

# Overview of INDCs and the aggregate effect

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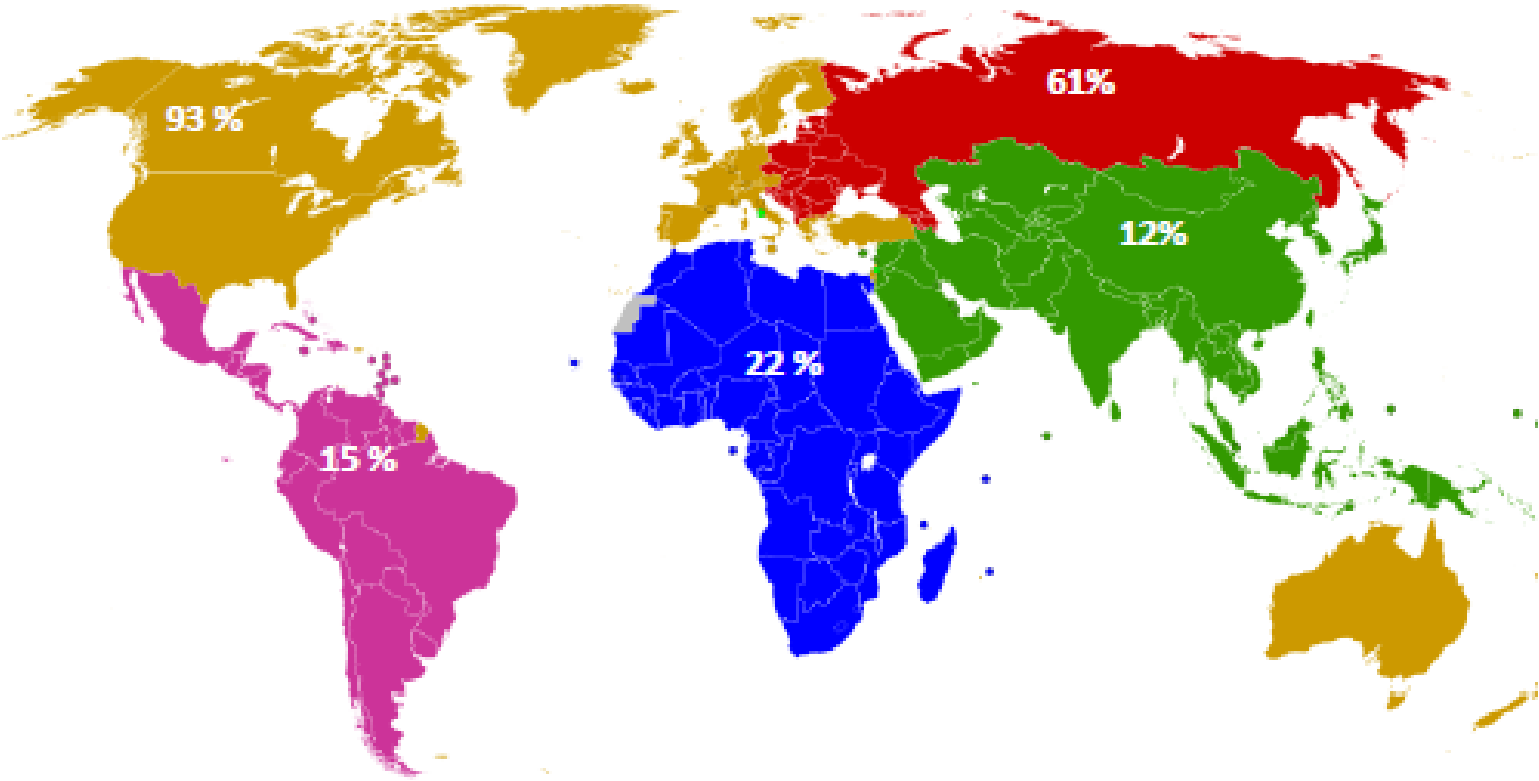
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- Update on INDCs
- Aggregate effect

