

What is our goal?

The road to Paris

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1992

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Article 2

OBJECTIVE

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

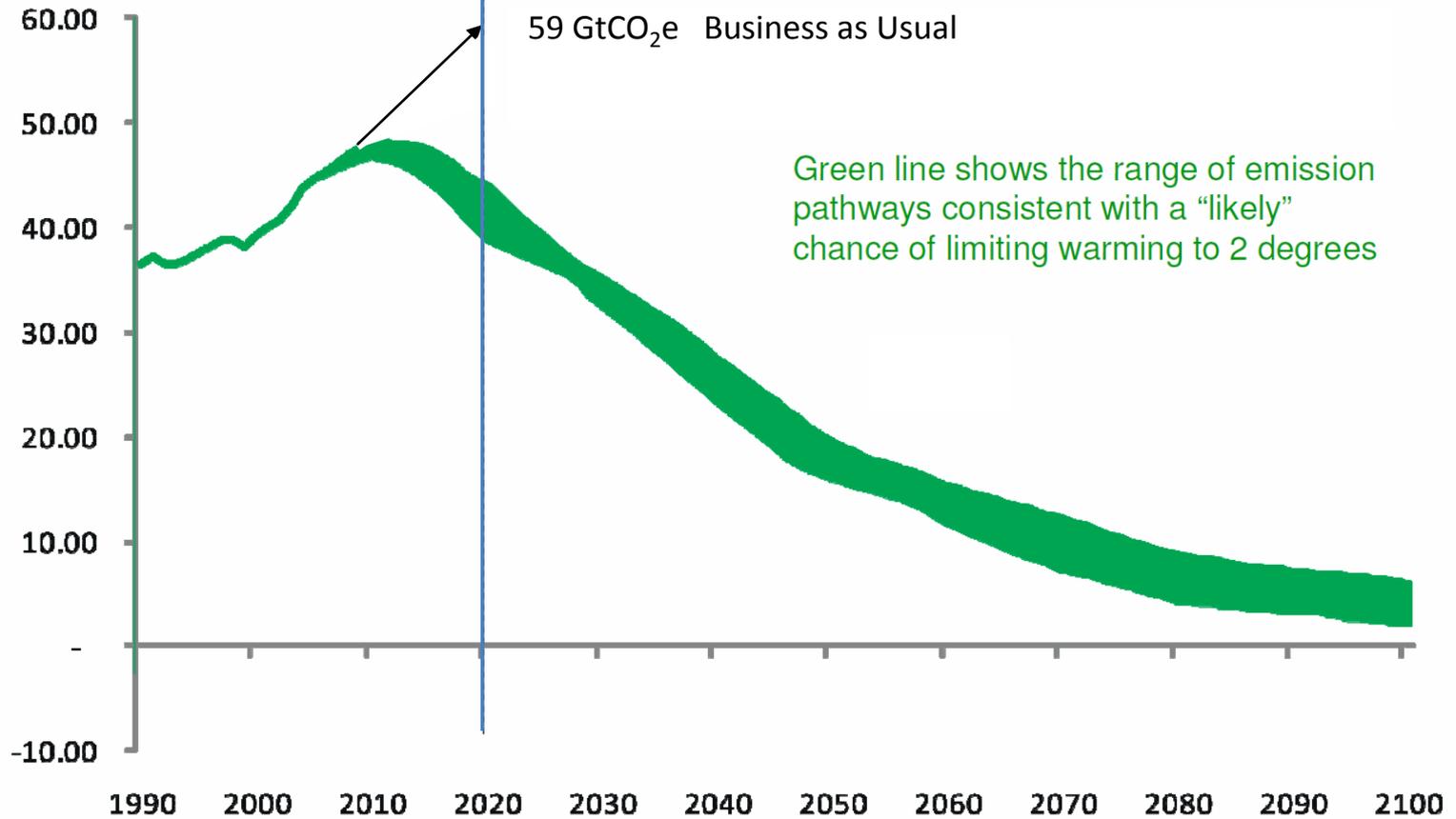
2009

Copenhagen Accord

