

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP) : Caribbean Region & Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

Hands-on training Workshop on National GHG Inventory Preparation and Reporting under the ETF: Agriculture, IPPU and Waste Sector

16 – 19 April 2024
Belize

Brittany Meighan Rancharan
Regional Network Coordinator – Anglophone Caribbean
CBIT-GSP

Workshop Objectives

- Provide the **national inventory team** with useful information and international experiences to facilitate their preparation of National GHG Inventories following the ETF under the Paris Agreement
- Provide an overview of the **fundamental principles, methodologies, and reporting requirements** outlined in these IPCC 2006 guidelines, with a specific focus on their practical application within the **Agriculture, IPPU and Waste sectors**.
- Equip participants with the knowledge and insights necessary to actively contribute to accurate measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions



Agenda

Day 1

Day 01 - 16/04/2024 (Crosscutting)		
8:45 – 9:00	Registration	Host Country
9:00 - 9:10	Opening session and welcoming remarks	Host Country
9:10 - 9:25	Purpose and Objectives for the next 3 days	Brittany Meighan Rancharan, CBIT-GSP
9:25 - 9:40	Energizer and Group Photo	Facilitator
9:40 - 10:00	Presentation: Introduction to the Provisions of the ETF & MPGs, new requirements for Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and reporting national GHG inventories	Brittany Meighan Rancharan, CBIT-GSP
10:00 – 10:15	Q&A and sharing of opinions	Facilitator
10:15 - 10:35	Coffee Break	
10:35 - 10:50	Exercise: applying different flexibility provisions for developing countries (tables and text).	Brittany Meighan Rancharan, CBIT-GSP
10:50 – 11:05	Presentation: GHG Inventory Linkages to National Agenda	Kamil Salazar, NCCO
11:05 - 11:20	Presentation: BTR status, plans for preparation of National GHG Inventory for BTR, Challenges in preparing GHG Inventory under the ETF (NID/BTR)	Brittany Meighan Rancharan, CBIT-GSP
11:20 – 12:00	Exercise on BTR Planning Tool	All Participants
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 - 14:00	Presentation on IPCC National GHGI Reporting and Guidelines: 1.Approaches to Data Collection, Existing data management system, 2.Uncertainty analysis 3.Methodological Choice and Identification of Key Categories	CBIT-GSP
14:00 – 15:00	Presentation on IPCC National GHGI Reporting and Guidelines: 4.Time Series Consistency including splicing techniques & Recalculation 5.Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Verification	CBIT-GSP
15:00 - 15:20	Coffee Break	
15:20 – 16:00	Tools and Software for Reporting •Introduction to the tools and software available for facilitating reporting. •Live demo of the IPCC Inventory software tool •Information on UNFCCC ETF Reporting Tool	CBIT-GSP
16:00 - 16:15	Closing remarks and expectations for following workshop days	Organizers and Host Country

Agenda Day 2

Day 02 - 17/04/2024 (Agriculture & IPPU Sector)		
8:45 - 09:00	Registration, Recap Day 1 and Agenda for Day 2	Facilitator
9:00 – 9:10	Introduction to the Agriculture Sector	CBIT-GSP
09:10 – 9:25	Overview of Belize’s Agriculture GHG Inventory	Host Country
9:25 – 10:15	Agriculture Sector Methodological overview for the Agriculture sector Livestock-related emission sources, data collection	CBIT-GSP
10:15 - 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 11:15	Soil and crop-related emission sources, data collection, and estimation methods	CBIT-GSP
11:15 - 12:00	Agriculture Data Exercise with Belize’s GHG Inventory	CBIT-GSP
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 13:15	Overview of Belize’s IPPU GHG Inventory	Host Country
13:15 – 14:15	IPPU Sector Overview Mineral Industry: Cement, Lime, Glass, Use of Carbonates	CBIT-GSP
14:15 – 14:45	Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use: Lubricant, Paraffin, Solvent Use, Other	CBIT-GSP
14:45 - 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 - 16:00	Product Uses as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances: Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Foam Blowing Agents, Fire Protection, Aerosols, Solvents, Other Applications	CBIT-GSP
16:00 – 16:15	Discussion and wrapping up	Organizers and Host country

Agenda Day 2

Day 03 - 19/03/2024 (Waste Sector)		
8:45 - 09:00	Registration, Recap Day 2 and Agenda for Day 3	Faciliator
09:00 - 09:15	General Overview of Waste Sector	CBIT-GSP
09:15 - 09:30	Overview of Belize's Waste Sector GHG Inventory	Host Country
9:30 - 10:30	Waste Generation and Management Data, Waste composition data Followed by Q&A session	CBIT-GSP
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10: 45 – 12:00	Solid Waste Disposal: Managed and Unmanaged Incineration and Open Burning Followed by Q&A session & Exercise	CBIT-GSP
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 - 14:00	Wastewater Handling: Domestic and Industrial Followed by Q&A session & Exercise	CBIT-GSP
14:00 - 14:45	Group Exercise	All Participants
14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 - 15:15	Main learnings and evaluation of the event – next steps	Organizers and Host Country
15:15- 16:00	Closing of the Session	Organizers and Host Country



Introductions

- Please introduce your yourself:
 - NAME
 - MINISTRY/AGENCY
 - POSITION
 - 1 Word to describe yourself

CBIT-GSP at a Glance

Main Project Information

Project duration: 2022-2026

Project budget: ~ 9 Million USD

Funded by:



Implemented by:



Executed by:



Merging and Continuation of Previous Transparency Programmes

CBIT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY
GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM



GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

CBIT-GSP Objectives

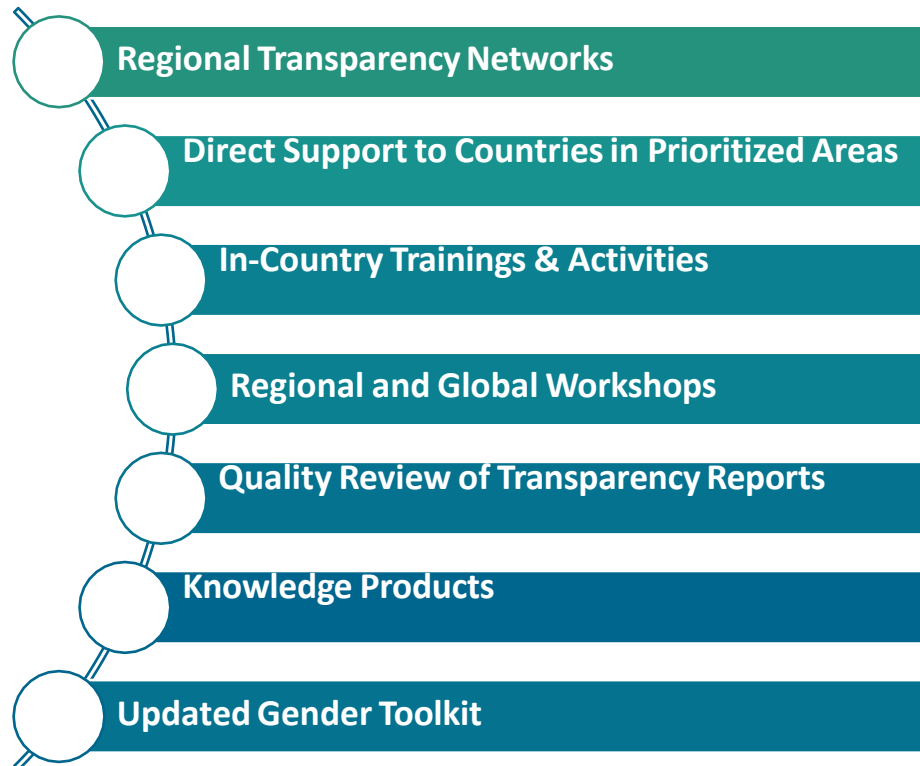
Support developing countries **in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework**