# Update

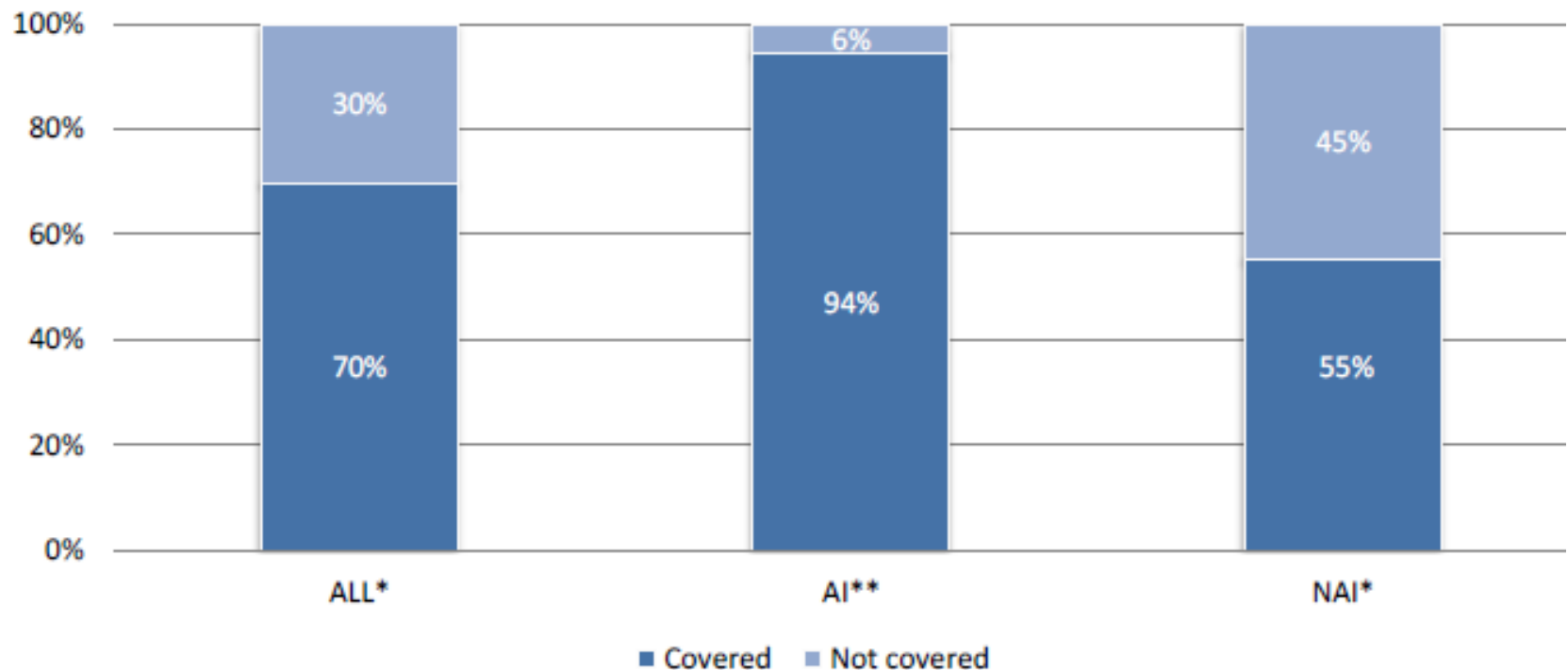
- Parties communicating and INDC: 65 / 33%
- 40 / 93% Annex I; 25 / 17% non-Annex I
- Global emissions covered: 70% (energy-related CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Parties communicating an adaptation component: 57%
- Expecting 40 INDCs more in September

