

Appendix 1. CLIMATE ANALYSIS INDICATORS TOOL

The Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) is an information and analysis tool on global climate change developed by the World Resources Institute. CAIT provides a comprehensive and comparable database of greenhouse gas emissions data (including all major sources and sinks) and other climate-relevant indicators. CAIT can be used to analyze a wide range of climate-related data questions and to help support future policy decisions made under the Climate Convention and in other forums. Except where noted, all of the data in this report is derived from CAIT. CAIT is accessible free of charge at <http://cait.wri.org>.

This appendix provides basic information about CAIT, how the tool is used in this report, and caveats about the data. Further information can be found on the CAIT website and in supporting documentation (WRI, 2005a; WRI, 2005b)

Countries and Regions

The CAIT database includes 186 countries, which covers all UNFCCC Parties, except Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Monaco (combined with France), San Marino (combined with Italy), and Tuvalu. For these countries, there was inadequate emissions data. Two non-Parties that are members of the UN (Brunei and Iraq) are also included in the database. The EU is also included as a “country” because the European Community (a unit of the EU) is a Party to the Convention. Taiwan (Chinese Taipei), which is neither a UN member nor a Convention Party, is also included in CAIT. This exception is made because Taiwan is a significant source of GHG emissions.

Three categories of regions are also included in CAIT: (1) 8 Geographic regions (for example, sub-Saharan Africa, South America), 17 UNFCCC regions and other organizations (for example, Annex I, G-77/China, OPEC), and (3) user-defined regions, for which customized regions can be created. A full listing of the countries included within each region can be found in WRI (2005b).

Data and Sources

A comprehensive account of the GHG data and sources included in CAIT can be obtained from WRI (2005a). In brief, CAIT includes the “full basket” of GHGs for each country in the world. For a given country, as many as seven GHG data sources may be used (listed in Chapter 1). Efforts have been made by WRI to improve comparability across data sources. CAIT also includes GHG data at the sectoral level. Sectors are based primarily on IPCC (1997) definitions; more detail can be found in Appendix 2. Emission projections included in CAIT are drawn from EIA (2004), EC (2003), IEA (2004c), and IPCC (2000a).

A comprehensive account of the non-GHG related data and sources included in CAIT can be found in WRI (2005b). In brief, non-emissions-related data in CAIT includes population (World Bank, 2005), gross domestic product (World Bank, 2005), energy consumption (World Bank, 2005), electricity production (World Bank, 2005), life expectancy (UNDP, 2004), literacy and school enrollment (UNDP, 2004), aggregated governance indicator (Kaufmann et al., 2003), heating and cooling degree days (WRI, 2003a), fossil fuel reserves (BP, 2005; WEC, 2001), and land area impacted by human activities (WEF, 2001). A wide range of derivative indicators, such as *GDP per capita*, are also generated by CAIT using combinations of data.

Analysis Features

In addition to viewing data and indicators, there are several analysis features in CAIT that enable comparisons between countries and across different indicators. This report made extensive use of these features, which include *compare gases*, *compare sectors*, *indicators gases*, *compare countries*, *calculate trends*, and *graph trends*.