To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential



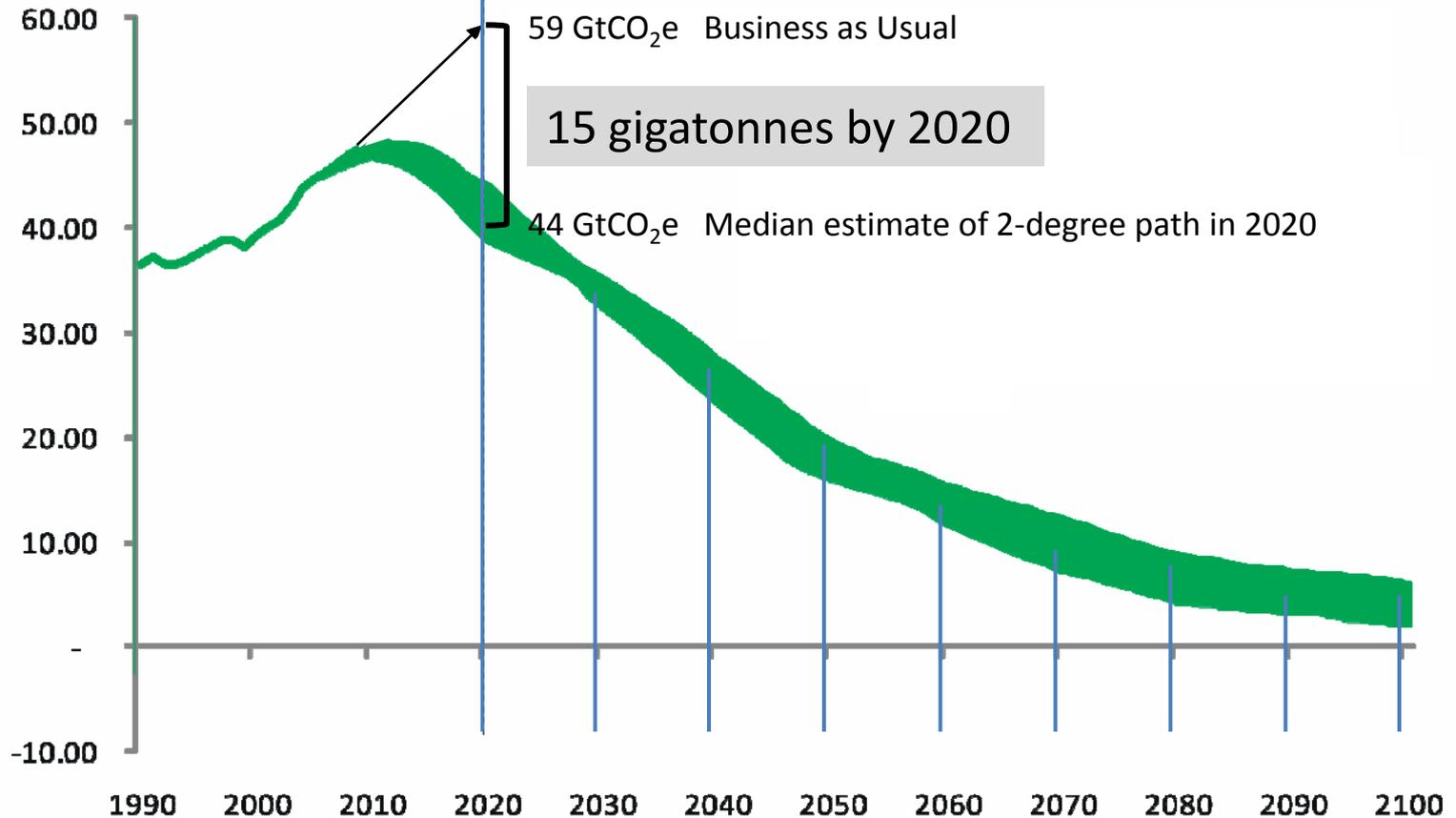
Global emissions, GtCO₂e



¹ This is the median estimate of the 11 studies assessed, estimates range from 54-60 GtCO₂e (20th to 80th percentile)
Source: Adapted from *The Emissions Gap report*, UNEP, 2010



