



**MARRAKECH COP22 | CMP12 | CMA1**  
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مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة لتغير المناخ

## **The Parties agreed to publish their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) regarding greenhouse gas reductions by 2025-2030**

The Paris Agreement differentiates countries' commitments. Developed countries should continue reducing their greenhouse gas emissions and developing countries must make progress towards targets for limiting or reducing greenhouse gases. In return, they will receive financial support. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) will be free to contribute to the effort as and when they can.

### **The Paris Agreement: greenhouse gas reduction targets by 2020**

A comprehensive review of contributions and their implementation will be done in 2018, and then every five years starting 2023, to assist States in revising their contributions.



For example, **The United States**, the second largest emitter of greenhouse gas after China, intends to contribute by reducing greenhouse gases by 26-28% by 2025 compared to 2005 figures.

**China** is planning afforestation, which means 40 million hectares of newly planted forest territory.

As for the **European Union**, it plans to provide 27% of its final energy consumption from renewable energy by 2025. The EU also aims for a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 figures.

The **Kingdom of Morocco** has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 32% by 2030. An important financial effort and international assistance, notably through finance mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund will be needed to reach this target. Morocco has deployed considerable efforts in terms of climate adaption. From 2005 to 2010 it dedicated 64% of climate expenses to adaptation, which equals 9% of overall investment spending. In addition, the Kingdom has initiated important renewable energy projects including solar and wind to mitigate its emissions.