# Regional progress of INDCs



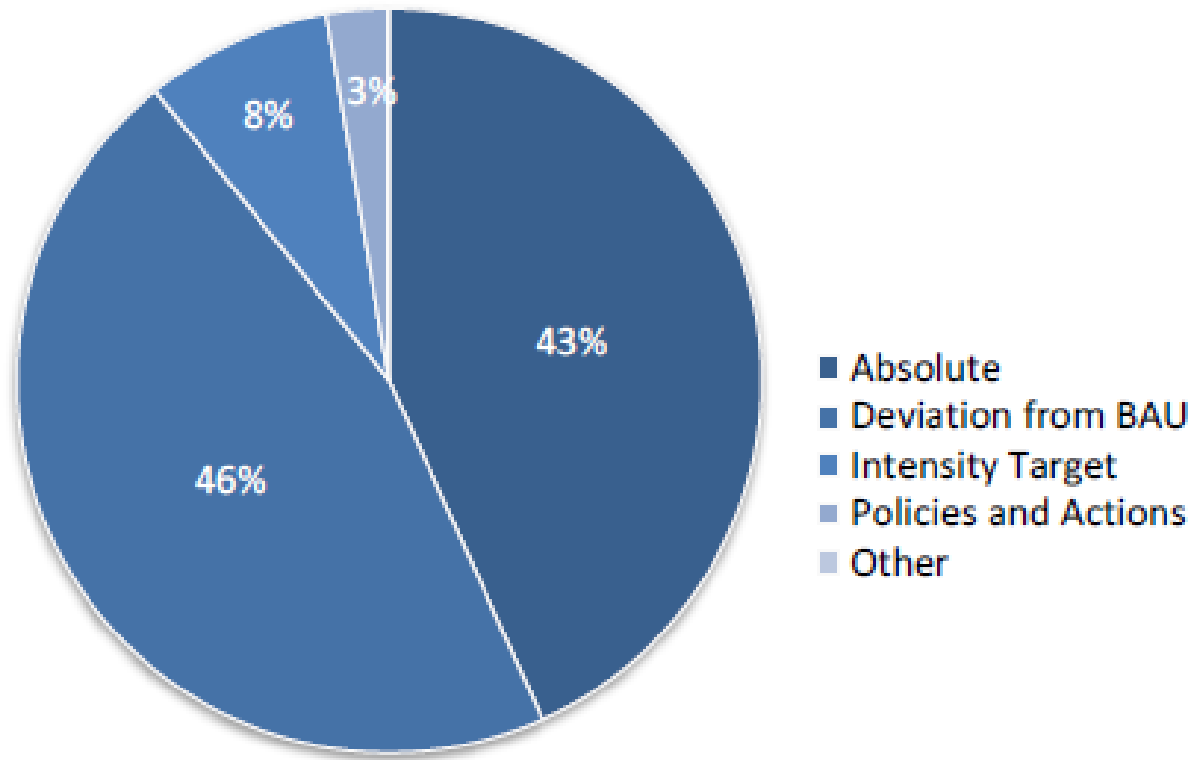
# Progress

## Share of emissions covered by INDCs



# Types of INDC

Share of INDCs by type



# Timeframes

2025/2030

(Some include long term horizons,  
2050)

# Assumptions

- Methodological guidelines for GHG inventories
- Use of GWP
- Use on economic instruments (markets)
- Land use sector accounting
  
- Little information on:
  - Baselines and projections
  - Assumptions directly linked to quantified objectives