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Top 20 Greenhouse Gas Emitters

data from WRI CAIT 2.0 -- CO₂ equivalent, includes land use change and forestry

		2010 emissions (billion tonnes)	% of global	2010 emissions per capita (tonnes)
1	China	10.08	21.4%	7.5
2	USA	6.78	14.4%	21.9
n/a	[EU 27]	[4.82]	[10.2%]	[9.6]
3	Russia	2.32	4.9%	16.3
4	India	2.30	4.9%	1.9
5	Brazil	2.14	4.5%	10.9
6	Japan	1.30	2.8%	10.2
7	Indonesia	1.17	2.5%	4.9
8	Germany	0.93	2.0%	11.3
9	Australia	0.74	1.6%	33.4
10	Iran	0.73	1.5%	9.8
11	Canada	0.73	1.5%	21.3
12	Mexico	0.71	1.5%	6.0
13	S. Korea	0.68	1.4%	13.7
14	Ukraine	0.63	1.3%	10.1
15	S. Africa	0.56	1.2%	11.2
16	Saudi Arabia	0.54	1.1%	19.9
17	France	0.53	1.1%	8.2
18	Italy	0.50	1.1%	8.2
19	Nigeria	0.49	1.0%	3.1
20	Argentina	0.45	1.0%	11.2
	Total	34	72.7%	



