WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

JAPAN-INDIA WORKSHOP
SEPTEMBER, 2015

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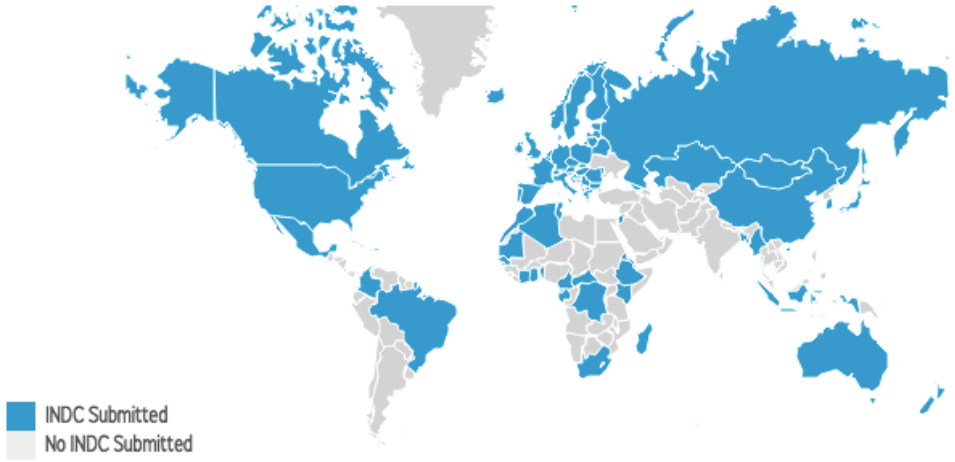
INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS- CAIT PARIS CONTRIBUTIONS MAP

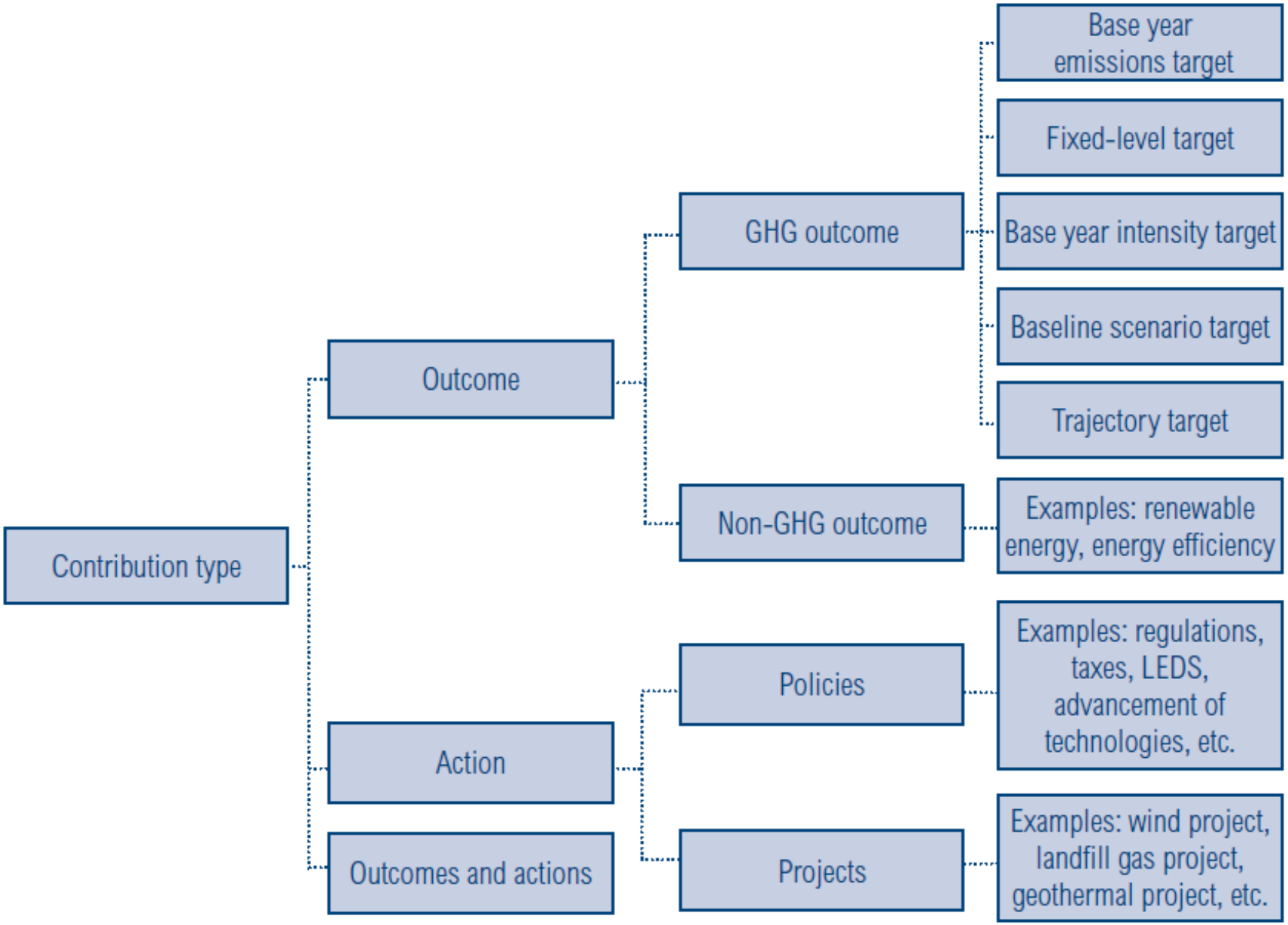
- **64 INDCs** have been submitted so far.
- These countries' current emissions make up 71.7% of global emissions.



INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS- CAIT PARIS CONTRIBUTIONS MAP

- INDCs are highly variable in content.
- Different metrics and types of GHG targets used (US & EU: base year target, China: intensity target).
- Base years for countries also differ (e.g. EU & Russia:1990, US & Canada: 2005).

