



-The Paris Agreement - Mobilization Beyond the International Arena

THE PARIS AGREEMENT



United Nations

FAO/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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Conference of the Parties

Twenty-first session

Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)

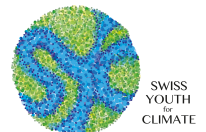
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)

**Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an
agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention
applicable to all Parties**

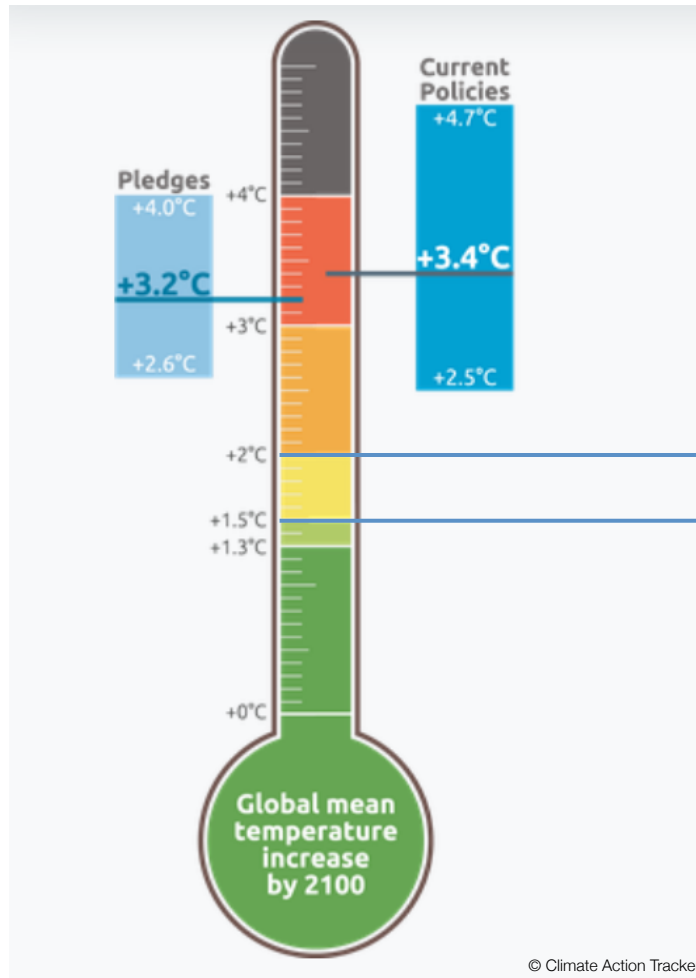
ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.21



A CLEAR MANDATE



Art. 2 para.1 let.a

«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 »

The Paris compatible range

A CLEAR MANDATE



Art. 2 para.1 let.b
«Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production »



A CLEAR MANDATE

Art. 2 para.1 let.c

«Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development»

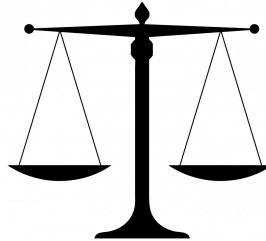


ONE DESTINATION

Nett Zero Emissions EVERYWHERE



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Art. 4 para.1

«(...)achieve a **balance** between
anthropogenic emissions by sources and
removals by **sinks** of greenhouse gases in
the second half of this century (...)»

TO BE ACHIEVED IN FAIRNESS

Art. 4 para.1

«In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal(...) reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties (...), in the second half of this century»

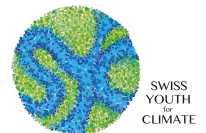
For example, Switzerland should achieve Nett Zero before 2050 in order to be Paris compatible

But what is fairness?

Art. 9 para.1 and following

«Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention»

At least 100 billions per year from 2020 onwards



WITH ONE MAIN INSTRUMENT

Art. 4 para.2

«Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive **nationally determined contributions** that it intends to achieve (...)»

- Universal
- Mandatorily improved over time and reviewed every 5 years

But...

