

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

First meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogues of the Second Periodic Review

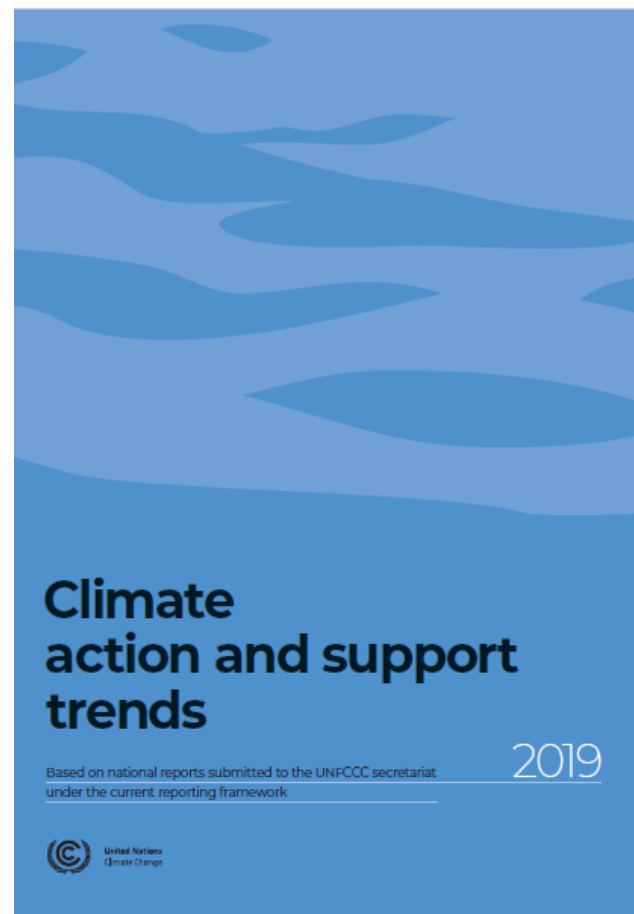
27 November 2020



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Gathering information

- **Information sources:**
 - a) C&S reports and GHG data reports of developed countries information;
 - b) No mandate for C&S reports of developing countries. 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

13 per cent emission reductions were achieved by developed countries in 1990-2018.



Developed countries are progressing towards achieving their 2020 emission reduction targets, but gaps remain for some countries.



Developed countries reported 2,624 mitigation actions in 2017-2018.



Developed countries are making efforts to decarbonize their economies, including by expanding their portfolio of climate actions focused on Paris Agreement and long-term low carbon and carbon neutrality goals.

