
Low-carbon future: A case for concerted action by national and local authorities

Parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference
Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Congress of the Republic of Peru
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Case for action: Dangers of delay

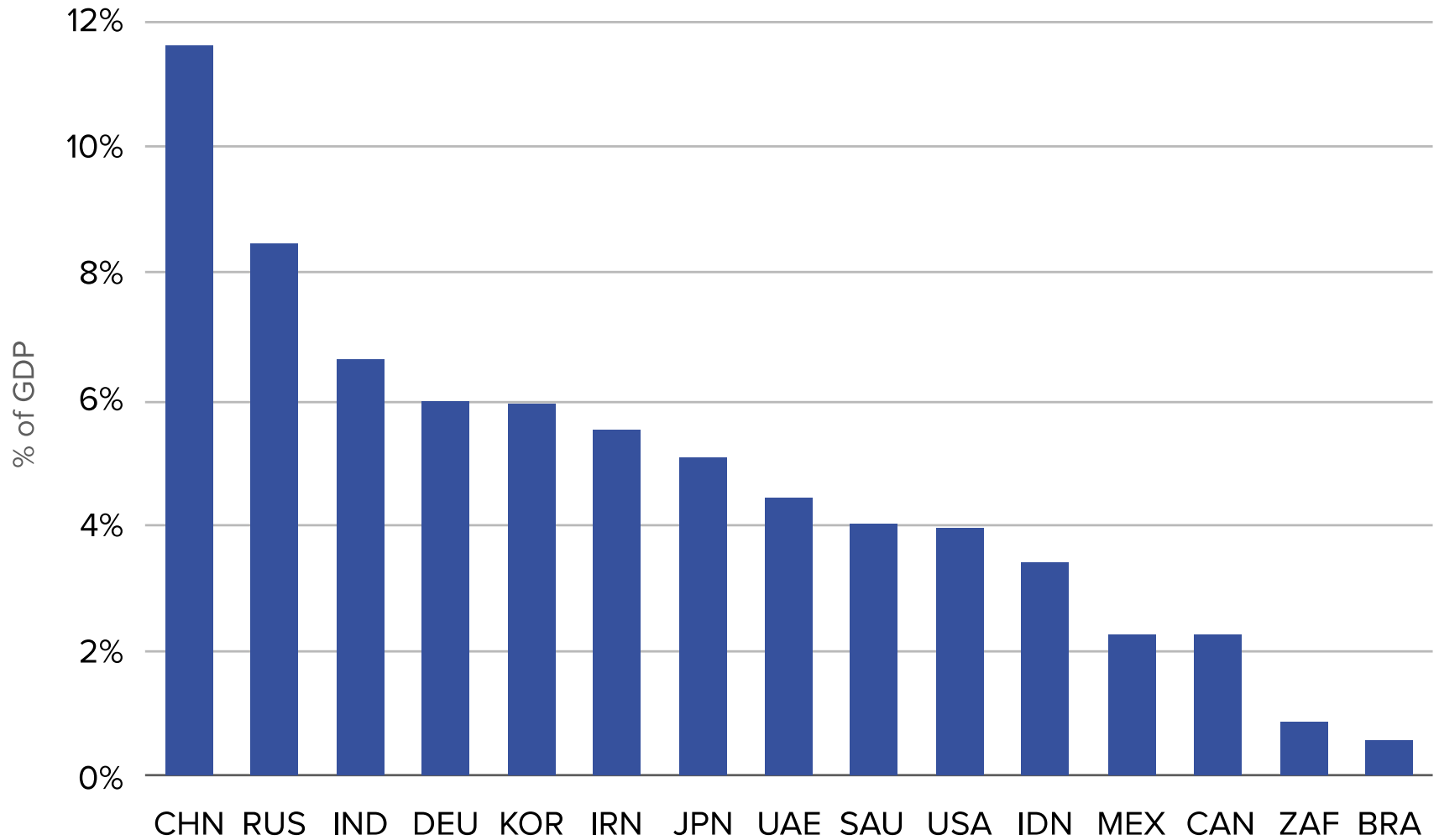
- Necessary emissions path for 50-50 chance of 2°C:
 - **under 35Gt** in 2030; **under 20Gt** in 2050; zero by end century
- High-carbon infrastructure & capital investment lead to **technological “lock-in” for decades**
 - **80%** of energy-related CO₂ by 2035 under 450ppm scenario, are already **locked-in** (IEA, WEO, 2011).
- Strong action **in all regions** of world, **in all economic sectors** is required
 - **zero emissions from electricity** around mid-century
 - **negative** in **major sectors** well before **end of century**

