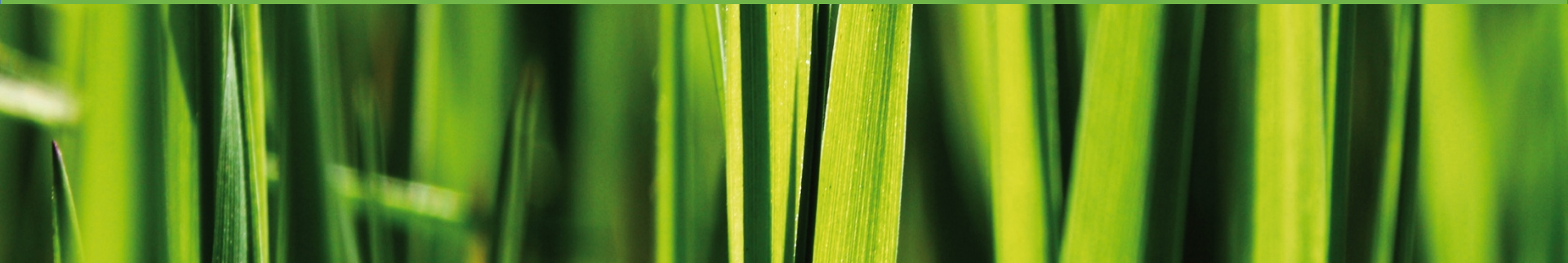


# *From the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement*

*Sustainable Civil Society Dialogue for Sustainable  
Development* webinar

20 February 2020



**Kyoto Club** is an Italian non-profit organisation founded in February 1999. Its Members are business companies, associations and local municipalities and governments engaged in reaching the greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets set by the *Kyoto Protocol*, by the EU ones for 2030 and by the December 2015 *Paris Agreement*.



To reach its goals and to support bio, green and circular economy patterns, *Kyoto Club* promotes **awareness-raising initiatives**, **information** and **training** to foster **energy efficiency**, **renewable energy sources**, **waste reduction and recycling** and **sustainable agriculture and mobility**.

Towards Italian, EU and *UNFCCC* public decision-makers, *Kyoto Club* puts forward **policy proposals** to make institutional decisions more and more environment and climate friendly.

*Kyoto Club* is Member and has representatives on the Boards of:



*Kyoto Club* has observatory status with the



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



***From the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement***  
**20 February 2020 – SCSD-SD webinar**

# The *Kyoto Protocol*

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/what-is-the-kyoto-protocol/what-is-the-kyoto-protocol>

The *Kyoto Protocol* is an international agreement linked to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, **which** commits **its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets**.

Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations **under the principle of *common but differentiated responsibilities***.

The *Kyoto Protocol* was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, **on 11 December 1997** and entered into force **on 16 February 2005**. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the *Marrakesh Accords*. Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.



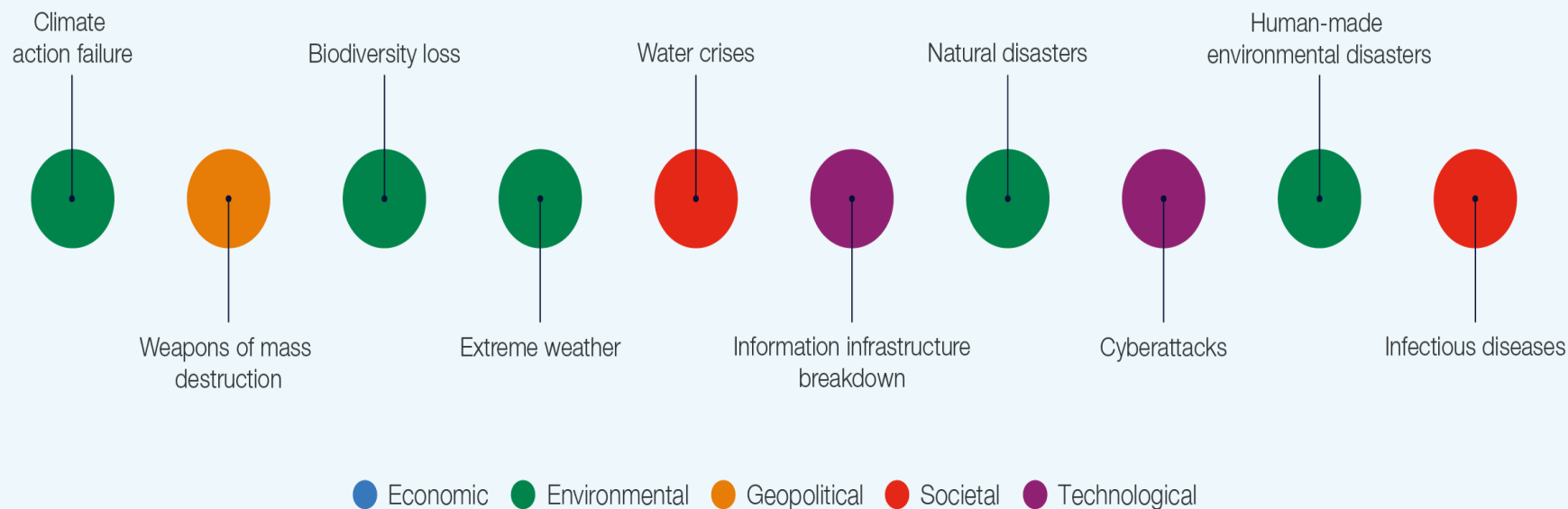
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TOP 10 RISKS OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