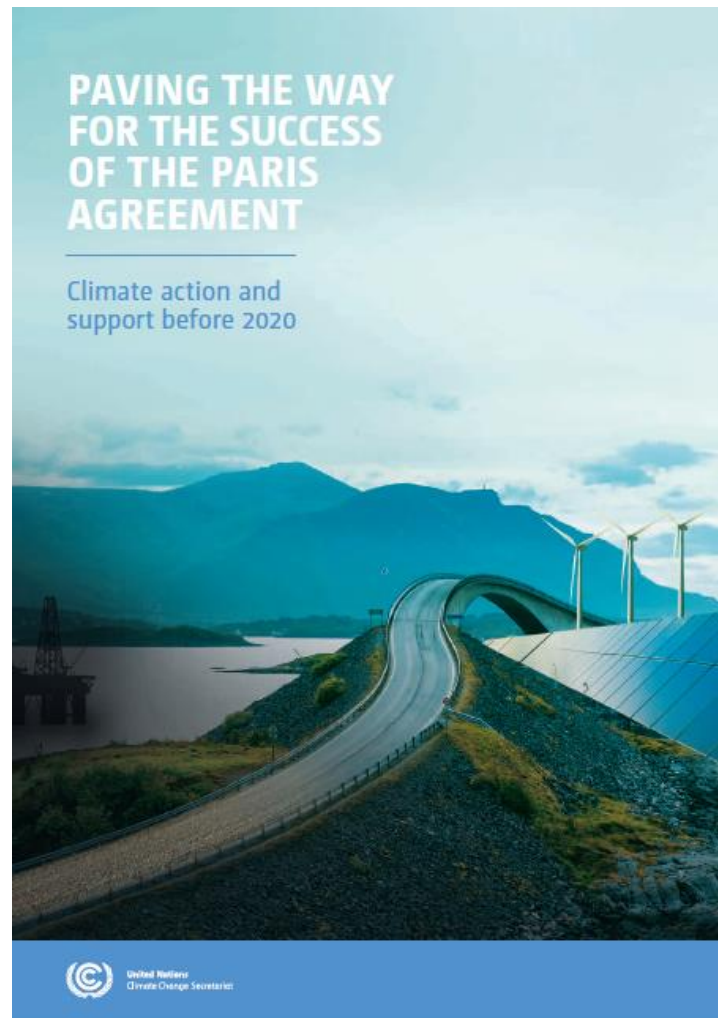
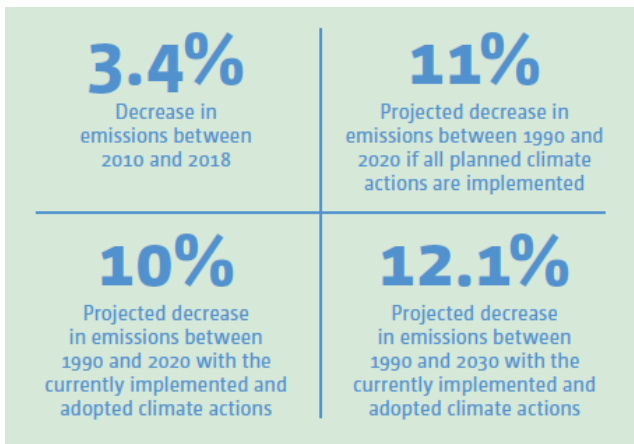
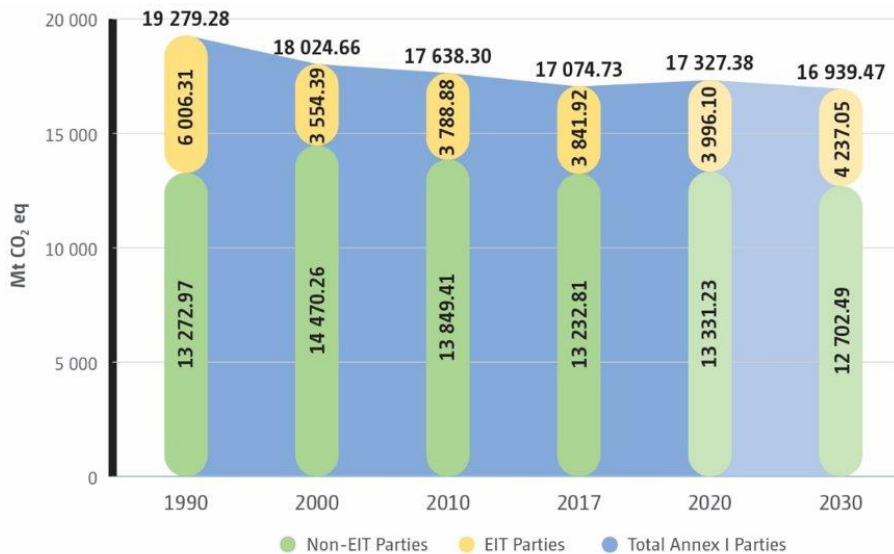


Transformational change towards low or zero-emission economies is under way, as manifested in developed countries' long-term goals and strategies for 2050.



