

Where are we with INDCs?

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Update

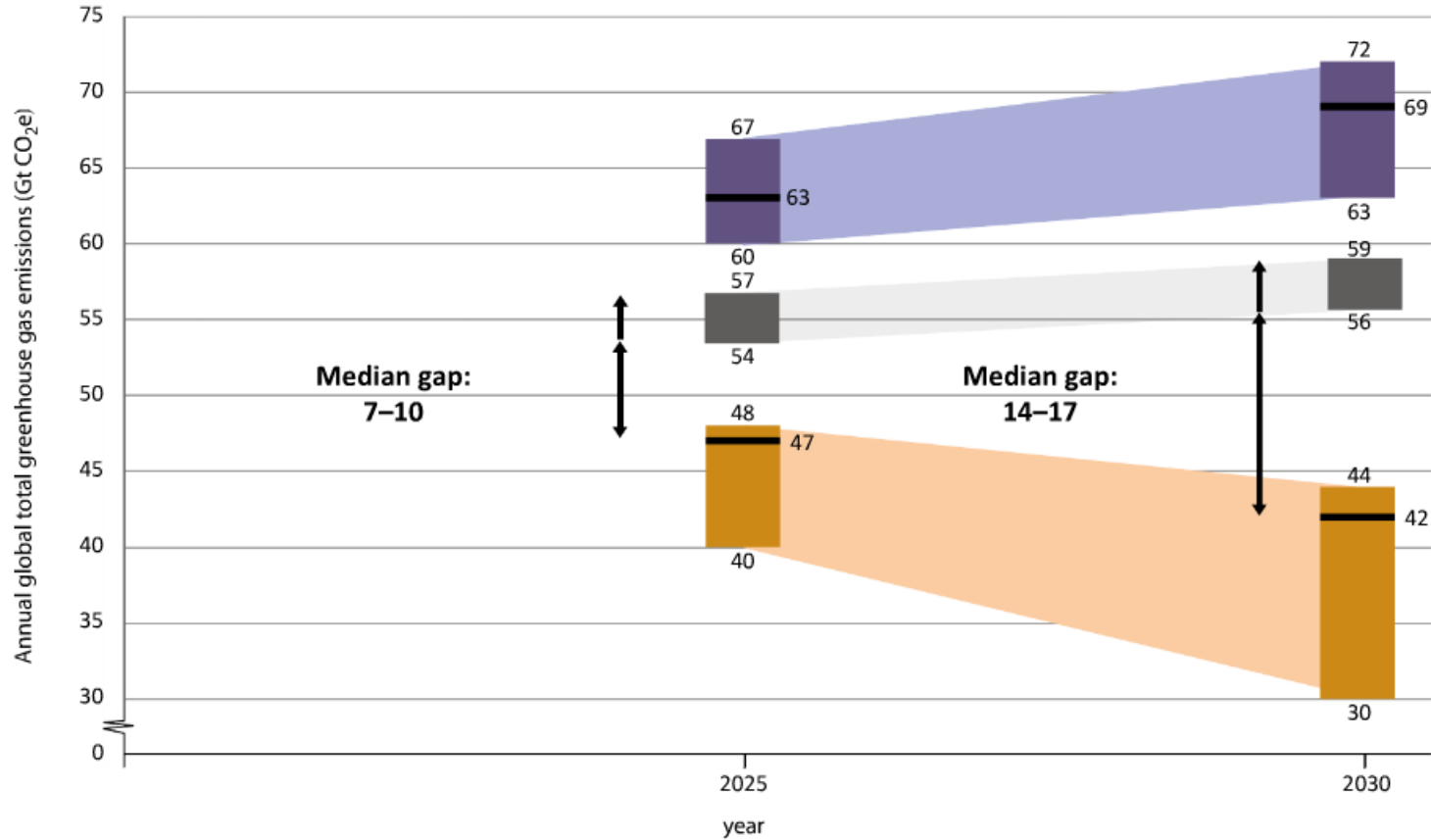
- Total INDCs received: 32
- Parties covered: 60 / 30.6%
- 40 / 93% Annex I; 20 / 12% non-Annex I
- Global emissions covered: 70% (energy-related CO₂)
- Parties communicating an adaptation component: 53%
- Expecting 40 INDCs more in September

