Tracking NDC mitigation commitments under the ETF Webinar Series

-22-23-24 July 2024-

Workshop 1:Tracking NDC mitigation commitments under the ETF

July 22, 2024

Executed by:

Funded by:

Implemented by:

Tracking NDC mitigation commitments under the ETF Webinar Series

-22-23-24 July 2024-

Workshop 1:Tracking NDC mitigation commitments under the ETF

Overview of reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

July 22, 2024

Executed by: UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre
Funded by: gef
Implemented by: UN environment programme

Objectives of the Session

- Provide an overview of the ETF.
- Understand the transition from MRV to ETF.
- Understand the purpose of the ETF and its MPGs.
- Recognize the key concepts and guiding principals of the ETF.

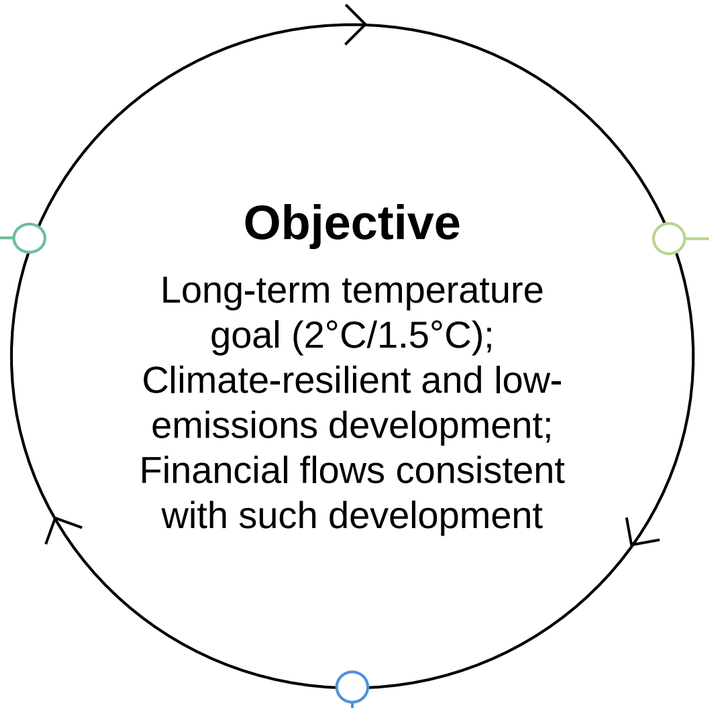
Paris Agreement – Enhancing ambition

Plan

NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Adaptation communications

Ex-ante communication on finance



Review

Enhanced transparency framework

Compliance

Global stocktake

Implement

Mitigation & adaptation actions

Means of implementation

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Transparency under the Convention and the PA

From MRV to ETF

IAR Process: International Assessment and Review
ICA Process: International Consultation and Analysis

The Paris Agreement and the ETF

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

The ETF is a common framework applicable to all Parties, with specific flexibility provisions provided to DC Parties that need it in the light of their capacities in its implementation.

Climate Action:

To provide clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' NDCs (A4 of PA), and Parties' adaptation actions, to inform the GST

Climate Support:

To provide clarity on the Support Provided and Received by Parties and an overview of aggregate financial SP, to inform the GST.