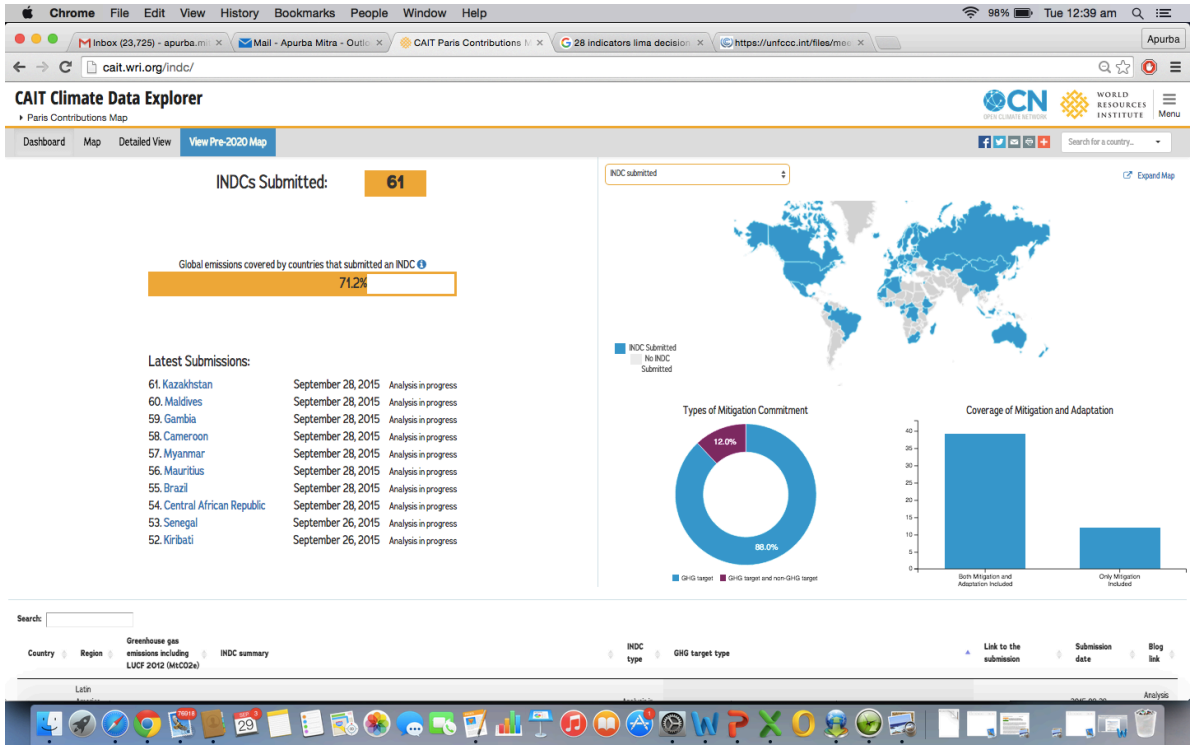
TYPES OF CONTRIBUTIONS



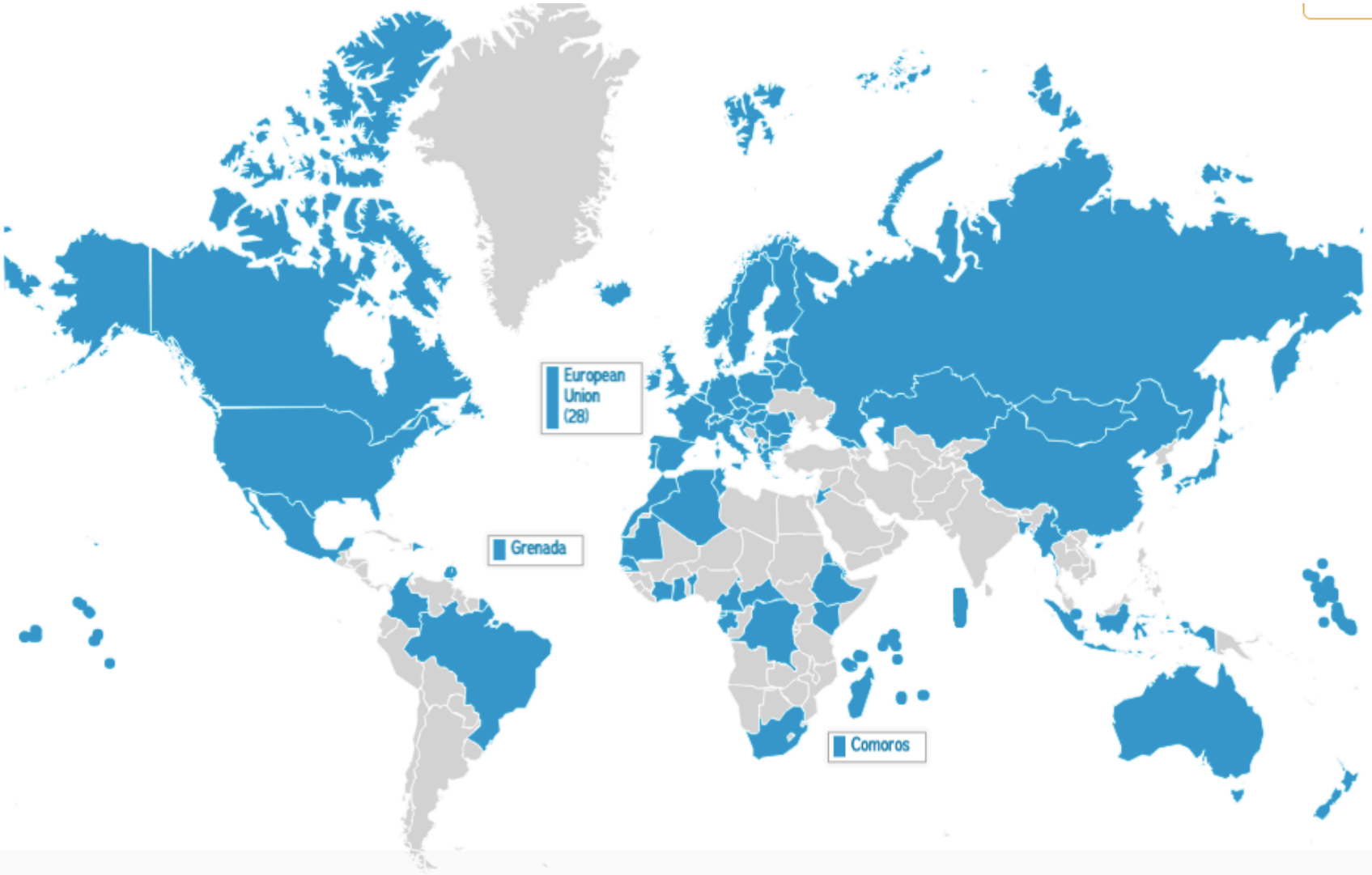
INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS- CAIT PARIS CONTRIBUTIONS MAP

Understand

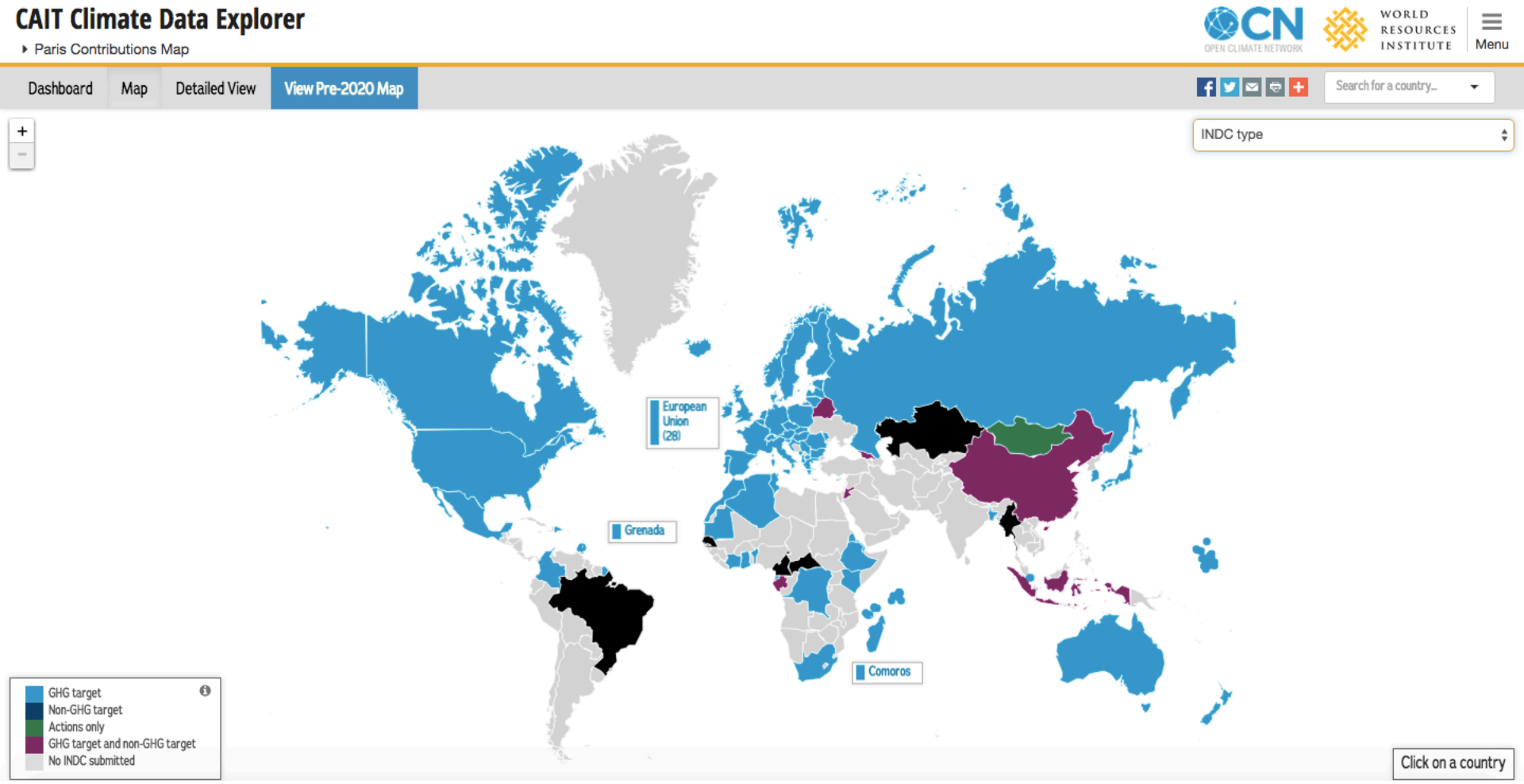
Rapid overview though a visual dashboard