Provide the global transparency community with a **one-stop shop for transparency** (Online Platform)

Help countries with **mainstreaming gender considerations** in climate transparency

CBIT-GSP Support Modalities

Main Mediums of Support



Regional Transparency Networks



The CBIT-GSP has **two Transparency Networks** in the region:
1. Anglophone Caribbean and 2. Spanish Speaking Latin America & Caribbean

Introduction to the Provisions of the ETF & MPGs, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), National Inventory Document, and Common Reporting Table (CRT)

16 – 19 April 2024
Belize

Brittany Meighan Rancharan

Regional Network Coordinator – Anglophone Caribbean
CBIT-GSP

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Article 13 decision 18/CMA.1, Paris Agreement adopts the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for action and support:

- Build trust between countries and ensure the reliability of information
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the PA
- Take into account flexibilities in the different capacities of Parties and be based on collective experience in collecting and reporting information
- Take into account special circumstances in the capacities of small island States and least developed countries

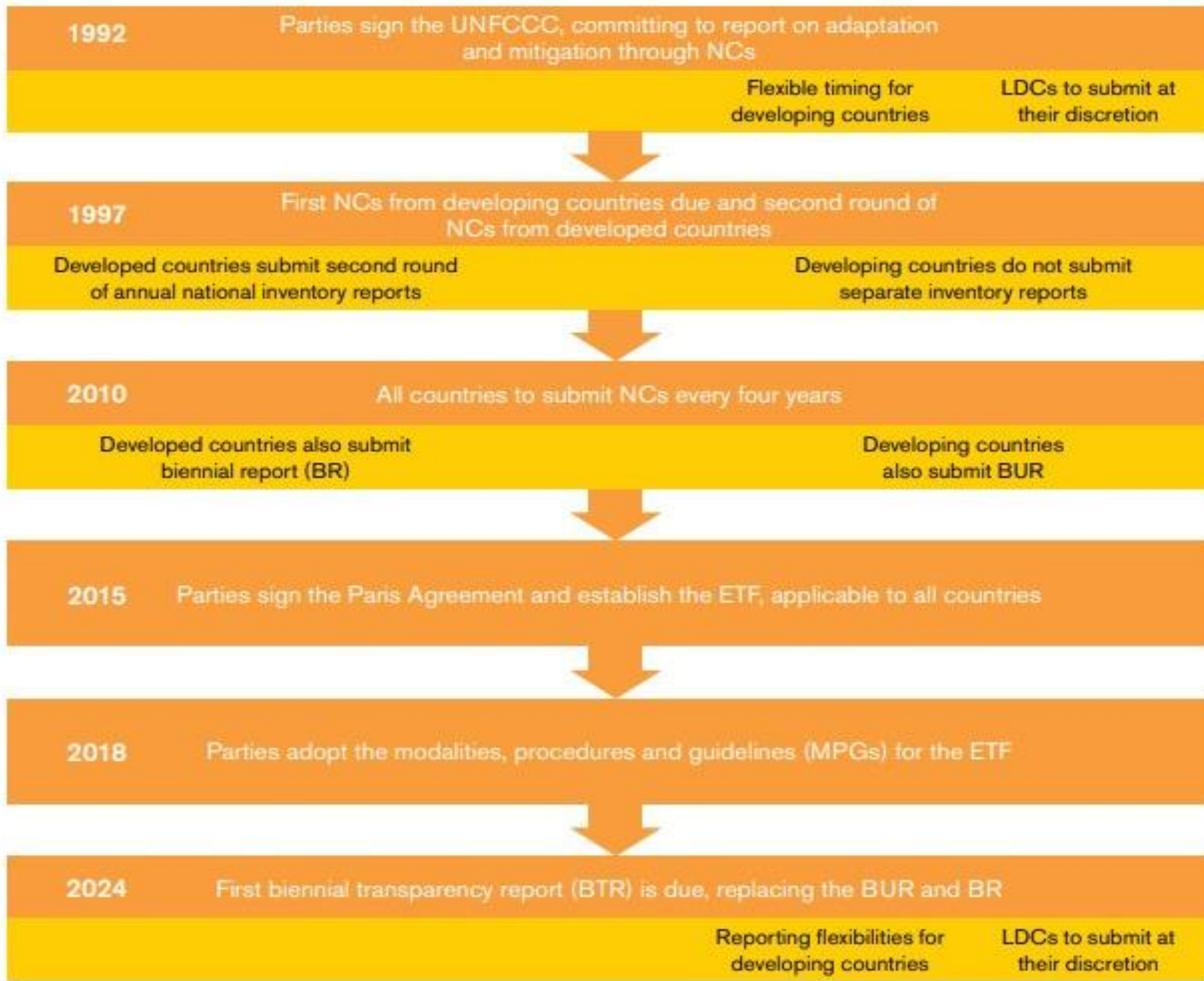
The Goal of Transparency for Climate Action

→ A clear understanding of the country's actions to make progress towards NDC goals, and reporting for global stocktake