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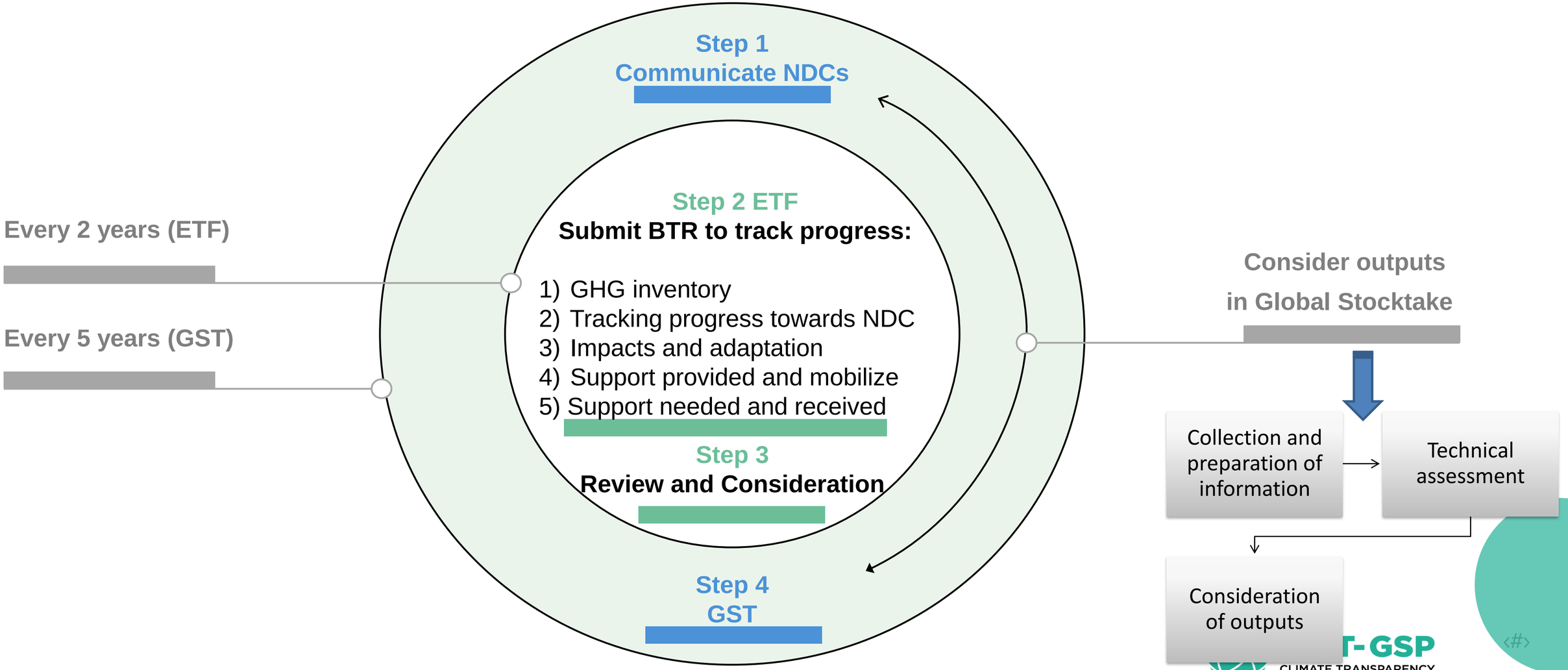
GST : is a 5-yearly checkpoint that was agreed upon in the 2015 Paris Agreement

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement goes on to outline the core elements of the ETF, which include reporting, the TER and the FMCP.

