The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme

National Data Governance for BTRs: Institutional Frameworks and Challenges

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- Opening Session and Objectives
- National Data Governance for BTRs: Institutional Frameworks and Challenges
- Mentimeter and Group Photo
- Peer-to-Peer Problem-Solving Clinic: Data Gaps and Consistency
- Harmonization of data for GHG Inventory and NDC Tracking
- Q&A and discussion
- Summary of Today's discussions

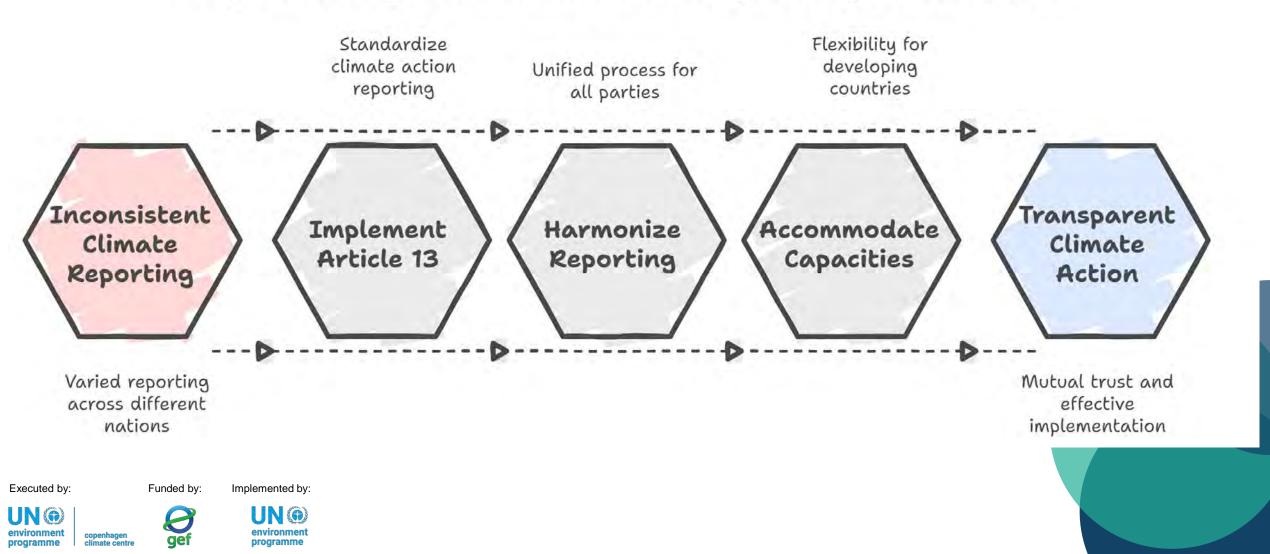




The Imperative of Transparency: BTRs and the Role of Data Governance







The Imperative of Transparency: BTRs and the Role of Data Governance

What is Data Governance? Defining the policies, procedures, and institutional arrangements for managing data assets to ensure their availability, usability, integrity, and security.

Why Data Governance for BTRs?

- Ensures the quality and integrity of underlying data
- Addresses potential data gaps
- Enhances technical capacity for complex reporting
- Ensures robust institutional arrangements for seamless data flow and governance







TACCC: The Cornerstones of Credible BTR Data

- The foundational principles of Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Comparability, and Completeness (TACCC) are paramount for all reported data.
- Adherence to these principles directly ensures the credibility of reports and facilitates an effective and facilitative technical review process.

Comparability

Completeness

All relevant data and

information must be

included.

Allows for meaningful comparisons across countries and time.

Credible BTR Data Principles

Consistency

Methodologies and data must be coherent over time.

Transparency

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Clearly explain all assumptions and methodologies used.

Accuracy

Data should be precise, unbiased, and free from error.



Key Components of Effective Institutional Arrangements



Recognizing the need for structured frameworks

Design with ETF Evolution

Planning for continuous improvement in systems Establish National Coordination Entity

Creating a body for overall BTR process coordination

Form Steering Committees

Setting up high-level committees for strategic direction Organize Technical Working Groups

Establishing sectorspecific groups for data management

Engage Data Providers

Involving institutions and stakeholders for data supply



Structuring Institutional Arrangements

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Institutional Arrangement Considerations

Capitalize on Datasets

Use existing datasets and collection processes. This creates synergies with SDG monitoring.

