

**STREAMLINING
THE CLIMATE
REPORTING
PROCESS:**

**UNFCCC
AND GOVREG
REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS**

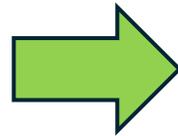
Webinar
23 February 2024

- 10:00 – 10:15 Introductions
- 10:15 – 11:00 Comparing the UNFCCC and GovReg reporting processes
- 11:00 – 11:45 Breakout sessions:
1. Understanding the reporting process
 2. Challenges and barriers to reporting
- 11:45 – 11:50 Break
- 11:50 – 12:15 Plenary discussion on opportunities for streamlining the reporting processes
- 12:15 – 12:30 Q&A

UNEP CBIT-GSP and EEA Climate Transparency Projects



Global project supporting developing countries to the transition to the ETF through various means, including regional transparency networks.



This webinar is a collaboration to identify reporting synergies between the two reporting obligations, gain insights into needs, and present the next steps.



Regional project supporting climate and energy reporting from the 9 Contracting Parties of the Energy Community.

THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

- Climate reporting to UNFCCC started 30 years ago with the first reports submitted in 1994.
- The climate reporting follows the standardized requirements and guidelines established by the UNFCCC.
- The purpose: to enhance the **transparency** and **accountability** of the **actions** taken by the parties to the UNFCCC, and to facilitate the **assessment of their progress** and performance in addressing climate change.



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UNFCCC reporting instruments:

Tools and guidelines that Parties to the UNFCCC use to report on their greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation actions, adaptation efforts, support provided or received.

The main UNFCCC reporting instruments are:



- **National Inventory Reports (NIRs)**
- Biennial Reports (BRs)/Biennial Update Reports (BURs)
- **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)**
- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**
- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- **National Communications (NCs)**
- Adaptation Communications (ADCOMs)
- Long Term- Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

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Decision 5/CMA.3

- **Adopted:**
CRT for the electronic reporting on the national inventory of GHG emissions
- CTF for the electronic reporting on tracking progress in achieving NDCs
- CTF for the electronic reporting on FTC support

UNFCCC (electronic) Reporting Tools

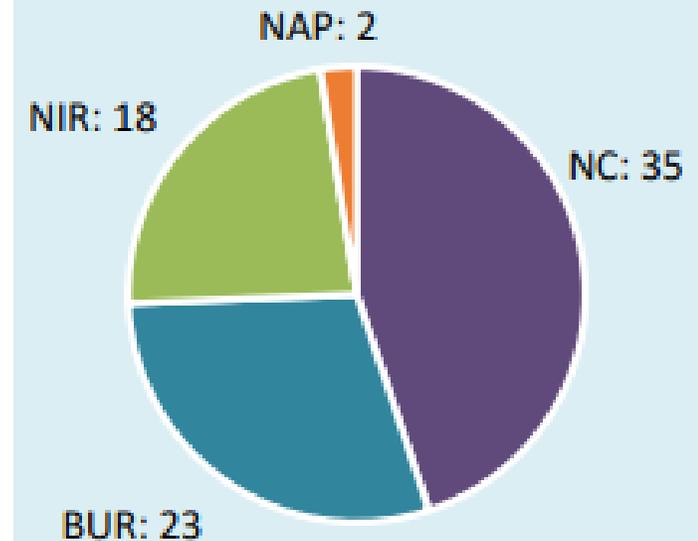
- Tested during 2023
- **The final version of the electronic reporting tools** should be available by June 2024

THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

Since 1999, 8 countries of in Eurasia *have submitted more than 70 transparency reports*. Most countries have submitted their fourth **National Communication (NC)** and third **Biennial Update Report (BUR)**, with exception of Türkiye, which submitted its 8 NC and 5BR. Also, **Albania** and **Bosnia and Herzegovina** submitted their **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**.

Five countries have received funding approval from GEF for the development of their first **Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)**, while other countries have submitted their support requests to the GEF.