Case for action: Local benefits

- Next decades embody **coincidence** of (i) global **structural transformation** (urbanisation, energy systems, land use) and (ii) need for **transition to low-carbon**
- Around \$90 trillion of infrastructure investment over 15 years is required for transformation. Going low carbon costs only a few trillion more
- Could stimulate **dynamic, innovative and creative growth**
- Most of necessary investment is in **national interest**, even without valuing emissions reductions
- Benefits include improved energy security, resource efficiency, fiscal innovation, local pollution & health, etc.

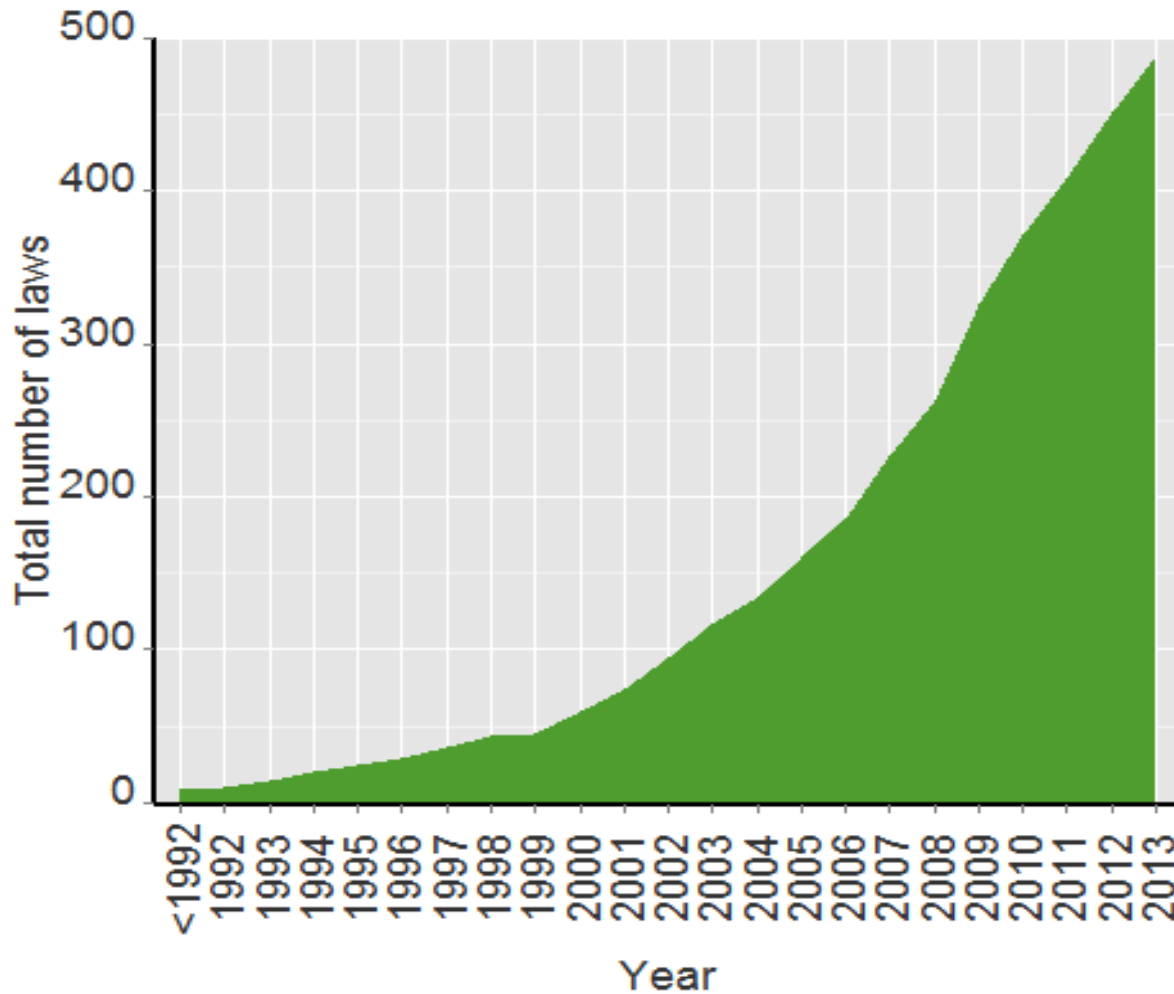
Source: “Better Growth, Better Climate”: report of Global Commission, September 2014

