

Record 1: Revision of the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (Decision 280/2004/EC)

General Questions

I am responding on behalf of: a European business/industry association

Organisation/company (if your organisation is registered in the EU register of interest representatives, please indicate the name of your organisation and your Register ID number).

38429435750-97 Unión Nacional de Industrias del Cobre (UNICOBRE)

Country (please indicate your current country of residence): Spain

Are you familiar with policies dealing with climate change?
familiar I am very familiar

Are you aware that greenhouse gas data are collected and made publicly available in the European Union?
Yes

Do you consider that you are well informed by the national and European public authorities on their efforts to combat climate change?
I am well informed

Do you think there is a need for more and better information on greenhouse gas emissions and on actions taken to combat climate change at national and European level?
Yes

If "yes", please explain how you think information could be improved:

Debe haber más y mejor información sobre emisiones y medidas pero cada una debe tener su instrumento legal propio para que se pueda ajustar a las necesidades de cada afectado. La Decisión sólo precisaría de pequeñas modificaciones, como detallar los epígrafes cubiertos por la misma. Por otro lado, se aporta poca información sobre las propuestas legislativas en periodo de negociación, de los resultados de los Comités de Cambio Climático, de los Grupos de Trabajo, etc. La información debe fluir en los dos sentidos: "afectado"-Comisión Europea y Comisión Europea-"afectado".

Are you familiar with the Monitoring Mechanism Decision? Yes

If "yes", have you been involved in implementing it? I have been indirectly involved

The data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is comprehensive:
Somewhat agree

The reliability of data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is satisfactory: Somewhat agree

The transparency of the data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is satisfactory: Somewhat agree

Does the Monitoring Mechanism Decision need to be changed to improve reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and/or climate change related information? Yes

If "yes", in which areas could reporting be improved (choose all that apply):

Maritime emissions

Aviation emissions

Land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Financial support for developing countries

Technology transfer to developing countries

Capacity building in developing countries

Other

Please specify:

Emisiones procedentes de sectores difusos

Should the Monitoring Mechanism Decision be the main instrument for monitoring and reporting on matters relating to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change (e.g. on finance, adaptation, technology transfer, etc.) or would multiple dedicated instruments be more appropriate? Multiple dedicated instruments are preferable

Reporting of emissions, policies and measures

I am satisfied with the level of information provided by national authorities and the EU with regard to their policies, measures and projections, and with the methodologies used to produce this information. Somewhat disagree

With regard to reporting on policies, measures and projections, the monitoring mechanism needs to lay down more precise rules on (choose all that apply):

Other

The Monitoring Mechanism Decision should enable streamlining of reporting with regard to (choose all that apply): Other

The EU should establish a national inventory review process (similar to the reviews under the UNFCCC) to assess the information provided by national authorities on climate change. Disagree

Please explain your answer above:

No debería ser la Comisión Europea quien realizara un seguimiento exhaustivo y excesivamente detallado de cómo se realizan los inventarios nacionales, ni de la veracidad ni exactitud absoluta de los datos, para ello ya están las autoridades nacionales. Únicamente debería supervisar que efectivamente se mantiene la coherencia, dado que se realizan con la información disponible o existente según la propia estructura de los estados. Por otro lado sí podría ayudar en el desarrollo de guías de buenas prácticas (ya hay algunas) para ayudar en aspectos concretos a los Estados miembro.

Climate change-related financial flows

The information provided by EU countries on climate-related funding for developing countries is transparent, easy to access and to compile. Disagree

Including climate funding information in the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision will have an added value compared to existing development finance reporting (e.g., reporting to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)) on financial flows to developing countries. Disagree

Please explain your answer above:

Si se requiere realizar un seguimiento sobre la implicación de las ayudas financieras y su efecto en el cambio climático, debe tener su propia herramienta.

It would be useful to monitor financial flows centrally at EU level. No opinion

Adaptation

What reporting requirements should there be with regard to adaptation to climate change? No opinion

Is it necessary to set up a national focal point to provide information on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change? Yes

Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Do you think additional reporting on the following would be useful (as discussed under the UNFCCC)?

