

# COP21 and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Climate Change COP21 and Beyond

Briefing on SDGs, INDCs and the Role of the International Trade Community

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***Dr. Katia Simeonova***

UNFCCC secretariat, MDA

## 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



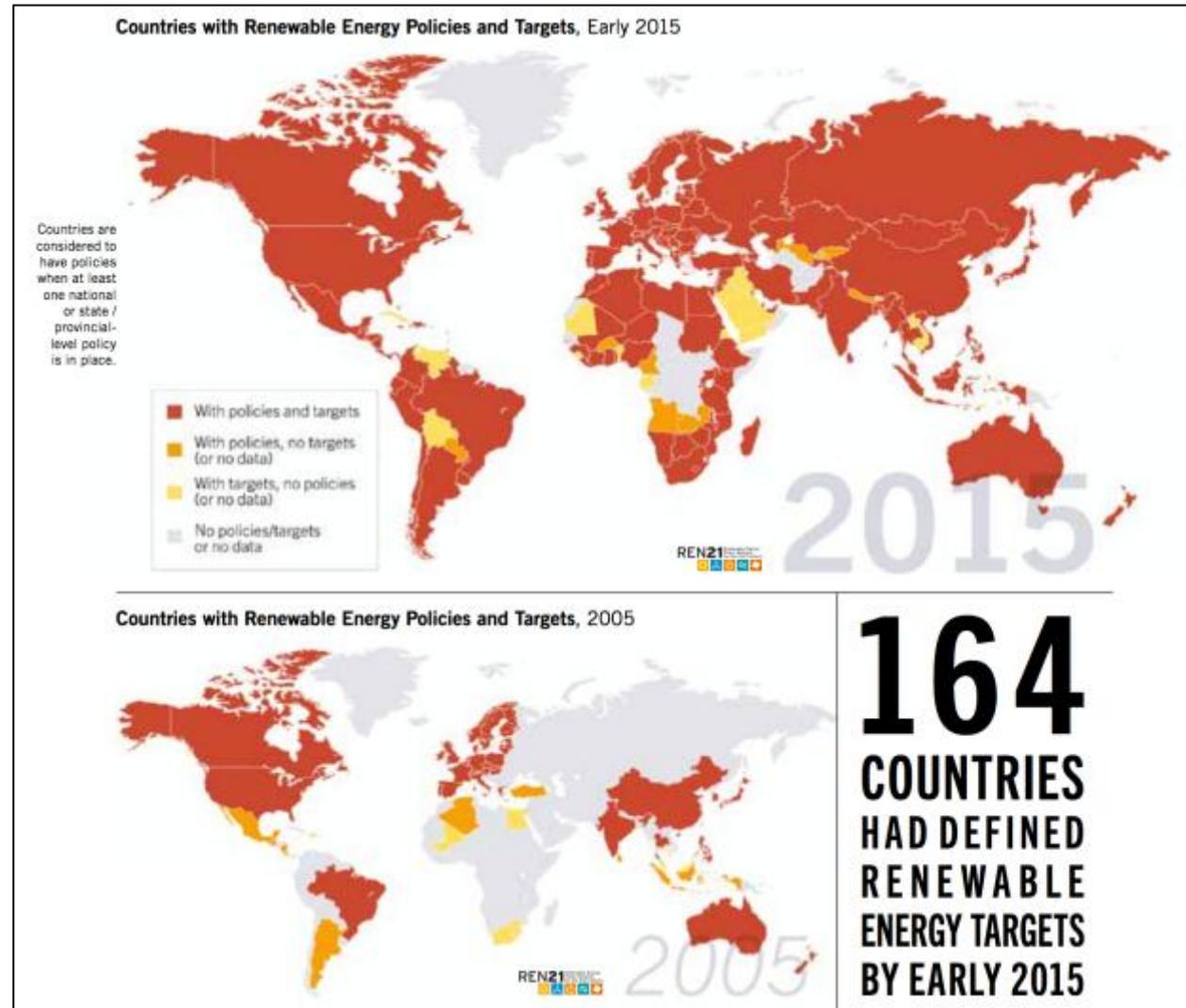
## Four pillars that define COP21 (2)

