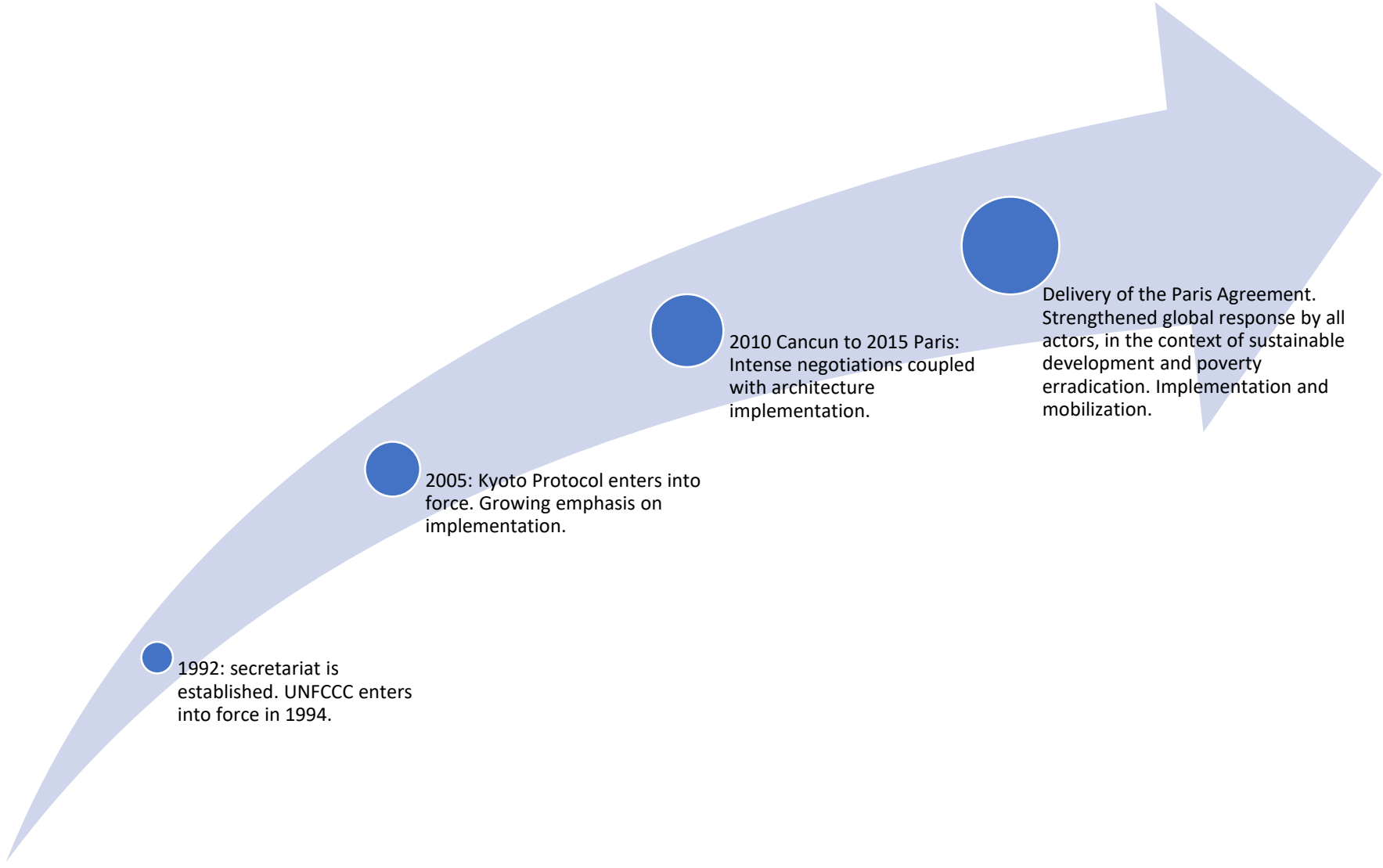


Climate change regime

A large, light blue arrow pointing from the bottom-left towards the top-right, representing the progression of the climate change regime. Four blue circles of increasing size are placed along the arrow's path, each corresponding to a key event in the timeline.

1992: secretariat is established. UNFCCC enters into force in 1994.

2005: Kyoto Protocol enters into force. Growing emphasis on implementation.

2010 Cancun to 2015 Paris: Intense negotiations coupled with architecture implementation.

Delivery of the Paris Agreement. Strengthened global response by all actors, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Implementation and mobilization.

