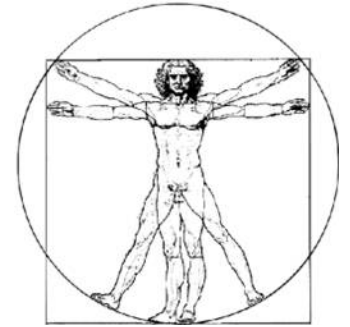


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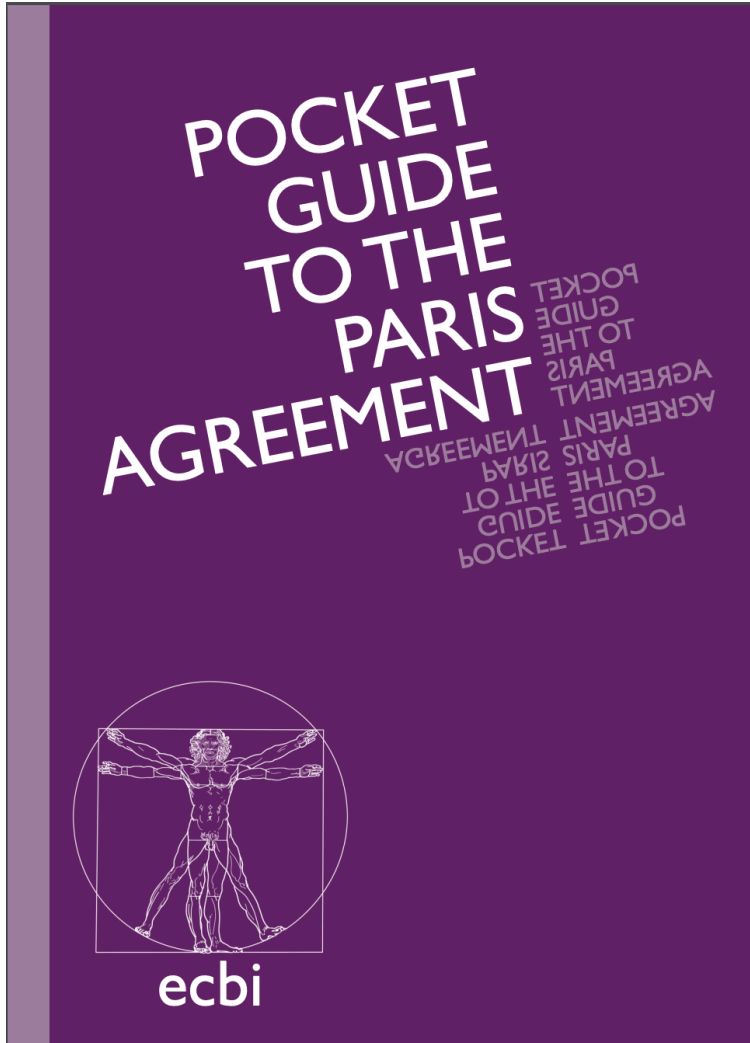


## Common Time Frames

Anju Sharma

Bonn Seminar, 23 June 2019

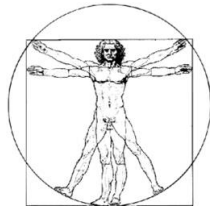
for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations  
pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales  
sur les changements climatiques



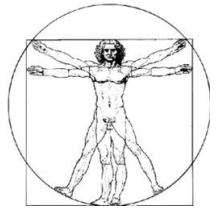
[www.ecbi.org/pocket-guides](http://www.ecbi.org/pocket-guides)

**Article 4.9:** *Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the [CMA] and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake...*

**Article 4.10:** *The [CMA] shall consider common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its first session.*

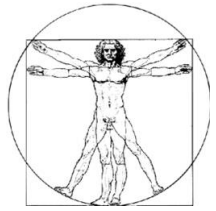


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§ 23. *Urges* those Parties whose INDC ... contains a time frame up to 2025 to ***communicate*** by 2020 ***a new*** nationally determined contribution and to do so every five years thereafter ...;

§ 24. *Requests* those Parties whose INDC ... contains a time frame up to 2030 to ***communicate or update*** by 2020 these contributions and to do so every five years thereafter ...;

