

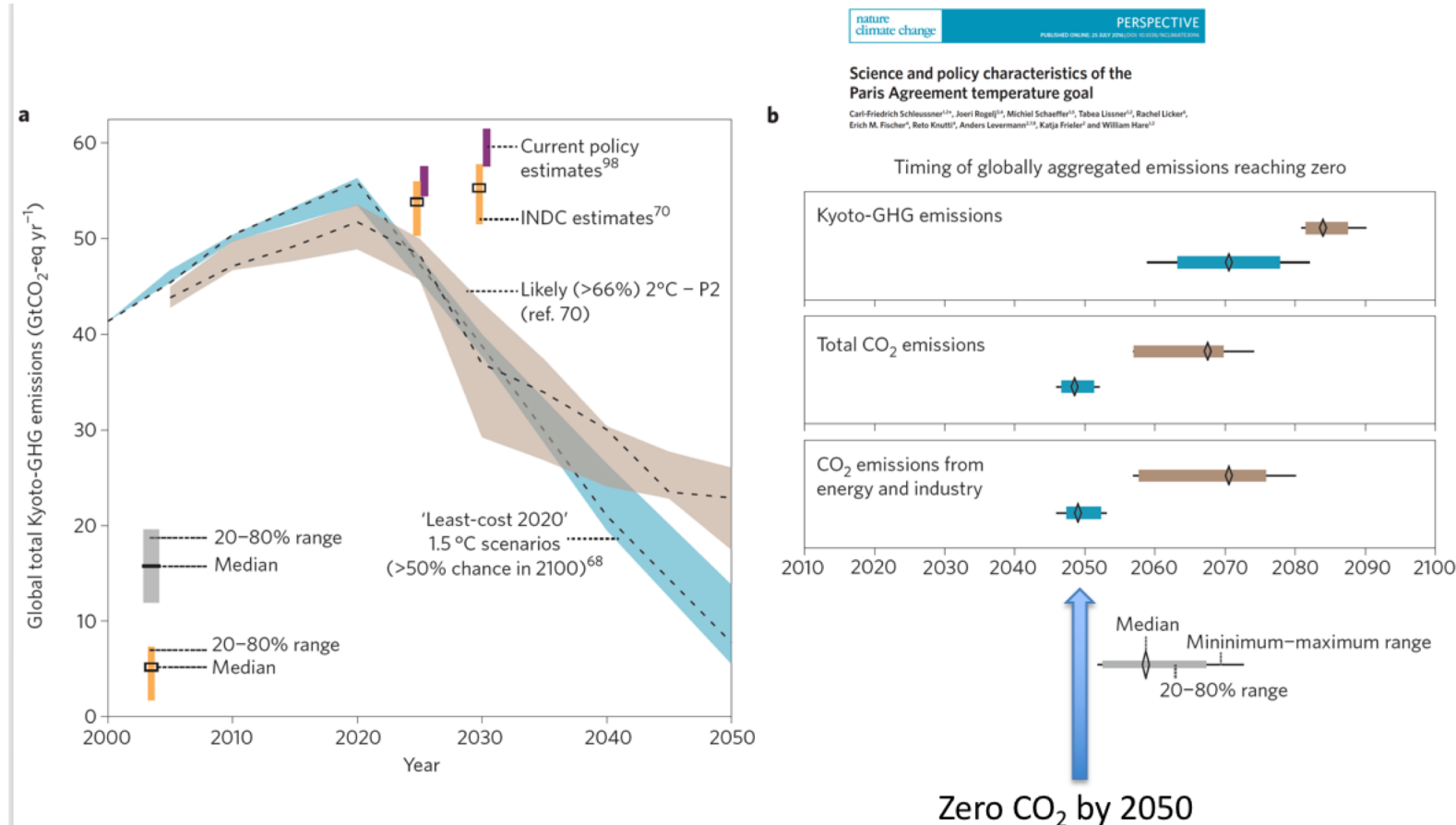
# Climate Change Master Class

Why and how to accelerate climate action  
The role of climate laws

