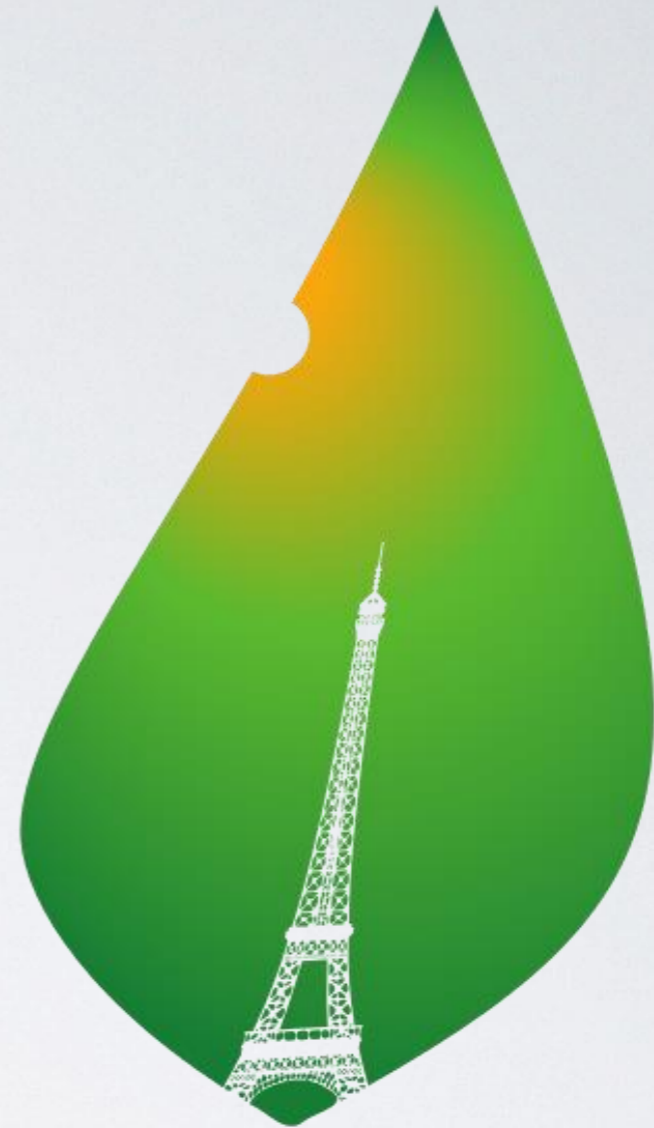


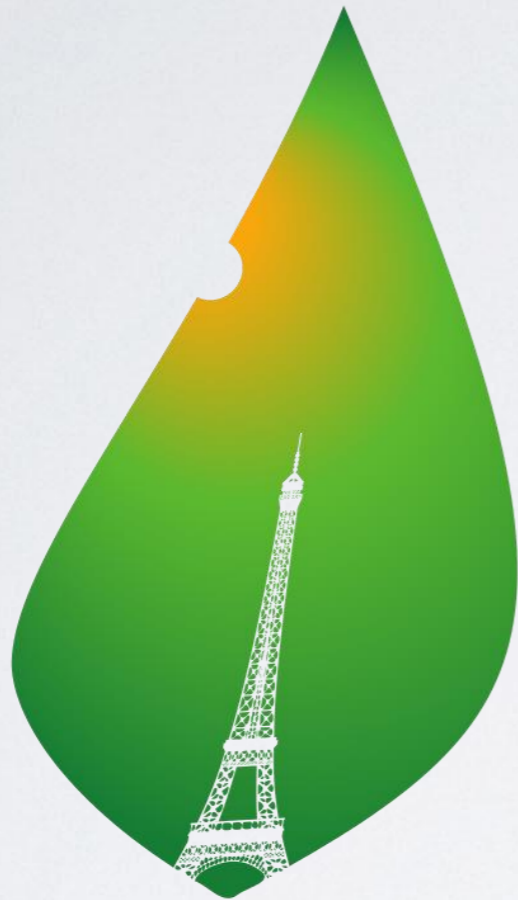
2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (aka France Summit)

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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

GENERAL INFORMATION



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- The France Summit (COP 21/ CMP 11) took place in Paris, France, during the 30th November until 12 December 2015. It was the 21st annual session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th of the Meeting of the Parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The conference negotiated the Paris Agreement, a global agreement on the reduction of climate change of the 196 parties which were part of it. The agreement will be put into use when joined by at least 55 countries which together represent at least 55 percent of global greenhouse emissions. On earth day (22 April) 174 countries signed the agreement in New York and, already began to implement the laws of the agreement into their own legal systems.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international pact which extends the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) of 1992 that pledges State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, due to the existence of global warming and the CO₂ emissions that are man-made. The Kyoto Protocol was created in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and was implemented on 16 February 2005. To this day, a total of 192 countries have pledged to this protocol.

