

Paris Agreement and the enhanced transparency framework

Asian Transparency Workshop – Session 1

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Outline

- Big picture: ETF under the Paris Agreement
- Key elements of the MPGs for the ETF
- How to prepare for the implementation of the ETF
- Key takeaways



ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT



ETF under the Paris Agreement – the big picture

Objective of the Paris Agreement

Strengthen the global response to the threat of CLIMATE CHANGE

Long-term temperature goal
(2°C/1.5°C)

Climate resilience and low
emissions development

Financial flows

Action (NDCs)

* Adaptation

* Mitigation

Means of implementation

* Finance

* Tech. development & transfer

* Capacity-building

Accountability and ambition (individual and aggregate level)

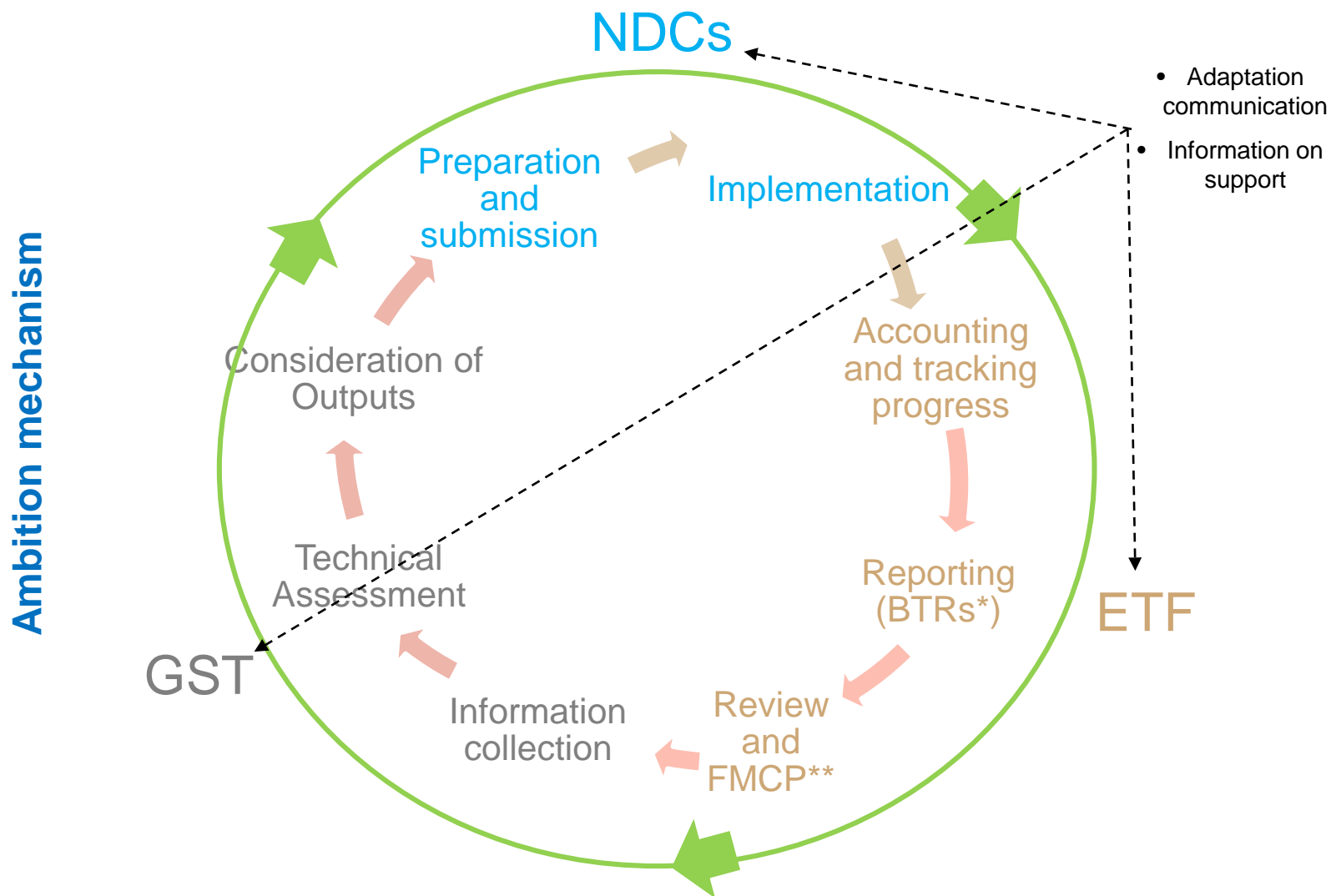
* Transparency of action
