United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Assessing the overall aggregated effect of steps taken by Parties on mitigation

First meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogues of

the Second Periodic Review

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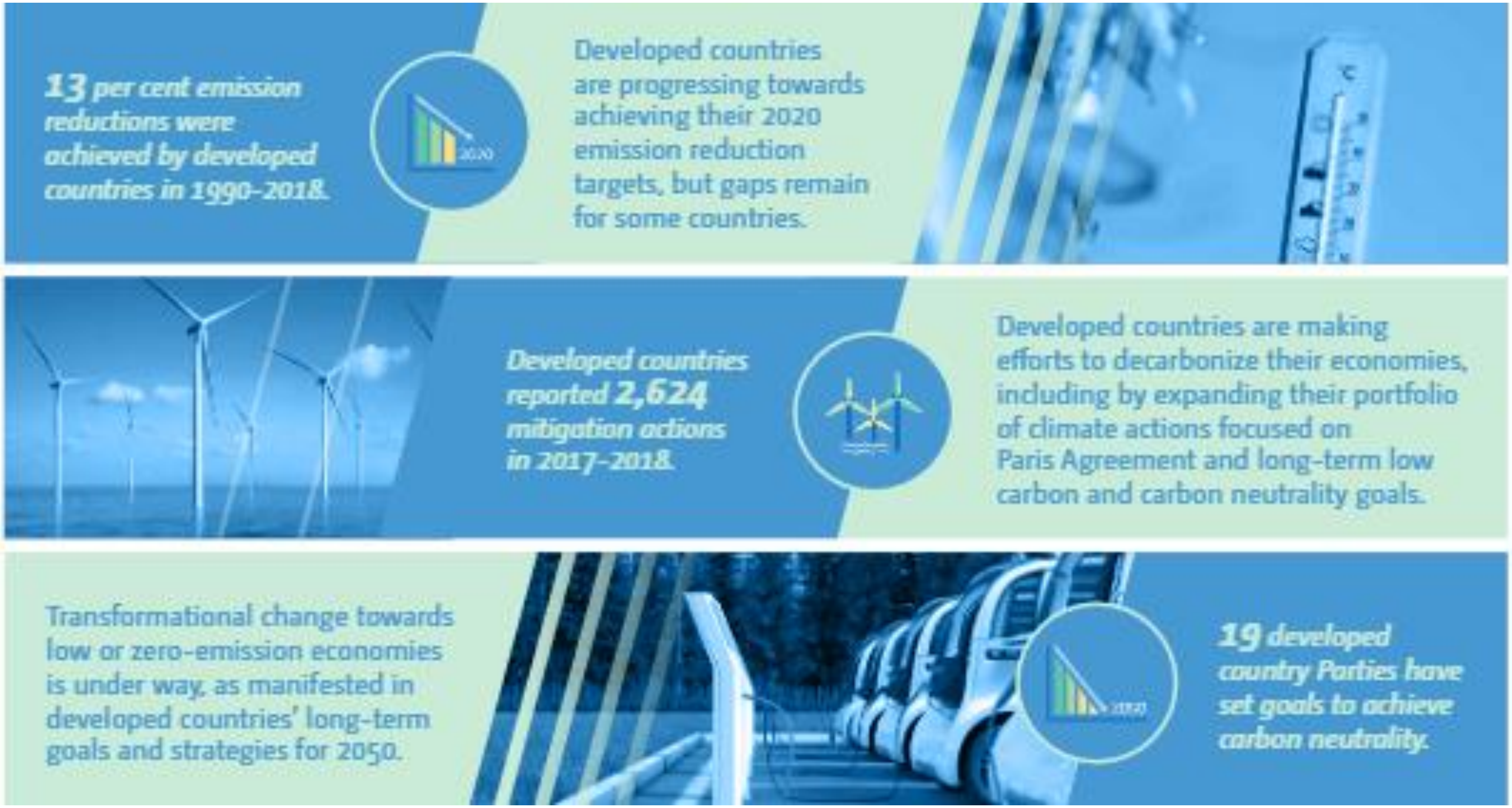
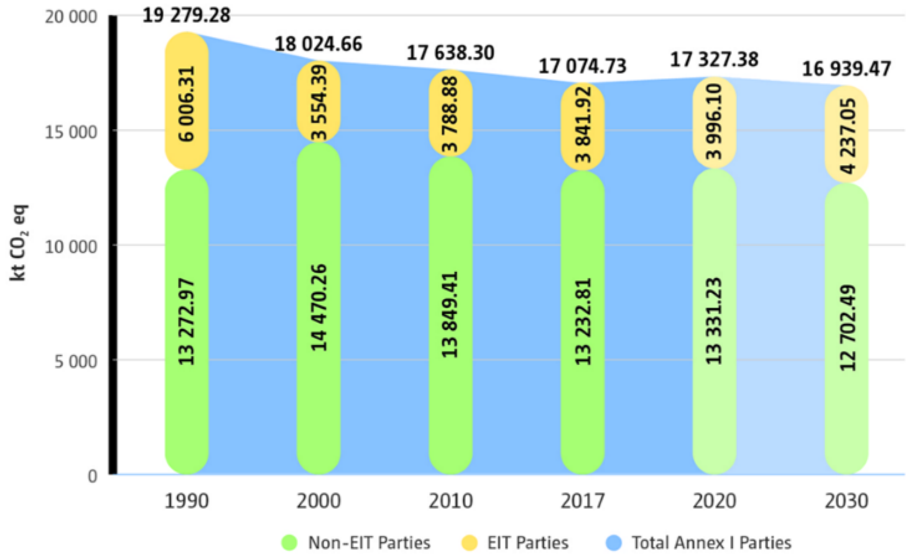
Key findings on mitigation by developed countries



