



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité  
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

**SÉGOLÈNE ROYAL**

**MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND THE SEA  
RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON THE CLIMATE  
PRESIDENT OF THE COP**

## **Entry into force of the Paris Agreement** *The actions of the President of COP21*



October 2016

---

# Table of Contents

---

<b><i>“Commitment made, commitment kept: The Paris Agreement enters into force in 2016”</i></b> .....	3
<b>The Presidency of COP21 in figures</b> .....	4
<b>What the entry into force of the Paris Agreement changes</b> .....	5
<b>A new momentum for the application of national contributions</b> .....	5
<b>An early implementation of the commitments made in the Agreement</b> .....	5
<b>A strong signal for all of the players from civil society</b> .....	5
<b>A year of commitment by the President of the COP in favour of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement</b> .....	6
<b>Preparation for the Paris Agreement signing ceremony</b> .....	6
<b>Signing ceremony for the Agreement and the acceleration of the coalitions</b> .....	8
<b>Mobilisation for the ratification of the Paris Agreement</b> .....	9
Ratification by France .....	9
European ratification .....	10
Ratification in the world .....	13
<b>The mobilisation continues: the major meetings over the coming weeks</b> .....	18

***“Commitment made, commitment kept:  
The Paris Agreement enters into force in 2016”***



Less than one year after the exceptional mobilisation in December 2015, the international community has another encounter with history: **The Paris Agreement, the 1st universal agreement on the climate, will enter into force on 4 November 2016.** This is the first time that an international agreement has been subject to such massive and rapid acceptance.

This decisive stage proves the unprecedented commitment of all of the countries that have believed in this project for society, that have pressed their governments and have made a commitment through the Agenda of Solutions. It also proves that the emergence of a new development model is irreversible: **in the face of the climate emergency, in the face of definite conservatism, the people have understood that combatting climate change is a chance not to be missed.** The leaders found a way meet this change, beyond partisan divisions.

What seemed to be impossible several months ago is coming true today. The transition is under way, this is the great signal sent by the early entry into force of the Agreement. **Everywhere in the world, concrete proof of this change is visible**, in particular:

- A record growth of renewable energy world-wide (in 2015), with a 25% increase in solar energy in one year and a reduction by two of the price of wind power in 5 years.
- In August 2016, more than 170 major companies, including certain companies with high energy consumption, committed to adopt the objectives to reduce emissions in accordance with the 2°C warming limit.
- The International Solar Alliance – the “Solar Energy OPEC” in the intertropical zone, launched by France and India – has been deployed.
- The Water Pact already brings together more than 340 participants throughout the world.
- In parallel with the ratification process for the Paris Agreement, negotiations are accelerating in other forums, particularly the ICAO and the IMO.

**All of these results were produced by the flawless mobilisation of France.** Our country was able to show an example in advance, by making its commitments in the law for energy transition for green development. After the Agreement, France was the first industrialised country to finalise its internal ratification procedure. To this were added all of the new initiatives that I have introduced: the issuance of green bonds, construction of solar roads, recording the climate reporting in the law, definition of a trajectory for carbon pricing, etc.

**Since taking office as the President of COP21, I declared the objective of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement before the end of 2016.** Now we have done it. We have shown courage, a sense of joint action and shown a vision for the future.

*Ségolène Royal*

## The Presidency of COP21 in figures

Entry into force of the Agreement in **2016**

**191** countries have signed the Paris Agreement

France is the **1<sup>st</sup>** industrialised country to ratify it

**18** trips to Africa by Ségolène Royal

**240** renewable energy projects identified in Africa

Implementation of **70** coalitions launched during COP21

**170** major enterprises committed to limiting climate change

**100 billion** dollars unblocked by developed countries each year up to 2020

Alliance for Construction: **20** countries, **8** major groups, **50** organisations

**10,000** players in the Agenda for Solutions

Coalition of **40** countries for carbon pricing

**121** countries covered by the International Solar Alliance

**25%** more solar energy in the world in 2015



# What the entry into force of the Paris Agreement changes

## A new momentum for the application of national contributions

From now on the countries that have ratified are bound by the Paris Agreement. This entry into force will thus give **a strong impulse for the implementation of the national contributions announced by the countries in 2015**. The policies and the investments must be undertaken without delay. It will also reinforce expectations with regard to the donors to contribute to **reinforcing the capacities of developing countries**.