and support

* Global stock-take

* Facilitating
implementation and
compliance



ETF under the Paris Agreement – the big picture



*BTRs: Biennial transparency reports

** FMCP: Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

Linkage with other provisions of the Paris Agreement

NDCs

- Information
- Accounting
- Tracking

Adaptation reporting

- Cross reference to other arrangements
- Types of information

Global Stocktake

- BTRs, NIRs, adaptation communication, information on support: Input to the GST process

Committee

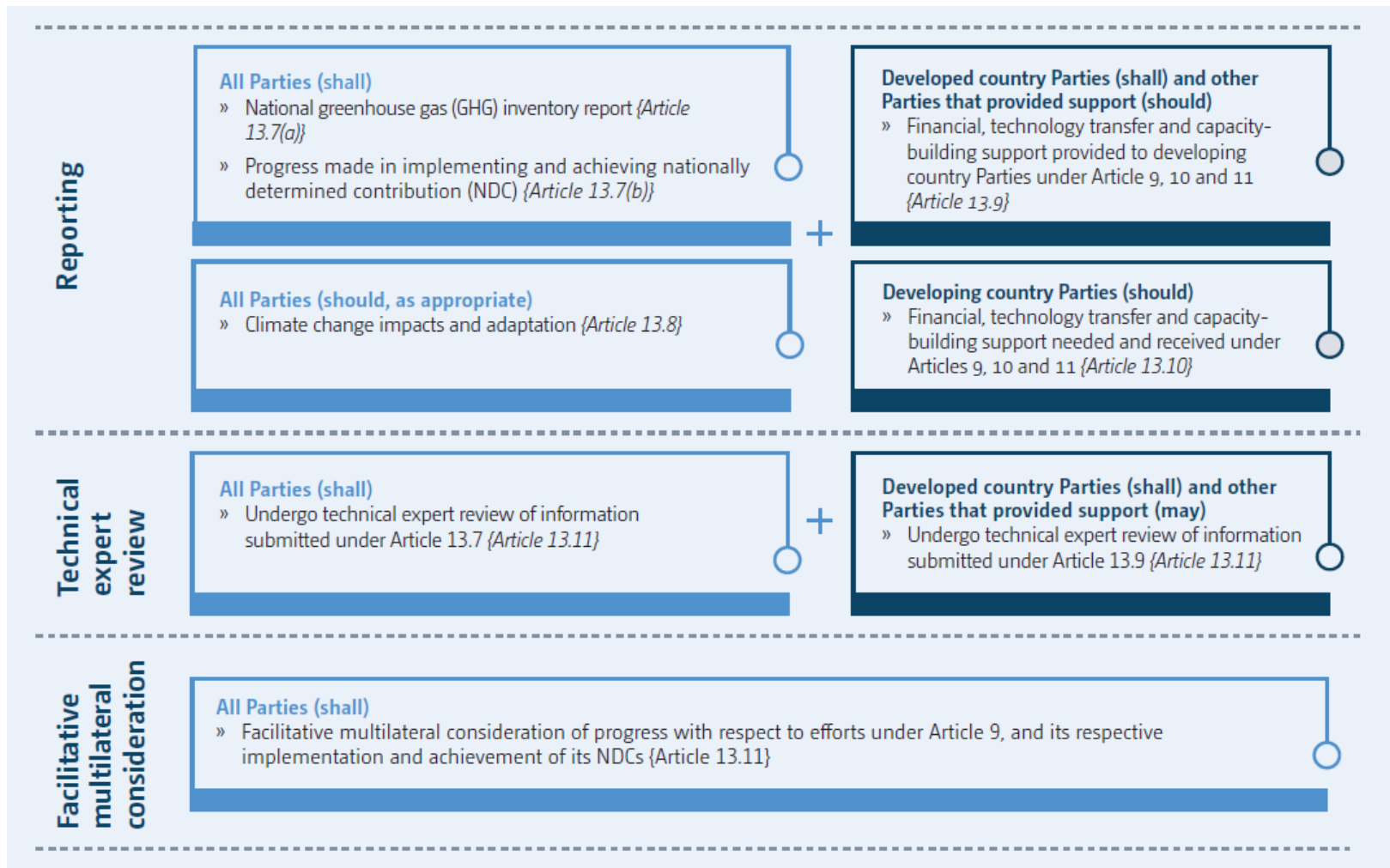
- If a Party fails to submit a mandatory report or communication of information under ETF
- If the Party does not participate in the FMCP
- With the consent of the Party concerned, engage in a facilitative consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies in the information submitted by the Party.



