Learning from Emissions and Policy Tracking Systems in China, Germany, Italy, and the United States

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Climate Policy Initiative

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About Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) is a global policy effectiveness analysis and advisory organization.

Our mission is to assess, diagnose, and support nations' efforts to achieve low-carbon growth.

CPI's headquarters are in San Francisco, and we also have operations in Europe, the Americas, and Asia.

Global findings

1. **Defining goals and measuring progress** is a critical component of policy effectiveness.

2. Countries have a **wide range of emissions and policy tracking systems** that are helping them achieve their mitigation goals.

3. **International processes** can and do support effective domestic efforts.

4. **Tracking climate policies in a rigorous, comparable way** is a priority across the countries in our study. National systems to track emissions are currently more effective than systems to track mitigation actions.

Agenda

Definitions

Scope of our study

Country findings

Global findings

Q&A

Measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV)

Measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems are the institutions and processes countries use to:

- **Measure** GHG emissions and the impact of mitigation actions
- **Report** the results
- **Verify** the accuracy of reported information

These processes help nations achieve their goals by:

- Tracking achievement of domestic policy targets
- Informing future policymaking
- Informing domestic and international stakeholders

CPI's Work on MRV

What we studied:

   National systems for tracking emissions and mitigation actions in China, Germany, Italy, and the United States

Our approach:

   Describe MRV systems and their institutional and policy context

   Evaluate how well systems are performing, identify good practices and gaps based on six criteria:

   Transparency, Comparability, Reliability, Usefulness, Timeliness, Completeness

   Identify emerging needs for MRV, assess how well countries are positioned to meet emerging needs

Germany: Institutional and policy context

Tracking emissions:

    Annual GHG inventory

    Annual facility-level reporting for EU ETS participants to EU registry

Tracking mitigation actions:

    National Communication to UNFCCC

    Biennial EU Monitoring Mechanism reporting

    Energy Concept/Energy Transition Monitoring

    Annual reporting on renewable energy

    Individual policy tracking systems (e.g. Feed-in-tariff)

Germany: Key findings

GHG emissions inventory is very comprehensive, with strong institutional expertise

Individual policy tracking is strong, especially for renewable energy

Priorities:

Developing relevant indicators for the monitoring of the Energy Transition

Adapting and updating energy statistical system

Analysing of economic and environmental impacts, and cost-effectiveness of policy packages

Expanding methodology for evaluating energy efficiency programs

Italy: Institutional and policy context

Tracking emissions:

    Annual GHG inventory

    Facility-level reporting for EU ETS registry

Tracking mitigation actions:

    National Communication to UNFCCC

    Biennial EU Monitoring Mechanism reporting

    Annual reporting on energy efficiency and renewable energy

    Individual policy tracking systems

Italy: Key findings

GHG emissions inventory is very comprehensive, with strong institutional expertise

Italy has begun to measure and report on its energy efficiency and renewable energy policies in a more integrated, consistent way

Priorities:

Expanding methodology for evaluating energy efficiency programs and establishing a catalogue of low-carbon technologies

Including information on economic impacts; and extending cost-effectiveness analysis

China: Institutional and policy context

Tracking emissions:

    Two GHG inventories: 1994, 2005

    Post-2014, biennial update reports with GHG data

Tracking mitigation actions:

    National Communications to UNFCCC

    Statistics Indicators, Monitoring, and Examination (SME)
        system for energy statistics

    Progress reports: China's Policies and Actions for Addressing
        Climate Change

China: Key findings

Progress reports give a regular update across a broad range of policies and actions

Lack of transparency around methods

Focus on energy data

Priorities:

More frequent, timely emissions reporting

Strengthening capacity at the provincial/local level

Improving transparency and reliability of data

United States: Institutional and policy context

Tracking emissions:

    Annual GHG inventory

    Energy GHG reporting

    Facility-Level Information
       on GHG Tool (FLIGHT)

ghgdata.epa.gov

Tracking mitigation actions:

    National Communication to UNFCCC
       (U.S. Climate Action Report)

    Agency-level program evaluation and reporting

    General government oversight mechanisms

United States: Key findings

Very strong GHG inventory and other emissions tracking capabilities

Lack of national climate policy architecture is reflected in lack of regular, consistent reporting on policies and their impact

Priorities:

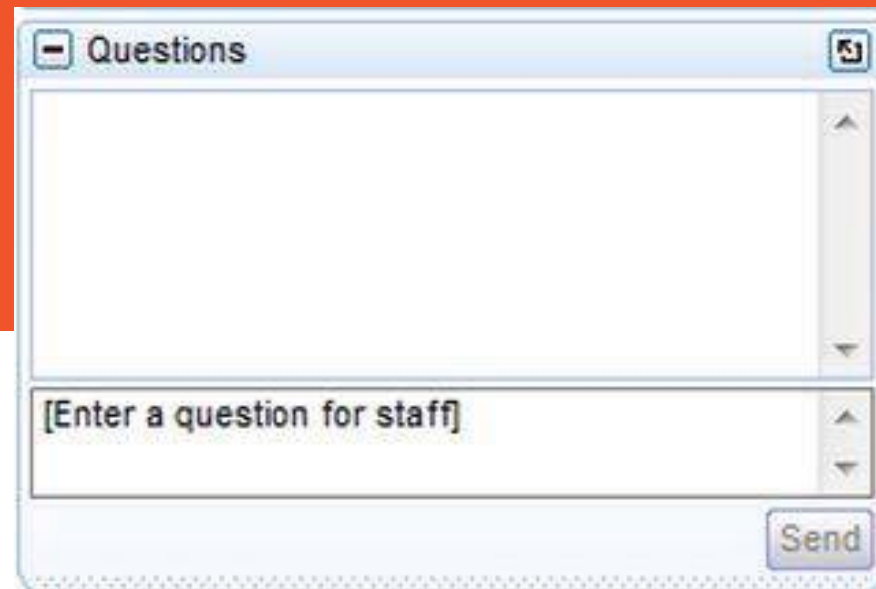Coordinating national climate reporting across diverse policy portfolio

More regular post-implementation assessment of policy impact and cost-effectiveness

Connecting state and national information

Global findings

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Q & A

Questions

[Enter a question for staff]

Send

Thank you!

Reports and fact sheet online:

http://climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/tracking-emissions-and-mitigation-actions-mrv-systems-in-china-germany-italy-and-the-united-states/

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Additional slides

Good practices

Criteria for effective emissions and policy tracking systems:
    Transparency, Comparability, Reliability,
    Usefulness, Timeliness, Completeness

International resources on good practices:

International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV
http://mitigationpartnership.net/

Greenhouse Gas Protocol:
Policies and Actions Standard, Mitigation Goals Standard
http://www.ghgprotocol.org/mitigation-accounting