THE GOAL OF THE PROTOCOL

- The goal of the project is to fight back the global warming phenomenon. To achieve this, it needs to reduce the greenhouse gas, that exists in the atmosphere. The protocol attempts to reduce the numbers of current emission on developed countries that are responsible for the current levels of greenhouse gases in the air.

THE EXPECTATIONS

- The expected result was an agreement to set a goal of limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) compared to pre-industrial levels. In the version of the Paris Agreement, the parties will also try to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The 1.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ goal requires zero emissions between 2030 and 2050.
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions(INDCs) suggested to limit global warming to 2.7 degrees Celsius by 2100. For example, the EU suggested INDC is a commitment to a 40 percent reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. The agreement updates and enhances the national goals every five years beginning 2023. However, there is no detailed timetable or specific goals for emissions that were included into the Paris Agreement .

A number of meetings took place while COP21 was being prepared, including the Bonn Climate Change Conference, 19 to 23 October 2015.

LOCATION

The location of UNFCCC talks is determined by regions in the United Nations countries. The 2015 conference was held at Le Bourget from 30 November to 11 December 2015.

To some extent, France served as a model country for attending COP21 because it is one of the few developed countries in the world to decarbonize electricity production and fossil fuel energy while still providing a high standard of living. As of 2012, France generated over 90% of its electricity from zero carbon sources, including nuclear, hydroelectric, and wind.

The conference took place two weeks after a series of terrorist attacks in central Paris. Security was tightened with 30,000 police officers and 285 security checkpoints deployed across the country until after the conference ended.

The European Union and 185 nations participated in it.

DEMONSTRATION

Around the world, 600,000 people took part in demonstrations in favor of a strong agreement, such as the Global Climate March organized by 350 org. Paris imposed a ban on public gatherings in the wake of recent terrorist attacks , but allowed thousands to demonstrate on 12 December against what they felt was a weak agreement . There was also an illegal demonstration in Paris, including violent clashes between police and anarchists, with ten policemen injured and 317 people arrested.

NEGOTIATIONS

The overarching goal of the Convention is to reduce [greenhouse gas](#) emissions to limit the global temperature increase. Since COP 17 this increase is set at 2 °C (3.6 °F) above pre-industrial levels. However, [Christiana Figueres](#) acknowledged in the closing briefing at the [2012 Doha conference](#): "The current pledges under the second commitment period of the Kyoto protocol are clearly not enough to guarantee that the temperature will stay below 2 °C and there is an ever increasing gap between the action of countries and what the science tells us."

During previous climate negotiations, countries agreed to outline actions they intended to take within a global agreement, by 1 October 2015. These commitments are known as [Intended Nationally Determined Contributions](#) or INDCs. Together, the INDCs would reduce global warming from an estimated 4–5 °C (by 2100) to 2.7 °C, and reduce emissions per capita by 9% by 2030, while providing hope in the eyes of the conference organizers for further reductions in the future that would allow meeting a 2 °C target.

OUTCOME

On 12 December 2015, the participating 195 countries agreed, by consensus, to the final global pact, the Paris Agreement, to reduce emissions as part of the method for reducing greenhouse gas. In the 12-page document, the members agreed to reduce their carbon output "as soon as possible" and to do their best to keep global warming "to well below 2 degrees C". In the course of the debates, island states of the Pacific, the Seychelles, but also the Philippines, their very existence threatened by sea level rise, had strongly voted for setting a goal of 1.5 °C instead of only 2 °C. France's Foreign Minister, Laurent Fabius, said this "ambitious and balanced" plan was a "historic turning point" in the goal of reducing global warming. However, some others criticized the fact that significant sections are "promises" or aims and not firm commitments by the countries.^[26]