## An early implementation of the commitments made in the Agreement

The rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement shows the political support by the countries and will allow the negotiators to **finalise more rapidly the rules for implementing the Agreement**, in particular with regard to transparency (defining the shared guidelines to monitor the efforts), financing or the mechanisms to reduce emissions, whether or not based on the market.



As President of COP21 and guardian of the spirit of Paris, Ségolène Royal will ensure that the ambition and the universality of the Agreement are observed.

## A strong signal for all of the players from civil society

Finally, this early entry into force sends a strong signal to all of the players in society: the world is changing. It gives a strong signal to companies and investors, by showing the **direction of carbon sober development** that is now upheld by countries throughout the world. The entry into force of the Agreement strongly reinforces the relevance of the **70 coalitions** that were launched during COP21.

### The progress already made:

- **Very significant increase of renewable energies in the world:** renewables represented 90% of the new electricity production in 2015, although they only contributed to one-half the preceding year.
- **Very significant reduction in the prices for renewables:** the operating costs for solar photovoltaic technologies have decreased by more than 80% since 2009 and should show a fall of 59% from now to 2025.
- **Record level of employment in renewable energies:** the renewables sector attained 8.1 million people employed in 2015 world-wide; 2,000 jobs created in wind power in France in 2015 and 15,000 jobs planned in solar power thanks to calls for bids.

# A year of commitment by the President of the COP in favour of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement

## Preparation for the Paris Agreement signing ceremony

### ▪ 23 – 28 February 2016 – Trip by Ségolène Royal to Africa

Ségolène Royal went to Africa to advance the projects for access to renewable energies and to mobilise for the Paris Agreement for the climate. The President of COP21 visited Egypt, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal, where she met the highest authorities and visited several sites for the development of renewable energies.

### ▪ 4 March 2016 - Council of European Environment Ministers

At the time of the first Council of European Environment Ministers for 2016, the President of the COP called on her colleagues to continue the dynamics of COP21: to finalise the signature and the ratification of the Paris Agreement, to take effective decisions without delay, to bring Europe up to date with the carbon pricing coalition launched at COP21 and to increase the power of the Agenda of Solutions.

### ▪ 7 March 2016 – mobilisation letter sent to the Heads of State

In a joint letter, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the French Republic and the President of the COP called on Heads of State to mobilise for the signature of the Paris Agreement on the climate in New York on 22 April or to delegate their signatory power to their representatives on the same day.

### ▪ 14 – 15 March 2016 – Trip by Ségolène Royal to Africa

Ségolène Royal went to Congo, the country that this year is chairing the group of the 48 least developed countries. The President of COP21 then went to Gabon, the country that is acting as the vice-president of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), then to Nigeria the most populous country in Africa.



Paris, le 7 mars 2016

Excellence,

La cérémonie de signature de l'Accord de Paris sur le climat se tiendra symboliquement à l'occasion de la journée de la Terre. Votre présence est vivement espérée.

Le 22 avril au siège des Nations unies à New York se déroulera une cérémonie officielle de signature de l'Accord de Paris adopté lors de la CoP 21 le 12 décembre dernier.

Cet événement revêt une importance particulière pour les Nations unies et la France en tant que présidence de la CoP. Il permettra à la communauté internationale de marquer, au plus haut niveau, la poursuite de sa mobilisation pour la mise en œuvre des résultats de Paris. Ce sera l'occasion d'un point d'étape sur les nombreux engagements pris pour réduire, avant l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

En tout état de cause, nous formons le vœu que votre pays puisse signer l'Accord à l'occasion du premier jour de l'ouverture à sa signature à New York. Cet acte témoignera de votre engagement renouvelé à accélérer la mise en œuvre de ce succès collectif et à lutter contre les dérèglements climatiques qui affectent nos populations et notamment les plus vulnérables.

Dans l'espoir de vous retrouver le 22 avril à New York, nous vous prions d'agréer, Excellence, l'expression de notre haute considération.

