Updates on the outcome from COP24 and their implication to the JCM

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The Paris Agreement has entered into implementation stage.

There is one common rule for all countries:

- With built-in flexibility for developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities.
- And some further rules, including on international market mechanisms, will be negotiated until 2019/2020.
Negotiations for finance, adaptation and market mechanisms took long time during COP24

Total time of negotiation sessions allocated each agenda item based on publicly available data
Agreed NDC related rules

✓ Countries whose NDCs are up to 2025 (26 Parties), should submit new NDCs by 2020, and every 5 years thereafter.

✓ Countries whose NDCs are up to 2030 (151 Parties), should update NDCs by 2020, and every 5 years thereafter.

✓ Those submissions and updates shall be at least 9 to 12 months in advance of COP26 in the end of 2020.

✓ When submitting or updating NDCs by 2020, it is strongly encouraged to provide information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs in line with the guidance adopted at COP24.

➢ According to the guidance, the intention to use international market mechanisms shall be included, if applicable.
In biennial transparency report (BTR);

Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve;

- the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs = not only the JCM but all international credits) towards an NDC under Article 4,

- Or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC (e.g. ICAO/CORSIA),

Shall;
Shall:

- Describe how double counting has been avoided, in accordance with guidance related to Article 6, if relevant.

- Provide an emissions balance reflecting the level of GHG emissions covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments;
  - an addition for ITMOs first-transferred/transferred
  - a subtraction for ITMOs used/acquired
  - consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (which will be adapted at COP25)
Agreed reporting and review related rules

✓ Shall;

➢ Describe information on how each cooperative approach,
  • promotes sustainable development;
  • and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance.

➢ And applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (which will be adapted at COP25).
Guidance on cooperative approaches was not agreed at COP24, such as:

- How to count credits transferred/used throughout NDC period (e.g. 10 years) towards a single-year target (e.g. NDC target year of 2030),
- Specific reporting and review procedures.

Rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6.4 mechanism (“new UN mechanism”) was not agreed, ether, including:

- Establishment of the supervisory body (like the CDM–EB),
- How to ensure an overall mitigation in global emissions.
Cooperation like the JCM was already approved by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and basic accounting rules have been agreed under the transparency framework (Article 13).

- Article 6.1 states “Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs...”

It is still unclear how to count international credits towards achievement of NDCs exactly (not only the JCM but also all international mechanisms)

Countries which have implemented cooperative approaches such as EU and Switzerland, EU and Norway, Western Climate Initiative in North America, the Pacific Alliance in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, and the JCM can pursue their respective initiatives.