Developed Countries

Promoting Transparency and Accountability

The measurement, reporting and verification framework under the

National governments have agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties national reports on implementation of the UNFCCC to inform on the implementation of activities relating to mitigation. The required contents and level of details of national reports and/or the timetable for their submission different for developed and developing countries.

Key players

Developed countries submit their national reports on a regular basis.

International review experts conduct technical review of national reports.

The UNFCCC secretariat composes the expert review teams, coordinates the technical review teams and facilitates multilateral assessment.

The Compliance Committee facilitates, promote and enforce compliance with the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. It has two branches:

1 Enforcement branch: has the responsibility to determine consequences for developed countries not meeting their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

2 Facilitative branch: provides advice and assistance to developed countries in order to promote compliance.

Submission of National Reports

GHG inventories

Information on anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Progress in achieving emission reductions and the provision of financial, technology and capacity-building to developing countries.

Biennial Reports

National communications

Information on activities performed by national government to take action on climate change domestically and support developing countries in their own efforts.

How does it work?

Reporting under the Convention

Developed countries need to submit under the Convention:

Greenhouse gas GHG inventories
Submitted annually by 15 April.

Biennial reports
Submitted every 2 years.

National communications
Submitted every 4-5 years.

International Assesment and Review (IAR)

Aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developead countries with regard to their quantified economy-wide emission limitation and reduction targets.

1 A technical review: Conducted by an international expert review team (ERT) and coordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat.

Assesses GHG emissions and removals, the trends and whether the underlying methodologies to calculate emissions and removals are in accordance with IPCC guidelines.

Reviews completeness and transparency of submitted information.

2 A multilateral assessment: to track progress in implementation towards the achievement of emission reductions and removals related to their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Developed countries need to submit under the Kyoto Protocol:

GHG inventories
(Elements related to the Kyoto Protocol)
Submitted annually by 15 April

National commu
(Elements relate
Kyoto Protocol)
Submitted every four to fiv

Supplementary informatio
implementation of the Kyot

Technical review

Conducted by an international expert review team (and coordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat.

Assesses GHG emissions and removals, the trends and who underlying methodologies to calculate emissions and rem accordance with IPCC guidelines.

Reviews completeness and transparency of submitted information.

Technical review is more rigorous, including the possibility applying adjustments to GHG emissions and raising a questi implementation to the Compliance Committee for its consideration.