Value of the premature deaths from PM2.5 air pollution



Source: NCE estimate, based on WHO mortality data

Stock of climate-related laws: Legislative activity is growing

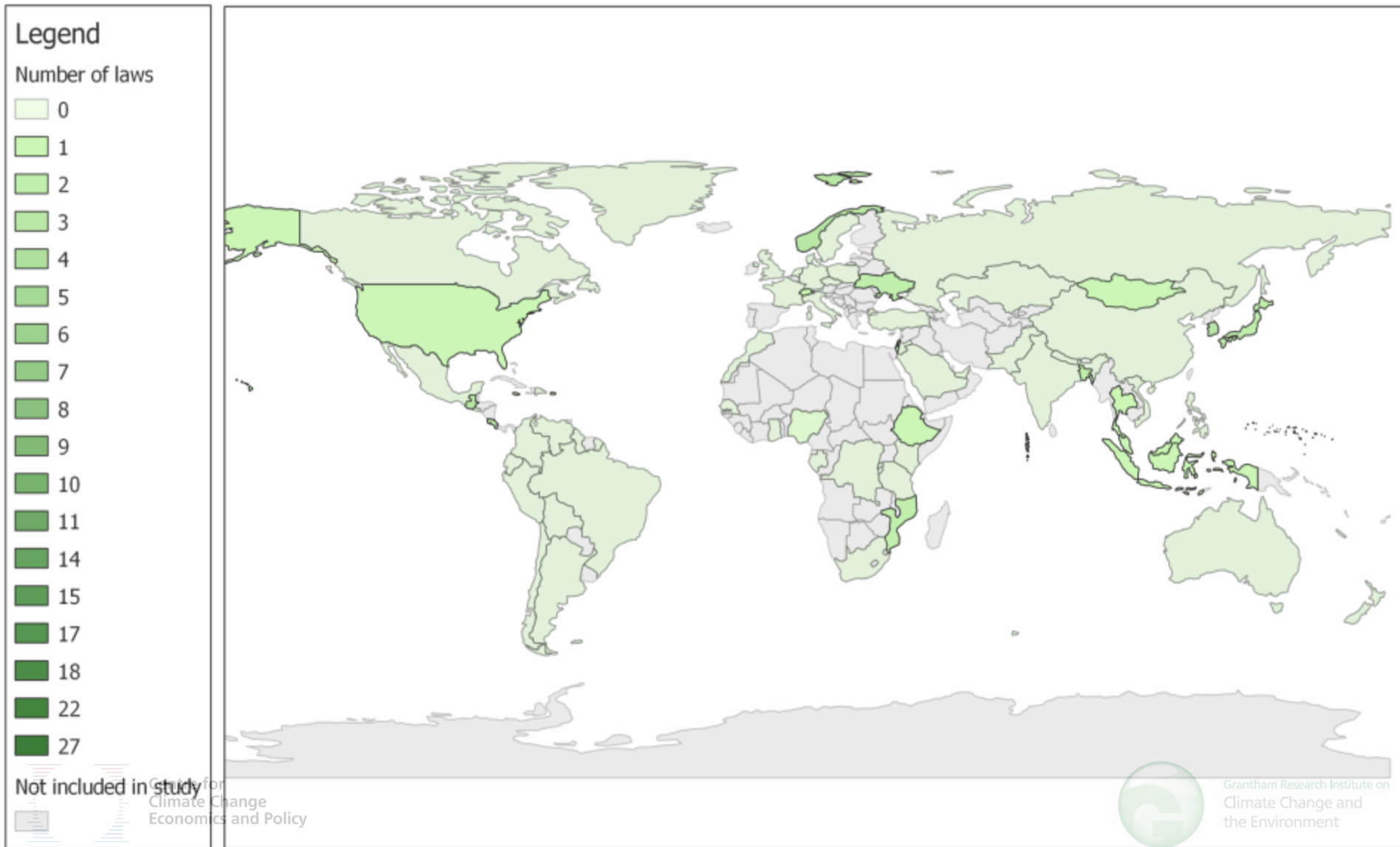


•4th GLOBE Climate Legislation Study, 2014

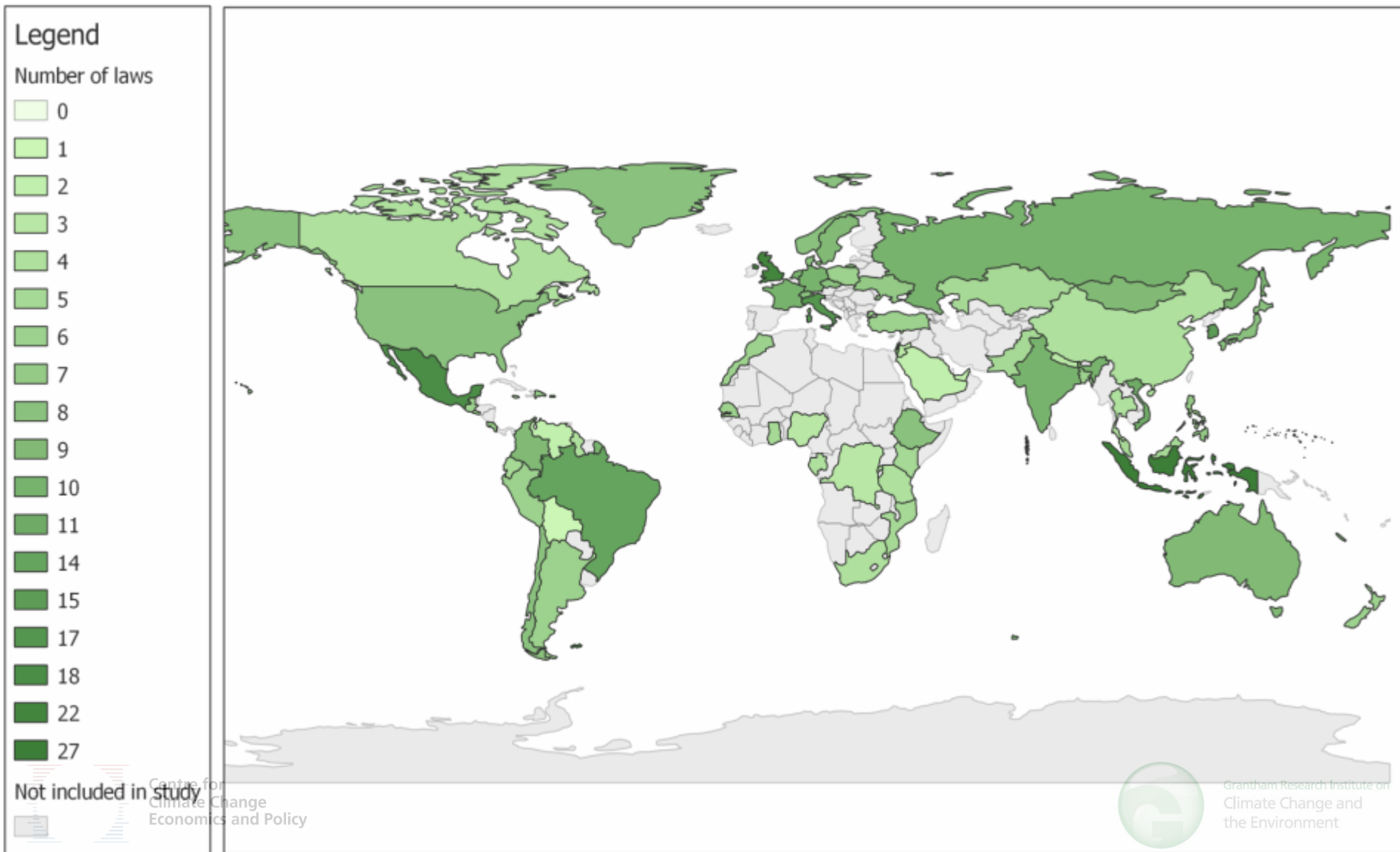
•487 climate-related laws in 66 study countries