- **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



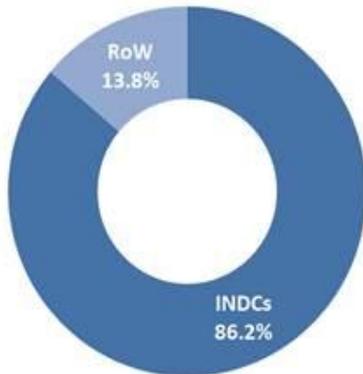
## INDCs: key statistics and weekly progress

- Last week 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

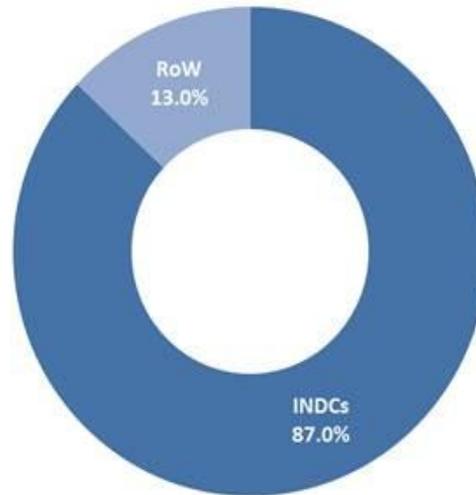


# INDCs: Coverage

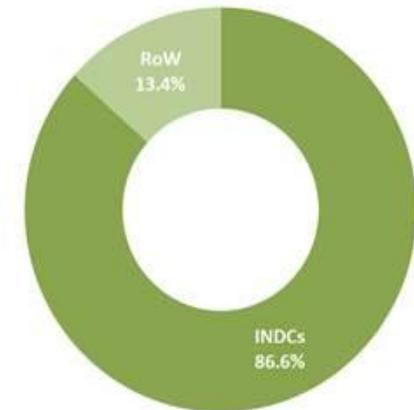
2010 Total National Emissions  
incl. LULUCF



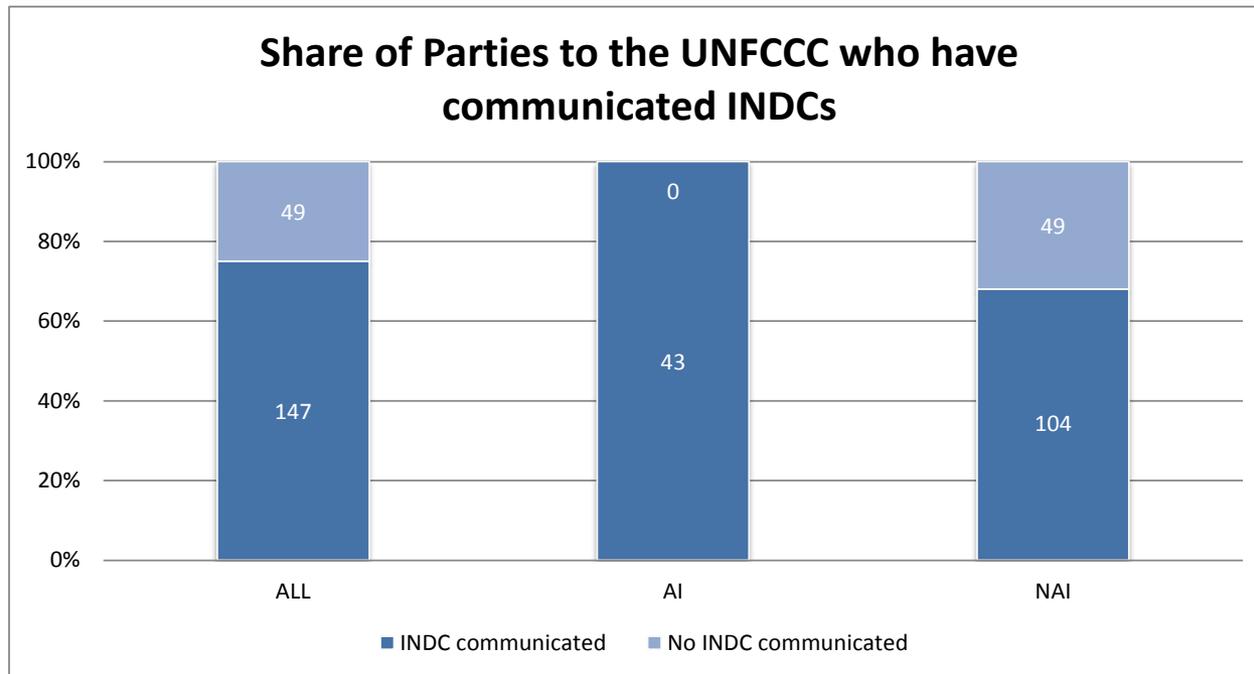
2010 Total National Emissions excl.  
LULUCF



