

# IT Tools and Systems for Synergetic Reporting between the GovReg and ETF

3-5<sup>th</sup> December 2024, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova  
Regional In-person training

with Nature/EEA

European Environment Agency



copenhagen climate centre



Funded by the European Union





# 1. Tour de table – Who's who?

Please introduce yourself with:

- Your name and position
- Your institution
- **Your experience with climate and energy reporting**
- Your favourite national dish



# Objectives of this training

- Familiarise with similarities and differences of UNFCCC Paris Agreement and adapted Governance Regulation
- Present, train, and receive feedback on the beta version of an Import and Export tool designed to assist reporters transfer data between the UNFCCC and EEA's reporting platforms,
- Identify existing IT systems in the CPs, and explore ways the IT systems can support each other,
- Hands-on training on the three ETF reporting tools



# Overview of the agenda

<b>Day 1: ETF and GovReg Alignment, and introduction to the tool for PaMs</b>	<b>Day 2: Introduction to the tool for Projections, and IT Systems focus</b>	<b>Day 3 : Hands on training on use of the ETF Reporting Tools</b>
Introducing the context: Linkages between the UNFCCC and the GovReg process	Introduction to Projections and the tool	Reporting on GHG inventory  Reporting on NDC tracking progress and achievements
Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
Import Export Tool for Policies and Measures (PaMs)	IT tools used in CPs	Reporting on NDC tracking progress and achievements
(Optional) Dinner	Introduction to ETF Progress Tool training	Reporting on support provided, needed and received



# Reporting obligations under UNFCCC and the Adapted Governance Regulation

3 December 2024, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, Regional In-person training  
Per Wretlind (EEA)



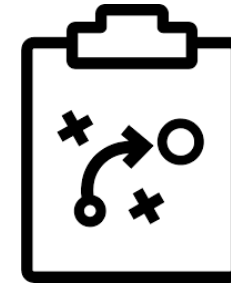
# The Governance Regulation

For the EU Member States (MS), the Governance Regulation (GovReg), in force since 2018, builds on previous pieces of legislation (the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR), which replaced the Monitoring Mechanism Decision (MMD)).

The GovReg stands on two legs: one planning and one reporting leg.



**Planning:** The EU 27 Member States have prepared and submitted their **National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)**. The first drafts were due in 2018, and they were updated in 2023.



**Reporting:** Every two years, the MS submit progress reports towards their NECPs. These are the National Energy and Climate Progress Reports (NECPRs).

# The adapted Governance Regulation

The Ministerial Council of the Energy Community on 30 November 2021 adapted and incorporated the GovReg in the acquis Communautaire.

Gradual implementation, with the first reporting obligations entering in 2023. The draft Integrated NECPs were due on the 30 June 2023.

2023

2025

## 15 March (biennial)

- National systems for **policies and measures** and projections
- GHG **Policies and measures**
- National **adaptation** planning and strategies

## 31 July (annual)

- Use of any revenues generated from **carbon price mechanisms**

## 15 March (biennial)

- Final greenhouse gas **inventory**
- Greenhouse gas **projections**
- Integrated energy and climate progress reports, including information on **RES and EE**

