

CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

**HOW THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ETF)
REPORTING INFORMS DECISION-MAKING FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

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REPORTING UNDER THE UNFCCC

INFORMATION FOR NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

ANNEX I	NON-ANNEX I
National Circumstances	National Circumstances
GHG inventory, including information on national systems and national registry for Kyoto Parties	GHG Inventory
Policies and measures and their effects, including domestic and regional programmes and/or legislative arrangements and enforcement and administrative procedures for Kyoto Parties	General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the UNFCCC, including adaptation/mitigation measures
Projections of the total effect	Other information relevant to achieving the objective of the UNFCCC, including technology transfer, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness, capacity building, and information and networking

CONT.

Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures	Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical, and capacity needs
Financial resources and transfer of technology	
Research and systematic observation	
Education, training, and public awareness	

Sources: Decisions 4/CP.5, 22/CP.7, 17/CP.8, Annotated Outline for the Fifth National Communication

- Parties agreed to make the NC submitted by Annex I Parties every four years subject to regular in-depth reviews.
- The reviews are organised by the UNFCCC Secretariat and are carried out by Expert Review Teams (ERTs). ERTs comprise experts nominated by Parties and at times from Intergovernmental Organizations
- NCs submitted by non-Annex I Parties are not subject to review

REPORTING AND REVIEW UNDER THE CANCUN AGREEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR BIENNIAL (UPDATE) REPORTS

BIENNIAL REPORTS (DEVELOPED COUNTRIES)	BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS (DEVELOPING COUNTRIES)
GHG emissions and trends, including summary of inventory	National circumstances and institutional arrangements
Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, including assumptions and conditions	National Inventory Report
Progress in achieving quantified economy-wide targets, including mitigation actions and effects, including estimates from use of market mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities	Mitigation actions and effects, including methodologies and assumptions
Emissions projections	Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including support needed and received

CONT

Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries	Support received to prepare and submit Biennial Update Report
Any other relevant information	Domestic measurement, reporting and verification
	Any other relevant information

Source: Decision 2/CP.17

TRANSPARENCY UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement establishes an ETF, which will be the main system for reporting and review for Parties to the Agreement, superseding over time the transparency arrangements under the Cancún Agreements.

The framework for transparency of action (Article 13.5) aims to provide clarity on the climate actions taken by Parties, including progress made towards achieving NDCs, their adaptation actions, and priorities, needs and gaps, with a view to informing the global stocktake under Article 14.

The framework can thus offer much-needed insights into how Parties are implementing their mitigation and adaptation commitments under the Paris Agreement.

CONT

- The framework for transparency of support (Article 13.6) aims to provide clarity on support provided and/ or received by individual countries in the context of climate actions (mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building), and to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support to inform the global stocktake.
- The framework might therefore provide a much-improved view of what is happening on whether promises on climate finance are being met
- The ETF consists of two main elements: reporting and review

CONT.

PARTY OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE ETF

REPORTING

- Each Party shall provide a National Inventory Report (NIR)
- Each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC
- Each Party should provide information on climate impacts and adaptation
- Each developed country Party shall and each other Party providing support should provide information on support provided
- Each developing country Party should provide information on support needed and received

REVIEW

Technical Expert Review (TER)

- Each Party shall undergo a TER of GHG inventory and information on progress towards its NDC
- Each Party shall undergo a TER of information on support provided

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP)

- Each Party shall undergo a FMCP on the implementation and achievement of its NDC
- Each Party shall undergo a FMCP of its efforts related to support provided

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PARIS AND UNFCCC TRANSPARENCY ARRANGEMENTS

COMPARISON OF UNFCCC AND PARIS AGREEMENT TRANSPARENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR REPORTING

	UNFCCC	PARIS AGREEMENT
GHG inventories	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Frequency: Every year for developed countries; every 2 years for developing countries; flexibility for LDCs and SIDS</p>	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Frequency: Every year for developed countries; every 2 years for developing countries; flexibility for LDCs and SIDS</p> <p>Scope: Flexibility for countries that need it in the light of their capacities</p>
National Communications	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Frequency: Every 4 years for developed countries; developing countries encouraged to do the same, depending on support</p> <p>Scope: Information on support only mandatory for developed countries</p> <p>Guidelines: Different guidelines for developed and developing countries</p>	<p>No new provisions; UNFCCC continues to apply</p>

Biennial reports	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Frequency: Every 2 years</p> <p>Scope: Information on support only mandatory for developed countries</p> <p>Guidelines: Different guidelines for developed and developing countries</p>	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Frequency: At least every 2 years; flexibility for LDCs and SIDS</p> <p>Scope: Flexibility for countries that need it in light of their capacities</p>
Review of GHG inventories	<p>Who: Developed countries; review of developing country inventories part of technical review of BUR</p>	<p>Who: Developed countries; review of developing country inventories part of technical review of BTR</p> <p>Scope: Simplified review for National Inventory Report in years when no BTR is due</p>
In-depth review of National Communications	<p>Who: Developed countries</p>	<p>No new provisions; UNFCCC continues to apply</p>
Technical expert analysis/review	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Guidelines: Different guidelines for review/consideration of developed and developing country reports</p>	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Scope: Flexibility for countries that need it in light of their capacities</p>
Multilateral review/consideration	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Guidelines: Different guidelines for review/consideration of developed and developing countries; review voluntary for LDCs and SIDS, who can also be reviewed as group</p>	<p>Who: All Parties</p> <p>Scope: Flexibility for countries that need it in the light of their capacities; review voluntary for LDCs and SIDS, who can also be reviewed as group</p>

TRANSPARENCY OF SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER PARIS

BEFORE PARIS	AFTER PARIS
Information on support provided and mobilized to developing countries	
Developed countries required to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support provided and mobilised on a biennial basis (in their National Communications and Biennial Reports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed countries <i>shall</i> continue to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support provided on a biennial basis (Article 13.9)• Other countries that provide financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support to developing countries in the context of climate actions <i>should</i> now report information on such support on a biennial basis (Article 13.9)
Information on projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries	
Developed countries expected to report on how they would scale up finance to meet the 2020 pledge of jointly mobilising US\$100 billion per year (Decision 3/CP.19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed countries shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information on financial support, including as available on projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries (Article 9.5)• Other Parties providing financial resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis (Article 9.5)

Information on support needed and received

Developing countries encouraged to report this information in National Communications and BURs.

Developing countries *should* provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support received on a biennial basis – except for LDCs and SIDS, which may submit this information at their discretion (Article 13.10)

TER on the information submitted on support provided

Information on support provided from developed countries subject to TER

Information submitted by developed countries and other countries that provide financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support shall undergo a technical expert review (Article 13.11)

Multilateral consideration of progress with respect to financial support provided

No multilateral consideration of progress

Developed countries and other Parties that provide financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support *shall* participate in a multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts on financial support provided (Article 13.11)

Global stocktake

No global stocktake, although the Standing Committee on Finance produces a Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance

The ETF for support is to provide clarity on support provided and received in the context of climate change actions (mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building), and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake (Article 13.6)

SUMMARY

- Negotiations have improved reporting of climate action and support overtime.
- Parties have established domestic reporting frameworks and systems in line with the different decisions under the UNFCCC
- Domestic reporting frameworks at the national level has facilitated prioritization of climate action and impact harvesting.
- Continuously, information has improved facilitating informed decision-making on climate action and support

“If it is neither reported nor documented, then it didn’t happen”

THANK YOU