Global
43,185,900,000
metric tons



15,000,000,000

United States
6,797,200,000

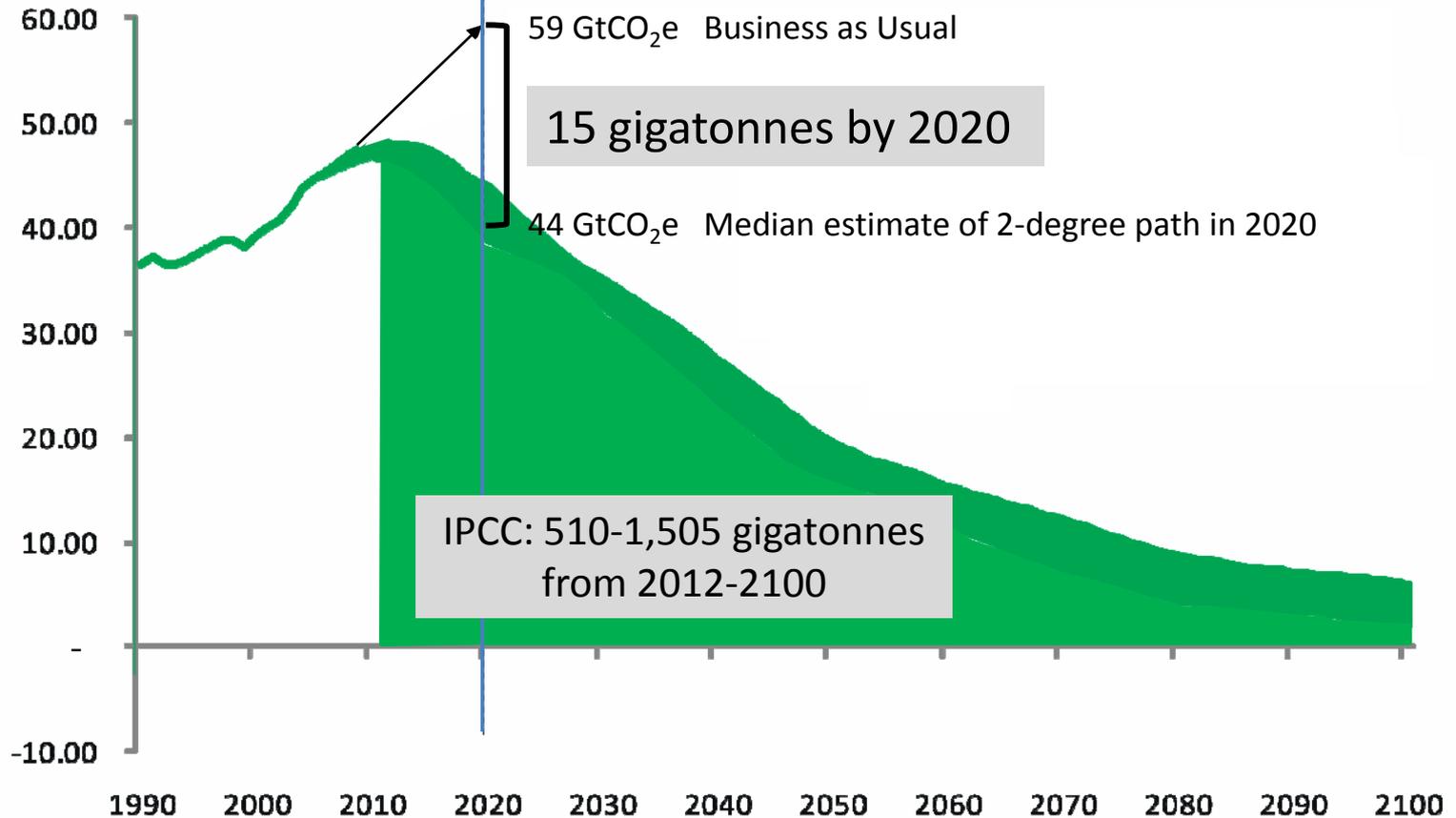
Southeast
1,934,720,000

Georgia
230M





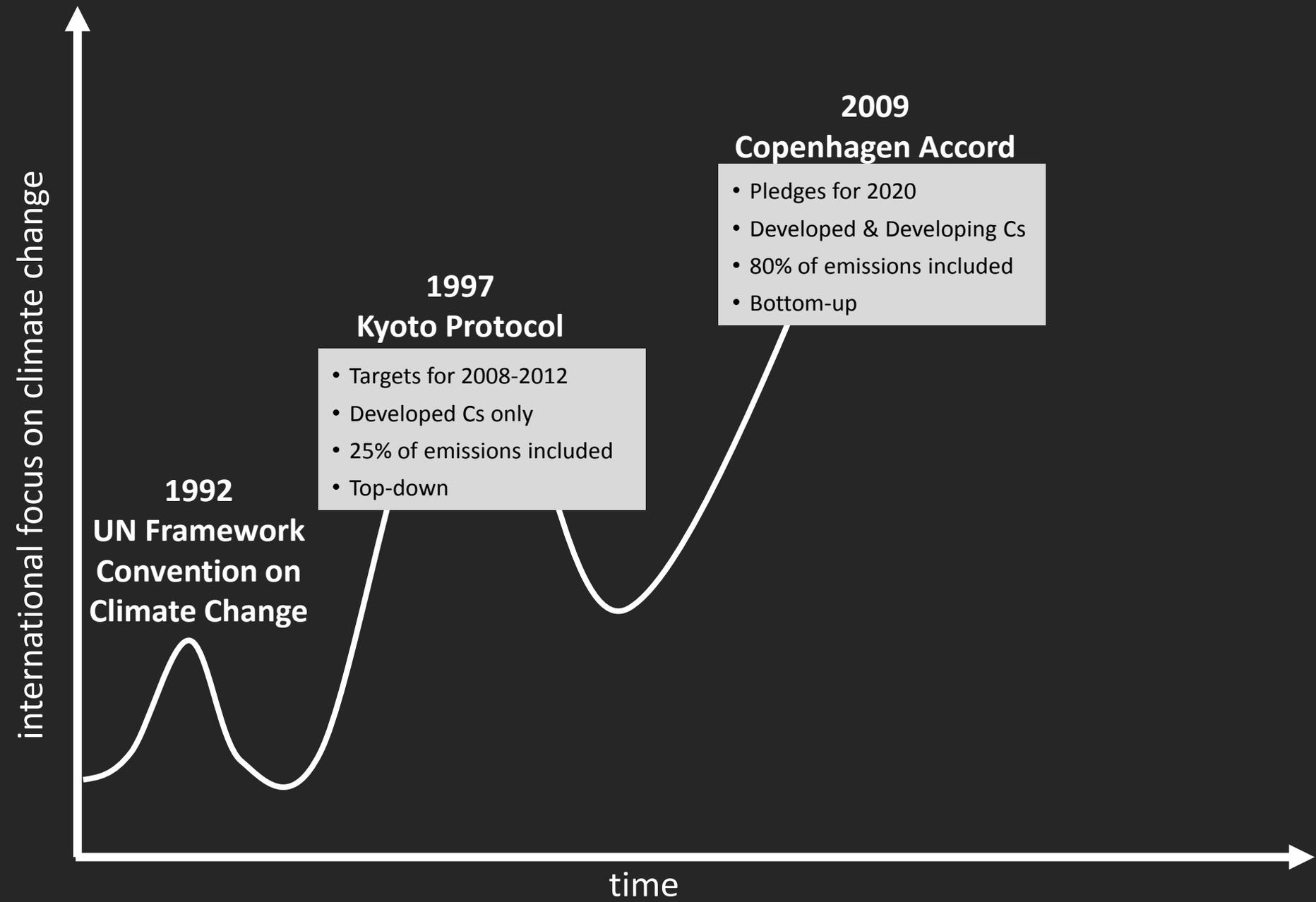
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international focus on climate change