  
Ségolène ROYAL  
Présidente de la  
COP21

  
Ban KI-MOON  
Secrétaire général  
des Nations Unies

  
François HOLLANDE  
Président de la  
République française

Lettre d'invitation aux Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement pour le 22 avril

▪ **17 – 18 March 2016 – European Council in Brussels**

The European Council, meeting on 17 and 18 March in Brussels, presented its conclusions on the climate and energy. *“Despite the difficult issues on the agenda, it is remarkable that the subjects of the COP, the climate and energy have taken their place,”* Ségolène Royal stated. In particular, the European Council called for mobilisation to sign the Paris Agreement on 22 April in New York and underscored the need for the Member States to ratify it as soon as possible.

▪ **14 – 16 April 2016 – Trip to Washington, United States**

Ségolène Royal, the President of the COP, met with John Kerry, the American Secretary of State, for a review of the issues relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on the climate. The President of COP21 also co-chaired the high-level assembly of the carbon pricing coalition, in the presence of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, the Director of the IMF, Christine Lagarde, and the Secretary General of the OECD, Angel Gurría.

She made 3 proposals for the coalition with a view to a high, stable and coordinated price: increasing the coverage of overall greenhouse gases by the tools of carbon pricing, setting a significant carbon price in countries, enterprises or territories, supporting operational projects for carbon pricing in the volunteer territories.



**The implementation of an effective carbon price**

On 11 July 2016, Ségolène Royal received the findings from the mission that she had entrusted at the beginning of April to Messrs Mestrallet, Canfin and Grandjean with a view to implementing an effective carbon price, that was foreseeable and coordinated in the framework of applying the Paris Agreement on the climate.

- The report made 10 operational proposals, particularly in order to introduce a pricing corridor for carbon at the European level in the form of a minimum and maximum price for carbon quota auctions in order to direct investments towards low-carbon solutions.

- With a European carbon price of at least 20 euros per tonne, the revenue received by France from the auctions may attain nearly one billion euros per year, compared to 315 million euros in 2015 because of the price that was too low. This revenue will contribute to combatting energy insecurity and can also provide funds for financing the energy transition created by Ségolène Royal.

## Signing ceremony for the Agreement and the acceleration of the coalitions

- **20 April 2016 – Women honoured at the high-level Forum of the African Union**

On the occasion of the high-level forum of the African Union organised at the seat of the United Nations in New York, Ségolène Royal announced several actions to recognise the role of women for the climate, particularly the creation of the “women of Africa and the climate” prize which will bear the name of the Wangari Maathai Award, or the creation of agricultural schools for women, with programmes involving renewable energies.



- **21 April 2016 – Seminar on the ocean at the initiative of Ségolène Royal**

On the occasion of a seminar organised at the UN, Ségolène Royal signed a partnership with the World Bank, France and West Africa to promote integrated management of the coasts for improved resilience to climate change. This collaboration was in support of the orientations of the African Union in favour of a strategy for blue growth.

- **22 April 2016 – 175 countries signed the Paris Agreement, a record**

For the first time in the history of international negotiations, 175 countries signed the Paris Agreement on the same day in New York. For the President of COP21, *“the leaders were up to their task and were able to surpass themselves, to overcome their divisions, to overcome their differences to defend our shared future, together.”*



- **22 April 2016 – advancement of the International Solar Alliance**

The President of COP21 participated in a ministerial meeting concerning the International Solar Alliance with India, co-chaired by the President of the COP and the Indian Minister of Energy, Mr Goyal. The objective was to bring together the 121 countries whose territories are located entirely or partially between the two tropics, with sunshine rates that theoretically allow for the lowest solar energy price.



- **16 May 2016 – First negotiation session in Bonn, Germany**

The delegation heads for the 197 Parties to the Climate Agreement met for the first time since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, in the context of a formal negotiation session. Ségolène Royal opened the work of the negotiators: *"you are now more than negotiators, I call on you to be constructors and facilitators. It is now a question of building on the ambitious, balanced and fair compromises that were reached last December, in order to reinforce the action on the ground. The foundations have been made, it is now up to us to construct our shared home."*

## Mobilisation for the ratification of the Paris Agreement

### Ratification by France

- **9 March 2016 – Presentation of the draft law at the Council of Ministers**

After being submitted to the State Council for advice, the draft law was deliberated in the Council of Ministers on 9 March 2016 and tabled before the National Assembly.