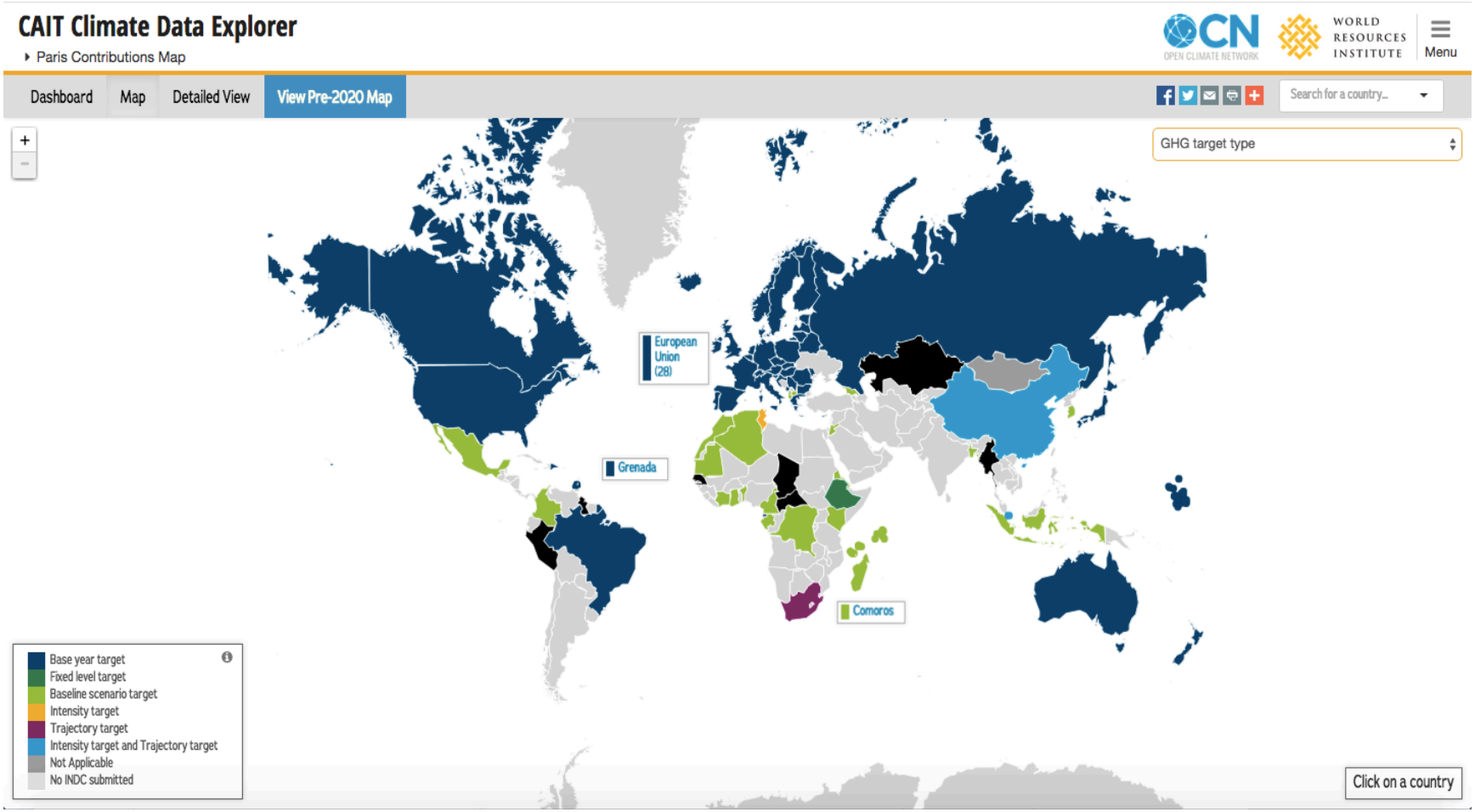
INDCS SUBMITTED SO FAR



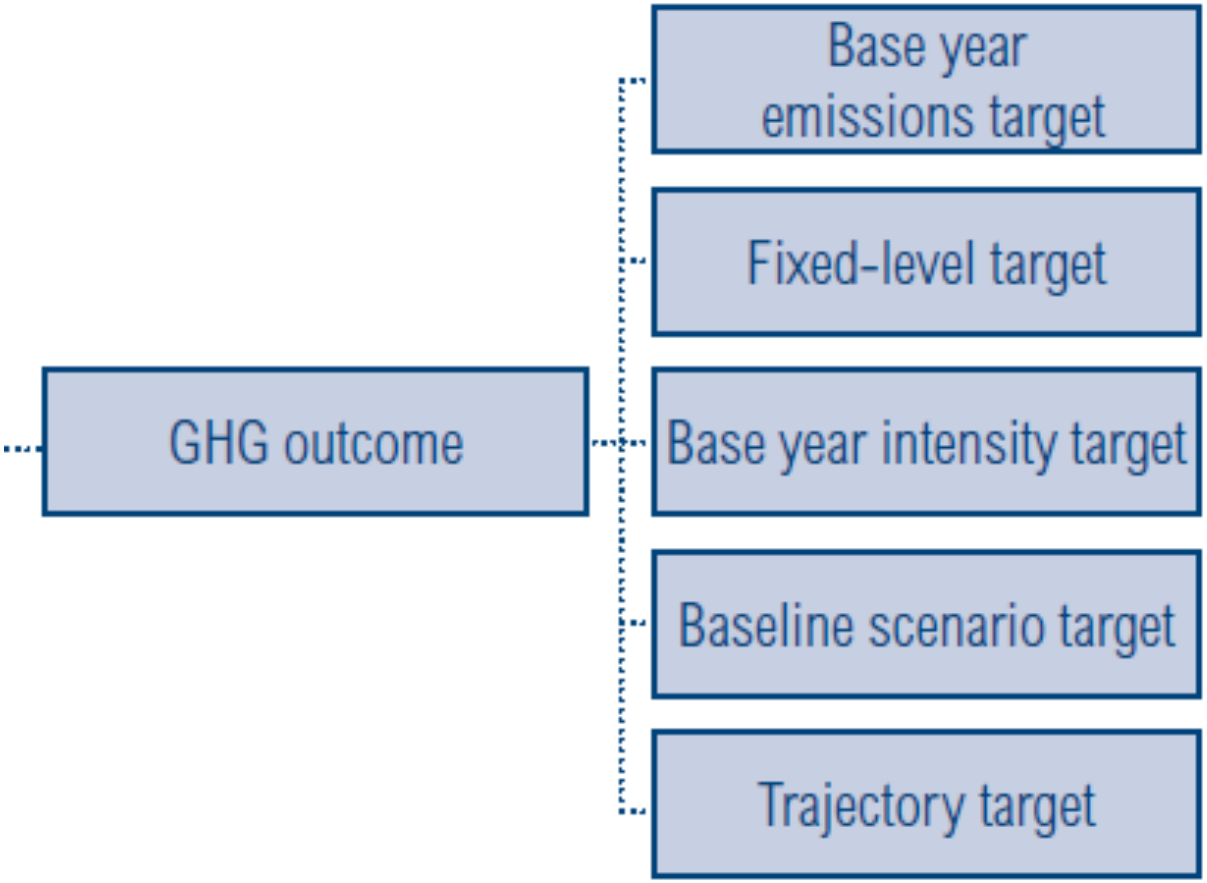
INDC GHG TARGETS SUBMITTED



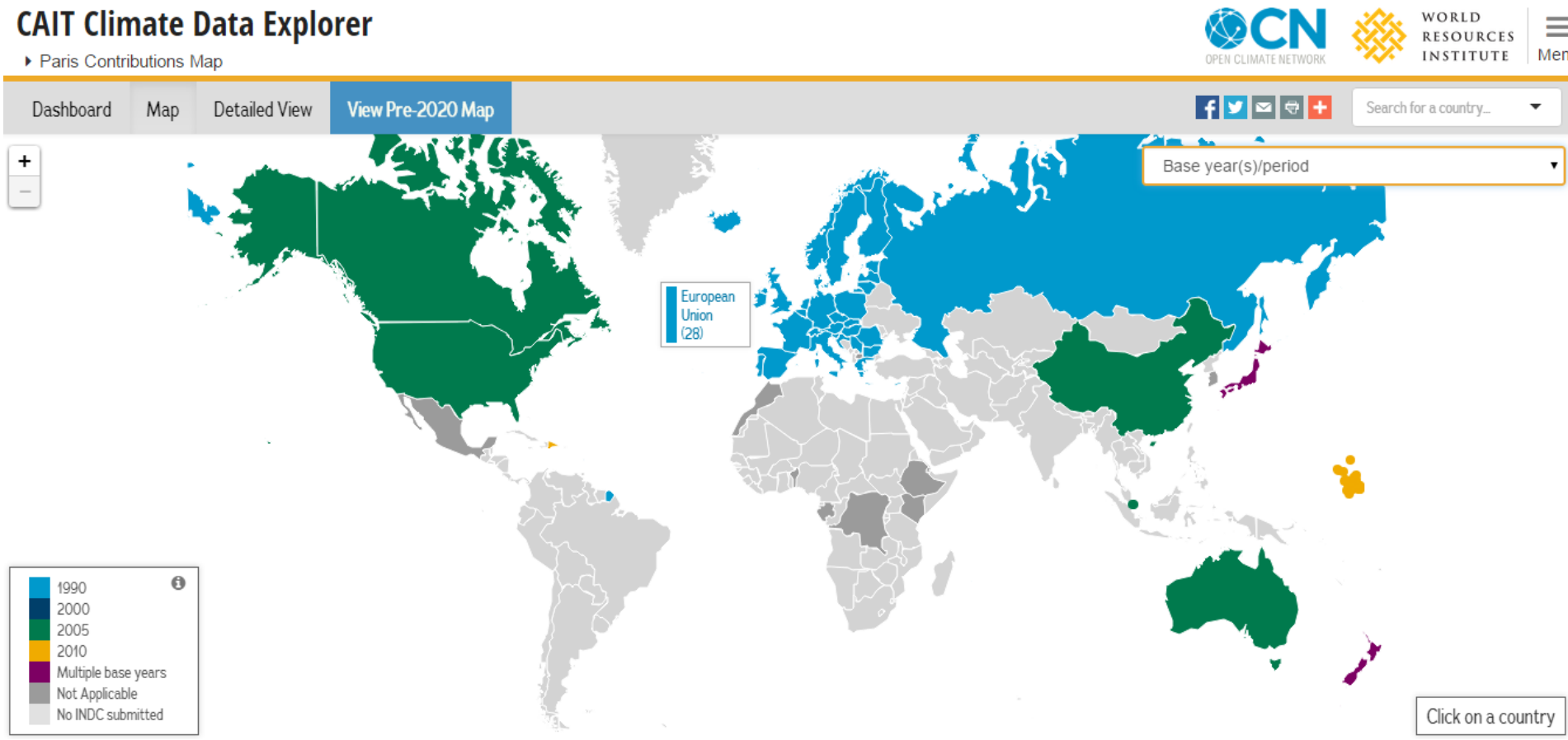
BY INDC TYPE


CAIT Climate Data Explorer
Paris Contributions Map
OPEN CLIMATE NETWORK
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
Menu
Dashboard
Map
Detailed View
View Pre-2020 Map