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Managing data across transparency themes is important. This ensures a holistic approach to data governance.

Cross-cutting

Common Responsibilities

Define common roles for key stakeholders. This ensures effective collaboration and data provision.

Stakeholder Identification

Identify stakeholders and define their roles. This promotes clarity and accountability in data management.



Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

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Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

Provides mechanisms for resolving conflicts and addressing challenges in data collection.

Data Privacy and Transparency

Ensures compliance with data privacy while promoting transparency. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in the BTR process.

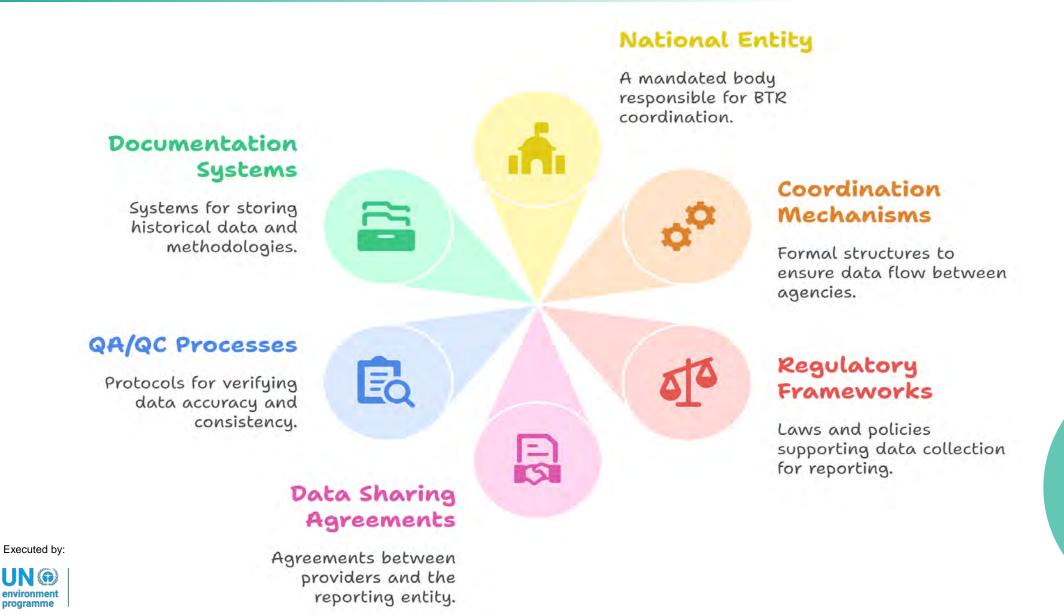
Data Sharing Agreements

Establishes protocols for data sharing between government agencies and stakeholders.



Key Institutional Elements





Navigating the Landscape: Common Data Challenges in Asia

Data-Related Challenges in Asia's ETF Transition

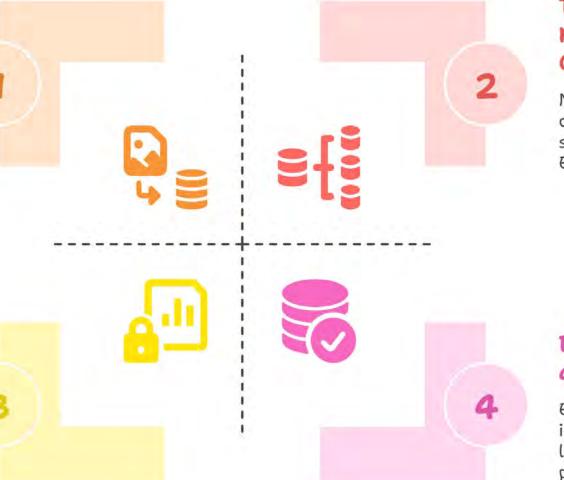
Difficulties in data acquisition pose a high impact challenge.