time

1992

UN Framework
Convention on
Climate Change

1997

Kyoto Protocol

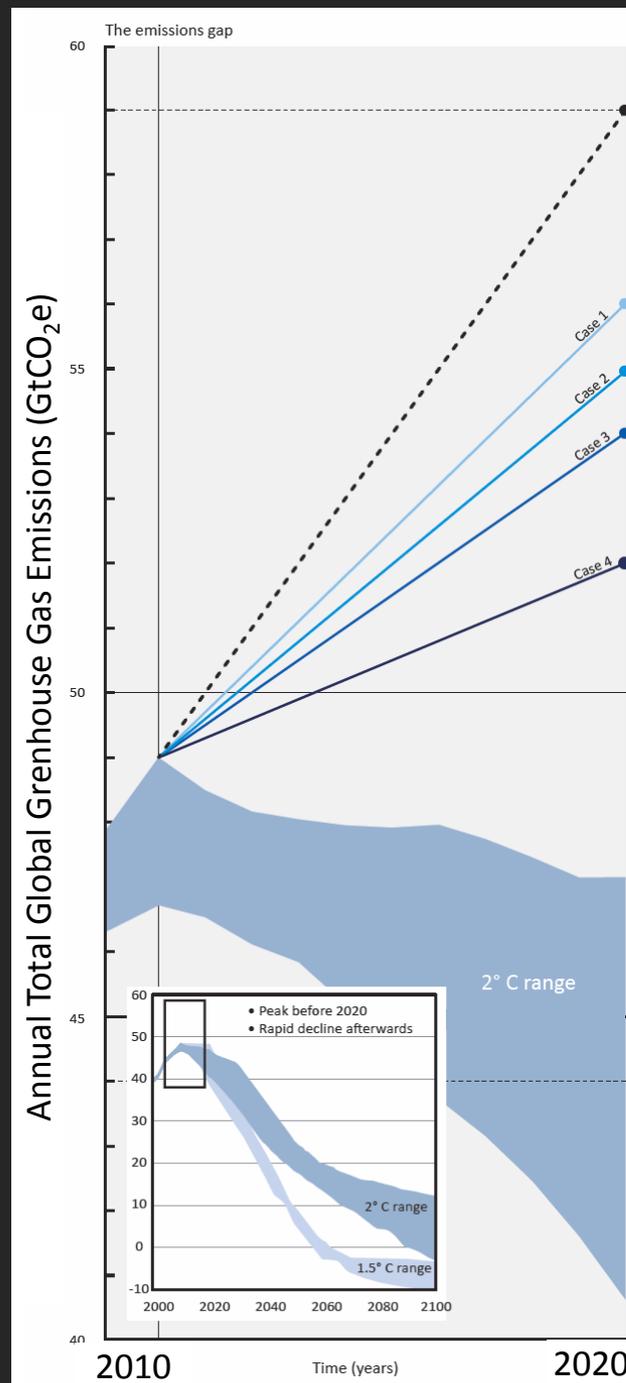
- Targets for 2008-2012
- Developed Cs only
- 25% of emissions included
- Top-down

2009

Copenhagen Accord

- Pledges for 2020
- Developed & Developing Cs
- 80% of emissions included
- Bottom-up

Copenhagen Pledges



59 GtCO₂e

52 GtCO₂e

8 gigatonne “gap”

(under best case)

