

# Common Methodological Framework

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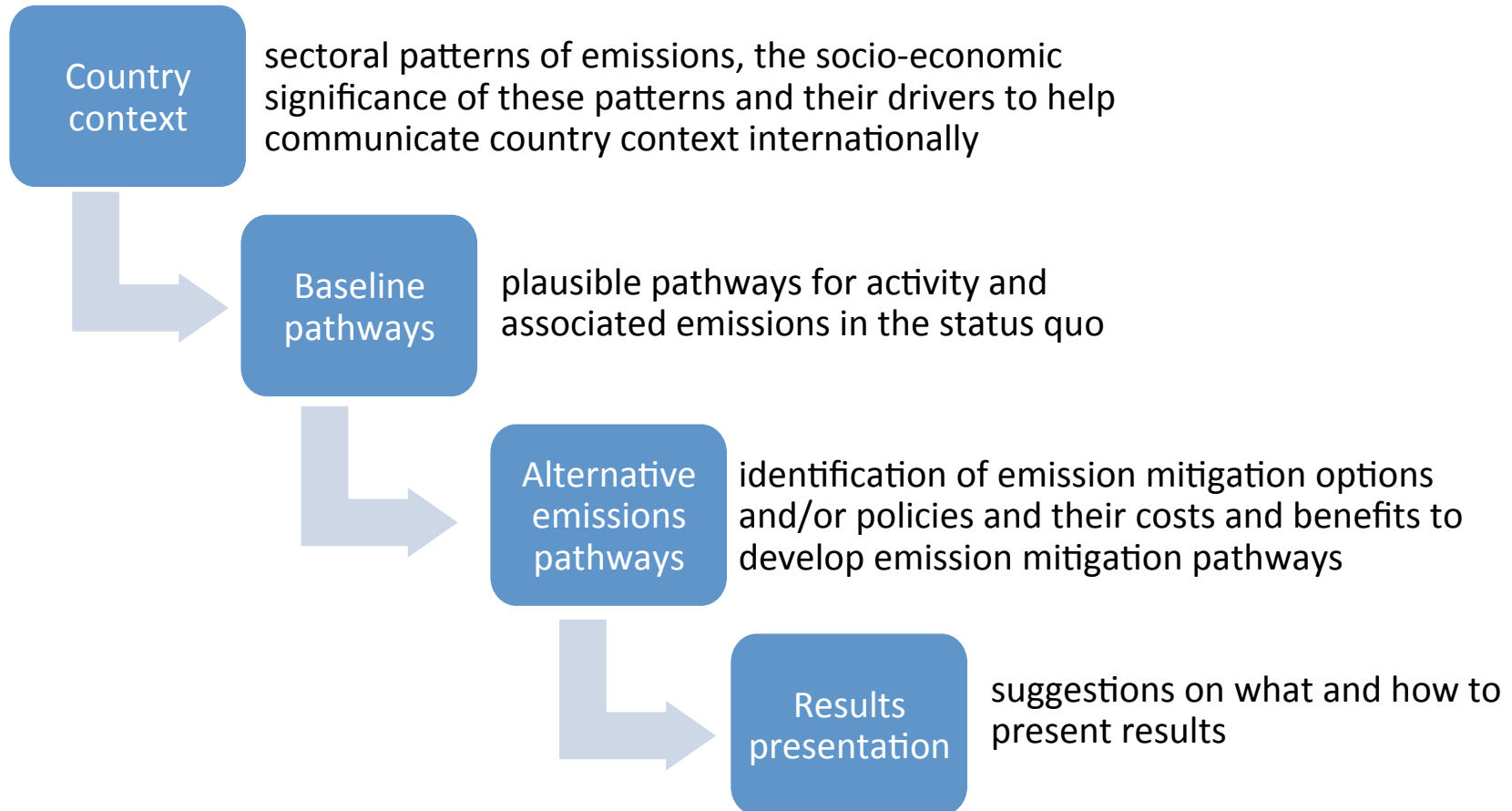


# Common Methodological Framework

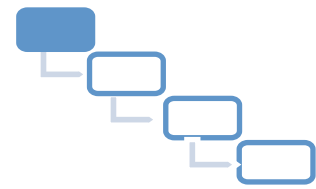
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# components

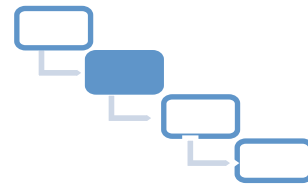


# emissions can be analyzed



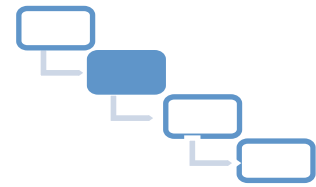
- might contain
  - emissions from sectors over time
  - socio-economic significance of sectors
  - drivers of emissions;
- largely drawn from existing national and international sources
  - emissions: national GHG inventories and sources such as IEA or EDGAR
    - Possibly augmented by new estimates
  - socio-economic: national accounts and sources such as World Bank
- typically descriptive statistics and accompanying narrative
  - can be augmented by decomposition analyses
- data quality can be assessed by reference to principles of
  - completeness
  - comparability
  - consistency
  - accuracy
  -