The Goal of Transparency for the support received/needed

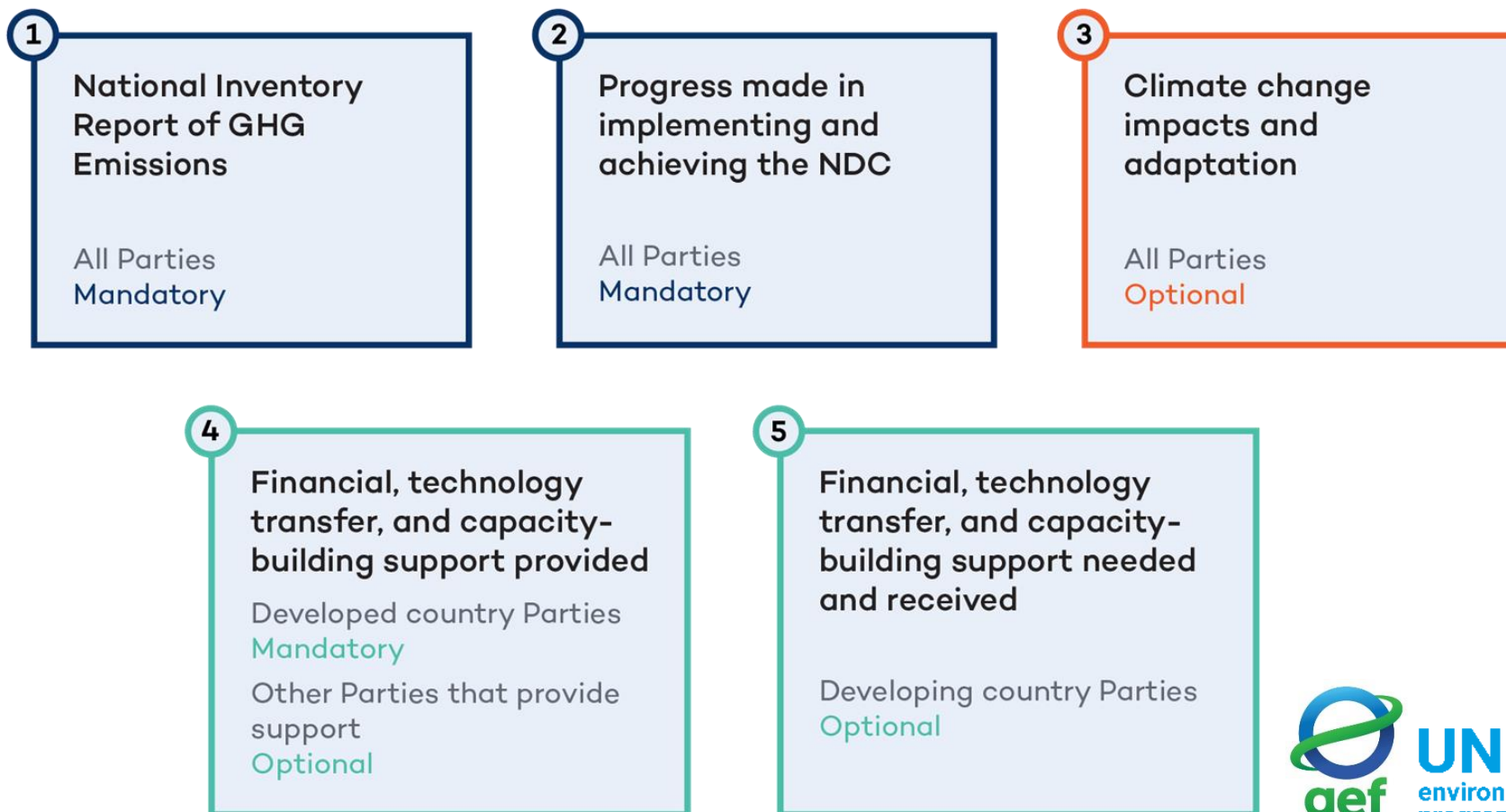
→ A clear understanding of the support provided and received, including information on climate finance, and reporting for global stocktake