- **17 May 2016 – Unanimous vote for the draft law in the National Assembly**

As the country presiding at COP21, France wished to remain a pioneer in combatting climate change and to be the first industrialised country to ratify the Paris Agreement. On 17 May 2016, the National Assembly voted unanimously for the draft law to ratify the Paris Agreement, sending *"a strong message to all of the industrialised countries to ratify and apply the Agreement and to commit to carbon pricing."*

- **8 June 2016 – Adoption of the draft law of ratification by the Senate**

The senators voted in a very large majority for the draft law authorising the ratification of the Paris Agreement. The President of COP21 welcomed this political consensus, underscoring that *"the Paris Agreement represents a tipping point towards sober development with regard to carbon and a resilient development with regard to climate disruption."*

- **15 June 2016 – Official ratification ceremony for the Paris Agreement**

This event is unheard of: this is the first time that the President of the Republic has signed a ratification law at a solemn ceremony. Proposed by the President of COP21, the ceremony marked the desire of France to meet its obligations, six months after having hosted COP21 at Le Bourget and after the adoption of the Climate Agreement on 12 December 2015.



## European ratification

- **2 June 2016 – Meeting with Jean Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in order to accelerate the ratification process**

Ségolène Royal travelled to Brussels in order to alert the President of the Commission of the urgency for rapid ratification in order for Europe to remain an example with regard to the climate and to retain its driving capacity. The President of the COP invited the Commission to present a draft decision for ratification by the European Union to the Environment Council and to bring it before the European Parliament.

- **10 June 2016 – Adoption by the board of commissioners of the draft decision to ratify the Agreement by the European Union**

As a result of the initiative of Ségolène Royal, the European Commission adopted a proposal to ratify in the name of the Union, in the form of a decision by the Council approved in advance by the European Parliament. In parallel, the Member States of the European Union must ratify the Paris Agreement individually, in accordance with their national parliamentary procedures.

- **20 June 2016 – Examination by the Environmental Council of the draft decision to ratify by the European Union**

At a meeting of the Council of European Environment Ministers on 20 June, Ségolène Royal asked the Member States to accelerate the ratification of the Paris Agreement. She noted her desire that the adoption take place at the next meeting of the Environmental Council on 17 October, after approval by the European Parliament. The Environmental Council noted its desire for the EU and its Member States to ratify the Agreement before it enters into force.



- **4 July 2016 – Participation at the 7th Petersberg Dialogue**

Ségolène Royal participated in the 7th Edition of the Petersberg Dialogue in Berlin. The initiative was centred on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Bringing together some forty ministers, this meeting allows for informal and direct discussions between countries representing the major negotiation groups within the Climate Agreement.



- **31 August 2016 – Meeting with Donald Tusk, the President of the European Council**

François Hollande and Ségolène Royal met Donald Tusk at the Elysee Palace to push for the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the EU.



- **6 September 2016 – Telephone conversation with Martin Schulz, the President of the European Parliament, to accelerate the advance approval**

The President of the COP spoke with Martin Schulz to accelerate the advance approval process by the Parliament of the Council's decision to ratify.

- **9 September 2016 – Travel to Bratislava in advance of the European Summit**

Ségolène Royal visited Robert Fico, Prime Minister of Slovakia, who declared to her his intention to launch an appeal at the Bratislava Summit. In this decisive week for the ratification of the Paris Agreement, the President of COP21 wished to visit Slovakia, which has held the Presidency of the European Union Council since 1 July.



- **29 September 2016 – Meetings of the ambassadors of the European Union**

Ségolène Royal brought together the ambassadors of the European Union on the subject of the ratification of the Paris Agreement. This meeting, at the initiative of the President of COP21, allowed for increased mobilisation for the most rapid ratification of the Paris Agreement. Ségolène Royal was thanked warmly by several participants and by the Slovakian Presidency, which underscored that her trip to Bratislava had been decisive and during that trip the exceptional meeting of the Environment Ministers had been decided with the Prime Minister of Slovakia.

Combat pour la ratification :J'ai réuni les ambass. européens pour faire le point sur les décisions #COP21 #climate



- **30 September 2016 - Council of European Environment Ministers**

The special meeting of the Council of European Environment Ministers on 30 September in Brussels authorised the European Union to table its instrument for ratification of the Paris Agreement, after the approval of the European Parliament which would meet on this subject on 4 October. With this decision, *"Europe is approaching its meeting with the history climate negotiations"* declared Ségolène Royal.

