



PARIS 2015

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

COP21/CMP11

Paris France



SECRETAIRE EXECUTIVE COMACC

PRESIDENT

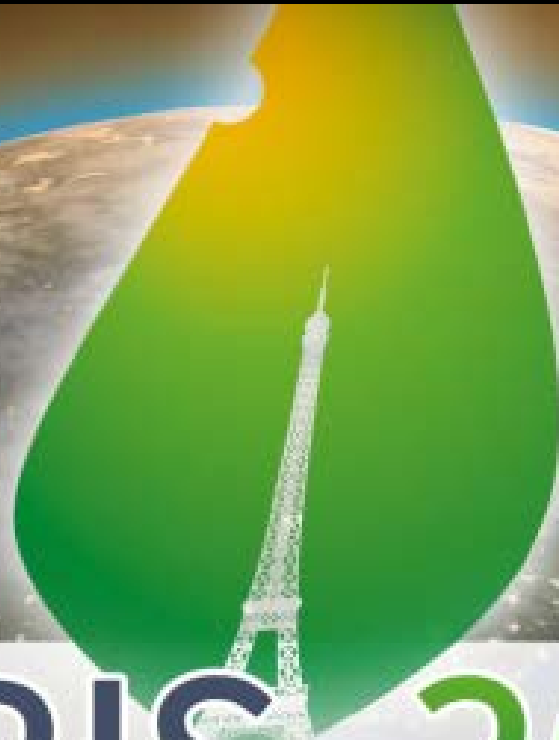
SECRETAIRE

**Paris Agreement
WinWin or WinLose?**

Precarious position



**Rio to Paris – one step forward
two steps back**



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1988
IPCC Established



1992
**IPCC open for signature at
Rio Earth Summit – first
commitment to curb GHG
emissions**



