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## Transparency and Reporting under the Paris Agreement in Sri Lanka: A discussion on ETFs, MPGs, CRT and CTF Tables

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-- Training Workshop --

Time: **09:30 - 12:00 SST** | Date: **October 25, 2023** | Format: **Online**

### Background

Sri Lanka has continually exhibited exemplary leadership in the realm of environmental conservation and proactive measures pertaining to climate change among the global community. The country has developed a National Climate Change Policy to provide guidance and directions for all stakeholders to address the adverse impacts of climate change. The country has also established 2030 targets to achieve 70% renewable energy in electricity generation. Sri Lanka is finding ways to adapt to climate change, including through a new Climate Act, a new National Climate Change Policy, updated Nationally Determined Contributions, and the localization of its National Adaptation Plan. The country is also in the process of strengthening its national environment policy related to climate change, including through global and international processes.

Sri Lanka is a tropical island in the Indian Ocean, has been actively reporting its climate change actions and impacts to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Sri Lanka has submitted several reports to the UNFCCC, including its national adaptation, LT-LEDS and three National Communications. These reports provide information on Sri Lanka's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. As part of its efforts to transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) also approved the CBIT AFOLU project in the country.

The ETF under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements under the Convention. With the adoption of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF and the corresponding common reporting tables, common tabular formats and outlines, developing country Parties are already planning to, and some are already taking first steps to transition to the ETF. These MPGs provide specific details on the information that countries need to report, the format in which this information should be presented, and the process for reviewing the reported information. The agreements were reached by countries at COP24 in 2018 and were finalised at COP26 in 2021.

The Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) play a pivotal role in the accurate and consistent reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the UNFCCC. These tables serve as a



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standardized framework that enables countries to report their emissions data in a clear, transparent, and comparable manner. The CRTs are organized into a series of tables and sub tables, each designed to capture specific aspects of GHG emissions and removals. By using CRTs, countries are required to provide detailed information about their emissions sources, methodologies, and data quality. This transparency helps build trust among nations and allows for a thorough review of reported data.

The Common Tabular Format (CTF) tables facilitate the tracking and reporting of countries' efforts to reduce GHG emissions and achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). CTF tables serve as the standardized reporting tool that enables countries to transparently communicate their progress in achieving their NDCs. These tables are a fundamental element of the ETF process under the UNFCCC. They provide a structured and consistent format for reporting emission reduced, emissions projection and other relevant data, ensuring that countries' efforts can be easily compared and assessed. The CTF is also used to report on the support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement, which relate to finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.

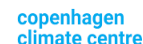
The ETF provides flexibility in the implementation of its provisions to developing country Parties that need it in light of their capacities. This flexibility is aimed at ensuring that developing countries can effectively participate in the transparency process while considering their specific circumstances. The flexibility provisions are not meant to exempt developing countries from their reporting obligations, but rather to provide them with the necessary support and time to build their capacity to meet obligations. This approach recognizes the importance of a balanced and equitable global response to climate change, where all countries contribute according to their respective capabilities.

## Objective

The training workshop aims at enhancing the technical capacities of national experts from Sri Lanka who are involved in the preparation of national reports under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including NCs, NDCs and BURs/BTRs. Specifically, the event aims to familiarize participants with the MRV arrangements under the Convention and the ETF under the Paris Agreement, GHG inventory reporting through common reporting tables, understanding of reporting provisions on the tracking of progress of NDCs and support needed and received through common tabular format tables, and available flexibility provisions.

## Target Audience

The virtual workshop will bring together relevant national transparency stakeholders, such as coordinators of NC, BUR and BTR, senior experts from the national institutions, organisations and agencies dealing with climate change reporting who supervise the establishment of MRV and coordination of GHG inventory and NDC tracking experts. The meeting will be held **in English** through Zoom.



## Duration

The workshop will last **2.5 hours** with sufficient timing dedicated to discussion and Q&A sessions.

## Proposed Agenda

Time (Sri Lanka Time)	Session
09:30 - 09:40	<p><b>Opening session, introduction and welcoming remarks</b></p> <p><b>Welcome Speech:</b> Mr. Leel Randeni, Director, Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p> <p><b>Mentimeter &amp; Group Photo</b></p>
09:40 - 10:10	<p><b>ETFs and MPGs: Reporting requirement under Paris Agreement for Sri Lanka (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p>
10:10 - 10:30	<p><b>Sri Lanka's current arrangement and Way Forward (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Leel Randeni, Ministry of Environment, Sri Lanka</p>
10:30 - 10:55	<p><b>Common Reporting Tables (CRT) for GHG Inventory (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p>
10:55 - 11:20	<p><b>Common Tabular Format (CRF) Tables for NDC Tracking (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p>
11:20 - 11:40	<p><b>Common Tabular Format (CRF) Tables for Support Needed and Received (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p>
11:40 - 11:55	<p><b>Information on Flexibility, Improvements in reporting and Annexures (including Q&amp;A)</b></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b> Mr. Jaypalsinh Chauhan, Asia Network Coordinator</p>
11:55 - 12:00	<p><b>Wrap-up and closing remarks</b></p> <p><b>Mentimeter</b></p>

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