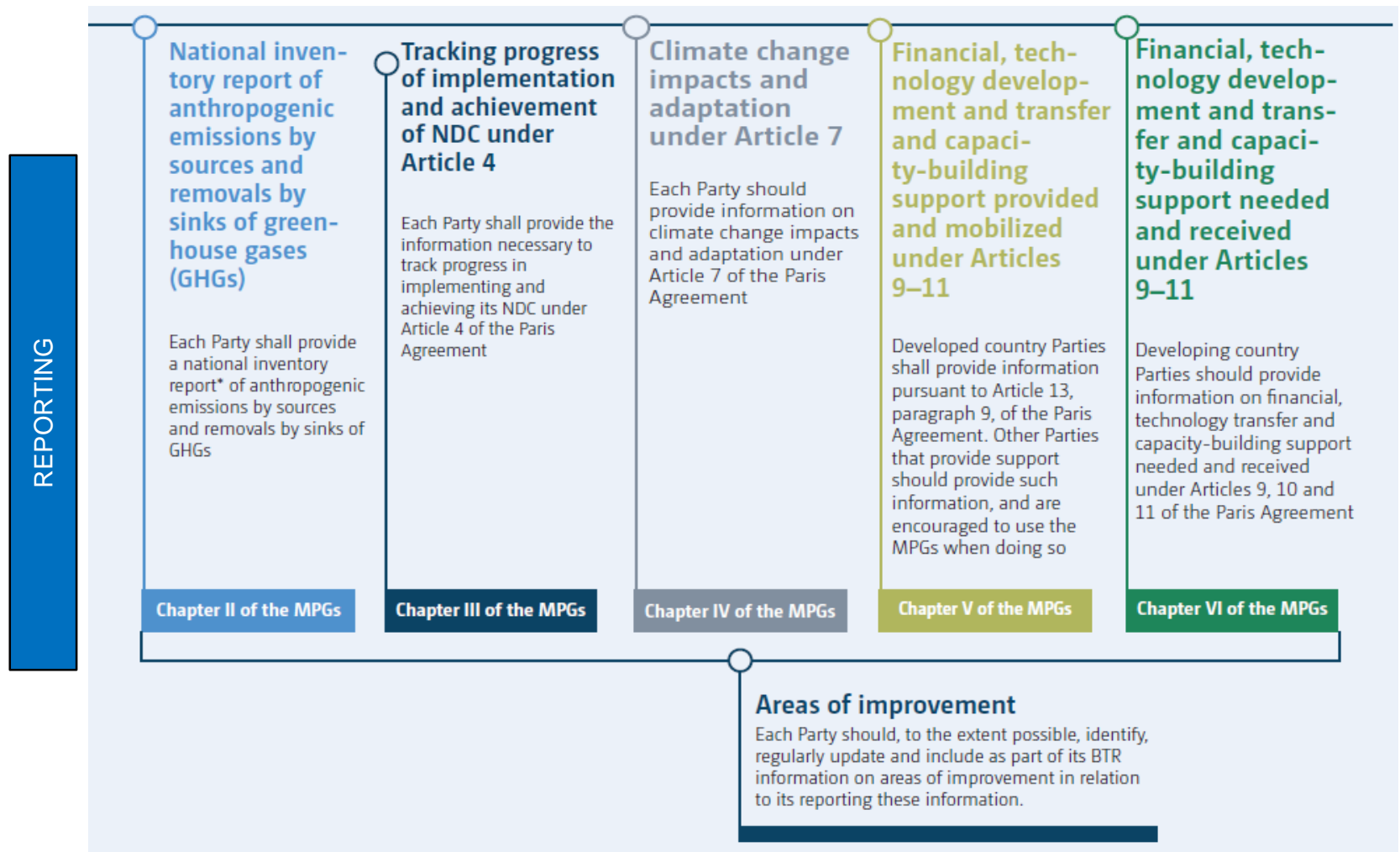
KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK



Overview of the ETF under the Paris Agreement



MPGs – Information to be reported in the BTRs



MPGs – Technical Expert Review

Technical Expert Review (TER)	
TECHNICAL EXPERT REVIEW	Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of consistency of information submitted• Consideration of Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC• Consideration of Party's support provided• Identification of improvement areas to implement Article 13• Assistance in identifying capacity building needs (for developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)
	Format <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centralized, in-country, desk, simplified
	Information to be reviewed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National GHG inventory• Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4• Support provided to developing country Parties

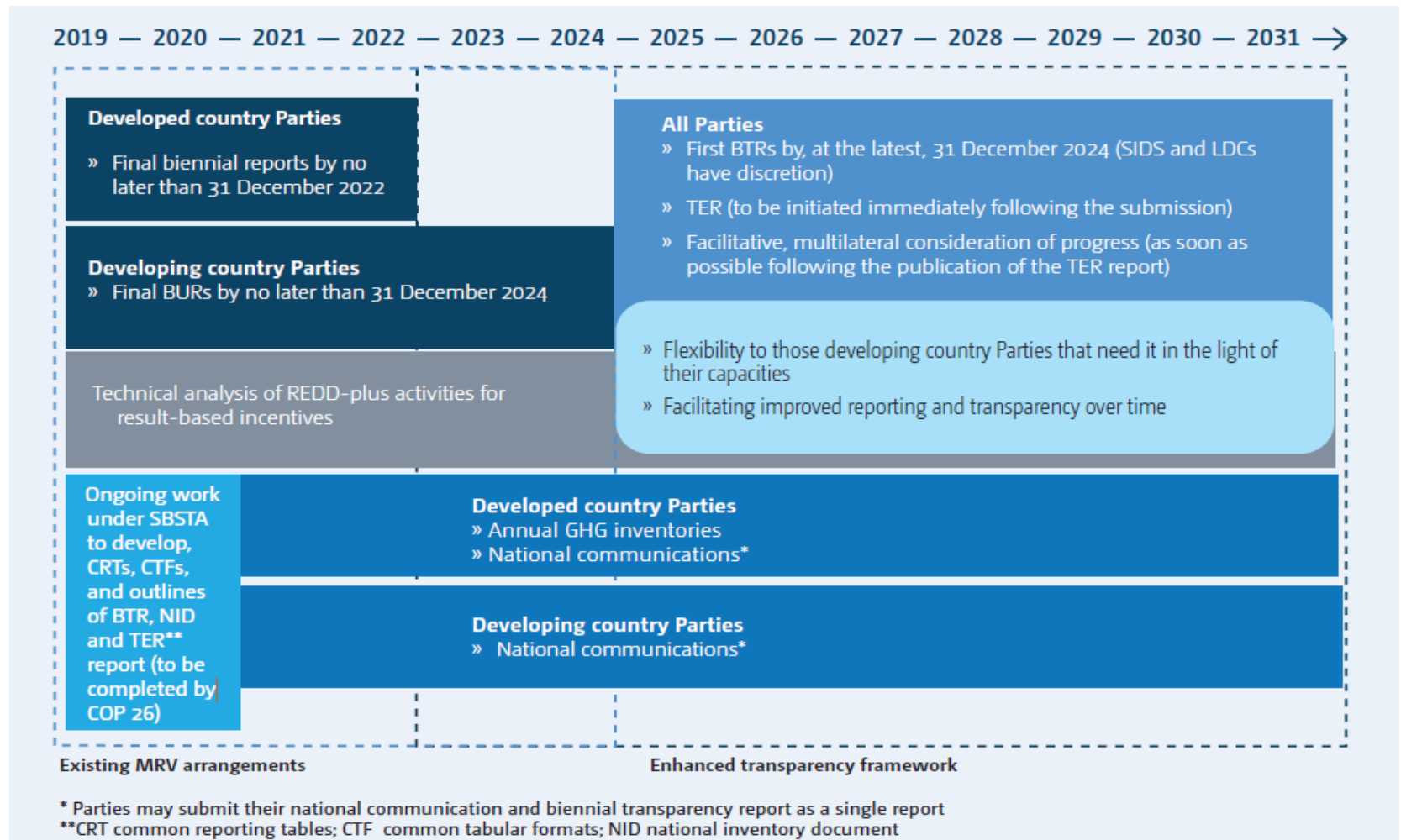


MPGs – Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

FMCP		
Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress	Scope	Undertaken with respect to the; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Party's efforts under Article 9 (finance)• Party's respective implementation and achievement of its NDC
	Information to be considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Info submitted by Party on national inventory, implementation and achievement of its NDC, support provided, support provided and mobilized, support needed and received• Party's TER report• Any additional information provided by Party
	Format	Written Q&A phase (online), followed by a working group session under SBI (presentation and QAs)
	Timing	Will take place ASAP following the publication of the TER report



Transitioning from MRV to ETF – indicative timeline



HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ETF

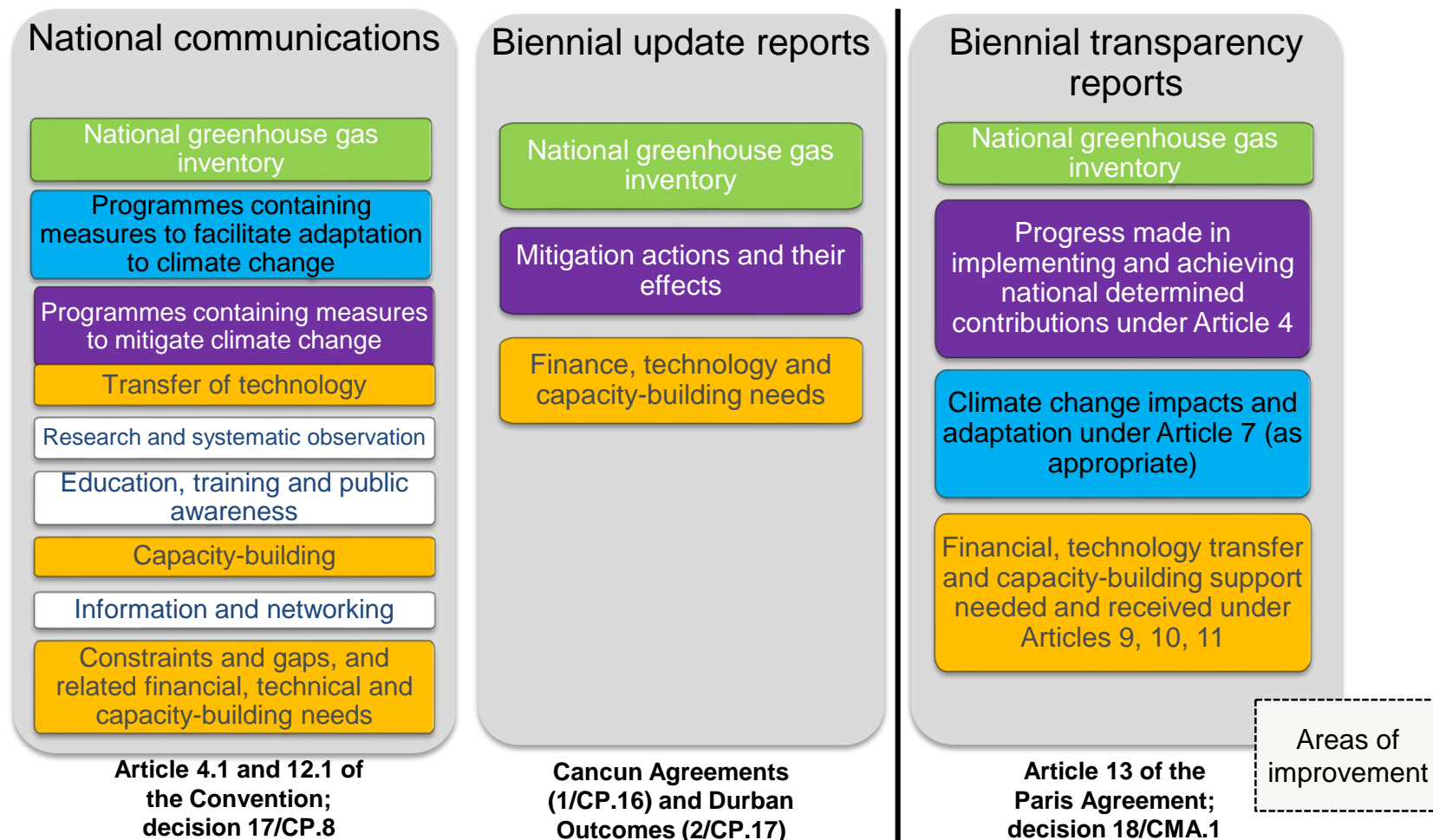


ETF vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: key areas of enhancement

