

Possible time frame and process of INDCs

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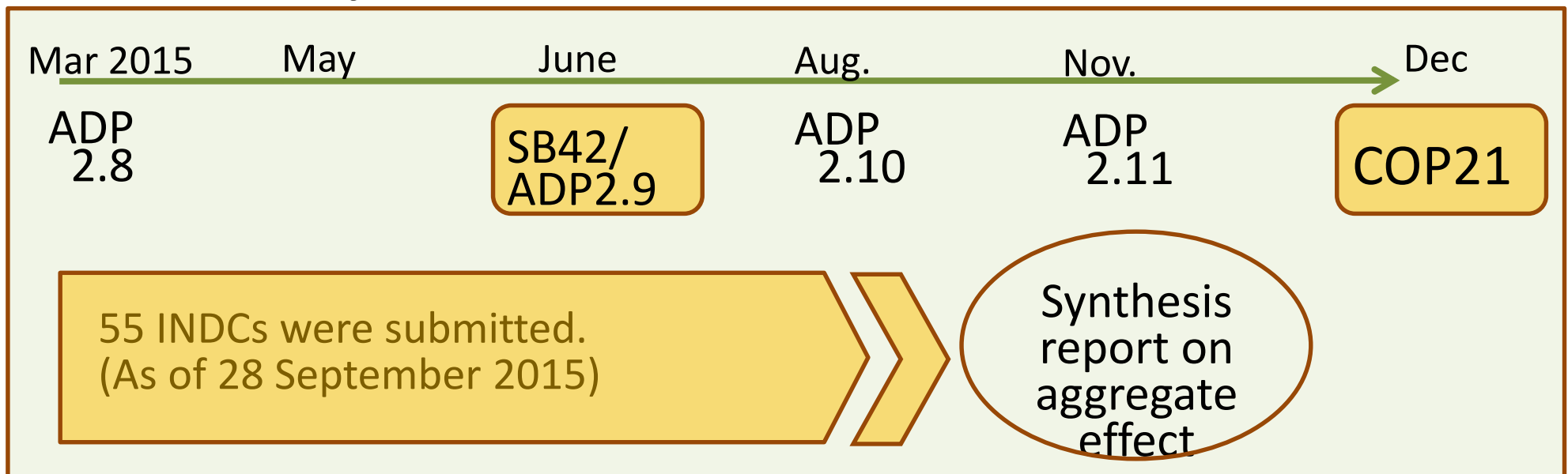
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs): Timing and Ex-ante Consultation

- The word “intended” implies that INDCs would be subject to ex-ante consultation.
- INDC is part of the longer range effort to transition to low carbon society

[However, what was decided at COP20]

- No ex-ante consultation on individual INDCs before COP21.
- Synthesis report on aggregate effect, but no further work at COP21.
- No regularity and predictability of the timing of strengthening subsequent NDCs