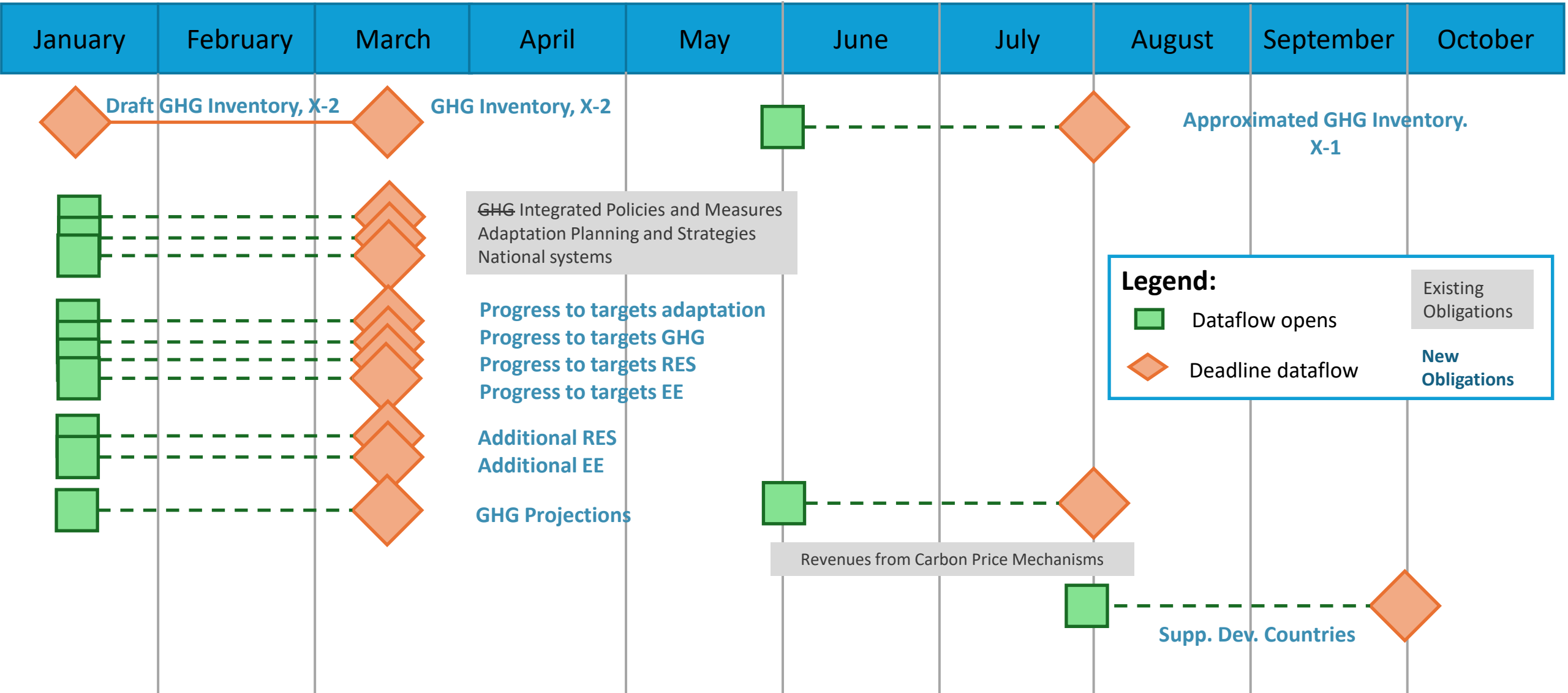
## 31 July (annual)