- **One set** of modalities, procedures and guidelines applicable to **all Parties** with **flexibility** to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Parties need to (*to the extent possible*) identify, regularly update, and **report on areas of improvement > continuous improvement**
- **Provisions/requirements** - mostly mandatory (“shall”)
- Reporting (13.7 and 13.9), TER and FMCP, and their relationship to the Article 15 Committee (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance)



ETF vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: reporting themes



It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports



National GHG inventories: some examples of enhancements

BUR	BTR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines▪ Latest mandatory inventory year (T-4 or later)▪ Activity data should be updated▪ Reporting at a summary level▪ Key category analysis should be done▪ Limited reporting on institutional arrangements (e.g. archiving, inventory as a continuous process)▪ No specific requirements on QA/QC▪ Shall report CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O (using AR2 GWP values); encouraged to report other gases▪ Should quantitatively estimate uncertainty <p>* Flexibility to those developing country Parties who need it in the light of their capacities is provided for specific provisions – check decision 18/CMA.1 and its annex for specific details.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 2006 IPCC Guidelines▪ Latest mandatory inventory year T-2 (flexibility - T-3*)▪ GHG inventory reporting includes national inventory document and common reporting tables (ongoing work under SBSTA)▪ Recalculations of previous data required▪ Key category analysis required (contains flexibility*)▪ Reporting on institutional arrangements required▪ Shall develop and implement a QA/QC plan (with flexibility*)▪ Shall report basket of 7 gases (contains flexibility*), using AR5 GWP values▪ Shall quantitatively estimate uncertainty (contains flexibility*)

Reporting on mitigation actions: commonalities and differences

BUR	BTR
Actions	
General requirements for reporting on mitigation actions similar between BUR and Paris Agreement (including, for example, describe the action, sectors/gases covered, progress indicators, estimated and achieved (to the extent possible) (flexibility *), methodologies, and steps taken to achieve action)	
Information on international market mechanisms required	Information on international market mechanisms required, <i>rules under negotiation</i>
Parties should describe domestic MRV system	Shall provide more detailed information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic MRV

* Flexibility to those developing country Parties who need it in the light of their capacities is provided for a specific provisions – check decision 18/CMA.1 and its annex for specific details.



Reporting on adaptation: different channels and type of information

TYPE OF INFORMATION	BIENNIAL TRANS- PARENCY REPORT	ADAPTATION COMMUNI- CATION	NATIONAL COMMUNI- CATION OF ANNEX I PARTY	NATIONAL COMMUNI- CATION OF NON-ANNEX I PARTY	DOCUMENTS RELATED TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS
<i>National circumstances, institutions, legal frameworks</i>	●	●		●	●
<i>Impacts, risks, vulnerabilities</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Priorities and barriers related to adaptation</i>	●	●		●	
<i>Strategies, policies, plans, goals, steps to integrate adaptation into other policies</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Support needed/support received</i>	●	●			●
<i>Progress in implementation of adaptation</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Monitoring and evaluation</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Information related to loss and damage</i>	●				
<i>Cooperation, good practices, experiences, lessons learned</i>	●	●			●
<i>Adaptation-related economic diversification/ mitigation co-benefits of adaptation</i>	●	●			
<i>Contributions to other international frameworks</i>		●			
<i>Gender perspective and/or traditional, indigenous and local knowledge</i>	●	●			



Reporting on support needed and received

BUR	BTR
Constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs, description of support received and needed “should requirement”	Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building “Should requirement”
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs• Updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received• Information on technology needs, which must be nationally determined, and on technology support received	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies• Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement• Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement• Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement• Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement• Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement• Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

Cross-cutting elements of the MPGs

Built in flexibility

- The application of the flexibility provided for in the provisions of the MPGs for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined.

Information on areas of improvement

- To facilitate continuous improvement, Parties should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of their BTR information on areas of improvement, including, as applicable:

Areas of improvement identified by the Party itself as well as those identified by the TER team as part of the BTR technical review process.

