

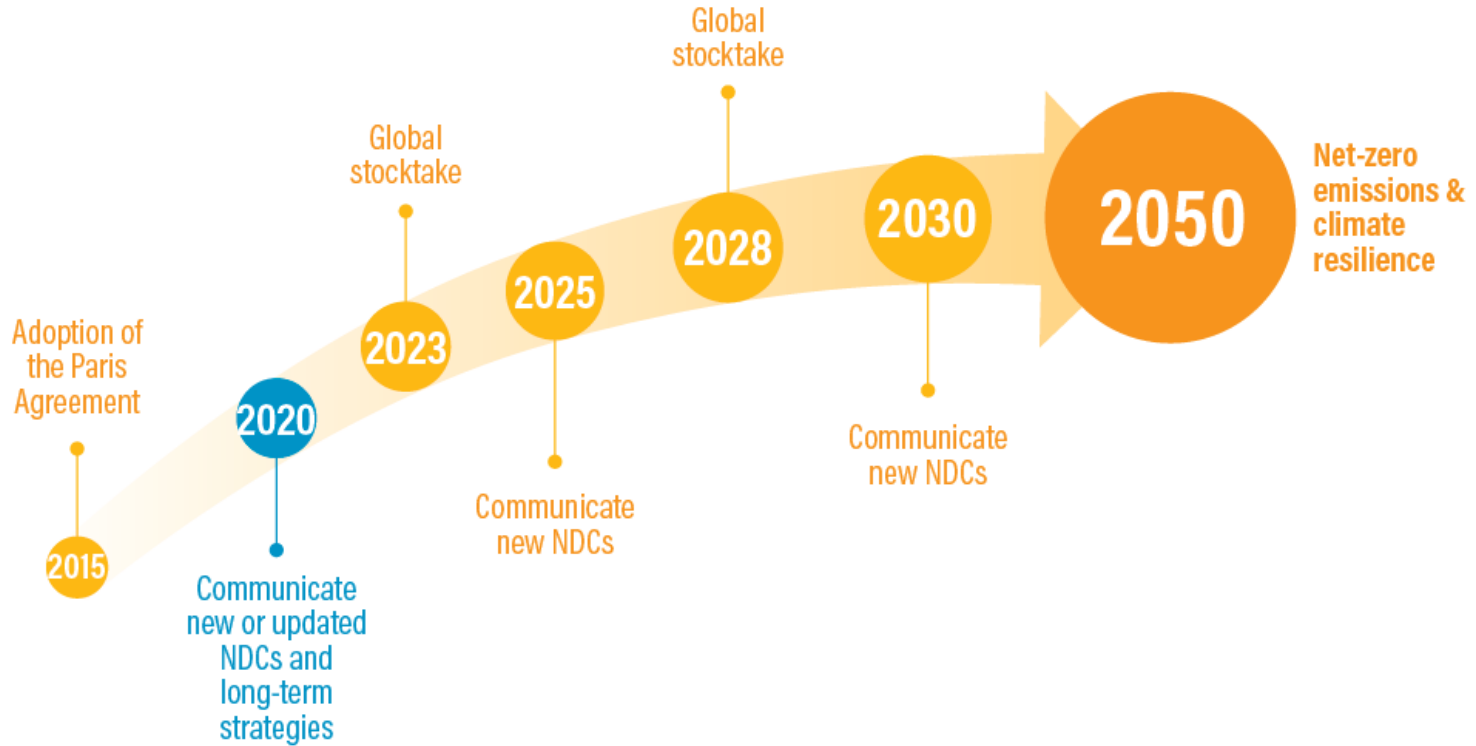


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Technical Dialogue on Common Time Frames

Yamide Dagnet | Director of Climate Negotiations, WRI

THE ARC OF AMBITION



LINKAGES BETWEEN COMMON TIME FRAME AND THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

- If Parties have different time frames...
 - Can the GST equitably reflect progress on action and support when countries are at different points in their NDC cycles (when some Parties would conclude their NDC, others would be in middle of implementation)?
- If Parties have ten-year time frames...
 - Each GST may not reflect the achievement of NDCs
 - Can updating NDCs, rather than communicating successive NDCs, best incorporate the outcomes of the GST?
- Five-year time frames match with five-year cycles of the GST (Article 14.2) and NDC communication (Article 4.11)

