

Introduction to ETF and its reporting tools

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23 April 2024

Introduction to the ETF

Paris Agreement – Enhancing ambition

Review

Enhanced transparency framework

Compliance

Global stocktake

Objective

Long-term temperature goal (2°C/1.5°C); Climate-resilient and lowemissions development; Financial flows consistent with such development

Plan

NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Adaptation communications

Ex-ante communication on finance

Implement

Mitigation & adaptation actions

Means of implementation



NDC, ETF and GST under the Paris Agreement

Details the commitments each nation plans to contribute towards achieving global objectives on climate action.

Submission of NDC3.0 as guided by GST 2023 is priority.

Accounting and tracking progress of NDCs

Implementation

Preparation and communication

NDCs ETF

Every 5

years

GST 3

Reporting (BTRs)

Review and FMCP

Offers a clear understanding of climate action and clarity on support provided and received

Submission of first BTRs by Dec 2024 is priority.

Consideration of outputs

Technical assessment

Information collection

Assesses where the world stands on climate action and identifies gaps to fill.

Recently concluded GST in COP28 in Dubai requests to enhance NDC to be submitted in 2025.



Overview of reporting requirements of §13 of the Paris Agreement

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All Parties shall

- » National inventory report of GHG emissions (Article 13, para. 7(a)), which consists of a national inventory document (NID) and common reporting tables (CRT)
- » Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC (Article 13, para. 7(b)), which shall be reported in a narrative and common tabular formet (CTF)

All Parties should, as appropriate

» Climate change impacts and adaptation (Article 13, para. 8) **Developed country Parties** *shall* **and other Parties that provide support** *should*

» Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 (Article 13, para. 9), to be reported in textual and/or comon tabular formet (CTF)

Developing country Parties should

» Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 (Article 13, para. 10), to be reported in textual and/or common tabular format (CTF)



Architecture of the ETF

CONSIDERATION

(3)

Sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned in relation to Parties' climate action and support.



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REVIEW

Review of relevant climate information and data, which contribute to build trust, credibility and accountability among all those involved.

REPORTING



Availability of regular data on countries' GHG emissions and removals, policies and measures, GHG projections, progress towards targets, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of support and capacity-building needs.

review of relevant climate information and data to track progress and achievements made at national and global level in addressing climate change.

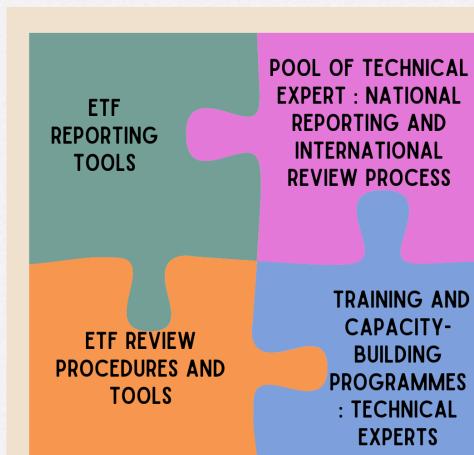




Building blocks for ETF implementation

Facilitates the submission of information by Parties in a user-friendly and efficient manner

Facilitates the effective and efficient review of submitted information



Enhances sustainability, boosts effectiveness, and increases efficiency in both national reporting and the international review process

Enhance the skills and knowledge of technical experts to report and review information in a manner that is both efficient and effective