# Long-Term Risk Outlook: Impact



## Multistakeholders



Global Risks Report 2020



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## The Doha Amendment

In Doha, Qatar, on 8 December 2012, the *Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol* was adopted.

It includes:

- New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a **second commitment period from 01 January 2013 to 31 December 2020**;
- A revised list of GHG to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and
- Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period.

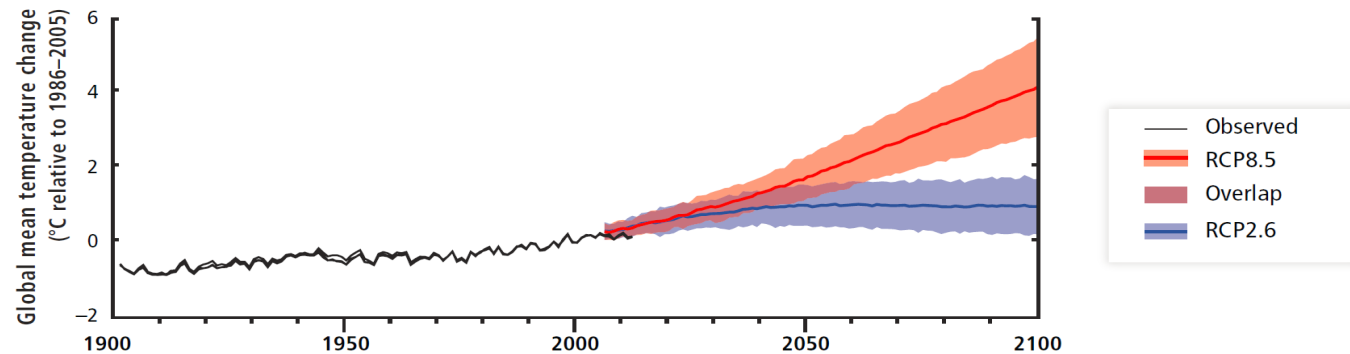
During the first commitment period, 37 industrialized countries and the European Community committed to reduce GHG emissions **to an average of five percent against 1990 levels**.

During the second commitment period, Parties committed **to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020**.



# CLIMATE CHANGE 2014: IMPACTS, ADAPTATION, AND VULNERABILITY

## IPCC - Warming over the 21st century



### Projected Temperature Change



Difference from  
1986–2005 mean (°C)

