



Transparency in the Paris Agreement



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Existing reporting and review

Elements	Annex I Parties	Non-Annex I Parties
Reporting	Biennial reports (2 years) National communications (4 years) National GHG inventory (annually)	Biennial update reports (w/ GHG inventories) (2 years) National communications (4 years)
Technical expert review	Technical review of biennial reports (2 years) In-depth review of national communications (4 years) Review of national GHG inventories (annually)	Technical analysis of biennial update reports (2 years)
Multilateral process	Multilateral assessment (2 years)	Facilitative sharing of views (2 years)

- AALAC—Association of Independent Latin American & Caribbean States
- ALBA—Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas
- AOSIS—Alliance of Small Island States
- CACAM—Central Asia, Caucasus, Albania, Moldova
- EIG—Environmental Integrity Group
- LDC—Least Developed States
- LMDG—Like Minded Developing Countries
- OPEC—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Top 50 Emitters

ANNEX I

European Union

EIG

South Korea

Mexico

Switzerland

Cartagena Dialogue*

United Arab Emirates

AILAC

AOSIS

Umbrella Group (UG)

UG Observers

Observers

CACAM

Turkmenistan

Uzbekistan

Andorra

Kyrgyzstan

Macedonia, FYR

Montenegro

San Marino

Holy See, The

Palestine

South Sudan

Albania

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Moldova

Georgia

Tajikistan

Ukraine

Russia

Japan

Canada

Australia

New Zealand

Norway

Iceland

Turkey

Croatia

Slovenia

Slovakia

Romania

Portugal

Poland

Malta

Luxembourg

Lithuania

Latvia

Italy

France

Germany

Netherlands

Spain

Sweden

United Kingdom

Denmark

European Union

France

Germany

Netherlands

Spain

Sweden

United Kingdom

Italy

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia

Croatia

Iceland

Turkey

Czech Republic

Greece

Hungary

Finland

Bulgaria

Cyprus

Belgium

Austria

Liechtenstein

Monaco

LDCs

G77

African Group

South Africa

BASIC

China

India

OPEC

Iran

Iraq

Kuwait

Saudi Arabia

ALBA

Bolivia

Nicaragua

LMDG

Argentina

El Salvador

Malaysia

Pakistan

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Thailand

North Korea

Oman

Paraguay

Qatar

Syria

Uruguay

Vietnam

Yemen

Samoa

Cape Verde

Mauritius

Seychelles

Antigua & Barbuda

Barbados

Dominican Republic

Grenada

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Bahamas

Belize

Fiji

Guyana

Jamaica

Micronesia, FS

Nauru

Papua New Guinea

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Singapore

Suriname

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Vanuatu

Cuba

Dominica

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Sudan

Angola

Algeria

Nigeria

Libya

Egypt

Congo, DR

Mali

Sierra Leone

Somalia

Togo

Niger

Senegal

Mozambique

Mauritania

Madagascar

Lesotho

Guinea

Eritrea

Equatorial Guinea

Djibouti

Chad

Central African Republic

Burkina Faso

Benin

Bhutan

Myanmar

Nepal

Laos

Cambodia

Afghanistan

Timor-Leste

Vanuatu

Solomon Islands

Haiti

Niue

Palau

Kiribati

Tuvalu

Cook Islands

Comoros

Guinea-Bissau

Sao Tome and Principe

Ghana

Burundi

Ethiopia

Kenya

Swaziland

Gambia

Malawi

Rwanda

Tanzania

Uganda

Indonesia

Lebanon

Bangladesh

* The Cartagena Dialogue is a forum for progressive developed and developing countries. While it doesn't negotiate as a group, its members advocate shared positions in their formal blocs.