Fundamentals of the ETF

Building on and enhancement

Continuous improvement

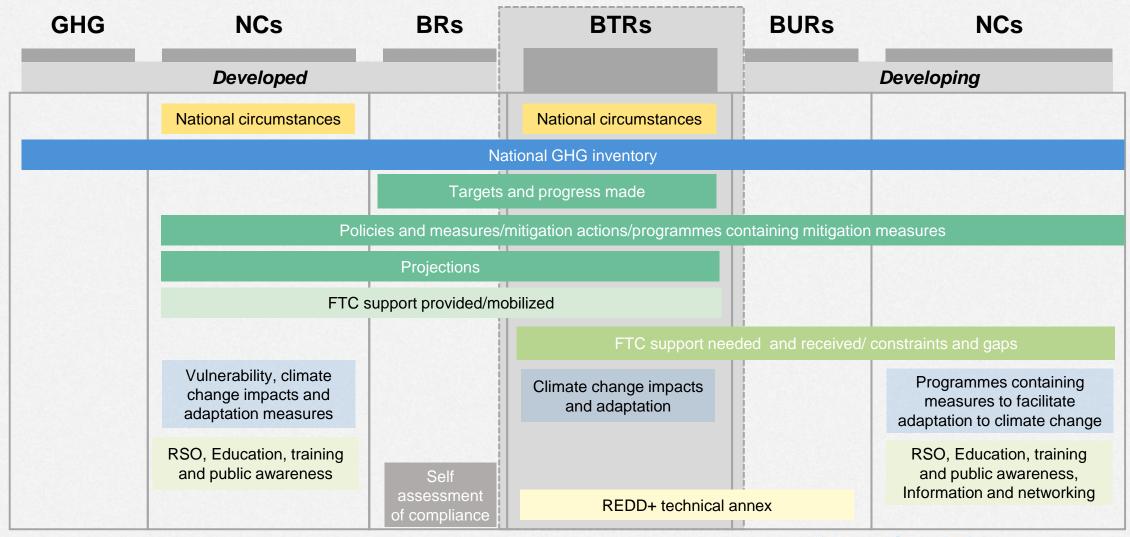
Different starting points

Flexibility

Support



Comprehensive reporting



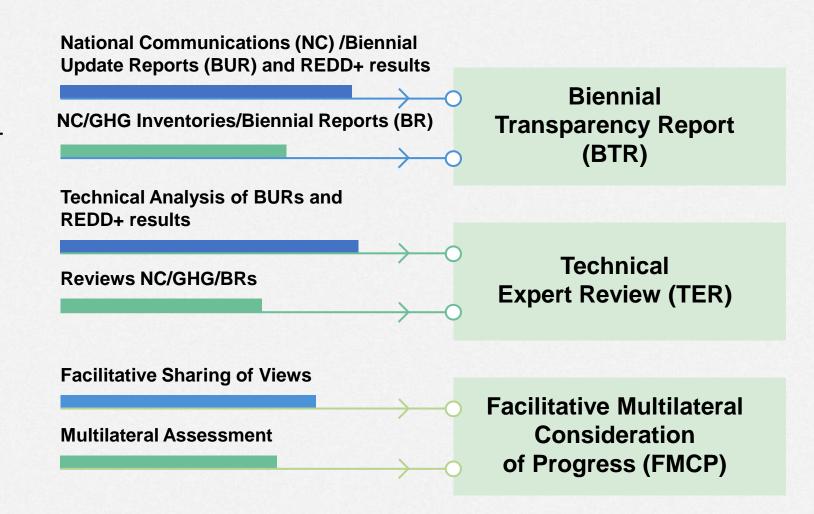


Building on existing arrangements

While many requirements under the Convention are superseded, those for NCs for all Parties, annual GHG inventory for developed Parties continues.

REDD+ results will be reported with BTRs.

FREL/FRL will continue to be reported separately; the technical assessment of reference levels will remain separate.





Lessons learned from current MRV arrangements

Sustainable domestic institutional arrangements are critical for implementation of domestic and international MRV. It ensures data collection and sustains national technical/method ological capacity.

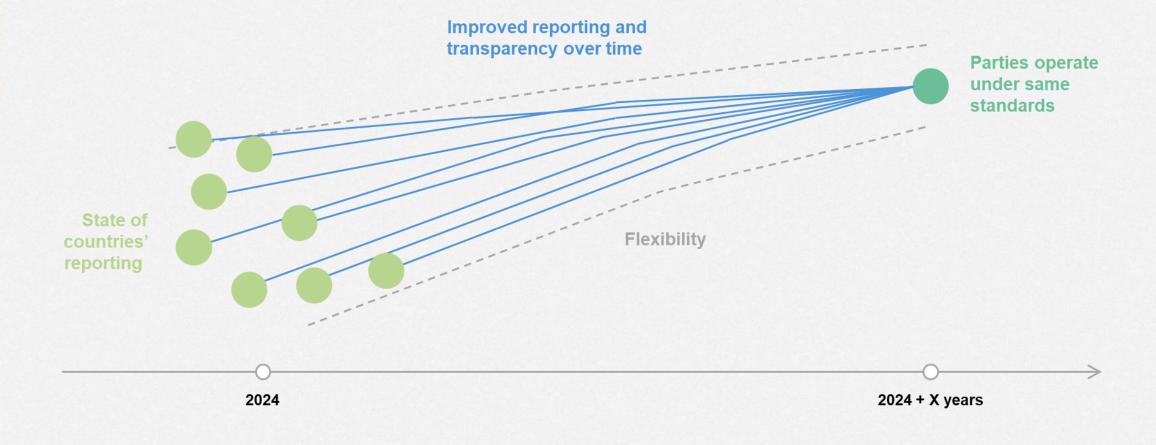
Technical review and analysis, as a verification process at a technical level. provides a capacity building opportunity to the Parties. Increased number of Parties are requesting moretargeted technical advice from the expert teams.

MA and FSV, as consideration process at a political level provides a platform for sharing the experience and achievements among all Parties.

Capacity building needs identified through the ICA process and through UNFCCC survey indicated capacity gaps in tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs, GHG inventories both in data availability and methodologies.