COP24·KATOWICE 2018

Key findings on mitigation by developed countries

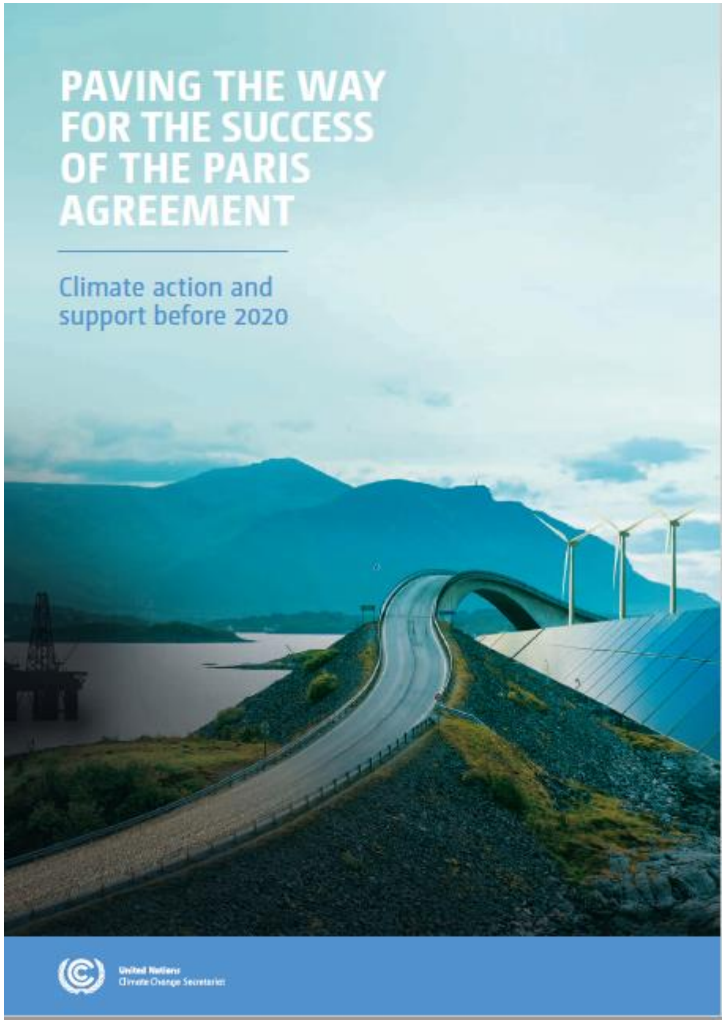


3.4%
Decrease in emissions between 2010 and 2018

11%
Projected decrease in emissions between 1990 and 2020 if all planned climate actions are implemented

10%
Projected decrease in emissions between 1990 and 2020 with the currently implemented and adopted climate actions

12.1%
Projected decrease in emissions between 1990 and 2030 with the currently implemented and adopted climate actions