Data Acquisition

and Availability

Data Confidentiality

Balancing transparency with confidentiality has minimal complexity.



Technical and Methodological Complexities

Navigating complex data processing significantly impacts ETF transition.

Data Quality and Consistency

Ensuring data quality involves complex but less impactful processes.

Navigating the Landscape: Common Data Challenges in Asia

Institutional and Capacity Challenges in Developing Countries

Technical Expertise but Institutional Weakness

Technical skills are present, but institutional frameworks are lacking.



Effective BTR Implementation

Strong institutions and technical expertise ensure successful BTR implementation.

Severe Capacity Deficiencies

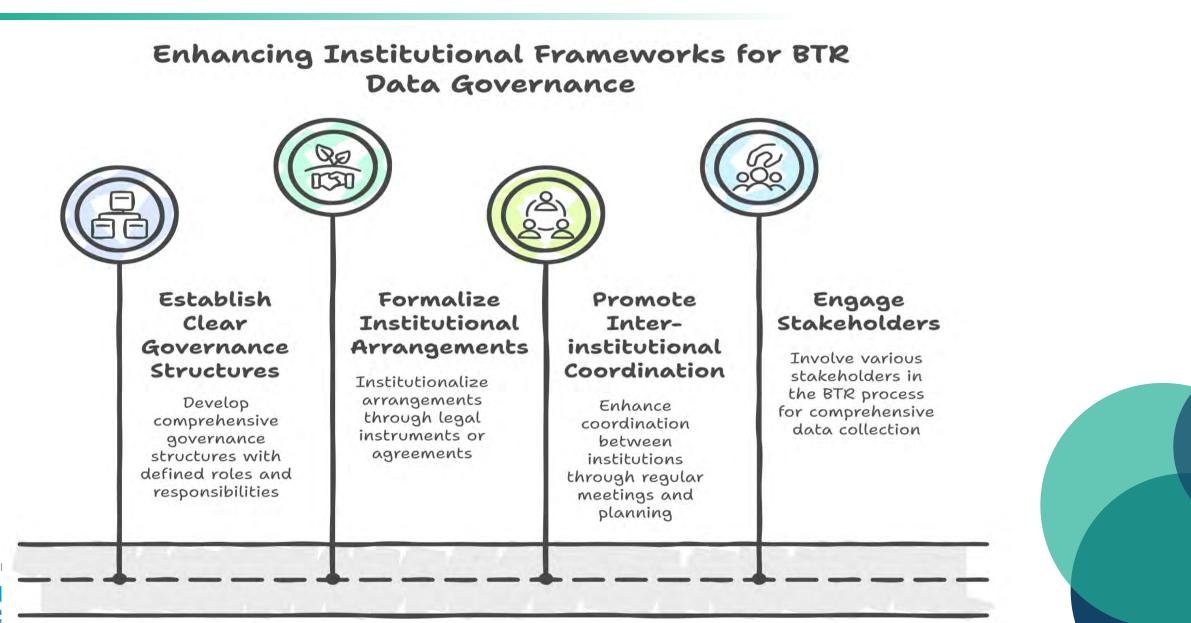
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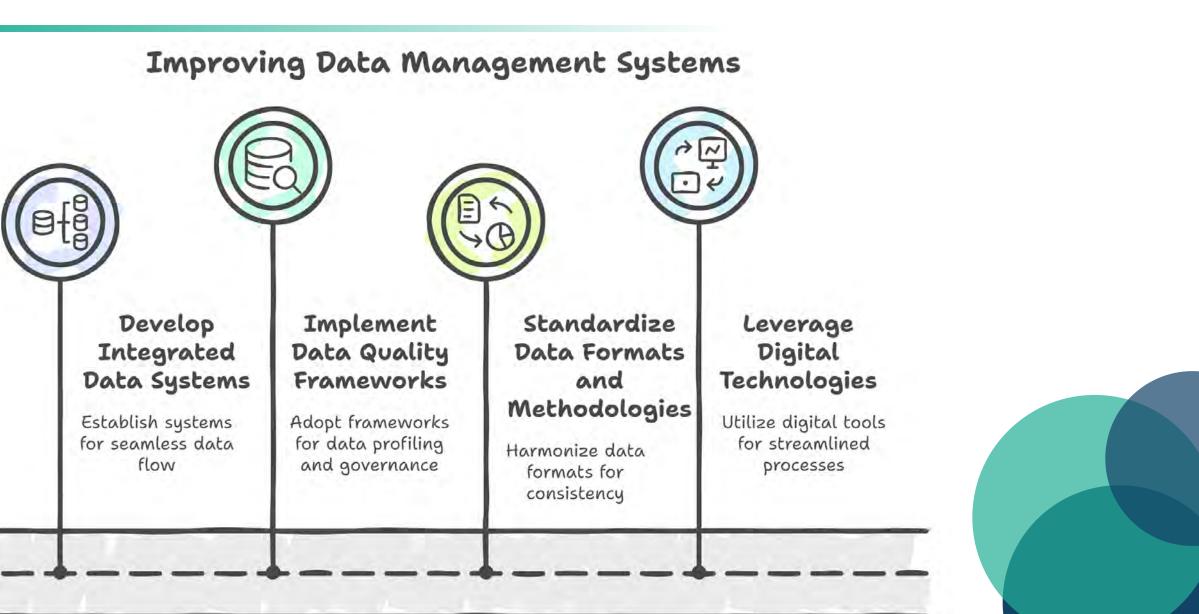
Both institutional and technical capacities are severely deficient.



