



Hands-on Training on Tracking NDC Mitigation Commitments under the Paris Agreement

Overview of ETF reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Liberia 2 October 2024

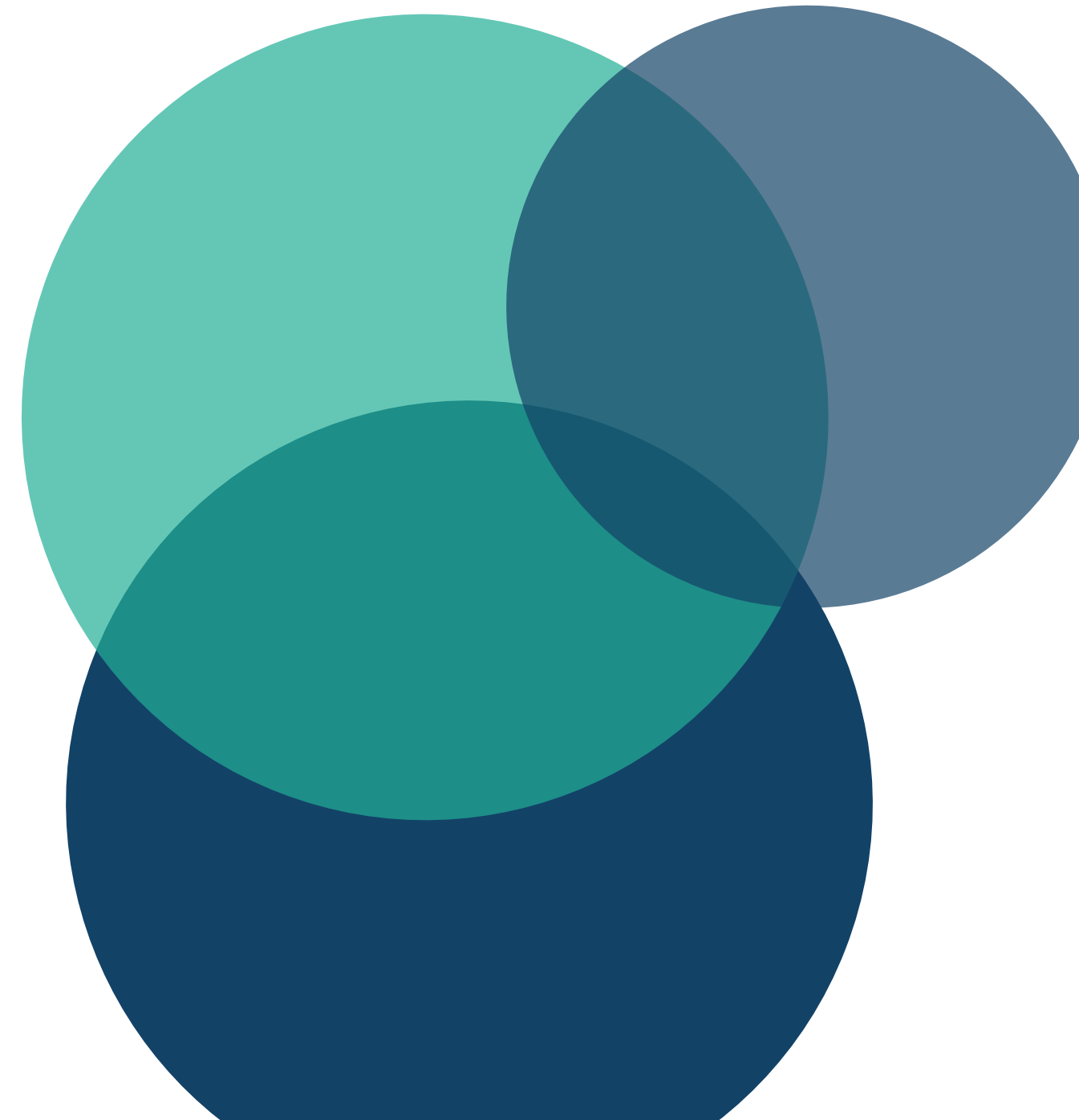
Executed by:



Funded by:

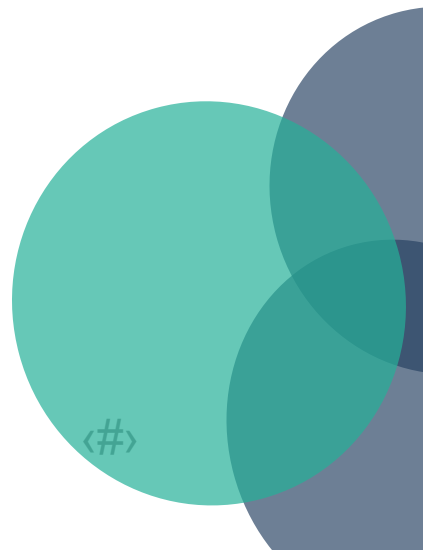


Implemented by:

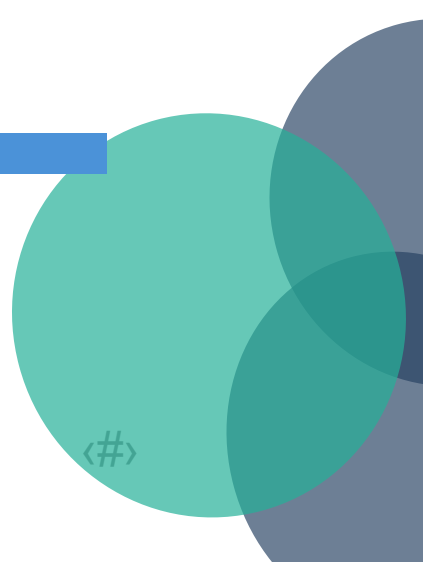
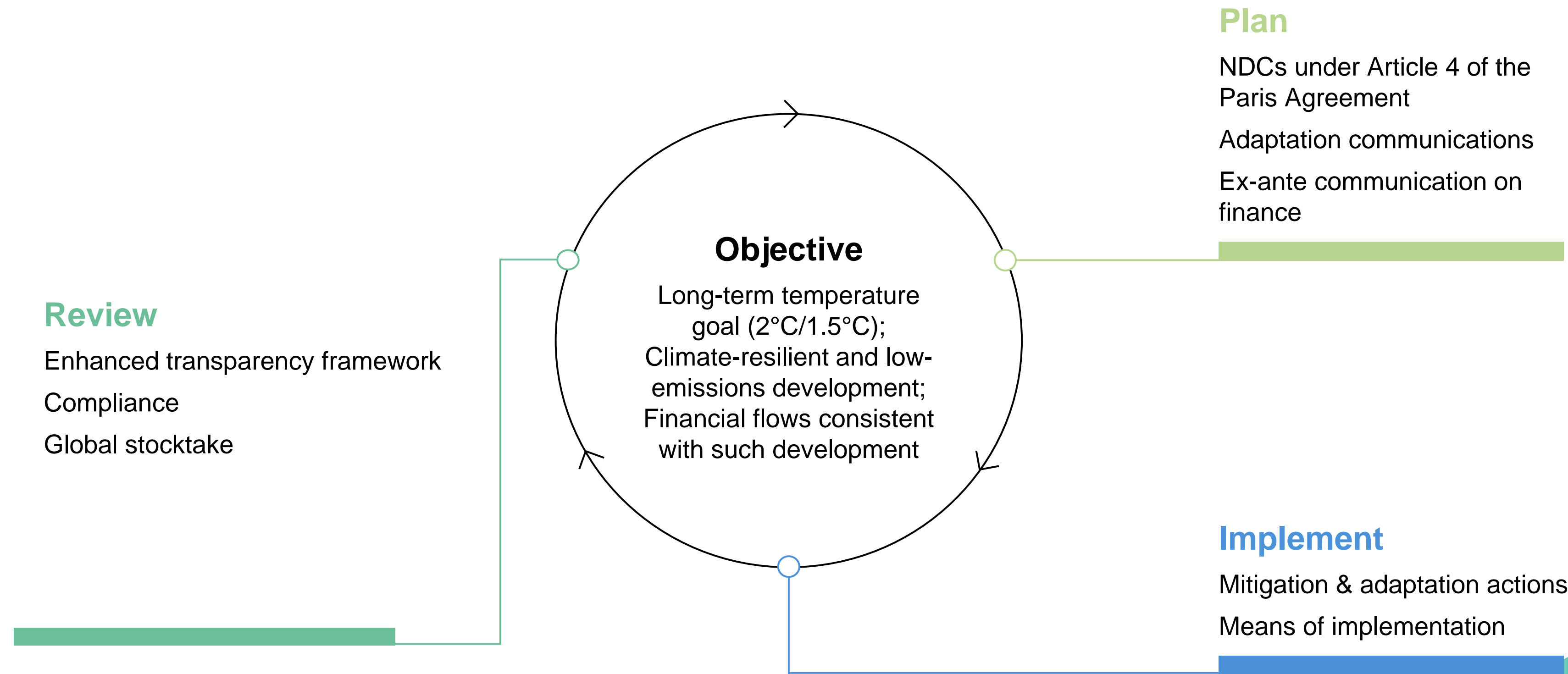


Objectives of the Session

- 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




Transparency under the Convention and the PA

From MRV to ETF



MRV Arrangements under the Convention (NCs every four Years)



Cancun Agreements (2010) : Reporting every two years : BUR (Non Anx 1) /BR (Anx 1)



Two separate Processes to consider information reported biennially: IAR for Developed Country Parties and ICA for DC Parties.



Establishment of ETF under the Paris Agreement

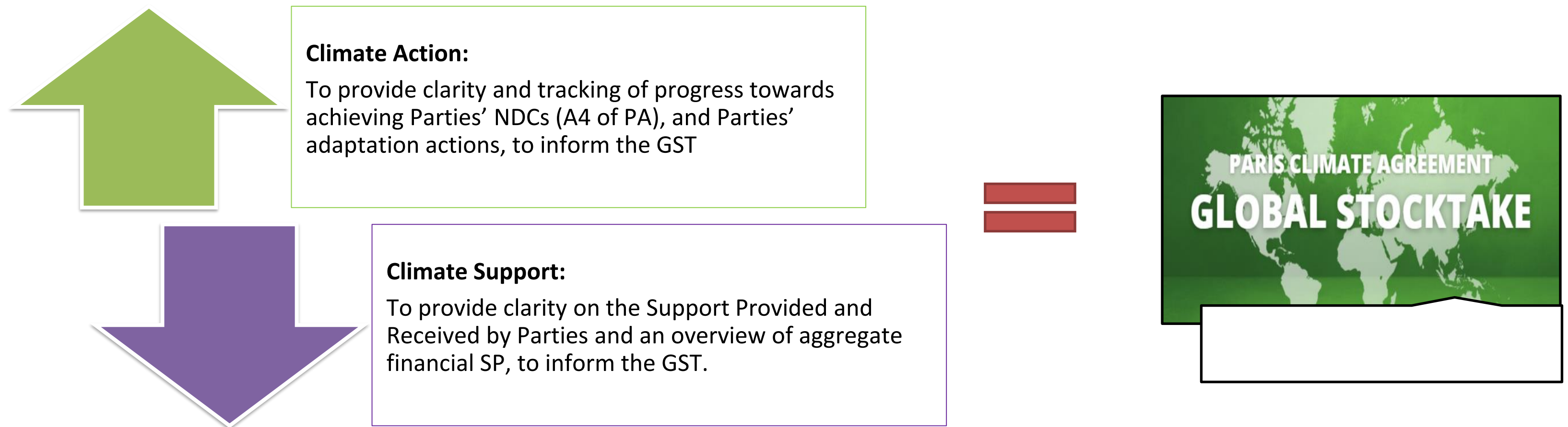


IAR Process: International Assessment and Review
ICA Process: International Consultation and Analysis