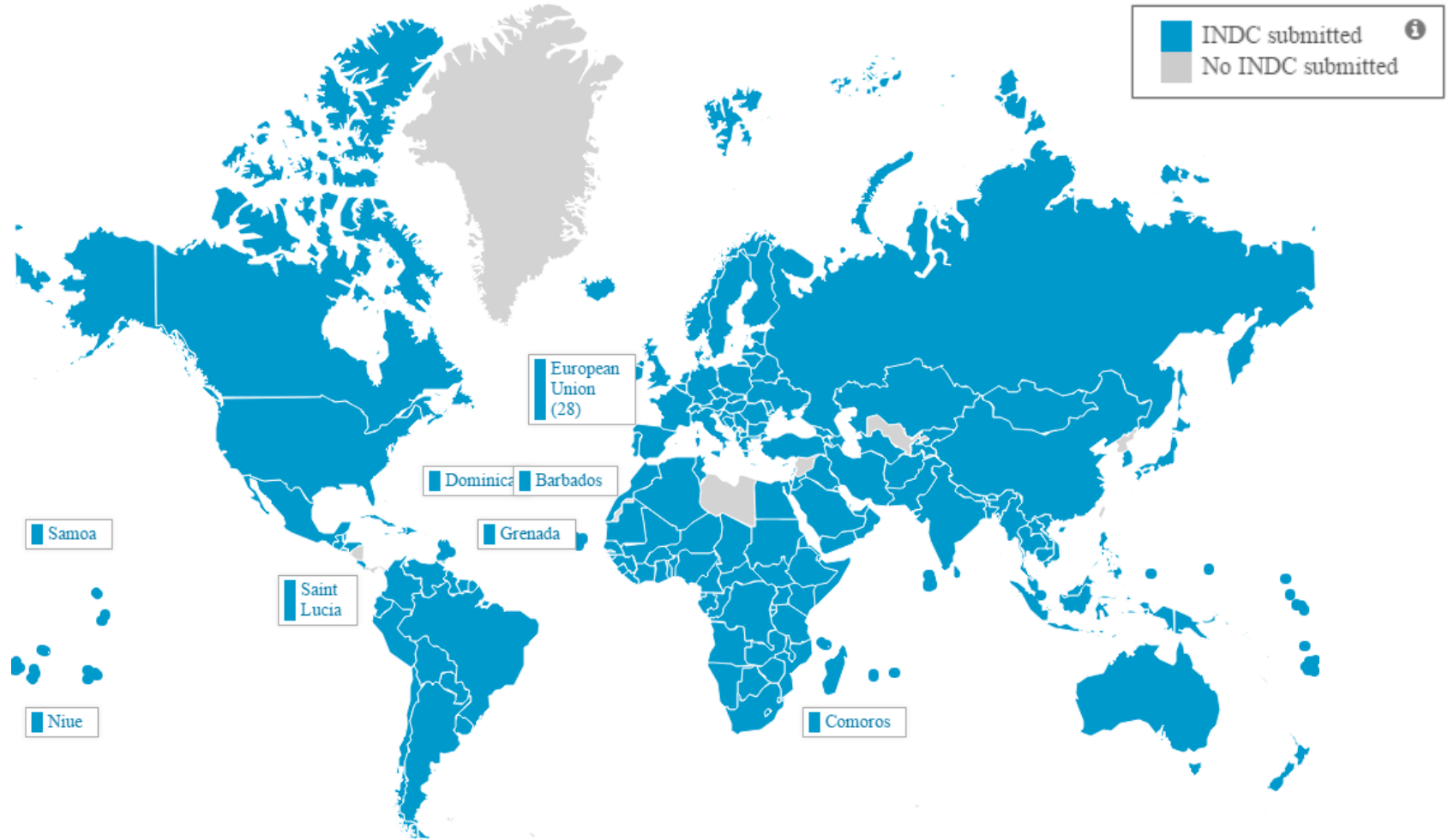
“Here in Paris, let’s agree to a strong system of transparency that gives each of us the confidence that all of us are meeting our commitments. And let’s make sure that the countries who don’t yet have the full capacity to report on their targets receive the support that they need.”