Total number of climate reports
In Eurasia



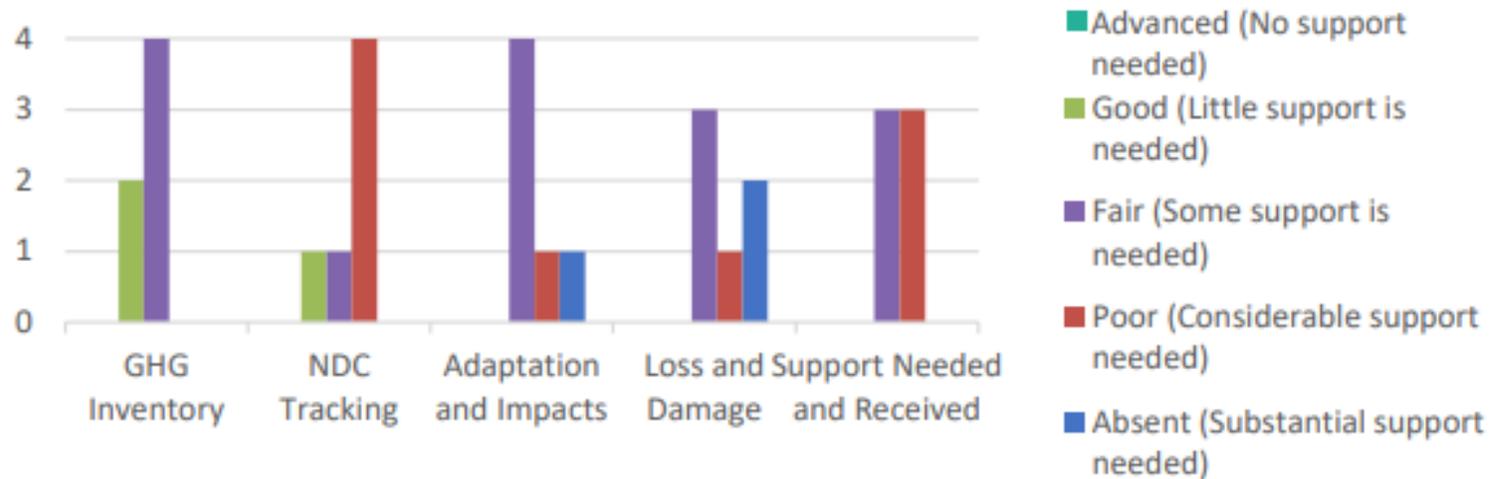
THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

Some of the **challenges** that countries face when reporting on climate to UNFCCC are:

- **Data availability and quality:** lack reliable and consistent data sources on their greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation actions, adaptation needs, and support received or needed. This can affect the accuracy and completeness of their reports, as well as their ability to track and evaluate their progress and performance.
- **Technical capacity and resources:** limited technical expertise and institutional capacity to prepare and submit their reports in a timely and effective manner including financial constraints/ limited resources for climate reporting.
- **Political will and stakeholder engagement:** political or social barriers to enhancing their climate ambition and transparency, challenges in engaging relevant stakeholders (subnational governments, private sector, civil society, and indigenous peoples), in the reporting process and ensuring their participation and ownership.

THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

Technical Capacities to Collect Data and Track Progress in the four ETF Areas



Countries rate their technical capacities for **GHG Inventory** (except of Moldova & Türkiye) and **NDC Tracking** (except of Georgia) as mostly “fair” and “poor”. Similarly, in the areas of **Adaptation and Impacts**, **Loss and Damage** and **Support Needed and Received** most countries rate their technical capacities as “fair”, “poor” or even “absent”.

The technical capacities of Eurasian countries to collect data and track progress in the four ETF areas are rated in 90% as “fair”, “poor” or “absent” indicating significant need for enhancing countries’ technical capacities.

THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

GovReg

EU Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action (GovReg), which is a legal framework adopted by the European Union (EU) in 2018 to ensure the achievement of its long-term climate and energy objectives. The GovReg was incorporated and adapted by the Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision 2021/14/MC-EnC of 30 November 2021.

- The climate reports that EU/EEA countries and Contracting Parties submit under GovReg include:



The contracting parties of the Energy Community as of 2023:

Greenhouse gas Policies and Measures (GHG PaMs): reported biannually.

National Systems for policies and measures and projections (National systems): reported biannually.

National climate change adaptation planning and strategies (Adaptation): reported biannually.

Use of revenues from carbon price mechanisms (Carbon revenues): reported annually.

Reportnet is the EU's online reporting system for EU/EEA countries and Contracting Parties to submit climate information to the European Environment Agency and the European Commission, as required by the GovReg.

THE UNFCCC BTR AND THE EU GOVREG

The climate reporting obligations under the GovReg are **aligned** with the reporting requirements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.

