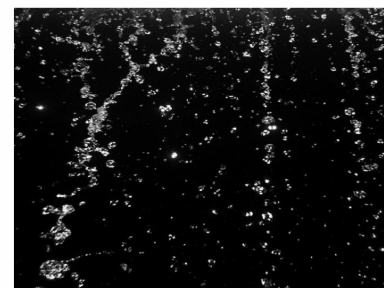




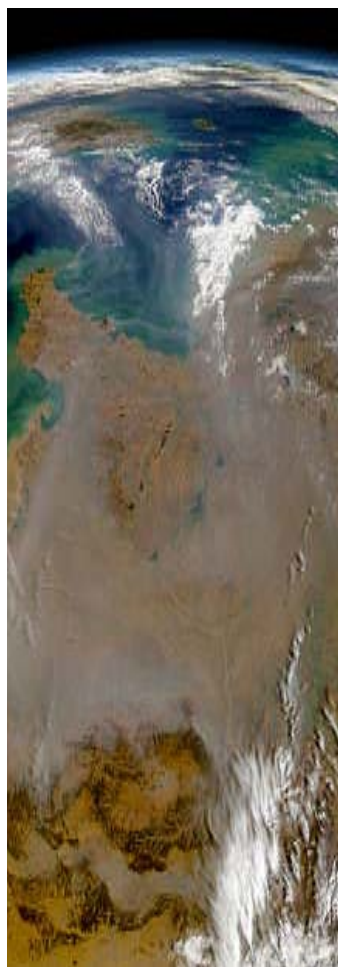
Reporting and review under the Kyoto Protocol: *Status and outlook*



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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Reporting, Data and Analysis Programme,
UN Climate Change Secretariat**

Bonn, September 2007



Overview

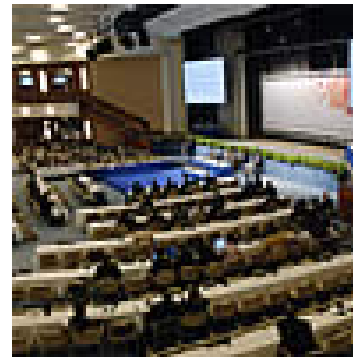
- Reporting and review: facts and figures
- Review process and outcomes
- Review and compliance outlook



