



Key Issues Relating to International Consultations and Analysis (ICA)

Gregory Briner (OECD), Nina Campbell (IEA)
and Jane Ellis (OECD)

CCXG Seminar on MRV and Carbon Markets
28 March 2011

gregory.briner@oecd.org

Outline of presentation

- COP 16 outcomes
- Purpose and scope
- Outcomes of ICA
- Process and sequence
- Frequency and timing
- Key questions for discussion



AUSTI

Photo: UNFCCC

Purpose and scope



Decision text on ICA

"aim to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects"

"facilitative sharing of views"

Examples from other review processes

- Enhance dialogue
- Improve reporting over time
- Comparable and consistent data

Outcomes of ICA



Decision text

“non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty”

“facilitative”

“will result in a summary report”

Examples from other review processes

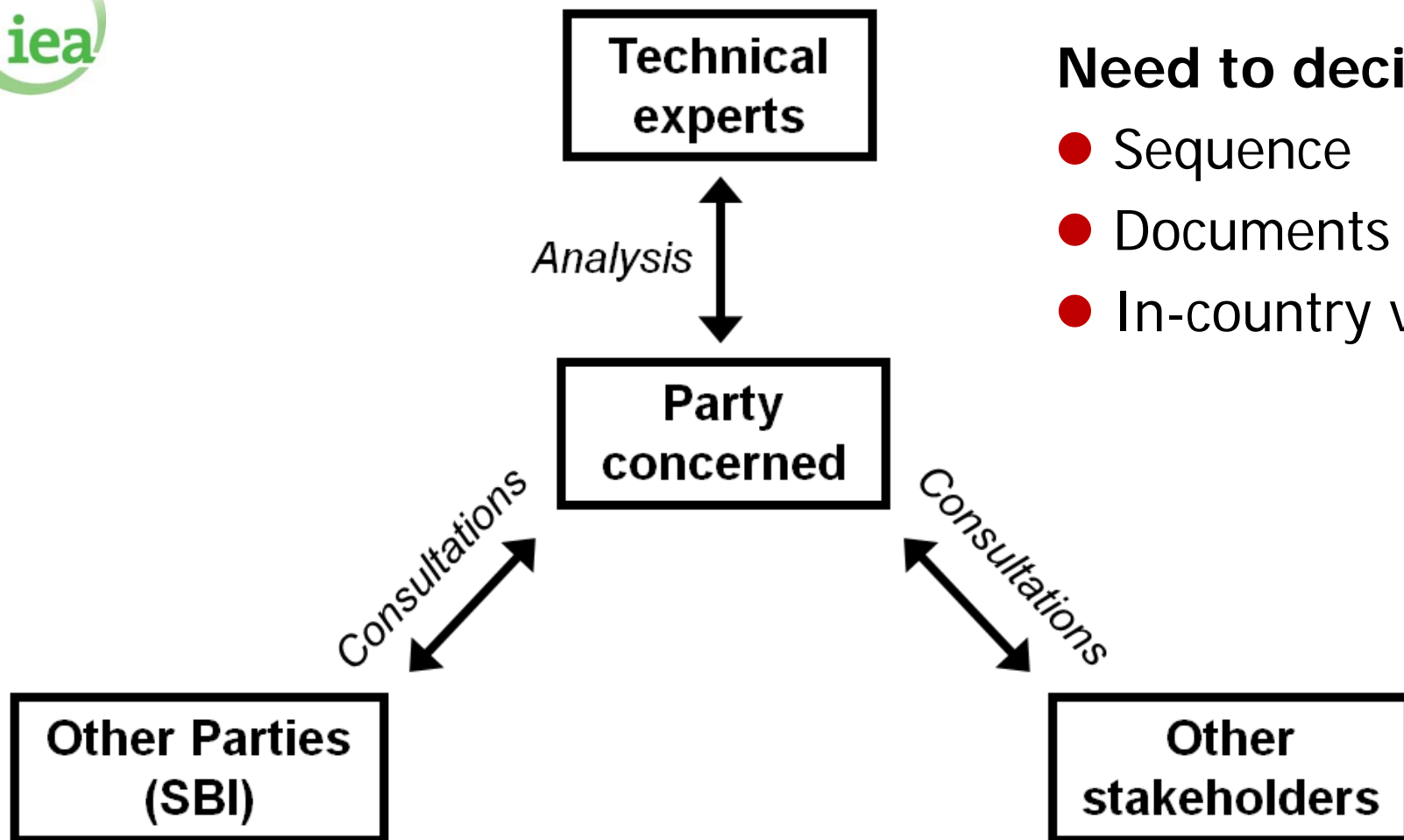
- Intensify consultations
- Provide recommendations
- Provide additional support