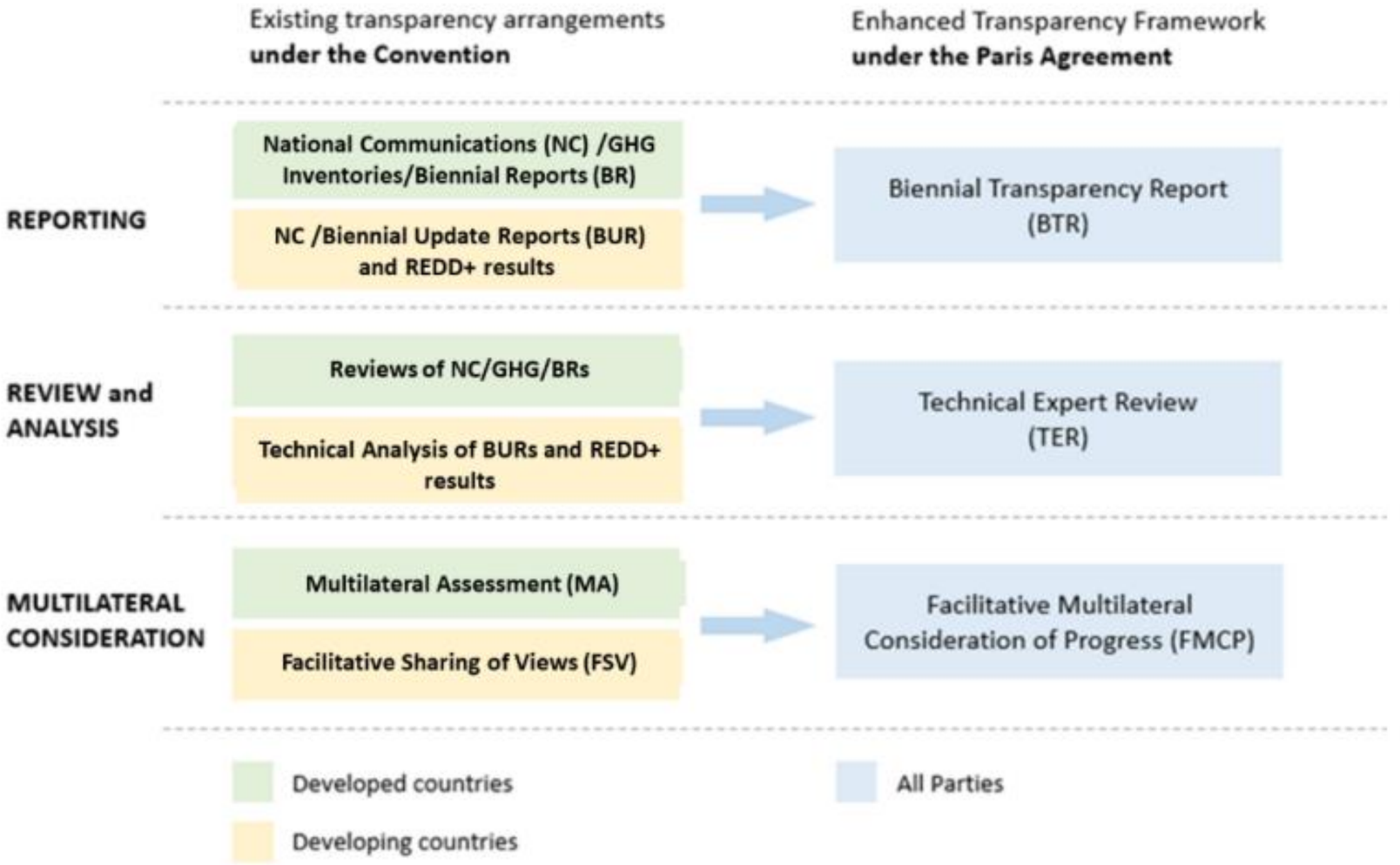
Paris Agreement – Linking NDCs, ETF and GST