The Paris Agreement and the ETF

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

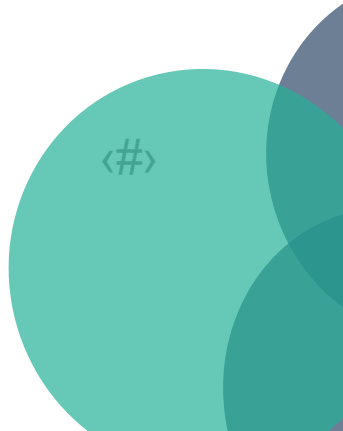
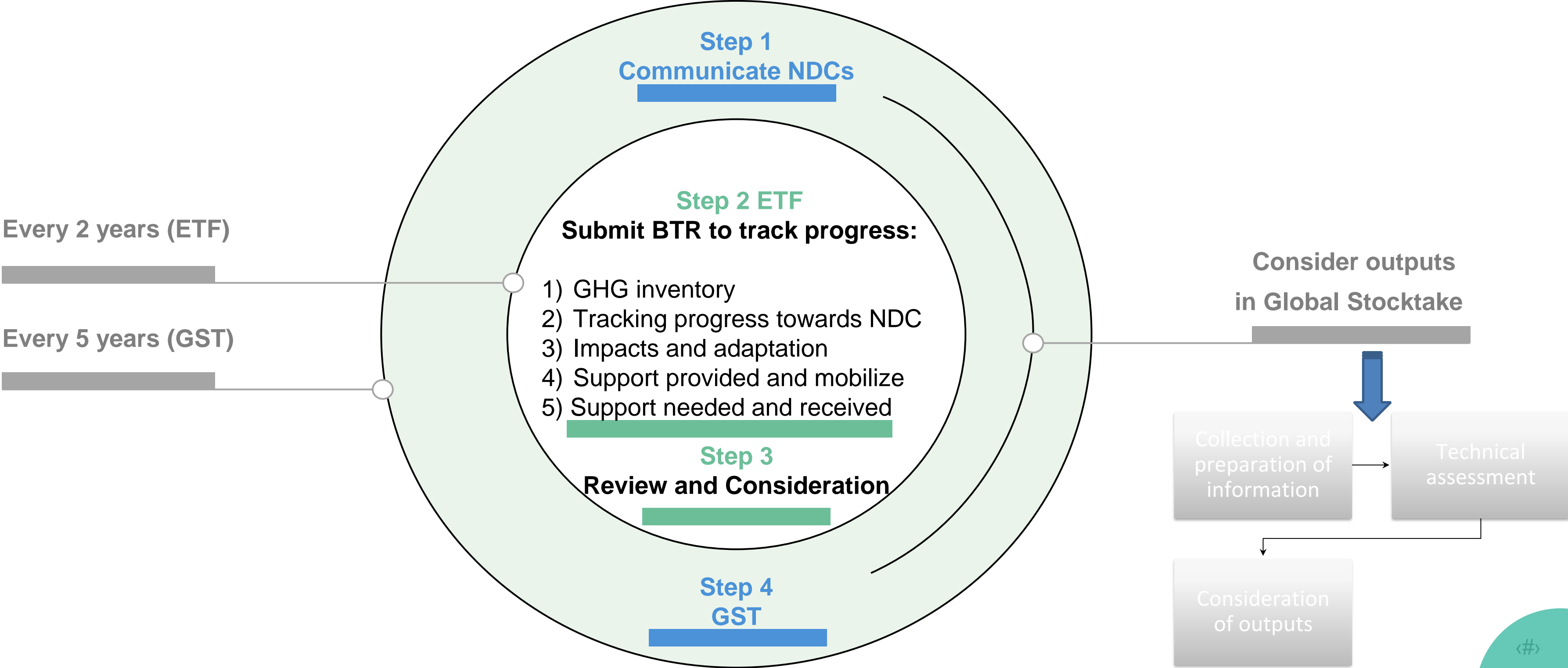
The ETF is a common framework applicable to all Parties, with specific flexibility provisions provided to DC Parties that need it in the light of their capacities in its implementation.