1995
**COP1 in Berlin – inadequate
measures, groundwork for
Kyoto**



1997 December, 21 Kyoto Protocol adopted



2007 COP 13 – Bali Road Plan and Action Plan



2009 COP17 Copenhagen Accord Signed



SUCCESS



FAILURE

Insights for the Paris Agreement



High Expectations – Short Outcomes

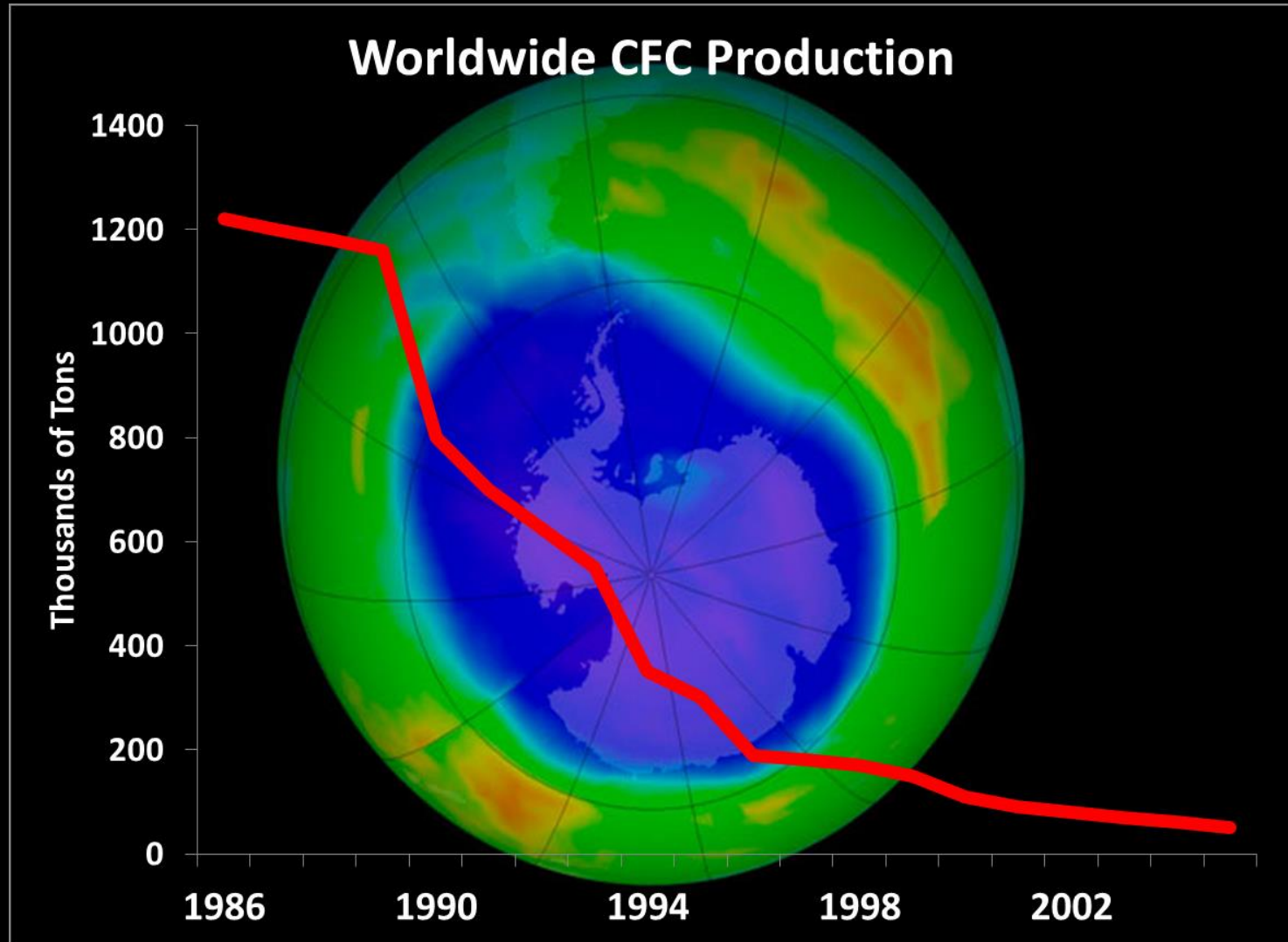
- UN climate negotiations seem to fail the test of saving the global climate in the public eye.
- The great expectations of the UN climate regime—and the subsequent inability to meet them – are damaging, as they resonate with sceptics of international climate policy and UN multilateralism in general.
- The UN climate regime plays a crucial role by catalysing climate action, building a common vision between different states, enhancing transparency, and promoting the diffusion of novel policy ideas and instruments.

Role of UNFCCC - Orchestration

- Keeping climate change on the international policy agenda
- Working towards a shared vision on targets and responsibilities
- Providing Transparency
- Facilitating Learning