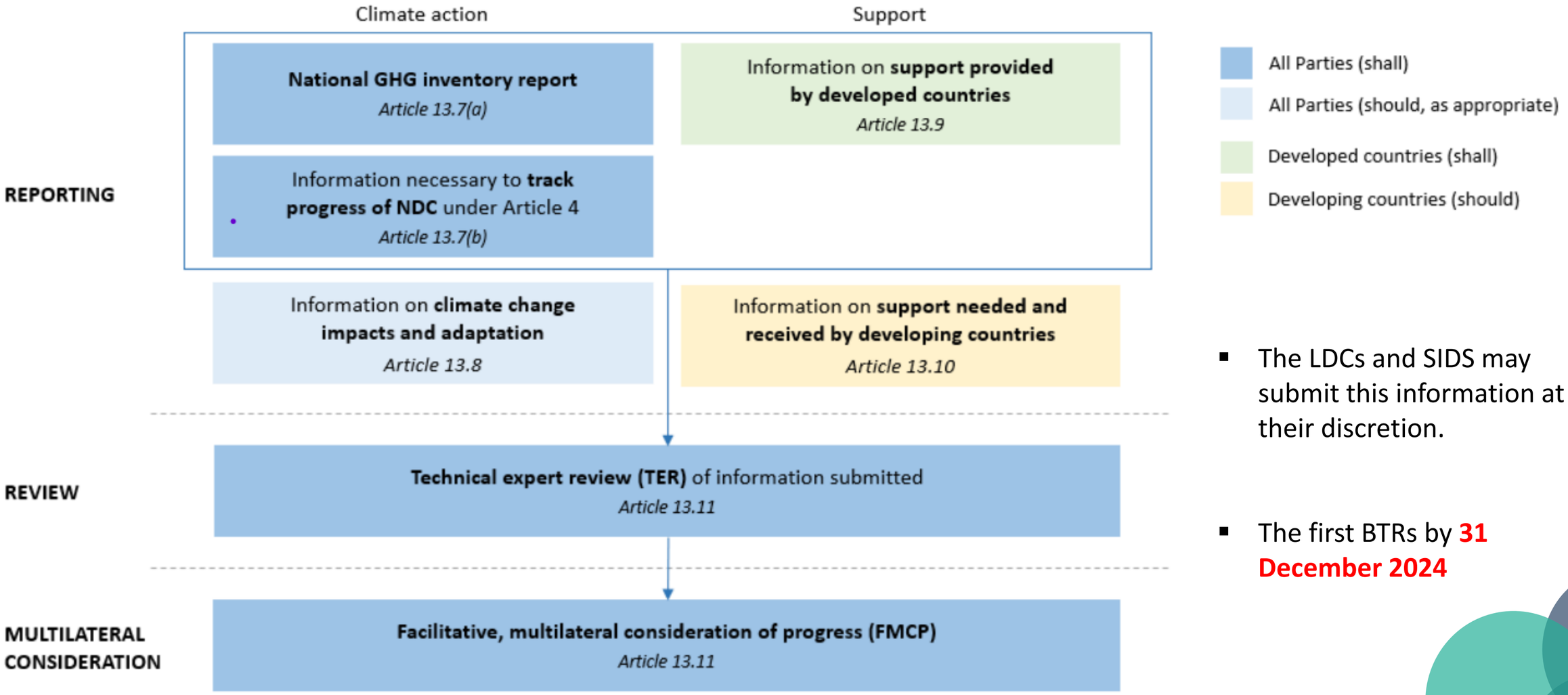
Difference Between MRVs and ETF

IAR

ICA



Outline of the core elements of the ETF under the PA



- The LDCs and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion.
- The first BTRs by **31 December 2024**

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Architecture of the ETF

Reporting

- GHG inventory
- Progress in NDCs
- Support provided/mobilized
- Support needed/received
- Adaptation

TER Review

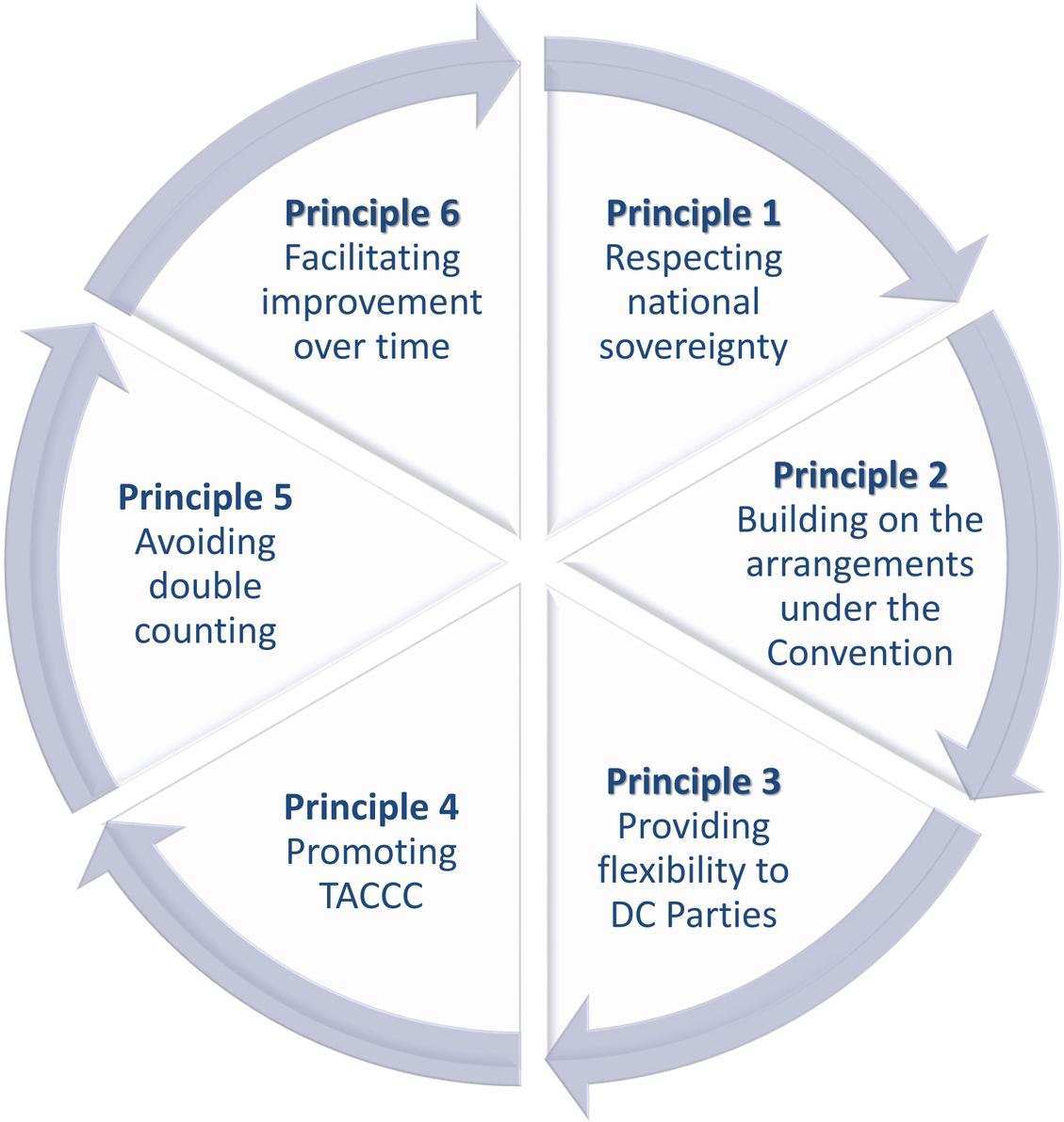
- Consistency of information reported
- Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- Support provided
- Identification of improvements
- Identification of capacity building needs