# Component 2 generates a baseline pathway for emissions



- broadly speaking, there are 4 different approaches that can be used to generate baseline pathway(s)
    - vary according to sophistication/accuracy but also costs and resources
    - different approaches could be used in different sectors
1. Trend extrapolation
  2. Augmented trend extrapolation
  3. Decomposition projection
  4. Detailed bottom up analysis (see next slide)
- in each approach, value in being transparent about which existing and planned policies have been taken into account
  - also important to take account of uncertainty by generating a range of pathways and scrutinizing carefully

# deriving a baseline pathway consists of four elements



## National economic forecasts

- National economic projections, drawing on evidence from other national planning exercises as well as international estimates
- Consistent with global economic projections

## Sectoral, sub-sectoral and activity forecasts

- Derivation of internally consistent sector, sub-sector and activity-level projections of emissions-generating activity
- Consistent with global economic projections and including existing policies

## Trends in emission factors

- Forward-looking assessment of emissions factors for each activity level, taking into account historical trends in improvement, expected future changes in technologies as well as existing and planned policy influence

## Emissions

- Multiplication of emission factors and activity-level projections to derive activity-level emissions. Sum to generate sub-sector, sector and economy-wide emissions

# The checklist suggests three ways to create alternative emissions pathways

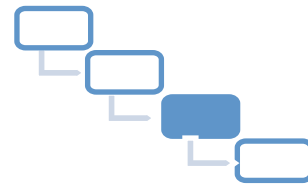


1. technical analysis of emission reduction opportunities
2. analysis of policy options
3. combination of the two

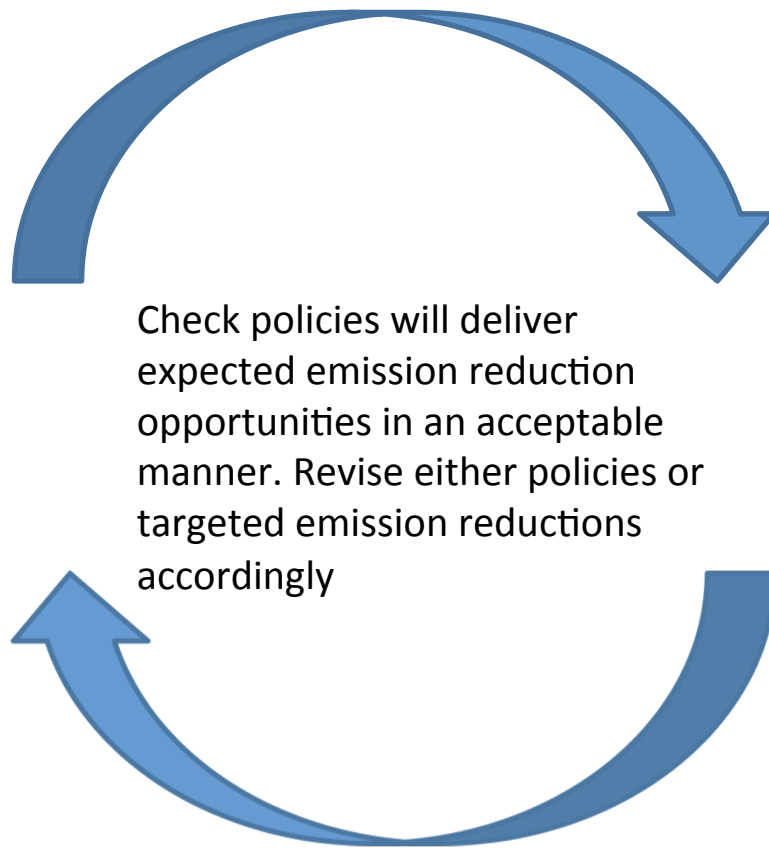
for each approach (subcomponent) it provides information on the tools and analytical approaches available, strengths and weaknesses, and possible sources of data

regardless of approach taken, there can be merit in developing a range of different pathways to account for uncertainty and understand possible impacts of greater levels of ambition

# through technical and policy analysis is the most robust



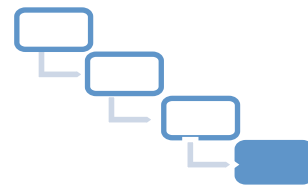
Emission  
reduction  
opportunity  
analysis



Policy  
assessment



# of information that could be presented



## High-level summary of key results including

- timeframe
- type of pathway
- scope (if emissions)
- expected trajectory
- key assumptions

## Presentation of more detailed assumptions e.g

- costs
- speed
- expected impact of economic growth

can facilitate tracking and monitoring

## Expected impacts and possible barriers

- both positive and negative

can enhance credibility and identify where and how intl community can support