



**Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement**

National benefits of climate transparency



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



**forestry, fisheries
& the environment**
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

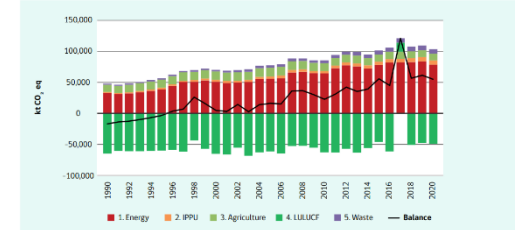
on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



National benefits of climate transparency

- 1) Providing coherent data for informed decision-making
- 2) Coherence amongst national reporting initiatives such as the SDG
- 3) Increasing political buy-in for climate issues
- 4) Enhancing technical capacity to sustain long-term reporting
- 5) Building knowledge for enhanced ambition, including the international climate process, negotiations, and reporting

Figure 3 of Chapter 2. National GHG Inventory of Chile: GHG balance (kt CO₂ eq) by sector, series 1990-2020



Source: MMA Technical Coordinating Team.





National benefits of climate transparency

- 6) Improved access to climate finance
- 7) Access to carbon markets
- 8) Supporting accession to political and economic communities and organizations
- 9) Raising awareness among stakeholders, including gender mainstreaming





Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

Transitioning into the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



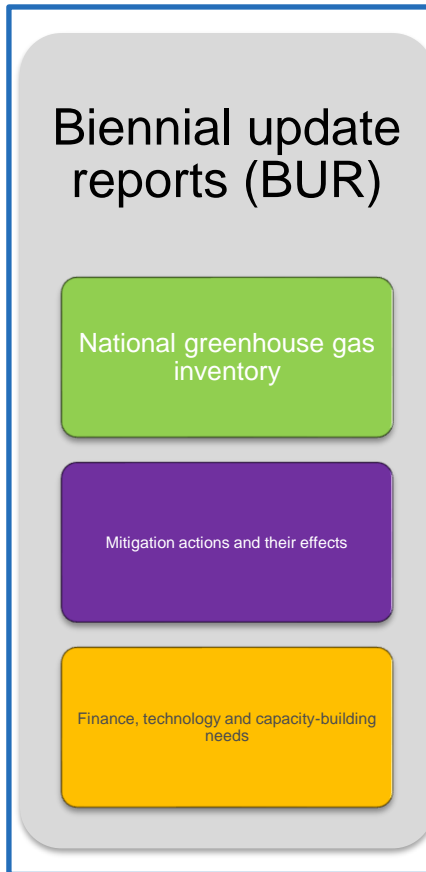
Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Source:
www.transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/Status%20of%20the%20international%20negotiations_UNFCCC.pdf



Paris Agreement Rulebook



COP24 · KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



Decision 18/CMA.1

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 13, including paragraphs 1, 14 and 15,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon request, to build their institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020,

Also recognizing that flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is reflected in the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency of action and support,

1. *Adopts*, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and *decides* that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as and when the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;
3. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



