Resolution

Adopted by the National Assembly on November 25th 2015

“In order to establish, beyond COP21, a low carbon society”

The National Assembly

(…)

Considering, if we wish to avoid catastrophic and irreversible climate change, which would provoke a rise of global temperatures of more than 2°C, that we must change our model of development;

Considering that we must commit our societies to low carbon development;

Considering, if we wish to contain temperature rise under 2°C or even 1.5°C, that we must accelerate the decarbonization of the economy et in order to do so we must go towards 100% renewable energy by 2050; massively support policies of energy efficiency, reorient savings towards climate investment and put an end to subsidies for fossil fuels, by setting a calendar in conformity with the commitments taken by the G20 in 2009;

Considering that we need to establish a price signal leading economic stakeholders to commit to investments necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy;

Considering the declaration on climate of June 30th 2015 by Barack Obama and Dilma Rousseff, which opens the path for virtuous international economic and financial mechanisms which orient investments towards local carbon economy: “the presidents recognize the social and economic values of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases as well as recognize their co-benefits with regards to adaptation, health and sustainable development. They commit to working together to mobilize the public funding and to develop financial instruments to catalyze private funding in favor of low carbon development projects…”;

Considering that it would be useful to request each development bank to outline a “2°C action plan” explaining the way it perceives its role in funding a decarbonized economy, the commitments it intends to make in this respect, the obstacles it must overcome, notably in terms of capital;

Considering that developing countries, and notably the least developed countries and the small-island developing states, have contributed the least to climate change and are nonetheless the most vulnerable to its negative effects and the least capable to adapt to them, that aid for adaptation and loss and damage must be at the core of the Paris agreement;
Considering that the credits and the donations dedicated to adaptation policy and the most vulnerable countries are insufficient;

Considering that between 2008 and 2013, 166 million people were obligated to leave their homes because of floods, storms, earthquakes or other natural disasters; that events of climatic origin, which take place in some African regions could contribute to worsen the migration crisis in the Mediterranean; that the inevitable multiplication of the number of displaced persons due to climate change requires an international response that is up to the challenge;

Considering that we must accelerate the transfer of green technology and respond to the needs of numerous emerging and developing countries by developing global collaboration in R&D;

Considering the fundamental importance of the stability of the climate system for food security, energy production, water and sanitation, infrastructure, preservation of biodiversity and of land and marine ecosystems, as well as for peace and prosperity at a global scale;

Considering that floods, dry spells and disturbances of ecosystems have an essential impact on agriculture and food security; that agro-ecology has demonstrated its potential, via sustainable agricultural practices, to be an alternative for production, one that is respectful of the health of populations and of the environment and that is resilient in the face of climate change compared to conventional agriculture;

Considering the urgency to preserve oceans, forests and soils, which provide ecosystem services that are essential to human societies, notably carbon sequestration;

Considering that establishing a circular economy can provide a significant contribution to attaining these goals, by reducing food waste and by encouraging the reuse of primary materials and sources;

Considering the role of offshore territories, representing 97% of the French Exclusive Economic Zone, situated in almost all oceans, regrouping 80% of France’s biodiversity and particularly exposed to the consequences of climate change, thus well aware of the urgency to act;

Considering that decarbonization of our economies and the emergence of a new development paradigm will not be achieved without the joint efforts of all actors, notably cities regions, companies and non-state actors, acting individually and in collaboration with national governments, with civil society and with international organizations;

Considering that the Agenda of Solutions enables the fight against climate change to be led at different levels, that decarbonization of our societies depends on concerted action in the framework of structured dialogue with companies, cities, regions, international organizations, representatives of civil society and of institutions, and that is thus essential to maintain such dialogue after 2015;
Considering that this Agenda of Solutions will be the 4th pillar of the Climate Package of Paris, the first being the Agreement, the second being a synthesis of the INDCs and the third being a count of Parties’ contribution to finance on climate change mitigation and adaptation;

Considering that we must define a minimal institutional framework for this Agenda of Solutions with the primary missions:

- Improve visibility of the actions taken on climate;
- To aggregate and monitor these actions through the NAZCA platform launched at the COP20 in Lima:
- To encourage the structuring of these initiatives for the climate and the sharing of best practices;
- To mobilize more and more stakeholders and to increase their ambition.

Considering that the Paris agreement must recognize that the respect, the protection and the promotion of human rights, affected by climate change, and particularly equality between women and men, and the full and equal participation of women are indispensable in order to ensure the success of action on climate at a global scale;

Wishes that the Paris Climate Conference 2015, the COP 21, reaches an agreement that ensures the necessary conditions for maintaining global temperature rise under 2°C compared to preindustrial times;

Wishes therefore that France:

**At the national level**

*Make offshore territories a breeding ground for innovation:*

1 – by enabling local governments in offshore territories to become priority zones for innovation on climate change. France’s present in virtually all oceans thanks to these offshore territories and could give these territorial actors the means to conduct initiatives of regional cooperation, including initiatives on biomimicry, notably through the extraordinary potential of oceans, which constitute a large portion of the solutions to preserve the climate and the climate;

*Enhance its aide for development*

2- by dedicating a significant part of the product of auction sales of CO2 quotas on the European Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), to international aid in favor of climate;

3- by targeting a larger portion of its climate funding to adaptation in most vulnerable countries and by dedicating in the medium term a precise portion of its donations to the same end, a portion that could attain 20% by 2020;
**Make investment and the financial sector work for the fight against climate change**

4- by encouraging institutional investment, companies, notably those for which the State is a shareholder, and local governments to cease investing in fossil fuels and notably in coal;

