UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) in Katowice, Poland, has concluded three-year international negotiations by agreeing on a rulebook to implement the Paris agreement. The agreements reached will apply equally both to developed and developing countries in assessing and reporting greenhouse gas emissions that will take effect in 2024 and global performance assessment (stocktake) to take place every five years starting from 2023.

During negotiations, India demonstrated its commitment to address climate change by welcoming the IPCC 1.5°C special report and keeping its stands high on equity and matters related to common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities (CBDR-RC). Considering the outcomes of COP24, the discussion would aim at the implications for India on terms of further actions that are on the lines of:

- **Article 4** that mandates countries to have common timeframe from 2031, with the number of years to be agreed later.
- **Article 6** where countries could not find common grounds on is now deferred to the next climate change conference to be held next year which might have implications on CDM markets.
- **Article 7** which mandates to provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation for public registry.
- **Article 9** which stresses climate finance mobilization and delineation of categories of information to be communicated on finance provided, received and required with a mandate to review and update these categories in 2023.
- **Article 13** which introduced the new guidelines for enhanced transparency framework that includes self-determining provisions for emerging economies (like India) that do not have a national inventory management system.
- **Article 14** that relates to the global stock-take scheduled in 2023 of the first cycle of NDCs. It is important that India prepares itself to account for the NDCs and manage low-carbon growth sustainably.
- **Article 15** establishes a mechanism, consisting of a committee, to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the Agreement.

Furthermore, NDC commitments have become one of the main drivers for economic development in the country since 2015. India has shown impressive progress so far with declining emissions intensity rates and rapid rise in renewable energy capacity, investments and policy development. Continuing this progress is a matter of particular importance for India and would require evolution of balanced climate actions to keep a healthy balance between national developmental needs and international obligations. This would depend on enhancing energy efficiency across sectors, enabling smooth energy transitions involving renewable energy, positive afforestation rates and developing a robust national inventory system to capture periodic progress of climate actions. Also, technological and financial innovations in the harder to-abate sectors would help in raising ambition.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India, and The Energy and Resources Institute are co-hosting a COP24-Debriefing discussion on **Tuesday, 15th January 2019, 9:30 onwards, at the Amaltas Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.** This discussion seeks to sensitize the relevant government and non-government agencies/stakeholders about the emerging challenges and help them prepare for their responsibilities in the run up to the implementation of Paris agreement, stated to begin from 2021.