ETF in the UNFCCC

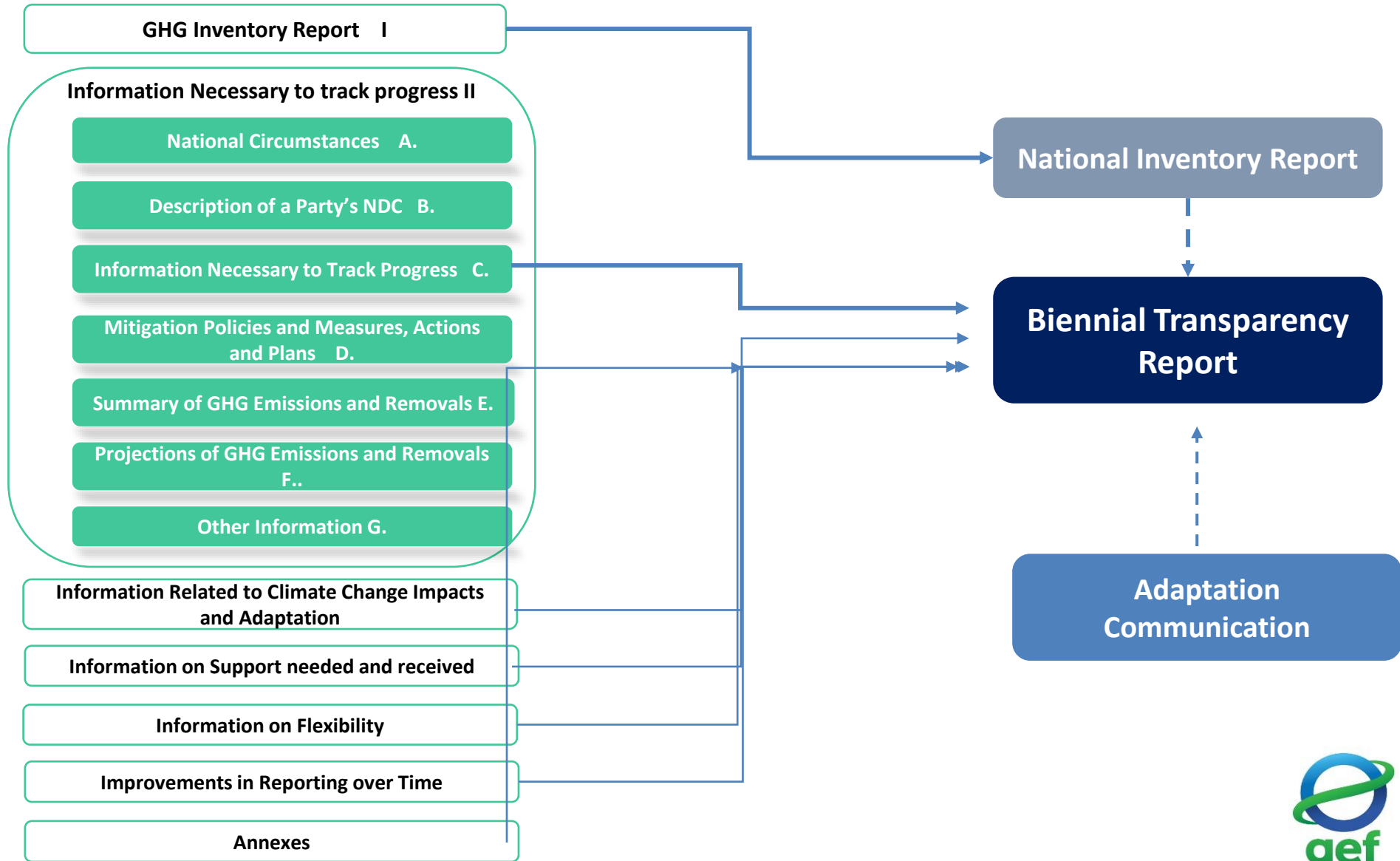


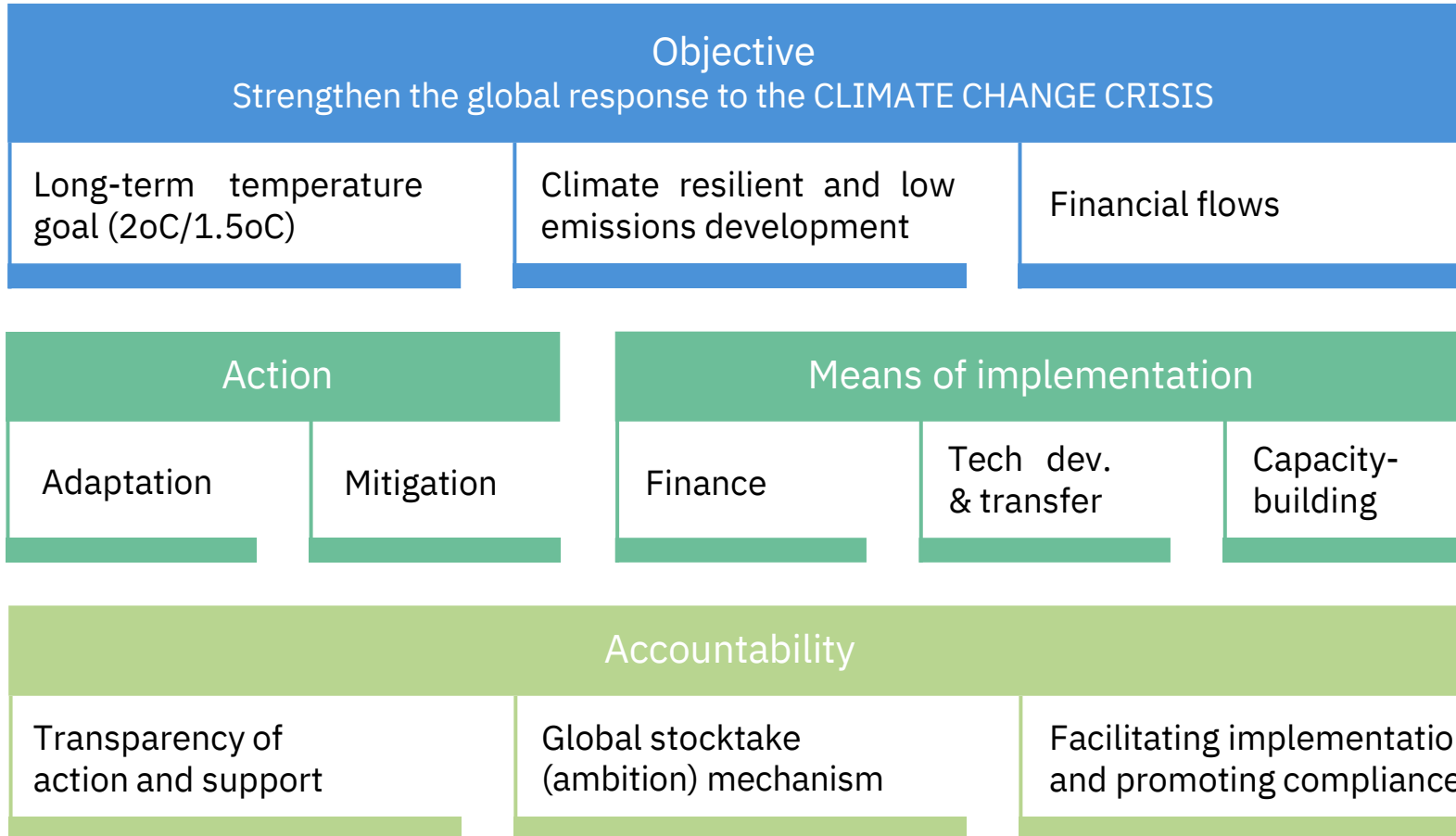
What is the BTR?

The BTR is the **reporting vehicle for the ETF**



BTR Outline





Article 4 – Mitigation/NDC

Article 7 – Adaptation

Article 9 – Finance

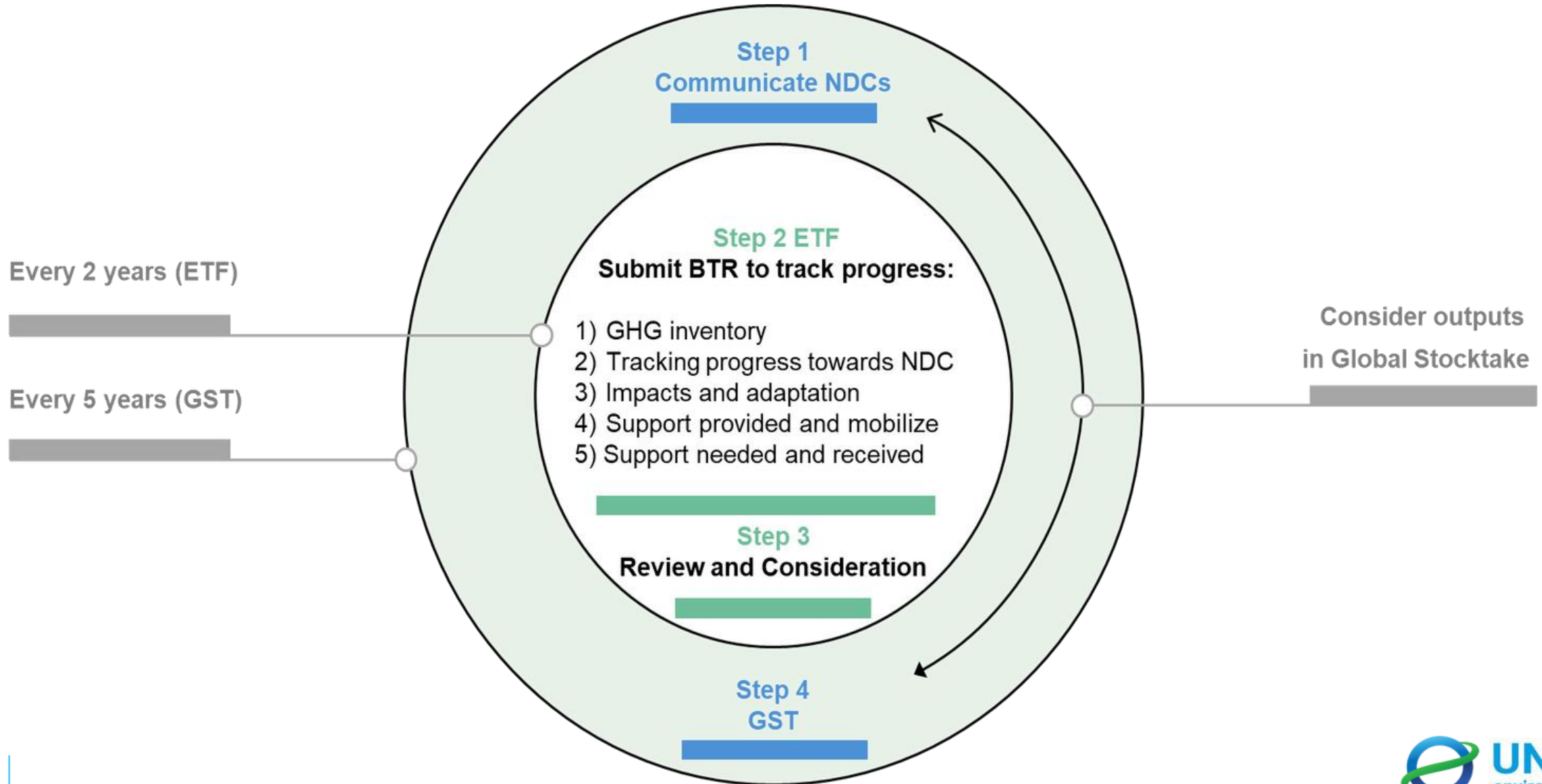
- **Article 10** – Technology development and transfer

- **Article 11** – Capacity-building

- **Article 13** – Transparency

- **Article 14** – Global Stocktake

- **Article 15** – Compliance



Fundamentals of Transparency - ETF

Building on and
enhancing

Continuous
improvement

Different
starting points

Flexibility

Support

Measurement,
Reporting and
Verification (MRV)
under the
Convention

Enhanced
Transparency
Framework (ETF)
under the Paris
Agreement



To communicate the information relevant to the implementation, including on emissions and removals, actions and support;



To provide accurate and reliable data and information;



