COP21 and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Climate Change COP21 and Beyond
Briefing on SDGs, INDCs and the Role of the International Trade Community
5 October, 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
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
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 was a turning point that made a difference for INDCs submissions
• Number of countries submitting INDCs as of 2 October:
  a) 146 countries (118 INDCs considered, plus the 1 for 28 EU28 states) of 196 (61 by 11 September)
  b) Participation: 75% of the Convention Parties
  c) All major economies are covered
• Increase in submission of adaptation component to by 60
INDCs: Coverage

2010 Total National Emissions incl. LULUCF

- RoW: 13.8%
- INDCs: 86.2%

2010 Total National Emissions excl. LULUCF

- RoW: 13.0%
- INDCs: 87.0%

2010 Population

- RoW: 13.4%
- INDCs: 86.6%
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**: 147
  - INDC communicated: 49
  - No INDC communicated: 104
- **AI**: 43
  - INDC communicated: 0
  - No INDC communicated: 49
- **NAI**: 104
  - INDC communicated: 49
  - No INDC communicated: 0

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

INDC communicated  No INDC communicated
INDCs overview of type

INDCs: Type

Submissions by 18 September
Share of INDCs by type

Submissions by 2 October
Share of INDCs by type

Policies and Actions
Other
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, recognition of 2 degree goal as a benchmark and commitment to attain to it
  a) Higher participation and ambition, and determination for strong action
  b) Wider coverage of sectors and emissions, move away from projects
  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) Increased interest in international co-operation and relevant mechanisms in terms of technology, finance and use economic instruments
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