44 GtCO₂e

The New York Times

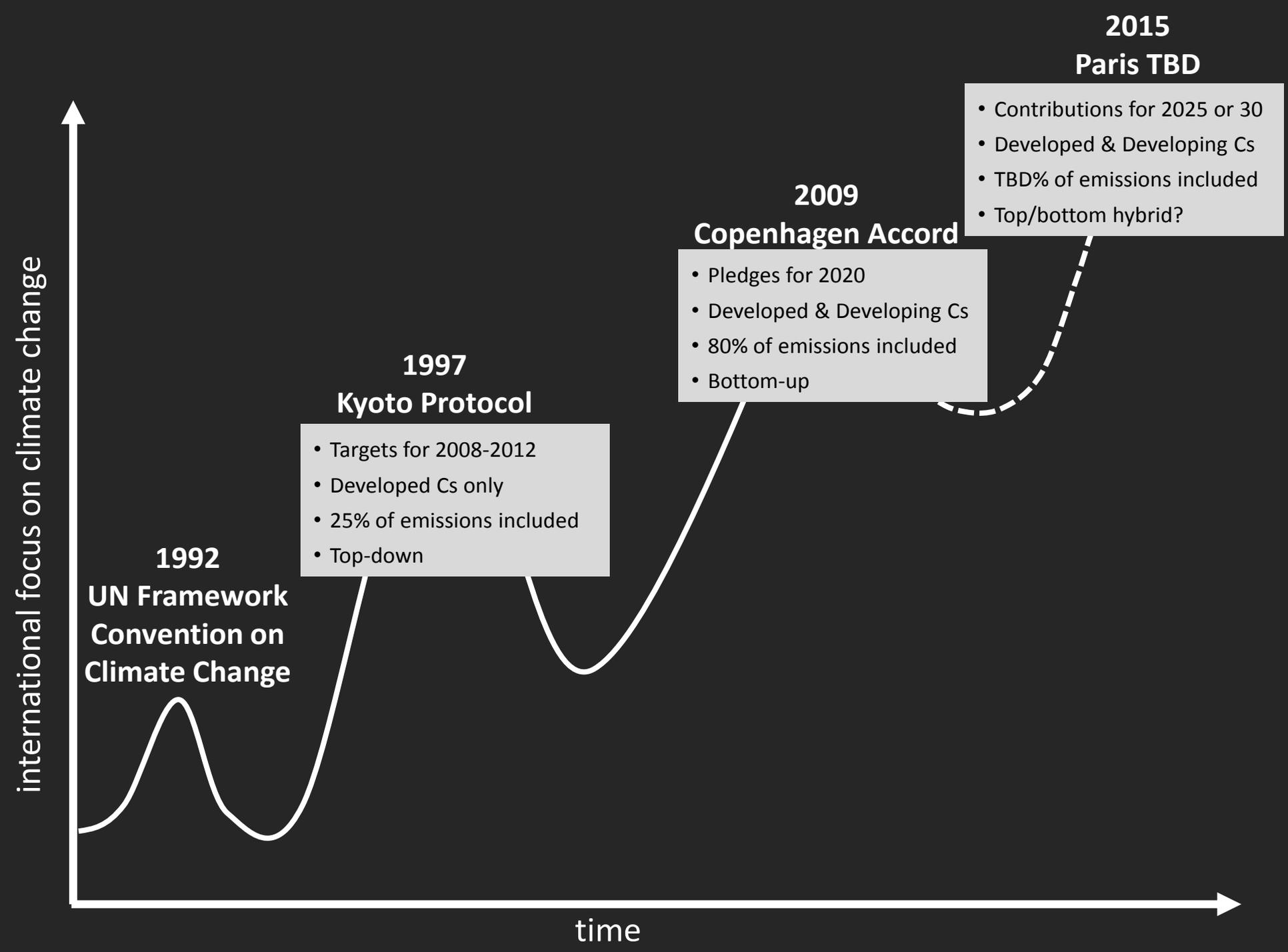
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2014

**OBAMA PURSUING
CLIMATE ACCORD
IN LIEU OF TREATY**

American negotiators are ... homing in on a **hybrid agreement** — a proposal to blend legally binding conditions from an existing 1992 treaty with new voluntary pledges.

Countries would be **legally required to enact domestic climate change policies — but would voluntarily pledge to specific levels of emissions cuts and to channel money to poor countries** to help them adapt to climate change.

Countries might then be **legally obligated to report their progress toward meeting those pledges** at meetings held to identify those nations that did not meet their cuts.



The Road to Paris

November 2014

Deal on Carbon Emissions

www.nytimes.com/2014/11/13/world/asia/deal-on-carbon-emissions-by-obama-and-xi-jinping-raises-hopes-for-upcomir

ASIA PACIFIC | Deal on Carbon Emissions by Obama and Xi Jinping Raises Hopes for Upcoming Paris Climate T

Deal on Carbon Emissions by Obama and Xi Jinping Raises Hopes for Upcoming Paris Climate Talks

By CORAL DAVENPORT NOV. 12, 2014



PLAY VIDEO | 2:02
What the Climate Accord Could Change

The possible effects for the coal and automobile industries of the landmark agreement between the United States and China. Video by Carrie Halperin on November 12, 2014. Photo by Feng Li/Getty Images.