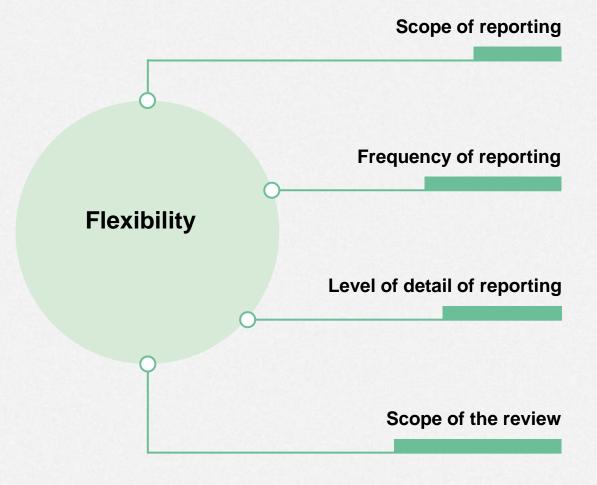
Flexibility and continuous improvement over time





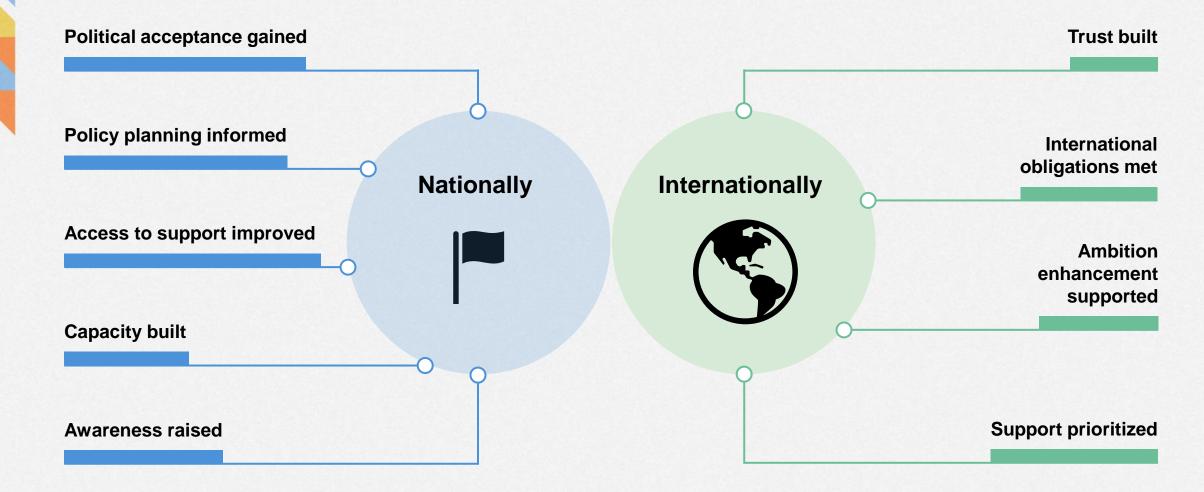


Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities





Benefits of Transparency





Resources for ETF

MEASUREMENT, **REPORTING AND VERIFICATION** United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement



For further information please visit our page





Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement



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CGE TECHNICAL PAPER 2020





Introduction to the ETF reporting tools

Mandates

Concerning ETF reporting tools



ecision 18/CMA.1

Requested SBSTA to develop:

- common reporting tables (CRTs) for GHG inventories
- common tabular formats (CTFs) for tracking NDC progress and achievements
- common tabular formats (CTFs) for support provided, needed and received



Decision

Adopted:

- CRTs for GHG inventories
- CTFs for NDC progress and achievements
- CTFs for support provided, needed and received



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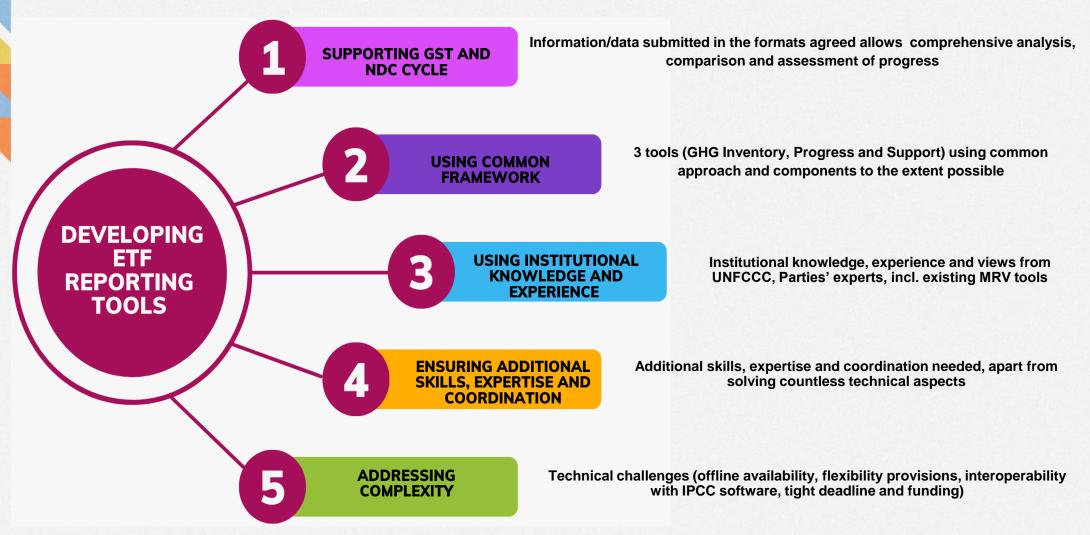
ecision