Reporting on emissions and removals from rewetting and drainage of organic

soils. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals related to large natural disturbances, so-called force majeure events. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals from the harvested wood products pool. Yes

If you answered "yes", for one or more options, please define the type of information that could usefully be reported.

La información existente en los diferentes inventarios sobre estos aspectos está bastante poco clara en la mayoría de los países. Hasta ahora muchos de ellos lo han analizado de un modo poco sistemático. Sin embargo su repercusión sobre el Cambio Climático puede ser muy importante. Por ello requiere de una mayor dedicación. Pero de nuevo, utilizando su propia herramienta legislativa.

Emissions from international maritime transport

More accurate data on emissions from international maritime transport should be required to facilitate future action to tackle these emissions. Somewhat agree

Who should be responsible for collecting and consolidating greenhouse gas data for international maritime transport based on fuel consumed and ports visited?
other

Please specify:

La Organización Marítima Internacional (OMI).

Full impact of aviation on the global climate

Do existing reporting instruments provide enough information to enable us to understand the full impact of aviation on the climate? No

If "no", please explain what additional data, type of data, or methods are needed to improve our understanding of the full impact of aviation (besides CO₂).

Aún no se dispone de datos al respecto dado que es el primer año de aplicación.

Access to data and user-friendliness of reports

I use the data available through the European Environment Agency's (EEA)

greenhouse gas data viewer at least: once a year

The data available through the EEA's *greenhouse gas data viewer* is easily retrievable and usable. somewhat disagree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's greenhouse gas data viewer:

Mejorar la consulta en relación a los idiomas oficiales de la UE en la totalidad de la página y sus consultas. Detallar fuentes, en cuanto a datos proporcionados.

I use the *EEA's database on climate change policies and measures* in Europe at least: never

The information available through the EEA's *database on climate change policies and measures* in Europe is easily retrievable and usable. disagree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's database on climate change policies and measures in Europe:

No existen sitios de internet sobre propuestas legislativas en curso ni sobre consultas públicas abiertas.

I use the information available through the *EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets* report at least: once a year

The *EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets* report is easily understandable and clear. agree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets report:

I use the information available through the annual *EU greenhouse gas inventory report* at least: once a year

The annual *EU greenhouse gas inventory report* is easily understandable and clear. somewhat agree

I use the information in the *Commission's annual progress report* towards achieving the Kyoto objectives at least: once a year

The Commission's *annual progress report* towards achieving the Kyoto objectives is easily understandable and clear. agree

Please suggest ways to improve the Commission's annual progress report towards achieving the Kyoto objectives:

Final Comments

Please provide any further input or comments you would like us to take into account when revising the Monitoring Mechanism Decision:

Record 2: Revision of the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (Decision 280/2004/EC)

General Questions

I am responding on behalf of: a European business/industry association

Organisation/company (if your organisation is registered in the EU register of interest representatives, please indicate the name of your organisation and your Register ID number).

UNESID - Unión762978123

Country (please indicate your current country of residence): Spain

Are you familiar with policies dealing with climate change? I am familiar

Are you aware that greenhouse gas data are collected and made publicly available in the European Union? Yes

Do you consider that you are well informed by the national and European public authorities on their efforts to combat climate change? I am well informed

Do you think there is a need for more and better information on greenhouse gas emissions and on actions taken to combat climate change at national and European level? Yes

If "yes", please explain how you think information could be improved:

Está bien que haya información sobre emisiones y medidas, sin embargo, cada una tiene que tener SU INSTRUMENTO LEGAL propio, y no intentar cubrir todo con un solo instrumento, pues finalmente no se ajustaría a las especificaciones de cada "necesidad". Sin embargo, la decisión como está o con muy pequeñas modificaciones puede servir para servir de cobertura a todas ellas, con tan solo poner pequeños epígrafes que se han de cubrir. Cada uno tendría su instrumento legal propio, ej seguimiento de emisiones marítimas, repercusiones en CO2 de las ayudas financieras en incrementos o reducciones de las emisiones globales, emisiones industriales, repercusión de nuevas medidas, importaciones/exportaciones, implicación de ayudas internacionales en reducciones o incrementos de emisiones globales etc). Además en los aspectos industriales y debido a la dependencia férrea con la producción y a la confidencialidad de la misma se ha de limitar a cifras globales por instalación/actividad, sin gran de