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)*

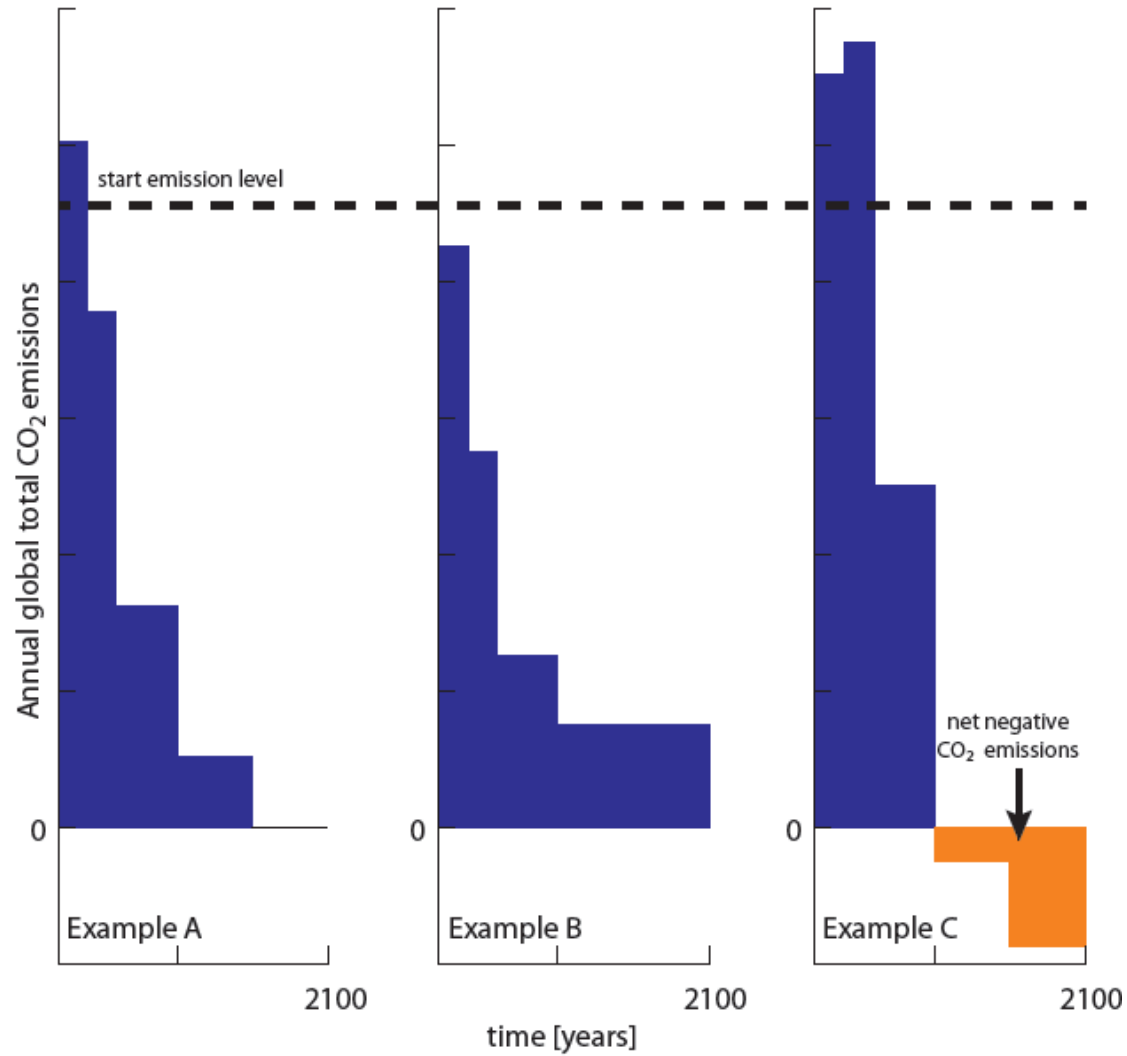
Results for the business-as-usual emission levels and emission levels consistent with 2 °C temperature targets are expressed as median, 20th and 80th percentiles