Solid Color

Very strong  
agreement

White Dots

Strong  
agreement

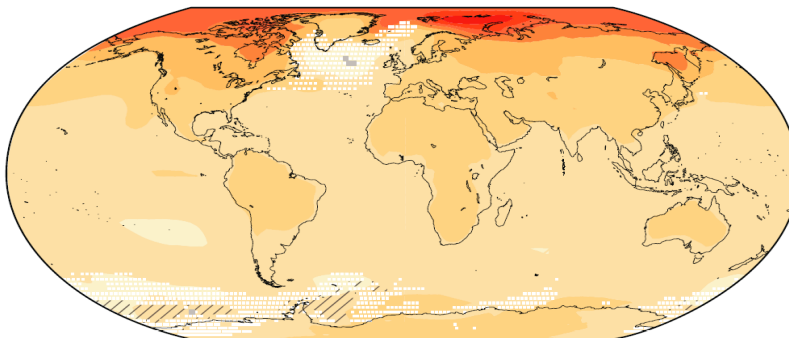
Gray

Divergent  
changes

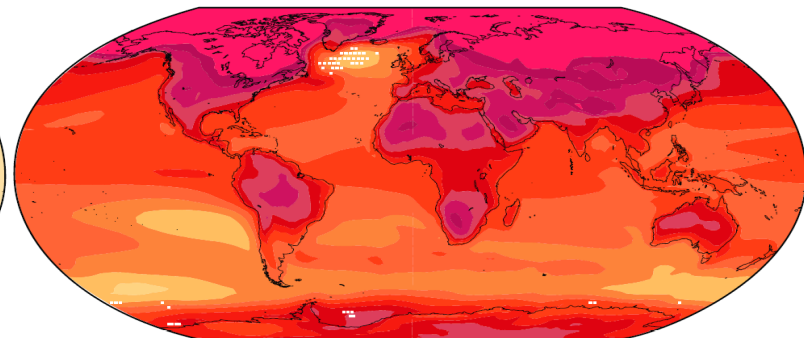
Diagonal Lines

Little or  
no change

RCP2.6 2081–2100



RCP8.5 2081–2100

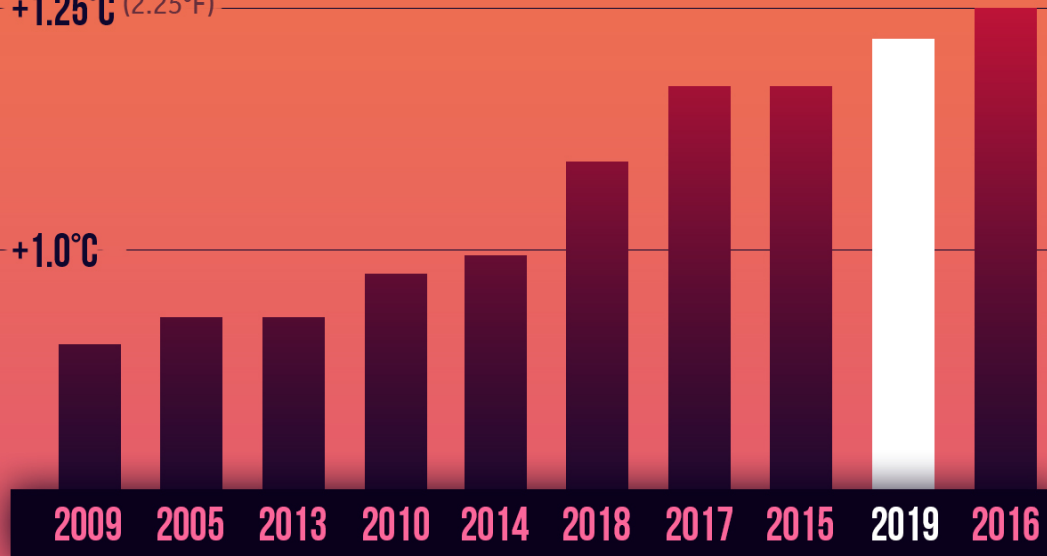


# 10 HOTTEST YEARS ON RECORD GLOBALLY

Last 5 = Hottest 5

+1.25°C (2.25°F)

+1.0°C

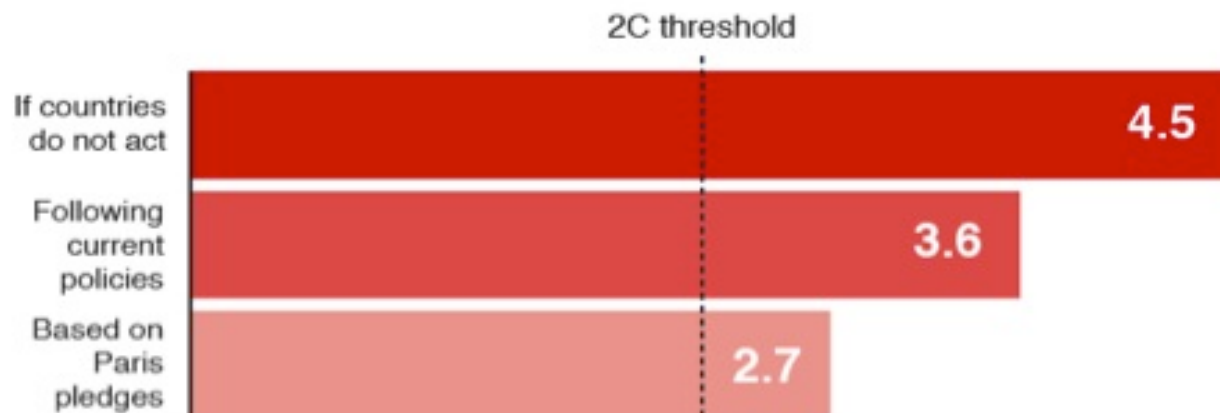


Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI global temperature anomalies (°C) averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/15/2020.