- President Barack Obama
November 30, 2015



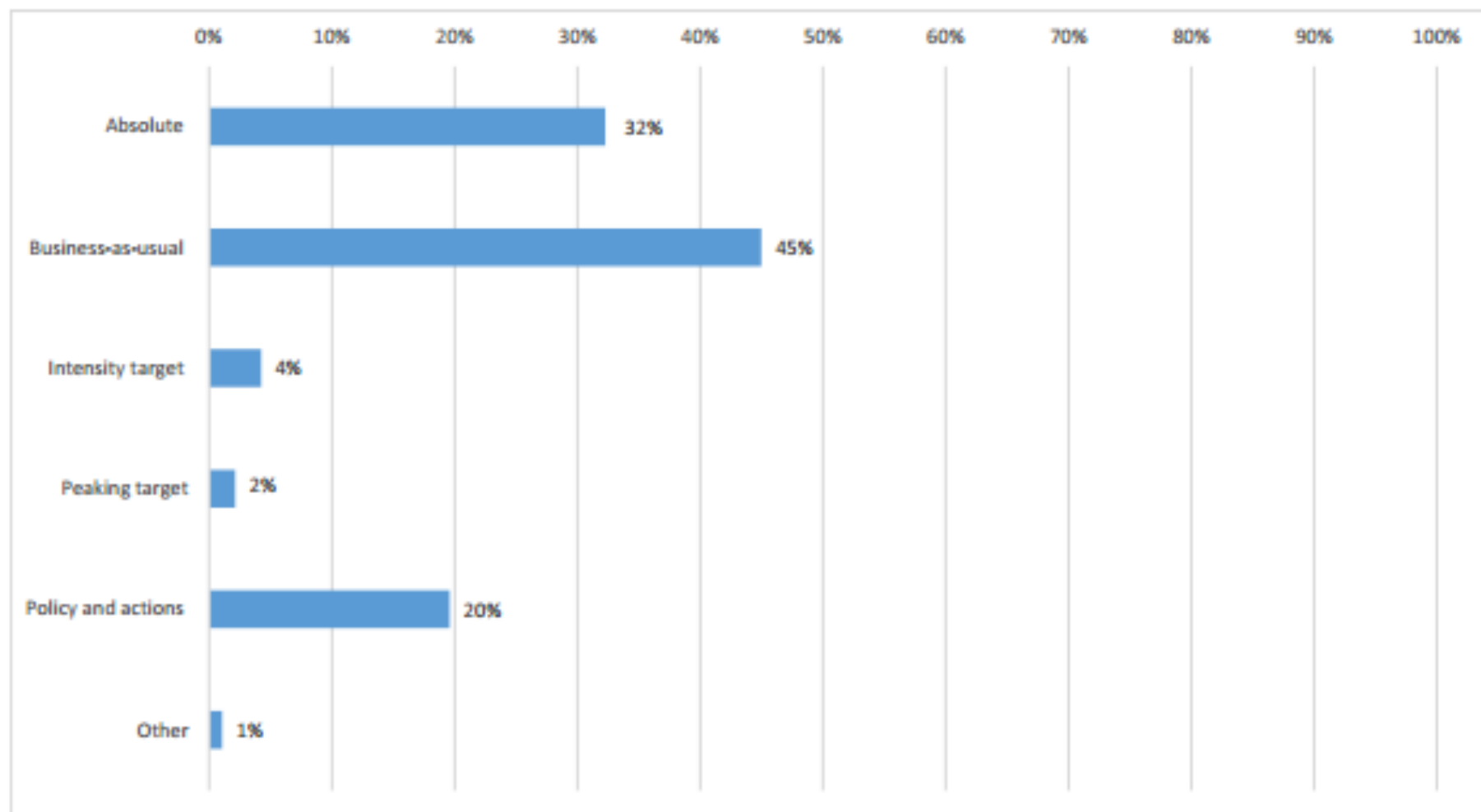
Photo Source: Chuck Kennedy/ZUMA

INDCs Submitted to Date



162 INDCs have been submitted, covering 189 countries and representing ~99% of global GHG emissions

Figure 1
Types of mitigation target communicated in the intended nationally determined contributions



Note: The percentages shown are percentages of the Parties that submitted an INDC by 4 April 2016.