Laurence Tubiana, CEO, ECF  
Santiago de Chile, July 6, 2018

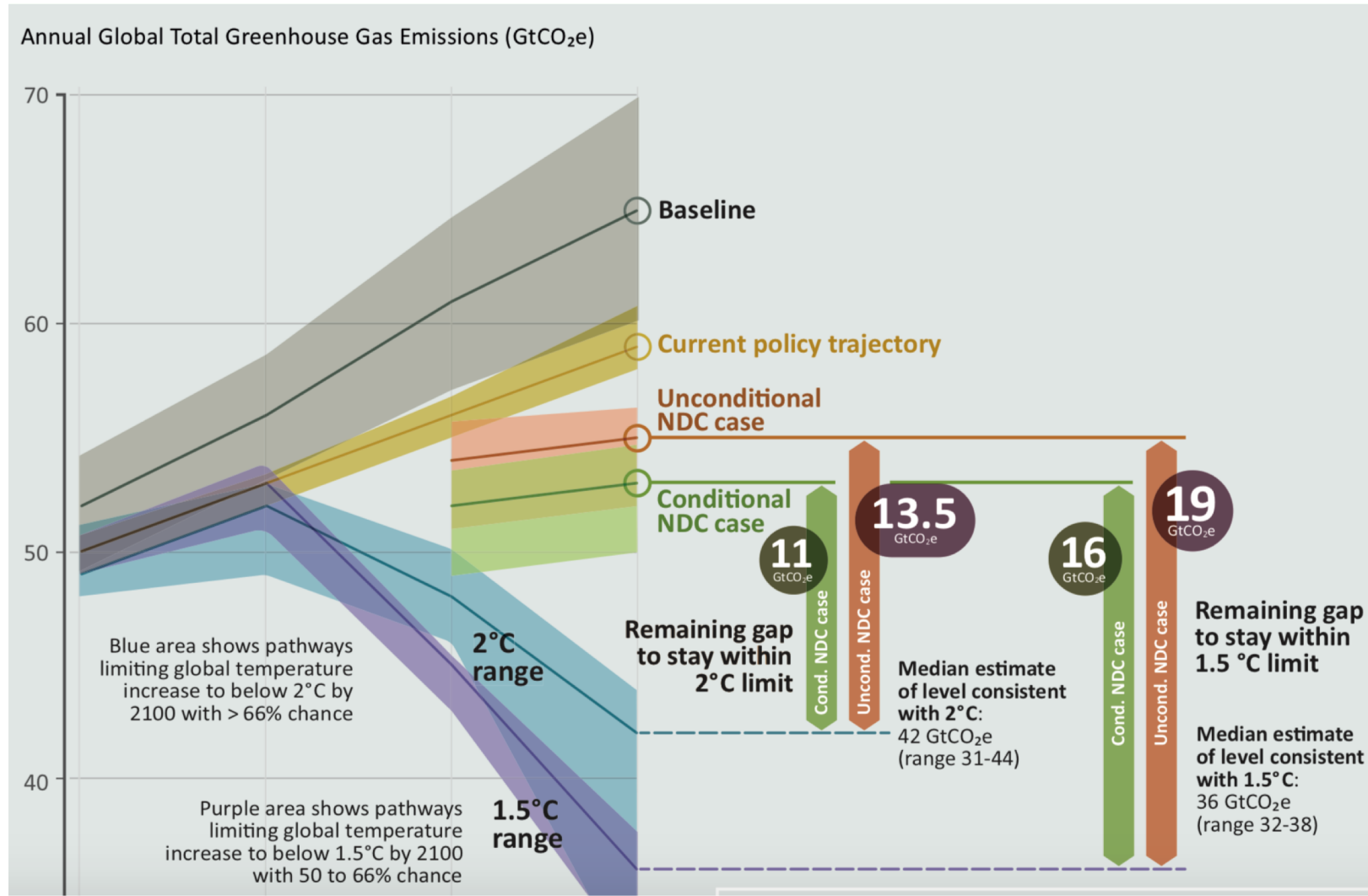
# Where did the Paris Agreement leave us? (1/3)