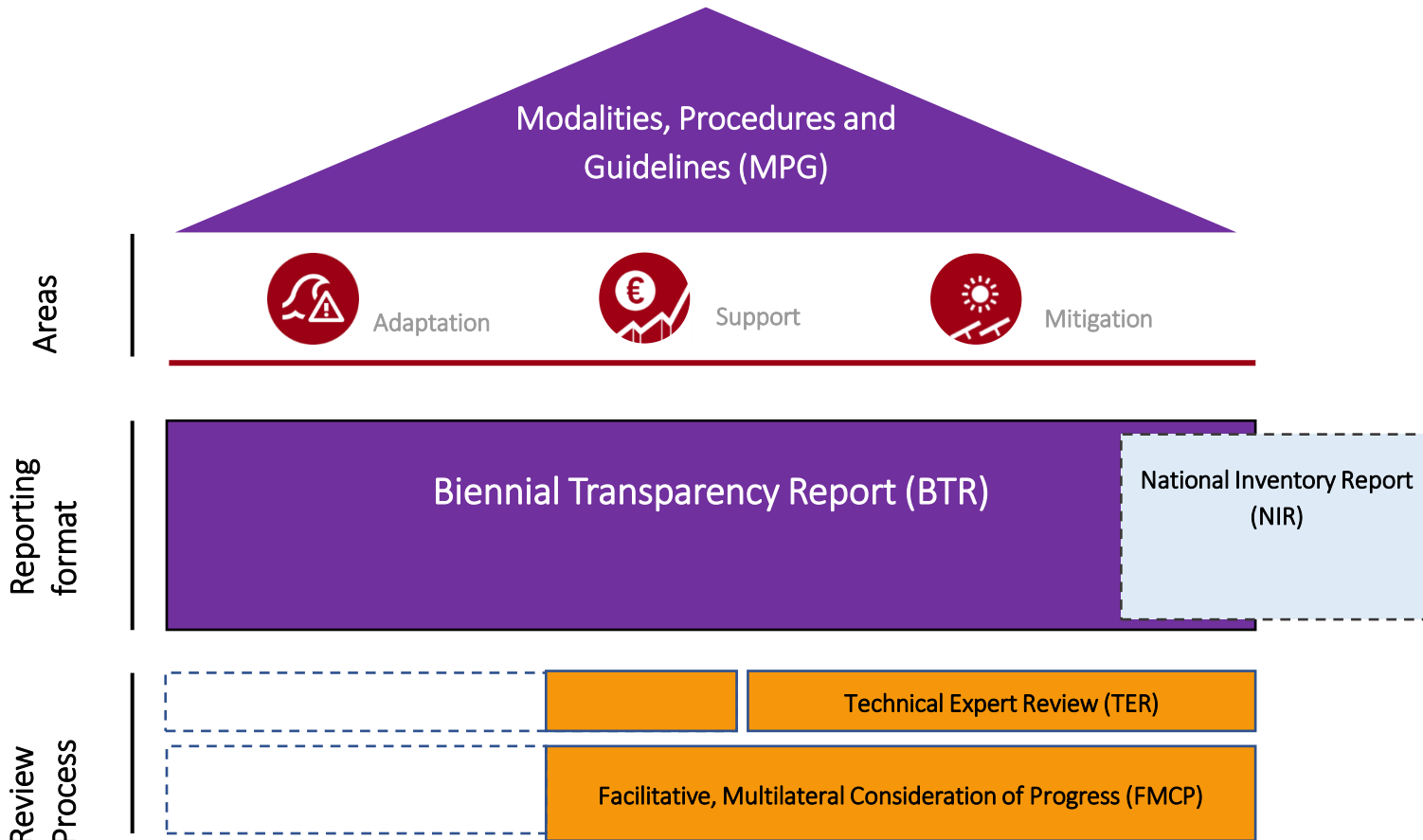
forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Implementation of the ETF (as of 2024)



Source: GIZ, 2019

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center

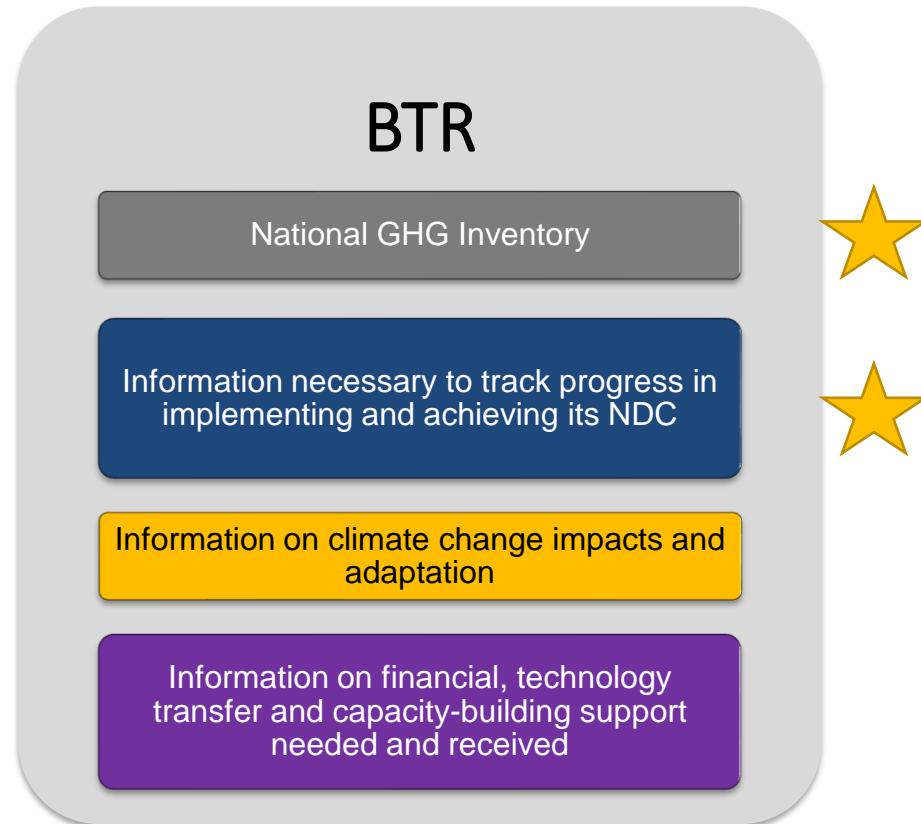


forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Elements of the Biennial Transparency Report



Source: http://www.transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/Status_of_the_international_negotiations_UNFCCC.pdf

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Flexibilities in the implementation of MPGs for developing countries

