

# Setting the stage – key articles and concepts in the Paris Agreement

Overall overview

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# Outline of the presentation

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- The Paris Agreement overview
- NDCs in the Paris Agreement
- Art 6 of the Paris Agreement
- Transparency under the Paris Agreement
- Summary

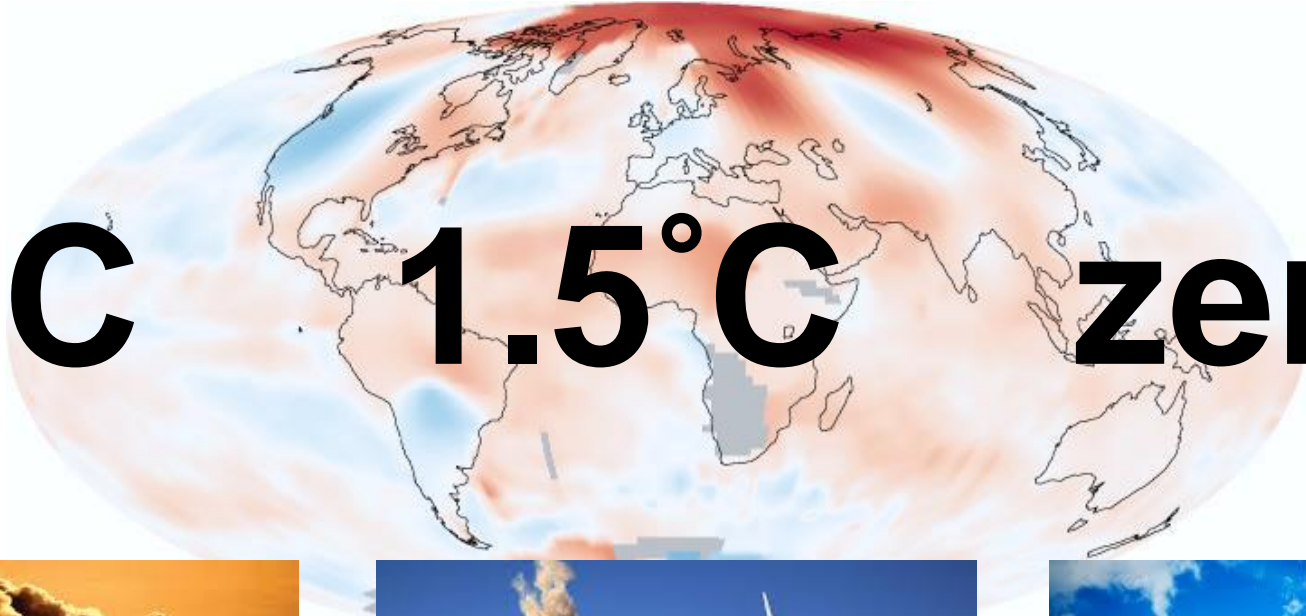


# An agreement, a global agreement

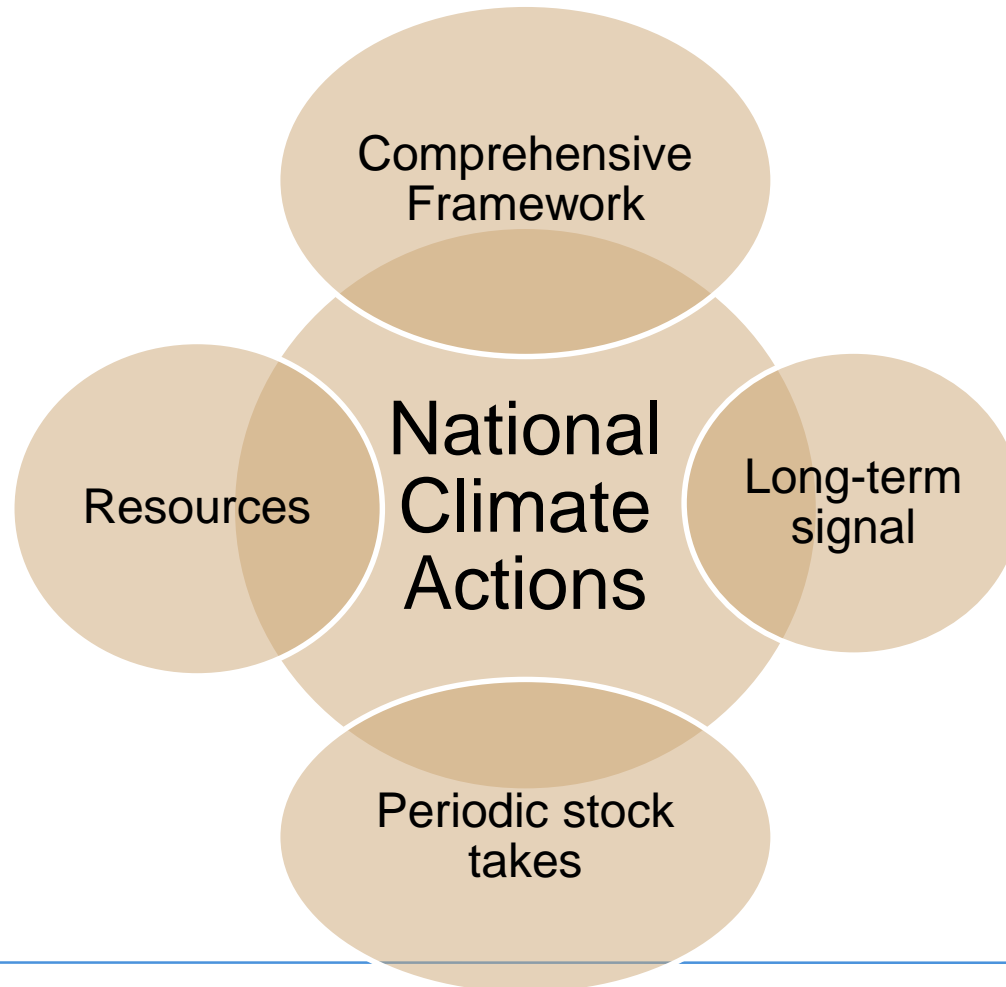


# Increased ambition of the long term goal

**2°C**      **1.5°C**      **zero**



Foundations of the outcome of the Paris Agreement



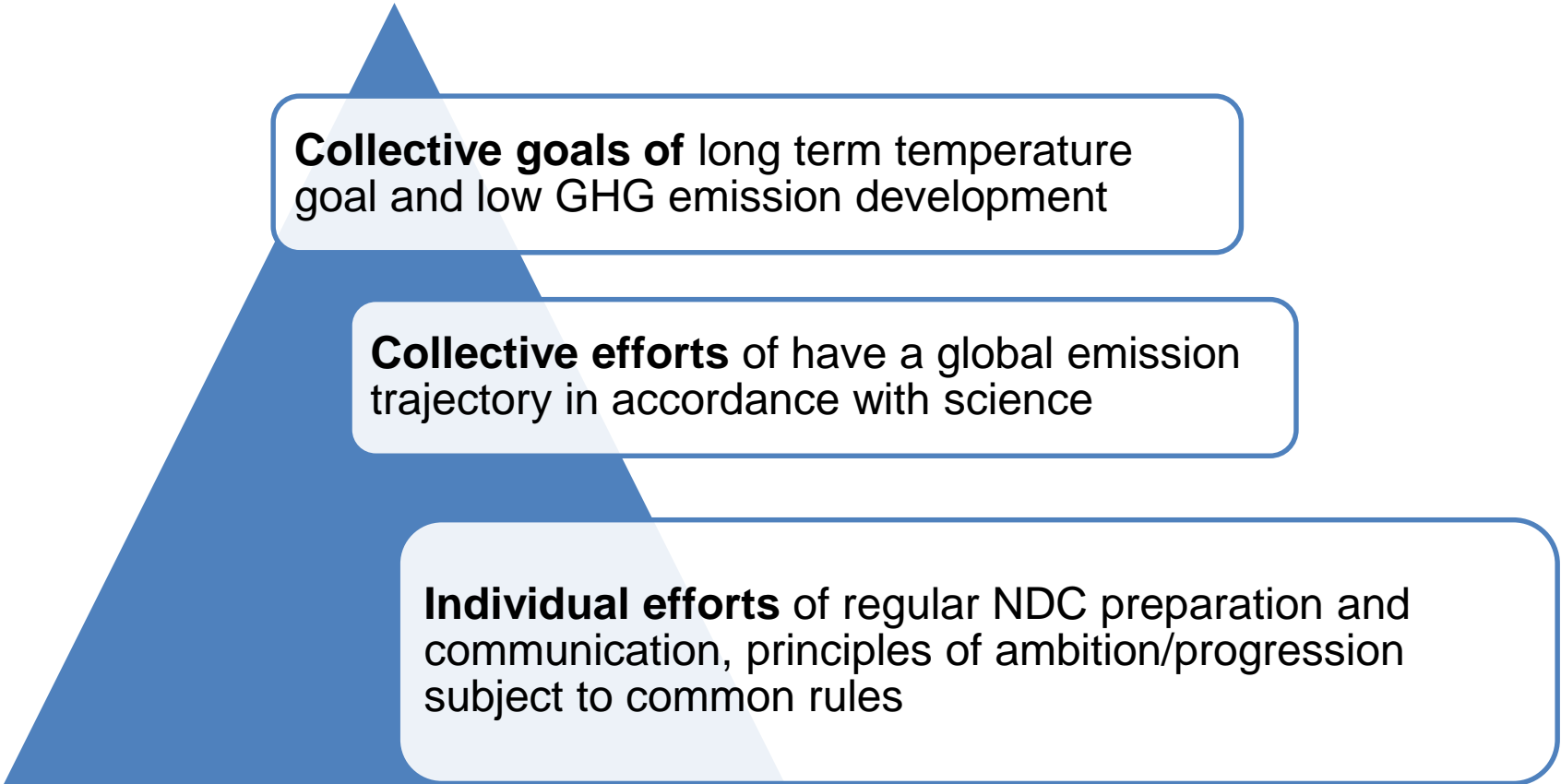
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## Three pillars of mitigation



**Collective goals** of long term temperature goal and low GHG emission development

**Collective efforts** of have a global emission trajectory in accordance with science

**Individual efforts** of regular NDC preparation and communication, principles of ambition/progression subject to common rules

## ***What are NDCs?***

- Are the countries' National Plans
