

The Paris agreement on Global Climate change cannot be fully enforced, because this is an incomplete agreement

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Submitted: 03 June 2020; Accepted: 09 June 2020; Published: 26 June 2020

The Unfavorable Initial Context Constitutes an Incomplete Agreement

In 2007, billionaire Richard Branson launched a contest with a prize of \$ 25 million to choose a feasible solution to protect the Earth's atmosphere and combat global climate change [1]. The contest lasts 5 years, divided into 2 phase, the first phase from 2007 to 2010. By the end of 2010 the organizers will conduct a preliminary review, if a winner is found, the competition is considered to be over. But in fact after the first round, no winners, so the organizers had to conduct phase 2 from 2010 to 2012 to finish. What a pity after 5 years with the participation of millions of scientists, scientific collectives, all over the world, without finding a winner.

From here on a global scale, it is thought that humans cannot thoroughly treat industrial emissions with the scale of millions of cubic meters / hour emitted from fossil-fuel power plants. , and in order to combat global climate change, we have to eliminate the thermoelectricity industry using fossil fuels. I think that the above conclusion of the competition is the main basis for forming the content of the Paris Agreement. On combating global climate change. Billionaire Richard Branson is the man who has just made merit, and is also a sinner. He is credited with daring to spend \$ 25 million as a reward for finding a solution to global climate change. This has encouraged thousands of scientists around the world to focus their research on finding a solution, I myself am very grateful to the billionaire, according to the call of the billionaire, I have devoted all my strength in many year and I completed a project to combat global climate change [2-5], but because the billionaire contest organizers ended 4 months earlier than the deadline of the competition, they couldn't find the winner of the contest, making people believe that the people was powerless. Given the ability to handle emissions from thermal power plants to combat global climate change, it is likely that billionaire Richard Branson is the people both have merit and guilty.

A review of meetings (cop) were carried out to discuss the implementation of the paris agreement (cop 21).(from internet)

UN Climate Change Conference (COP22).

Morocco hosted the 22nd Session of the Conference of Parties

(COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bab Ighli, Marrakech from 7 November 2016 - 18 November 2016. COP22 built on last year's Conference of Parties in Paris (COP21), focusing on action to achieve the commitments of the landmark Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of food security as part of the international response to climate change. In this way, COP22 was an opportunity for FAO to provide technical advice to member countries to support their involvement in the negotiations and in meeting their UNFCCC commitments, ensuring the linkages between climate change, agriculture, and food security. Agriculture sectors are key in addressing climate change.

COP 23: Concretize the provisions of the Paris Agreement

At the opening session of the 23rd Conference of the participating countries of the United Nations (COP 23), Ms. Patricia Espinosa - UNFCCC Secretary General determined that the goal of COP 23 is to complete the details. provisions of the Paris Agreement on climate change, fulfilling commitments for the period before 2020, towards the goal of preventing global warming.

COP24 in Poland.

Countries settled on most of the tricky elements of the "rulebook" for putting the 2015 Paris agreement into practice. This includes how governments will measure, report on and verify their emissions-cutting efforts, a key element because it ensures all countries are held to proper standards and will find it harder to wriggle out of their commitments. There was a row over carbon credits, which are awarded to countries for their emissions-cutting efforts and their carbon sinks, such as forests, which absorb carbon. These credits count towards countries' emissions-cutting targets. Brazil, which hopes to benefit from its large rainforest cover, insisted on a new form of wording that critics said would allow double counting of credits, undermining the integrity of the system. This issue has been put off until next year.

COP25 No breakthrough agreement was reached

The COP25 meeting ended with unexpected results. As planned, the sessions on climate change were supposed to end on December

13, but were delayed to the weekend because the parties could not resolve the disagreement related to the Paris Agreement on climate change. After signing 4 years ago. Early ambitious goals for reducing global emissions have not been agreed. As a result, COP25 issued a very modest joint statement, acknowledging only the “urgent need” for the new commitments to cut CO₂ to close the gap between current emissions and the goals of The Paris Agreement aims to curb the rise in global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius in this century. Delegates also agreed to increase support to poor and developing countries most vulnerable to climate change.