Search for a country...
GHG target type
European Union (28)
Grenada
Comoros
Base year target
Fixed level target
Baseline scenario target
Intensity target
Trajectory target
Intensity target and Trajectory target
Not Applicable
No INDC submitted
Click on a country

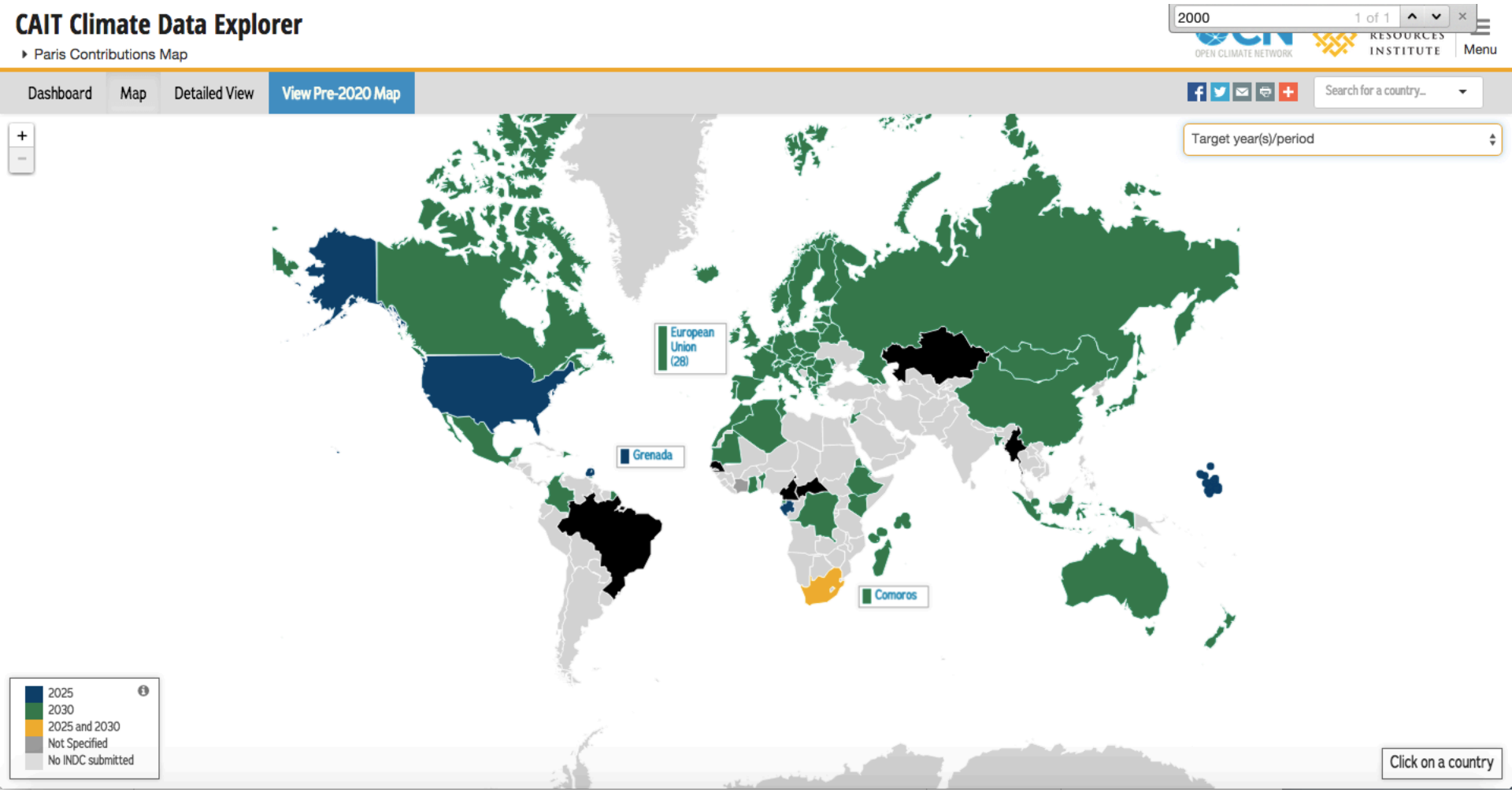
TYPES OF GHG OUTCOMES



BASE YEAR (IF APPLICABLE)