Some of the similarities between climate reporting to UNFCCC and EEA are:

- ✓ Both reporting systems cover the **same greenhouse gases and sectors, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines** for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- ✓ Both reporting systems require the use of common reporting formats (**CRF**) and national inventory reports (**NIR**) to ensure the consistency and comparability of the data and information.
- ✓ Both reporting systems involve a **verification and review** process, which includes technical analysis, expert review, and multilateral assessment, to ensure the quality and accuracy of the reports.
- ✓ Both reporting systems **aim to enhance the transparency and accountability** of the actions taken by the countries and Contracting Parties to address climate change and to facilitate the assessment of their progress and performance.

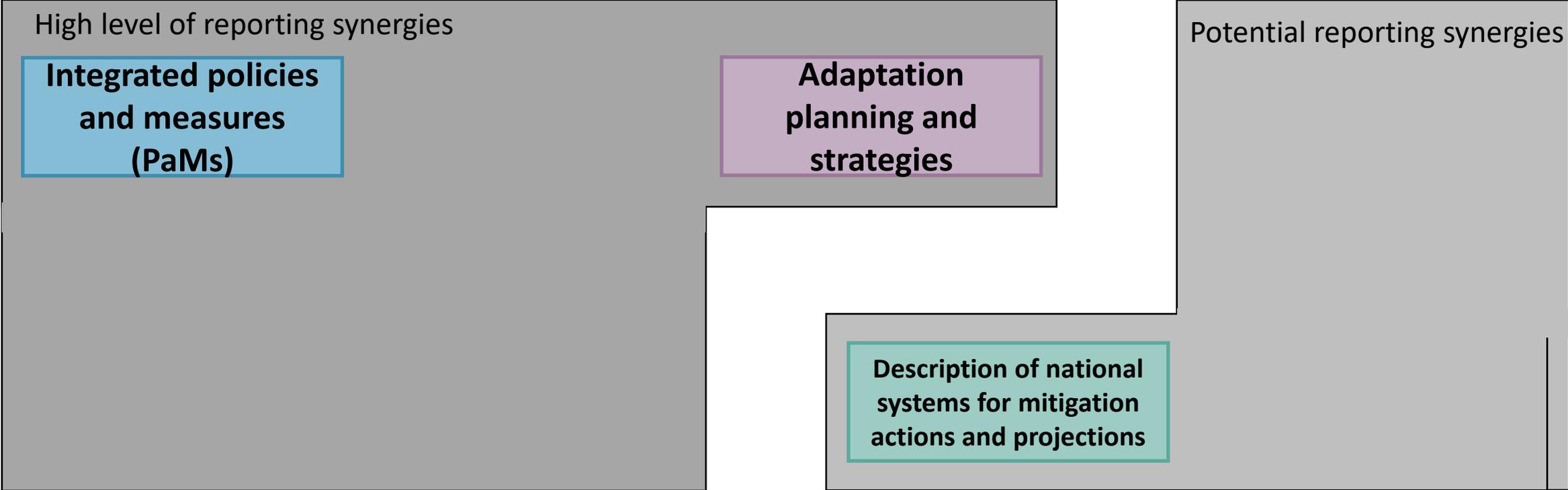
SYNERGIES BETWEEN SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The EEA team will present:

- Overview of Reporting Requirements under the adapted Governance Regulation
- Specific similarities and differences for the following reporting obligations
 - National systems for policies and measures and projections
 - Greenhouse gas policies and measures (PaMs)
 - Climate change impacts and adaptation
 - Climate finance
- Opportunities for streamlining the software