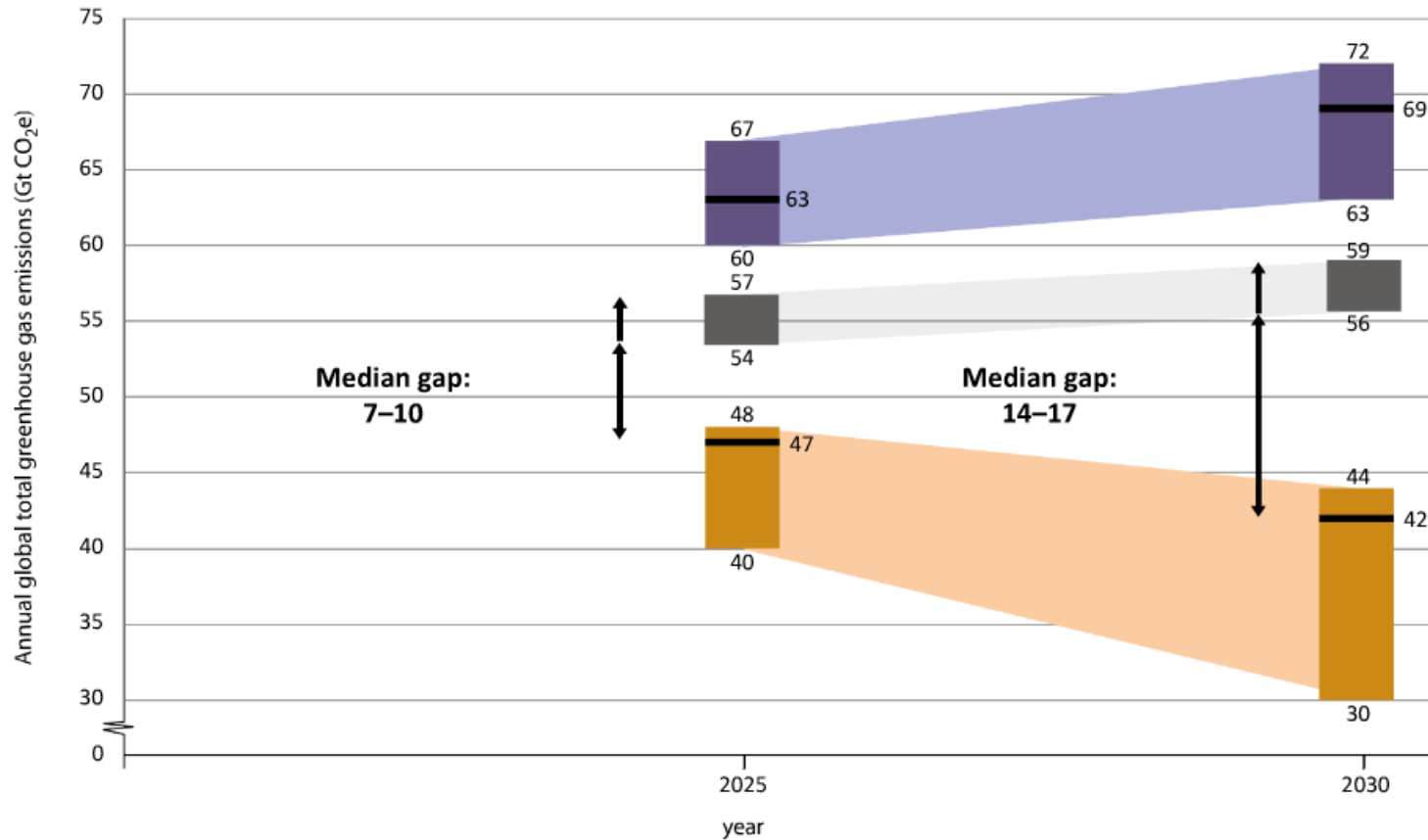


# Ambition

- Comparisons with the past
- Narratives about national efforts required
- References to IPCC
- Use of indicators (efficiency, energy matrix, emissions per capita or GDP)
- No conditional components

Aggregate effect

# UNEP Gap report



■ Business-as-usual emission levels

■ Emission levels consistent with range of pledge cases 1-5

■ Emission levels consistent with 2 °C temperature target (starting from 2020 Copenhagen pledge levels)\*