**At the European level**

Request a reform of the carbon price mechanism on the ETS market, in order for it to achieve a level credibility:

5- by proposing that the regulations for the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), which currently includes 30 countries, include a floor price and a ceiling price, with an upwards trajectory and that is coherent with the “carbon corridor”, which could be established at the international level, in order to address a veritable “price signal” for companies;

Encourage the European Union to mobilize the necessary financial resources for the energy and climate transitions:

6 – by adopting negotiating positions that favor enhanced cooperation, in order to establish the tax on financial transactions, as it was decided by eleven countries of the Union in 2013, in order for this tax to be instituted as early as possible, preferably January 1st 2016, and that a large portion of its product be affected as aid towards developing countries, in order for them to adapt to climate change (approximately 70% of the product);

7 – by proposing to its European Union partners to develop the necessary financing for attaining the goals of the energy transition set by the European budget, in the framework of the mid-mandate revision of the 2014-2020 multi-annual financial plan, in order to reinforce the investment capacity of member States, in particular in the framework of the regional development policy and of the Investment Plan for Europe (“Juncker Investment Plan”);

See to it that the European Commission takes initiatives to make the financial sector be at the core of the preservation of the climate and thus propose:

8 – to the Member States, either by legislative initiative, or by recommendations, that asset holders and managers take into account the stakes on climate, according to modalities similar to those of French law since the publication of the law n° 2015-992 of August 17th 2015 relative to the energy transition;

9 – an action plan directed at financial institutions, banks, insurance funds and pension funds, in order to overcome, through legislative measures, the obstacles to funding of long term projects and enable the transition to a decarbonized economy;

Make it so that the fight against emissions of very strong greenhouse gases, precisely hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), be taken into account:

10 – by requesting the European Commission to intensify its efforts for the progressive elimination of HFCs at the global scale, in conformity with the Montreal Protocol, the
European Union already possessing, for its part, ambitious legislation to gradually reduce HFCs by 79% by 2030;

*See to it that the European Commission acts in favor of the increase of ambition of the Union’s policies:*

11 – by proposing, on the basis of the results of the European plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to develop renewable energies and energy efficiency, a reinforcement of the goals set for 2030, including the legally binding goals on energy efficiency;

12 – by accelerating the establishment of a European strategy for research and innovation on climate, aiming notably the development of the new generation of renewable energies, of electricity storage, and the improvement of energy efficiency;

13 – by making proposals, in the framework of the elaboration of the future common agricultural policy, that aim to reinforce the mainstreaming of goals on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the agricultural sector;

**A the International Level**

*Attempt to obtain in the Paris Climate Conference (COP 21):*

14 – that the agreement plans a reevaluation of the national commitments every five years and that the first reevaluation take place as early as 2018-2019, for an entry into force in 2020, taking into account that, if the commitments announced in the INDCs are respected, they shall nonetheless lead to a rise of temperatures superior to 2°C;

15 – the inclusion in the agreement of measures on loss and damage suffered by the inhabitants of territories affected by natural disasters of great impact, attesting therefore to the recognition of the need for international cooperation and solidarity, in conformity with the principles adopted at the COP 19 in Warsaw;

16 – that be institutionalized the Agenda of Solutions by proposing to create a “Council for the Agenda of Solutions”, composed of representatives of different initiatives for the climate and of representatives of civil society, national governments, international organizations and of experts, whose works would be coordinated by a “High Representative for Climate Action” who would have the responsibility to guide and consolidate the Agenda thanks to the mobilization of new actors, the meeting between project initiators and the highlighting of efforts to carry out in order to fill the gap between announced ambition and recommended targets;

17 - that be mentioned in the agreement the importance of the respect of human rights, of the promotion of women’s rights and of the equality between women and men, as well as the importance of full participation of women in all dimensions of policies related to climate change;

*On the price of carbon and the transition towards a low carbon economy:*
18 – propose the creation, with the developed and emerging countries that wish, of a “climate forefront” that would promote the establishment of a “carbon corridor” or of a “carbon target” that would have a minimum price of approximately 15-20 dollars per ton of CO2 before 2020 and a recommended price of approximately 100 to 120 dollars per ton in 2030-2035;

19 - create, with other voluntary States, a “climate club for clean technologies” in order to allow emerging and developing countries to succeed in their transition to a low carbon economy;

20 – ensure the promotion of the inclusion of air transport and maritime transport in the mechanisms for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, on the one hand, by promoting the idea that the target commitment of the aviation sector would be carbon neutrality by 2020, for which that it would set the precise modalities by 2016, translate into a form of carbon offsetting in developing countries, notably in vulnerable countries and enable financing of degraded agricultural land restoration, and, on the other hand, by defending the goal of carbon neutral growth after 2020 pour the maritime sector;

21 – support the creation of a fund for the restoration of soils, whose goal would be to restore 200 million hectares in 15 years. This initiative alone would be able to achieve of the necessary effort to remain below 2°C. Largely contributed to by private stakeholders, such a fund requires political support, in the form of a system of public guarantees on private investment and of technical assistance on the ground;

22 – assign to a pluralist commission of renowned figures and qualified persons an analysis of the conditions under which the drawing rights of the IMF could be used in favor of the climate, in order to attain a portion of the targets set by COP 15 in Copenhagen;

On World Climate Governance:

23 – request that the IMF and the World Bank be in charge of the monitoring of an action plan for financing a decarbonized economy, in order to follow the evolution of the carbon price, the reforms enabling to overcome the obstacles for investments in low carbon infrastructure, the integration climate risks in financial regulations, the portion of green investments in global investments and the evolution of the decoupling of GDP and greenhouse gas emissions.