FMCP

- Online Q&A
- In session presentations & Q&A

Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

ETF- Key Concepts and guiding principals



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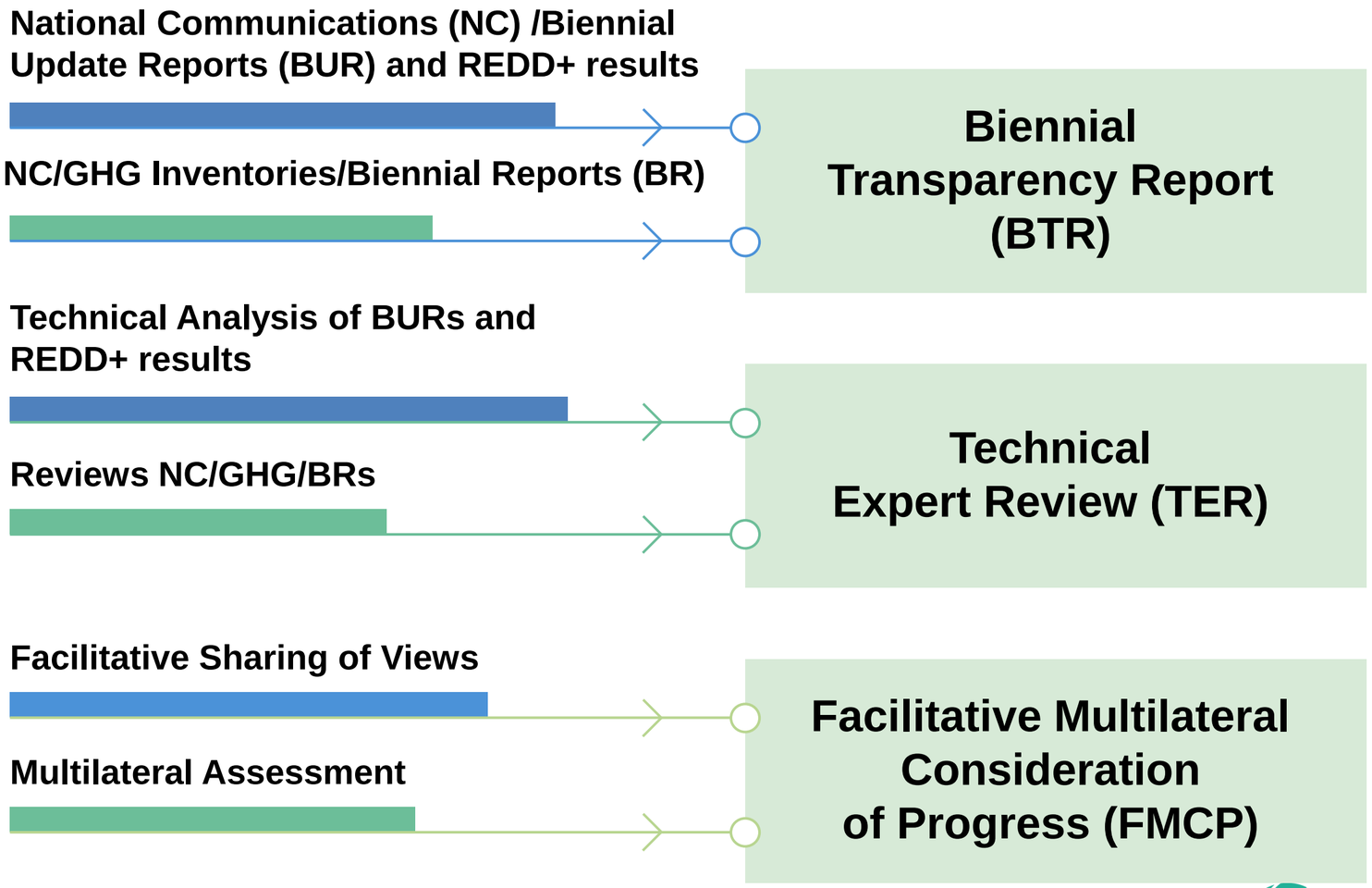
Principle 1: Respecting national sovereignty and avoiding undue burden