•Flagship legislation in 2013 in 8 countries

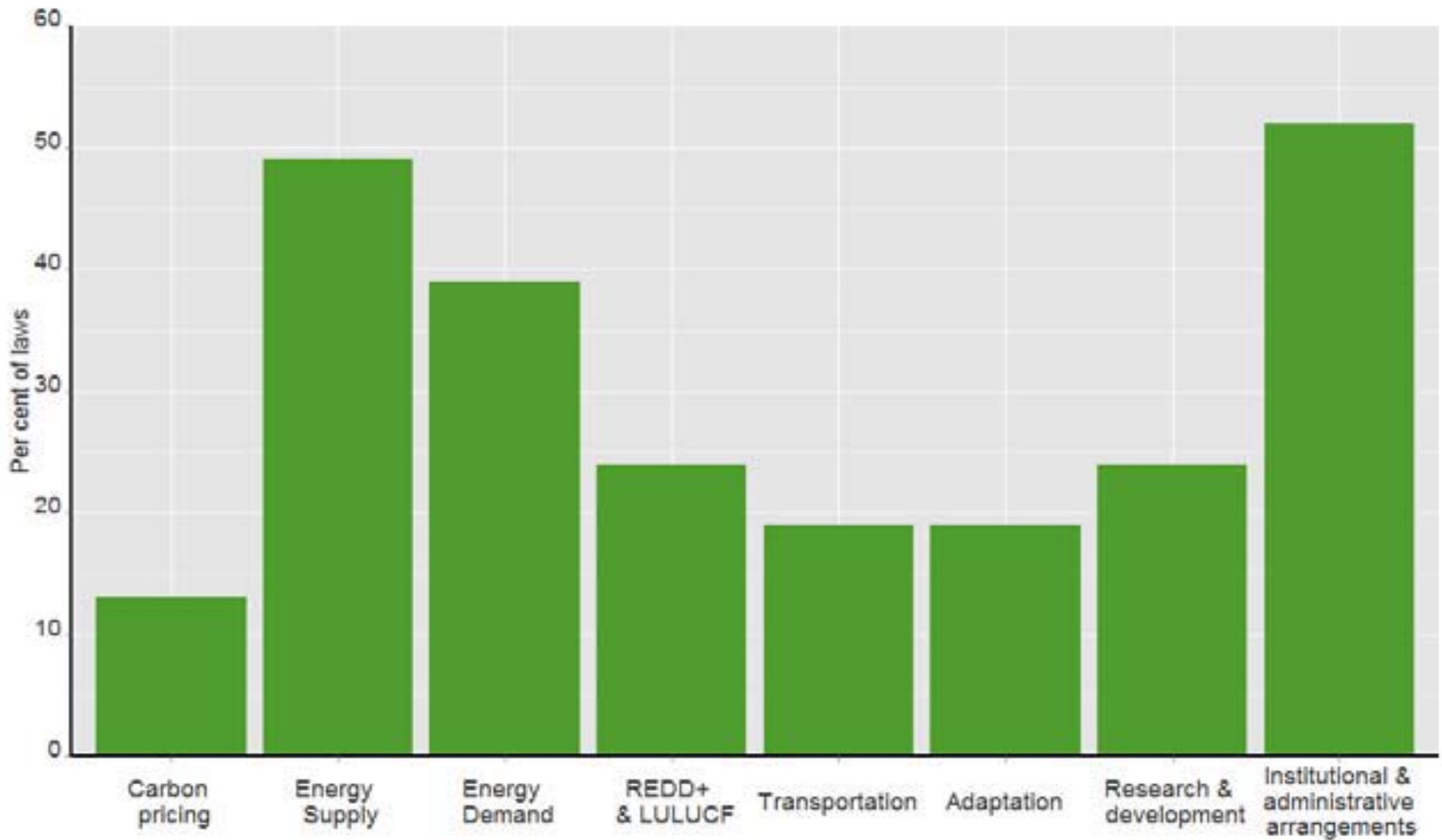
The Stock of Laws (1997)



The Stock of Laws (2013)



Key focus areas for legislation



2015 Global Climate Legislation Study

- ❑ 2015 Study expanded to cover 100 countries (spring 2015)

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Myanmar, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu.

- ❑ Focus on elements of effective legislation

- ❑ Information
- ❑ Targets & Policies on mitigation and adaptation
- ❑ Institutional arrangements
- ❑ Finance

Challenges ahead for legislators

- ❑ Shift towards **bottom-up** framework driven by “**nationally determined**” actions
 - ❑ **Changing role** of national legislators vis-à-vis UNFCCC
- ❑ **Ensuring consistency** between international pledge and national policy & legislation: getting involved ahead of Paris
- ❑ **Driving high ambition** while balancing national interests, international objectives and equity considerations
 - ❑ Local benefits of climate action
 - ❑ Legislator’s dialogue: consistency & comparability among national systems
- ❑ Making national legislation **compatible with international MRV** requirements and best practices
- ❑ Effectiveness of **national actions and legislation** are at the centre of **SUCCESS**

Thank you

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