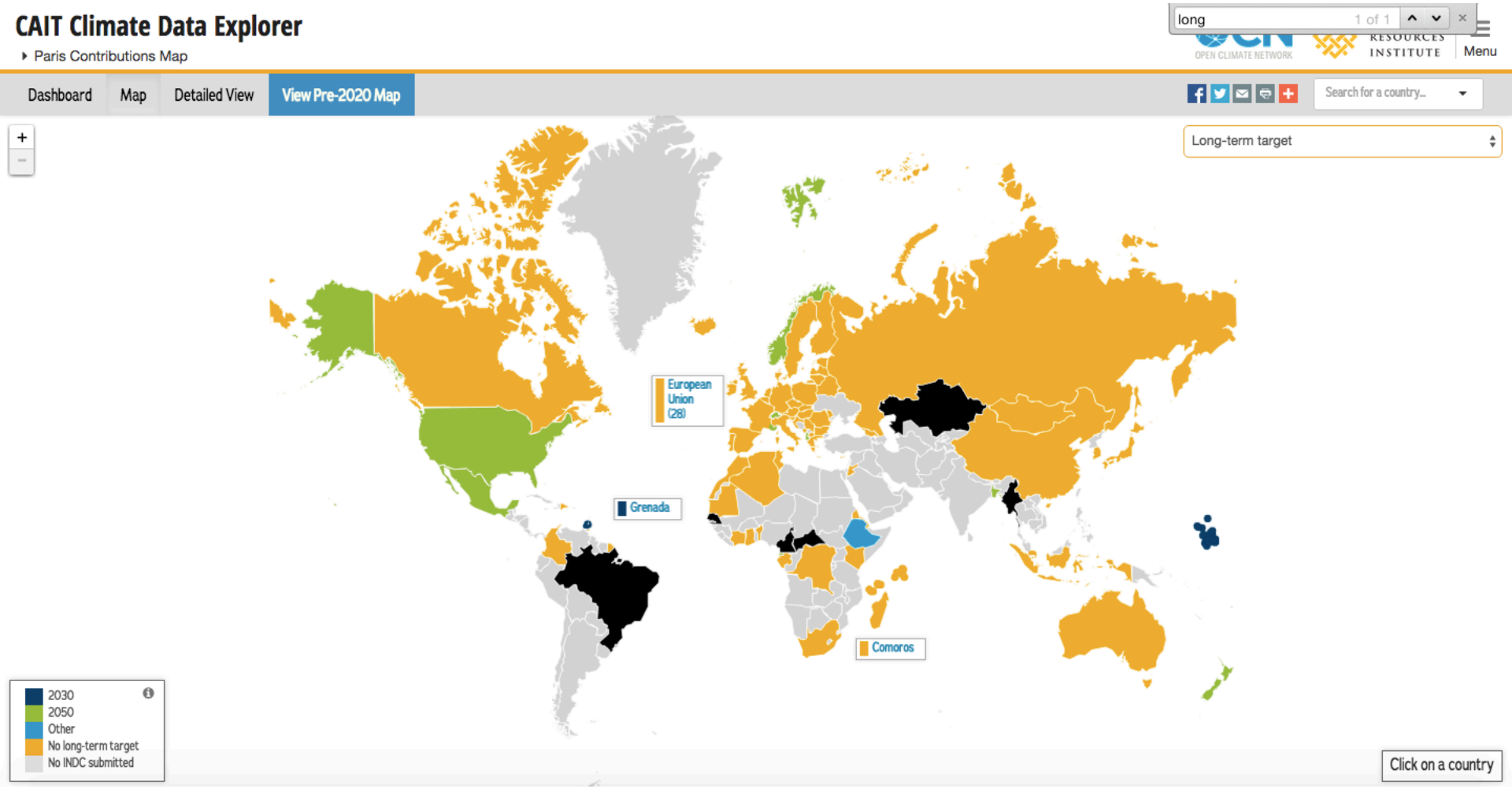
TARGET YEAR


CAIT Climate Data Explorer
Paris Contributions Map
2000
1 of 1
OPEN CLIMATE NETWORK
RESOURCES INSTITUTE
Menu
Dashboard
Map
Detailed View
View Pre-2020 Map
Search for a country...
Target year(s)/period
European Union (28)
Grenada
Comoros
2025
2030
2025 and 2030
Not Specified
No INDC submitted
Click on a country

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AGREEMENT

- Base years and target end dates still differ
- Common timeframe difficult to come to for any future cycles?