- The ETF is to be implemented in a facilitative, non intrusive and non punitive manner, respecting Parties' national sovereignty. Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paga.3(a)

- The ETF is aimed at avoiding undue burden being placed on Parties. Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paga.3(e)

Principle 2: Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention



Principle 3: Providing flexibility to DC Parties that need it

DC Party can:

- Determine whether it wishes to apply a flexibility provision available relating to a particular reporting requirement.
- Apply several flexibility provisions to address a particular capacity constraint.

DC Party must:

- Clearly indicate the relevant provision under the ETF and clarify its related capacity constraints.
- Determine estimated time frames for improving the capacity constraints and provide relevant information.

TER

- The TER team must not review why the Party decided to apply such flexibility or whether it has the capacity to implement that provision without flexibility.

Principle 4: Key concepts/ Promoting Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency and Comparability (TACCC)

Transparency

Provide clear, factual and objective information, including on the sources, assumptions and methodologies used.

Accuracy

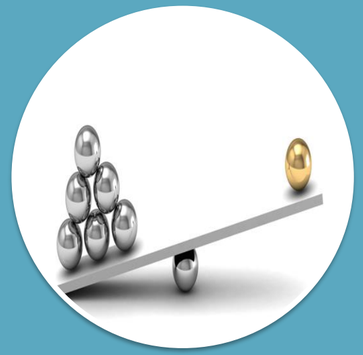
GHG I Info should be neither overestimated nor underestimated, and uncertainties should be reduced as much as possible.

Completeness

No mandatory reporting element, or category in the context of the GHGI, is excluded. If not, DC should explain

Consistency

Information does not contradict or imply contradictions with other elements reported



Comparability

Parties should use the methodologies and formats agreed by the COP and CMA to report the information required.

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Principle 5: Avoiding double counting and ensuring environmental integrity

Exemples:

- Voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and reports on the ITMOs.
- Reports information on support provided and mobilized.
- Includes the same GHG emissions or removals in its inventory more than once.