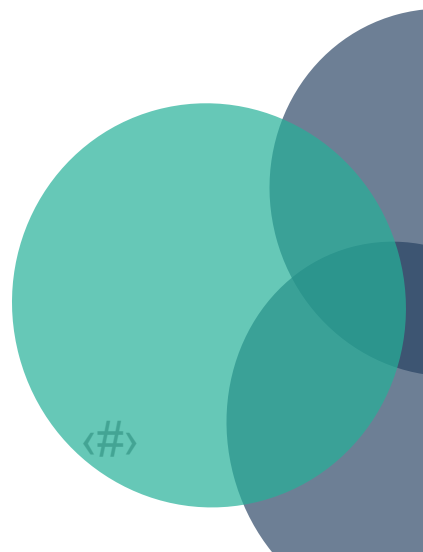
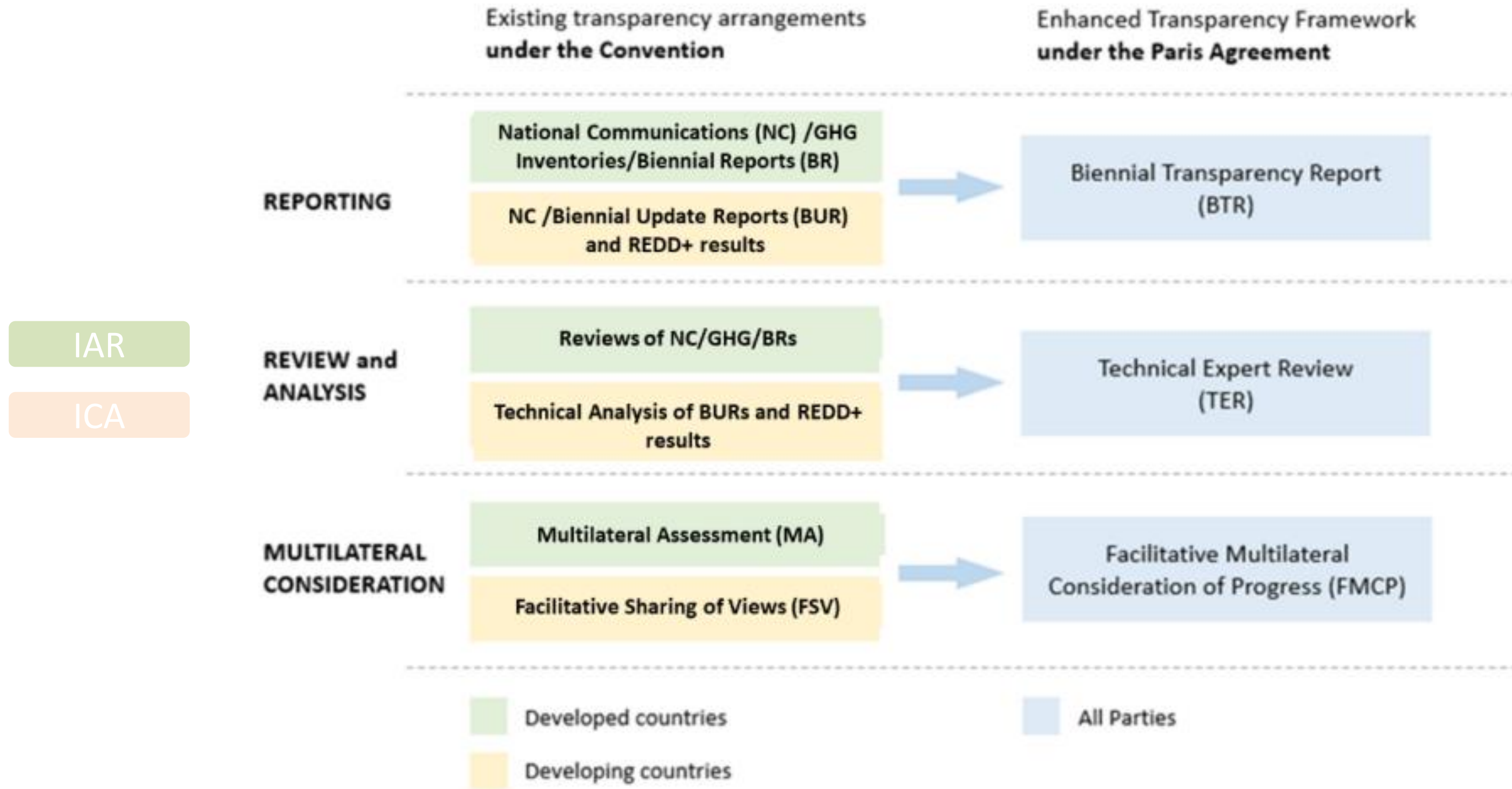
Article 13 of the Paris Agreement goes on to outline the core elements of the ETF, which include reporting, the TER and the FMCP.



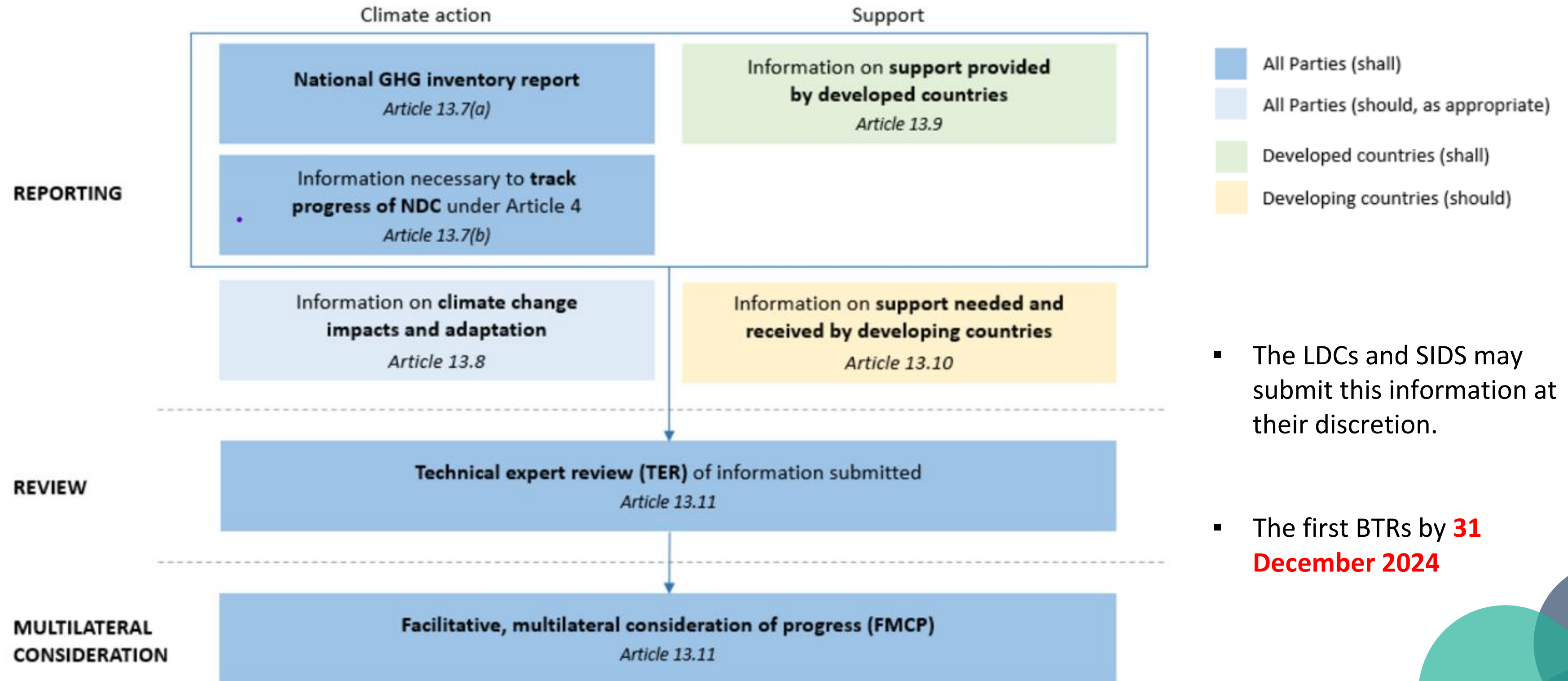
Paris Agreement – Linking NDCs, ETF and GST