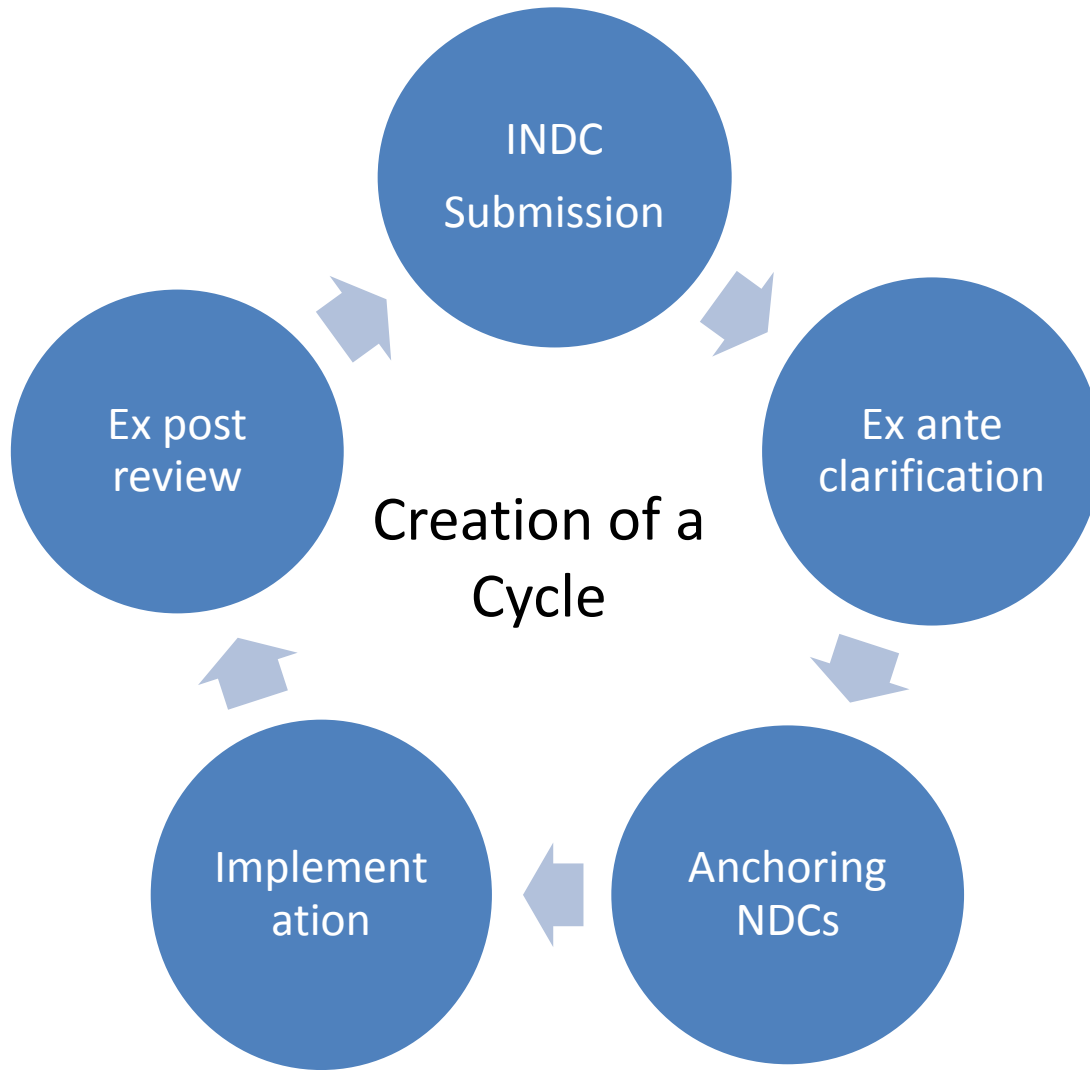
→ *A process or cycle for ratcheting up subsequent nationally determined contributions after the initial submission in 2015*