Rules are common to all parties, but there is flexibility in the report for developing countries

- Report on fewer elements or in less detail
- Examples:

<p>Paragraph 48 <i>Gases</i></p>	<p>Parties shall report on seven gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃.</p>	<p>Report at least three gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) as well as any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) that are included in the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, are covered by an activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported.</p>
<p>Paragraph 92 <i>GHG emission and removals projections</i></p>	<p>Each Party shall report projections</p>	<p>Instead encouraged to report such projections</p>

Supported by:



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Flexibilities in the implementation of MPGs for developing countries

- **Flexibility must be justified!**

“The developing country Party shall **clearly indicate** the provision to which flexibility is applied, **concisely clarify capacity constraints**, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide **self-determined estimated time frames for improvements** in relation to those capacity constraints. When a developing country Party applies flexibility provided for in these MPGs, the **technical expert review teams shall not review** the **Party’s determination to apply such flexibility** or whether the Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.”



Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Implications and preparation- the ETF for developing countries

- New elements and guidelines (e.g CRT and CTF)
- The establishment of sustainable MRV systems is crucial
- **Clarity of NDCs!** If the goals of the NDC are not easy to understand, it will be very difficult to track the measurement of progress in its implementation
- Prepare for **in-depth technical reviews**
- Request support and make use of events (workshops, trainings, information sessions)
- Make use of guidance tools (e.g. BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool; Technical Handbook for Implementation of the ETF by the UNFCCC)



Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PATPA Webinar Series

It's BTR time: The importance of BTRs in 2024

Learn more about the what, the way, and the how of transparency through our three webinars in March!

- Technical input
- Experience-sharing
- Case studies

1) Tuesday, 19.03., 13.00 – 14:30 pm (CET)

How to transparency: GHG inventories (focus on waste) and NDC indicators

2) Wednesday, 20.03.24, 13.00 – 14:30 pm (CET)

How to transparency: Let's get the BTR journey started

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center

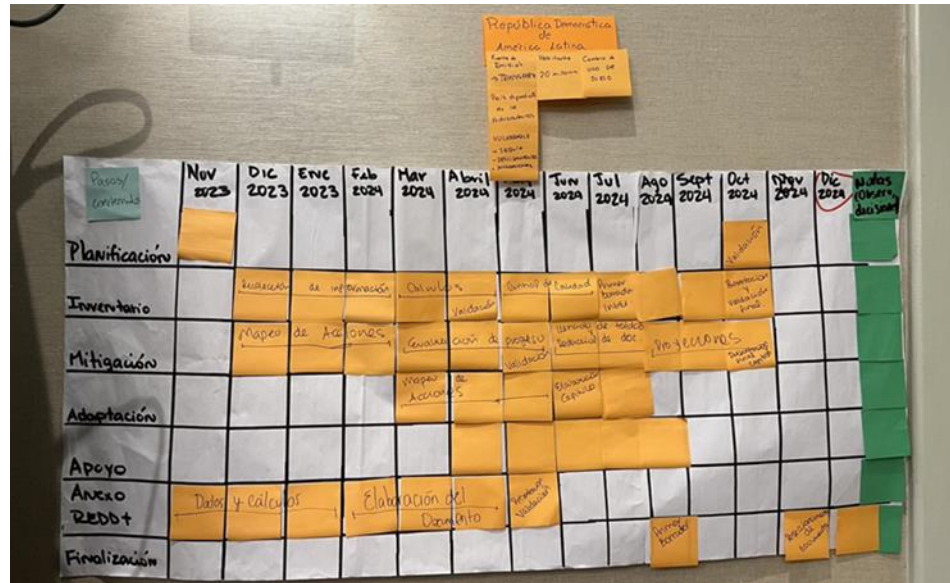


forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Practical Exercise – Submitting a BTR by December 2024



Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Practical Exercise – Submitting a BTR by December 2024

Step 1: Divide into teams

Step 2: Take a flipchart and collectively decide on your country's name and national circumstances (e.g main economic activity)

Step 3: Decide who takes on the main responsibilities for the compilation of the BTR (who is responsible for which chapter?) and appoint a BTR coordinator

Step 5: Agree on a schedule for ensuring a timely BTR submission

The only base condition is that all countries MUST submit a BTR by Dec. 2024

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



There's been a change of circumstances!

Collectively decide how you will re-arrange your schedule and agree on prioritization and compromises

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Presentation and Reflection

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



Overview of process and linkages in the publication

Rebecca Ackermann

Rebecca.Ackermann@giz.de

www.transparency-partnership.net



Publication "Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package": <https://www.transparency-partnership.net/documents-tools/next-steps-under-paris-agreement-and-katowice-climate-package-guidance-policy>



Reflecting the outcomes on Nationally Determined Contributions, Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies, and transparency from COP24 to COP27



© GIZ