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

# From the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997) to the *Paris Agreement* (2015): + 1,5 °C by 2100

## Average warming (C) projected by 2100



Source: Climate Action Tracker, data compiled by Climate Analytics, ECOFYS, New Climate Institute and Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21·CMP11

## COP 26 GLASGOW



UNITED NATIONS  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 2020

<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/status-of-ratification>

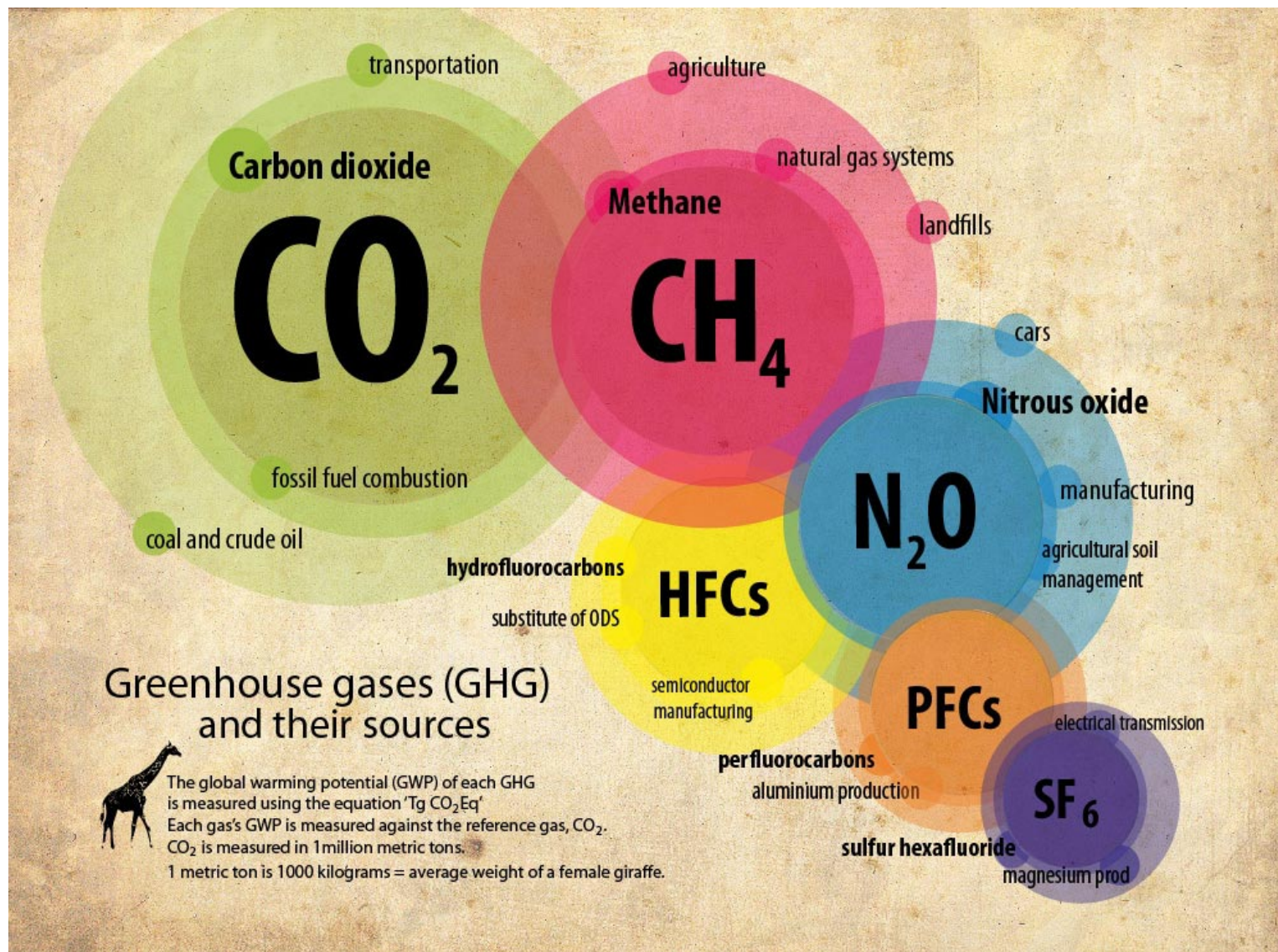
**To this date, 15 February 2020, 187 Parties have ratified** of 197 Parties to the Convention.