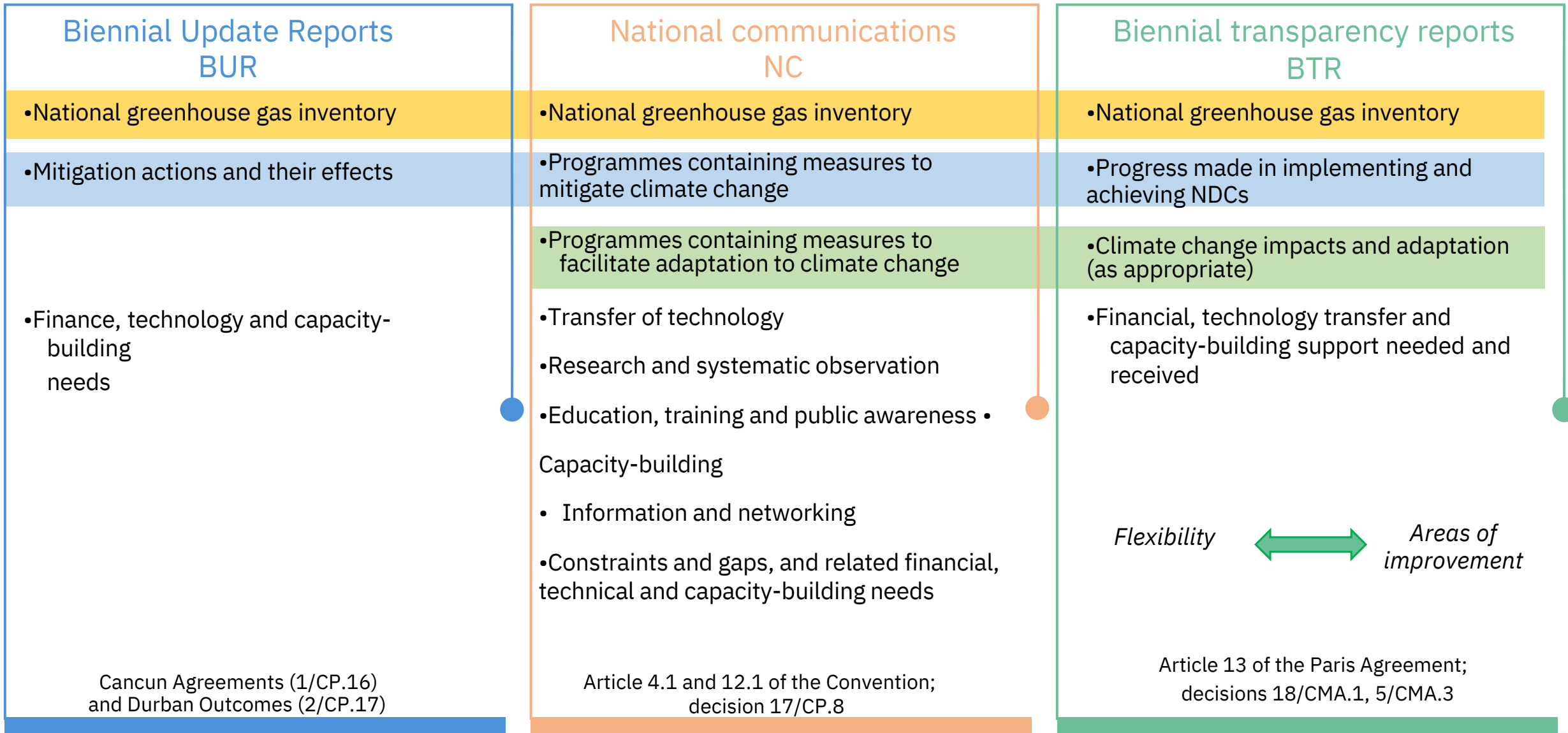
To build trust and confidence among the Parties;



To promote effective implementation.

And additional benefits including;

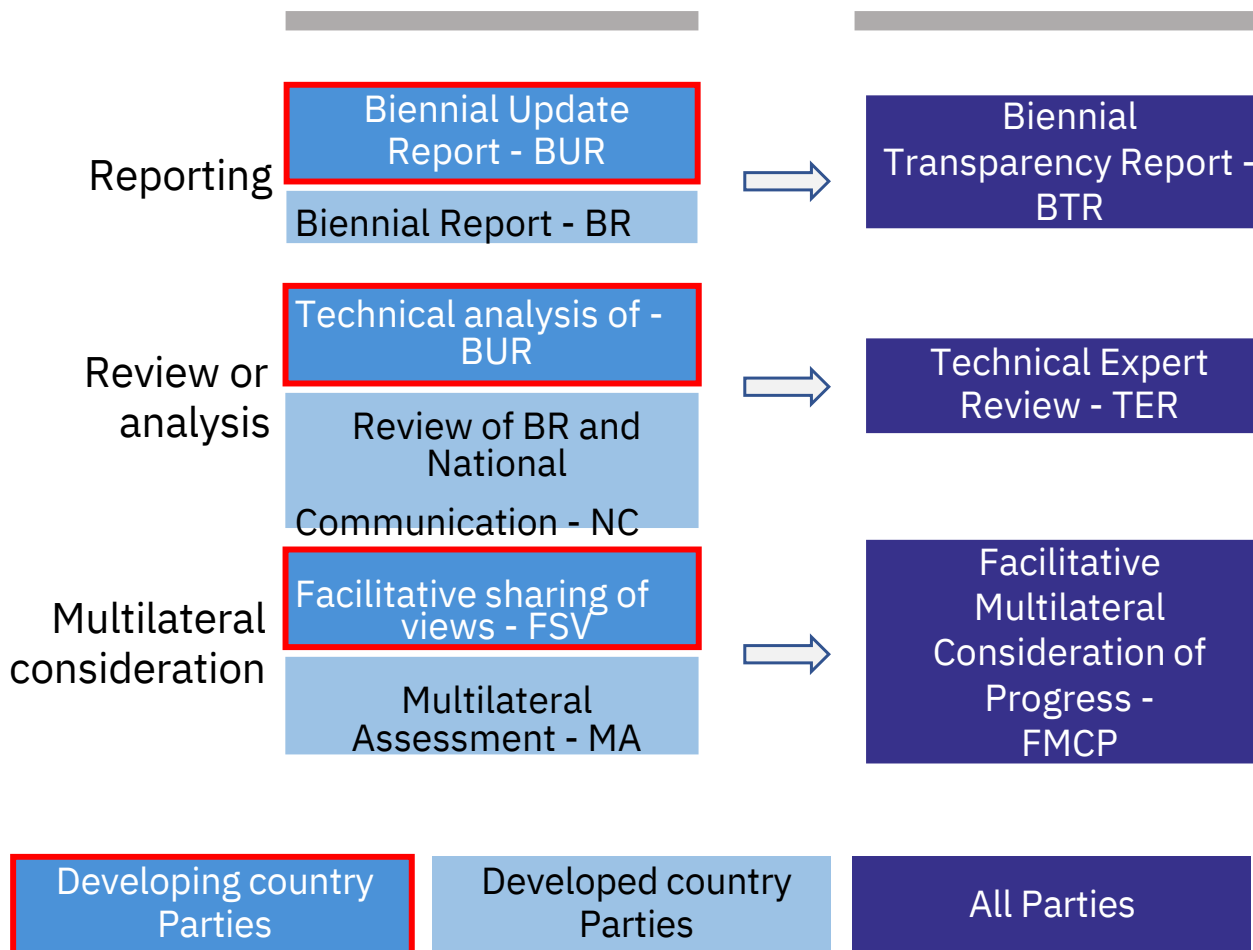
- informing domestic policies, plans, strategies and programs;
- improved access to support;
- capacity building;
- political buy-in;
- increased awareness.