* Copenhagen Pledges in these scenarios were assumed to result in a range of 52 (50-53) Gt CO₂e 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

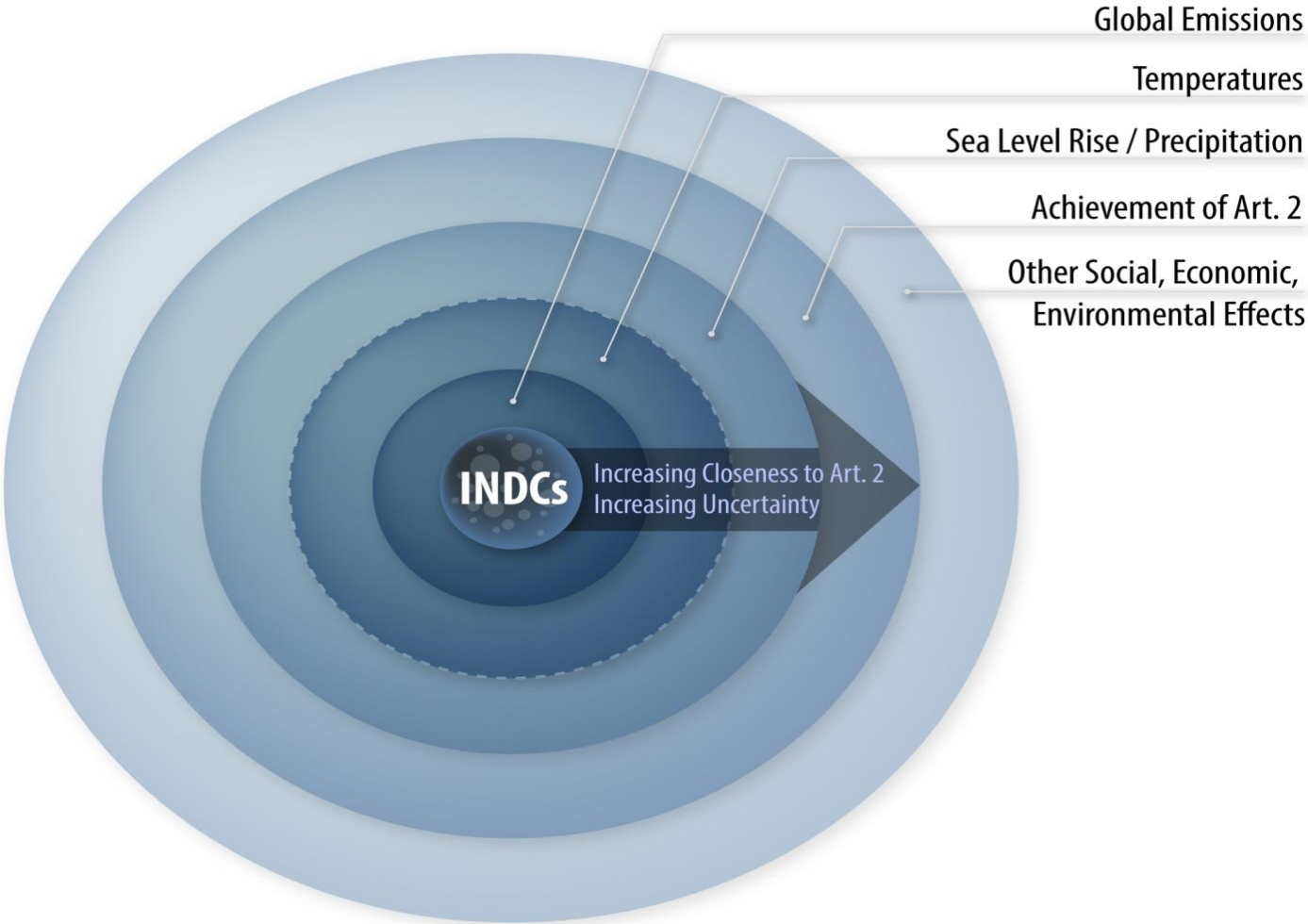
Possible horizons



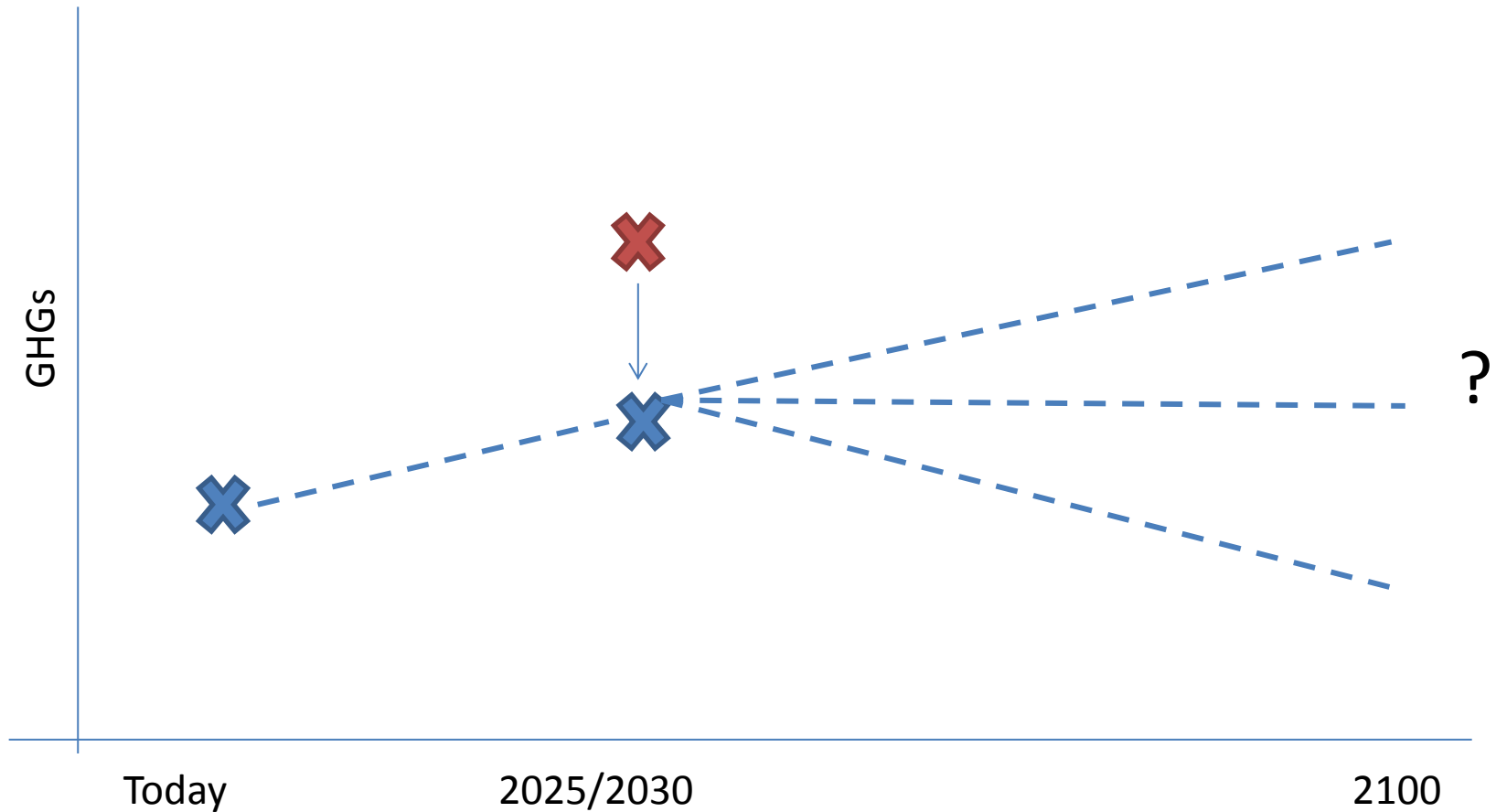
Results of other assessments

Reference	2025 (GtCO ₂ e)	2030 (GtCO ₂ e)	Expected rise in temperatures* ¹
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) ¹
WEO	N/A	57-59	N/A
	40 ²	40.5 ²	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