The Ozone Story



CFCs: Ozone Depleting Substances

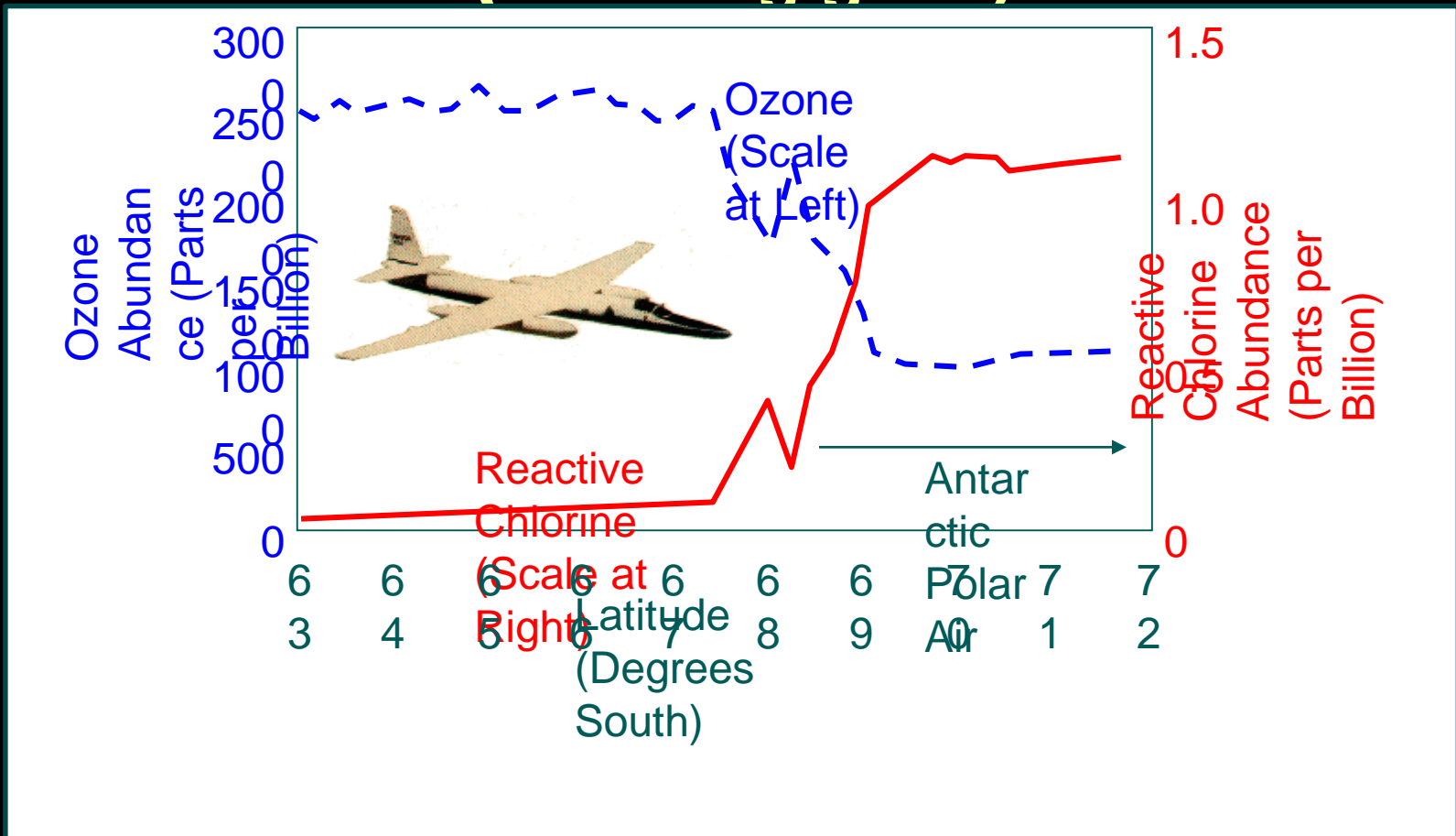
1928: CFCs invented;

1950-70s: Consumption and use of CFCs rises rapidly during the 50s-70s period. Used in Aerosols, Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Manufacturing of Foams.

Scientific Activity on Ozone

- 1971: CFCs measured in the atmosphere.
- 1974: Rowland and Molina link CFCs with Ozone Depletion.
- 1977: Plan of Action on Ozone Layer established by UNEP in collaboration with WMO. UNEP sets up Co-ordinating Committee on Ozone Layer (**CCOL**).
- 1985: Findings on "The Ozone Hole" over the Antarctic (during spring) published by the British Antarctic Survey.

Measurements of Ozone and Reactive Chlorine from a Flight Into the Antarctic Ozone Hole, 1987 (Smoking gun..)



International Commitments

- 1985: Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer calls for voluntary measures to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
- 1987: **Montreal Protocol** on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer establishes a schedule to reduce the production and consumption of CFCs and Halons.

International Commitments

(continued.)

1990,92,95,97,99:

At meetings in London, Copenhagen, Vienna, Montreal and Beijing Parties approve adjustments and/or amendments to the Montreal Protocol to stipulate/accelerate the phase-out schedules and add additional ozone-depleting substances to the list.