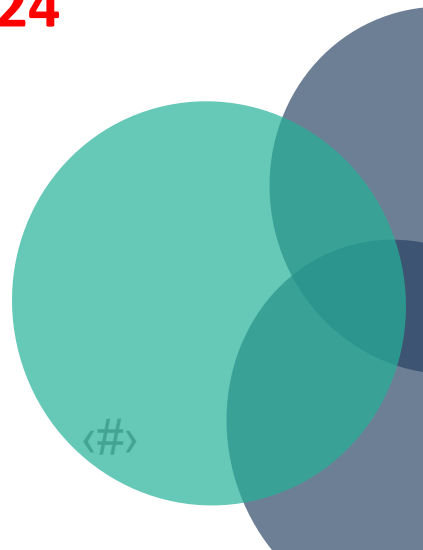
Difference Between MRVs and ETF



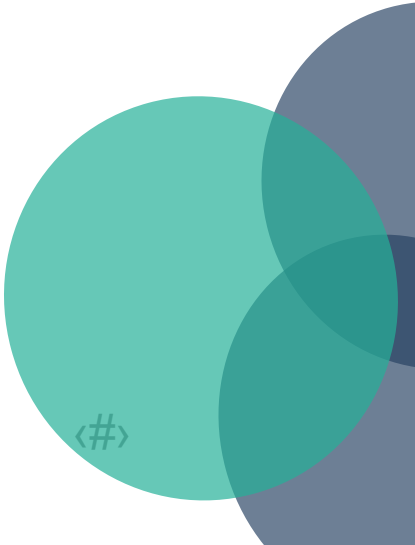
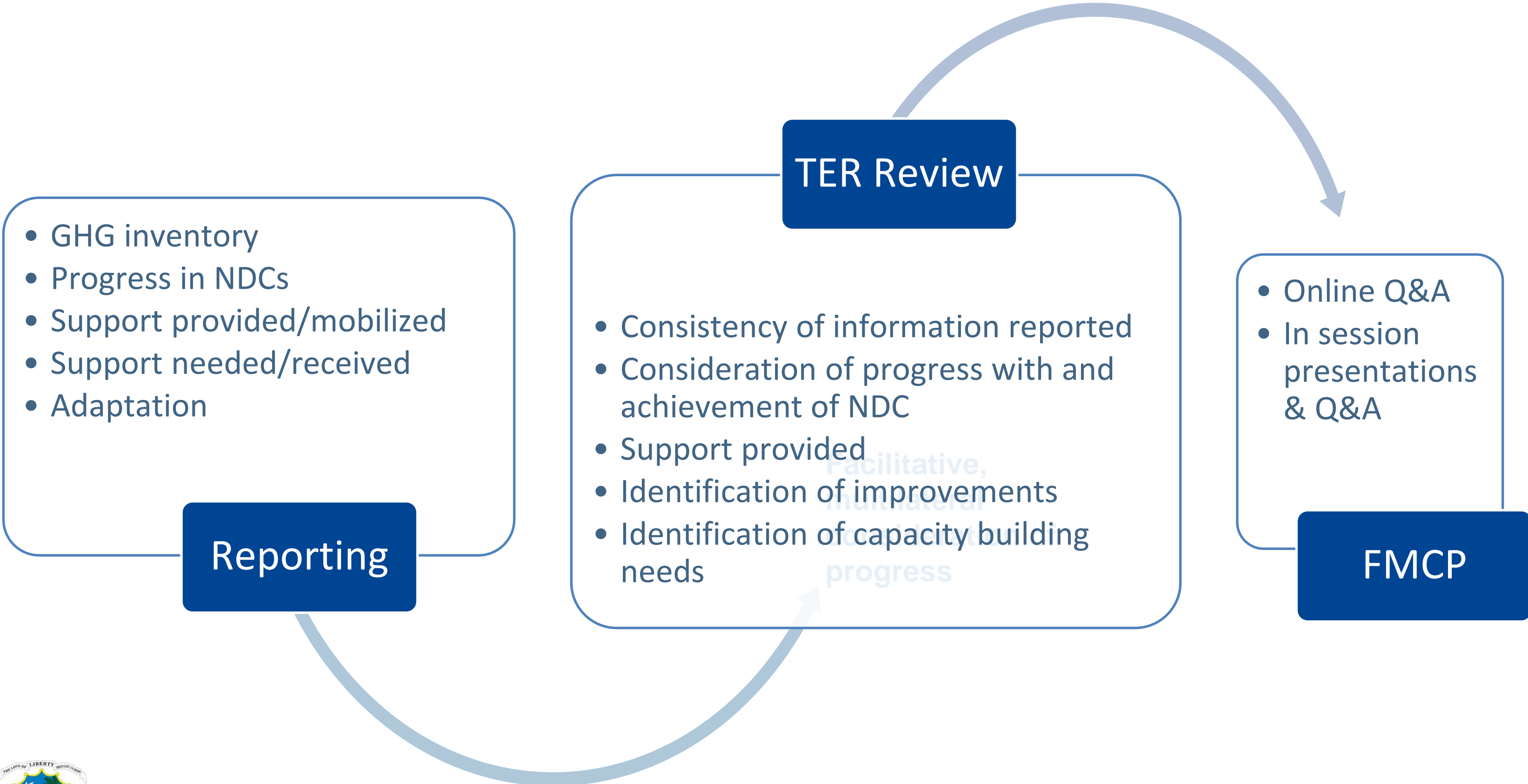
Outline of the core elements of the ETF under the PA