- **4 October – The historic vote by the European Parliament**

The European Parliament approved the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the European Union: *"by this vote, the Parliament has shown that Europe is making climate history."*



- **5 October 2016 - The Paris Agreement will enter into force in 2016**

Thanks to the mobilisation of the European Union, the threshold for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement has been crossed. For the President of COP21, *"this is strong historical moment at a time when the world is threatened by violence, terrible tensions and the growth of fanaticism. The action for the climate is a combat that appeases, reconciles and constructs the future. This is not only a constraint to undergo, but also an opportunity to seize."*

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement has been achieved.



<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/>

## Ratification in the world

- **6 April and 28 July 2016: Meeting with the ambassadors of India, Canada and Australia**  
Ségolène Royal met successively the ambassadors of India, Canada and Australia in order to welcome their contributions to the success of the Paris Agreement to discuss the ratification process.



- **5-6 May 2016 – Meeting with John Kerry in the margins of the Climate Action Summit**  
The President of the COP met with the American Secretary of State for a review of the issues relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on the climate. Several topics emerged from this working meeting:
  - The consolidation of the initiative taken with regard to the ocean in the Paris Agreement;
  - The green financing and the mobilisation of the economic and financial sectors;
  - The importance of the negotiations on HFCs and with the ICAO.



- **26 May 2016 – United National Environment Assembly in Nairobi**  
The general assembly of Environment Ministers and the governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the UNAE represents the reinforcement of international governance for the environment enacted by the Rio +20 Conference. The President of COP21 encouraged the parties to rapidly ratify the Paris Agreement after the ceremony of signing the Agreement in New York.

▪ **27 May 2016 – Annual assemblies of the African Development Bank**

The President of COP21 participated in the annual assemblies of the African Development Bank (ADB) dedicated to energy and the climate.

She spoke at a debate entitled “The stakes for the road to COP22” with, in particular, the President of the African Development Bank, Ayodeji Adesina, and the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, the next president of COP22, Salaheddine Mezouar.



**20 September 2016:  
Submission of the report presenting 240  
renewable energy projects in Africa**

On the occasion of the meeting of the African heads of state concerning the African initiative for renewable energy, in the presence of and at the initiative of the President of the French Republic, François Hollande, on Tuesday 20 September in New York, Ségolène Royal, President of CO21, presented concrete projects concerning renewable energy in Africa to be undertaken without delay, in connection with Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco and the future President of COP22.

On the basis of the trips by the President of COP21 to 17 African countries, discussions with African leaders and the analysis by groups of experts, a list of 240 projects, representing a renewable capacity of more than 45GW, was made public.



▪ **30 May 2016 – Trip to Moscow**

During this trip, Ségolène Royal met with the Deputy Prime Minister, Alexander Khloponin, and with the President’s special representative for the climate, Mr Alexander Bedritski. The Deputy Prime Minister indicated that Russia would revise its climate actions upwards, since it had attained its objective for reduction for 2030, and noted the desire of the President and the Prime Minister to ratify the Agreement.

**10 June 2016:**

### **High-level forum on carbon pricing and meeting of the Business Dialogue**

At the Ministry of the Environment, Ségolène Royal, President of COP21, chaired the high-level Forum on carbon pricing on 10 June 2016. The objective was to apply the commitments made in the context of the coalition for carbon pricing.

Further, in the dynamics of COP22, the international negotiators and the heads of enterprises met on 10 June in Paris for a Business Dialogue session in order to discuss the stakes for international climate negotiations. On these subjects, the enterprises and the governments share a joint responsibility to ensure they are implemented. Brought together by Minister Ségolène Royal, President of COP21, the discussions focussed on two principal subjects of the Paris Agreement: carbon pricing and emissions reporting.

- **27 June 2016: Meeting with Patricia Espinosa, the new Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC**

Ségolène Royal met the new Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to discuss the application of the Paris Agreement.



- **4 July 2016 – Meeting with the Special Representative of China on Climate Change**

Ségolène Royal met with Mr Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Representative on Climate Change. The President of COP21 congratulated China for its determining action in favour of the ratification of the Paris Agreement by including this subject on the agenda of the G20, as announced on 22 April in New York on the day of the signature. Ségolène and Xie Zhenhua discussed the Coalition on Carbon Pricing and other coalitions of the Action Agenda, particularly geothermics, transport and construction.