## An ambitious long-term goal



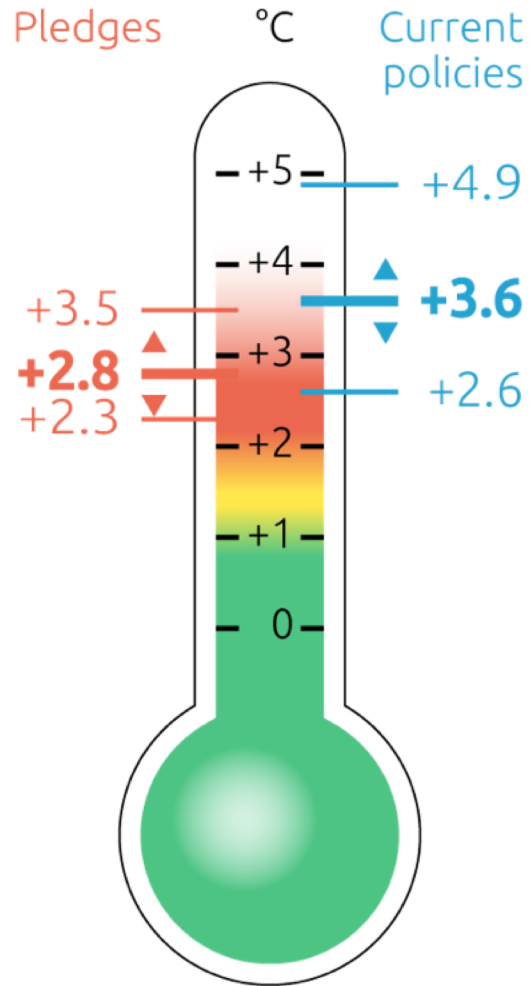
# Where did the Paris Agreement leave us? (2/3)

## Significant but insufficient NDCs









# Where did the Paris Agreement leave us? (3/3)

## Projected temperature increase...



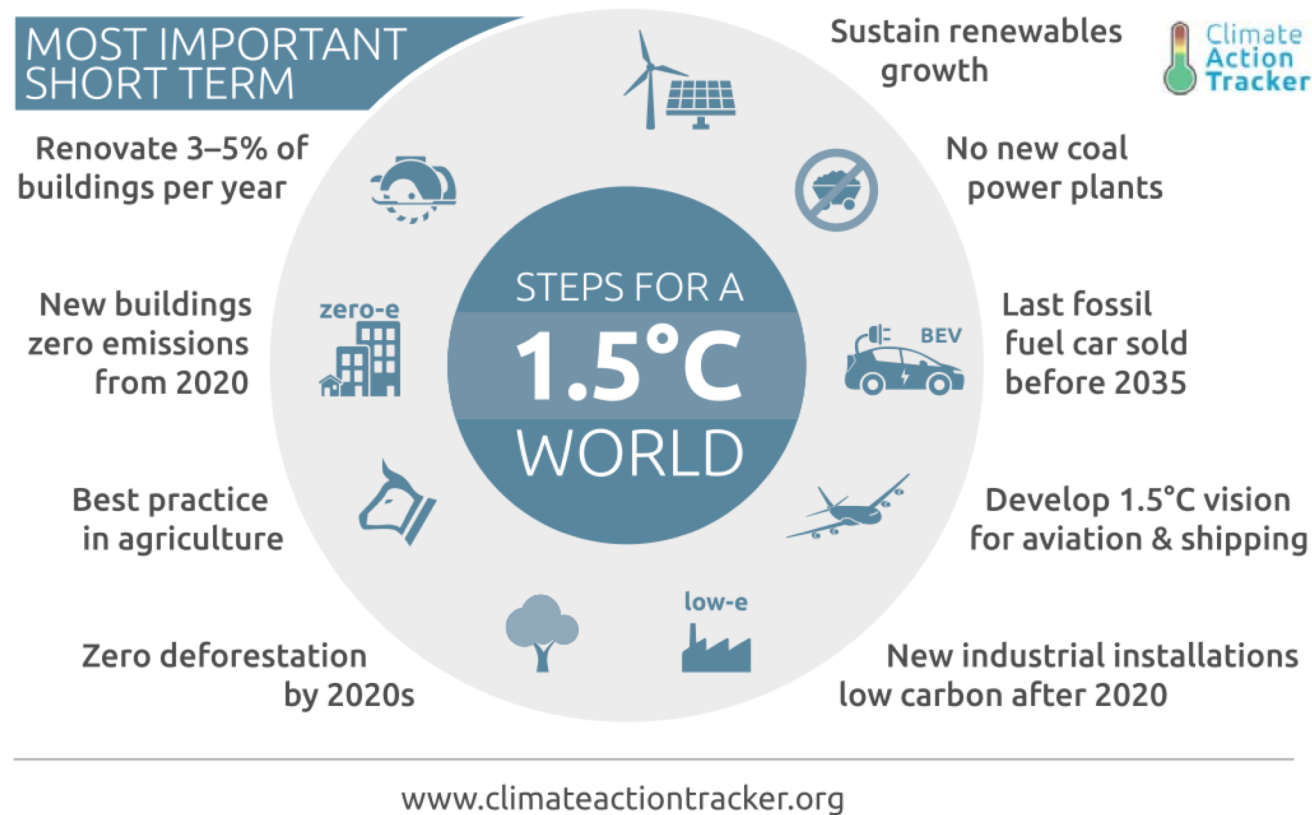
# Climate impacts in the 1.5C and 2C scenarios