The key disagreement is how to fund the fight against climate change and manage emissions when 2021 is the time the agreement enters the implementation phase. The parties have not recorded significant progress in compensation and support to countries that suffer the worst effects of extreme weather patterns. Meanwhile, fast-emerging economies like China, India and Brazil do not want to announce new emissions reduction targets due to fears of additional emissions costs. In addition, the negotiations at COP25 were overshadowed by the news that the US officially started the process of withdrawing from the Paris Agreement on climate change last month. Although it will no longer be affected by the document next year, Washington has been criticized for trying to prevent negotiations from progressing at the conference in Madrid. The United States is determined to prevent any provision that makes it and the other developed countries liable for damages caused by climate change, estimated to be more than \$ 150 billion a year by the year. 2025.

The conference started with great expectations but clearly COP25 did not make any breakthrough. Meanwhile, a series of recent meteorological agency reports show that the consequences of climate change are not merely a long-term issue but have become a global crisis. Therefore, if people continue to delay, people will pay a heavy price for indifference to the atmosphere that feeds humanity. It is understandable that the Paris deal has come to a standstill, and we also understand why President Donald Trump pulled out of the Paris deal [7].

The unreasonable things of the Paris agreement

The first unreasonable thing about the Paris deal was the viewing Fossil fuels as a human hazard, because causing the greenhouse effect. However, the results of our study have clarified this issue, see the conclusions of the project to overcome the greenhouse effect to combat global climate change [2-5].

General Conclusion

Summing up, we can recognize that, we absolutely can treat industrial emissions do with any scale, especially industrial waste gases emitted from thermal power plants using fossil fuels, so, greenhouse effect as will be resolved, by new no-waste technologies, make sure that the living environment for humans will be protected, on the other hand, if we come to a decision, it is imperative to thoroughly treat dust and toxic chemicals of all industrial waste gas stream, to ensure habit at for humans, so we can co-solve the two problems are equally important:

1. Tragedy due to industrial emissions.
2. Tragedy due to global climate change.

It is no longer a threat to humans, if we know act implementing them immediately, without delay. The success of this project, allows us to think about production by no-waste technologies, as well as the no-chimney industries in the near future. The next unreasonable thing about the Paris agreement is that people do not pay enough attention to the usage value of Greenhouse Gas Carbon dioxide as the author [8] stated as follows: CO₂ conversion and utilization should be an integral part of carbon management. As an example of utilization of CO₂, approximately 110 million metric tons per year of carbon dioxide are used as a raw material for the production of urea, methanol, polycarbonates, cyclic carbonates and specialty chemicals (Arakawa et al. 2001). The chemical industry has pledged an industry wide goal of reducing its greenhouse gas intensity (ratio of net greenhouse gas emissions to production) by 18% to 1990 levels by 2012. A detailed breakdown and a total of 68 million metric tons for carbon equivalent was reduced in 2001 of which 50 million metric tons were from direct reduction, 16 million metric tons from indirect reduction and 2 million tons were sequestered. A potential upper limit of 650 million metric tons of CO₂ use as a raw material has been estimated [Song et al. 2002], which included traditional processes for urea and methanol in addition to plastics, fibers, rubber and other uses. This tonnage is comparable to carbon dioxide emissions from all US fossil fuel power plants.

The Optimal Solution to the Fight against Global Climate Change [6].

There are many countries, including Vietnam, that cannot solve the problem of electricity without removing coal from fossil fuels completely. We would be very wasteful if we immediately demolish thermoelectric plants with fossil fuels, which we proceed to treat emissions according to our new solution [2-5]. There are many countries, including us, who cannot solve the problem of electricity, if we completely eliminate electricity from fossil fuel, coal. We will be very wasteful if we immediately remove thermoelectric plants with fossil fuels. What we need to do immediately is to carry out the emission treatment according to our new solution [2-5]. Who knows, maybe in the future we can hope to have an industry thermal energy use Fossil fuels: the most stable, the cleanest and the cheapest [9].

In parallel with the use of fossil fuels, we encourage the development of renewable energy, and depending on the specific circumstances of each country, the energy bank will be appropriately built. The annual amount of CO₂ emitted into the Earth's atmosphere is enormous, if all of this CO₂ is buried on the ocean floor, it will be very costly and very wasteful, we must accelerate our research. Use CO₂ to produce products that are useful for society [8].

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