

# COP21 and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

15<sup>th</sup> Annual IEA-IETA\_EPRI Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Workshop

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## Four pillars that define COP21 (1)

- The **new climate agreement** to inspire nations towards progressive efforts and transformation of global economy
  - a) Articulate a long-terms vision
  - b) Informed by science, collectively take stock of progress to the ultimate objective and
  - c) Adjust contributions upwards over time, role of finance and other forms of co-operation
- **INDCs** or national plans to define national goals, programmes and policies
  - a) Recognize the first set of INDCs which set a floor not a ceiling of ambition
  - b) INDCs to be regularly improved upon over time in a measurable and transparent manner based on science



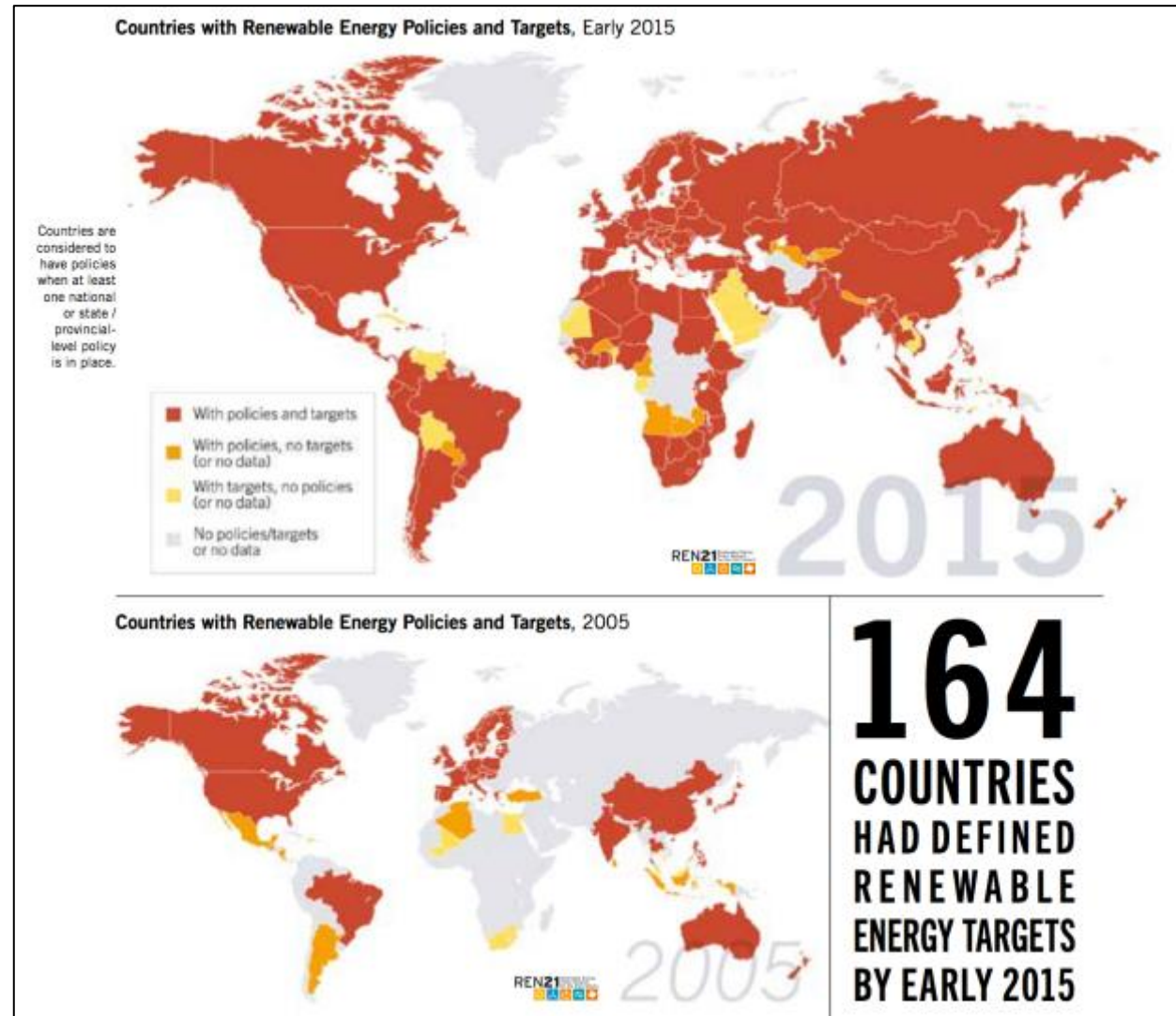
## Four pillars that define COP21 (2)