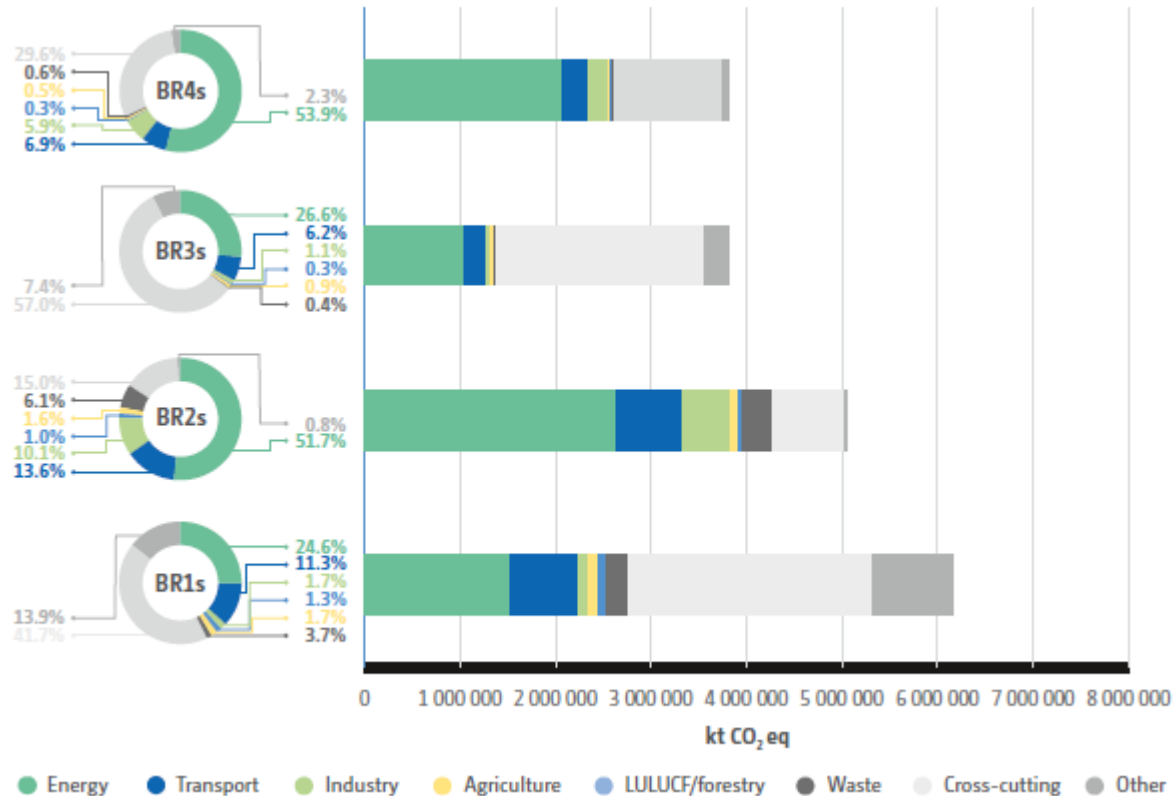
19 developed country Parties have set goals to achieve carbon neutrality.

Key findings on mitigation by developed countries



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, improving energy efficiency and electrifying road transport.



PaMs by sector reported in BR1-BR4



Key findings on mitigation by developing countries

- Many developing countries are taking steps to slow the growth of GHG emissions and decouple economic growth from emissions through policies aiming at sustainable and low-carbon development, and encouraging green growth, green economy and low-carbon development.
- In addressing climate change, developing countries are increasingly moving away from individual projects towards policy interventions with wider scope that are in many cases linked to sustainable development policies and goals.
- 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, these portfolios become more comprehensive in sectors covered and more impactful.
- Prominent elements of such portfolios include, national climate change and energy legislation; promotion of renewable energy, e.g. through energy certificates and energy efficiency, carbon pricing (CO₂ tax or emissions trading).



Further reflections

- Common trend that was observed across developed and developing countries is that of continuous improvement of reporting and information and analysis that underpin it.
- Well-established and well-functioning national systems have been essential to enhance the transparency of action and support and thus the quality of reporting to the UNFCCC that in many cases also underpins and domestic policymaking.
- However, there are still data and methodological gaps in Parties' reporting. This poses challenge for the quantification and assessment of effect of mitigation actions both at the individual country level, and at international level when looking at the aggregated effect of climate actions.