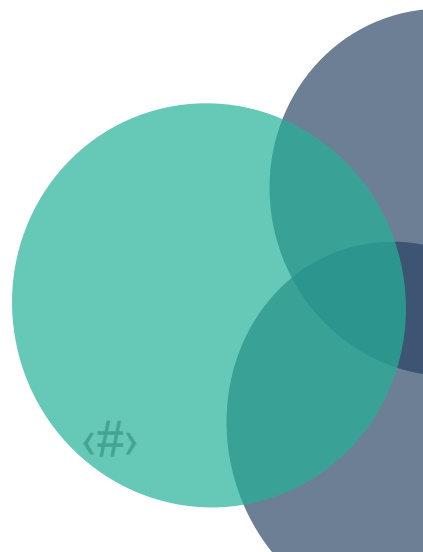
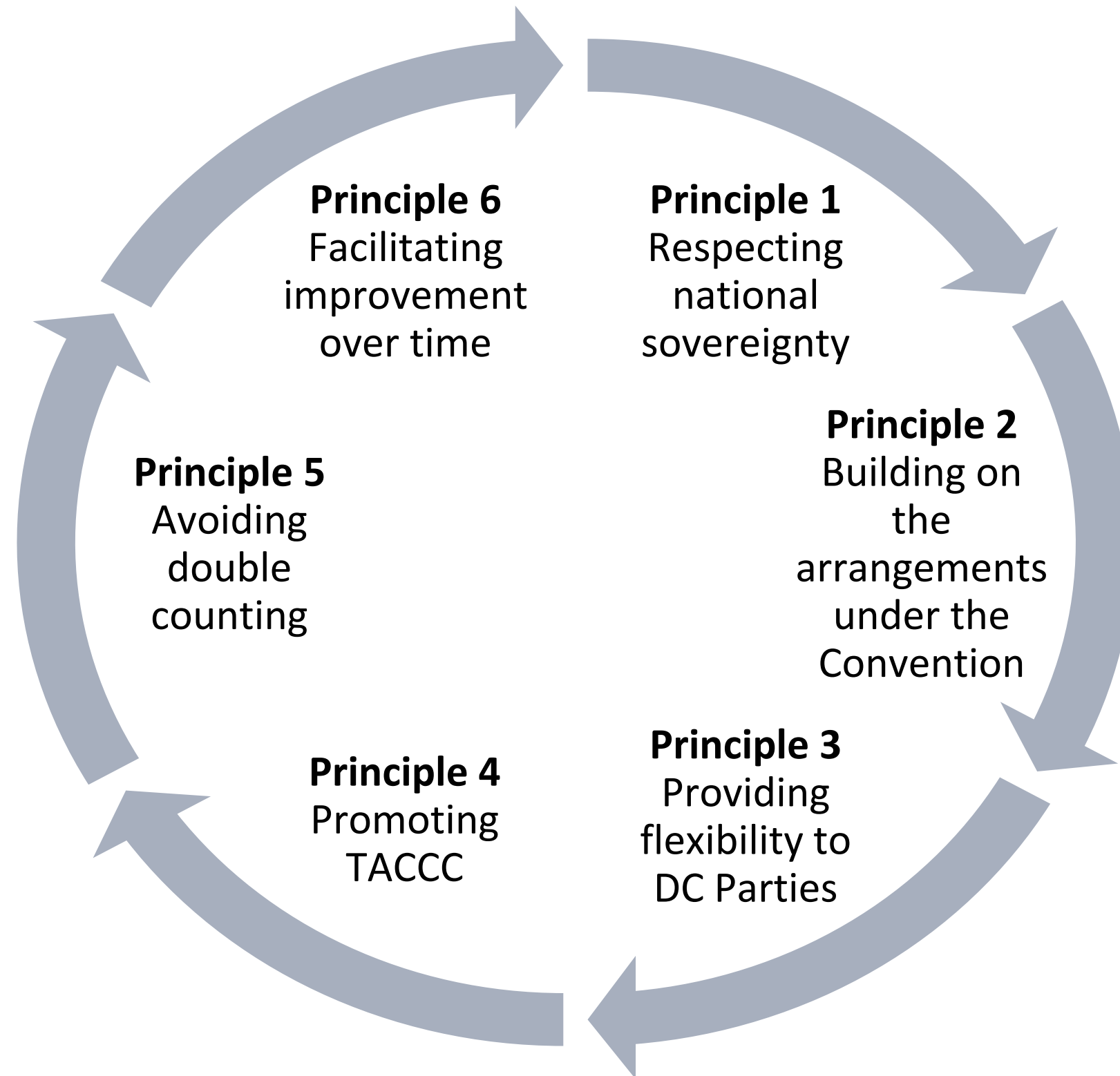
- The LDCs and SIDS may submit this information at their discretion.
- The first BTRs by **31 December 2024**



