Enhanced Transparency Framework

- An overview
- ETF vis-a-vis MRV
- Essential components
Transparency Arrangements

Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) under the Convention

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement

To communicate the information relevant to the implementation, including on emissions and removals, actions and support;

To provide accurate and reliable data and information;

To build trust and confidence among the Parties;

To promote effective implementation.

And additional benefits including:

- informing domestic policies, plans, strategies and programs;
- improved access to support;
- capacity building;
- political buy-in;
- increased awareness.
Paris Agreement, Article 13 established the enhanced transparency framework for action and support;

- with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties’ different capacities and builds upon the collective experience
- recognizes the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDS

**PURPOSE of transparency for action**
- To provide a clear understanding of climate action including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties’ individual nationally determined contributions and adaptation actions, to inform global stocktake.

**PURPOSE of transparency for support**
- To provide clarity on support provided and received by individual Parties in the context of climate change actions and to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform global stocktake.

For further reading: [Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, 2020, UNFCCC](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/p14_2020_0.pdf)
Overview of the ETF under the Paris Agreement

**Reporting**
- **All Parties (shall)**
  - National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report *(Article 13.7(a))*
  - Progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contribution (NDC) *(Article 13.7(b))*
- **All Parties (should, as appropriate)**
  - Climate change impacts and adaptation *(Article 13.8)*

**Technical expert review**
- **All Parties (shall)**
  - Undergo technical expert review of information submitted under Article 13.7 *(Article 13.11)*
- **Developed country Parties (shall) and other Parties that provided support (should)**
  - Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9, 10 and 11 *(Article 13.9)*
- **Developed country Parties (should)**
  - Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 *(Article 13.10)*

**Facilitative multilateral consideration**
- **All Parties (shall)**
  - Facilitative multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of its NDCs *(Article 13.11)*
• Establishes common modalities, procedures and guidelines applicable to all Parties with flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities

• Parties need to (to the extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement > continuous improvement

• Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory ("shall") and more detailed reporting
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tr>
<td>NDCs</td>
<td>• Information&lt;br&gt;• Accounting&lt;br&gt;• Tracking</td>
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<td>Adaptation reporting</td>
<td>• Cross reference to other arrangements&lt;br&gt;• Types of information</td>
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<td>Global Stocktake</td>
<td>• BTRs, NIRs, adaptation communication, information on support: Input to the GST process</td>
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<td>Committee</td>
<td>• If a Party fails to submit a mandatory report or communication of information under ETF&lt;br&gt;• If the Party does not participate in the FMCP&lt;br&gt;• With the consent of the Party concerned, engage in a facilitative consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies in the information submitted by the Party.</td>
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For further reading: [Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, 2020, UNFCCC](https://www.unfccc.int)
Institutional Arrangements

**BENEFITS of STRONG IAs**

1. **Inform national decision makers on progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition.**
2. **Equip decision makers with the continually improved evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments.** Actions must work in harmony with national development strategies and the SDGs.
3. **Provide reliable information to the international community through regular national reporting which, among other functions, shows national achievements in planning and implementing ambitious climate action, contributes to building trust and understanding, and attracts public and private investment.**
4. **Fulfill international reporting requirements in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.**

**IAs for:**
- Preparation and submission of NIR
- Tracking progress in NDC
- Assessing impacts of climate change
- Reporting on adaptation
- Identify, track and report support needed and received
- Addressing loss and damage

For further reading: [Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support, 2020, UNFCCC/CGE](https://unfccc.int/news/handbook-on-institutional-arrangements-to-support-mrv-transparency-of-climate-action-and-support-2020)
Transitioning from MRV to ETF...

**Developed country Parties**
- Final biennial reports by no later than 31 December 2022

**Developing country Parties**
- Final BURs by no later than 31 December 2024

Technical analysis of REDD-plus activities for result-based incentives

**All Parties**
- First BTRs by, at the latest, 31 December 2024 (SIDS and LDCs have discretion)
- TER (to be initiated immediately following the submission)
- Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (as soon as possible following the publication of the TER report)

- Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities
- Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

**Ongoing work under SBSTA to develop, CRTs, CTFs, and outlines of BTR, NID and TER** report (to be completed by COP 26)

**Developed country Parties**
- Annual GHG inventories
- National communications*

**Developing country Parties**
- National communications*

Existing MRV arrangements

Enhanced transparency framework

* Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report
** CRT common reporting tables; CTF common tabular formats; NID national inventory document
In closing…

- True to the Paris spirit, the enhanced transparency framework builds and enhances the existing MRV arrangements.

- The existing MRV arrangements provide perfect opportunity for Parties to do a “dry run” of the enhanced transparency framework.

- Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements; in doing so, the requirements stemming from the ETF need to kept fully in sight – there are number of success stories to draw inspiration from.

- Ownership, domestic political buy-in, access to support, etc., will continue to be essential ingredients for a successful implementation of the ETF.