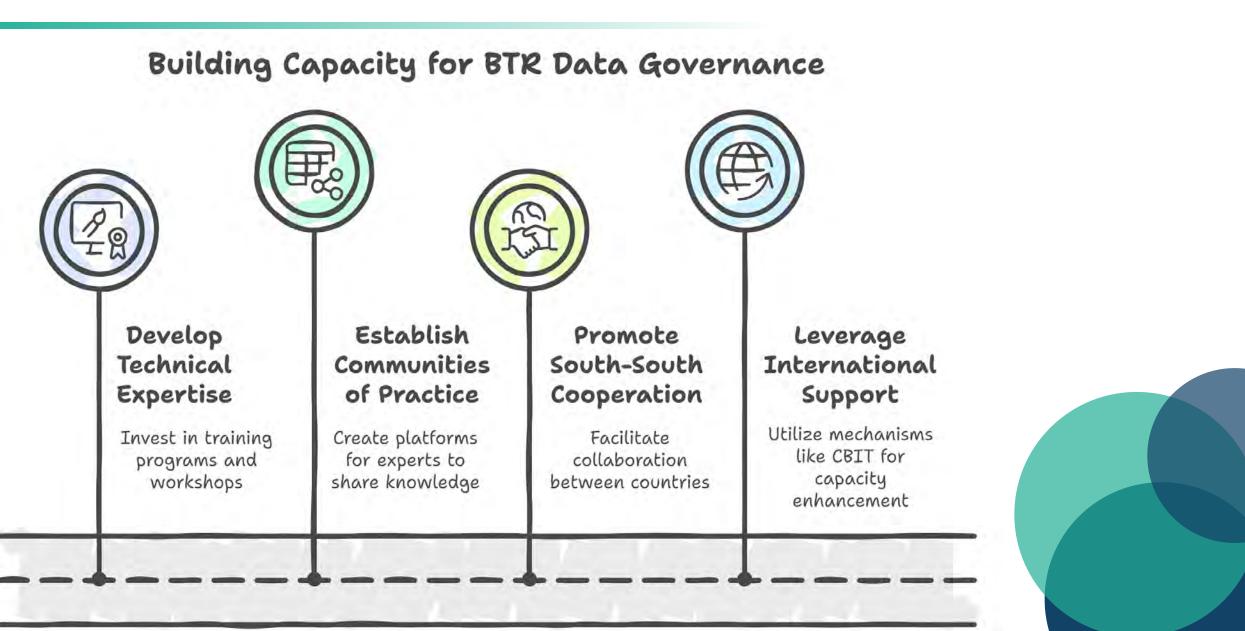
Institutions are robust, but technical expertise needs improvement.





