Guidelines on Implementation Methods & Procedures: Reporting, Reviews, Transparency

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Background

• Paris Agreement Rulebook: A “how to” for fulfilling ambitions to get us to no more than 1.5-2 °C

• Why do we need one?
  – NDCs vary in quality and level of information
  – Prevents full assessment, limits development of trust
The challenges

• **Timing.** [UNEP GAP Report 2017](#): “The Facilitative Dialogue and the 2020 revision of the NDCs are the last opportunity to close the 2030 emissions gap”

• **Political sensitivities:** Robustness versus “build-in flexibility”

• **Capacities needs:** Engagement of all countries in design of the rules

• **Environmental integrity and double counting.**

• **Interconnections:** Transparency framework and aligning information requirements

• **Effectiveness of process:** 196 countries with different economies and stages of development
## Aligning ambitions

What would happen if regional global ambitions become more aligned?

### Total GHG Emissions Including Land-Use Change and Forestry (in MtCO₂e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/region</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>% share</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>% share</th>
<th>Ambition increases</th>
<th>Emissions w.r.t. 1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (Rest of the World)</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>20,3</td>
<td>29,1</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>19,8</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (15% below 1990 by 2030)</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (GDP emission intensity 33-35% below 2005 by 2030)</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>5,1</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3,5</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>+186%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (43% below 2005 by 2030)</td>
<td>1,6</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU (40% below 1990 by 2030)</td>
<td>5,1</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>3,1</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3,1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US (28% below 2005 by 2025)</td>
<td>5,7</td>
<td>6,1</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (peak emissions by 2030)</td>
<td>3,2</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>15,3</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10,4</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>+223%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World total</td>
<td>33,9</td>
<td>45,7</td>
<td>59,4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>41,9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total GHG Emissions Including Land-Use Change and Forestry (MtCO₂e).


2030 source: Boys et al., 2015. What will global annual emissions of greenhouse gases be in 2030, and will they be consistent with avoiding global warming of more than 2°C? Available at: [http://goo.gl/jFaMkM](http://goo.gl/jFaMkM).

Japan 2030 source: Climate Action Tracker. Available at: [http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan.html](http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan.html)

2030 2 dC scenario source: UNEP GAP Report 2017. Available at: [https://goo.gl/Lj5hWk](https://goo.gl/Lj5hWk)
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Key messages

• The need for speed

• Don’t reinvent the wheel

• Inclusiveness is key