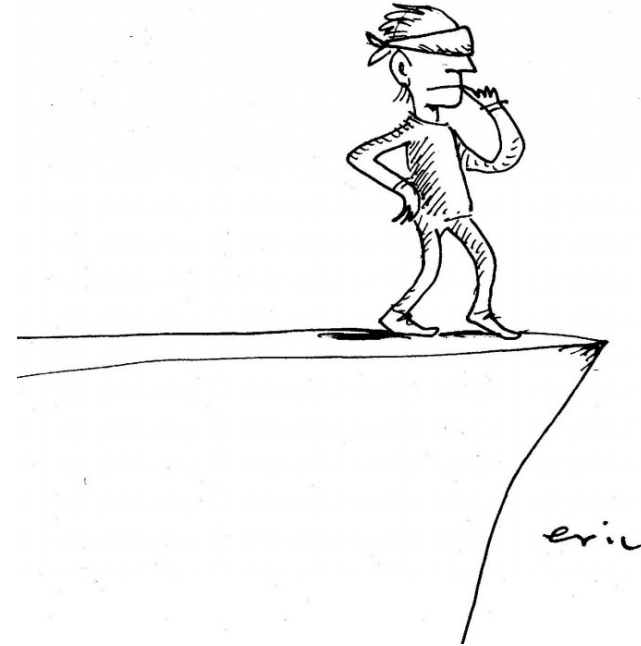


## Update

2020: Communicate 2030

2025: **Update 2030**

2030: Communicate 2040 (cliff edge)

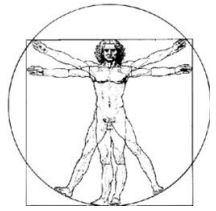


## Communicate

2020: Update 2030

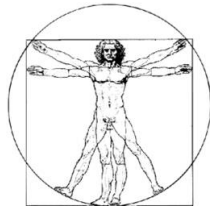
2025: **Communicate 2040 NDC (15 years ahead of implementation)**

2030: Update 2040 NDC



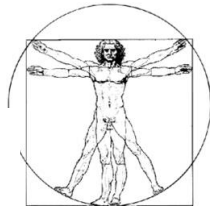
# Why common time frames?

- Increase the effectiveness of the GST (and arguably, the ETF)
- Create more frequent, common global “checkpoints of progress” and “political moments” when all countries are expected to re/consider NDCs
- Allows NDCs to keep up with scientific input, technological progress, societal change
- Allow countries to gauge fairness of their ambition in relation to peers
- Create in-country support for ambition, create political momentum and support
- Address national concerns like creating public buy-in, long-term signaling, align/mainstream with national planning cycles, procure means of implementation etc.



## Why common time frames?

- Better idea of “collective progress”
- Enhanced opportunities to react to scientific input
- Enhanced opportunities for ambition
- Enhanced opportunities for fairness
- Potentially, better planning at the national level (public buy-in, policies, means of implementation etc.)



## **Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement**

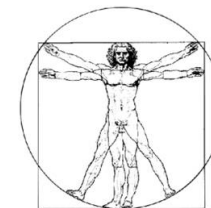
*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made<sup>1</sup> in the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement, and *takes note* of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by Parties on this matter;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Decides* that Parties shall apply common time frames to their nationally determined contributions to be implemented from 2031 onward;
3. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its fiftieth session (June 2019) with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