It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports.

MRV arrangements under the Convention

Enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement



Key areas of enhancement

- Establishes **common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) applicable to all Parties** with **flexibility** to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory (“**shall**”)
- Parties need to (to the extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement > **continuous improvement**
- Establishment of **Compliance Committee** (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance) - NDCs, reporting, TER and FMCP, and their relationship to Article 15

Reporting

Biennial Transparency Report

- I. GHG inventory (*all shall*)
- II. Progress in NDCs (*all shall*)
- III. Adaptation (*all should*)
- IV. Support provided & mobilized (*developed shall*)
- V. Support needed & received (*developing should*)

Review

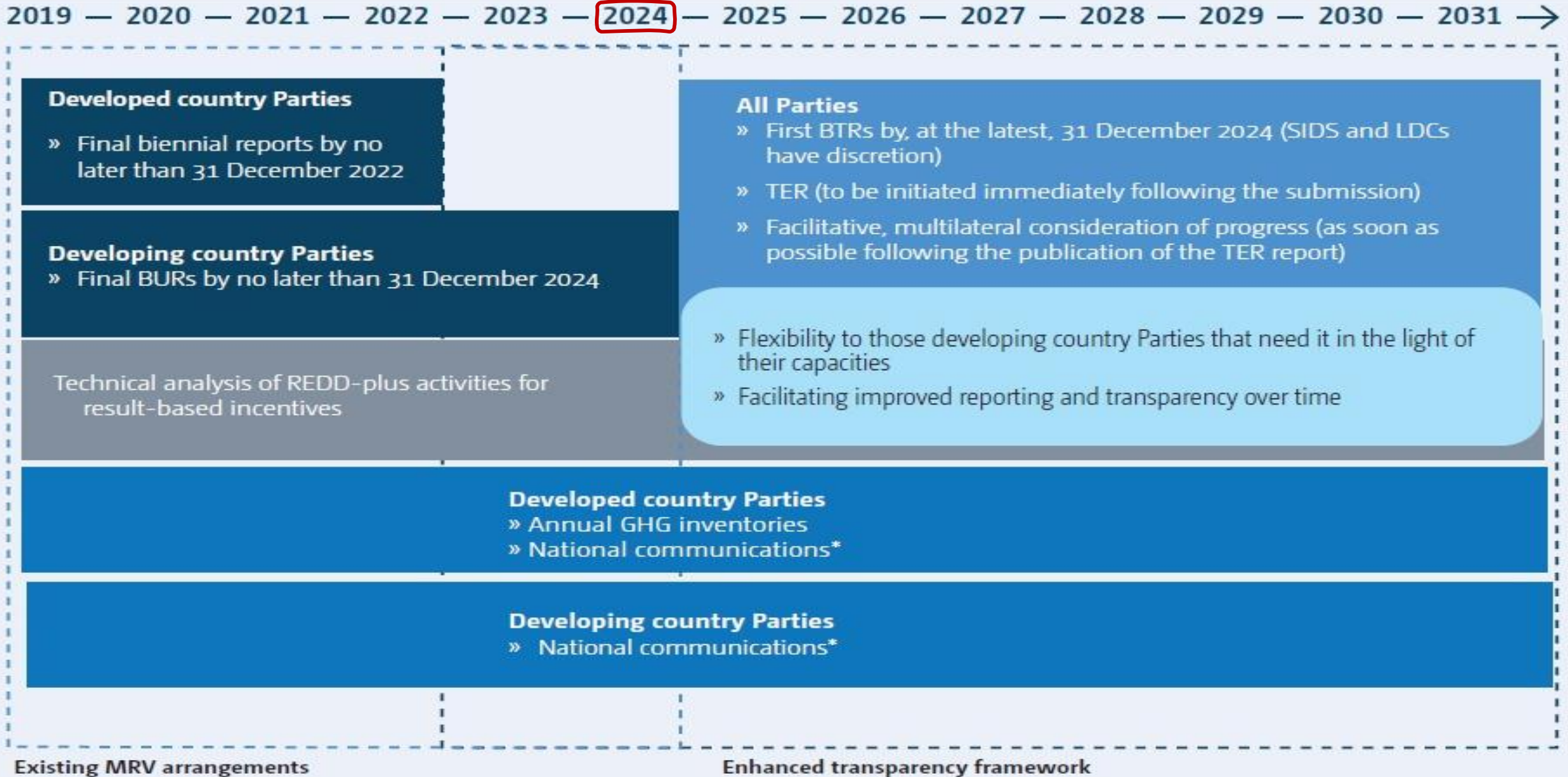
Technical Expert Review

- I. Consistency of information reported
- II. Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- III. Support provided (*developed shall, and other Parties at their discretion*)
- IV. Identification of improvements
- V. Identification of capacity building needs

Consideration

FMCP

- Online Q&A
- In session presentation and Q&A (*all shall*)



Implications of the ETF for developing countries

- **New elements and guidelines:**
 - Common reporting tables and common tabular format templates
 - Stricter requirements for GHG inventories
 - Tracking NDC progress
- The establishment of sustainable national MRV systems becomes a crucial element
- It is necessary to improve technical capacities, especially for NGHG Inventories
- 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 more serious technical reviews



BTR

National GHG inventory*

Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs*

Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support

Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support

Additional information when NCs and BTRs submitted jointly

Flexibility

Improvements in reporting

ANNEXES

Overview of chapters

- I. **National inventory** document of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs (**MPGs, para. 17-58**)
- II. Information necessary to **track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs** under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (**MPGs, para. 59-103**)
- III. Information related to **climate change impacts and adaptation** under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement (**MPGs, para. 104-117**)
- IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support **provided and mobilized** under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (**MPGs, para. 118-129**)
- V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building **support needed and received** under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (**MPGs, para. 130-145**)
- VI. Information to be reported **when NCs and BTRs are submitted jointly** every four years (**1/CP.24, para. 43**) (*vulnerability assessment, cc impacts and adaptation measures-if not reported in section III; RSO; education, training and public awareness*)
- VII. Information on **flexibility (MPGs, para. 6)** (*Indication of (1) reporting provisions to which self-determined flexibility is applied, (2) capacity constraints in relation to the application of flexibility and (3) self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints*)
- VIII. **Improvements in reporting** over time (**MPGs, para. 7-8**) (*areas of improvement, how these will be addressed, which areas are related to flexibility provisions, reporting-related CB support needs*)
- IX. Any other information the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in its BTR

Annexes: (i) **Technical annexes for REDD+**, as applicable; (ii) **CRTs for electronic reporting of NIR**; (iii) **CTFs for electronic reporting of tracking progress in NDCs, FTC support** provided/mobilized and/or needed and received; (iv) Information in relation to the Party's **participation in cooperative approaches**, as applicable

1. Executive Summary (including six sub-sections)
2. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and cross-cutting Information (including nine sub-sections)
3. Trends in greenhouse gas emissions and removals (including two sub-sections)
4. Energy (CRT Sector 1) (including six sub-sections)
5. Industrial processes and product use (CRT sector 2) (including two sub-sections)
6. Agriculture (CRT sector 3) (including two sub-sections)
7. Land use, land-use change and forestry (CRT sector 4) (including four sub-sections)
8. Waste (CRT sector 5) (including two sub-sections)
9. Other (CRT sector 6) (if applicable)
10. Indirect carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions (related to nonmandatory provisions as per para. 52 of the MPGs) (including six sub-sections)
11. Recalculations and improvements (including six sub-sections)