“An enhanced transparency framework”

Article 13.1 – “An enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties’ different capacities...is hereby established”

Article 13.7 – “Each Party shall provide

- (a) A national inventory report...prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC”, and
- (b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.”

Article 13.11 – “Information submitted by each Party...shall undergo a technical expert review”

Critical diplomatic and technical work ahead to define the details of the flexibility and timing of these new requirements (2016-2018).



“Common modalities, procedures and guidelines”

- Conclude work at COP-24 in 2018
- Modalities, procedures and guidelines apply upon the entry into force of Paris Agreement
- Flexibility for those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Biennial reporting
- No backsliding in quality or frequency from current transparency arrangements
- Importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time



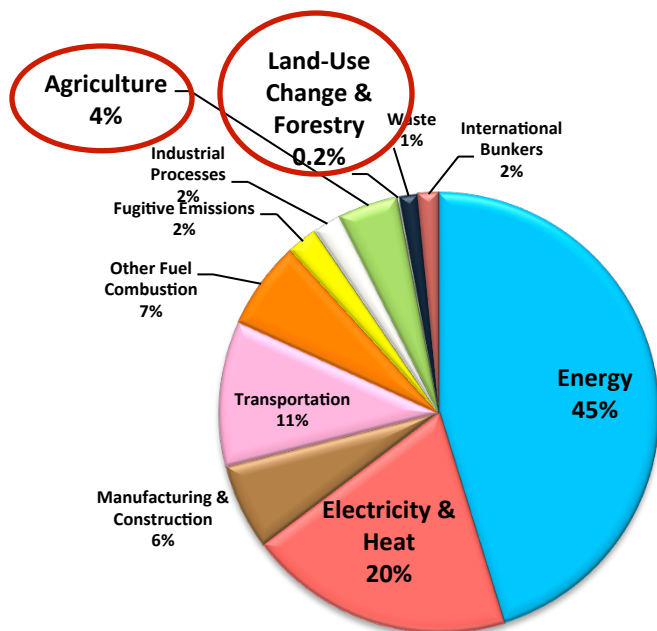
Reporting

- Action on GHGs: Requires all countries to report:
 - Greenhouse gas emissions inventories using internationally accepted standards of good practice (i.e. IPCC bottom up methodologies);
 - Information necessary to track progress towards greenhouse gas reduction targets;
- Support: Calls on all countries to provide information on support provided and received.
 - Developed countries are required to do so, developing countries are encouraged to do so.
- Adaptation: Encourages countries to provide information on adaptation planning and action.