Architecture of the ETF



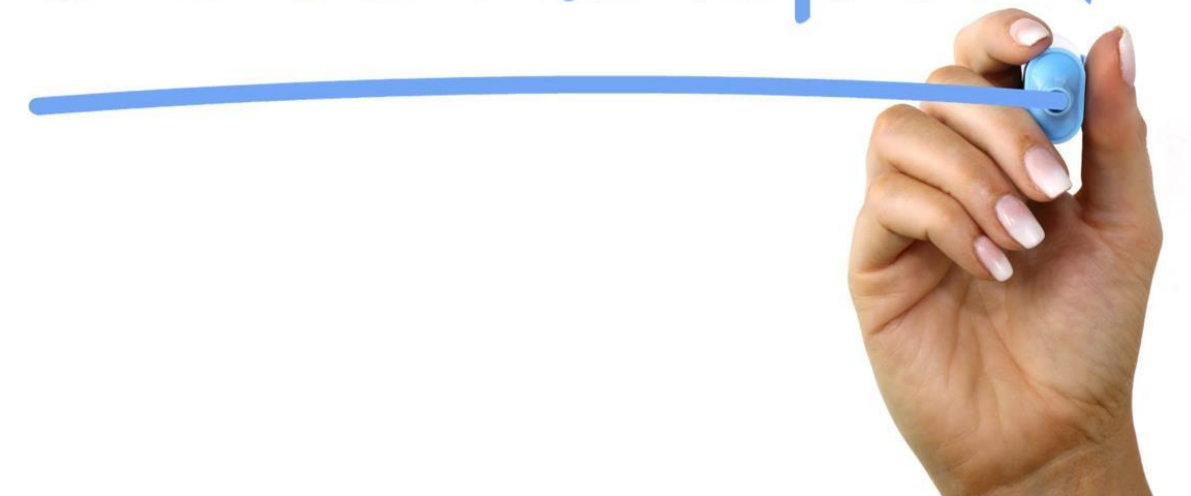
ETF- Key Concepts and guiding principals



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)

SOVEREIGNTY



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

National Communications (NC) /Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and REDD+ results



NC/GHG Inventories/Biennial Reports (BR)



Technical Analysis of BURs and REDD+ results



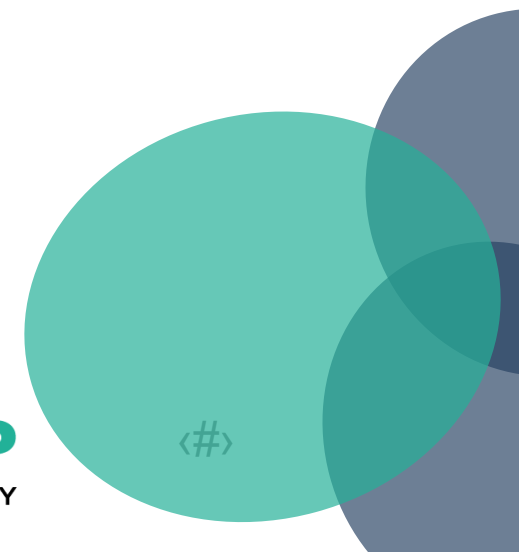
Reviews NC/GHG/BRs



Facilitative Sharing of Views



Multilateral Assessment



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.



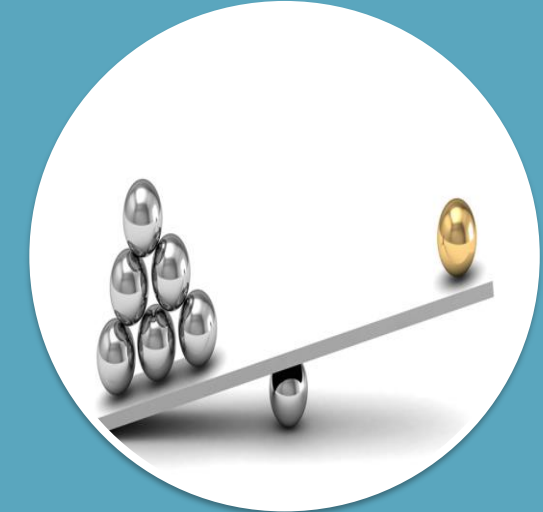
Completeness

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.