- **Approximated** inventories

## 30 September (biennial)

- **Support** provided to developing countries

# Timeline for reporting obligations

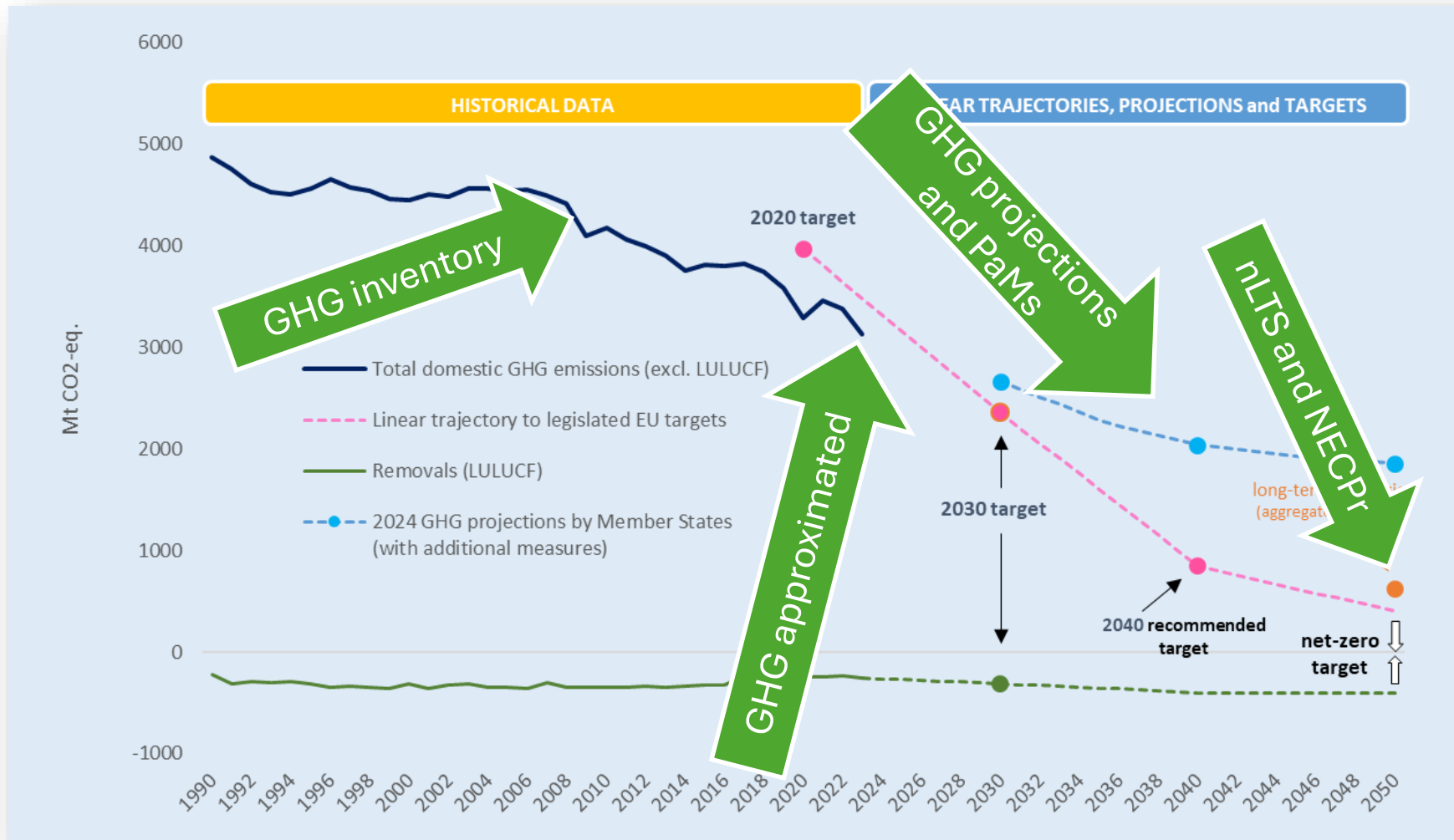


**Legend:**

- Green square: Dataflow opens
- Orange diamond: Deadline dataflow
- Grey box: Existing Obligations
- Blue text: New Obligations



# HOW IS THE REPORTED DATA USED – example from the EU data



# Alignment of UNFCCC and the adapted Governance Regulation



EEA photo competition 2022 *Well with nature*

'swallow in harbor of Muiden' by Didi van Dijken | Category: Air |

Photo taken in: Muiden, The Netherlands

# Governance Regulation and UNFCCC reporting – Overview

## **The Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement:**

Builds on the reporting framework established under the UNFCCC.

Expands the scope compared to earlier reporting frameworks, considerably for developing countries (non-annex 1).

Biennial reporting cycles: Reporting deadlines at the end of every even year (2024, 2026, 2028)