1994:

production and consumption of Halons by developed countries is stopped except for essential uses.

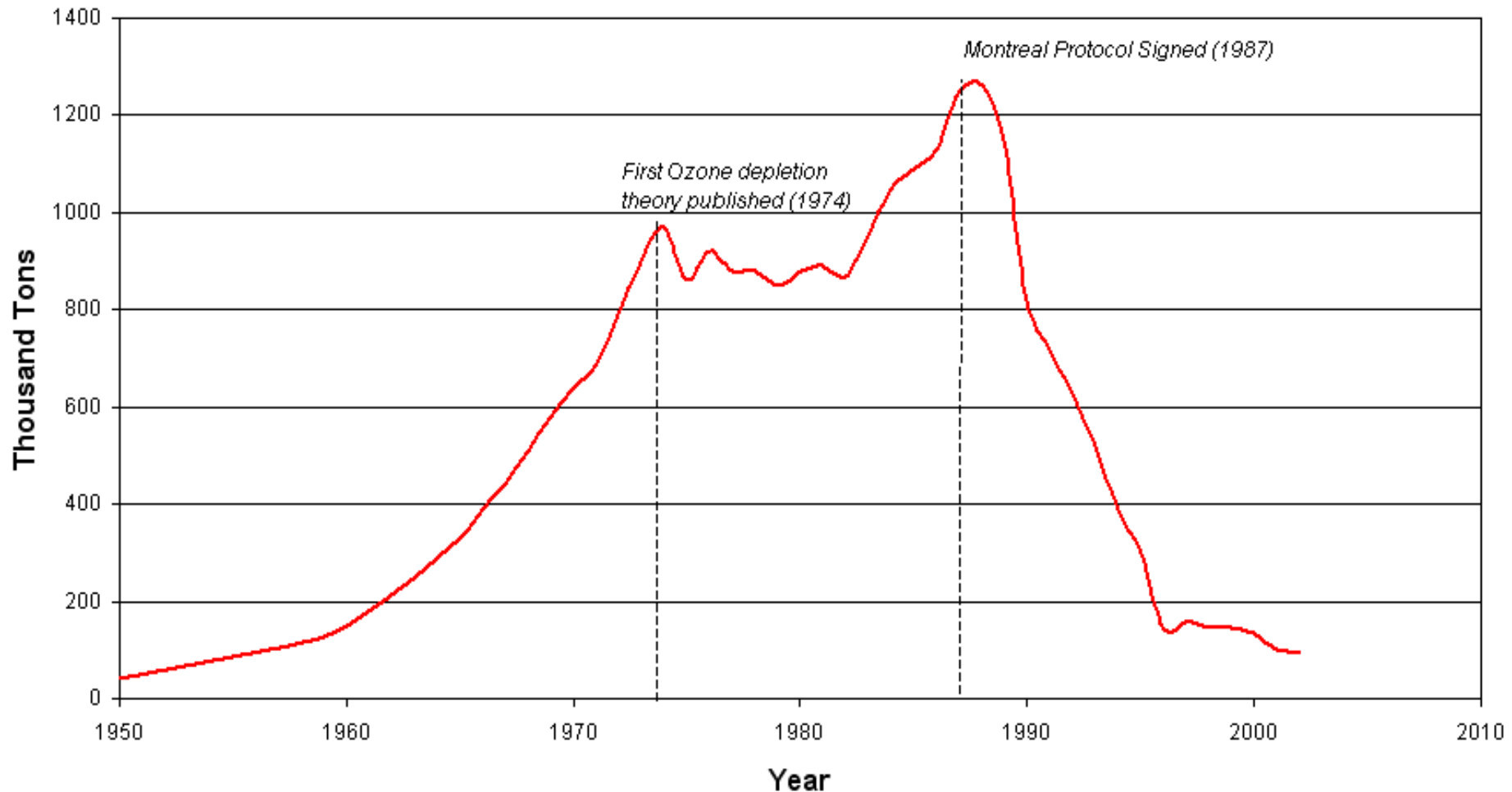
International Commitments

(continued.)

