



CAETS 2021
ARGENTINA
Engineering a Better World
THE FUTURE OF ENERGY



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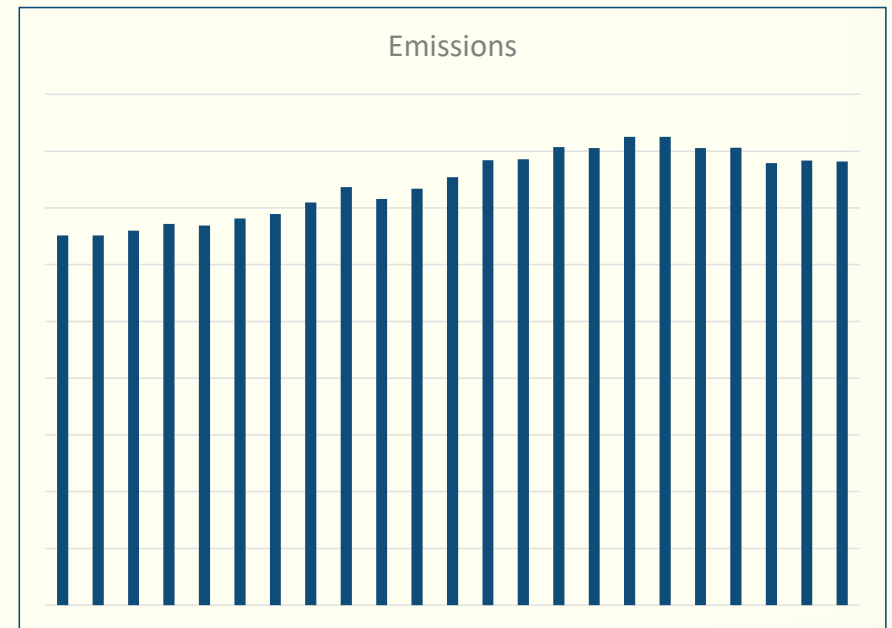
International Agreements to Reduce Carbon Emissions

Helen Plume

You can't manage what you don't measure

This presentation on international agreements to reduce carbon emissions uses a transparency lens

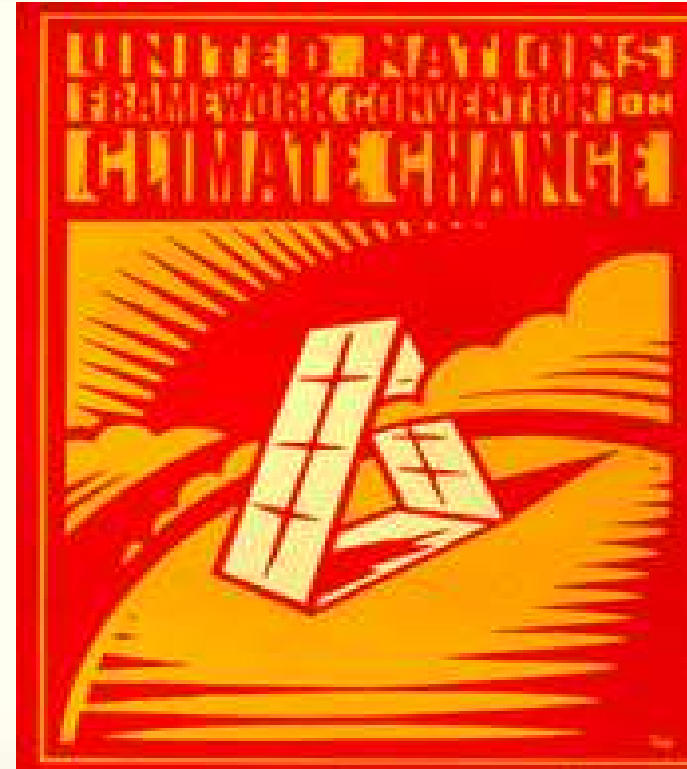
It will cover the evolution of reporting and review under the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement



Ultimate objective of the UNFCCC

Stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.



UNFCCC commitments

Commitments to:

- Report national greenhouse gas inventories
- Formulate measures to address emissions and removals of greenhouse gases
- Communicate to the Conference of the Parties information related to implementation
- Cooperate on a range of relevant matters

Kyoto Protocol – targets; reporting; review

- Legally binding targets
- Kyoto (market-based) mechanisms
- Period of rule development including for the mechanisms
- Development of rules for a more stringent reporting and review system



Legacy of Copenhagen

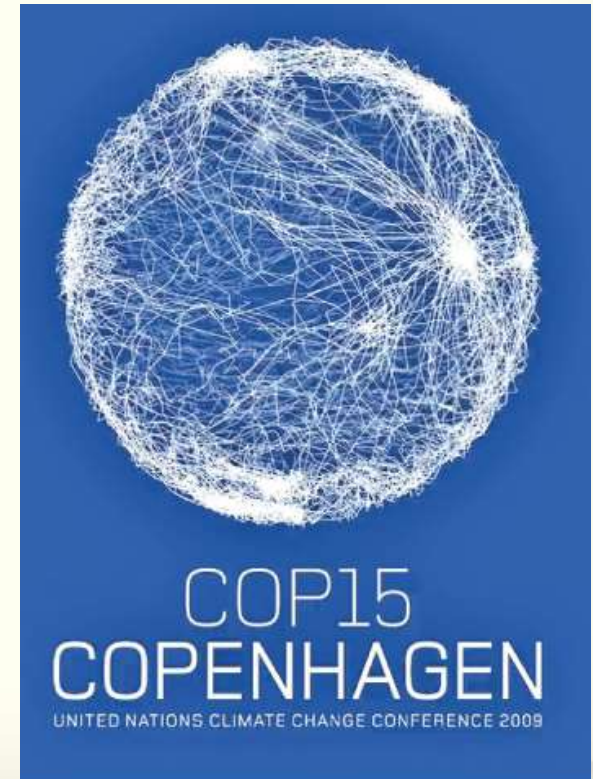
Much can be traced back to the Copenhagen Accord:

- The 2 degree warming limit
- Peaking of emissions as soon as possible
- Low emissions development strategies
- International consultations and analysis (ICA)

Cancun Agreements at COP 16 agreed to develop guidelines for:

- Biennial reports and international assessment & review
- Biennial update reports and ICA

Finalised at COP 17, the same meeting that launched the process for what became the Paris Agreement



IPCC methodologies

- Scientific basis for estimating ghg emissions and removals
- Development of 2006 Guidelines and 2019 Refinement
- Guiding principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability (TACCC)
- Underpinned by philosophy of continuous improvement



Paris Agreement: enhanced transparency

Guiding principles of the transparency modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGS):

- Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention
- The importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time
- Providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities
- Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability
- Avoiding duplication of work and undue burden on Parties and the secretariat
- Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention
- Ensuring that double counting is avoided
- Ensuring environmental integrity

Paris Agreement: enhanced transparency

The enhanced transparency framework sits at the heart of the Paris Agreement

- Through the enhanced transparency framework Parties hold each other to account in a reciprocal way
- Each Party to provide information on how it is tracking towards achievement of its nationally determined contribution (NDC)
- First biennial transparency reports due for submission by December 2024





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THANK YOU

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