		1.5°C WORLD	2°C WORLD
	HEATWAVES		
	Tropics	~ 2 months	~ 3 months
	ANNUAL WATER AVAILABILITY		
	Central America	20% reduction	30% reduction
	EXTREME PRECIPITATION		
	South East Asia	7% increase	10% increase
	SEA LEVEL RISE BY 2100		
	Small Islands in the South Pacific and Caribbean and South East Asia	40 cm	50 cm

		1.5°C WORLD	2°C WORLD
	WHEAT YIELDS - RISK OF REDUCTIONS UP TO		
	West Africa	45% reduction	60% reduction
	East Africa	25% reduction	35% reduction
	Central America	25% reduction	40% reduction
	OCEAN ACIDIFICATION AND CORAL REEF LOSS		
	Small Islands in the South Pacific and Caribbean and South East Asia	90% reduction [50;99]	98% reduction [86;100]



# Summary of climate actions consistent with a 1.5C scenario



# The role of climate laws (1/2)

- Tool 1: Make a clear commitment to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050.
- Tool 2: Commit to a robust process for formulating a long-term strategy for achieving net zero by 2050.
- Tool 3: Commit to a robust mechanism to ensure near term policy making remains consistent with achieving the 2050 objective – i.e., a process of ‘ratchetting’ consistent with NZ50.
- Tool 4: Commit to ensuring meaningful public participation in long term and near-term decision making about targets, measures and actions.
- Tool 5: Take independent expert advice about 2050 planning, near term policy back-casting decisions and monitoring implementation progress.



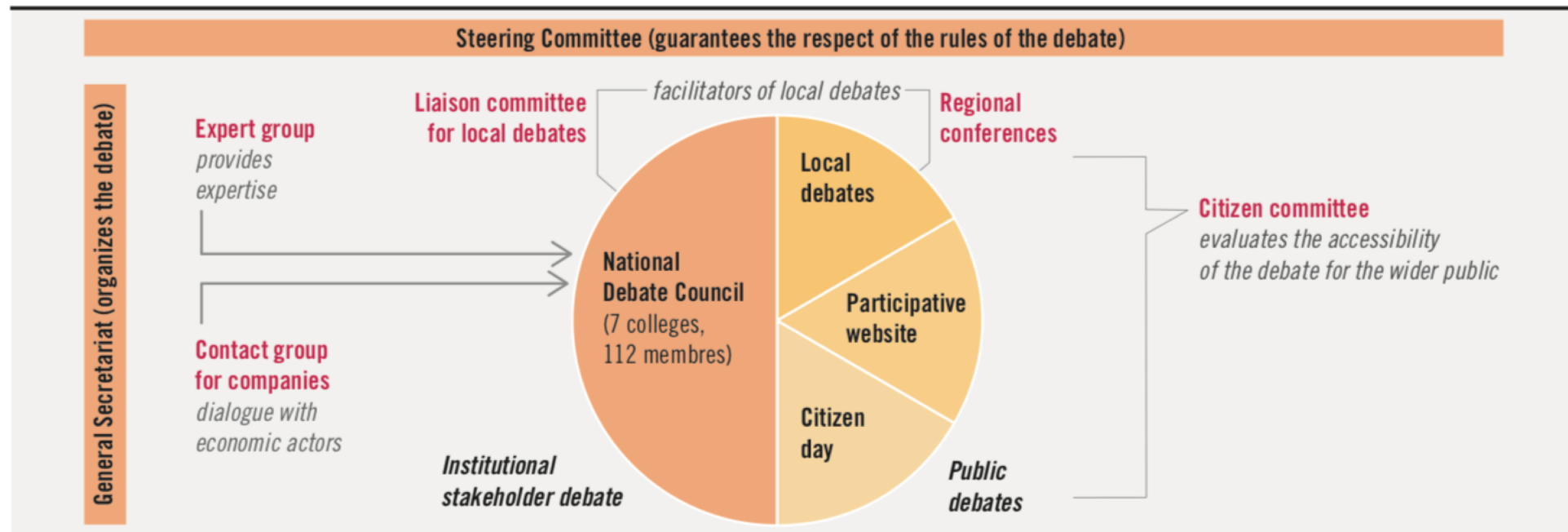
# The role of climate laws (2/2)