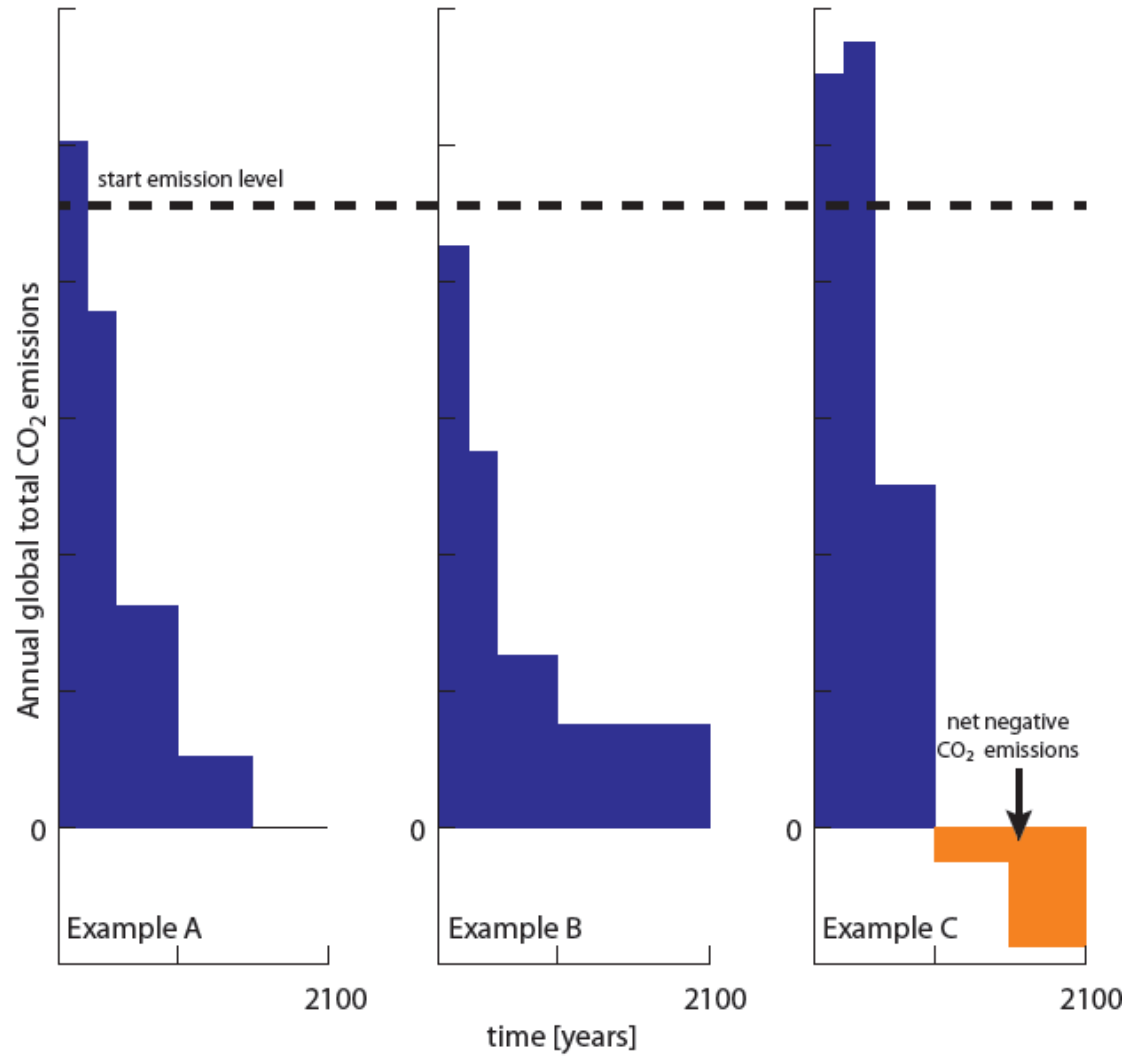
Results for the business-as-usual emission levels and emission levels consistent with 2 °C temperature targets are expressed as median, 20<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> percentiles

\* Copenhagen Pledges in these scenarios were assumed to result in a range of 52 (50-53) Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e total greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. This is lower than the current pledge assessment for 2020.

# What should happen to emissions?

- Pathways towards 2C/1.5:
  - Less effort today, more tomorrow
  - More effort today and less tomorrow
- Less effort today implies high costs tomorrow and a high risk of not meeting the objective
- Requirements:
  - Carbon neutrality by 2055 - 2070
  - Net GHG emissions equal to zero in 2080 – 2100
  - Global emissions to be 55% below 2010 levels in 2050