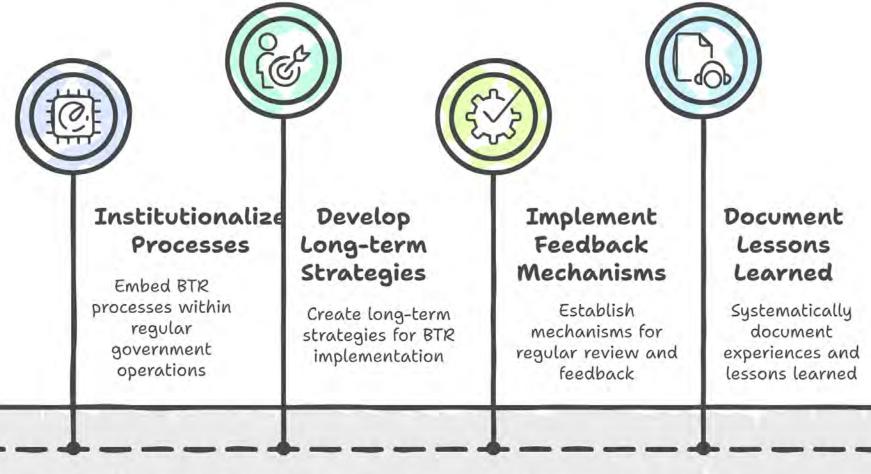


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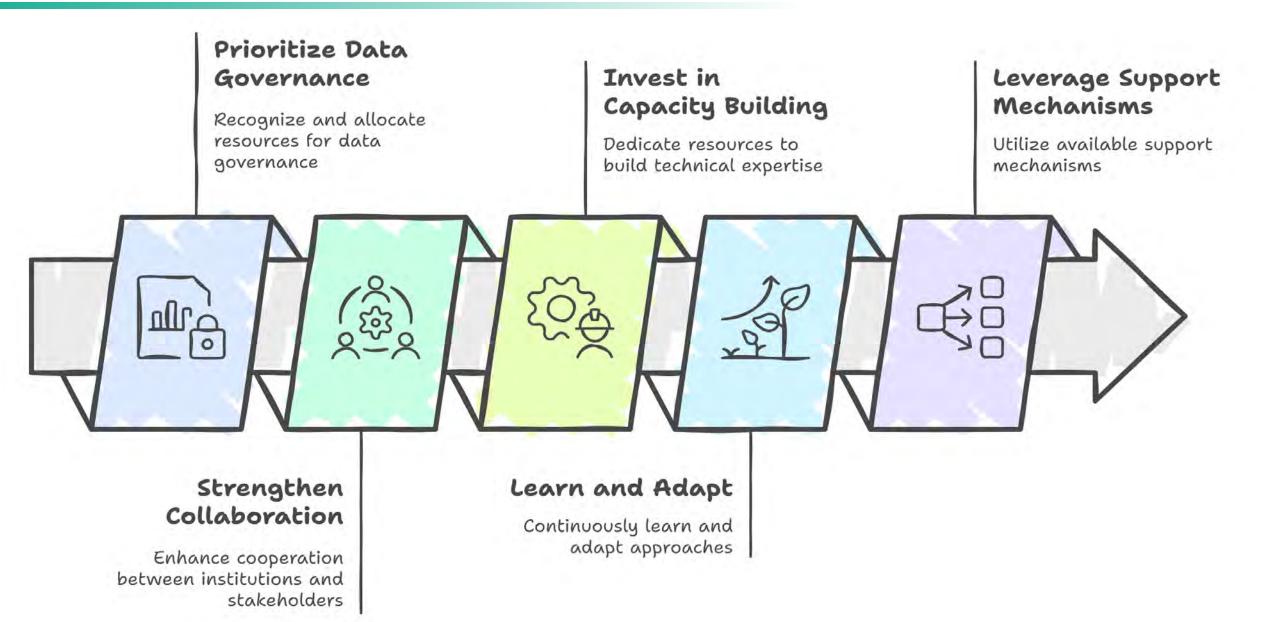


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CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

Towards a Transparent Future: Your Role in BTR Success





Thank you for your attention !



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



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