



29 June 2017

English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: India

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 15 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 46, the third workshop for the FSV, open to all Parties, for 10 non-Annex I Parties, including India, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 10 March 2017.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, India received 13 written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union, France, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised two three-hour sessions covering five Parties in alphabetical order.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

6. This record of the FSV for India summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for India.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, India made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation, India provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, support needed and received. It highlighted that, for the years 1994, 2000 and 2010, the total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, were 1,228.54 million tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq), 1,301.20 Mt CO₂ eq and 1,884.30 Mt CO₂ eq, respectively, with the forestry sector representing a net sink of 12 per cent of the total GHG emissions in 2010. For the same years, India presented total emissions amounting to 1,214.24 Mt CO₂ eq, 1,523.77 Mt CO₂ eq and 2,136.84 Mt CO₂ eq, excluding the LULUCF sector, representing an increase of 76 per cent during the period 1994–2010. The energy sector represented the most significant source of GHG emissions, contributing 62 per cent, 67 per cent and 71 per cent of the total GHG emissions for these three years, respectively. The Party presented data on its time series from 2000 to 2010, including on the sectoral level.

9. Further, India presented information on its goals to reduce the emission intensity of its gross domestic product by 33–35 per cent of its 2005 level by 2030 and to achieve about 40 per cent of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. India presented its mitigation actions and their effects with an emphasis on the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as information on the building, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry sectors. From the measures that were quantified, the measure with the greatest impact was the “National programme for LED-based home and street lighting”; the replacement of 234 million incandescent lamps has achieved an emission reduction of 246 Mt CO₂ eq since May 2014, followed by the improvement in energy efficiency under the “Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme”, which resulted in a GHG emission reduction of 31 Mt CO₂ eq during 2012–2015. India also presented information that between 2005 and 2010 it has achieved a 12 per cent reduction in the emission intensity of its economy.

10. The Party also provided information on the obstacles and barriers encountered in the preparation of its BURs, which translate into capacity-building needs, including: establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms for an integrated domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system; estimating emissions from subcategories such as for the energy sector; estimating emission factors for some key categories to enhance country specificity such as for methane emissions from enteric fermentation and CO₂ from road transport; enhancing methodologies to enable India to transition to higher tiers with the aim of identifying additional key sources and the quantification of emissions reductions from mitigation actions. Information on support received and needed was also presented by India. The Party also underscored the benefits of participating in the ICA process, including: raising the profile of climate actions at the domestic level, enhancing the coordination of domestic MRV arrangements that provide climate-related information and consolidating capacity-building needs.

11. Over the course of the presentation, India addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending India for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Brazil, Czechia, China, the European Union, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland. The questions and

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TASR.1/IND

answers were mainly focused on the following areas: India's accomplishments in managing the institutional arrangements for domestic MRV; the combined use of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*; priorities for improving the preparation of its GHG inventories; mitigation actions that enhance energy efficiency; the estimation of emission reductions from mitigation actions; and capacity-building needs to improve the transparency of reporting for the second BUR.

13. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available in the YouTube broadcast of this workshop.⁵

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated India for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked India and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXlZt>.