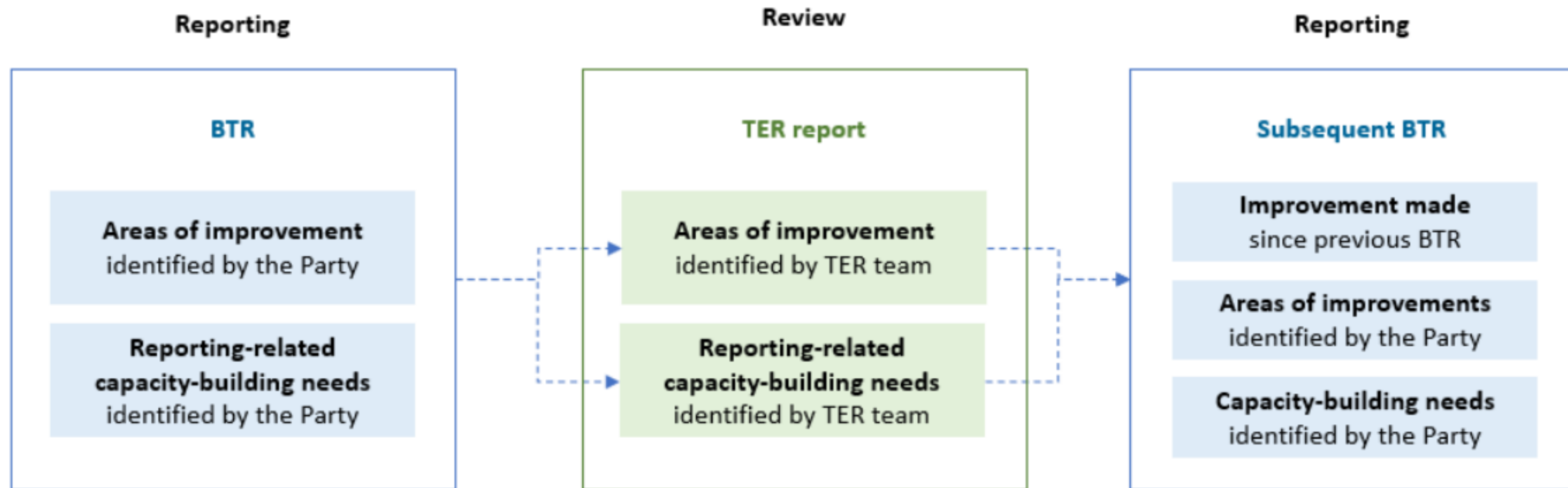
Principle 5: Avoiding double counting and ensuring environmental integrity



Examples:

- 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.

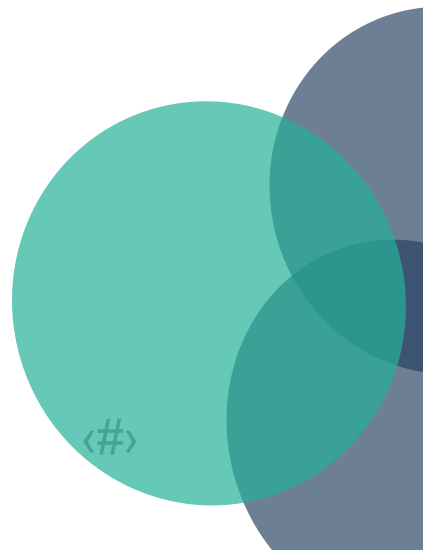
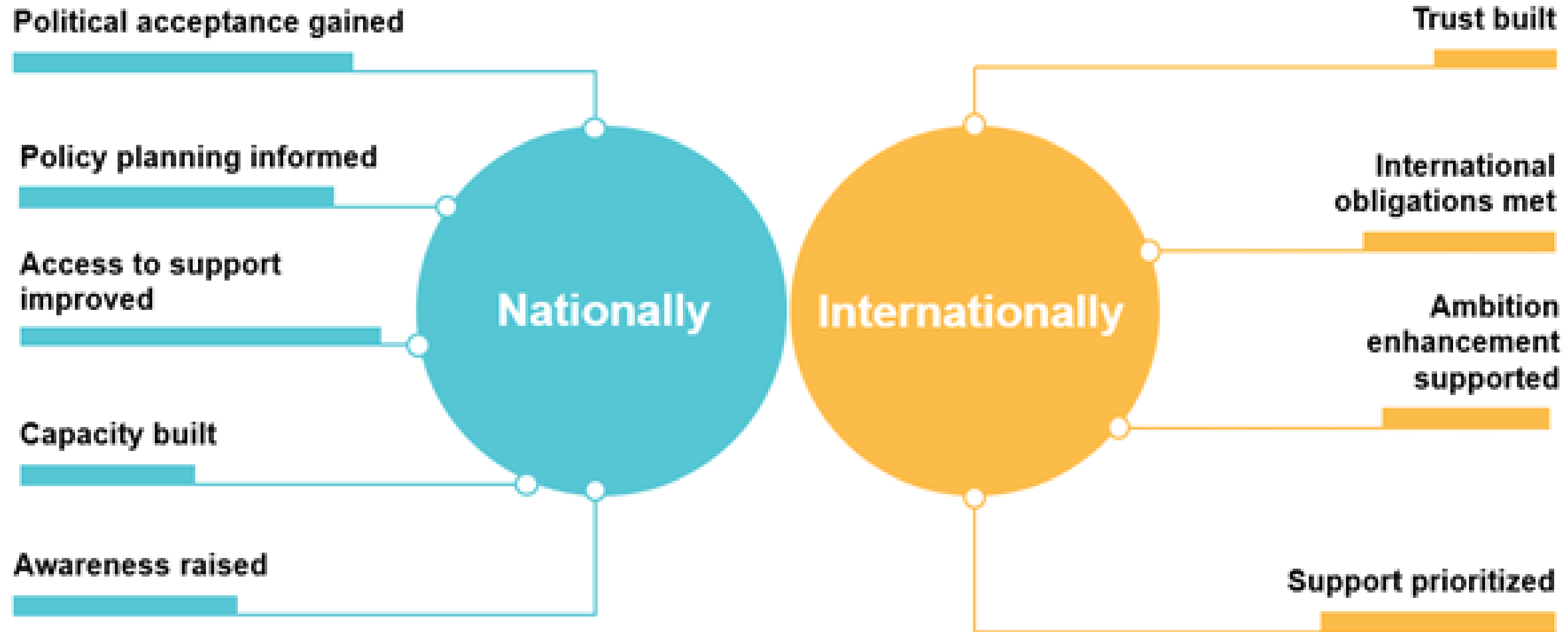
Principle 6: Facilitating improvement over time



- ❑ 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.



Benefits of Transparency



Thank you for your attention!