Are you familiar with the Monitoring Mechanism Decision? Yes

If "yes", have you been involved in implementing it? I have been indirectly

involved

The data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is comprehensive:

Agree

The reliability of data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is satisfactory:

Agree

The transparency of the data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is satisfactory:

Agree

Does the Monitoring Mechanism Decision need to be changed to improve reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and/or climate change related information? No

Should the Monitoring Mechanism Decision be the main instrument for monitoring and reporting on matters relating to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change (e.g. on finance, adaptation, technology transfer, etc.) or would multiple dedicated instruments be more appropriate? Multiple dedicated instruments are preferable

Reporting of emissions, policies and measures

I am satisfied with the level of information provided by national authorities and the EU with regard to their policies, measures and projections, and with the methodologies used to produce this information. Somewhat disagree

With regard to reporting on policies, measures and projections, the monitoring mechanism needs to lay down more precise rules on (choose all that apply):

None of the above

If you chose "Other" above, please specify:

No es una cuestión de llevar la “precisión” en el seguimiento de las emisiones de CO2 de todos y cada uno de los actores o políticas a un límite que complique el seguimiento de las políticas, si no de optar por opciones de seguimiento que combinen una razonable sencillez con una razonable aplicabilidad, que además evite perderse en detalles.

The Monitoring Mechanism Decision should enable streamlining of reporting with regard to (choose all that apply): Other

No streamlining is needed

If you chose "Other" above, please specify:

En los casos de la industria NO es, ni será posible, ni se debe intentar que la decisión establezca mecanismos de previsiones con una recolección intensiva

asociada a las industrias, dado lo ligado que están las emisiones a la actividad industrial, y esta a los ciclos económicos, que se han demostrado impredecibles. Otra cosa será que las autoridades competentes o la Comisión hagan sus predicciones con los datos razonablemente existentes o razonablemente ampliados, de las políticas realizadas (dejando claro las asunciones tomadas, que es lo que realmente permite comprobar la bondad de la metodología). Para las previsiones, con frecuencia los análisis macro son más eficientes que el sumatorio de metodologías micro. Si es conveniente la posibilidad de calcular y prever absorciones.

The EU should establish a national inventory review process (similar to the reviews under the UNFCCC) to assess the information provided by national authorities on climate change. Disagree

Please explain your answer above:

Como se ha comentado muchas veces a lo largo del cuestionario, las directrices de seguimiento deben ser, como lo han sido para el seguimiento de emisiones industriales una Decisión/Reglamento independiente. Otras finalidades deben tener sus propios instrumentos legislativos e incluso en este campo No consideramos necesario un seguimiento exhaustivo y “ultradetallado” de cómo se realizan los inventarios nacionales y de la veracidad y exactitud absoluta de los datos, y la Comisión Europea necesitaría tan sólo supervisar que efectivamente mantiene coherencia, dado que se realizan con la información disponible o existente según la propia estructura de los estados. Otro asunto distinto es el desarrollo de guías de buenas prácticas (ya hay algunas) para ayudar en aspectos concretos a los estados miembros, que cada uno usa la información disponible por su funcionamiento interno.

Climate change-related financial flows

The information provided by EU countries on climate-related funding for developing countries is transparent, easy to access and to compile. Strongly disagree

Including climate funding information in the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision will have an added value compared to existing development finance reporting (e.g., reporting to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)) on financial flows to developing countries. Disagree

Please explain your answer above:

Si se requiere realizar un seguimiento sobre la implicación de las ayudas financieras y su efecto en el cambio climático, debe tener su propia herramienta.

