COP21 and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

15th Annual IEA-IETA_EPRI Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Workshop
29th-30th September, 2015
Paris, France
Four pillars that define COP21

• 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

- **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
COP21 outcome to accelerate global transformation

- 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
INDCs overview by type

**INDCs: Type**

By 18 September

Share of INDCs by type

- Absolute: 35%
- Deviation from BAU: 5%
- Intensity Target: 5%
- Policies and Actions: 5%
- Other: 7%

By 28 September (noon)

Share of INDCs by type

- Absolute: 35%
- Deviation from BAU: 5%
- Intensity Target: 5%
- Policies and Actions: 5%
- Other: 7%
INDCs overview and by groups of Parties

INDCs: total share and by groups of Parties

Share of Parties to the UNFCCC who have communicated INDCs

- **ALL**
  - INDC communicated: 85
  - No INDC communicated: 111
- **AI**
  - INDC communicated: 41
  - No INDC communicated: 2
- **NAI**
  - INDC communicated: 44
  - No INDC communicated: 109
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 2°C
- 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
Thank you for your attention