



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Canada



Canada at COP 21

**International Affairs Branch
Environment and Climate Change Canada
January, 2016**

Paris Climate Conference (COP 21)

- Almost 40,000 participants representing 195 Countries
- The culmination of a 4-year negotiating process to adopt a global climate change agreement with legal force and applicable to all countries
- Showcased the importance of subnational governments and non-state actors



Canada's participation at COP 21 is based on:

- Collaboration with provinces and territories, national aboriginal organizations, and non-state actors
- Fact-based decision making based on robust science
- Recognition of the necessity of transitioning to a low-carbon, climate resilient economy
- Support for climate resilient development and adaptation in countries that need it



Canada's delegation

- Formal Canadian delegation includes:
 - Provincial and Territorial Leaders
 - National Aboriginal Organizations
 - Business and Industry Groups
 - Academia & Youth
 - Opposition leaders and critics
- Daily briefings and bilateral meetings with Canadian stakeholders to help inform and discuss Canada's positions



Canada played an active role

- Prime Minister Trudeau delivered Canada's national statement on Leaders' day
- Minister of the Environment and Climate Change highly engaged in all aspects of the negotiations
- Minister facilitated negotiations on a key article of the agreement (Article 6 on cooperative approaches)



Canada joined many international initiatives

- Global Ocean Commission: Because the Oceans
- Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition Statement and Launch
- Mission Innovation Statement and Launch
- Climate and Forests High Level Statement
- GEF/Least Developed Countries Fund Joint Announcement
- African Renewable Energy Initiative
- Launch of Climate Risk Early Warning Systems
- Global Alliance for Building and Construction
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition - Green Freight Letter of Commitment
- Electric Vehicle Initiative (EVI) Statement
- G7 InsuResilience Announcement
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition
- New Zealand Declaration on carbon markets
- Fossil fuel Subsidies Reform

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Canada announced international climate financing to support global efforts

- Canada will contribute \$2.65B between 2015 and 2020 to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to climate change. This contribution includes:
 - **\$150M** to support renewable energy in Africa (G7 African Renewable Energy Initiative)
 - **\$50M** to support Climate Risk Insurance in developing countries (G7 Initiative of Climate Risk Insurance)
 - **\$35M** to reduce short lived climate pollutants including through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
 - **\$30M** to finance urgent adaptation through the Least Developed Countries Fund
 - **\$10M** to the World Meteorological Organization for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems particularly in vulnerable developing countries

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Next Steps

- Negotiations continue under the UNFCCC on the rules and parameters for implementation of the Agreement
 - Intersessional - May 16-26, Bonn Germany
 - COP22 – November 7-18, Marrakesh, Morocco
- Climate change will continue to be on the agenda of key high level meetings this year (PM's State Visit to DC, G7/G20, CHOGM)
- Signing ceremony for the Paris Agreement hosted by UN Secretary General April 22, 2016
 - Ratification can begin thereafter
 - Agreement enters into force once 55 countries representing over 55 percent of global emissions have ratified



ANNEXES

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The Paris Agreement (1)

- Ambitious, durable, and applicable to all parties
- Indigenous, community, human and gender rights highlighted
- Language of Just Transition of the workforce to a Low-Carbon economy
- Recognition of the important role of subnational governments, civil society, private sector, etc.
- Aims to hold the “increase in global average temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels...”



The Paris Agreement (2)

- Nationally determined contributions (targets) to be updated every 5 years, progressively more ambitious
- Voluntary use of internationally transferable mitigation outcomes (markets) permitted as long as Parties report transparently and apply robust accounting rules to avoid double counting
- Invitation to communicate mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas strategies by 2020
- Mobilization of USD100 B/year to continue beyond 2020, new collective financial goal to be set by 2025



The Paris Agreement (3)

- Established an enhanced transparency framework to provide regular information on progress towards emissions targets, adaptation efforts, and the provision and receipt of finance by all Parties
- Global stocktake on overall progress every five years starting in 2023
- Established a global goal for adaptation, to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerabilities, with a view to contributing to sustainable development; also cooperation to address loss and damage; also agreed on need for adaptation communications
- Showcasing of ongoing efforts to respond to climate change in the pre-2020 period through continuation of technical expert meetings – twice annually 2016-2020