WASHINGTON — The historic announcement by [President Obama](#) and President [Xi Jinping](#) of [China](#) that they will commit to targets for cuts in their nations' carbon emissions has fundamentally shifted the global politics of [climate change](#). The agreement has given a fresh jolt of optimism to negotiations aimed at reaching a new international climate treaty next year in Paris, where the American and Chinese targets are expected to be the heart of the deal.

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United States:

- 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2025
- (2x pace of reductions from 2020-2025)
- Trajectory for 80% reduction by 2050

China:

- Peak emissions around 2030
- ~20% non-fossil energy by 2030
- (800-1,000 gigawatts new nuclear, wind, and solar, ~ = all current U.S. power generation)

The Road to Paris

February 2015

Nations Agree Draft Text for Paris Climate Treaty

Posted by **News Editor** in *Air/Climate, Latest News, RSS* on February 18, 2015 1:53 pm / *no comments*

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GENEVA, Switzerland, February 18, 2015 (ENS) – UN climate talks in Geneva concluded Friday with an agreed formal draft negotiating text for a new global legally-binding climate deal in an environment one observer described as one of “common purpose and goodwill.”

More than 1,300 people attended the meeting, representing governments, observer organizations and the media.

The goal of the week-long meeting in Geneva was to create a draft for consideration at the UN Paris Climate Summit with the aim of having a new pact limiting greenhouse gas emissions signed by world leaders there in December.



Government delegates Giza Gaspar Martins of Angola, left, and Ian Fry of Tuvalu, during the Geneva climate talks, Feb. 13, 2015 (Photo courtesy Earth Negotiations Bulletin)

The agreement would take effect starting in 2020.

The French government, which is hosting the Paris Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC, has re-affirmed its commitment to helping the international community finalize a legally-binding climate change agreement.

The Road to Paris

March 2015

europa.eu/clima/news/ x

ec.europa.eu/clima/news/docs/2015030601_eu_indc_en.pdf

 Latvian Presidency
of the Council of the
European Union
EU2015.LV



**SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON
BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

Riga, 6 March 2015

**Subject: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the EU and its
Member States**

Introduction

1. The EU and its 28 Member States are fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiating process with a view to adopting a global legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties at the Paris Conference in December 2015 in line with the below 2°C objective.

**Intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) of the EU and its
Member States**

2. The Lima Conference confirmed the Warsaw decision that all Parties ready to do so should communicate their INDC in the first quarter of 2015 in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the INDC.
3. The EU and its Member States wish to communicate the following INDC. The EU and its Member States are committed to a **binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990**, to be fulfilled jointly, as set out in the conclusions by the European Council of October 2014. In line with the Lima Call for Climate Action, in particular its paragraph 14, the following **quantifiable information** is hereby submitted:

The Road to Paris

March 2015

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition
Today, intervals of clouds and sun, breezy, high 47. Tonight, clear, low 37. Tomorrow, mostly sunny, turning out milder in the afternoon, high 55. Weather map, Page B16.

VOL. CLXIV ... No. 56,823 © 2015 The New York Times NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 2015 \$2.50

Obama's Strategy on Climate Change, Part of Global Deal, Is Revealed

By CORAL DAVENPORT MARCH 31, 2015

WASHINGTON — The White House on Tuesday introduced President Obama's blueprint for cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by nearly a third over the next decade.

Mr. Obama's plan, part of a formal written submission to the United Nations ahead of efforts to forge a global climate change accord in Paris in December, detailed the United States' part of an ambitious joint [pledge made by Mr. Obama and President Xi Jinping of China in November](#).

The United States and China are the world's two largest greenhouse gas polluters. Mr. Obama said the United States would cut its emissions by 26 to 28 percent by 2025, while Mr. Xi said that China's emissions would drop after 2030.