How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement, as appropriate.

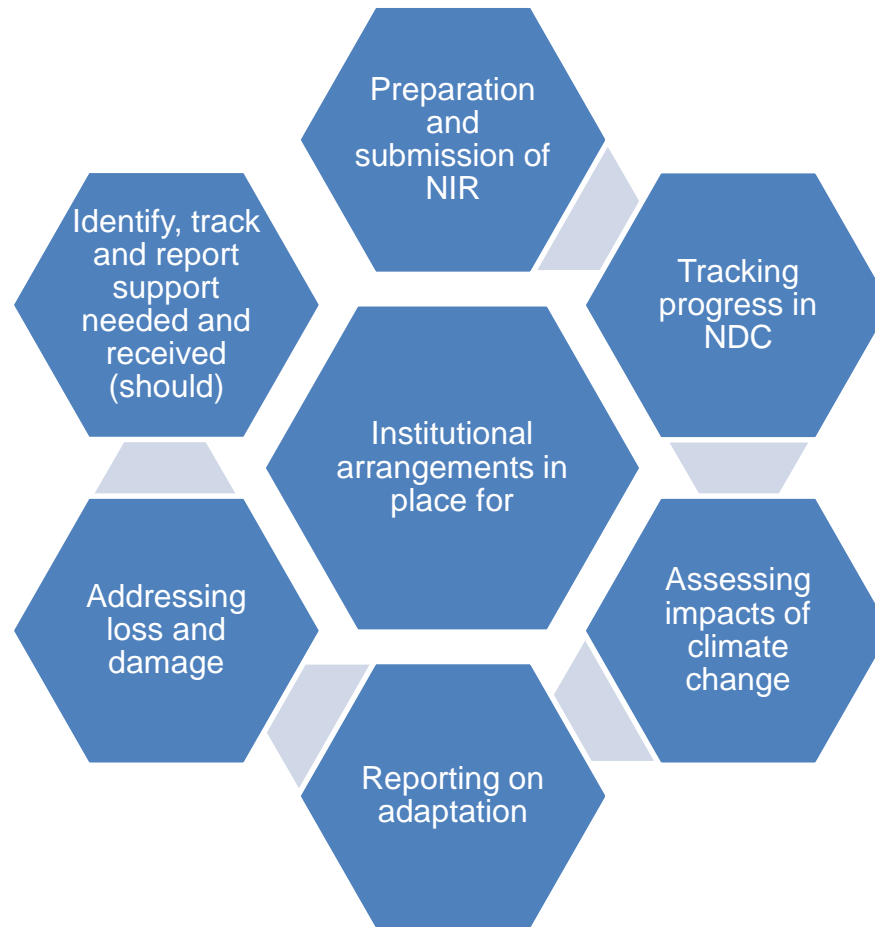
Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are encouraged to highlight the areas of improvement that are related to the flexibility provisions used.

Identification of reporting-related capacity-building support needs, including those related to flexibility provisions, and any progress made, including those needs previously identified as part of the TER.



Cross-cutting elements of the MPGs

Information on institutional arrangements



Moving forward – institutional arrangements



Benefits of strong institutional arrangements, including data management



Inform national decision makers on progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition.



Give decision makers the continually improved evidence they need to choose the right course of action and to secure investments



Provide reliable information to the international community showing national achievements in climate action, building trust and attracting investment



Meet international reporting requirements in a timely manner on a sustainable basis

Moving forward – institutional arrangements

- Essential ingredients for sustainable institutional arrangements

High-level support
and funding

Mainstreaming ETF
into national
strategies/plans

Invest and promote in
human resources

Use consultants for
long-term domestic
capacity building

Map, review, update
needs



Key takeaways

- True to the Paris spirit, the enhanced transparency framework builds and enhances the existing MRV arrangements.
- The existing MRV arrangements provide perfect opportunity for Parties to do a “dry run” of the enhanced transparency framework.
- Focus should be made on enhancing the institutional arrangements; in doing so, the requirements stemming from the ETF need to be kept fully in sight – there are number of success stories to draw inspiration from.
- Ownership, domestic political buy-in, access to support, etc., will continue to be essential ingredients for a successful implementation of the ETF.



Relevant technical resources

MRV handbook



ETF handbook



IA handbook



Introductory videos on MRV and ETF



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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