Key Articles

- Article 2 defines de **objective**
- Articles 3 and 4 defining the **nationally determined contributions**
- Article 5 addressing **sinks and reservoirs** of greenhouse gases
- Article 6 addressing **voluntary international cooperation**
- Article 7 addressing **adaptation** to climate change
- Article 8 addressing the issues of **loss and damage**
- Article 9 on **financial resources**
- Article 10 on **technology development and transfer**
- Article 11 and 12 addresses **capacity building**
- Article 13 establishes a new **transparency framework**
- Article 14 establishes the new **global stocktake**
- Article 15 establishes a **compliance mechanism**

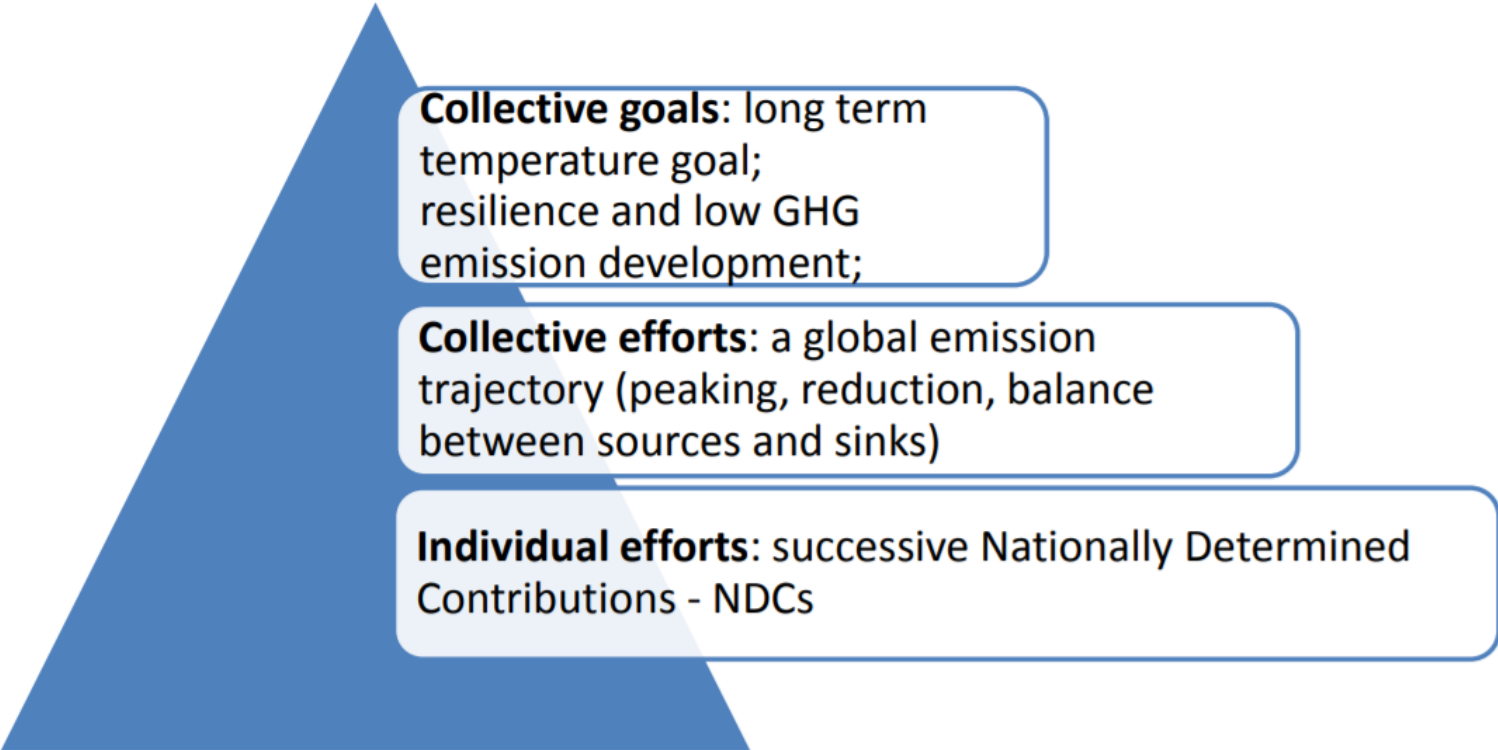
The Paris Agreement

- Goal: to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Brings all nations in a common framework, with enhanced support to developing countries
- Requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts over time.
- Provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework for action and support.
- Introduces a global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress.

