the agreement is still waiting to be finish.
- **At COP22 held in Marrakesh in November, the first session of the CMA (Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement) was opened.**

The APA (Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement) should have given the CMA the directives, modalities, procedures, normatives and methodologies to implement the Paris Agreement. Because the APA's work has only just started, **the closure of the first CMA has been delayed until the end of 2018**, in the hope that by 2018, the APA will have completed its work, and given it to the CMA, which can then approve all of the necessary directives in order to implement the Paris Agreement.

# Timetable for the future

- Prevision of calendar until 2030



# Final remarks - 1

- **The “most positive” aspect of the Paris Agreement is that, finally, it exists!** In other words: be it better or worse, the PA is a working framework to combat climate change at an international level.
- The Paris Agreement does not establish objectives for the reduction of emissions (as the Kyoto protocol did for Annex-I countries); **it establishes the 2°C long-term temperature goal and a working method for the state countries –the NDCs progressively more ambitious- that, in theory, could contribute to achieve the cited temperature goal.**

# Final remarks - 2

- **At the moment the analysis of the INDCs –essentially the 1st NDC of the PA- presented by countries, places us in 2030, far away from the requirements necessary in order to insure the 2°C goal. There is a clear danger that the Earth temperature rise until 4°C or more!**
- **The achievement of the 2°C goal is a huge challenge.** In order to reach it **the world needs a deep change in socio-economic development models, a reduction in energy consumption and achieving a mix of energy sources based in clean renewables.**  
The implementation and extensive use of systems of capture and storage of CO<sub>2</sub> also needs to be achieved.



Thanks a lot for your attention!

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