- 1995: The phase-out schedule of all ozone depleting substances applicable to developing parties is agreed by the parties with a ten-year grace period.
- 1996: Production and consumption of CFCs , carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform by developed countries stopped except for essential uses while consumption of HBFCs stopped for all parties
- 1997: A system for licensing the import and export of all ozone depleting substances becomes mandatory to all parties to the Montreal Protocol in order to control illegal trade.

World CFC Production 1950 - 2002

Source: DuPont, Worldwatch estimates and Ozone Secretariat



Financial Mechanism - The Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol

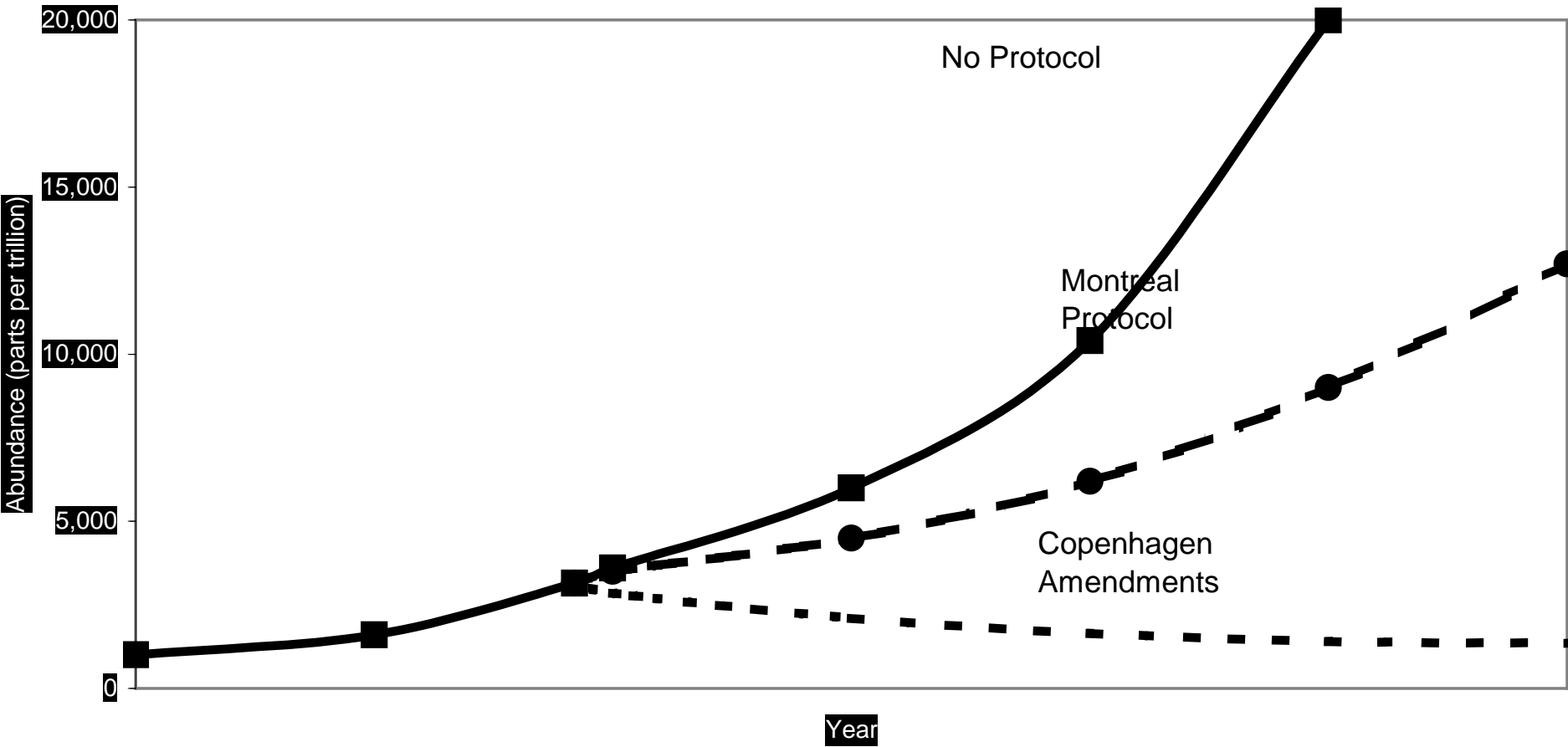
1991: The Multilateral Fund established, with UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and World Bank as the implementing agencies, to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries (Article 5) to enable them comply with the control measures.