- Actual NDCs = +2.7 – 3.7 °C : We are not on track
- Non-legally binding, only peer-pressure
- Still many modalities to be determined (in the Paris Rulebook)

A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

Nations Unies

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

COP21/CMP11

Paris France



AN HISTORIC ENTRY INTO FORCE



196 parties have signed
and 176 parties have
ratified the Paris
Agreement

- The Paris Agreement **entered into force on 4 November 2016** (conditions: 55 Parties accounting for at least 55 % of the total global GHG-emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification)
- Until 2020 the USA are still obliged under international law and cannot leave the Paris Agreement
- Still in negotiations: the Paris Rulebook

THE PEOPLE RED LINES HAVE BEEN CROSSED



A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE ON THE CONTENT

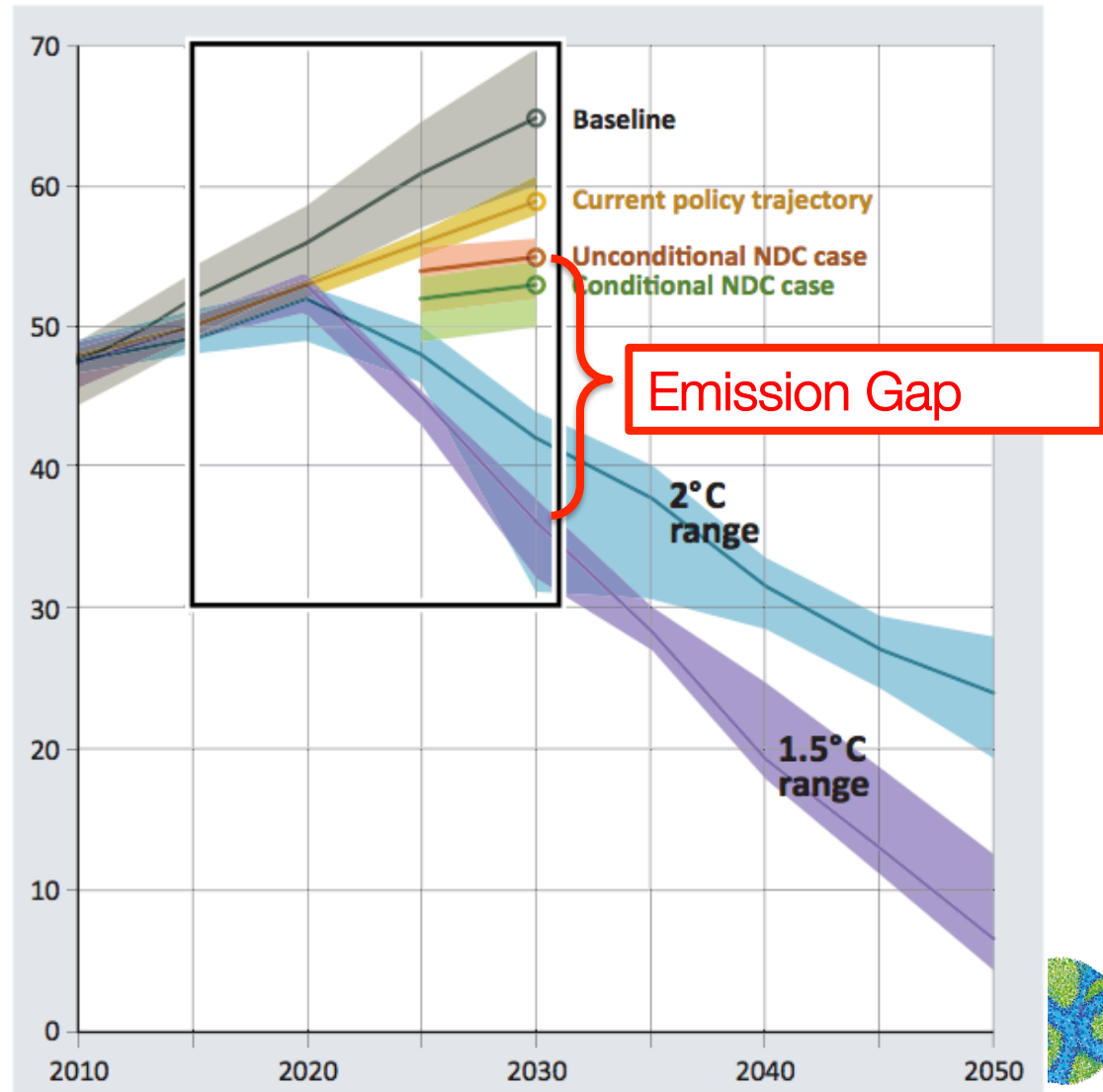
What is sorely missing:

- The words “Fossil fuels“, even though >80% must stay in the ground
- No quantified decarbonization
- No goals for renewable energies, even though Paris’s goals cannot be met without (100% renewable)
- Aviation and maritime transport
- Respect for Human Rights as a legally binding principle
- A concrete plan to achieve temperature and net zero emissions ("No roadmap")
- Lost & damage and climate finance are still fuzzy



A REALITY CHECK

Annual Global Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GtCO₂e)



WORLDWIDE MOBILIZATION



WORLDWIDE MOBILIZATION



Also in Switzerland!