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. **The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016**, thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.

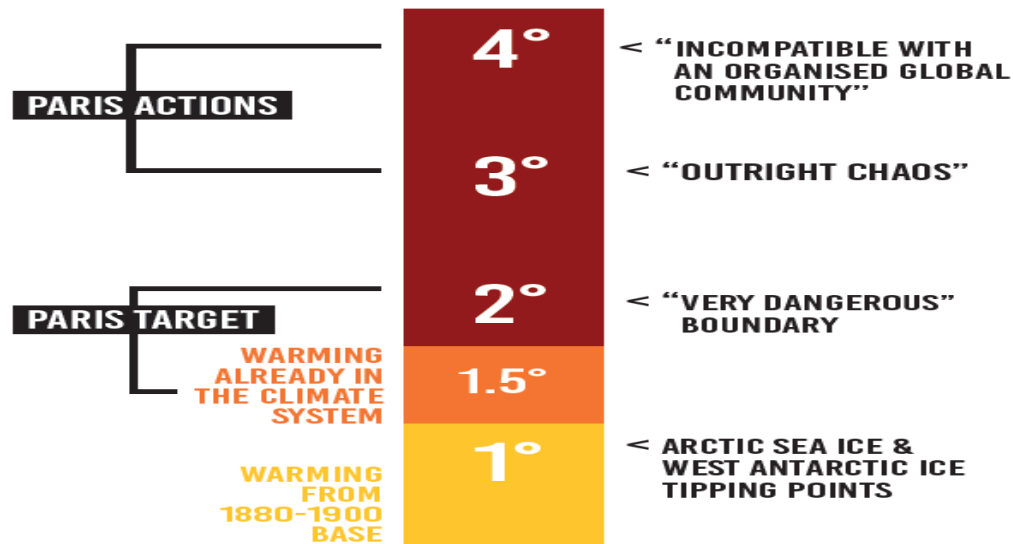


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## PARIS EMISSIONS PATH & CLIMATE RISKS



The *Paris Agreement* included the aim to hold the increase in the global temperature to well below 2 °C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above preindustrial levels.

New science outlines how the risks and impacts of climate change increase between 1.5°C and 2°C .

<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

October 2018



# What we all can do

For limiting global warming to below...

**1.5°C**

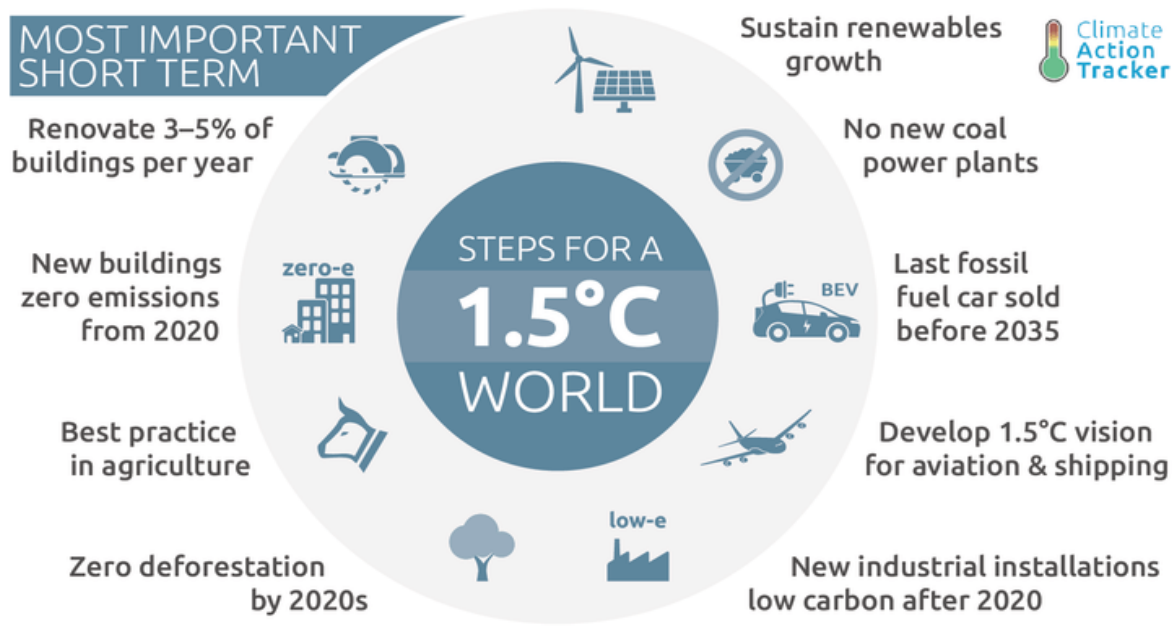
global net anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must decline by about **45%** (40-60%) from 2010 levels by **2030**, reaching net **zero by 2050** (2045–2055)