It would be useful to monitor financial flows centrally at EU level. No opinion

Adaptation

What reporting requirements should there be with regard to adaptation to climate change? No opinion

Is it necessary to set up a national focal point to provide information on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change? Yes

Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Do you think additional reporting on the following would be useful (as discussed under the UNFCCC)?

Reporting on emissions and removals from rewetting and drainage of organic soils. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals related to large natural disturbances, so-called force majeure events. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals from the harvested wood products pool. Yes

If you answered "yes", for one or more options, please define the type of information that could usefully be reported.

La información existente en los diferentes inventarios sobre estos aspectos está bastante poco clara en la mayoría de los países. Hasta ahora muchos de ellos, aunque en España lo han trabajado mucho más, lo han analizado de un modo poco sistemático. Sin embargo su repercusión sobre el Cambio Climático puede ser muy importante. Por ello requiere de una mayor dedicación. Pero de nuevo, utilizando su propia herramienta legislativa.

Emissions from international maritime transport

More accurate data on emissions from international maritime transport should be required to facilitate future action to tackle these emissions. Agree

Who should be responsible for collecting and consolidating greenhouse gas data for international maritime transport based on fuel consumed and ports visited?
other

Please specify:

Ambos: Esto es fundamental a la hora de ver la influencia, de las importaciones/exportaciones para ver una imagen completa de las emisiones globales. Posiblemente un organismo en cada país recoja mejor los datos y los procese, y uno europeo los consolide mejor. De nuevo, no mezclar con la decisión de seguimiento de emisiones industriales.

Full impact of aviation on the global climate

Do existing reporting instruments provide enough information to enable us to understand the full impact of aviation on the climate? No

If "no", please explain what additional data, type of data, or methods are needed to improve our understanding of the full impact of aviation (besides CO2).

Las incertidumbres estén asociadas mucho más a aspectos macro de la dinámica del clima (aerosoles, dinámica atmosférica en los límites de la troposfera, etc.) que al seguimiento de las emisiones del transporte aéreo en sí. Así está más ligado a la investigación que a una decisión sobre seguimiento.

Access to data and user-friendliness of reports

*I use the data available through the European Environment Agency's (EEA) **greenhouse gas data viewer** at least:* once a year

*The data available through the EEA's **greenhouse gas data viewer** is easily retrievable and usable.* somewhat disagree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's greenhouse gas data viewer:

*I use the **EEA's database on climate change policies and measures** in Europe at least:* never

*The information available through the EEA's **database on climate change policies and measures** in Europe is easily retrievable and usable.* somewhat disagree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's database on climate change policies and measures in Europe:

*I use the information available through the **EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets** report at least:* once a year

*The **EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets** report is easily understandable and clear.* agree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets report:

*I use the information available through the annual **EU greenhouse gas inventory report** at least:* once a year

*The annual **EU greenhouse gas inventory report** is easily understandable and clear.* somewhat agree

*I use the information in the **Commission's annual progress report** towards achieving the Kyoto objectives at least:* once a year

*The Commission's **annual progress report** towards achieving the Kyoto objectives is easily understandable and clear.* somewhat disagree

Please suggest ways to improve the Commission's annual progress report towards achieving the Kyoto objectives:

Le falta un pequeño análisis para no iniciados que haga ver la influencia de la hidrología, de la actividad industrial, etc.

Final Comments

Please provide any further input or comments you would like us to take into account when revising the Monitoring Mechanism Decision:

Diferentes seguimientos de aspectos relevantes con implicaciones en las emisiones de CO₂, deben poseer sus propios instrumentos legales, como ya lo tienen las emisiones industriales, y no complicar la Decisión de Seguimiento, que ya tiene sus propias dificultades. Esta herramienta no puede ni debe cubrir detalles demasiado técnicos que deberán depender de sus herramientas normativas propias. Efectivamente, hay aspectos especialmente relevantes que deben tener su evaluación propia, como:

- Emisiones marítimas: dada su relevancia y desamortización actual. Tiene especial relevancia a la hora de valorar la globalidad del comercio internacional.
- Uso de la tierra: cambio del uso de la tierra y silvicultura. Sin embargo a nuestro juicio hay tres que son especialmente delicadas

y que hay que analizar su repercusión en emisiones y en erosión de la competitividad de la industria europea. • Ayuda financiera a los países en desarrollo. Repercusiones en emisiones de CO₂, positivas o negativas. Además no deben implicar la ampliación de capacidad de instalaciones de sectores deslocalizables, dado que se estaría promoviendo dicha deslocalización con fondos públicos. • Transferencia de tecnología a los países en desarrollo. Es especialmente delicado y sensible, tanto económicamente como éticamente, pues por una parte merma la competitividad de la industria europea al hacerlos más eficientes cuando hablamos de sectores globalizados expuestos a la deslocalización, y por otra parte está en el núcleo de la filosofía de la mejora para aminorar el cambio climático. Ayudas a terceros países deberían en sectores no-globalizados pues en estos, dado que los precios los fija la demanda, es lógico que el propio precio deba pagarse a industrias eficientes, en vez de incrementar las cuentas de resultados de los productores fuera de la Unión Europea. • Aumento de las capacidades en los países en desarrollo. Hay que diferenciar capacidades en cuanto a conocimiento, que es el punto anterior, con las capacidades de producción material. Esto es especialmente importante y debe ser analizado con el máximo cuidado como en el punto anterior.

Record 3: Revision of the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (Decision 280/2004/EC)

General Questions

I am responding on behalf of: a non-governmental organisation

Organisation/company (if your organisation is registered in the EU register of interest representatives, please indicate the name of your organisation and your Register ID number).

Climate Action Network Europe, Register ID number:55888811123-49

Country (please indicate your current country of residence): Belgium

Are you familiar with policies dealing with climate change? I am very familiar

Are you aware that greenhouse gas data are collected and made publicly available in the European Union? Yes

Do you consider that you are well informed by the national and European public authorities on their efforts to combat climate change? I am well informed

Do you think there is a need for more and better information on greenhouse gas emissions and on actions taken to combat climate change at national and European level? Yes

If "yes", please explain how you think information could be improved:

It is not easy to track emissions and policies. e.g. the emissions at sectoral level EU ETS, non-EU ETS, transport are not always accessible at the level needed. The same goes for policies and measures. It took our Member organisation WWF quite some time to inventarise current policies and measures related to climate change and their best practices. Visit <http://www.climatepolicytracker.eu/> for inspiration on how data and policies and measures can be made accessible.

Are you familiar with the Monitoring Mechanism Decision? Yes

If "yes", have you been involved in implementing it? I have not been involved

The data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is comprehensive: Somewhat agree

The reliability of data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is

satisfactory: Somewhat disagree

The transparency of the data collected through the current monitoring mechanism is satisfactory: Somewhat disagree

Does the Monitoring Mechanism Decision need to be changed to improve reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and/or climate change related information? Yes

If "yes", in which areas could reporting be improved (choose all that apply):
Actual emissions and removals at national

level

Reporting on policies and measures

Projected emissions and removals

Maritime emissions

Aviation emissions

Land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Adaptation

Financial support for developing countries

Technology transfer to developing countries

Capacity building in developing countries

Accessibility of data and user friendliness of reports

Should the Monitoring Mechanism Decision be the main instrument for monitoring and reporting on matters relating to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change (e.g. on finance, adaptation, technology transfer, etc.) or would multiple dedicated instruments be more appropriate? Multiple dedicated instruments are preferable

Reporting of emissions, policies and measures

I am satisfied with the level of information provided by national authorities and the EU with regard to their policies, measures and projections, and with the methodologies used to produce this information. Somewhat disagree

With regard to reporting on policies, measures and projections, the monitoring mechanism needs to lay down more precise rules on (choose all that apply):

Reporting formats

Timelines

Methods to be used

The Monitoring Mechanism Decision should enable streamlining of reporting with regard to (choose all that apply): Actual emissions and removals

Projected emissions and removals

Reporting on policies and measures

Other

The EU should establish a national inventory review process (similar to the reviews

under the UNFCCC) to assess the information provided by national authorities on climate change. Strongly agree

Please explain your answer above:

There is anecdotal evidence that the quality of reporting can change significantly between member states. Therefore more streamline and better methodologies are required but also a monitoring and corrective instrument such as a national inventory review process. The UNFCCC process using external experts or the IEA review can be used as benchmarks for establishing this.