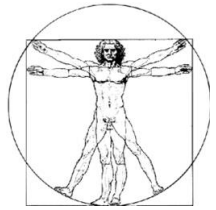
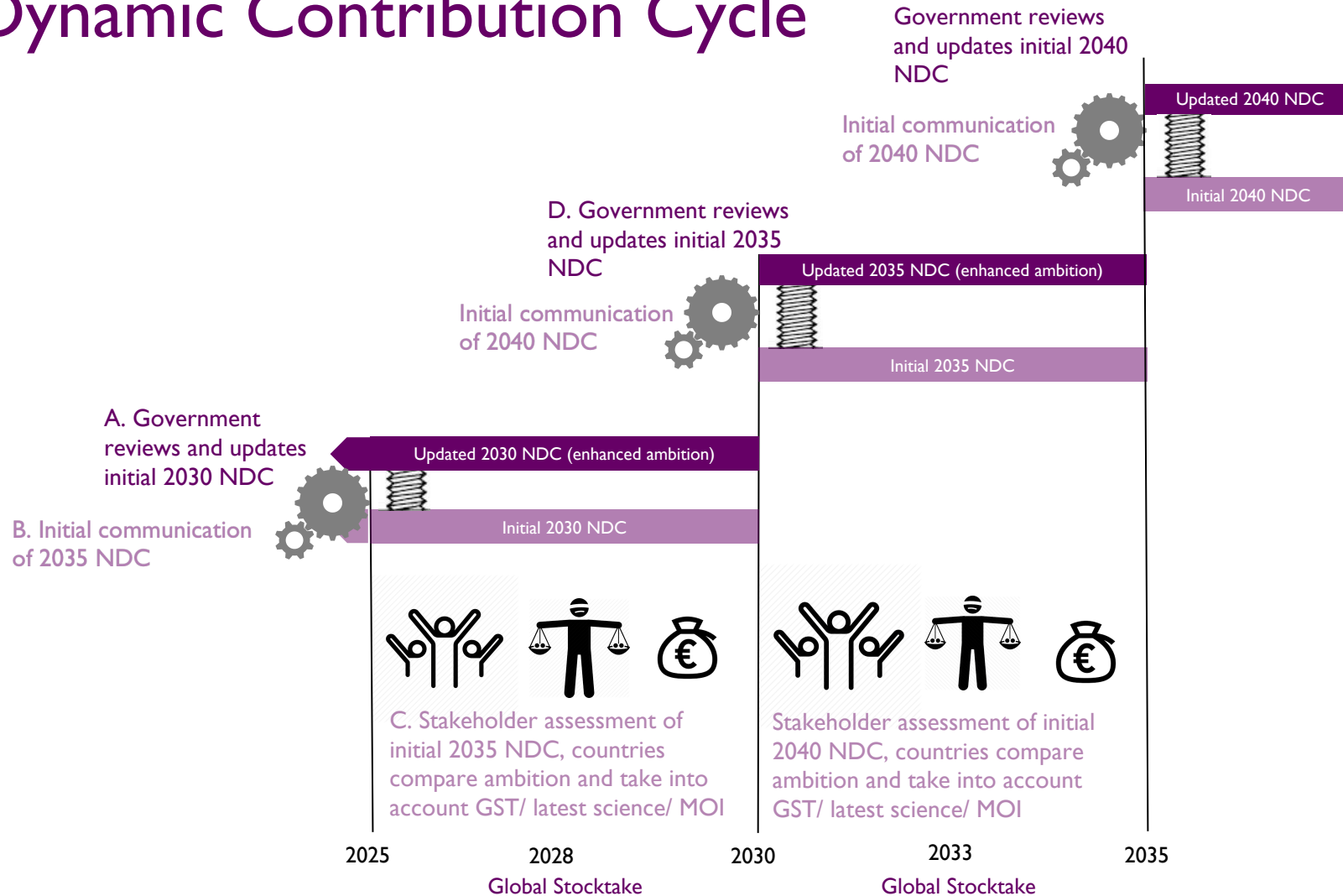
# Current options on the table



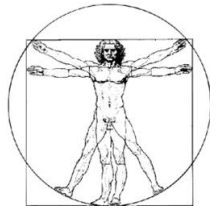
Options	Pros	Cons
5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligned with GST (and ETF)</li> <li>• More frequent “formal” opportunities to reconsider/ enhance ambition</li> <li>• Accepted mid-term planning window in countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No opportunities for countries to compare efforts before finalising NDC (blind turn or cliffhanger)</li> <li>• Less time for organising and for implementation – planning, policies, finance etc.</li> </ul>
10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term signal/predictability for business</li> <li>• More time for organising, planning and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not aligned with GST</li> <li>• Could result in a long lock-in period out of step with scientific input, technological progress, societal change</li> <li>• Possible long lag times between NDC formulation and implementation</li> <li>• No opportunities for countries to compare efforts before finalising NDC (cliffhanger)</li> </ul>
5+5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of the above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less possibility for updating “+5” after it has been through due process, could result in tech lock in</li> <li>• Long lag time between NDC formulation and implementation</li> </ul>
5+5 indicative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of the above</li> <li>• Short term certainty and long term vision/ roadmap with flexibility</li> <li>• Space for more ambition and fairness</li> <li>• More time for realistic planning (finance, policies, capacity, technology...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None of the above</li> </ul>



# Dynamic Contribution Cycle



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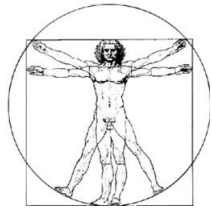


## Operationalising the Dynamic Contribution Cycle

*Urges* those Parties whose nationally determined contribution contains a time frame up to 2025, and have not done so already, to communicate by 2020 a nationally determined contribution with a timeframe up to 2030.

*Requests* all Parties in 2025 to communicate a 2035 nationally determined contribution, and to do so every five years thereafter.

*Invites* all Parties in 2025 [2030] to consider updating their 2030 [2035] NDC, and to do so every five years thereafter.



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Thank You!