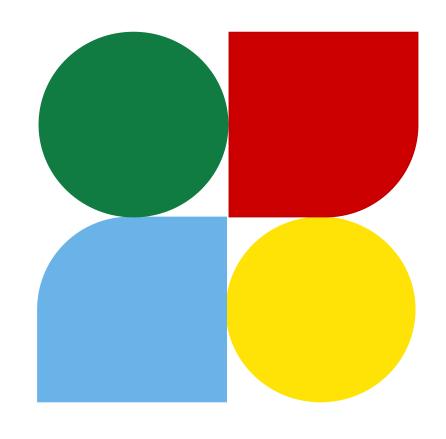
Opportunities for linking the work on BTRs with NDC 3.0

Khetsiwe Khumalo - CBIT-GSP



20th May 2025



Executed by:

UN (i) environment programme

Funded by:

y: Implemented by:





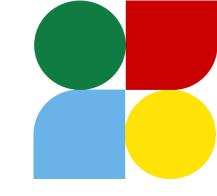








Similarities and differences between the BTR and the NDC: temporal descriptions



BTR is a representation

The BTR describes the **Past** and the **Present**

- Past: Emissions inventory, NDC monitoring
- Present: NDC compliance trend

BTR draws conclusions about the results obtained

NDC is a promise

NDC: proposes a new future through an updated set of targets to be met and actions to be executed in the future or continue to be executed.

The update includes new numerical targets for a new period (2035), following the "common timeframes" and new actions or those previously included but updated



















Processes and Results Associated with the BTR

- BTR uses rules: MPGs, IPCC Inventories
- BTR uses software: ETF, IPCC
- BTR applies procedures
- BTR organizes information

- BTR shows results:
- Inventory time series
- Status to date of the selected indicators
- Progress on individual projects
- Projections for 15 more years

- BTR Identifies missing elements
- ex-post external review (the TER) but the TER conclusions are not binding.
- Identify what is needed: Capacity Building Needs (CBN)

Processes and Results Associated with the BTR

Point D of the MPGs Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time '7. To facilitatecontinuous improvement, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas for improvement in relation to its reporting.'





















The minimum rules are given by the ICTU that allows partial standardization of the NDC targets.

Processes and Results associated with the NDC

- It is not a very standardized process.
- The result of the process is not reviewed or questioned. What matters is "to represent a progression", "reflect its highest possible ambition" and "no backsliding".
- But there's no indication of how to do it.
 The power lies with the countries themselves.

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Initial Conclusion

- BTR: It matters the result and the process (inventory quality, data sources, QA/QC).
- It helps to "simplify" the NDC, e.g., to have fewer targets.
- identify the indicators in advance
- Locate where the data is to evaluate the indicators



- **NDC:** The outcome matters more than the process
- Critically evaluate the results of the indicators for the next NDC 3.0
- Facilitates completing the ICTU form





















Typical format of a country's NDC

NDC 3.0 National circumstances Institutional arrangements for its implementation MRV for monitoring Target description Description of the PAMs (linked or not to the target) **ICTU Format**



BTR content that can be used

Inventory results, projection results, own chapter on national circumstances

Description of Institutional Arrangements used for inventory, NDC, financing indicators



PAMs, CTF Table 5, eventually indicators

CTF tables













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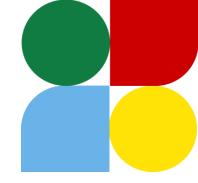








BTR Utility for the New NDC Cycle



Definition of the goal

Better understanding of the goal (clarification)

Helps to improve the design of the NDC goal

Updating the information used to evaluate the NDC 3.0 Process

Update information (2024, BTR publication date) regarding the information used to propose the goal (2019/2020 NDC publication date prior to NDC 3.0)

NDC Tracking

Identify appropriate indicators to properly monitor the goal

Evaluate these indicators with national information that was obtained as part of the process

Indicators

When are they selected?

How they are selected

Simplification of the indicators

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ironment copenhage climate cen



Implemented by:











BTR Utility for the New NDC Cycle

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Other results of the BTR preparation process, internal country processes not necessarily reported in the BTR...

Associated conclusions:

- Whether the original goal was appropriate, achievable, its cost;
- If it is possible to reach carbon neutrality;
- What international support has been received in practical terms, and its evaluation.



















Defining goals in the NDC

- National goals (preferred)
- Sectoral goals
- Numerical results of PAMS
- Execution of PAMs















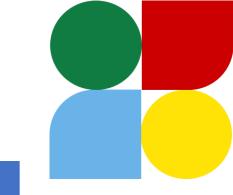








NDC Goals: Complex and Simplified



Complex

Origin:

IPCC Recommendations (AR4)

Goals:

Complex construction, difficult to comply with , e.g. with BAU

Sectoral

LULUCF emissions

Complex

Indicators:

Multiple indicators

Complex indicators (for complex goals)

Large amounts of information to evaluate indicators

Complex to obtain data (surveys, non-periodic compilations, micro-information)

Quantitative and qualitative



















NDC Goals: Complex and Simplified



Origin:

Paris Agreement

Goals:

Simple construction, not necessarily easy to accomplish (depends on ambition!)
National reach: economy-wide

Without considering LULUCF (or alternative goal for LULUCF)

Simple NDCs

Indicators:

Few associated indicators

Simple indicators

Limited data needed to evaluate indicators

Data already available to evaluate indicators (from periodic inventories, data permanently compiled by the State..)

Quantitative











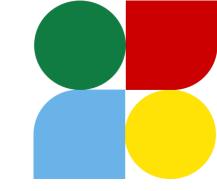








Unresolved issues, discussion for NDC 3.0



- Additional ambition
- Aligning NDC ambition with the science message
- Conditionality and unconditionality of the goal
- Conditionality of NDC targets subject to external support
- Baseline Construction: Static, Dynamic, Link to Projection Preparation



















Open discussion and experience sharing

Thank You!