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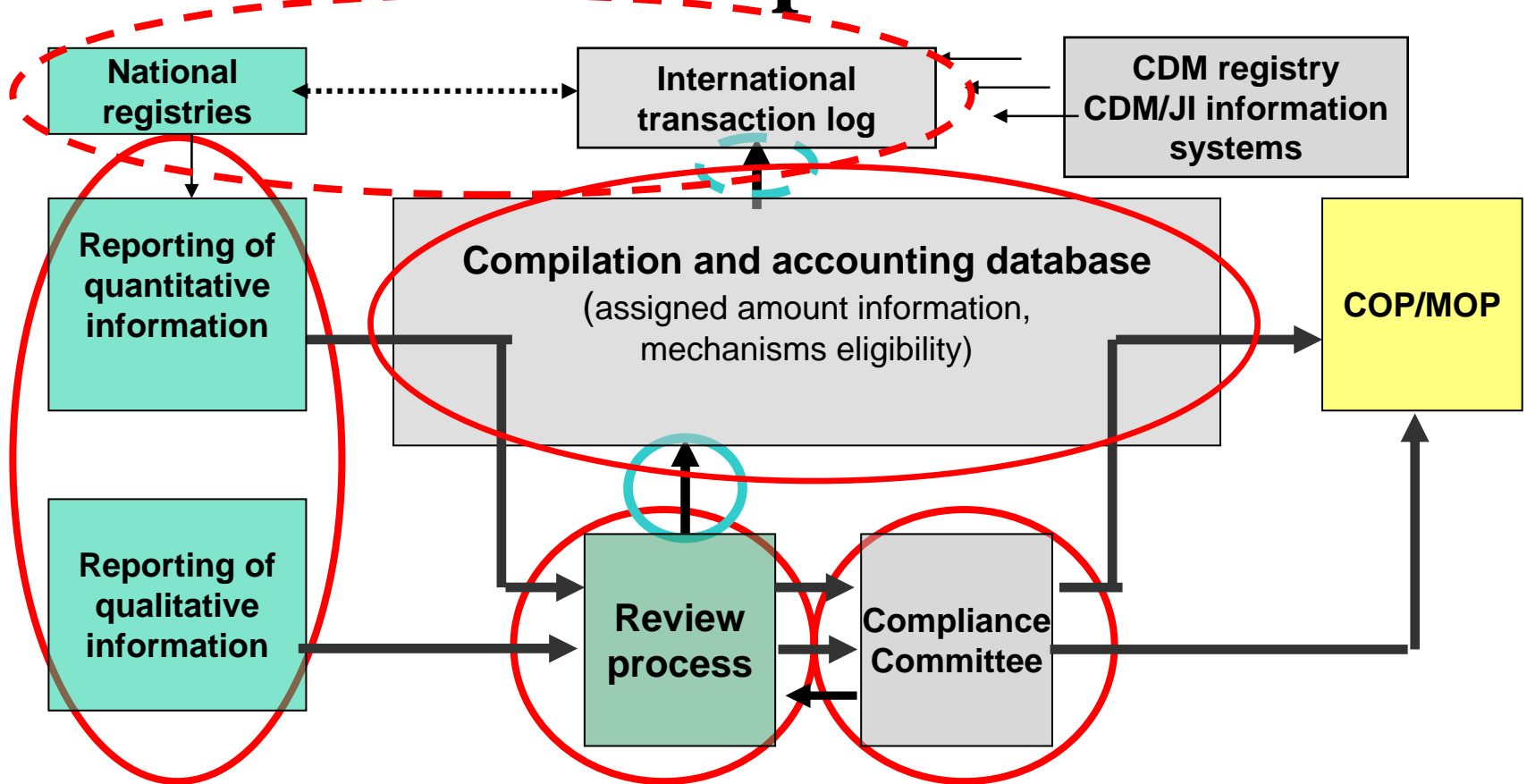


Reporting and review: facts and figures



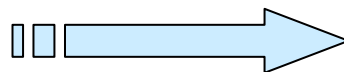
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Interaction between reporting, review and compliance: status



Reporting and review 2006-2007

Reporting
(by Parties)



Review + Reports
(by ERTs)

- **Initial report : deadline 1 January 2007** 37 reports received by 25 July 2007:
 - ✓ Most of them received in December 2006:
 - ✓ Early submissions by Belarus, 31 October, Hungary, 30 August, Japan, 30 August, New Zealand, 31 August, Slovakia, 4 October, and Switzerland, 10 November
 - ✓ Late submissions by Bulgaria, 25 July, Canada, 15 March, Iceland, 11 January, the Russian Federation, 20 February and Romania, 18 May
 - ✓ Monaco 7 May 2007 (ratification 27/02/2006, entry into force 28/05/2006)
- **Periodic reporting (NC4): deadline 1 January 2006**
 - ✓ Pending submissions by Luxemburg and Italy (Italy submitted RDP)



Initial review: 2006–2007


- ✓ 37 Review Reports in **2007 and 2008** (“Report on the review of the initial report for Party N... ”) (decision 26/CMP.1 and 22/CMP.1)
- ✓ 37 + 4 Review Reports of the 2006 Inventory submission under the Convention (decisions 7/CP.11)

• Periodic review (NC4):

- ✓ 37 Review Reports in **2007–2008** (“Report on the in-depth review of the national communication of Party N... ”)



Initial review 2007

- 32 reviews organized between February and July 2007
 - 4 reviews planned for October-November 2007: Romania, Bulgaria, Monaco and Canada
 - So far, 192 ‘participations’ by experts and 24 more participations planned for 2007
 - ✓ Many experts participated in 2 and even 3 reviews, in particular experts from developing countries
 - ✓ Many experts declined invitations for various reasons
 - Secretariat staff: 7 review officers and a manager
- 