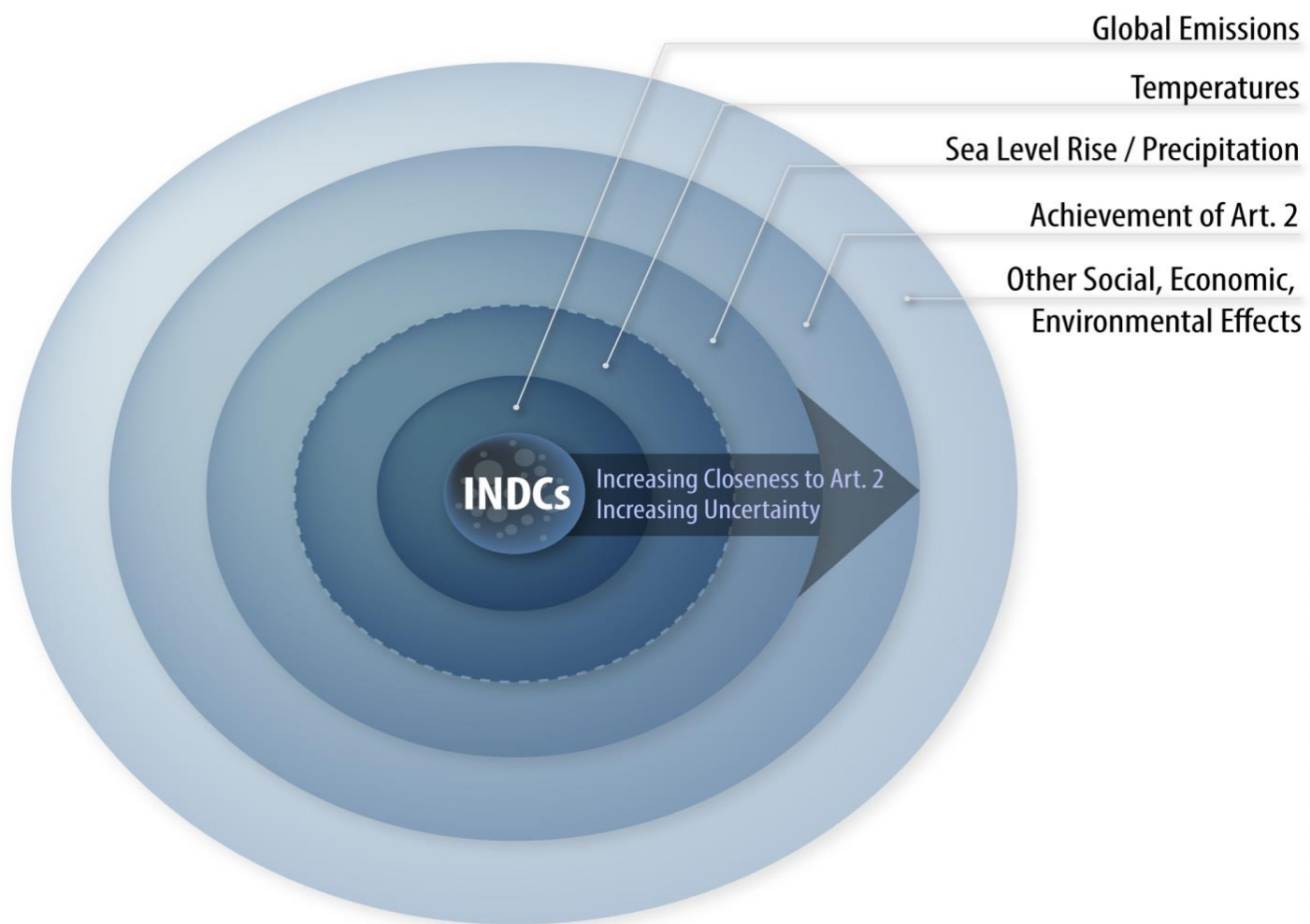
# Possible horizons



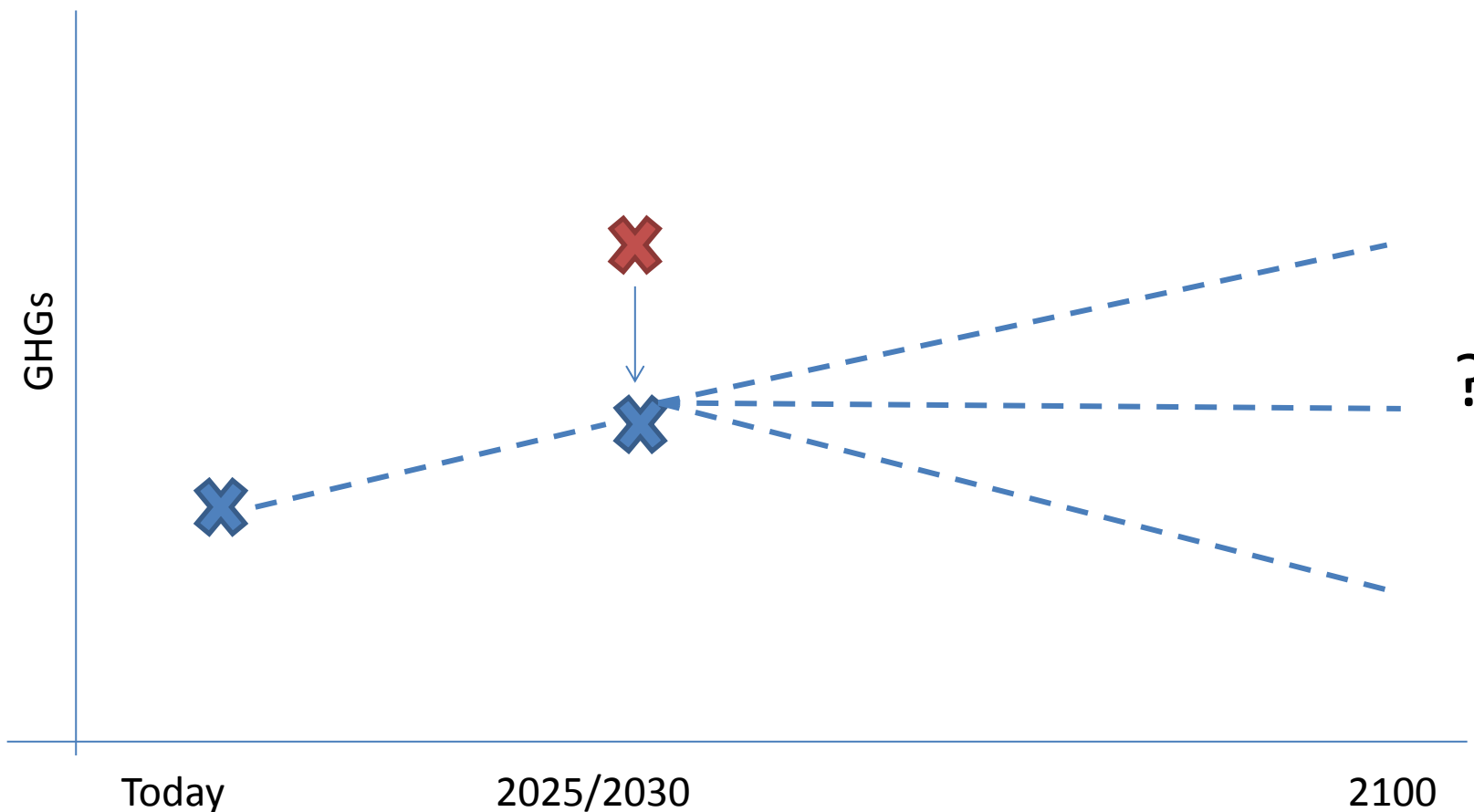
# Results of other assessments

Reference	2025 (GtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2030 (GtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Expected rise in temperatures* <sup>1</sup>
Baseline emissions before Cancun (UNEPGAP)	60-67	63-72	4.1-4.8
Baseline emissions with Cancun (UNEPGAP)	54-57	56-59	3.6-4.2
Trajectory compatible with 2C INDC (CAT)	40-48	30-44	2
Boyd et al	52-53	54-55	2.5-3.8 (3.1) <sup>1</sup>
WEO	N/A	57-59	N/A
	40 <sup>2</sup>	40.5 <sup>2</sup>	2.6 by 2100 3.5 after 2200

# Approaches to assess the effect of INDCs



# The problem with the long term





# Approach for the synthesis report

- General statistics, synthesis of information contained in INDC
- Aggregate emissions in 2025 and 2030 resulting from INDCs (expressed as a range) and a discussion of this estimate in relation to:
  - Current emissions
  - BAU
  - 2C
- A general discussion on opportunities for the longer term transformation and issues such as:
  - Institutions, processes and policies, and
  - Cooperation and related technology, finance and capacity building

# Challenges

- Various ways that Parties have chosen to express their INDCs, including the type of target as well as the timeframes
- Diversity of methods and approaches underlying INDCs, in particular relating to the land use sector and markets
- Quality of data and data gaps in particular on projections of GHGs, GDP and population
- A number of submissions that may come too close to the dead-line of 1 October this year and leave little time for aggregation

# Transparency: Basis for an robust assessment

- To estimate aggregate emissions in 2025 and 2030
  - Base year: base year emissions
  - BAU: Projections
  - Intensity: Projections of GHG, GDP of population
  - Peaking targets: level and timing
- Methodologies followed for calculation
- Clear conditionality and resulting levels

# Trends

- INDCs make a difference as they bring us significantly below BAU, yet not on a least cost pathway towards limiting temperature rise to below 2C
- Positive changes in relation to the submissions for the pre-2020 period
  - High participation well ahead of the dead-line
  - Wider coverage of sectors and emissions
  - Better accompanying information (ex-ante information on INDCs)
  - Better and more robust national institutional arrangements for INDC preparation and climate policy