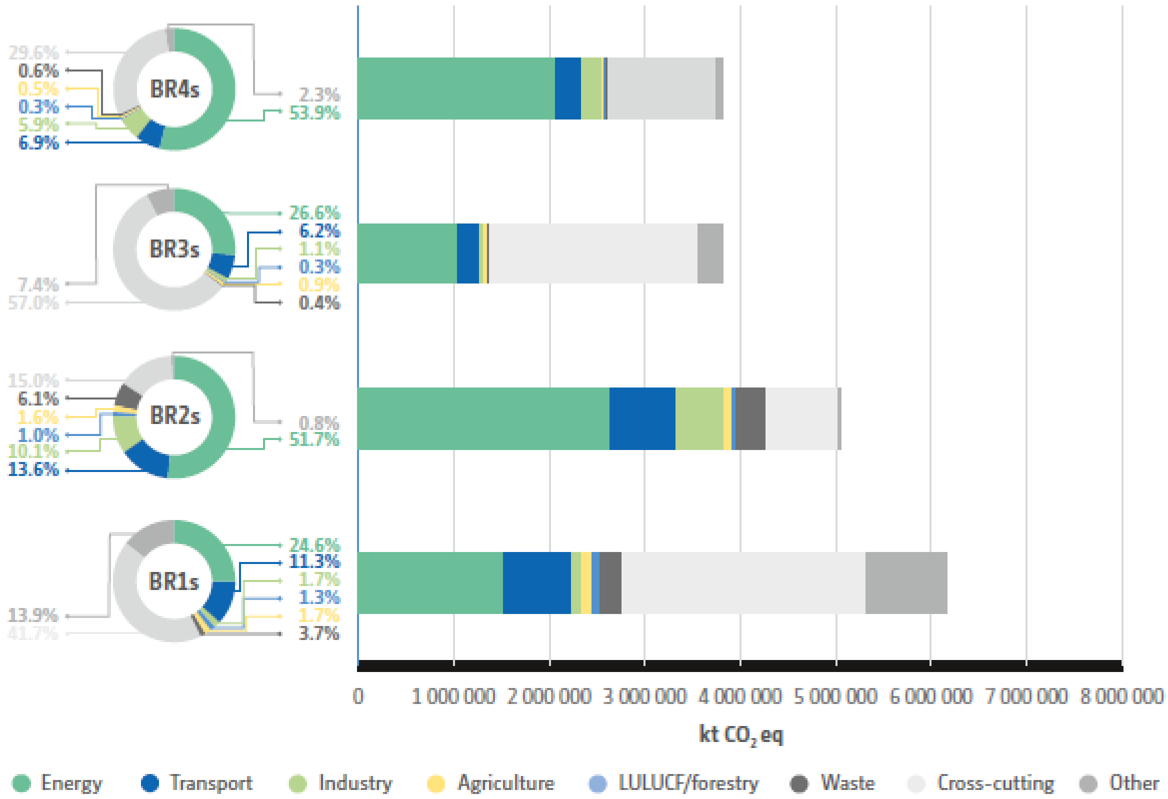


Gathering information

- **Information sources**:
  a) C&S reports of developed countries;
  b) Climate action and support trends, 2019 provides for some qualitative information on the general trends of mitigation actions in developing countries.
- **Challenges** of data compilation:
  ✓ Methodological, e.g different starting year for reporting, use of different IPCC methodologies
  ✓ Data gaps, e.g. lack of quantified effects of mitigation actions reported by Parties

Key findings on mitigation by developed countries

The key policies and measures reported by developed countries are aimed **at increasing the share of renewable energy in total power generation, phasing out coal and electrifying road transport.**



PaMs by sector reported in BR1-BR4

Gathering information on developing countries

- **Information sources**:

  There is no mandate to prepare C&S of climate reports by developing countries; Climate action and support trends report, 2019, provides for qualitative information on the general trends of mitigation actions in developing countries.
- **Challenges** of data compilation:
  - ✓ Methodological, e.g different starting year for reporting, use of different IPCC methodologies
  - ✓ Data gaps, e.g. lack of quantified effects of mitigation actions reported by Parties

Key findings on mitigation by developing countries

- Developing countries are taking significant steps to slow the growth of GHG emissions and decouple economic growth from emission through concepts like green growth, green economy and low-carbon development.

- Developing countries are increasingly moving away from individual projects towards a wider scope of policy interventions to address climate change. The sectoral composition of actions varies across Parties, as it reflects diverse national priorities, capacities and aspirations.

- As developing countries progress and expand their mitigation portfolios, they become more comprehensive in terms of sectors addressed and more impactful. Portfolios include, for example, national legally binding climate change and energy legislation; carbon taxes, renewable energy certificates or levies on CO_2 emissions and emissions trading systems.

Further reflections

- Continuous improvement of reporting has been observed in the reports submitted by both developed and developing countries.

- Well-established and well-functioning systems have helped to enhance the transparency of action and support and thus the quality of reporting and domestic policymaking.

- However, there are still data and methodological gaps in Parties’ reporting. This poses challenge for the quantification of effect of mitigation actions both at the individual country level, and at an aggregated level.