- **4 August 2016 – Joint letter with Mr Mezouar, the future President of COP22**

The President of COP21 sent a joint letter with Salaheddine Mezouar, the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the future President of COP22, to all of the countries that are parties to the Agreement, calling on all countries to ratify the Paris Agreement before COP22.

Paris, le 4 août 2016

*Cher(e) collègue,*

*La cérémonie de signature de l'Accord de Paris sur le climat, le 22 avril à New York, a confirmé la mobilisation internationale en faveur du climat.*

*Il importe maintenant de poursuivre cet élan par une ratification rapide de l'Accord.*

*Comme vous le savez, ce texte entrera en vigueur 30 jours après le dépôt des instruments de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion par 55 pays représentant 55% des émissions mondiales. Plusieurs pays ont déjà effectué l'ensemble de ces formalités et de nombreux autres prévoient de le faire prochainement.*

*Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies a invité les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement à une réunion de haut niveau à New York le 21 septembre sur ce sujet. Elle permettra aux Parties ayant achevé leur processus de ratification de déposer leurs instruments. Nous vous encourageons à ne ménager aucun effort pour y participer.*

*Nous souhaitons vivement qu'à cette occasion, les Parties qui ne seront pas encore en mesure de déposer un tel instrument puissent s'engager sur un calendrier précis de ratification. Nous formons ainsi l'espoir que le double seuil nécessaire pour l'entrée en vigueur sera atteint avant la 22ème conférence des Parties à Marrakech. Ainsi, la confiance mutuelle dans l'effort collectif de lutte contre les changements climatiques serait confortée.*

*Nous comptons sur votre engagement pour contribuer à la réalisation de cette ambition.*

*Nous vous prions d'agréer, cher(e) collègue, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.*

  
Ségolène Royal  
Présidente de la COP21

  
Salaheddine Mezouar  
Futur président de la COP22

#### ▪ 27-30 August 2016 – Trip to Iran

Ségolène Royal, accompanied by several French companies, signed an action plan for the implementation of the Paris Agreement with the government of Iran on Sunday, 28 August, in Teheran. This is in the framework of the continuing Franco-Iranian partnership agreement signed by the two governments in Paris on 28 January 2016.

#### Report on the scientific expedition to the Arctic – August 2016

Ségolène Royal, President of COP21, travelled to the Arctic in connection with a scientific expedition with Jean-Louis Etienne, the first man to cross the Arctic alone, and Gilles Bœuf, the scientific advisor, concerning the stakes of climate change (further to the Arctic Circle work and the Arctic roadmap).





- **6-9 August 2016 – Trip to Tanzania**

Ségolène Royal travelled to Tanzania from 6 to 9 August 2016. This trip was in the context of the report on the “Africa Renewable Energy Initiative” launched during COP21. The President of COP21 made a gift of solar lamps manufactured by Schneider Electric to the women of a village in Tarangire. The Minister also visited the International Foundation for the Protection of Wildlife (IGF), financed in part by the French Development Agency in the region of Manyara.

- **3-4 September 2016 – Ratification by the United States and China**

In advance of the G20, China and the United States announced the ratification of the Paris Agreement. For Ségolène Royal, *“this is very good news for the planet and this demonstrates the power of the Paris Agreement: I call on all countries, particularly those meeting at the G20 in China to do the same.”*

- **1 September 2016 – Speaking before the French ambassadors during the ambassadors week in Paris**

Ségolène Royal gave a speech in support of mobilisation for the ratification of the Paris Agreement and the commitment of the countries in the coalitions. The President of COP21 called on countries that have not finalised their internal ratification procedures to accelerate the mobilisation.

- **21 September 2016 – Another 31 countries ratify the Paris Agreement**

On the occasion of an event organised by Ban Ki-moon in the margins of the 71st General Assembly of the United Nations, 31 countries tabled their ratification instruments for the Paris Agreement. This is a major advance: the entry into force of the Paris Agreement will take place when at least 55 countries representing 55% of the greenhouse gas emissions have ratified. With the mobilisation of another 31 countries, a first criterion for the entry into force has been met: as of 23 September 61 countries have now tabled their ratification instruments, representing 47.9% of the greenhouse gas emissions.