## **The adapted Governance Regulation:**

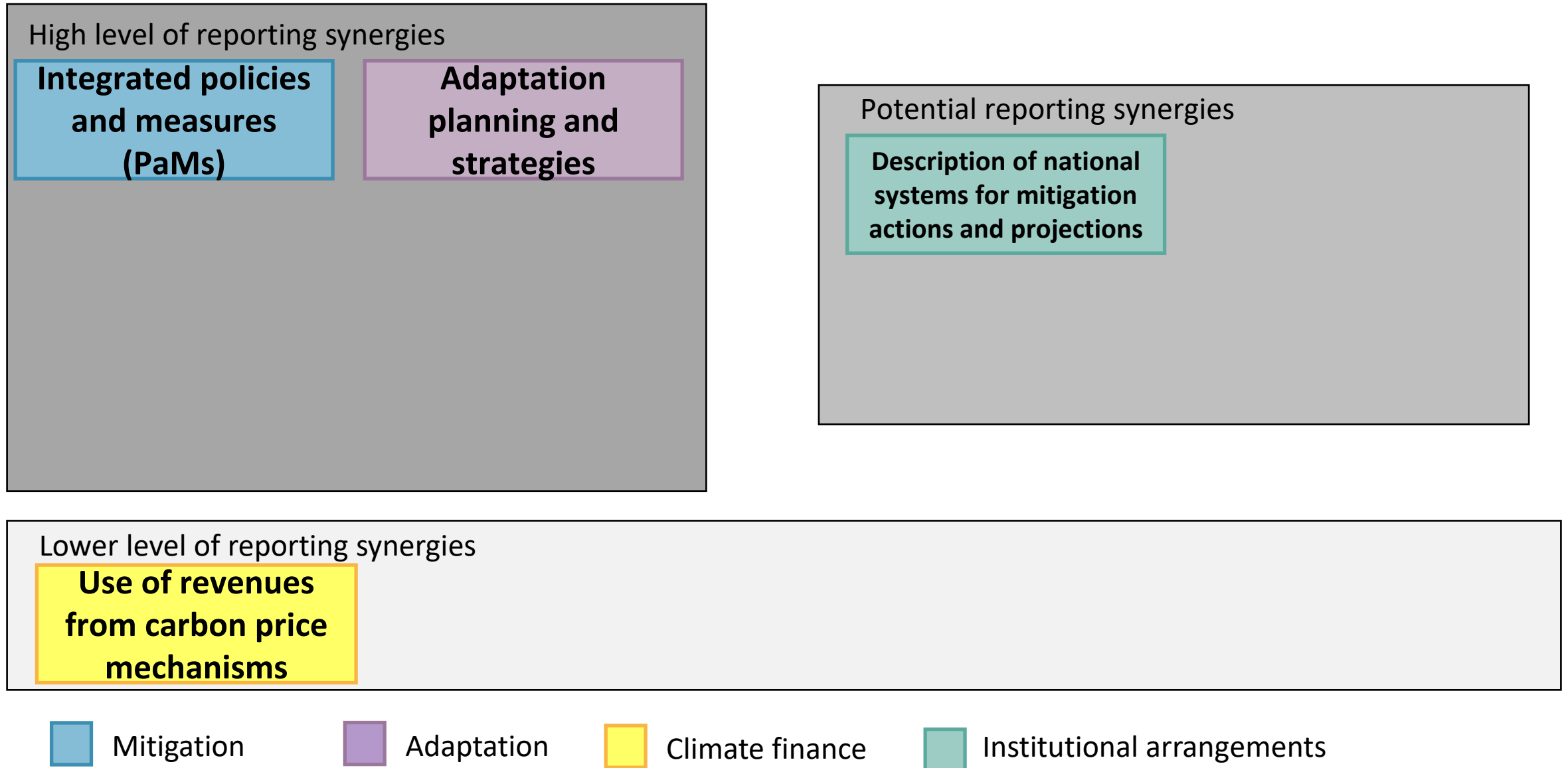
Builds on the EUs Governance Regulation, which build on earlier legislation.

Wide scope of energy and climate thematic included. Wider and deeper than the UNFCCC.