LONG-TERM TARGET

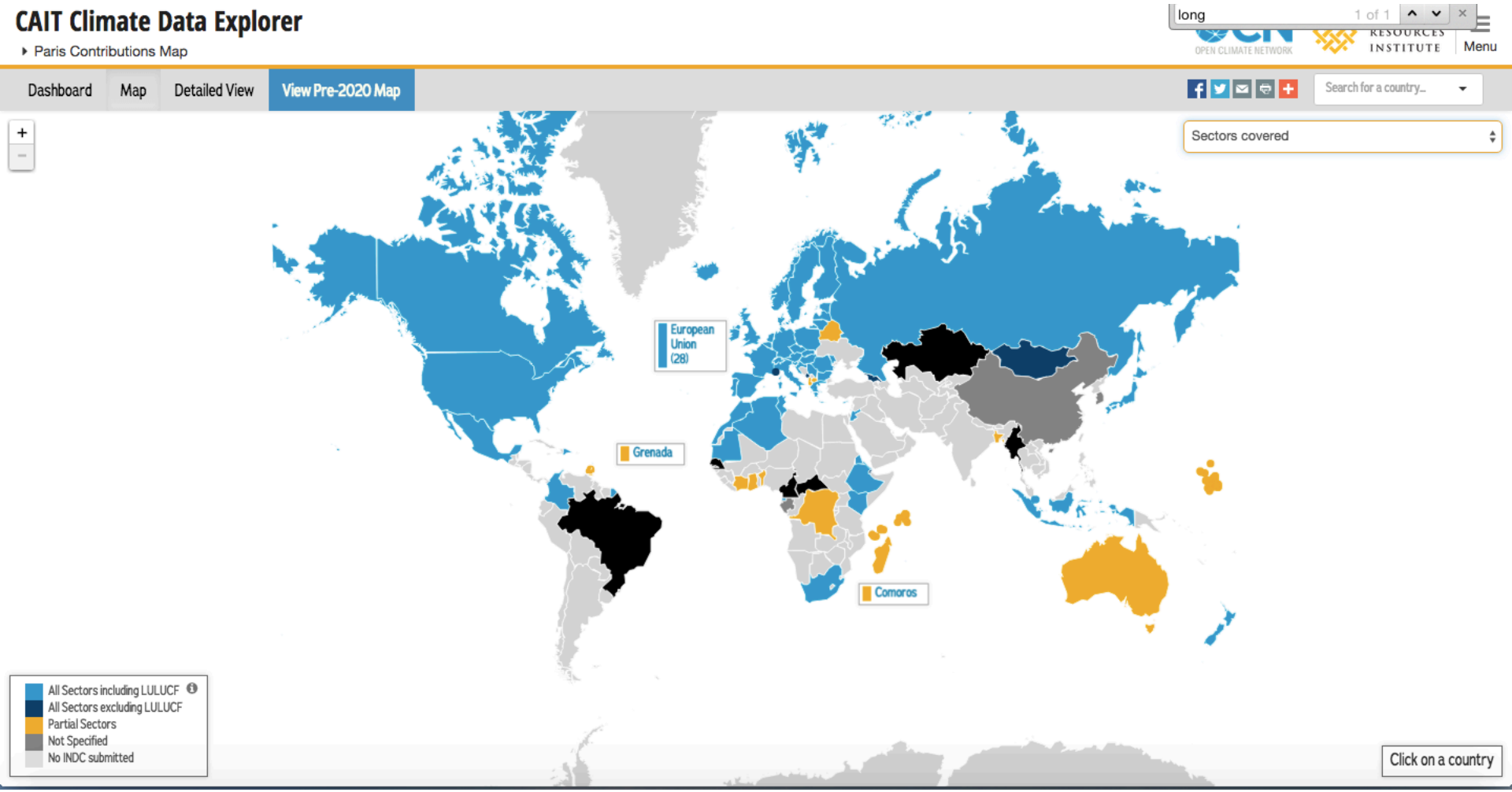


IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AGREEMENT

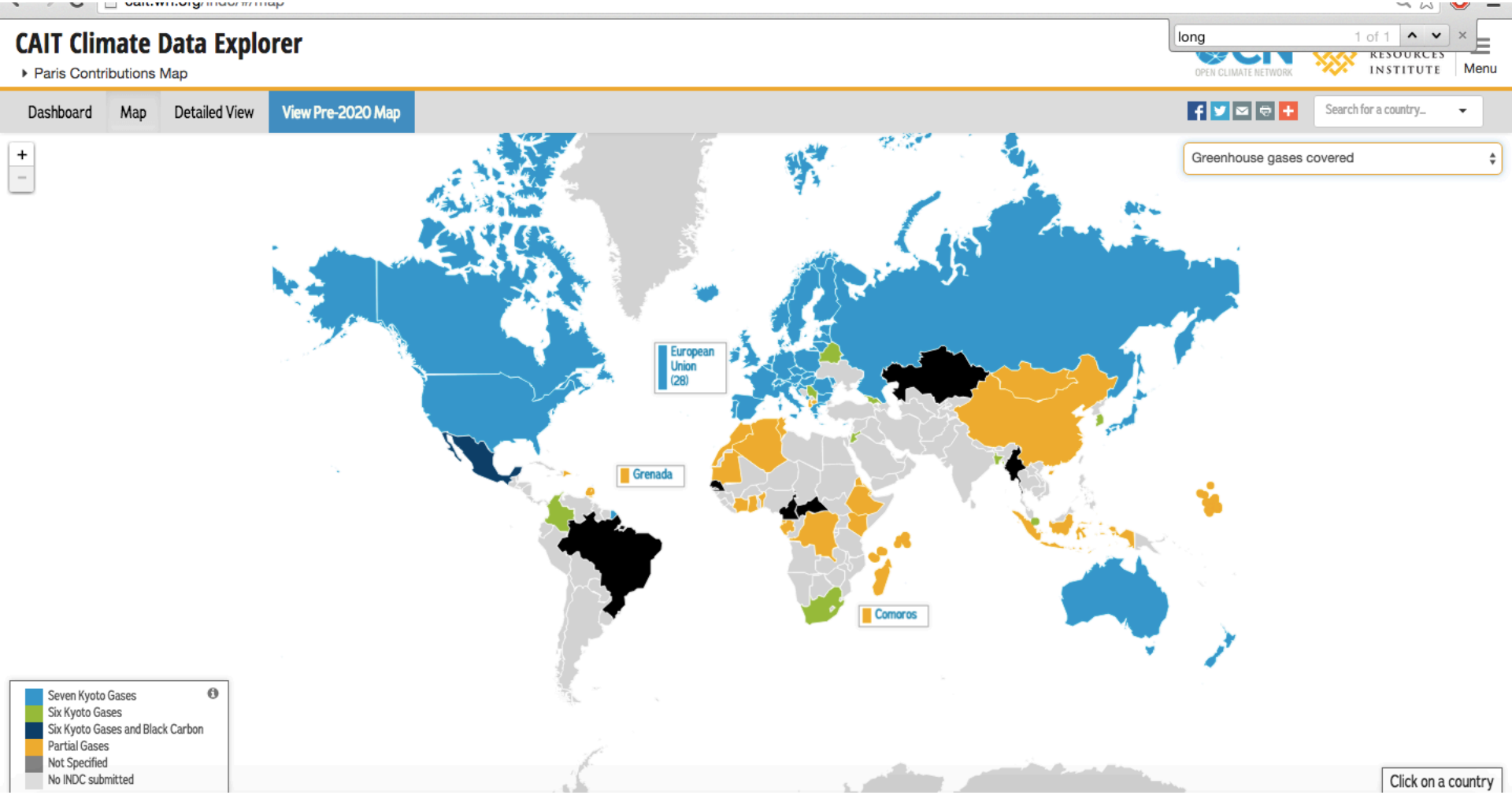
- Long-term goals lacking in many countries

→ Need for long-term goal in Agreement to guide commitments

SECTORAL COVERAGE



GREENHOUSE GASES COVERED



IMPLICATIONS FOR AGREEMENT

- Because of movement towards economy-wide target, progression towards broader coverage
- Some incomplete coverage, where further ambition can be realized (e.g. through markets, cooperative initiatives, strengthening of INDCs)

PLANNED USE OF MARKET MECHANISMS IMPLICATIONS FOR AGREEMENT

- The extent of use of market mechanisms is unclear
- Still lack of transparency around possible volume, quality principles, avoiding double counting

→ Accounting rules for international transferable units will be necessary

FURTHER CONCLUSIONS

On individual and collective effort:

- Many INDCs have not been submitted yet
- Many lack information on expected future emissions levels and underlying assumptions

→Difficult to assess individual and collective ambition without making many assumptions

→Further information will likely be necessary

FURTHER CONCLUSIONS

On accounting:

→Some convergence on accounting approaches but lack of details from many Parties

→Several Parties calling for accounting rules to be developed, which will dictate quantification methodologies and impact assessment of individual and collective effort

FURTHER CONCLUSIONS

On cycles of commitments:

- Seeing progression in many countries, and lack of backsliding → principle of increased ambition?
- Differences in target years
- Ambition likely to be insufficient to limit warming to 2°C; will need cycles to continuously come back to the table

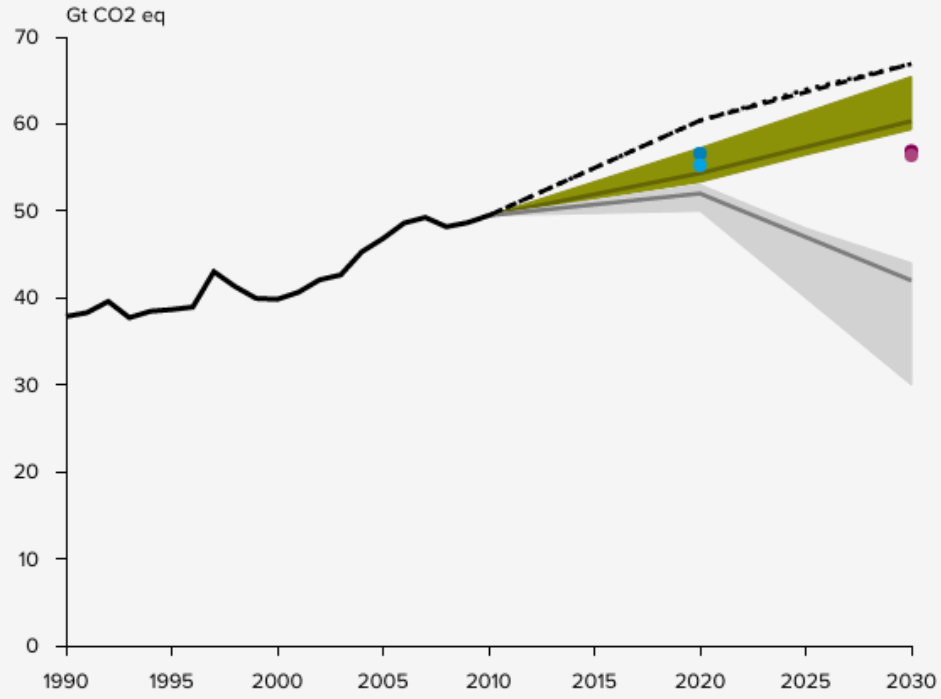
On long-term goal:

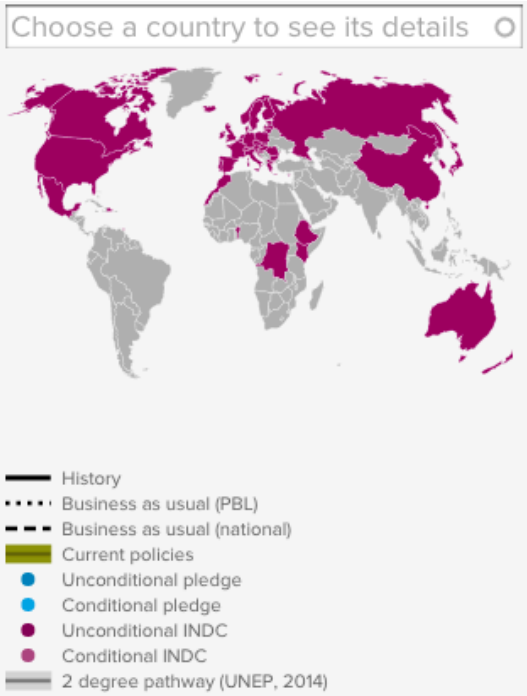
- Lack of long-term goals at country level → all the more critical for Agreement
- Ambition likely to be insufficient to limit warming to 2°C; will need guiding long-term goal

WAYS COUNTRIES CAN ALIGN THEIR CLIMATE PLEDGES WITH THE LATEST SCIENCE

- Global emissions must peak by 2020
- Net GHG emissions must be phased out in the long term
- Adopt a ‘realistic’ decarbonisation rate
- Emissions must be reduced significantly below BAU
- Cumulative emissions must be limited

EMISSIONS GAP (PBL)





Source: PBL, 2015

The figure shows the impact of aggregated reductions by the INDCs submitted to date, compared to the current policies scenario. The emission gap is based on the difference between the emission levels for 2025 and 2030 that would be consistent with achieving the climate target of 2 °C (UNEP, 2014) and the levels projected for those two years based on the current policies scenario.

EMISSIONS GAP (CAT)

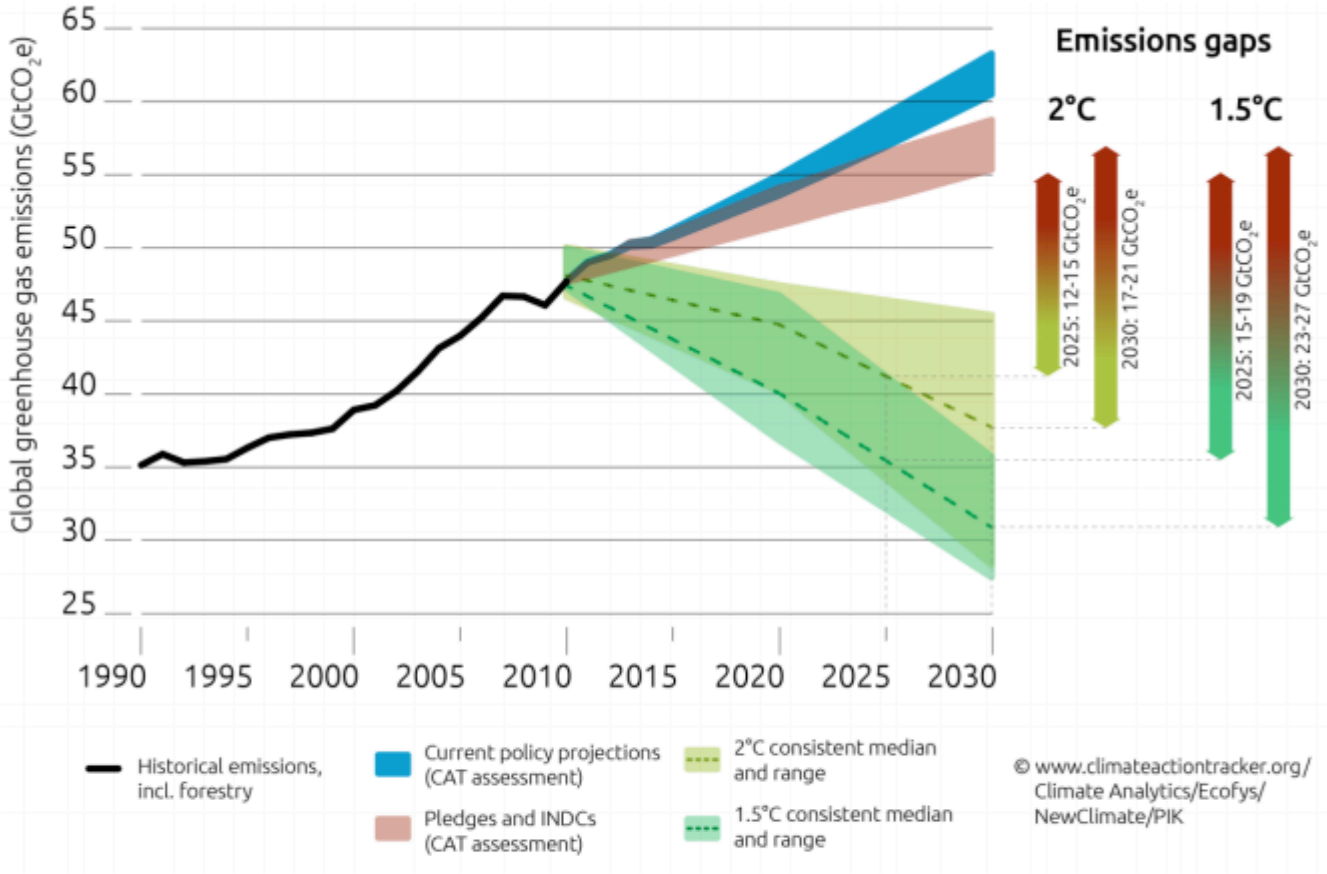
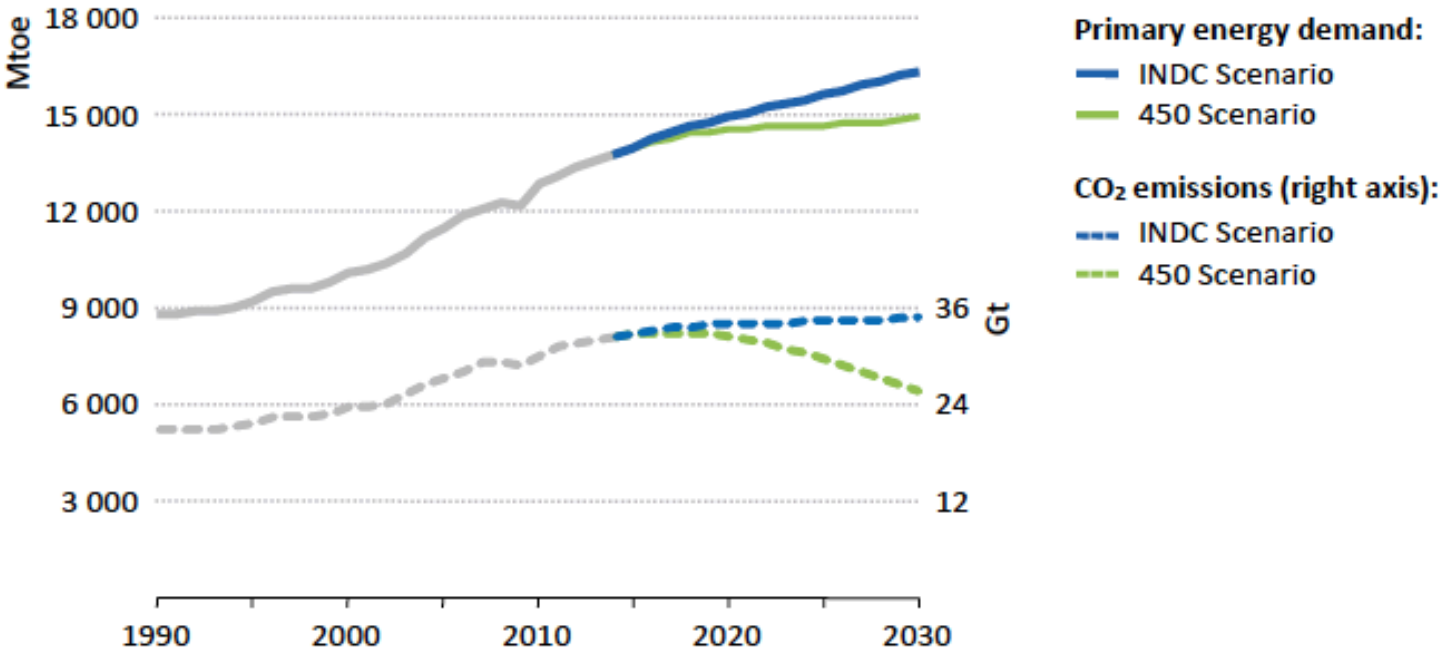