Proposals for A Process to Raise the Ambition

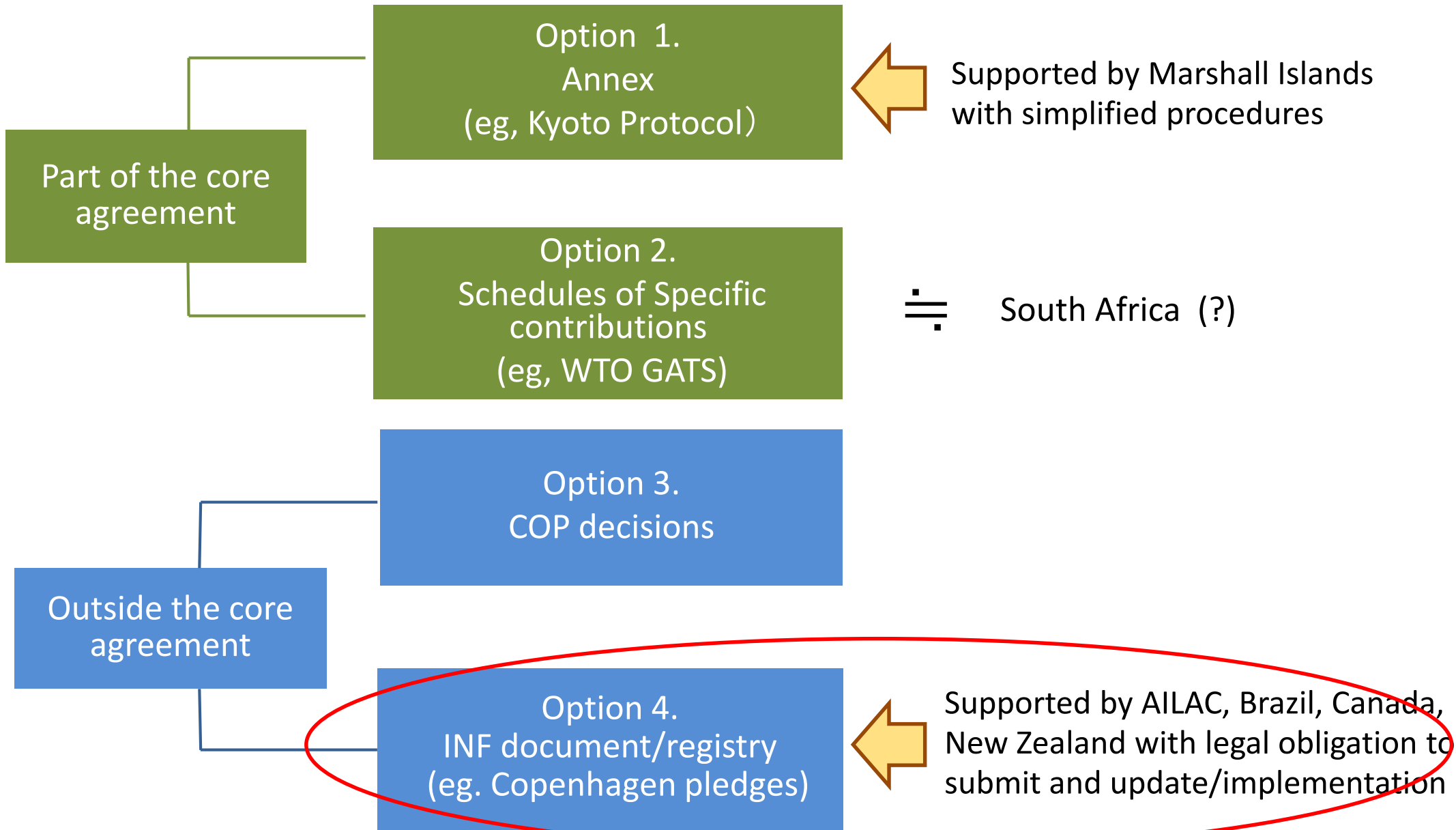
	Scope	Process of raising ambition	Anchoring of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs)
AILAC	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency •No backsliding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be kept in a non-legal instrument, while the 2015 Agreement should contain legal obligations to “submit” and “implement” NDCs
Brazil	Mitigation and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency •No backsliding •Obligation of adjustment of each country’s contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To be kept in a non-legal instrument, while the 2015 Agreement should contain legal obligations to “present” and “periodically adjust” NDCs
EU	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency •No backsliding 	—
Japan	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency 	—
Marshall Islands	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency •No backsliding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To be inscribed in a core agreement or another legal instrument
South Africa	Mitigation and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency •No backsliding •Mandatory adjustment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To be formally inscribed in a legal instrument after adoption
US	Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvement in transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To be kept in a non-legal instrument, while a core agreement would provide for each Party to “submit” NDCs

How to create a long-standing cycle?



1. What is the relevant way of anchoring NDCs to take balance btw legal clarity and flexibility?
2. How can different target/implementation periods be addressed?
3. What are criteria for review? How such information can be generated?

#1 How to take balance between legal clarity and flexibility



#1 How to take balance between legal clarity and flexibility

Paris Package = Core agreement + COP Decisions + non-legal instrument

Legal provisions for all Parties to submit, implement and update NDCs

Legal clarity

NDC per se is inscribed in non-legal instrument (e.g. INF document or registry)

Flexibility (easy adjustment)

By taking advantages of a package approach to the 2015 agreement, the NDC cycle can strike a balance between legal clarity and flexibility.

#2. How can different target/implementation periods be addressed?

- One approach (what was discussed at COP20):
 - Request those Parties with 10-year NDCs to present indicative target for 2025
 - 5-year cycle of reviewing and revisiting NDCs
 - But, only a few Parties with 10-year NDC presented indicative 2025 targets.
- Another approach:
 - Those Parties with 10-year NDCs are subject to interim review.
 - 5-year cycle of reviewing and revisiting NDCs

