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International Network for Sustainable Energy

## INFORSE on COP25's Outcome – December 16, 2019

*From INFORSE we followed COP25 intensively. Hereby, a report of the outcome.*

The COP25 ended on 15/12/2019, Sunday afternoon, 44 hours after schedule. Besides getting the record as the **longest COP in history**, its **results are limited**. **Now, the future climate depends on** the ability and willingness of countries to step up climate action and support during 2020, in advance of the Paris Agreement commitments that start in 2021.

**On ambition**, the countries *agreed to emphasize the urgent need* to address by 2020 the significant gap between existing commitments and what is needed to limit warming well below 2°C or 1.5°C. Unfortunately, they *could not agree a plan with deadlines for updates of their climate plans* (NDCs, nationally determined contributions) during 2020, to allow a stock-take of the new plans well in advance of COP26 at the end of 2020.

**On finance**, the countries *welcomed the progress in achieving the 100 billion USD/year from 2020* in climate assistance from industrialized countries (even though progress could have much been better) and *agreed to take stock of the progress at COP26*. On long-term finance, not much progress was made as *industrialized countries were not willing to commit*.

**On the rules to operationalize the Paris Agreement**, most rules were agreed already at COP24, including the **NDC guidelines**, but little progress was made for the remaining rules. Most attention was on the *"article 6" rules for international transfer of greenhouse gas allowances*, so activities in one country can be used to fulfil a climate target of another country (this follows from article 6 in the Paris Agreement). Brazil, Australia and a few other countries wanted weak rules and to allow use of old allowances generated via the CDM mechanism to the Kyoto Protocol. Luckily, a group of both developing and industrialized countries lead by Costa Rica stood firm on strict rules, to limit the undermining of the Paris Agreement. Also on **rules for the reporting of the NDCs**, the countries could not agree as China and some other countries were against the proposed formats for transparency in this field. *The negotiations will continue in 2020 on both issues.*

**On support for loss and damage from climate change**, little progress was made, and no compensation was agreed to those in the developing countries that are hit by climate-change related losses from the industrialized countries that are responsible for most climate change.

At COP25, also some **positive achievements** were made, including the adoption of a **5-year Gender Action Plan** and the inclusion of programs for **land and oceans**. And the COP25 **gave space to many brilliant events** with climate scientists, politicians as Al Gore, and civil society from INFORSE organisations and many others.

*Many call COP25 a failure.* The large countries are reluctant to take climate action, including USA, Brazil and Australia, so the results are very much a reflection of the current political situation. The real results are made between the COPs.

From INFORSE, we will continue to follow the negotiations. *In 2020, we will have most focus on how countries can raise ambitions, including transition to sustainable energy and use of local solution in North and South.*

Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE

Read more about INFORSE's activities incl. side event and exhibition at UNFCCC COP25 at [www.inforse.org/cop25.php3](http://www.inforse.org/cop25.php3) [www.facebook.com/INFORSE](https://www.facebook.com/INFORSE)