Main dimensions	Influencing factors	Respective design elements	National					Subnational				Cities			
			France	Germany	Ireland	Mexico	Sweden	United Kingdom	Scotland	California	Berlin	Bogota	Denver	Kempton	Sydney
			2015	2016	2015	2012	2017	2008	2009	2005	2016	2015	2015	2013	2017
Long-term stability	Political commitment	Political support	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	Broad	In flux	Broad	Broad	Broad
		Stakeholder involvement	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Limited	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Limited	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
	Legal bindingness	Legal framework	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Adaptability	Adjustment option foreseen (main targets)	Yes	Yes	Limited	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Limited	Limited	Yes	Limited	Yes
Transformational potential	Strength of the target	Long-term target defined	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Vague	Yes (2050)	Yes (2045)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)	Yes (2050)
		Target enshrined in law	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Interim milestones, budgets	2030 & 5-yr budgets	2020, 2030, 2040	2020 (2030) via EU	2020, 2030 (INDC)	2030, 2040	5yr budgets, 12 yrs in advance	annual + 5yr budgets, 12 yrs in advance	2020, 2030	2020, 2030	2020, 2025, 2030, 2038	2020	No	2030
	Implementation stringency	Monitoring & evaluation process	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Foreseen	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Progress gap mechanism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Foreseen	Partially	Yes	Yes
	Policy impact	Policies included or process for defining them	process & some specifics	process & some specifics	process & minor specifics	process & minor specifics	process & minor specifics	process in the law	process & minor specifics	process in the law	process in the law	Yes	specific policies, limited process	specific policies & a process	specific policies & process
Overarching factor	Institutional set-up	New institutions with distinct mandates	Yes	to be established	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	can, but so far has not	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	staff capacity

Source: Ecologic: “Paris compatible” governance: long-term policy frameworks to drive transformational change