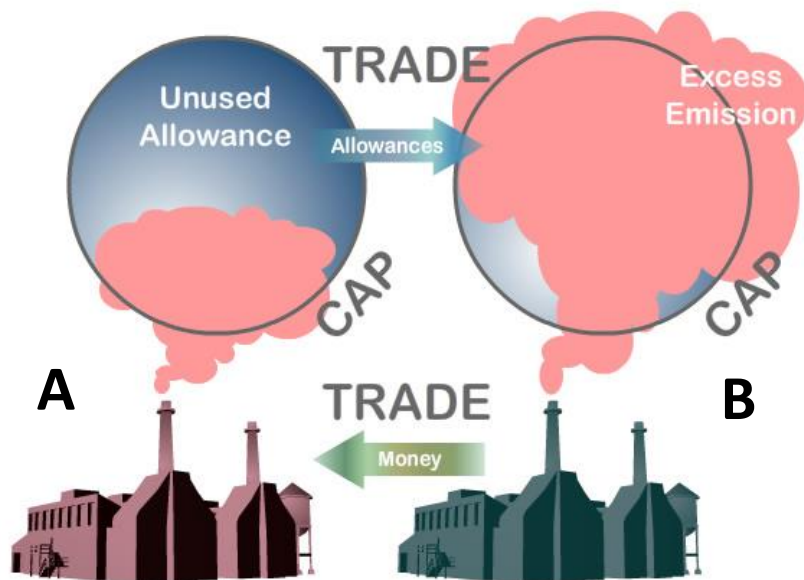
LINKAGES BETWEEN COMMON TIME FRAMES AND ARTICLE 6

More complex market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement

- Greater supply and demand with broader trading
- Two-way offsetting
- More sectors (CORSlA)
- Continuing MRV challenges – especially from developing countries

COMMON TIME FRAME TO ACCOUNT AND ASSESS PROGRESS EFFECTIVELY

The Basics



Made more complex if

- The period of implementation is different for A and B?
 - The NDC end date is not synchronized with the vintage?
 - We leave the way credits are applied to NDCs unclear for a long period of time (e.g., 10 years)? Do we risk adherence to the principles of environmental integrity and the need to avoid double counting?
- We know the risks from past experiences, let alone when taking account emissions from land use and forestry

DOMESTIC ADJUSTMENT: THE NDC PLAN-IMPLEMENT-REVIEW 5-YEAR CYCLE



- Better understanding and **acceleration of collective progress** towards Paris Agreement goals.
- On the basis of **science** and **equity**, taking into account the **outcome of the GST** every five years.
- A **shorter time frame enables** countries to be **responsive** to technological, economical, and societal changes, needs, and opportunities.
- Countries are already adjusting their **governance**/institutional structures.

CONCLUSION

- **A decision on common time frames can either**
 - Facilitate and boost the implementation and outcome of elements of the Paris Agreement like the global stocktake, Article 6, enhanced transparency framework, or
 - Complicate and undermine the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- In a state of **climate emergency**, to facilitate **implementation of the Paris Agreement**, can we
 - Wait beyond COP26 to close this issue?
 - Identify a productive and safe solution?



THANK YOU!

Yamide Dagnet

yamide.dagnet@wri.org

Nathan Cogswell

nathan.cogswell@wri.org



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WORKING PAPER

SETTING A COMMON TIME FRAME FOR NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

YAMIDE DAGNET AND NATHAN COGSWELL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights

- Under the Paris Agreement, an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Parties to the Agreement develop and present nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to describe their domestic efforts to advance climate action and support.
- These NDCs lie at the heart of the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism—more ambitious individual efforts should be communicated every five years and informed by assessments of collective progress.
- To date, Parties have determined the time frame, or duration, for their NDCs. However, as part of efforts to finalize the guidelines necessary to operationalize the Paris Agreement, Parties are discussing options for aligning all NDCs according to a common time frame.
- This working paper suggests how a decision on common time frames links with other components of the Paris Agreement and could best serve the need for greater climate ambition, by providing the predictability and pace needed, while exploring how domestic systems of various Parties could adjust accordingly.
- After comparing the pros and cons of various options, the paper argues that a five-year time frame with the opportunity to additionally indicate a 10-year time frame would best support the Paris Agreement's ambition cycle and implementation of other elements of the Agreement.

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