- **Climate finance** to ensure shifts in and scale of investments that are necessary to accelerate global transformation
  - a) Clarity on finance and pathway to USD 100 billion,
  - b) Report by the GCF and SCF biennial assessment of financial flows and MRV of finance
  - c) Concrete package for LDCs and SIDS
- **Action agenda** to showcase the groundswell of action by Parties, subnational authorities, private sector and civil society to encourage greater ambition
  - a) Actions by Parties that are scalable and replicable, role of support
  - b) Recognizing and catalysing actions by non-state actors



- **Governments to work in lead up and during COP21 in Paris on the backdrop of the most climate friendly conditions the world has seen**

- Example of the policy support for clean energy that shows dramatic increase
- Distinct trend of passing climate legislation



## INDCs: key statistics and weekly progress

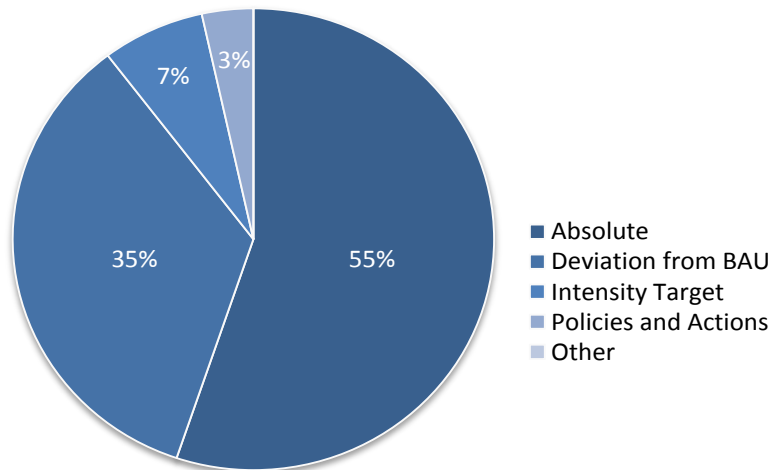
- Last week as an week that makes a difference for INDCs
  - Submissions
    - a) Until Friday last week 13 new INDCs: Equatorial Guinea, Montenegro, Mauritania, Ghana, Mongolia, Albania, Madagascar, Indonesia, Eritrea, Bangladesh, Seychelles, Georgia and Grenada
    - b) Over the weekend and Monday (28/09) 9 new INDCs Belarus, South Africa, Republic of Moldova, Kiribati, Senegal, Central African Republic, Brazil, Mauritius, Myanmar
    - c) Monday afternoon: 4 new Kazakhstan, Maldives, Gambia and Cameroon
  - Number of countries submitting INDCs: 85 plus 4 out of 196 (63 by 18 September)
  - Participation: 43.4%
  - CO2 from energy coverage: 74.5%
  - Increase in submission of adaptation component: 18 new submissions
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# INDCs: Type