2010 Population

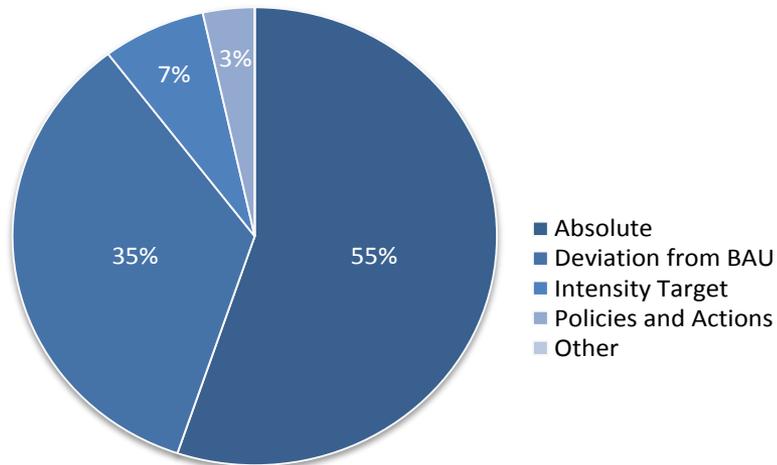


## INDCs: Total share and by groups of Parties

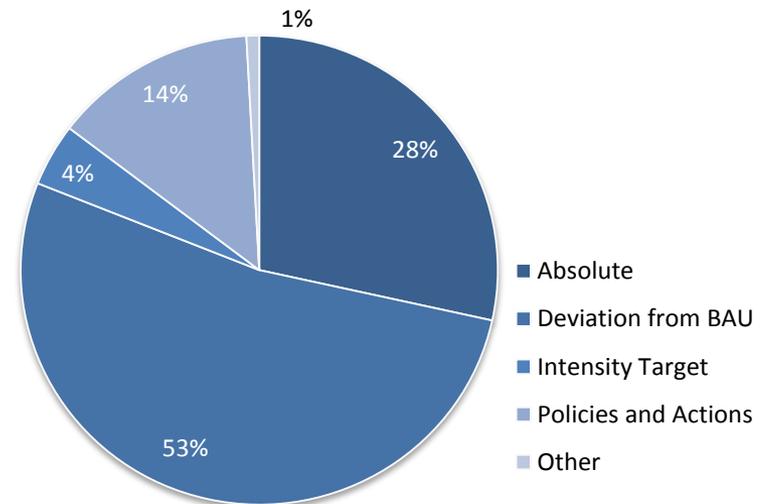


# INDCs: Type

Submissions by 18 September  
Share of INDCs by type



Submissions by 2 October  
Share of INDCs by type



## 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, 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



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Thank you for your attention