Climate change-related financial flows

The information provided by EU countries on climate-related funding for developing countries is transparent, easy to access and to compile. Strongly disagree

Including climate funding information in the EU Monitoring Mechanism Decision will have an added valued compared to existing development finance reporting (e.g., reporting to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)) on financial flows to developing countries. Strongly agree

Please explain your answer above:

Currently there is no ex-ante transparency for EU reporting in climate finance. There is ex-post transparency for previous fiscal years exist only on OECD-DAC statistics. The CRS guidelines allow you create activity-based markers (there is a Rio Marker climate – but only for Mitigation and REDD). We would like to see the EU apply a new adaptation Rio Marker (from 2011) for reporting on OECD-DAC statistics. However, given that the objectives of the OECD DAC are broader than tracking climate change funding and are aimed only at DAC members, its CRS system should not be expected to meet all of the needed functions of a robust climate finance reporting system. It has its limitations in terms of coding (which can allow for over or under estimations especially in the case of adaptation projects, it only complies data from DAC members, and there is an information gap (as sometimes countries report on cancelled projects). Also we think the EU should look at new reporting lines for climate finance within its budget.

It would be useful to monitor financial flows centrally at EU level. Yes

If "yes", what types of financial flows would be best monitored at EU level?

Important financial flows to be monitored need to be the data currently collected and reported by the UNFCCC, the OECD DAC, private organizations, and multilateral development banks (MDBs); options to improve on current reporting systems, including a proposed reporting format; and the potential implications and operational consequences of an improved reporting system for the review process,

institutional structures, and fast-start climate finance. Specifics include the monitoring of the:- New funds additional to development aid- channelling of grants and loans- channelling under which institutions- Funding objectives- Geographical distribution- categories of project financing: Examples include capacity building, training, planning, assessments, analysis, research and development, technology demonstrations, and technology deployment.-Sectors: All major sectors that contribute to emissions of GHGs or in which adaptation may be needed. Examples include power, industry, ...

Adaptation

What reporting requirements should there be with regard to adaptation to climate change?

Other

Please specify:

In order for Adaptation to be seen as a priority for Europe, there should be a system in place for reporting on Adaptation to climate change. There should be reporting on what adaptation has been carried out, what the need for adaptation is, and with what external support, and to highlight the gap between the need and the resources available. This reporting requirement would enable the establishment adaptation functions, which are needed to catalyse action and investment on adaptation in Europe. Thus far, failure to identify and clearly articulate a core set of EU or national adaptation functions has contributed to widespread confusion about the overlap between adaptation and development. Perhaps more important, the lack of a concise, user-friendly articulation of key adaptation actions increases the difficulty of building robust, far-sighted national approaches to adaptation. Decision-makers are lacking: a framework with which to identify strengths and gaps in adaptation capacities in a given country, in order to prioritise actions and investments, and a reference against which to assess progress on adaptation, in order to adjust course if necessary. A system of reporting then will fill this gap and go a long way in dispelling the confusion surrounding adaptation actions. It would identify a set of fundamental functions that all countries must perform if they are to respond effectively to climate change. For example, these functions might include things like reporting on the management of information needed for adaptation decisions, involvement of stakeholders in adaptation planning, on the creation of incentives for the private sector to adapt, or integration of climate change into disaster risk reduction. A national “adaptation system” that will support society in the long-term, iterative process of adjusting as the climate changes.

Is it necessary to set up a national focal point to provide information on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change? Yes

Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

Do you think additional reporting on the following would be useful (as discussed under the UNFCCC)?