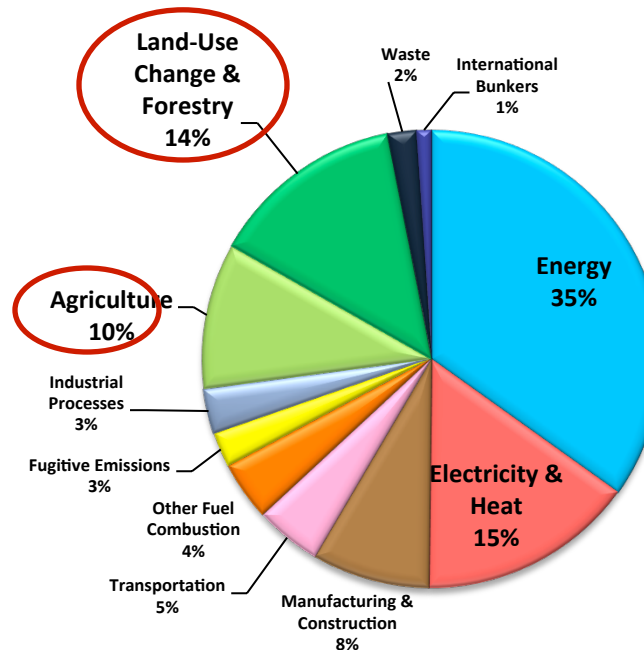


GHG Emission Inventory profiles

Developed Countries



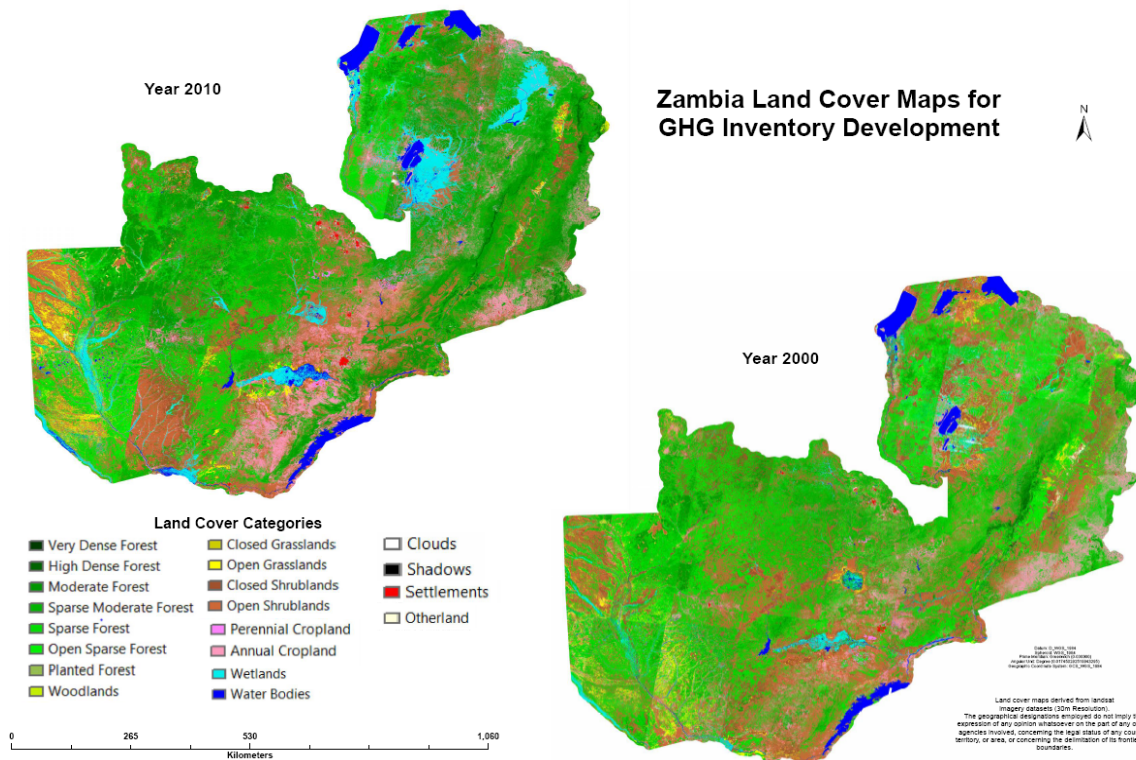
Developing Countries



Source: Developed Countries, Non-Annex 1 Year, 2005 Emissions (WRI 2011 Climate Indicators Analysis Tools).



Importance of Land Use for Developing Countries



Lack of good quality maps and land use/conversion data is a key obstacle for many countries

Required by the IPCC Guidelines.

Remains a priority for implementing the Paris Agreement



Review

- Technical review:
 - Consideration of support and implementation and achievement of nationally determined contribution
 - Identify areas of improvement
 - For developing countries, identification of capacity-building needs
- “Multilateral facilitative consideration of progress”:
 - Achievement of nationally determined contribution
 - Efforts under finance article



Capacity-building

- Establishes a new Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency:
 - To strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
 - To provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement [transparency article]; and
 - To assist in the improvement of transparency over time.
- Will build from lessons learned in 20+ years of capacity-building support for transparency for MRV
- Global Environment Facility Council approved project on June 7
- Start funding projects this year.
- U.S. pledged \$15 million; Overall: \$35 million



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



Paris Agreement: Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C

How can the research community contribute to the success of the Paris Agreement in achieving its overall goals?

