



Climate Action Network

Text suggestions Mitigation Long-term goal & Decarbonization strategies

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Climate Action Network International (CAN-I) is the world's largest network of civil society organizations working together to promote government action to address the climate crisis, with more than 950 members in over 110 countries. www.climatenetwork.org

If the Paris Agreement is to make a difference, it has to mark the beginning of the end to the fossil fuel era. It must send a clear and convincing signal to investors and decision makers at all levels, that from now on, any high-carbon investments are high-risk investments.

As a key element of such an agreement, governments must admit and agree, for the first time, that we are no longer in the business of managing emissions. Fossil carbon emissions must simply be phased out to zero in a very short period of time, if we are to stay below 1.5 °C warming. This, in reality, means phasing out fossil fuels and decarbonizing the global economy.

To achieve full decarbonization in a way that is just, achieves wider sustainable development objectives, and respects national sovereignty, each country should develop a strategic national decarbonization plan to shift rapidly from a high-carbon economic growth model to sustainable development.

National decarbonization plans would facilitate the alignment of international obligations (Agenda 2030, UNFCCC mitigation targets and adaptation goals) and national plans and legislation, by ensuring that implementation of the sustainable development goals on agriculture, infrastructure, cities, production and consumption, and ecosystems, forests and land use are integrated and catalyzing cross-sectoral action at the national and local government levels.

Based on the above CAN suggests the following text amendments and changes to the October ADP draft text.

Preamble

Recognizing that there was no increase in fossil fuel emissions during 2014; and the need to ensure CO2 emissions from energy peak in 2015, noting that some countries will peak later in time.

The Purpose Clause

Article 2 (Purpose)

1. The purpose of this Agreement is to enhance the implementation of the objective of the Convention and strengthen and support the global response to the urgent threat of climate change by further addressing its causes and by further increasing resilience and the ability to adapt to its adverse impacts, with a view to promoting the global transformation to low-emission and climate resilient societies and full decarbonization of economies by mid century. It reflects common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances

2. Parties recognize that deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions and a complete phase out of fossil fuel emissions are urgently required with a view to reducing such emissions so as to hold the increase in the global average temperature to-[below 2°C] [below 2 or 1.5 °C] above pre-industrial levels, without prejudice to adjusting the global long-term temperature goal on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge.

The Long Term Mitigation Goal

Article 3

1. Parties aim to reach full global decarbonization and complete transition to renewable energy by [X date] 2050, consistent with with holding the increase in the global average temperature below 1.5C above pre-industrial levels

~~[a peaking of global greenhouse gas emissions][zero net greenhouse gas emissions][a[n] X per cent reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions][global low carbon transformation][global low-emission transformation][carbon neutrality][climate neutrality].~~

1 bis. Developed countries shall take the lead and achieve this well before other parties. All Parties shall take action at the highest level of ambition, in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Alternatively, carbon emissions phase out / decarbonization of global economies isn't included in the Article 2, the Article 3 could be amended to read:

1. Parties aim to reach a global low-carbon transformation through a full decarbonization of the global economy by mid century, consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature below 1.5C above pre-industrial levels

1 bis. Developed countries shall take the lead and achieve this well before other parties. All Parties shall take action at the highest level of ambition, in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

New 2: The CMA shall elaborate modalities and procedures for aggregate global emission reductions for 2025, 2030 and 2040 consistent with the temperature limitation goal and take appropriate steps towards their achievement.

11. Parties are invited to formulate and communicate longer-term national decarbonization strategies and plans in accordance with their respective capabilities and responsibilities and the modalities to be decided by the CMA IPC at its first session.

Finance for the mitigation long term goal

Article 6

9. The Parties [shall][should][other] take appropriate steps to:
- (a) Prioritize the provision of grant-based and concessional finance to the poorest, most vulnerable and/or those with the least ability to mobilize other resources, including for adaptation;
 - (b) Integrate climate considerations, including resilience, into international development assistance;
 - (b) bis Create policies and measures which incentivize investments in safe and appropriate renewable energy and energy efficient technologies;
 - (c) Phase out Reduce international support for high-emission and maladaptive investments and fossil fuel subsidies;
 - (d) Explore options for simplifying procedures for accessing support, in particular for the LDCs and SIDS.

Paris COP decision proposed text – NEW TEXT TO BE DEVELOPED FOR DECARBONIZATION PLANS

Invites Parties and Observers to make Submissions concerning modalities for national decarbonization plans and strategies before 31 March 2016.

Requests that the Standing Committee on Finance shall hold its forum in 2017 on finance for the implementation of national decarbonization plans and report to the 23rd Conference of the Parties;

Work Programme – Development of Modalities for National Decarbonization Plans

Requests the IPC to undertake a work programme to develop methodologies concerning national decarbonization plans consistent with Article 3 (11) of the Agreement.

Such plans shall include:

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- Include a requirement for all countries to develop 2050 decarbonization plans no later than 2019; in alignment with national Agenda 2030 development plans.
- Predicate Means Of Implementation for developing countries to be able to develop and fulfill national decarbonization plans;
- Request countries to include analysis on—sector-by-sector blueprints of changes over time in physical infrastructure such as power plants, vehicles, buildings, and industrial equipment—that inform decision makers about the technology requirements and costs of different options for reducing emissions;
- Request countries to develop policies and measures that ensure zero deforestation and that incentivize significant reductions in degradation, and ensure restoration, protection and maintenance of natural forests;
- Call on countries to create 5 years planning budgets that cumulatively achieve the 2050 national decarbonization plan and long-term goals. These budgets should be synchronised with the 5 year cycle under the ambition mechanism in the Agreement to allow for the expert review mechanisms conclusions to directly feed back into the next 5 year planning budget.
- Call for the inclusion of indicative decadal goals up to 2050;

- Provide information on underlying assumptions and methodologies for the national decarbonization plan e.g. on predicted growth, imports and exports, pricing for technologies, use of market mechanisms, inclusion/exclusion/phase-out of subsidies (fossil fuels and renewable energies).