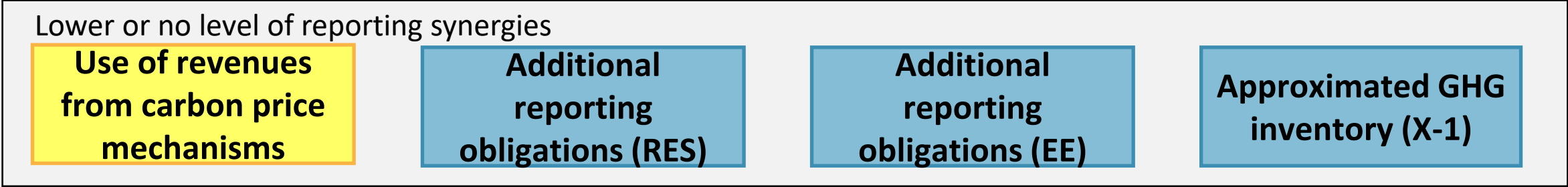
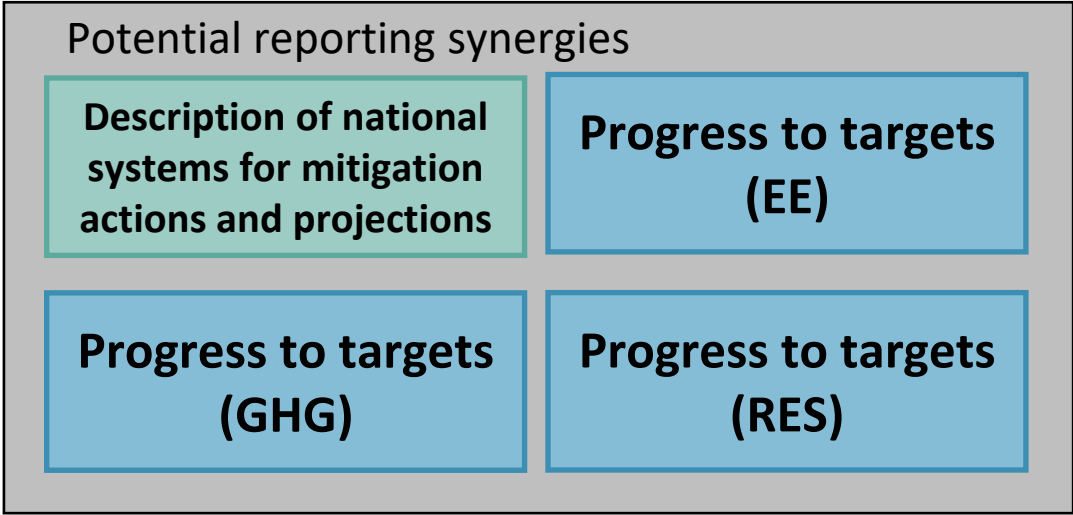
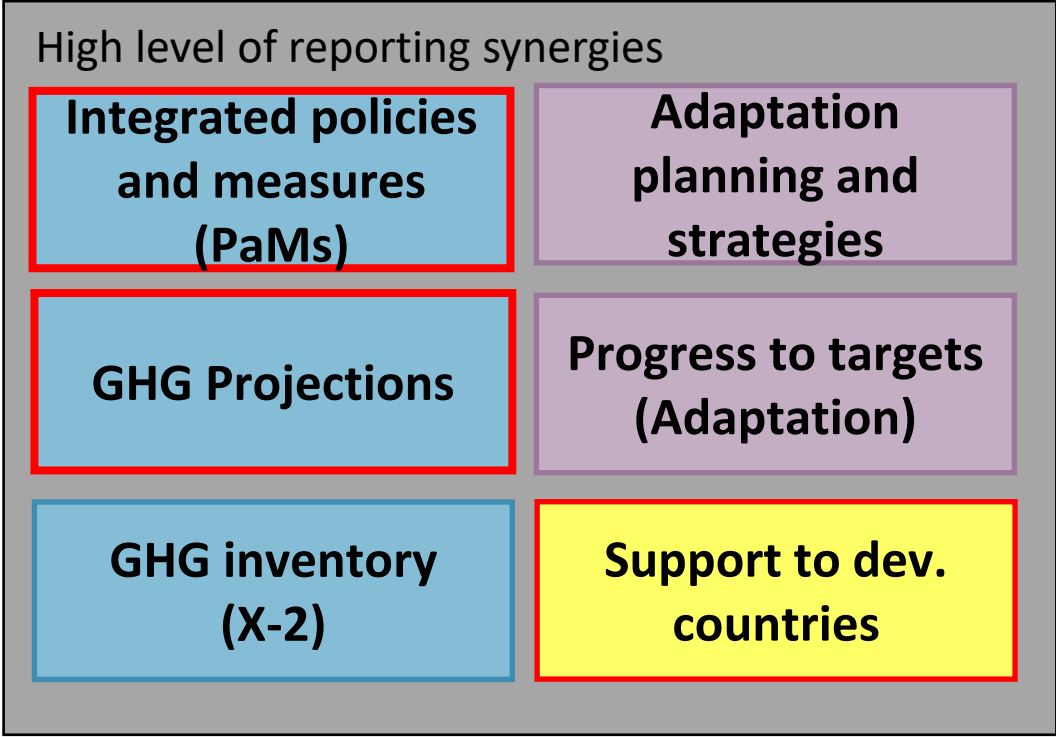
Annual and biennial reporting cycles, depending on the thematic.



# Synergies with UNFCCC reporting – Current reporting obligations



# Synergies with UNFCCC reporting – Current and coming reporting obligations



Mitigation
  Adaptation
  Climate finance
  Institutional arrangements

# State of BTR preparation – Tour de table

Please provide a short update – around 5 minutes – on the state of preparation of your BTR. Please include:

- Current state and timeline for submission
- Set-up of the project –
  - Project timeline
  - which institutions were mainly involved?
- Were there any parts which were particularly challenging?
- Lessons learnt for next BTR?



# Group exercise – Identification of synergies

Please identify where there are potential synergies in the following areas. Please consider all the thematic areas of reporting:



Institutional  
arrangements



Legal  
arrangements



Procedural,  
administrative, and  
timescales.



Information  
collection systems

GHG Inventories

GHG policies  
and measures

GHG Projections

Adaptation

Climate finance