The NDC Cycle

NDCs in the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement and its objectives



Collective goals: long term temperature goal; resilience and low GHG emission development;

Collective efforts: a global emission trajectory (peaking, reduction, balance between sources and sinks)

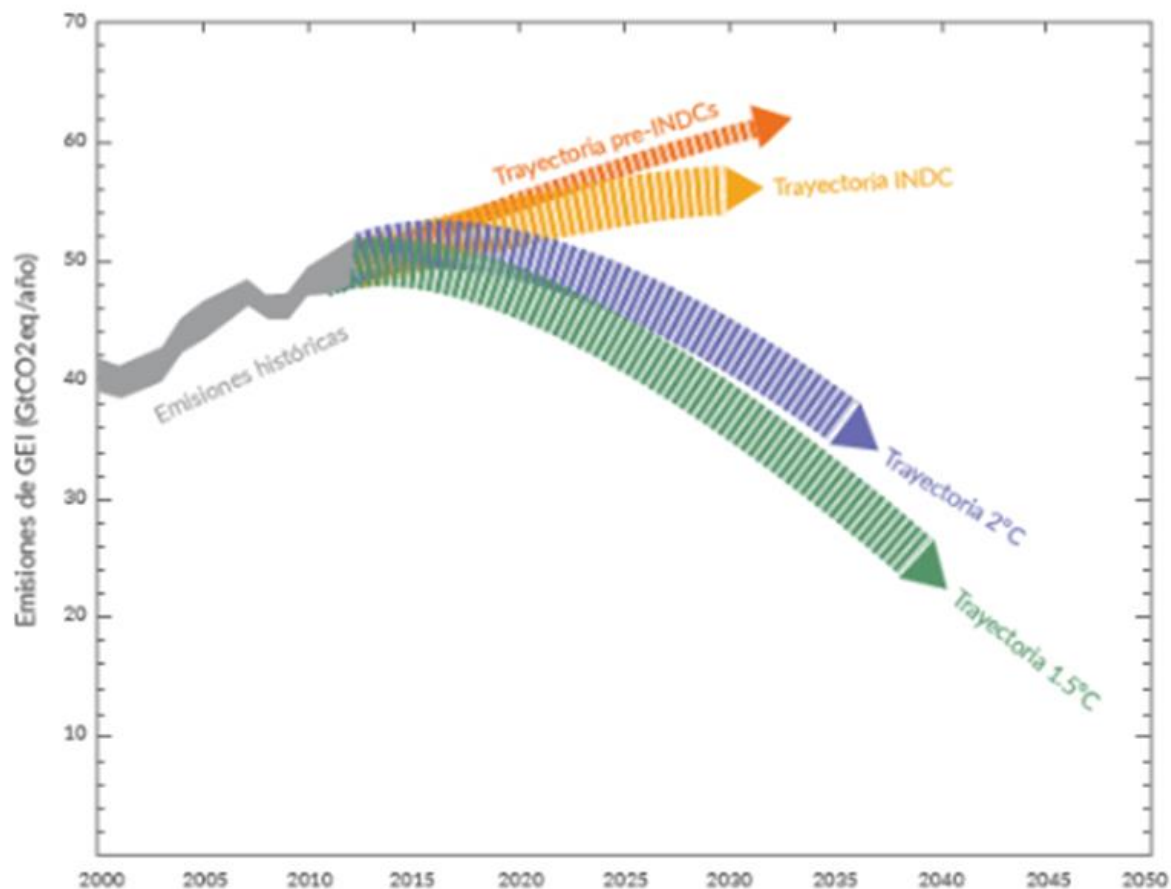
Individual efforts: successive Nationally Determined Contributions - NDCs

NDC – where we stand

- 184 NDCs are currently registered under the Paris Agreement
- Areas commonly covered include:
 - Clean energy, energy access and energy efficiency
 - Low emissions and climate resilient agriculture
 - Sustainable transport and mobility
 - Forest conservation and sustainable management
 - Climate resilience across all sectors

NDC – where we stand

Proyecciones de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI)
a nivel global según distintos escenarios



The Paris Agreement work programme

- Rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement
- Adopted as a package in Katowice, Poland, in December (COP24), **except Article 6, which was punted to COP25 in Santiago**

COP 25



COP25
CHILE
2019
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
CONFERENCE

COP 25 - highlights

- Negotiations: art 6
- Events:
 - HoS/G – 1 December
 - Ministerials: Transport, Finance, Energy
 - Chile's priorities:
 - Ambition: carbon neutrality by 2050
 - Concrete action: electromobility, renewable energies, circular economy, cities & infrastructure,
 - Oceans
 - Science
 - Forests, food security
 - Other
 - Blue zone / green zone
- Governments AND non-state actors
- SG Summit
 - Mitigation Coalition for Climate Action