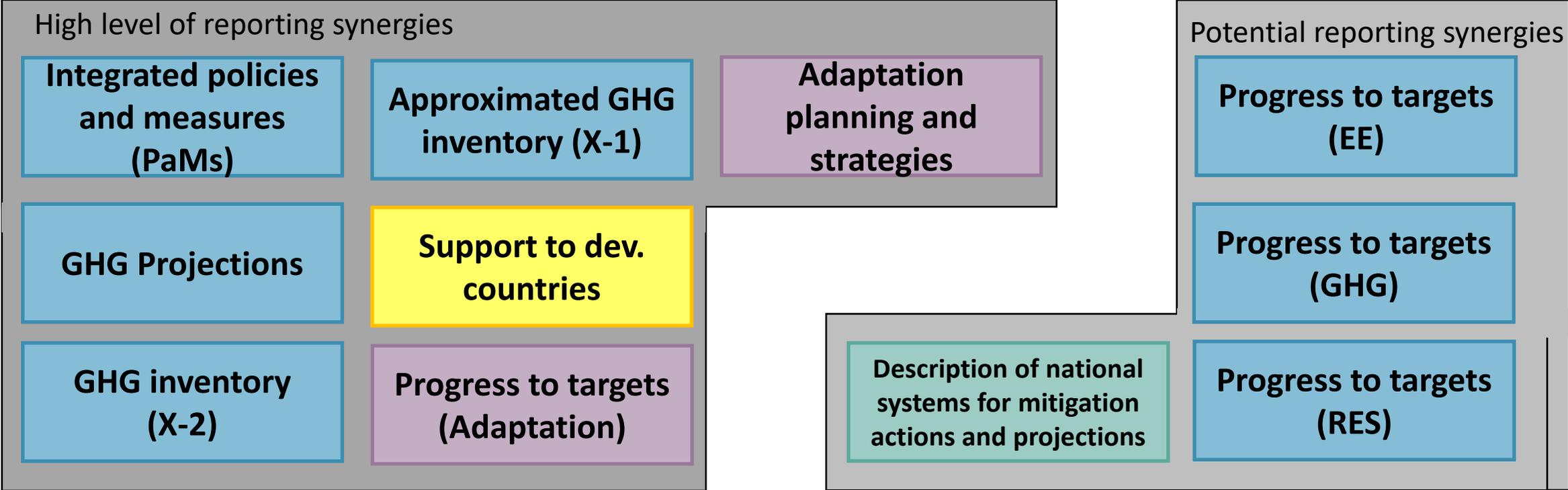


Synergies with UNFCCC reporting – Current Reporting obligations



-  Mitigation
-  Adaptation
-  Climate finance
-  Institutional arrangements

Synergies with UNFCCC reporting – Current and coming Reporting obligations



- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Climate finance
- Institutional arrangements

GHG POLICIES AND MEASURES

Scope of analysis for differences and similarities:

- Annexes of the Governance Regulation
- Common tabular format (CTF) table 5
- MPGs directly associated with PaMs, Section D, 80-90.

Presentation of the analysis:

- Tables identifying what reporting obligations are common/similar
- Tables identifying what is different



GHG POLICIES AND MEASURES – Similarities

Adapted Governance Regulation Headline	Corresponding headline in the BTR CTF 5 Table.	MPG paragraph	MPG text/footnote text
Table 1. Sectors, gases and type of policy instrument			
Name of PaM og group of PaMs	Name	82. (a)	Name;
Short description	Description	82. (b)	Description;
Greenhouse gas(es) affected	Gases affected	82. (g)	Gases affected;
Sector affected	Sector(s) affected	82. (f)	Sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);
Quantified Objective(s)	Objectives	82. (c)	Objectives;
Comment on the quantified objective	Objectives	82. (c)	Objectives;
Assessment of the contribution of the policy or measure to the achievement of the long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the adapted Governance Regulation.	Description (footnote f)	89.	Each Party should, to the extent possible, provide information about how its actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals.
Type of policy instrument	Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other)	82. (d)	Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other);
Status of implementation	Status	82. (e)	Status (planned, adopted or implemented);
Start [of implementation period]	Start year of implementation	82. (h)	Start year of implementation;
Projections scenario in which the PaM is included	Name (footnote c)	N/A	<i>Parties may indicate whether a measure is included in the ‘with measures’ projections.</i>
Name [of implementing entity]	Implementing entity or entities	82. (i)	Implementing entity or entities.

GHG POLICIES AND MEASURES – Similarities

Adapted Governance Regulation	Corresponding headline in CTF 5 Table.	MPG paragraph	MPG text/footnote text
Table 2. Available results of ex-ante and ex-post assessments of the effects of individual or groups of policies and measures on mitigation of climate change			
Ex-ante assessment:			
GHG emissions reductions for year 2025 (kt CO ₂ -equivalent per year): LULUCF; total;	Estimates of GHG emission reductions (kt Co ₂ eq): Expected	85.	Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.
GHG emissions reductions for year 2030 (kt CO ₂ -equivalent per year): LULUCF; total;			
GHG emissions reductions for year 2035 (kt CO ₂ -equivalent per year): LULUCF; total;			
GHG emissions reductions for year 2040 (kt CO ₂ -equivalent per year): LULUCF; total;			
Explanation of the basis for the mitigation estimates;	Added as an annex (footnote k in the CTF).	86.	Each Party shall describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions or removals due to each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its biennial transparency report.
Factors affected by the PaM	N/A	90.	Each Party is encouraged to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures.
Ex-post assessment:			
GHG emissions reductions (kt CO ₂ -equivalent per year): specify year: LULUCF; Total;	Estimates of GHG emission reductions (kt Co ₂ eq): Achieved	85.	As above.
Explanation of the basis for the mitigation estimates	Added as an annex (footnote k in the CTF).	86.	As above.
Factors affected by the PaM	N/A	90.	As above.