2015

2020

2025

2030

2035

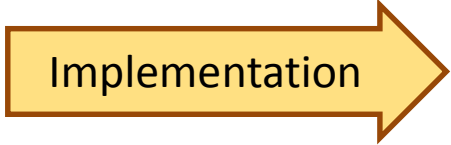
5-year NDCs



2020-25 NDC

• Anchoring

• Adjust't, if possible



• Ex-post review

2025-30 NDC

• Submission

• Anchoring
• Adjust't, if possible

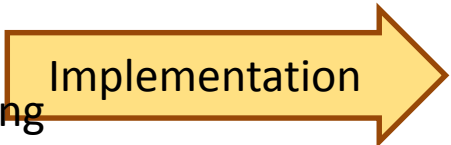


• Ex-post review

2030-35 NDC

• Submission

• Anchoring
• Adjust't, if possible



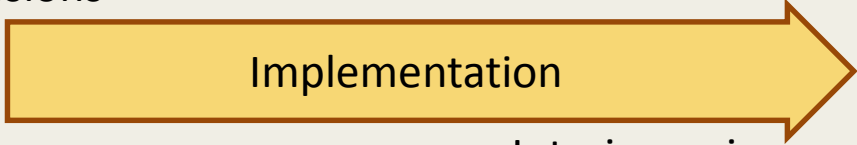
Implementation

10-year NDCs

2020-30 NDC

• Anchoring

• Projection of 2025-2030 emissions
• Adjust't, if possible



Implementation

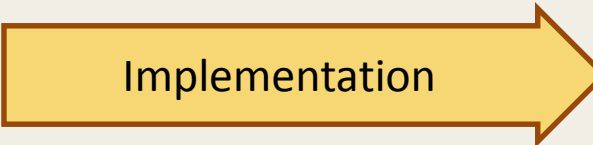
• Ex-post review

• Interim review and adjustment, if possible

2030-40 NDC

• Projections of 2035 emissions
• Submission

• Anchoring
• Adjust't, if possible



Implementation

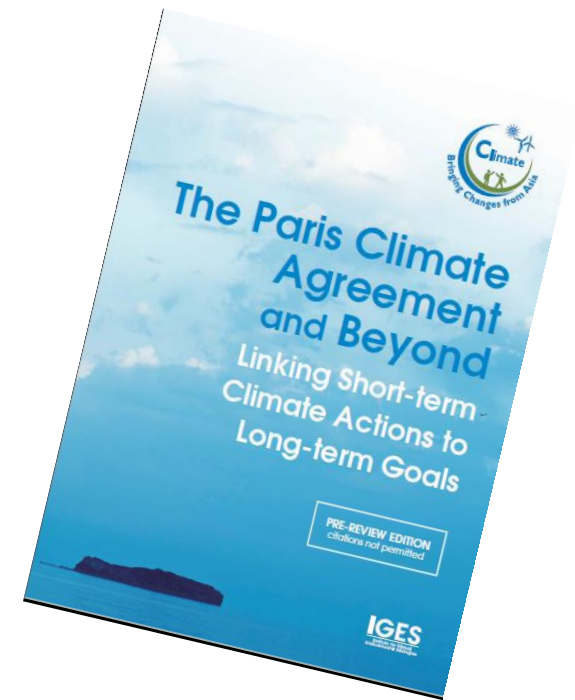
#3. What are criteria for review?

How such information can be generated?

- The two distinct approaches
 - Bottom-up approach:
 - ✓ Serve as *techno-economic benchmarks* to which Parties can refer when preparing their INDCs
 - ✓ Identify *mitigation potentials* by providing different technology deployment portfolios to follow the long-term mitigation pathways
 - ✓ Provide “*narratives*” (underlying macroeconomic drivers, mitigation potentials, other national circumstances) , which are essential to a fair understanding and review of NDCs
 - Top-down approach
 - ✓ Benchmarks guiding the assessment of each Party’s relative contribution to the global 2 degrees C target in terms of *equity* and *adequacy*
- This analysis exercise can be done by “*Research Consortium*”
 - Involvement of local researchers (national teams)
 - ✓ Become *more nuanced* and *accountable for national and regional circumstances* and thus enhances the credibility of assessments

Conclusion

- A long-standing, dynamic cycle for improving subsequent is necessary.
- The 2015 Agreement should contain legal obligation to submit, implement and update NDCs, while they will be kept in the INF document (like the Copenhagen pledges) or a registry .
- By conducting interim reviews for ten-year period cycle countries, the timings for collective action / revising NDCs can be synchronized between two different implementation periods.
- The collaboration in research community is vital for providing information for such a cycle process.



Available at IGES homepage