A SHIFT WAS BORN, NOT ONLY ON PAPER

The mind set must change toward *complete decarbonization* and maintenance of forest (sinks)

- There is no “abroad” under Paris, everyone must do his fair share
- Abroad compensation is therefore theoretically only a time delay
- Some countries must reach net zero before others
- The transition must be just

Hundreds of organizations representing millions of people are active around the world preparing and pushing for the shift toward climate (and environment) friendly societies

And Switzerland?



SWISS CLIMATE POLICY

CO2-Law (2020-2030)

- CO2 tax
- Standards for cars
- Program for buildings
- Trading scheme with the EU

-50% by 2030
compared to 1990
(already pledged:
-20% by 2020)

Energy Strategy

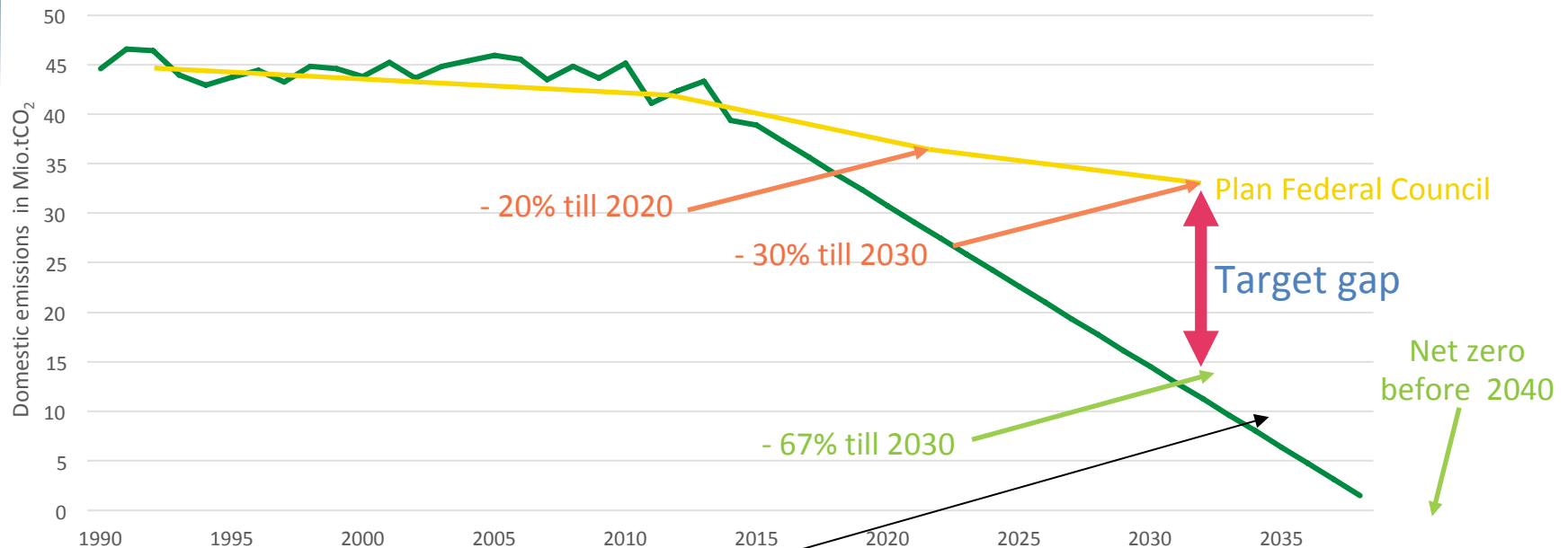
- Goals in term of energy consumption and development of renewable energy
- Measures for more energy efficiency
- Incentives for renewable energy

IS THAT ENOUGH FOR PARIS?

CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT	HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	2°C COMPATIBLE	1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE	ROLE MODEL
4°C+ WORLD	< 4°C WORLD	< 3°C WORLD	< 2°C WORLD	< 1.5°C WORLD	<< 1.5°C WORLD
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	BHUTAN	MOROCCO	
SAUDI ARABIA	CANADA	BRAZIL	COSTA RICA	THE GAMBIA	
TURKEY	CHILE	EU	ETHIOPIA		
USA	CHINA	KAZAKHSTAN	INDIA		
UKRAINE	INDONESIA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES		
	JAPAN	NEW ZEALAND			
	SINGAPORE	NORWAY			
	SOUTH AFRICA	PERU			
	SOUTH KOREA	SWITZERLAND			
		UAE			

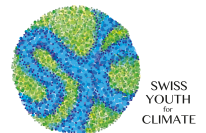
Source: Climate Action Tracker

SWITZERLAND'S COMPATIBLE WITH PARIS CLIMATE PROTECTION PATH



Source: Study by Ernst Basler + Partner AG 2017

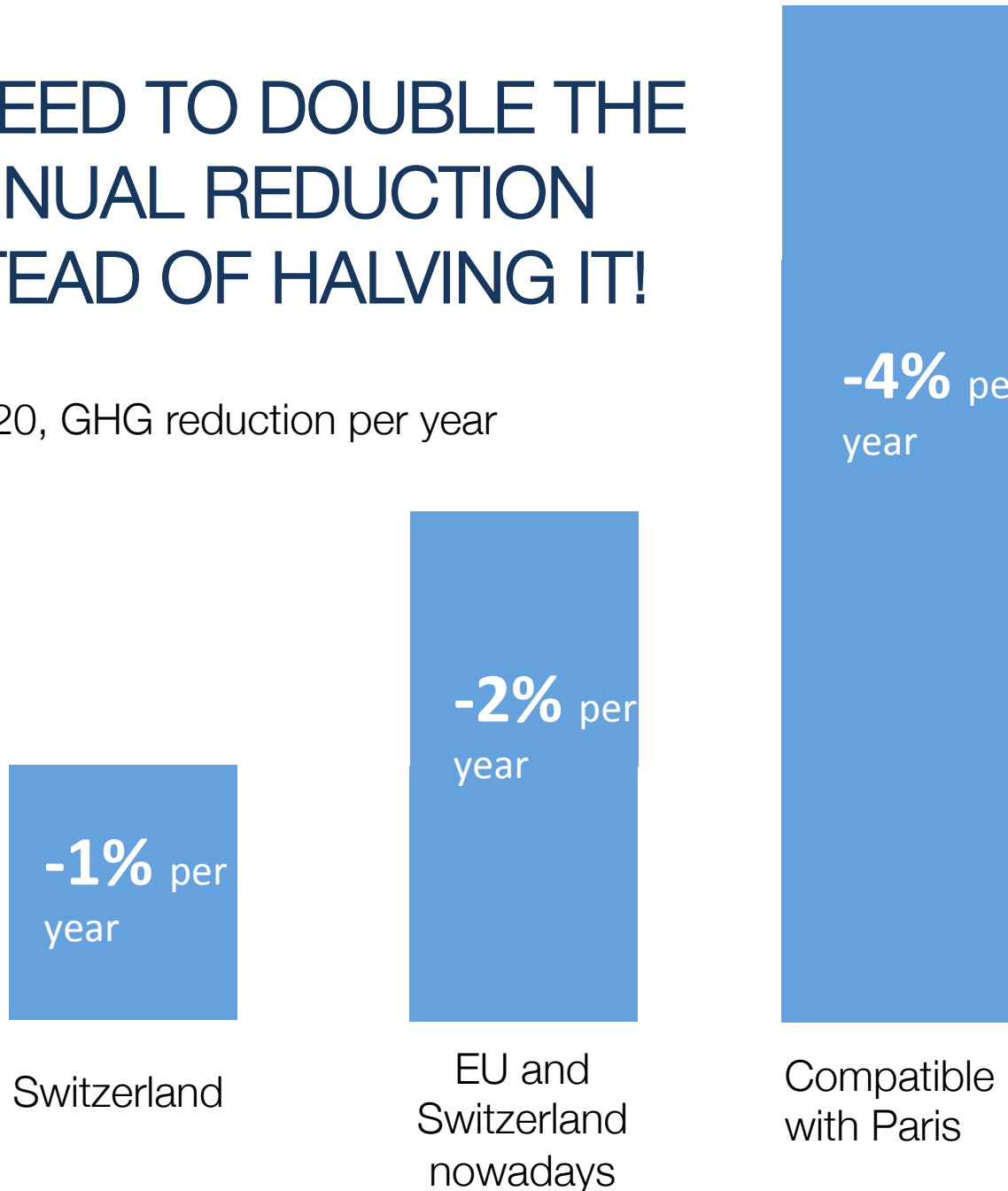
Remaining CO2 budget for Switzerland (<2°C) (assumption: same per capita budget worldwide since 1990)



SWISS
YOUTH
for
CLIMATE

WE NEED TO DOUBLE THE ANNUAL REDUCTION INSTEAD OF HALVING IT!