Annex I: Key categories (flexibility provided to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities as per para. 25 of the MPGs)

Annex II: Uncertainty assessment (flexibility provided to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities as per para. 29 of the MPGs)

Annex III: Detailed description of the reference approach (including inputs to the reference approach such as the national energy balance) and the results of the comparison of national estimates of emissions with those obtained using the reference approach (related to a nonmandatory provision as per para. 36 of the MPGs)

Annex IV: QA/QC plan (related to a non-mandatory provision as per para. 35 of the MPGs, with flexibility provided to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities as per paras. 34–35 of the MPGs)

Annex V: Any additional information, as applicable, including detailed methodological descriptions of source or sink categories and the national emission balance

Annex VI: Common reporting tables

- Prepared for the electronic reporting of information in the NIR of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals sinks of GHGs Set of MS Excel workbook (containing 60 worksheets) for each reported year
- There are three types of table for each year
- Sectoral Background Tables (white/orange cells) – **Need to fill data at this layer**
- Sectoral Report Tables (green cells) – **Automatically generated**
- Summary Tables/Cross-sectoral Tables (blue cells) – **Automatically generated**

Sectoral Background Tables

Sectoral Report Tables

Summary / Cross-sectoral / Trends Tables

Table1 Table1.A(a)s1 Table1.A(a)s2 Table1.A(a)s3 Table1.A(a)s4 Table1.A(b) Table1.A(c) Table1.A(d) Table1.B.1 Table1.B.2 Table1.C Table1.D	Energy
Table2(I) Table2(I).A-H Table2(II) Table2(II)B-Hs1 Table2(II)B-Hs2	IPPU
Table3 Table3.A Table3.B(a) Table3.B(b) Table3.C Table3.D Table3.E Table3.F Table3.G-J	Agriculture

Table4 Table4.1 Table4.A Table4.B Table4.C Table4.D Table4.E Table4.F Table4(I) Table4(II) Table4(III) Table4(IV) Table4.Gs1 Table4.Gs2	LULUCF
Table5 Table5.A Table5.B Table5.C Table5.D	Waste
Summary1 Summary2 Summary3	Summary Tables

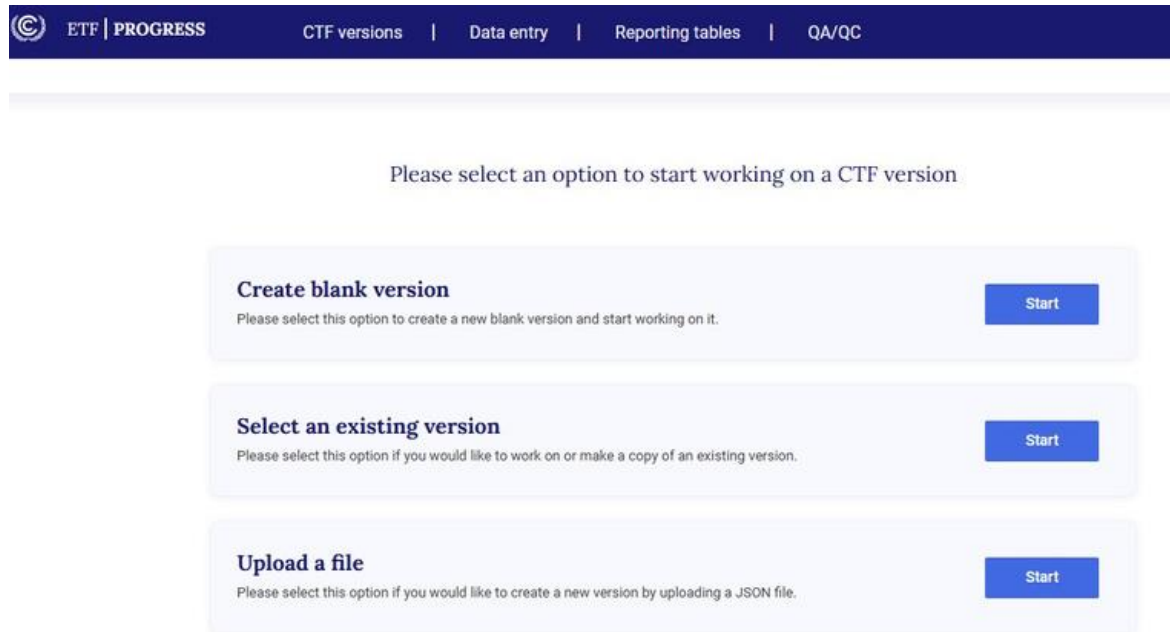
Table6 Table7 Table8s1 Table8s2 Table9	Cross Cutting (Key Category, Recalculation)
Table10s1 Table10s2 Table10s3 Table10s4 Table10s5 Table10s6	Trend Tables
Flex_Summary	Flexibility Provisions

- “NO” (not occurring) for categories or processes, including recovery, that do not occur within a country.
- “NE” (not estimated) for activity data and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs that have not been estimated but for which a corresponding activity may occur within a country; Where “NE” is used by a country to report emissions or removals of CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ or NF₃, the country must indicate in both the NID and the CRT 9 why such emissions or removals have not been estimated.
- “NA” (not applicable) for activities under a given category that do occur within the country but do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas; If the cells for categories in the CRT for which “NA” is applicable are shaded gray they do not need to be filled in.
- “IE” (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of under the expected category. Where “IE” is used, the country should indicate, in CRT 9 where in the inventory the emissions or removals for the displaced source or sink category have been included and explain the deviation.
- “C” (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs where the reporting would involve the disclosure of confidential information.
- “FX” (flexibility) for cells where data is not available or reported because of a flexibility provision applied by a country that needed flexibility in the light of its capacity

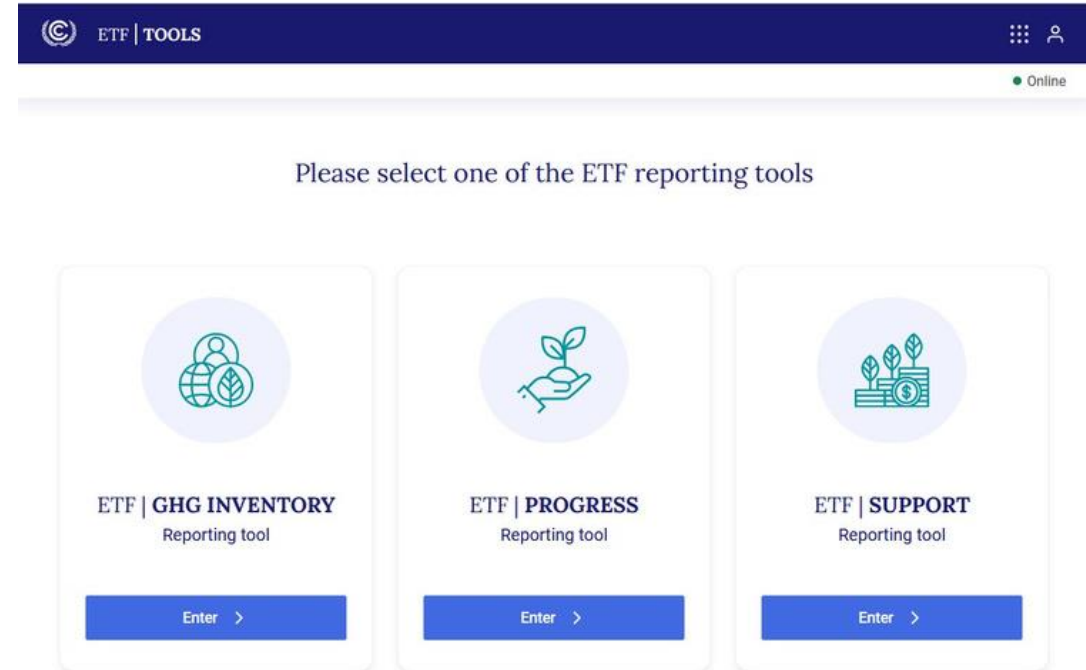
New ETF reporting tool

Homepage - <https://apps.unfccc.int/home>

Use any internet browser (e.g., Firefox, Edge, Chrome, or Safari) on your PC.



