CLIMATE CHANGE, INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND PREPARATION OF THE COP21
I. Preparation of Paris 2015

What will be our role as host country?

- **Host country of the Conference**, France is in charge of its organisation and proper functioning, under the auspices of the United Nations,

- **Presidency of the Conference**, France’s role is to:
  
  o facilitate the debates
  
  o ensure a transparent and inclusive functioning of the negotiation process
  
  o be attentive to countries’ concerns, national situation and needs, while remaining impartial
I. Preparation of Paris 2015

A Presidency attentive to everyone

• The President of the Republic has intensified travels in order to rally international support for climate action:
  - Launching of the Manila, Fort de France and Tanger appeals
  - Participation at many summits (Petersberg Climate Dialogue...)
  - Commitments on climate (UN General Assembly, G7 Summit)
  - Dialogue with the civil society (World summit climate & territories, Sommet des consciences...)

• Our Ministers are fully committed to the success of the COP21 and set the focus on climate issues during their bilateral exchanges,

• In order to meet each parties and to hear everyone’s position and expectations, four special ambassadors for climate represent the COP21 Presidency all around the world:
  - Stéphane Gompertz in North Africa and in the Middle-East
  - Philippe Zeller in Asia et in Oceania
  - Jean Mendelson in America and in the Caribbean
  - Bérengère Quincy for international conferences
I. Preparation of Paris 2015

What is the role of the French diplomatic network?

**Information**
- Inform on situations and national positions
- Contribute to bilateral dialogue on climate issues

**Cooperation**
- Contribute to the development of debates that should lead to national contributions
- Identify actors that carry out solutions and enable their involvement the initiatives of the “action agenda”

**Public diplomacy**
- Promote the preparative work of the COP21 and our vision as a facilitator and inclusive Presidency
- Make civil society aware of the importance of the COP21 and promote sustainable development
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

Which objectives?

• Define an action plan and a legal framework ensuring that the temperature rise is to be limited to 2°C, enabling societies to adapt to climate change and promoting low-carbon development pathways.

• Seal a “Paris Climate Alliance” that addresses these issues and includes:

  - a legally binding agreement
  - the national contributions
  - the financial chapter
  - the Lima Paris action agenda
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

The Paris Agreement
Setting the course, principles and rules and establishing trust

The Lima-Paris Action Agenda
Technology development and solutions-sharing

The financial chapter
Financing the transition towards low-carbon economies

Gradual increase of the level of ambition

Contributions cycles
Further commitments, in every sector of the economy

Pre-2020 Action
1st contributions period

2nd period

3rd period

4th period

2°C / carbon neutrality
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

A legally binding agreement:

- The Paris agreement must be:
  - Universel
  - Ambitious
  - Lasting and dynamic
  - Flexible
  - Balanced
  - Significant
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

National contributions

155 contributions have been published...

... covering about 87% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

The financial chapter

- fulfilling the commitment of Copenhagen
- enhancing the financial transition towards a low-carbon economy
- defining the role of finance in the Paris agreement
II. The Paris Climate Alliance

The Lima Paris action agenda

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energies
- Resilience and adaptation
- Forests
- Cities and subnational entities
- Industry
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Technology
- Financing

- Resilient cities acceleration initiative
- the RE100 program launched by IKEA
- International Association of Public Transport Initiative
- International Cement Sustainability Initiative
- African alliance for climate smart agriculture
- Carbon Pricing Initiative
III. The Road to Paris

Pace of the negotiations

- The Durban Platform working group brings together the 196 delegations under the leadership of its two co-chairs, Ahmed Djoghlaf and Dan Reifsnyder and is responsible for producing the agreement.

- Several negotiating sessions took place in 2015, enabling a clear and balanced text to be drawn up, meeting the requirements set out by the Durban mandate.

- The last session prior to COP21, from 19 to 23 October, resulted in a consolidated text to form the basis of further negotiations.

- This “Bonn parties' text” will be at the heart of discussions under the ADP, to begin on Tuesday 1st of December 2015.

- The COP21 will close the last outstanding points, on the basis of a solid text that is clear to everyone.
III. The Road to Paris

Pace of the negotiations

• The French COP presidency is lending its support to the formal negotiation process by organizing informal consultations, at the level of negotiators and ministers.

• The discussion on 20-21 July focused only on the three sections: the general characteristics of the Paris agreement, differentiation and ambition.

• A second ministerial consultations, held on 6-7 September, addressed the issues of adaptation, loss and damages as well as means of implementation (financing, capacity building and technology transfer).

• A last preparatory meeting, the Pre-COP, will be take place at ministerial level on November 8-10, in Paris, to continue identifying areas of convergence on the most difficult subjects.
III. The Road to Paris

National contributions

Informal negotiations

Action agenda

Business and Climate Summit (Paris)

World summit on climate and territories (Lyon)

Cool Earth Forum (Japan)

G7

Post 2015

G20

1st quarter of 2015

UNFCCC’s compilation of national contributions

November