Process and sequence



Need to decide

- Sequence
- Documents
- In-country visit



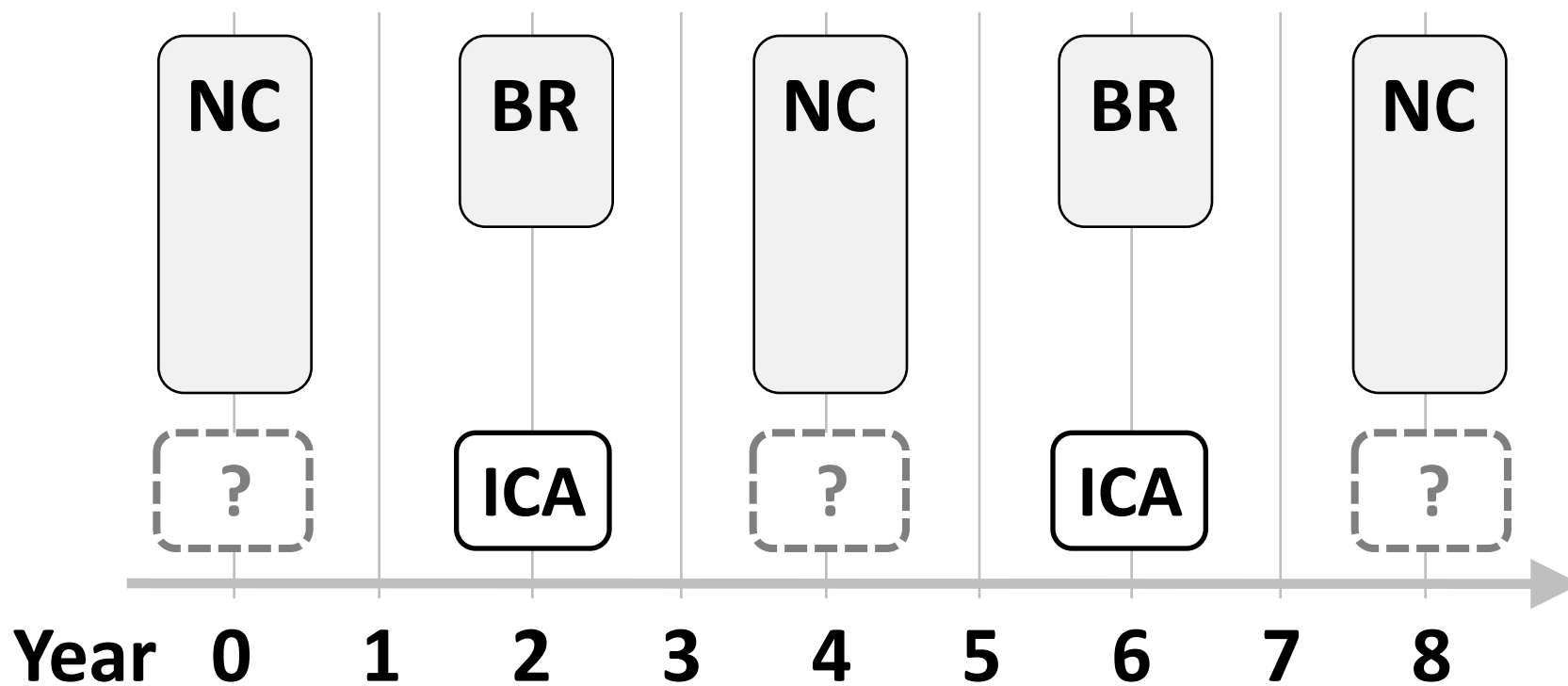
Frequency and timing



NC = National communication

BR = Biennial update report

ICA = International consultations and analysis



Key questions



1. What should be the **purpose and scope** of ICA?
2. How could facilitative **outcomes** be ensured?
3. What should be the **sequence** of the steps in ICA?
4. What form should the **consultations** take, and which **stakeholders** should be involved?
5. Could any aspects of ICA be **tiered** to reflect the widely varying national circumstances of developing countries?
6. Would ICA be conducted in years when a **national communication** is published, and if so, how?