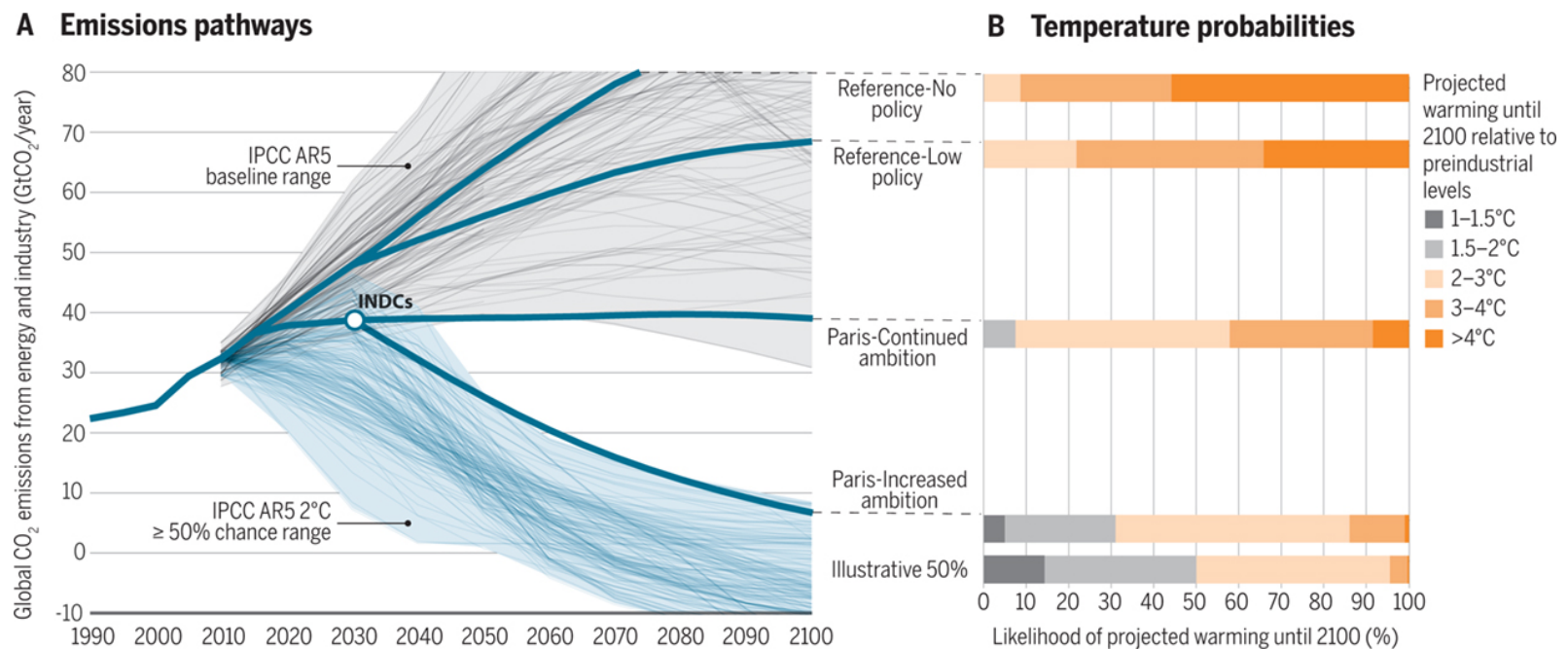


Fig. 1: Global CO₂ emissions and probabilistic temperature outcomes of Paris.

Allen A. Fawcett et al. *Science* 2015;350:1168-1169





Thank you!

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