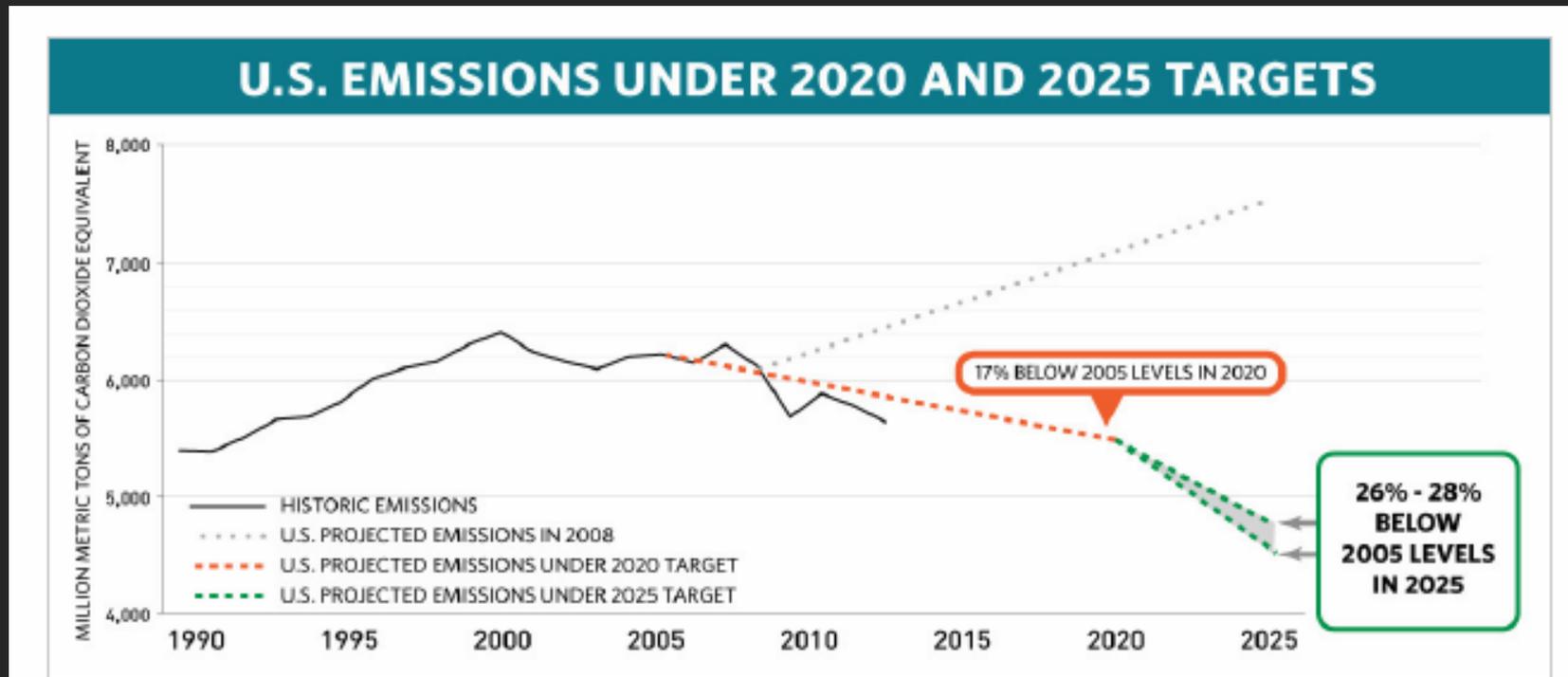
Todd Stern, climate envoy to the United Nations, is reassuring nations about the pact.
Stephane De Sakutin/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

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The Road to Paris

March 2015



Top 20 Greenhouse Gas Emitters

data from WRI CAIT 2.0 -- CO₂ equivalent, includes land use change and forestry

		2010 emissions (billion tonnes)	% of global	2010 emissions per capita (tonnes)	
1	China	10.08	21.4%	7.5	<p><u>Status as of 4/22/2015</u></p> <p> INDC submitted (34 countries)</p> <p> Pledge announced, but no INDC yet</p>
2	USA	6.78	14.4%	21.9	
n/a	[EU 27]	[4.82]	[10.2%]	[9.6]	
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	Total	34	72.7%		

The Road to Paris

Upcoming Sessions

Meeting Date	Location
1 - 11 Jun 2015	Bonn, Germany
31 Aug - 4 Sep 2015	Bonn, Germany
19 - 23 Oct 2015	Bonn, Germany
30 Nov - 11 Dec 2015	Paris, France

Questions for Paris

Ambition	2° target
Inclusiveness	“developed” & “developing” countries
Fairness	differentiation
Durability	2030, 2035, etc.
Accountability	transparency, reporting, review
Legal Form	which elements are “binding”
Adaptation	building resilience
Finance	\$100B target, Green Climate Fund
Existential	role of UN process