Figure 1: Emissions levels until 2030 under current policy projections and submitted INDCs compared with least-cost 1.5° and 2°C consistent pathways. The emissions gap ranges only reflect the uncertainty in the pledges and INDCs scenario. 2°C consistent median and range: Greater than 66% chance of staying within 2°C in 2100. 1.5°C consistent median and range: Greater than or equal to 50% chance of being below 1.5°C in 2100. Both temperature paths show the median and 10th to 90th percentile range. Pathway ranges exclude delayed action scenarios and any that deviate more than 5% from historic emissions in 2010.

EMISSIONS GAP (IEA)

Figure 2.1 ▷ Global primary energy demand and related CO_2 emissions by scenario

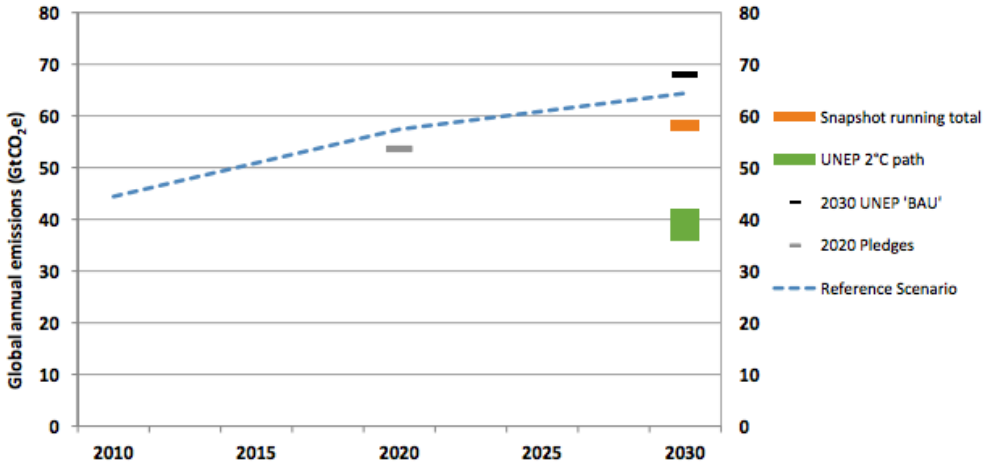


Note: Mtoe = million tonnes of oil equivalent; Gt = gigatonnes.

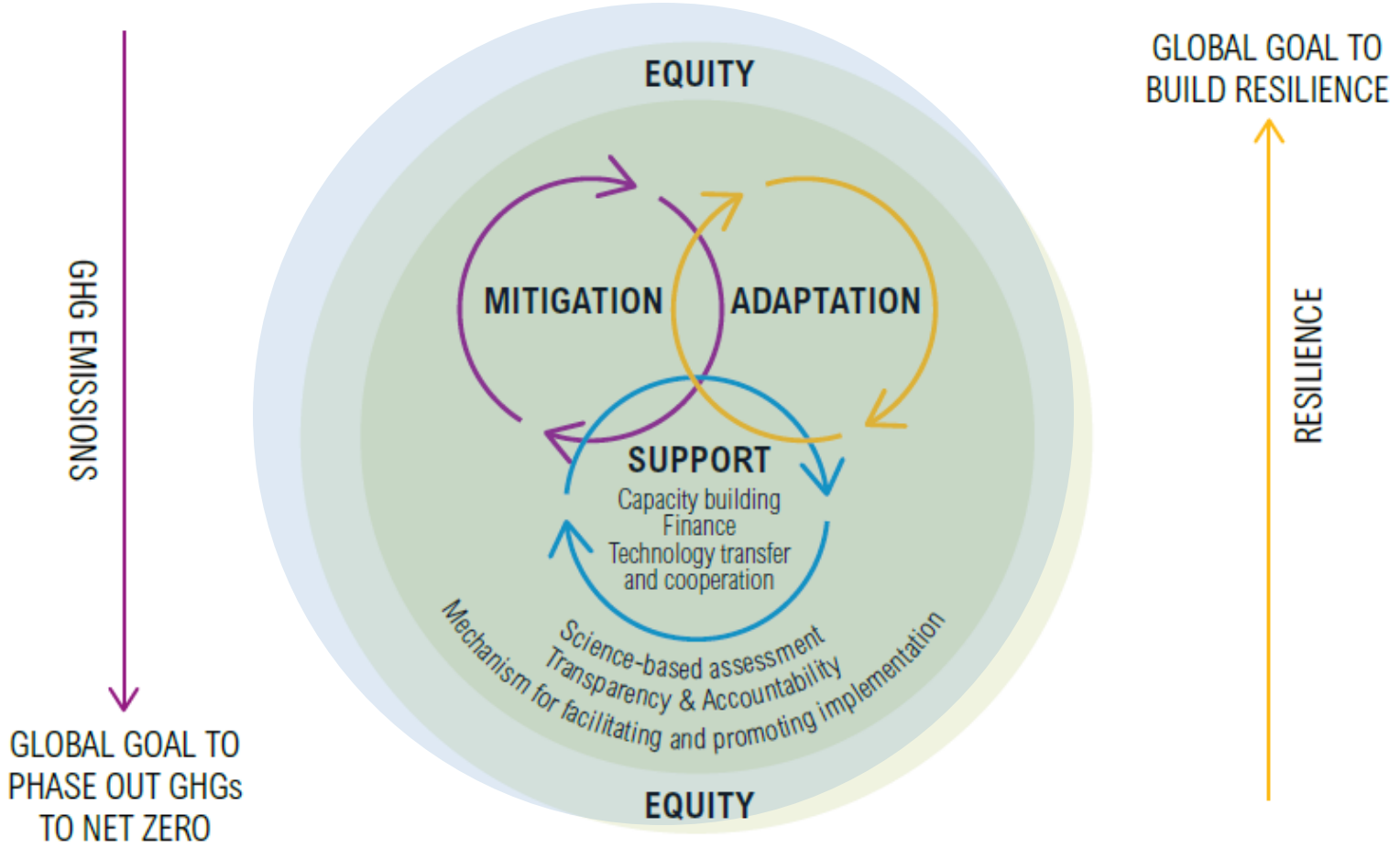
EMISSIONS GAP (GRANTHAM)

Scenario	Emissions in 2030 ($GtCO_2e$)
UNEP 'business as usual'	68
Reference Scenario	64.4
INDC 'snapshot running total' (as of 20 July 2015)	56.9 – 59.1
UNEP 2°C limit (without net negative emissions from power and industry)	36
UNEP 2°C limit (with net negative emissions from power and industry)	42

Figure 1: Global annual emissions between 2010 and 2030



GLOBAL AGREEMENT AND THE CYCLES OF ACTION



MOVING FORWARD FROM THE PARIS AGREEMENT- COMPONENTS & OBJECTIVE

Key Components

Objective

IMPLEMENTATION

Engage key subnational, business and other non-state actors and leverage national development priorities to ensure effective implementation of country commitments and other climate strategies

TRACKING

Engage governments and others to track and provide transparent information on progress towards action commitments and other climate goals and links with development objectives

INCREASE ACTION

Identify additional opportunities to increase climate action beyond the initial country commitments and other climate plans and help kickstart a national dialogue on future actions

Engage policy makers, civil society, and private sector in ongoing national and international dialogue around targets and implementation

Developing countries undertake strong action on low-carbon and climate resilient development

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