- The Multilateral Fund of the Protocol has been very successful. It has, between 1991 - 2004 disbursed close to \$1.6 billion to more than 100 developing countries to phase-out more than half of their CFC consumption. It will continue assistance till the phase-out is completed.

Achievements

- Global Production of CFCs and Halons fell by **over one million tonnes** (by 92%) between 1986 and 2002.
- Global Consumption fell in the same period by the same margin (92%)
- Atmospheric Concentration of Chlorine peaked in 1994 and is now **declining**.
- Millions of cases of Eye Cataracts and Skin Cancer averted
- **Recovery of the Ozone Layer expected by the year 2050, if the Protocol is fully implemented by all Parties.**

Larger Ozone Losses Avoided
Ozone-Damaging Stratospheric Chlorine/Bromine



Lessons of the Montreal Protocol

- Precautionary principle
- Sustainable development
- Integration of science with policy
- Recognition of the special situation, of the developing countries
- Need for international cooperation to solve transboundary environmental problems
- Common but differentiated responsibility among parties
- Flexibility to take into account scientific and technological developments over time.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL



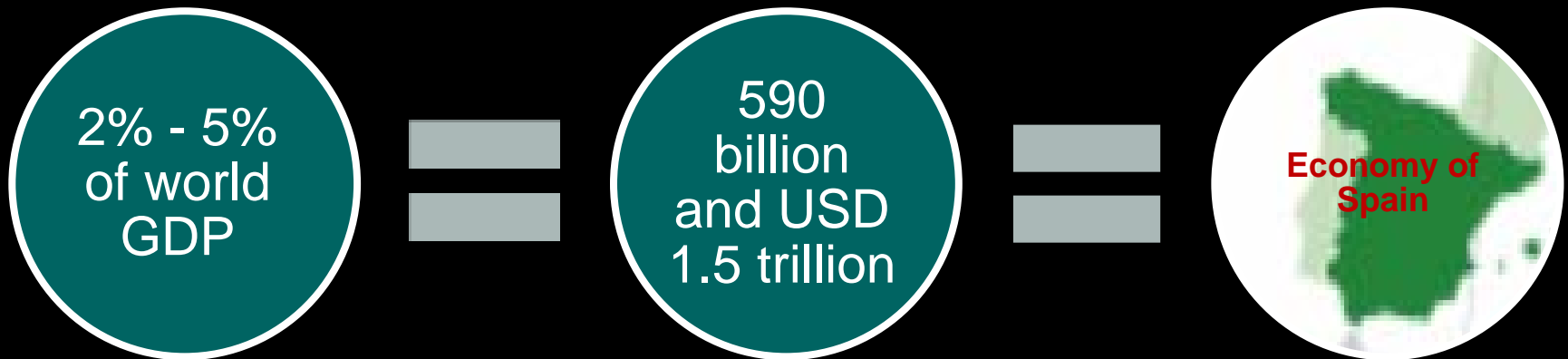
The IMF and the Fight Against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism



“Effective anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regimes are essential to protect the integrity of markets and of the global financial framework as they help mitigate the factors that facilitate financial abuse.”

Min Zhu, Deputy Managing Director of the International Money Laundering Fund

1998 - aggregate size of money laundering in the world



Time line

1989 – in response to mounting concern over money laundering, the **Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering** (FATF) was established by the **G-7** Summit that was held in Paris in 1989.