- **2 October 2016 – India ratifies the Paris Agreement**

The President of COP21 congratulated India for ratifying the Paris Agreement and *“welcomed the commitment of Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the Solar Alliance which will be established in Delhi and for the 100 Smart Cities project, for which industrial co-operations are in progress, particularly for transport, water management and waste processing.”*

---

## *The mobilisation continues: the major meetings over the coming weeks*

---

### **Negotiations concerning the amendment to the Montreal Protocol** Kigali (Rwanda) - 13 October 2016

The stakes for these negotiations is to stop the spread of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) which, in 2050, will constitute 20% of the greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of an agreement and could contribute to a 0.5°C warming by 2100.

**All of the countries participating in these negotiations have announced their intention to reach an agreement during this meeting in Kigali.** The discussions started on Wednesday, 5 October, and the high-level segment is planned for Thursday and Friday, 13 and 14 October, (the last two days of the MOP), the next week.

In order to give some perspective, the equivalent man-made emissions by France are approximately 500 million tons per year and recorded as some forty billion tons world-wide.

On 21 September in New York, Ségolène Royal took part, along with, notably, Ernest Moniz, the Energy Secretary of the United States, Miguel Arias Canete, the European Energy and Climate Commissioner, Suzanna Malcorra, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, in **an event to mobilise in favour of an agreement in Kigali this October for the inclusion of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a powerful greenhouse gas, in the Montreal Protocol.**

#### **The Montreal Protocol**

The Montreal Protocol is an international agreement further to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer that was adopted on 22 March 1985. Its objective is to reduce and over time to completely eliminate the substances that reduce the ozone layer. It was signed on 16 September 1987 in Montreal and it entered into force on 1 January 1989. As of 2009, 196 countries were signatories of the Montreal Protocol thus allowing it to be the first environmental protocol to achieve universal ratification.

This Protocol requires the suppression of the use of CFCs except for uses that are qualified as critical or essential, as well as halons, methyl bromine and other substances that deplete the ozone layer (HCFCs), tetrachloromethane, bromochloromethane, hydrobromofluorocarbon and methylchloroform). In 2009, the CFCs were definitively eliminated, with the exception of very minimal and essential quantities (for use in medicine).

CFCs were widely replaced by HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons) which have a negligible effect on the ozone layer, but a very high impact as greenhouse gases. The objective of the negotiations is to progressively prohibit the use of HFCs world-wide and to replace them with other technologies that have less impact on the ozone layer.

## **Council of Environment Ministers of the European Union**

Brussels (Belgium) – 17 October 2016

Two weeks after the historic decision of the special meeting of the Council of European Environment Ministers on 30 September in Brussels, Ségolène Royal once again meet her counterparts in order to define the strategic orientations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

## **Habitat III Conference:**

### **Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanisation?**

Quito (Ecuador) – from 17 to 20 October 2016



Habitat III is the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development. Twenty years after the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, this conference will constitute a major event on the issue of cities, in a context marked by the new challenges for urbanisation.

## **Pre-COP22**

Marrakesh (Morocco) – 18 and 19 October 2016

The objective is to amplify the dynamics for preparing for the next COP22 by bringing together in October the principal players in the combat against climate change.

## **Entry into force of the Paris Agreement**

4 November 2016

On the occasion of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, an initiative will be taken by the President of COP21.

## COP22

Marrakesh (Morocco) – from 7 to 18 October 2016

The 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change (COP22) will take place in Marrakesh from 7 to 18 November 2016. This meeting will be in the context of the action to finalise the various orientations set out in the Paris Agreement, particularly those which address the adaptation, transparency, transfer of technologies, mitigation and reinforcement of capacities and the losses and damages.



The ground work in the various coalitions of players launched in Paris is accelerating and their operational results will be presented at COP22 as regards both the programmes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and measures intended to ensure resilience against climate change. The French Presidency of the COP supports in particular:



**MARRAKECH COP22 | CMP12**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2016

- The African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI),
- The Early Warning System Initiative for small islands and the most vulnerable countries (CREWS),
- The International Solar Alliance (ISA),
- The Innovation Mission and its “breakthrough coalition,”
- The Carbon Pricing Coalition,
- The International Ocean and Climate Platform,
- The Paris Pact on Water,
- The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction,
- The Coalition for Clean Transportation.

**France will have a Pavilion within the negotiation zone in order to highlight all of the actions undertaken during the year of its Presidency of COP21.**