The screenshot shows the 'ETF | PROGRESS' homepage. The navigation bar includes 'ETF | PROGRESS', 'CTF versions', 'Data entry', 'Reporting tables', and 'QA/QC'. The main content area prompts the user to 'Please select an option to start working on a CTF version'. There are three options, each with a 'Start' button: 'Create blank version' (with subtext 'Please select this option to create a new blank version and start working on it.'), 'Select an existing version' (with subtext 'Please select this option if you would like to work on or make a copy of an existing version.'), and 'Upload a file' (with subtext 'Please select this option if you would like to create a new version by uploading a JSON file.').



The screenshot shows the 'ETF | TOOLS' homepage. The navigation bar includes 'ETF | TOOLS' and 'Online'. The main content area prompts the user to 'Please select one of the ETF reporting tools'. There are three tool cards, each with an icon, a title, a subtitle, and an 'Enter >' button: 'ETF | GHG INVENTORY Reporting tool' (with a globe and leaf icon), 'ETF | PROGRESS Reporting tool' (with a hand holding a plant icon), and 'ETF | SUPPORT Reporting tool' (with a stack of coins and plant icon).

REFERENCE IN THE MPGs	PROVISION IN THE MPGs	FLEXIBILITY PROVISION FOR THOSE DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES THAT NEED IT IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR CAPACITIES
<p><i>Paragraph 25</i> Key category analysis</p>	<p>Parties shall implement the key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines (i.e. apply the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines).</p>	<p>Identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 per cent in place of the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines.</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 29</i> Uncertainty assessment</p>	<p>Parties shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series, and shall also estimate the trend uncertainty for these same categories/inventory totals for the entire time series.</p>	<p>Provide, at a minimum, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories, using the IPCC guidelines where quantitative input data are unavailable to quantitatively estimate uncertainties. Parties are also encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory.</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 32</i> Use of the notation key “NE” (not estimated)</p>	<p>A category should only be considered insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.05 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, or 500 kt CO₂ eq, whichever is lower.</p> <p>The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant shall remain below <u>0.1 per cent of the national total</u> GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF.</p>	<p>Consider emissions to be insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, or 1,000 kt CO₂ eq, whichever is lower.</p> <p>The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant, in this case, shall remain below <u>0.2 per cent of the national total</u> GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF.</p>

REFERENCE IN THE MPGs	PROVISION IN THE MPGs	FLEXIBILITY PROVISION FOR THOSE DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES THAT NEED IT IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR CAPACITIES
<p><i>Paragraph 34</i></p> <p>QA/QC</p>	<p>Parties shall elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.</p>	<p>Encouraged to elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 35</i></p> <p>QA/QC</p>	<p>Parties shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with the QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines.</p>	<p>Encouraged to implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with the QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines.</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 48</i></p> <p>Gases</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><i>Paragraph 57</i></p> <p>Time series</p>	<p>Parties shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990.</p>	<p>Parties may report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onward.</p>
<p><i>Paragraph 58</i></p> <p>Reporting year</p>	<p>The latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of the national inventory report.</p>	<p>The latest reporting year shall be no more than three years prior to the submission of the national inventory report.</p>

- **Understanding the Framework:** Familiarize yourself with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements to enhance transparency in reporting greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Data Collection and Reporting:** Ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection from various sectors to report on all sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions in your country.
- **Quality Assurance and Quality Control:** Implement robust quality assurance and quality control processes to validate the accuracy and reliability of the reported data.
- **Sectoral Guidance:** Follow sector-specific guidance provided by the ETF to ensure consistency in reporting across different sectors of the economy.
- **Capacity Building:** Invest in capacity building initiatives to train staff members involved in preparing national greenhouse gas inventories, ensuring they have the necessary skills and knowledge.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engage with stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society organizations, to promote transparency and inclusivity in the inventory preparation process.
- **Documentation and Reporting Tools:** Utilize appropriate documentation and reporting tools recommended by the ETF to facilitate the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories.
- **Peer Review and Feedback:** Seek peer review and feedback from experts in the field to improve the quality and accuracy of the inventory before submission.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Embrace a culture of continuous improvement by learning from past reporting experiences and incorporating best practices into future inventory preparation processes.
- **Compliance and Deadlines:** Adhere to compliance requirements and meet deadlines to demonstrate your commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

1. **True or False:** Developing countries that need flexibility in light of their capacities may only apply flexibilities specifically identified in the MPGs

Answer: True

2. What is the threshold percentage for identifying key categories in the GHG inventory according to the flexibility provisions?

- A) 75%
- B) 85%
- C) 90%
- D) 95%

Explanation: Flexibility to Identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 percent in place of the 95 percent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines.

3. Which option is provided regarding the reporting of GHGs (gases) under flexibility provisions?

- A) Report all 7 GHGs mandated by IPCC guidelines.
- B) Report at least 5 GHGs.
- C) Report at least 3 GHGs, plus any additional gases included in the Party's NDC or covered by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- D) Report only CO₂ emissions.

4. **True or False:** Developing countries are required to report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990 according to flexibility provisions.

Answer: False

Explanation: Flexibility to report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onward; instead of mandatory requirement to report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990.

5. Developing countries presenting its BTR in 2024 can request the flexibility to include information of emissions in its National GHG Inventory up to the year _____, otherwise they must present information up to _____:

- A) 2023 and 2022.
- B) 2022 and 2023.
- C) 2021 and 2022.
- D) 2020 and 2022.

Explanation: Two years for Parties to which flexibility is not applicable, 3 years for developing parties who wish to apply flexibility

6. **True or False:** Once the notation key “FX” is applied, the developing country Party is not required to provide explanation of how this is applied.

Answer: False

Welcome to the
Climate
Transparency
Platform

LEARN MORE



www.climate-transparency-platform.org

Thank you for your attention !

Please reach out to us for any question, comments or suggestions!



Anglophone Caribbean
Network Coordinator

Brittany Meighan Rancharan
Brittany.Meighan@un.org



CBIT-GSP
Global Coordinator

Fatima-Zahra TAIBI
fatima-zahra.taibi@un.org



CBIT-GSP
Project Officer

Susanne KONRAD
susanne.konrad@un.org



CBIT-GSP
Transparency Officer

Khetsiwe KHUMALO
khetsiwe.khumalo@un.org



CBIT-GSP Project
Officer

Juliette LUNEL
juliette.lunel@un.org



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



UN
environment
programme

UN
environment
programme

copenhagen
climate centre