Initial review reports

- Five review reports published and forwarded to the Compliance Committee: Austria, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland (**no QI**); the review reports are to be forwarded also to COP/MOP and the Party (decision 22/CMP.1)
- Seven more expected in September and October: UK, Slovakia, Ireland, Ukraine, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway
- The rest of the review reports expected to be completed by the end of 2007 except for:
 - ✓ The EC and the Russian Federation, and
 - ✓ Four reports from the October-November reviews
 - ✓ Pending request for review of Belarus





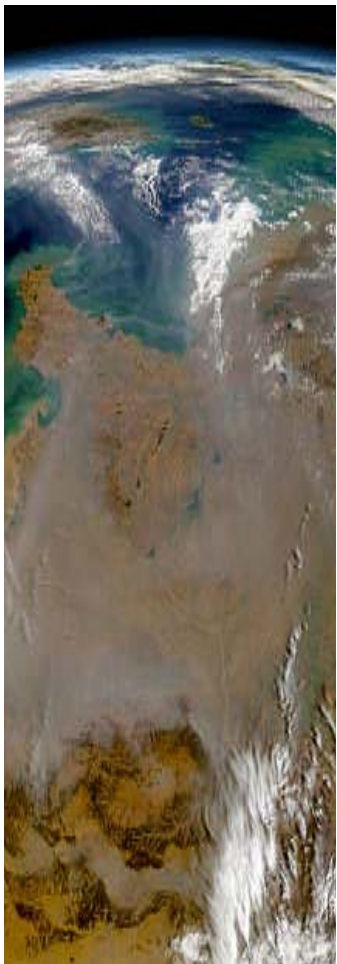
Review process and outcome



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Challenges of the review process

- 
- 32 in-country visits organized within 6 months: pressure on experts, Parties and the secretariat
 - New process:
 - ✓ Need for coherent and consistent application of the guidelines and procedures: templates, business processes and workflows
 - ✓ Registry review
 - Rigorous dead-lines have been met so far:
 - ✓ Overall dead-line: complete each initial review no later than **one year** from the date of IR submission
 - ✓ In-country visit driven dead-line: Party answers to ERT requests (6w), ERT prepares draft report (8w), Party comments (4w), ERT finalizes report (4w)



Mandate: two for the price of one

- **The COP/MOP requested (decision 26/CMP.1)**

“The secretariat to organize, in accordance with corresponding guidelines, the **initial review** under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, in **conjunction** with the **review of greenhouse gas inventories submitted in 2006**, while exercising certain degree of flexibility in applying the agreed timelines, provided that **each initial review is completed no later than one year of the date of submission** of the initial report...”.

- Initial review: **technical assessment of eligibility criteria** and recording in the CAD



Inventory review

Inventory quality test

- Timeliness, consistency and completeness
- Meeting IPCC guideline requirements and Article 7 reporting requirements on key categories, methodologies, assumptions, emission factors (EF), activity data (AD), consistency of time-series, uncertainty estimates
- Compare emission estimates, EF and AD with previous submissions; and AD with AD from authoritative sources
- Submission of **revised estimate** in response to ERT recommendations (almost all Parties) and **application of adjustments (potential cases for two Parties so far)**



Assigned amount review

- Calculation of assigned amount under Articles 3.7 and 3.8
 - ✓ Simple arithmetic: $5 \times \text{BY emissions} \times \text{Annex B or Article 4 target}$
- Most difficulties related to **underlying inventory review** (**revisions of estimates** and **adjustments** if applied)
- Consistent base year for all F-gases
- Article 4 arrangements and flexibility in choosing base year for EIT Parties, if applied
- LULUCF inclusion in base year
 - ✓ Only for Parties for whom LULUCF constituted a net source in 1990 and include only emissions from deforestation 13/CMP.1)
- Recording in the CAD



Review of the commitment period reserve

- Review of the CPR calculation in accordance with decision 11/CMP.1
 - ✓ A request for each Annex I Party to **maintain in its National Registry a CPR**, which should not drop below:
 - 90% of the Party's assigned amount according to Articles 3.7 and 3.8, or
 - 100% of five times its **most recently reviewed inventory**
 - Recording in the CAD





