

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
under the Convention**

Fourteenth session, part three

Panama City, 1–7 October 2011

Agenda item 3.2.1

**Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed
country Parties**

Submissions from India

1. On 19 June 2011, the secretariat received two submissions from a Party on agenda item 3.2.1. The secretariat was requested to issue a conference room paper containing these submissions.
2. These submissions are attached and reproduced¹ in the language in which they were received and without formal editing. These submissions have also been posted on the UNFCCC website.²

¹ These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

² <http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php>.

India's submission on international assessment and review

- The scope of international assessment and review (IAR) is defined in paragraphs 44 and 46 (d) of 1/CP 16.
- The objective of IAR is to ensure comparability and build confidence. Existing procedure for measurement and reporting of targets of Annex I countries does not create confidence and comparability. IAR should therefore be robust, rigorous, and transparent to achieve this mandate under 1/CP 16.
- IAR will take place on the basis of inputs contained in enhanced national communications and biennial reports. Considering the nature of IAR as described in para 44, there is a need for revision, updation and enhancement of guidelines for preparation of NATCOMs and biennial reports.
- Enhanced inputs which should inform the IAR include enhanced NATCOMs, and biennial reports containing information on GHG inventories, inventory reports, provision of support to developing countries, progress made in achieving quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments, as reported in national communications, and mitigation actions and the impacts and effects of actions taken on achievement of the concerned developed country's targets.
- For IAR to be robust and transparent, the reporting of inventory and the progress made in achieving the mitigation targets should be based on common accounting rules. In developing such common accounting rules and guidelines for reporting and accountability, the international experience (required to conduct the IAR in terms of paragraph 46 (d) of 1/CP 16) should be used. The guidelines for national communications and biennial reports should be enhanced for this purpose.
- Requirements relating to support as decided in terms of paragraph 41 of 1/CP 16 should be built into the IAR process.
- The procedure for annual review of inventories of Annex I countries should be enhanced to provide for in-depth review of each biennial report by a group of experts leading to an assessment report on the progress made in achieving the commitments in terms of emission reduction targets and support. Following this, there should be a consultation in SBI amongst all parties which should result in a review of the ambition levels and targets for emission reduction in the Annex I countries.
- In terms of both frequency and content, IAR has to be no less onerous for developed countries than the ICA is for developing countries. The frequency of biennial reports should be accordingly decided.

India's submission on Biennial Reports of Annex I Parties

- Biennial reports of Annex I parties, together with their NATCOMs, should provide the information that will act as inputs for IAR.
- As a first step towards preparation of the biennial reports of developed countries, the Annex I countries should indicate their ambitious quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments (QELRCs) including targets for emission reductions. Durban outcomes should include a decision to this effect. The Annex I countries will report their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments (QELRCs) including targets for emission reductions in their NATCOM.
- The biennial report will contain inventory of GHG emissions, inventory report, report on annual review of inventory, support provided to developing countries. Biennial reports should also describe in detail, the mitigation actions taken by Annex I countries and their impact and effects on emission reduction with a view to account for the progress made in achieving the commitments and targets.
- The existing procedure for preparation of NATCOMs does not provide for submission of biennial reports. It has also no provision for an assessment and review of developed country targets and actions that would not be less onerous than the international consultation and analysis of actions of developing countries. The guidelines for preparation of Annex I NATCOMs should therefore be revised, updated as well as enhanced.
- The revised guidelines should provide for national arrangements in all Annex I countries for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The measurement of targets and their reporting should be based on common accounting rules. The annual review of inventory reported in the NATCOM should result in improved supplementary information and additions/subtractions in the inventory, applicable to all Annex I countries.
- Common accounting rules are necessary not only to build a comprehensive information base on developed country commitments and actions, but also to establish comparability in the measurement and annual review of inventory, and inspire confidence in the markets both at the national and international level.
- The guidelines for biennial reports should include enhanced reporting on providing finance, technology and capacity building support to developing countries. There should be information on support provided in terms of new and additional financial resources to developing countries with clear details of the sources, sectors, recipients and thematic areas in (terms of paragraph 41 of 1/CP 16) in accordance with guidelines (to be) established by the COP. The guidelines for this purpose may be developed and/or amplified after CoP 17 at Durban based on recommendations of the Standing Finance Committee (to be set up).
- Frequency of biennial reports of annex I parties should depend on the frequency agreed by the CoP in such a manner that it is no less onerous than the frequency of biennial update reports of NATCOM for developing countries. All elements of the biennial reports should be covered by IAR in the year in which the NATCOMs are submitted.