Time line

2001 - the IMF responded to calls from the international community to expand its work in the area of anti-money laundering (AML) to include combating the financing of terrorism (CFT).

In October 2001 the FATF issued the *Eight Special Recommendations* to deal with the issue of terrorist financing.



Recommendations and Commitments

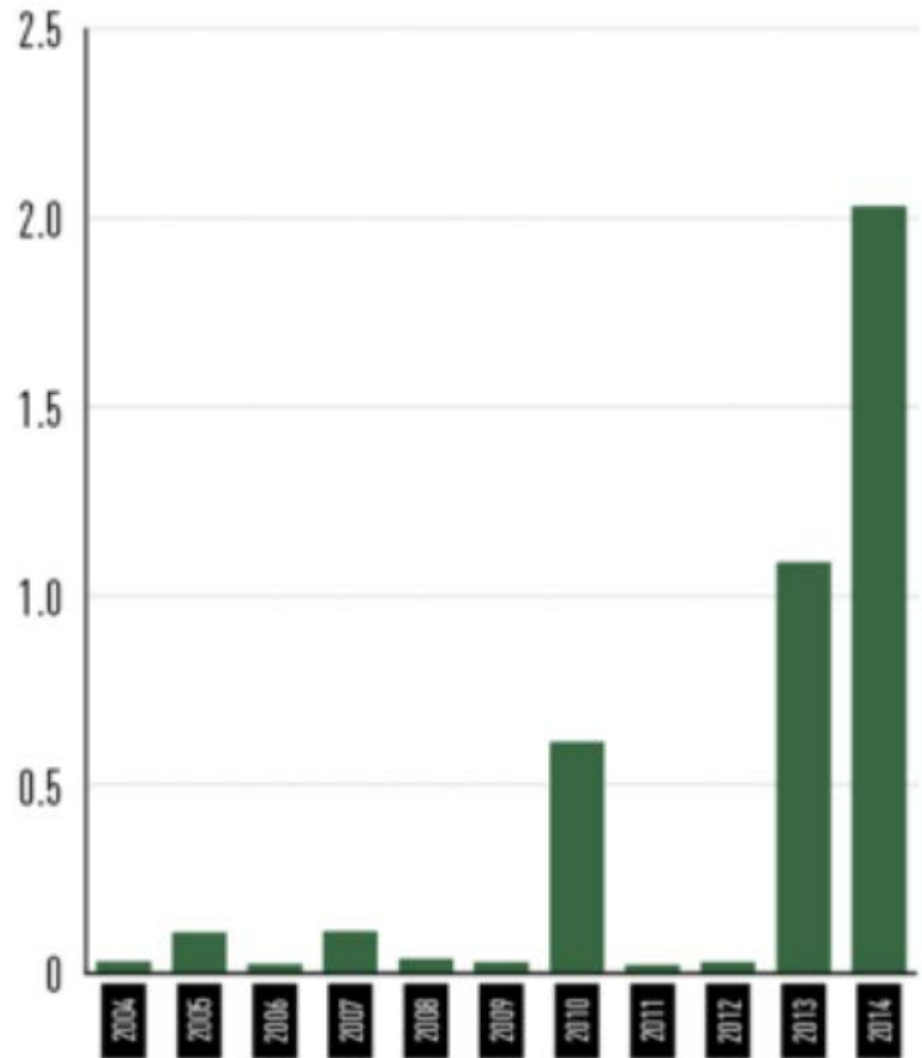
1. Establishing regional networks for restricting ML
2. Blacklisting non cooperating countries
3. Issue an international ultimatum for compliance
4. Establishing an international Authority for restricting Money Laundering - **FATF**
5. Criminal standing for Money Laundering offenses
6. Mandatory reporting by all financial institutions of any suspicious activities to the FATF

Recommendations and Commitments

8. **Following the Money** – establishing an international network for tracking money throughout national bodies, financial institutions, sharing information and cooperating to reveal trafficking.
9. Establishing legislation and mechanisms for forfeiting of money and property.
10. Building an effective enforcement system, including an alert system.
11. Implementing sanctions and restrictions of national financial institution in countries that do not comply with the international money laundering regulations.