- The means for governments to communicate internationally the steps they will take to address climate change in their own countries.
- Reflect each country's ambition for reducing emissions, taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities





- Parties shall communicate their first NDC no later than when the Party submits its respective instrument of ratification, accession, or approval of the Paris Agreement
- Countries will submit updated NDCs every five years
- **Communicated INDC will become the first NDC, unless Party decided otherwise**
- NDCs will be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat



First  
NDCs

- **Due when Parties submit their instrument of ratification**
- INDCs should be considered first NDCs (unless the Party decides otherwise)
- Parties may apply guidance on accounting

Second  
NDCs

- **Due in 2020** as well as long-term LEDS
- Informed by the 2018 facilitative dialogue
- Should apply guidance on accounting

Sub-  
sequent  
NDCs

- **Due in 2025 and every five years thereafter**
- Common timeframes likely to apply (e.g. same starting and end year for all)
- To be informed by the relevant stock-take



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- Article 6.2 Corporative Approaches
- Article 6.4 Market Mechanisms
- Article 6.8 Non market framework



# Cooperative approaches

## *What the Agreement says:*

- *Voluntary*
- *Shall promote sustainable development and environmental integrity*
- *Shall apply robust accounting to avoid double counting*

## *What it may mean*

- o Linkage of emissions trading schemes
- o Facilitation of crediting mechanisms



## Mechanism for sustainable development

- Mitigation by private and public entities
- Deliver net mitigation and sustainable
- development
  - ITMOs
  - Real, measurable, long-term reductions
  - Supervisory body
  - Share of proceeds



# Non-market framework

## *What the Agreement says*

- Promote ambition
- Facilitate participation in NDC implementation
- Enhance coordination across instruments

