
Enhanced Transparency Framework

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



United Nations
Climate Change



Transparency

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.



Enhanced Transparency Framework

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

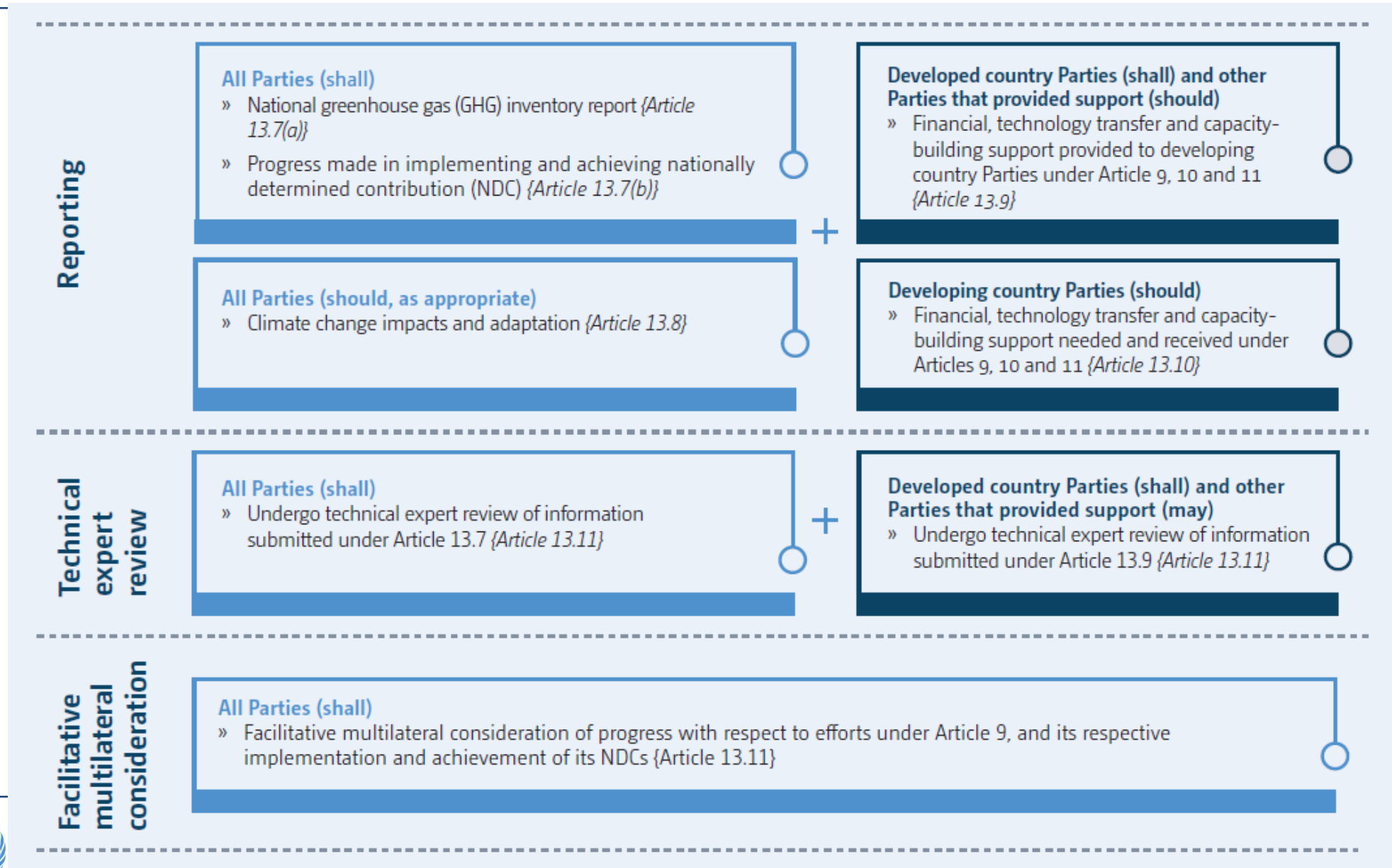
- To provide a clear understanding of climate action including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions and adaptation actions, to inform global stocktake.