Requested the secretariat to:

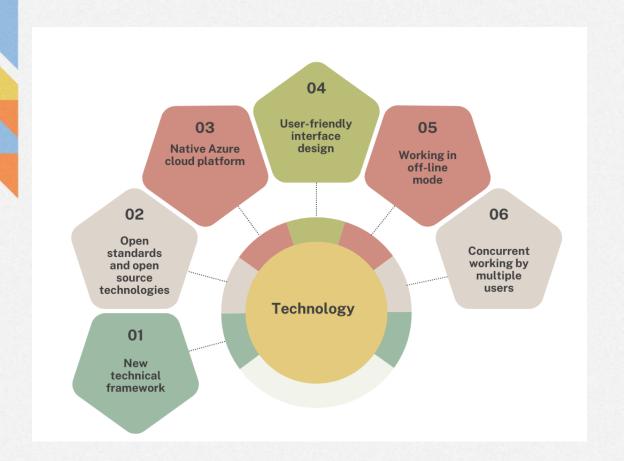
- Develop the reporting tools
- Test version of the tools by June 2023
- Final version of the tools by June 2024
- Update Parties on progress at SBSTA sessions
- Organize technical training workshops
- Facilitate interoperability with IPCC software
- Establish an interactive web-portal for support info by Dec 2025

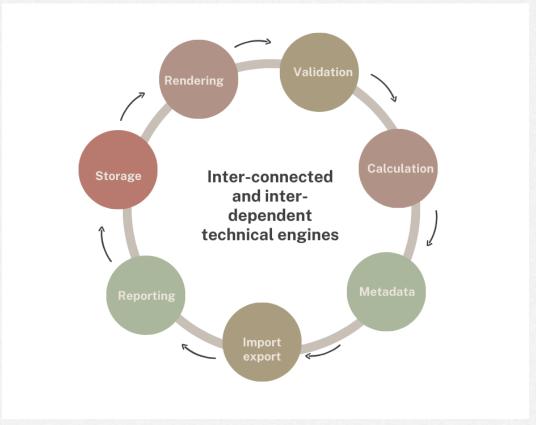


Guiding principles









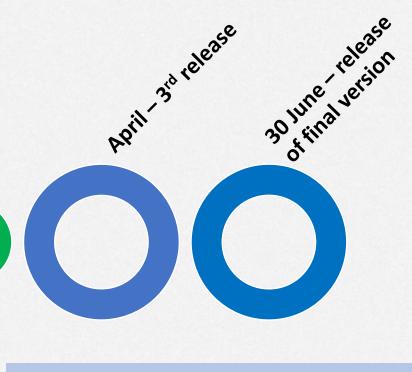


Deliverables

15 Aug. 15t rest version

Assigned 3 users party handson last support. Led by Jeer Support. Led by

23 Nov. 2nd Trainings during 28 Submission of views by Parties



Training of ETF reporting tools



Overall scope of the test version (as at April 2024)



GHG inventory

- Energy sector
- IPPU sector
- Agriculture sector
- LULUCF sector
- Waste sector
- Interoperability with IPCC software for the energy, IPPU agriculture and waste sectors



rogress

- NDC targets and indicators
- Methodologies and accounting approaches
- Mitigation policies and measures
- Projections of GHG emissions and removals
- Underlying assumptions and parameters for projections



upport

- Financial support provided and mobilized
- Technology support provided
- Capacity-building support provided
- Financial support needed and received
- Technology development and transfer support needed and received
- Capacity-building support needed and received



Remaining activities until June 2024

- Continue IT development for remaining functionalities
- Continue collaboration with IPCC to finalize interoperability with IPCC software
- Conduct in-person technical training workshops and virtual Q&A sessions
- Complete the release of the official version of ETF reporting tools June 2024
- Continue to engage with Parties/donors for providing sufficient resources for completing the work and conducting training workshops



Thank you

For further information and support for reporting tools:
tools.support@unfccc.int