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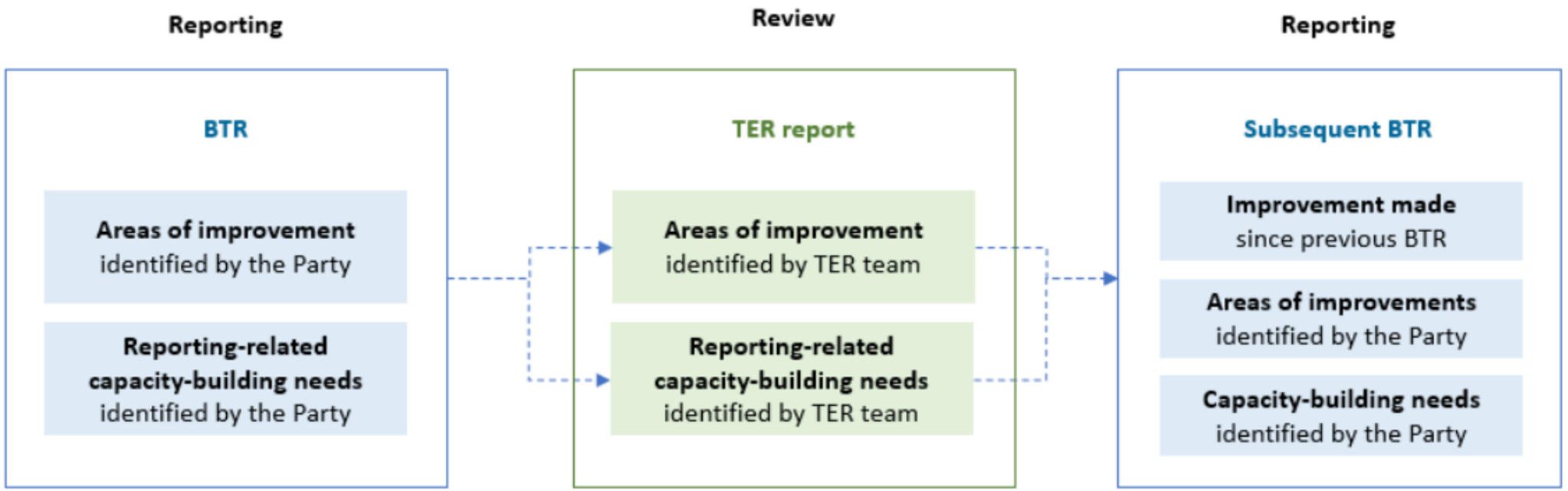
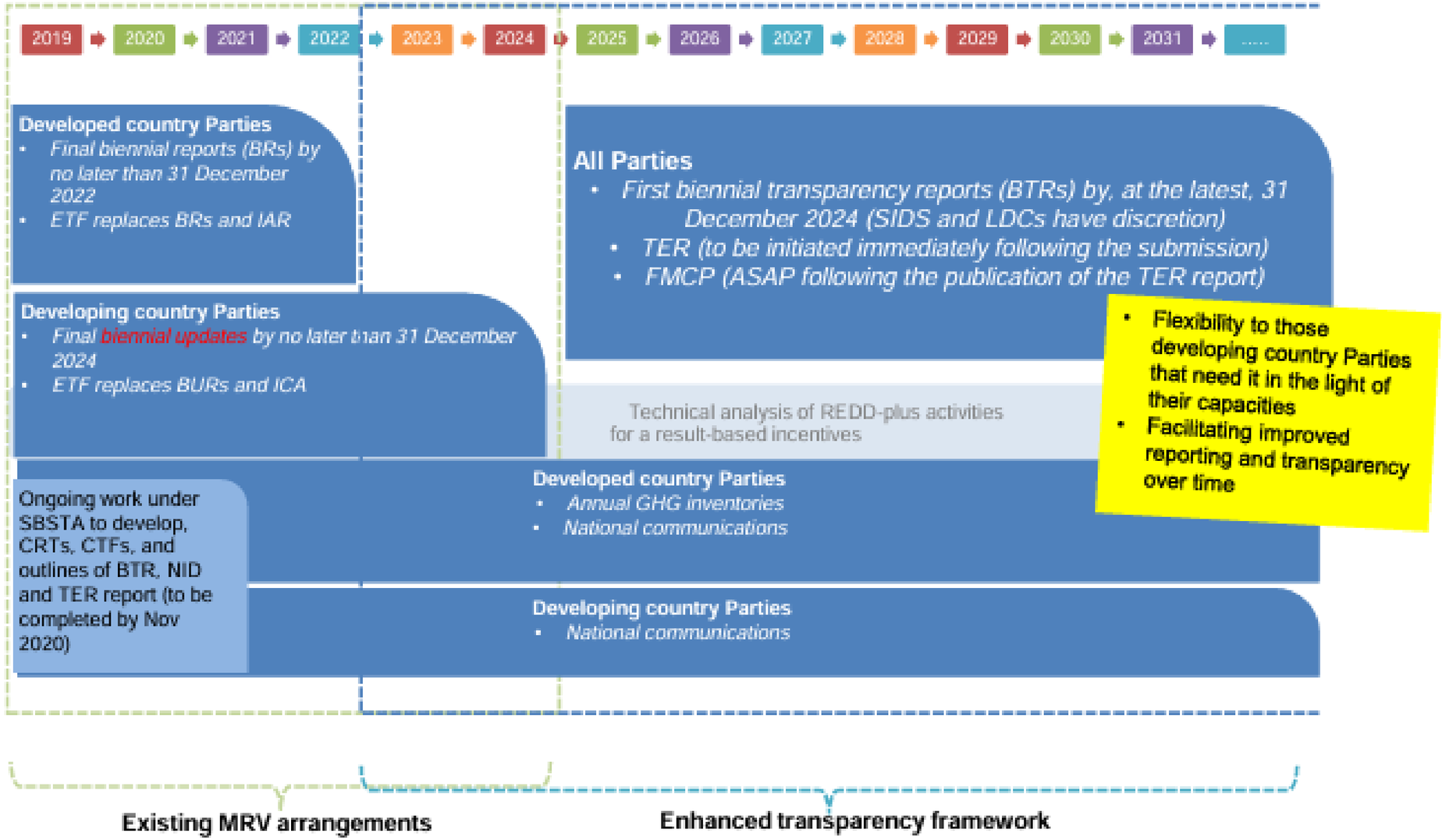
Principle 6: Facilitating improvement over time