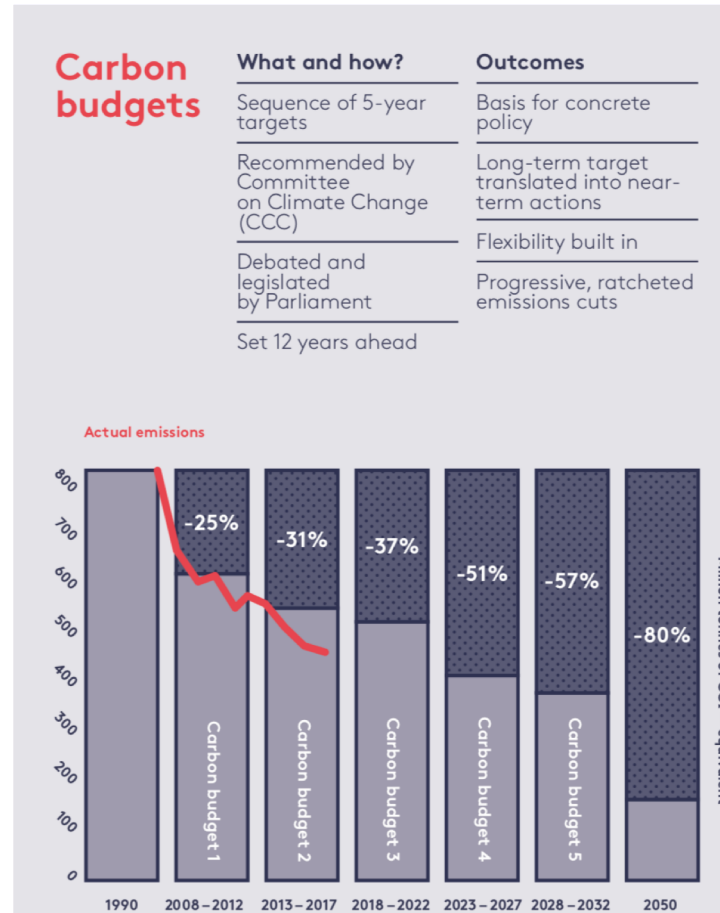
# Case study: France

**Figure 6.** Organizational structure of the French energy transition debate



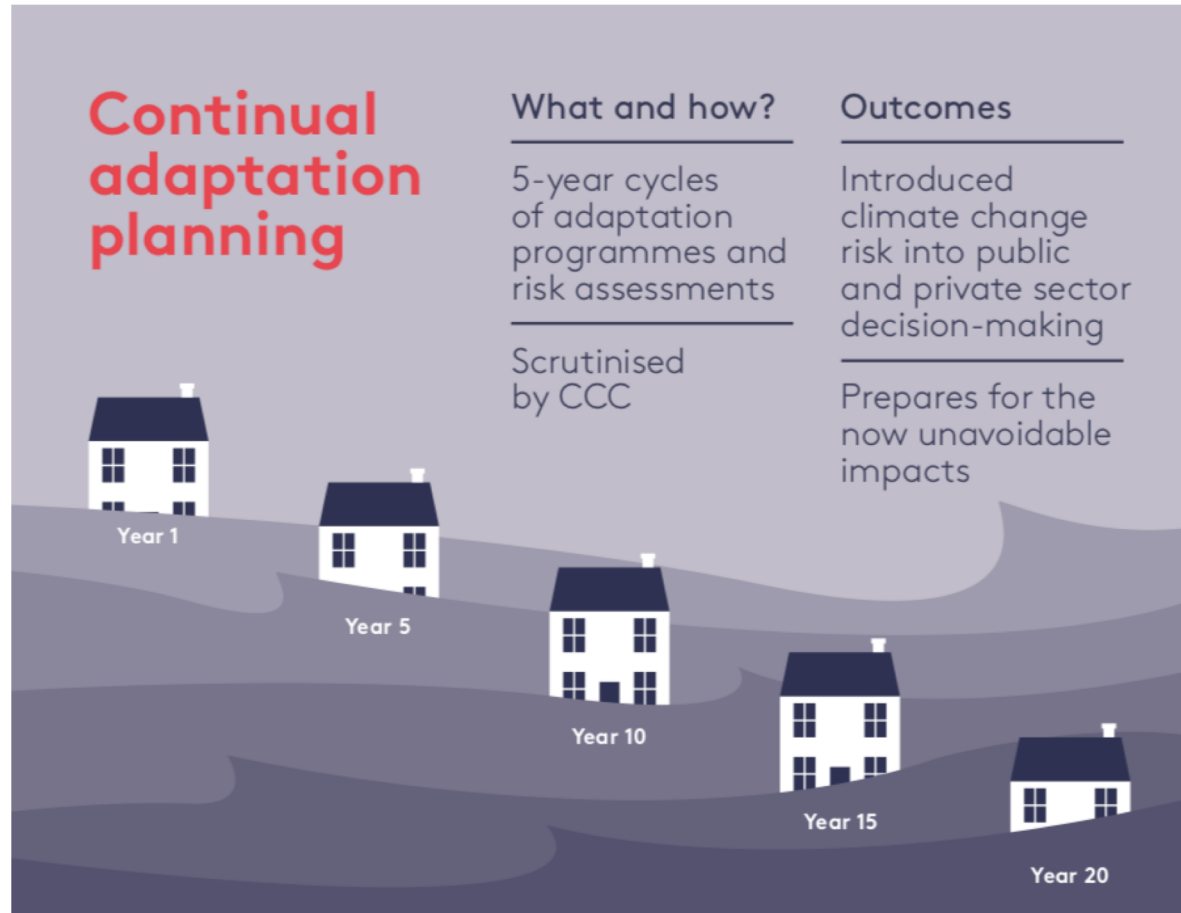
Source: IDDRI

# Case study: UK (1/2)



Source: Grantham  
Research Institute: 10  
years of the UK Climate  
Change Act

# Case study: UK (2/2)



Source: Grantham  
Research Institute: 10  
years of the UK Climate  
Change Act

# Resources

- <https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/files/publication/2017/governance-to-fight-climate-change.pdf>
- [https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20iddri/Etude/201805-IddriStudy0318-ClimateGovernanceFrance-EN\\_0.pdf](https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20iddri/Etude/201805-IddriStudy0318-ClimateGovernanceFrance-EN_0.pdf)
- <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/10-years-of-UK-Climate-Change-Act-Summary-Policy-Brief.pdf>