National system review

- Party's national system prepared in accordance with the guidelines for national systems under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol (decision 19/CMP.1)
- Parties have in place all the requirements for a national system under Article 5.1 (functional requirements)
 - ✓ Institutional Arrangements
 - ✓ Procedures for official approval
 - ✓ QA/QC Plan
 - ✓ Working archive system
 - ✓ Description of process for collecting data and developing estimates
 - ✓ Identification of key categories
 - ✓ Process for making recalculations to improve the inventory
 - ✓ How the national system covers Articles 3.3 and 3.4 activities





Registry review

- Three stage process of review (22/CMP.1, 13/CMP.1 and 16/CP.10):

- ✓ ERT in-country review: completeness of reporting; adequate procedures to minimize discrepancies and operator's error; the institutional arrangements, staff allocation, roles and responsibilities

- ✓ Detailed initial test and technical review takes place under the Registry System Administrators Forum (RSAF)

- Covers technical standards for data exchange (DES)
- Ensures that the registry conforms with these standards
- Outcome: Independent Assessment Report (IAR)
- Forward the IAR to ERTs during the preparation of the review report

- ✓ ERTs takes note of the IAR and makes the **final conclusion** on
 - Conformity of the registries with the DES and guidelines and
 - Reflects its conclusion in the IRR (**fully compliant, sufficiently compliant (rectify the limitations) and not compliant**)



Elements of the initial review report

- Reporting on mandatory elements (text, **summary**, conclusions):
 - ✓ GHG inventory and base year emissions,
 - ✓ Choice of base year for F-gases and Article 4 agreement,
 - ✓ Calculation of assigned amount under 3.7& 8 and commitment period reserve (reported and revised)
 - ✓ National registry and national inventory system
 - ✓ LULUCF definitions and elections
- Description of technical assessment of each element
 - ✓ Description of potential problems (text)
 - ✓ ERT recommendations to solve them (text and **“Conclusions”**)
 - ✓ Assessment of Party’s effort to address potential problems (text)
 - ✓ Qs of implementation (text and in **“Conclusions”**)
- Recommendations by ERT for review in subsequent years (text and **“Conclusions”**)



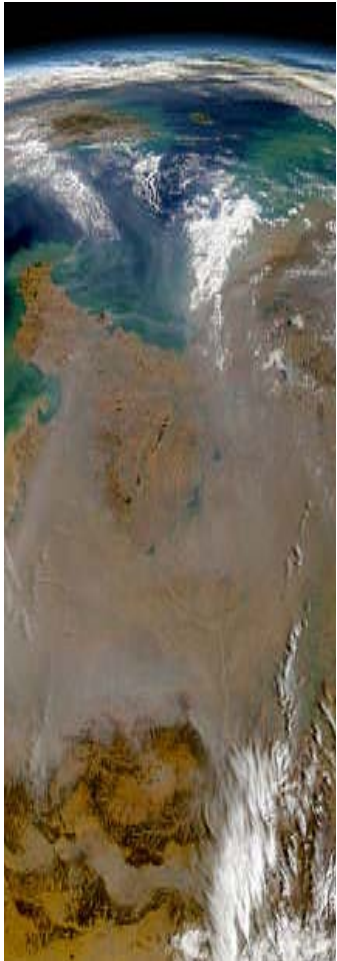
Review and compliance outlook



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Establishing eligibility

- 
- **Eligibility to be established (decision 11/CMP.1)**
 - ✓ No later than **16 months** have elapsed since the submission of the initial report unless the Enforcement Branch (EB) finds that the Party does not meet eligibility requirements: for most Parties this means **January-April 2008**
 - ✓ Early eligibility, if the EB has decided that it is not proceeding with QI relating to eligibility requirements indicated in the ERT reports: **need for an agreement how to apply the agreed procedures to establish eligibility in cases with no QI**