**2°C**

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions should decline by about **20%** (10-30%) by 2030 and reach net **zero around 2075** (2065–2080)

How we can limit global warming to 1.5°C

The most important things to do in the next 5 to 10 years







## THE CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS PACKAGE



An opportunity to..



...create jobs & growth

...secure energy supply

...bring down GHG emissions

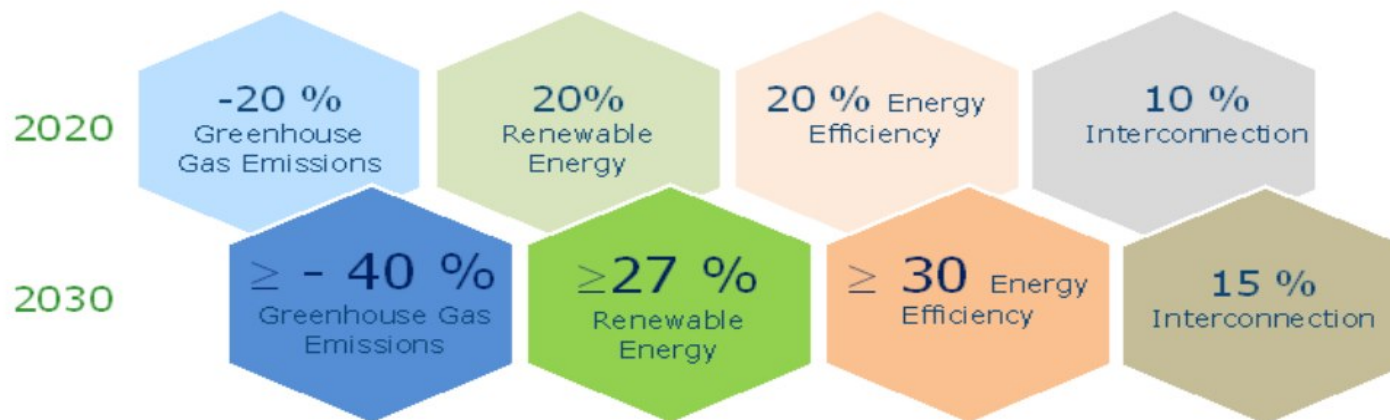


...make the market fit for purpose

...foster innovation

...spur investment

9 #EnergyUnion



# Implement the *Sustainable development goals* and the *EU Green Deal*: no greenwashing please



# Demonstrate



<https://fridaysforfuture.org/>



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# Divest

The growth of **fossil fuel divestment** started in US university campuses in 2011.

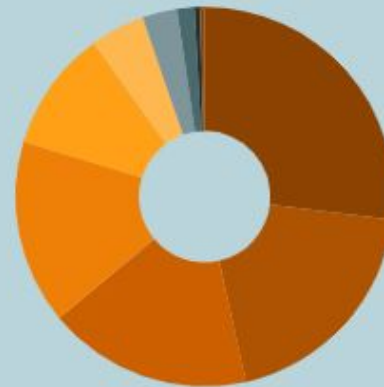
On 15.02.2020, it has reached \$ **14.09** trillions:

<https://gofossilfree.org/divestment/commitments/>



**European  
Investment  
Bank**

## What kinds of institutions are divesting?



- Faith-based Organization — 27%
- Philanthropic Foundation — 20%
- Government — 17%
- Educational Institution — 16%
- Pension fund — 10%
- NGO — 5%
- For Profit Corporation — 3%
- Healthcare Institution — 1%
- Cultural Institution — 0%
- Other — 0%

ONE PLANET  
SUMMIT

At the Paris *One planet summit* on 12 December 2017, the *World Bank* President Yim Yong Kim:

The World Bank *will no longer finance upstream oil and gas* after 2019 in response to threat posed by climate change.

# Thank you for your attention !



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