From 2020, GHG reduction per year



HOW IT REALLY LOOKS LIKE NET ZERO EMISSIONS

Switzerland has no long-term plan for net zero, but those do:



- ✓ Island from 2040
- ✓ Sweden from 2045 (measures already set)
- ✓ France from 2050
- ✓ EU from 2050 (still in the parliament)

HOW IT REALLY LOOKS LIKE OIL HEATING

- Switzerland is the country in Europe with the most oil heating systems.
- Each oil heating system is responsible for 150 t CO₂ during its life time.
- No ban is planned.



- ✓ Denmark: Ban on new oil and gas heating since 2016
- ✓ Norway: Oil heating ban from 2020
- ✓ Sweden: Share of fossil heating <5% in 2017

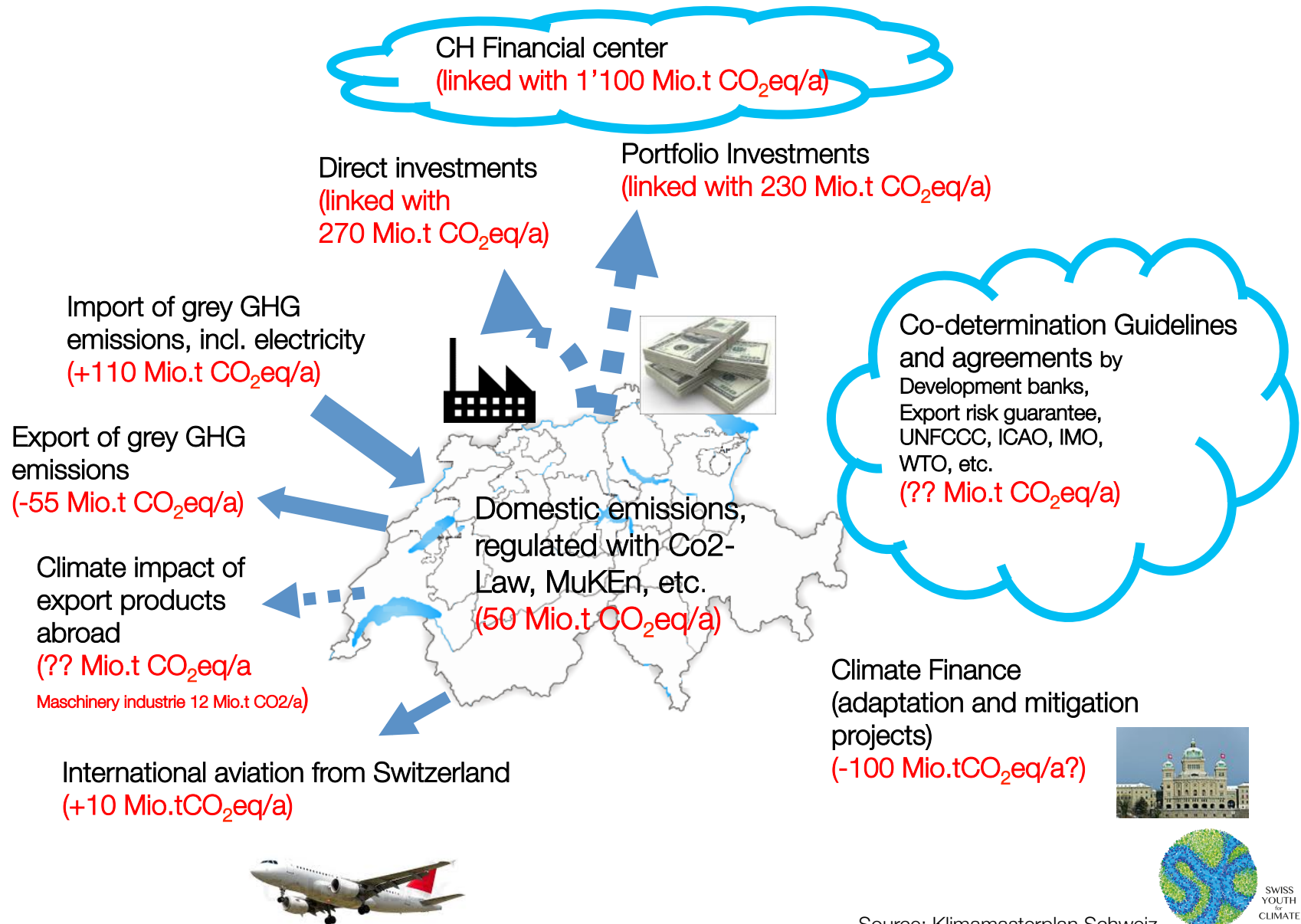
HOW IT REALLY LOOKS LIKE TRANSPORTATION

- Before the Energy Strategy came into force, Switzerland had much higher emission values for new vehicles than the EU
- No ban on new only fossil-fuelled cars planned in Switzerland, but those countries do:



- ✓ Norway: 2025
- ✓ Germany: 2030 (under discussion)
- ✓ India: 2030 electric
- ✓ Scotland: 2032
- ✓ Netherlands: 2035
- ✓ France: 2040
- ✓ UK: 2040

ONLY DOMESTIC EMISSIONS?



AWARENESS EXISTS, MOBILIZATION IS NEEDED

→ People know about the problem

Pour vous, quel est le degré de gravité des menaces suivantes?

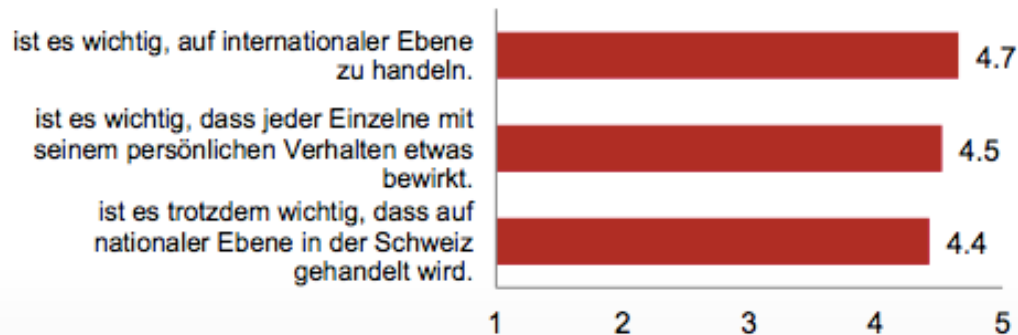
Question échelonnée de 1 (très faible) à 5 (très élevé)



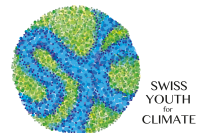
→ A majority wants to act – and expects politicians to act

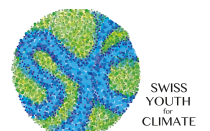
F17: Da der Klimawandel ein globales Phänomen ist, ...

Filter: Kein Filter | skalierte Frage: 1= stimme überhaupt nicht zu bis 5= stimme sehr zu



