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COP 21, BEGINNING THE TRANSITION?

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In December 2015, 12 representatives from 195 Nations gathered on the 21st the climate conference (COP 21) approved in Paris a historic agreement in which undertake to adopt measures to combat climate change. Paris agreement establishes an international effort to ensure that the increase in global temperature will not surpass the two degree Celsius (2°C), compared to pre-industrial levels, with the ambition that stay below 1.5° C, sea capable of reducing the risks and impacts of climate change. Also provides that the rich countries will earmark \$ 100 billion a year in aid to poor countries.

If successful in the second half of this century, the planet will have reduced the use of fossil fuels and the remaining emissions will be offset by the absorption of CO², for reforestation and techniques able to capture the gas from the atmosphere and store it.

The UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, commemorating the pioneering of a climate Pact that involves many countries, said: *"the agreement is a triumph for the people, for the environment and for the multilateralism; is health insurance for the planet "*.

The countries agree to submit targets, which are subject to periodic reviews, and communicate what they are doing to reach them. Will be charged by the public and environmental authorities if you can't deliver what they promised, but, if it does, will not suffer penalties. In this sense, the agreement of Paris produces a weaker binding than the Kyoto Protocol, which set mandatory levels of cuts of greenhouse gas emissions.

The format of the Paris agreement seeks to avoid failure of Kyoto, signed in 1997, which is not ratified by the Congress of the United States and failed to prevent China, despite international pressure, increasingly using coal as the energy matrix until it becomes the main emitter of greenhouse gases on the planet.

In Paris, the countries took voluntary quantitative targets to reduce emissions until 2025 or 2030, that is, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Thus, each country had to put yourself and present your appointments. Although the voluntary goals have less strength than binding protocols, but the INDCs were built on realistic bases. According to physicist José Goldemberg President of FAPESP, *"those who thought that the battlefield would be climate conferences, which bring together the heads of State and the decisions are taken, they realized that the real battle should be fought within each country, where internal policies were decided and adopted"*.

In this new context the developments of COP-21 must follow the following objectives: i) effort to limit the average increase in the Earth's temperature to 2° C and, if possible, the 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels; II) reach the peak of emissions as soon as possible, with zero net emissions in the second half of this century. Everything will be issued must be retained in the atmosphere, with forest or with carbon capture mechanisms; III) recognition that the actions announced so far by countries are not sufficient to meet the objective of the agreement on lower-cost scenario, the need for lower emissions from the current 52 to 40 gigatons until 2030; IV) revision of INDCs every five years, aiming at greater ambitions; v) balance sheet in relation to the long-term goals in 2018, as the results of the initial verification Agreement in 2023, and then every five years; vi) \$ 100 billion annually from rich countries for adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change from 2020, and increase this volume of resources before 2025.

The Paris agreement was also marked by the development of scientific knowledge. In 2010, the Copenhagen Conference reflected only partially the results of the fourth report of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released three years earlier, to establish certain limit for the temperature increase of about 2°C. Paris traders already took into account the findings of the fifth report, by 2013, according to which 2°C contain many risks. One of the most significant results of COP-21 is that the Conference followed the science.

Brazil, within their INDCs commits to: i) zero emissions resulting from deforestation in 2030; II) expansion of the Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan – ABC Plan, acronym in Portuguese), aimed at the recovery of 15 million hectares of degraded

pasture and the adoption on 5 million hectares of crop-livestock-forest integration system (iLPF, acronym in Portuguese); III) increase in the participation of bioenergy, wind and solar energy in the energy matrix; IV) reforestation and forest recovery in 12 million hectares; v) end of illegal deforestation in the Amazon biome until 2030.

These commitments are not consistent with the policy of oil exploration of the pre-salt, remarked as the Brazilian economy redeeming. You cannot be in the coalition of high ambitions and, at the same time, he contemplated selling six million barrels of oil per day.

The State of São Paulo was presented at COP-21 with the Nascent Program, launched in March 2015, aiming to restore 20 thousand acres of springs, riparian forests and watershed recharge areas by the end of 2020, mobilizing public and private investment. With this the State connects the other initiatives that aim to reach the 2020 with more than 20 million hectares of forest in restoration process in Latin America.

Another highlight of São Paulo is the Climate Protocol, released in the French capital, with more than 60 companies and entities. Similarly, of two documents: the first is the memorandum of understanding for the collection of \$ 50 million for the program Springs, signed with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio) and the Regions of Climate Action (R20); Second, the Protocol of Environmental Practices for the Financial Sector, signed with the Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN, acronym in Portuguese), which will act as a regulatory State regulations of the Central Bank regarding internal policies of financial institutions operating in the social and environmental state of São Paulo in Brazil. Other State Governments, like the Federal District and Goiás, want to create, in their territories, a climate Protocol inspired by paulista document.

COP-21 to leave Paris to achieve there goals signed should happen from local communities with policies and internal actions, starting with environmental education to involve society as a whole. However, environmental education should serve concrete environmental problems involving the communities. The information should become knowledge and this solution for a sustainable environment. It is what we want!