GHG POLICIES AND MEASURES – Similarities

Adapted Governance Regulation	Corresponding headline in CTF 5 Table.	MPG paragraph	MPG text/footnote text
Table 3. Projected costs and benefits and c) Realised costs and benefits:			
Gross costs in chosen currency per tonne CO ₂ eq reduced/sequestered;	Description (footnote d)	83. (a)	Each Party may also provide the following information for each action, policy and measure reported: (a) Costs;
Absolute gross costs per year in chosen currency;			
Benefits in chosen currency per tonne CO ₂ eq reduced/sequestered;			
Absolute benefits per year in chosen currency;			
Net costs in chosen currency per tonne CO ₂ eq reduced/sequestered;			
Absolute net costs per year in chosen currency;			
Description of non-GHG mitigation benefits.	Description (footnote d)	83. (b)	Non-GHG mitigation benefits;

GHG POLICIES AND MEASURES – Differences

Included in the GovReg but not reflected in CTF/MPGs
From Table 1.
Geographic coverage
Information related to relation to Energy Community policies
Indicators used to monitor and evaluate progress over time (ex-post or ex-ante)
From Table 2.
Nothing identified
From Table 3.
Gross costs
Benefits per tonne CO ₂ eq reduced/sequestered
Net costs
Description of cost estimates (basis for cost estimate, what type of costs are included in the estimate, methodology);

Included in the CTF/MPGs but not in the GovReg
83. (c). How the mitigation actions as identified in paragraph 80 above interact with each other, as appropriate.
87. Each Party should identify those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent biennial transparency report, and explain why they are no longer in place.
88. Each Party should identify its actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport.



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION

- **Shared purpose:**
 - To increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
 - To strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
 - To provide input to the global stocktake; and
 - To enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.
- **Adaptation Communication (AC)** - Decision 9/CMA.1 (2018) and the draft supplementary guidance (2022)
- Reporting on impacts of climate change and adaptation within the BTR as per decision 18/CMA.1 (recommended)
- The BTR guidelines closely align with the reporting obligations outlined in the adapted EU Governance Regulation (GovReg).
- The submission of an AC is **not mandatory** and can accompany the BTR or be shared through other reporting channels like the reports on progress on the NDCs, NC, or NAPs.
- The reporting on national climate change adaptation planning and strategies is **mandatory** under the adapted GovReg adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION

- The alignment is almost on a one-to-one basis, with a few exceptions:

GovReg	UNFCCC
<p>Has a dedicated section covering the sub-national level.</p> <p>Offers a template, providing a better framework to guide the reporting process, particularly by including sub-sections and guiding questions and definitions that help the reporter identify what level of detail and type of information they should provide under each section.</p>	<p>Two sections not directly covered by the GovReg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section G on Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts• Part (c) on How the best available science, gender perspectives, and indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation, of Section D on Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies, is not explicitly covered by the GovReg.

[EU Adaptation Communication \(2021\)](#)

[Climate-ADAPT Country Profiles](#)

CLIMATE FINANCE-RELATED INFORMATION

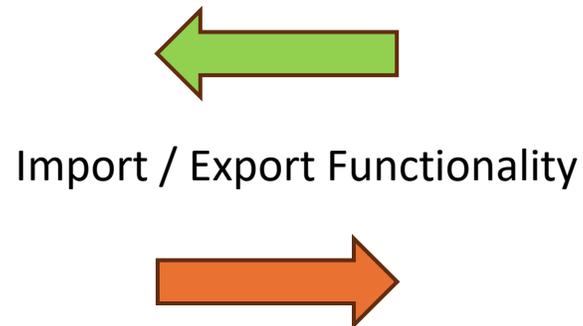
“local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.” ((UNFCCC)

- Use of revenue from carbon price mechanisms
 - Requested in the EC Adapted Governance Regulation
 - Not requested by the UNFCCC Reporting
- Financial support to developing countries
 - Requested by the EC Adapted Governance Regulation – Obligation
 - Requested by the UNFCCC Reporting – Flexibility for developing countries
 - Content: **Alignment almost one to one**
 - Timing:
 - GovReg: To be reported from 2025 and then yearly
 - UNFCCC: First reporting expected by December 2024
- Support needed and received
 - Requested only by the UNFCCC



OPPORTUNITIES FOR STREAMLINING

- **Aim:** Ease the IT reporting process
- Tool to transfer the overlap (EEA – UNFCCC reporting)





Thank you