## *What it may mean*

- Opportunity for recognition of the roles and efforts of non-Party stakeholders
  - Cohesion in the operation of the financial and technology mechanisms
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- What?** an **enhanced** transparency framework for **action and support**
- Why?** to build **mutual trust and confidence** and to promote **effective implementation**
- How?** with built-in **flexibility** which takes into account Parties' **different capacities** and builds **upon collective experience**

{Art 13.1}



## Reporting

- NCs and BURs
- Progress made in NDC implementation
- Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received

## Technical expert review

- Covers information submitted under Art 13.7 and 13.9
- Identifies areas of improvement for the Party

## Multilateral facilitative consideration

- Covers progress with respect to efforts under Art 9 and its respective implementation and achievement of its NDCs



## Purpose of the transparency framework

**Clear understanding** of climate change action taken to achieve objective of the Convention

**Clarity and tracking** of progress of NDC implementations and Adaptation actions

Good Practices, priorities, needs and gaps reported to **Global stock take**

**Clarity** on support provided and received

**Full coverage** of financial support provided to inform Global stock take



## **Article 13 and developing countries**

**Flexibility in the implementation** of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities; the modalities, procedures and guidelines **{Art 13.2}**

**Special circumstances** of LDCs and SIDs **{Art 13.3}**

Provides support to developing countries for the **implementation of this Article** as well as for the **building of transparency-related capacity** on a continuous basis. **{Art 13.14 and 13.15}**



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- Reaffirms the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius, while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees;
  - Establishes binding commitments by all parties to make NDCs, and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them;
  - Commits all countries to report regularly on their emissions and “progress made in implementing and achieving” their NDCs, and to undergo international review;
  - Commits all countries to submit new NDCs every five years, with the clear expectation that they will “represent a progression” beyond previous ones
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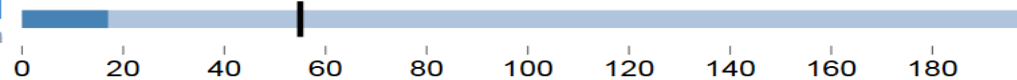


- Reaffirms the binding obligations of developed countries under the UNFCCC to support the efforts of developing countries, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by developing countries too;
- Extend the current goal of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025, with a new, higher goal to be set for the period after 2025;
- Require parties engaging in international emissions trading to avoid “double counting;” and
- Call for a new mechanism, similar to CDM, enabling emission reductions in one country to be counted toward another country’s NDC.

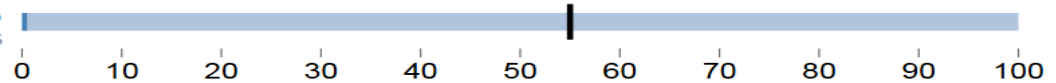


The agreement will enter into force after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification.

**17 Parties have ratified**  
of 197 Parties to the Convention



**Accounting for 0.04%**  
of global GHG emissions



Party	Date of ratification
Barbados	22/04/2016
Fiji	22/04/2016
Grenada	22/04/2016
Maldives	22/04/2016
Marshall Islands	22/04/2016
Mauritius	22/04/2016
Palau	22/04/2016
Samoa	22/04/2016
Somalia	22/04/2016
St. Kitts and Nevis	22/04/2016
St. Lucia	22/04/2016
Tuvalu	22/04/2016
Seychelles	29/04/2016
Guyana	20/05/2016





# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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## Increased pre-2020 mitigation actions

The Decision calls for enhanced action prior to 2020. This can be summarised in the following categories:

**Mitigation:** Parties are urged to ratify and implement the second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol up to 2020, to make and implement a mitigation pledge, and improve measuring and reporting processes.

Parties resolve to strengthen the existing technical examination process on mitigation, which means increased cooperation with non-country stakeholders, in creased consultations and dissemination of results.



## Increased pre-2020 mitigation actions

**Adaptation:** Launch a technical examination on adaptation, which will function in a similar manner to the technical examination on mitigation, focussing on lesson sharing and identifying opportunities for implementation and cooperative action.

**Finance:** ‘strongly urges’ developed countries to scale up their levels of financial support with a concrete plan to reach the USD 100 billion target by 2020.