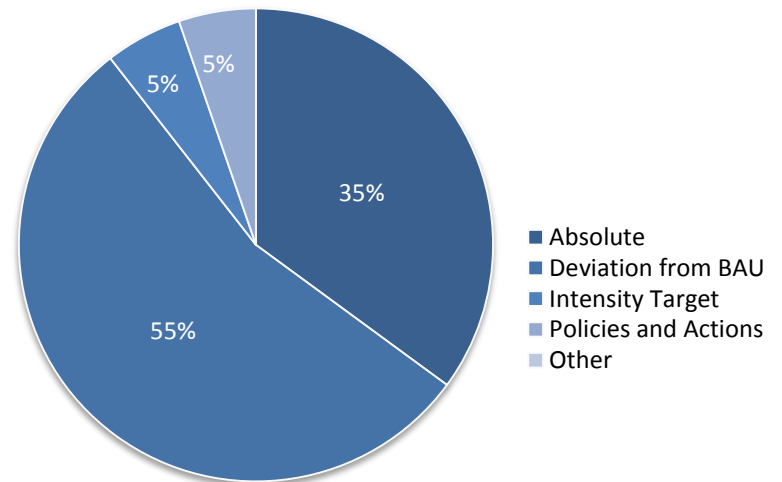
By 18 September

Share of INDCs by type

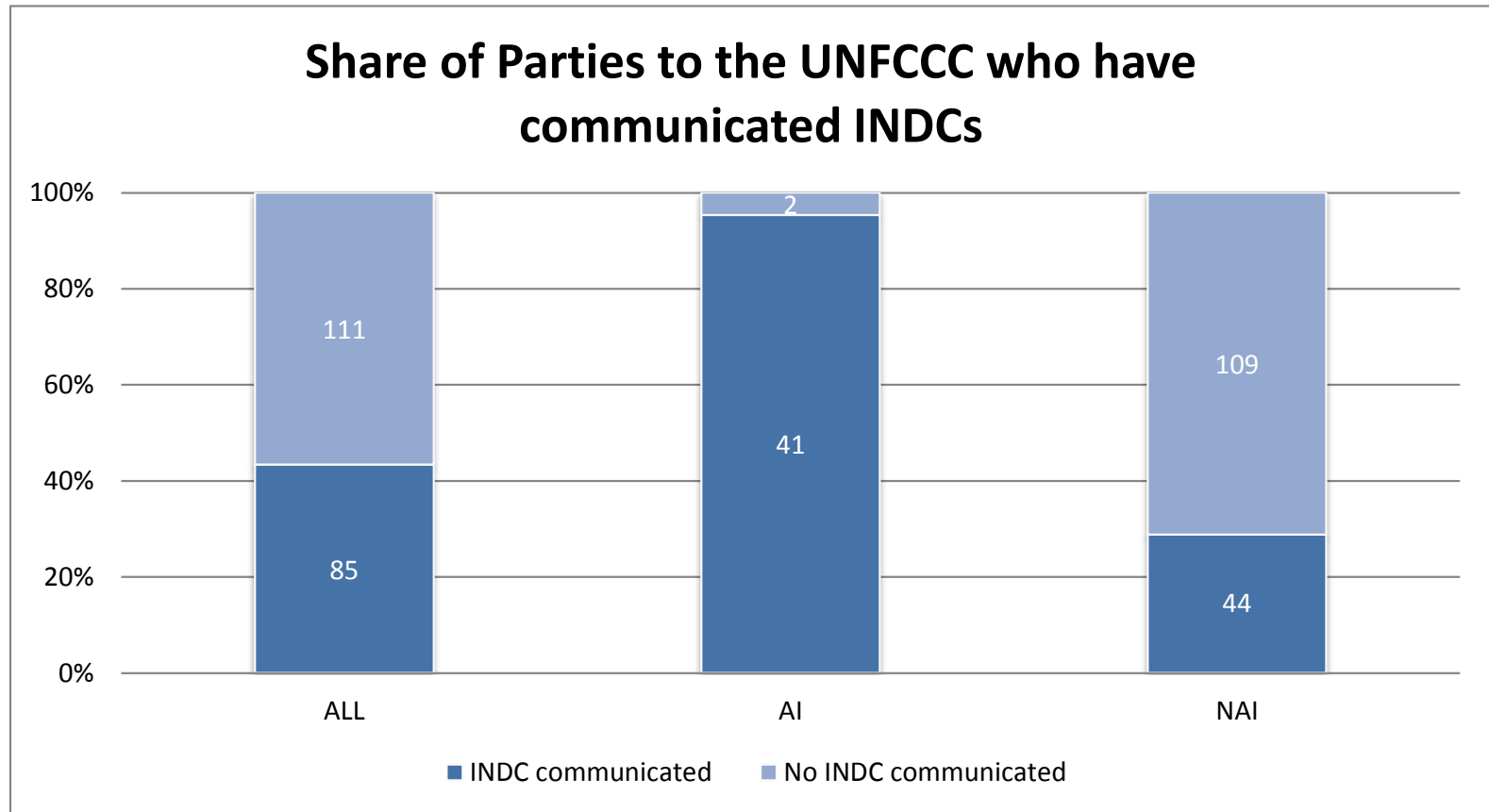


By 28 September (noon)

Share of INDCs by type



## INDCs: total share and by groups of Parties



## INDCs: trends

- INDCs bring emissions significantly below the reference scenario
- Yet, according to preliminary estimates, around 14 Gt away from pathway consistent with limiting global warming to below 2C
- Significant new momentum manifested through INDCs compared to the pledges submitted for the pre 2020 period
  - a) Higher participation and ambition
  - b) Wider coverage of sectors and emissions
  - c) Better clarity and completeness of accompanying information
  - d) Better and more robust national structures for climate policy making
  - e) Improved national capabilities but also to the need to further strengthen them through provision of support to developing countries
  - f) More than half of Parties indicated intention to use economic instruments, including markets (CDM and NAMAs)





## Synthesis report: mandate and challenges

- The COP requested the secretariat to prepare this report by 1 November 2015 to include all INDCs submitted by 1 October 2015.
- Approach:
  - a) An estimate of aggregate emissions in 2025 and 2030 with INDCs and how they relate to past and future emission trends
  - b) A general discussion on opportunities for the longer term, e.g. effect on institutions and policies, cooperation and technology
- Challenges and uncertainties
  - a) Various ways to express INDCs, e.g. type of target, timeframes
  - b) Variability of methods and approaches underlying INDCs, in particular relating to the land use sector and markets
  - c) Quality of data and gaps, e.g. on GHGs, GDP and population



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Thank you for your attention