Reporting on emissions and removals from rewetting and drainage of organic soils. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals related to large natural disturbances, so-called force majeure events. Yes

Reporting on emissions and removals from the harvested wood products pool. Yes

If you answered "yes", for one or more options, please define the type of information that could usefully be reported.

Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry reporting needs to ensure that all emissions and removals are accounted in an honest manner. The reporting for LULUCF related activities needs to be standardised as all the data used and all comments made will be linked towards the achievement of the overall reduction goals. EU Member States will have to report about the same activities and report in the same way about emissions/removals. It would be highly desirable to standardise the verification of LULUCF but due to rather different structures for data collection and monitoring, it seems to be doubtful, whether a standardised verification can be achieved (comparable to monitoring), but the verification needs at least to be harmonised between the different EU Member States.

Emissions from international maritime transport

More accurate data on emissions from international maritime transport should be required to facilitate future action to tackle these emissions. Somewhat agree

Who should be responsible for collecting and consolidating greenhouse gas data for international maritime transport based on fuel consumed and ports visited?
both

Full impact of aviation on the global climate

Do existing reporting instruments provide enough information to enable us to understand the full impact of aviation on the climate? No

If "no", please explain what additional data, type of data, or methods are needed to improve our understanding of the full impact of aviation (besides CO₂).

Obligatory reporting on NO_x, contrail formation ... and other emissions and climate impacts associated with aviation activities are necessary. These need to be added to

the Monitoring protocol and the reporting of operators under the EU ETS.

Access to data and user-friendliness of reports

*I use the data available through the European Environment Agency's (EEA) **greenhouse gas data viewer** at least:* once a year

*The data available through the EEA's **greenhouse gas data viewer** is easily retrievable and usable.* somewhat agree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's greenhouse gas data viewer:

We strongly suggest to look at some more user friendly and more accessible formats such as the EU ETS and CER mapping by Sandbag.
<http://www.sandbag.org.uk/maps/emissions/>

*I use the **EEA's database on climate change policies and measures** in Europe at least:* once a year

*The information available through the EEA's **database on climate change policies and measures** in Europe is easily retrievable and usable.* somewhat agree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's database on climate change policies and measures in Europe:

We strongly suggest to look at the current best practice by WWF
<http://www.climatepolicytracker.eu/>

*I use the information available through the **EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets** report at least:* once a year

*The **EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets** report is easily understandable and clear.* somewhat agree

Please suggest ways of improving the EEA's progress towards Kyoto and 2020 targets report:

*I use the information available through the annual **EU greenhouse gas inventory report** at least:* once a year

The annual **EU greenhouse gas inventory report** is easily understandable and clear. somewhat disagree

I use the information in the **Commission's annual progress report** towards achieving the Kyoto objectives at least: once a year

The Commission's **annual progress report** towards achieving the Kyoto objectives is easily understandable and clear. somewhat disagree

Please suggest ways to improve the Commission's annual progress report towards achieving the Kyoto objectives:

Final Comments

Please provide any further input or comments you would like us to take into account when revising the Monitoring Mechanism Decision:

A strong and transparent implementation of the AEA (annual emission allowance) trading under the Effort Sharing Decision, based on the lessons learned under the EU ETS and the Kyoto Protocol (AAU, CER, ERU trading) can be an important part of this decision. It is essential, to not generate an in-transparent market rife with corruption and fraud such as the AAU trading, that transparency in trading and disclosure of pricing of AEA is obligatory for all parties. The AEA trade has the potential to generate deeper emission reductions in Europe at the places where reductions are the cheapest. This review of the monitoring mechanism Decision is also the opportunity to install a voluntary reporting framework for a post 2012 Green Investment Scheme using revenues of AEA trading. The current Czech GIS can be seen as a best practice example and reporting elements and criteria can be taken from it. Such EU wide GIS reporting format can be the starting point of a real EU wide GIS, which helps especially Central and Eastern European Member States to invest in energy efficient, renewable technologies and their infrastructure.