The system can bite

Fig 1 Global fines for money laundering
USD BILLIONS

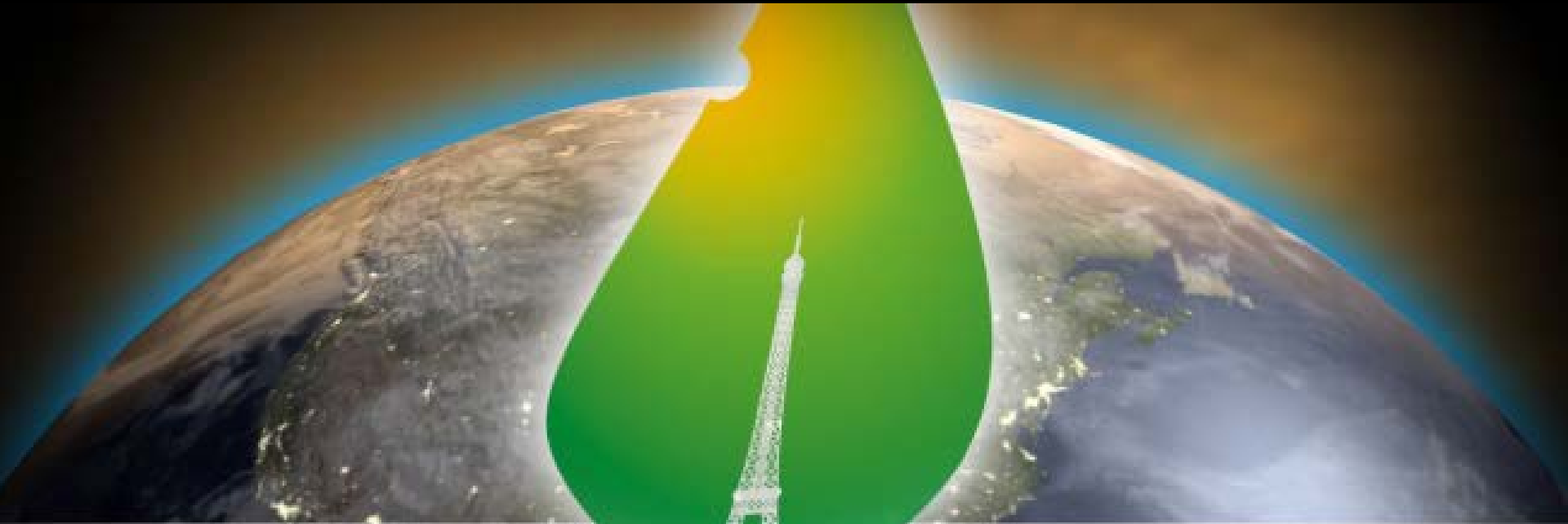


SOURCE: DELOITTE ANALYSIS

Lessons of the Fight against Money Laundering

- International Commitment
- Financial Sanctions
- Joint and parallel enforcement mechanisms
- In country legislation and enforcement
- Blacklisting
- Monitoring and correcting

Great Expectations for COP21 Paris



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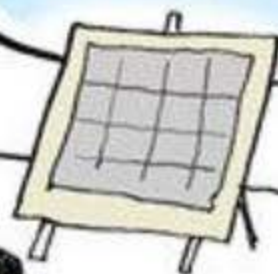
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CLIMATE SUMMIT

WHAT IF IT'S
A BIG HOAX AND
WE CREATE A BETTER
WORLD FOR NOTHING?

- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- GREEN JOBS
- LIVABLE CITIES
- RENEWABLES
- CLEAN WATER, AIR
- HEALTHY CHILDREN
- ETC. ETC.



JOEL PITT
12/7/19 USA TODAY