- Parties must maintain and improve the quality of reporting over time.
- Parties are expected to identify and report in their BTRs areas of improvement and CB needs for reporting.

Timeline for the transition from MRV to ETF



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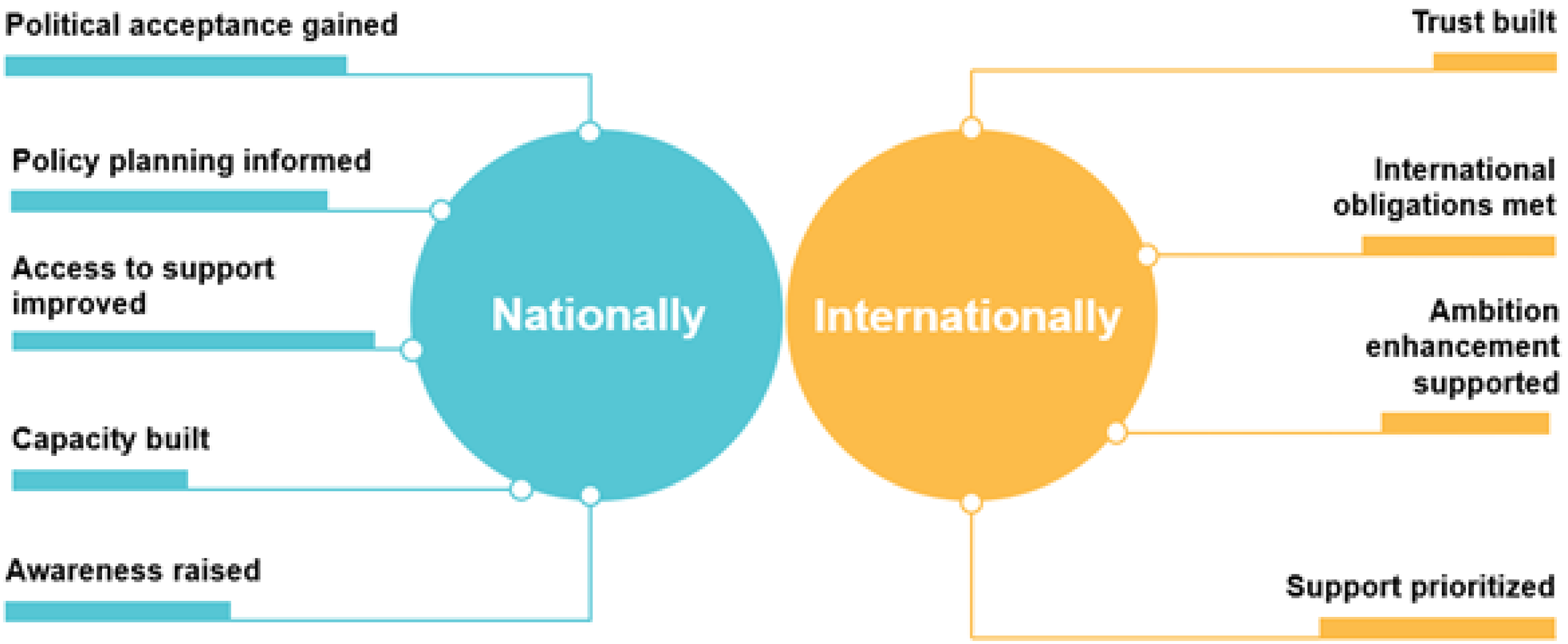
Benefits of Transparency



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Thank you for your attention!

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