Source: SRF-Survey





MOBILIZATION FOR YOUNG GENERATION AND FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

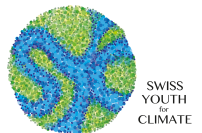
Intergenerational equity: equality should be sought in the distribution of well-being between generations



- Largest generation of youth in History
- How many political or economic decision-makers are less than 30 years old?
- How many participate to climate policy development?

The last generation to change the game

→ Nota Bene: Intragenerational equity is equally fundamental (and ignored)



SWISS CIVIL SOCIETY DEMANDS

Implementing the Paris Agreement in Switzerland means:

"Zero" is the target: net zero emissions from 2050 applies worldwide. However, many emitters must reach zero beforehand - Switzerland by 2038.

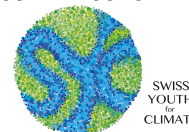
Doubling effort instead of slowing down: The current annual reduction rate must be accelerated from 2% per year to 4% (instead of slowing down to 1%).

Taking global responsibility: Wealthy countries use excessively the "atmosphere". Switzerland must therefore support adaptation measures against climate impacts with at least USD 1 billion per year on a polluter-pays basis.

Emissions reduction abroad does not replace domestic climate action: However, actions abroad make sense in order to reduce our enormous climate impact abroad to zero.

No blind spots: consistent rules for all CO₂-intensive activities in all sectors (including transport, financial centre and co-induced emissions abroad).

Source: Klimaallianz



LET'S DO IT!



Thank you!

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