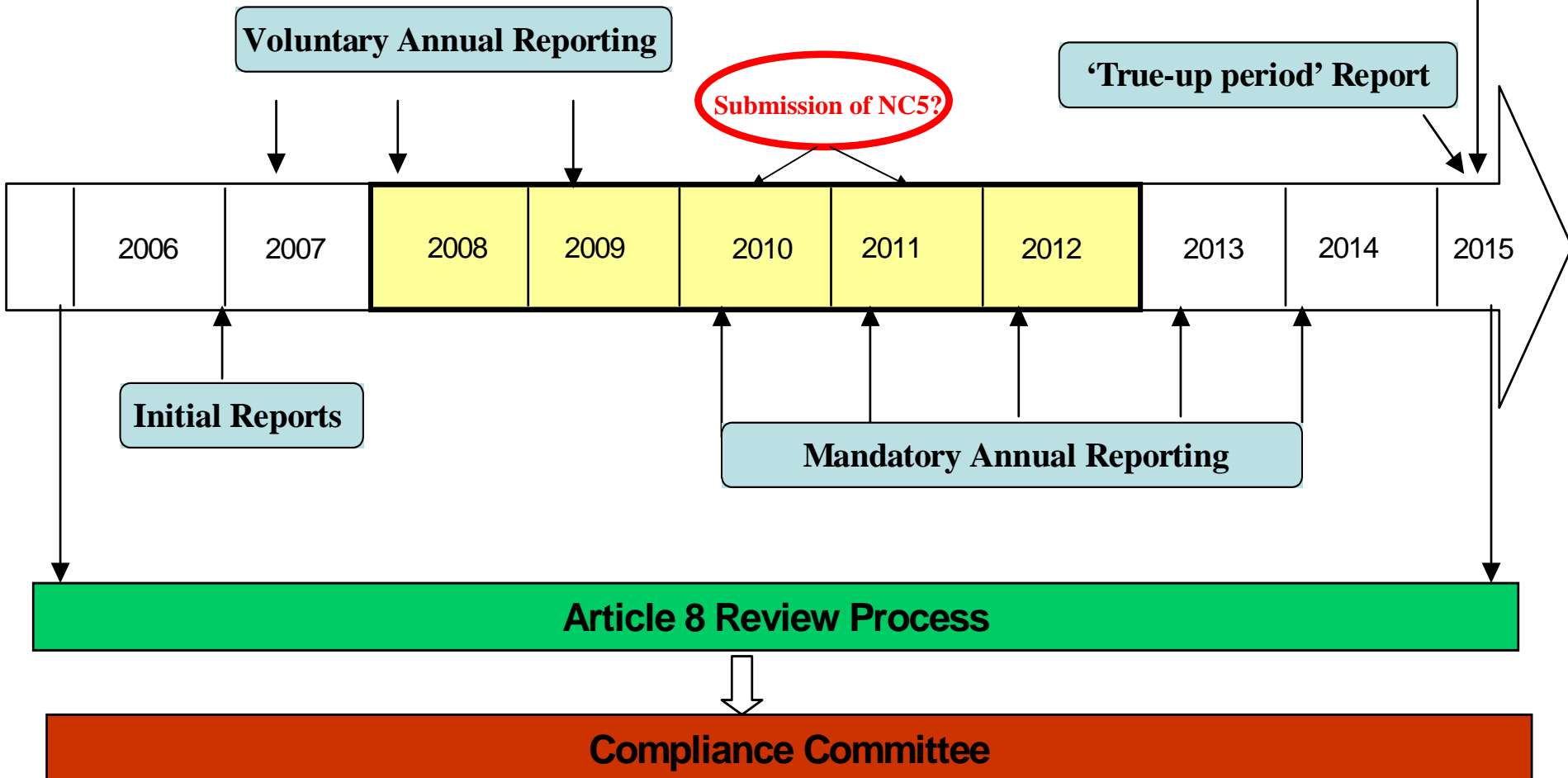
Maintaining eligibility

- **Maintaining eligibility**
(decision 11/CMP.1 and 15 CMP.1)
 - ✓ Party continues to meet the eligibility requirements unless the EB decides that the Party does not meet eligibility requirements
 - ✓ Party may start annual reporting from the year following the submission of the initial report, (decision 13/CMP.1) on a **voluntary basis**
 - ✓ 2007 and 2008 inventory submission for Kyoto Parties could be already the KP annual submission implications for the review and compliance:
 - Failure to submit annual inventory within six weeks (QI) and omission of key source category (more than 7%)
 - Availability of experts, training and immunities

Compliance and review

3.1 Compliance Assessment

Timelines:





Thank you!

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