PURPOSE of transparency for support

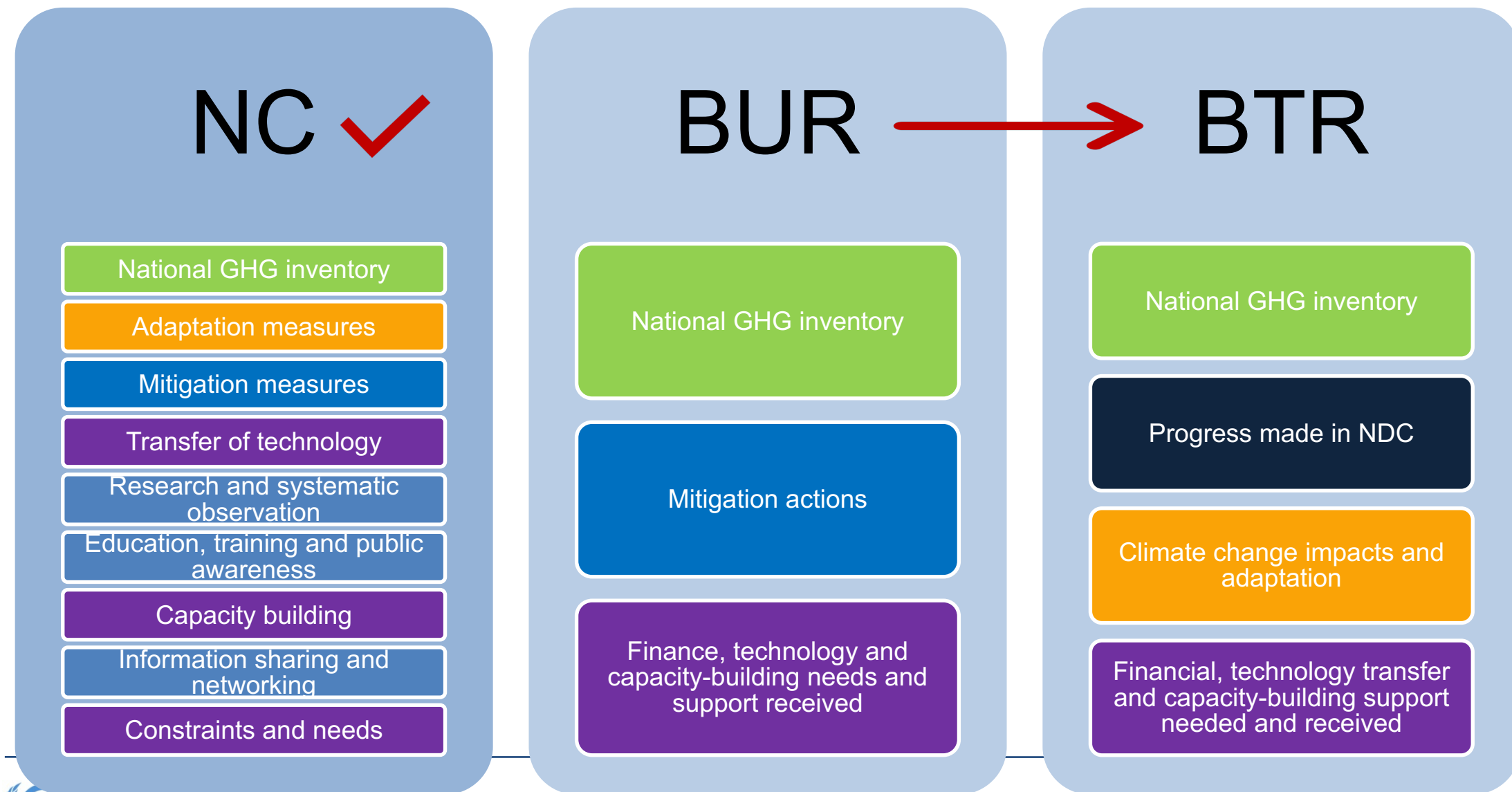
- To provide clarity on support provided and received by individual Parties in the context of climate change actions and to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform global stocktake.



Overview of the ETF under the Paris Agreement



ETF vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: reporting themes



MPGs – Information to be reported in the BTRs

National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs)

Each Party shall provide a national inventory report* of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs

Chapter II of the MPGs

Tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDC under Article 4

Each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter III of the MPGs

Climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7

Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter IV of the MPGs

Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11

Developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information, and are encouraged to use the MPGs when doing so

Chapter V of the MPGs

Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11

Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement

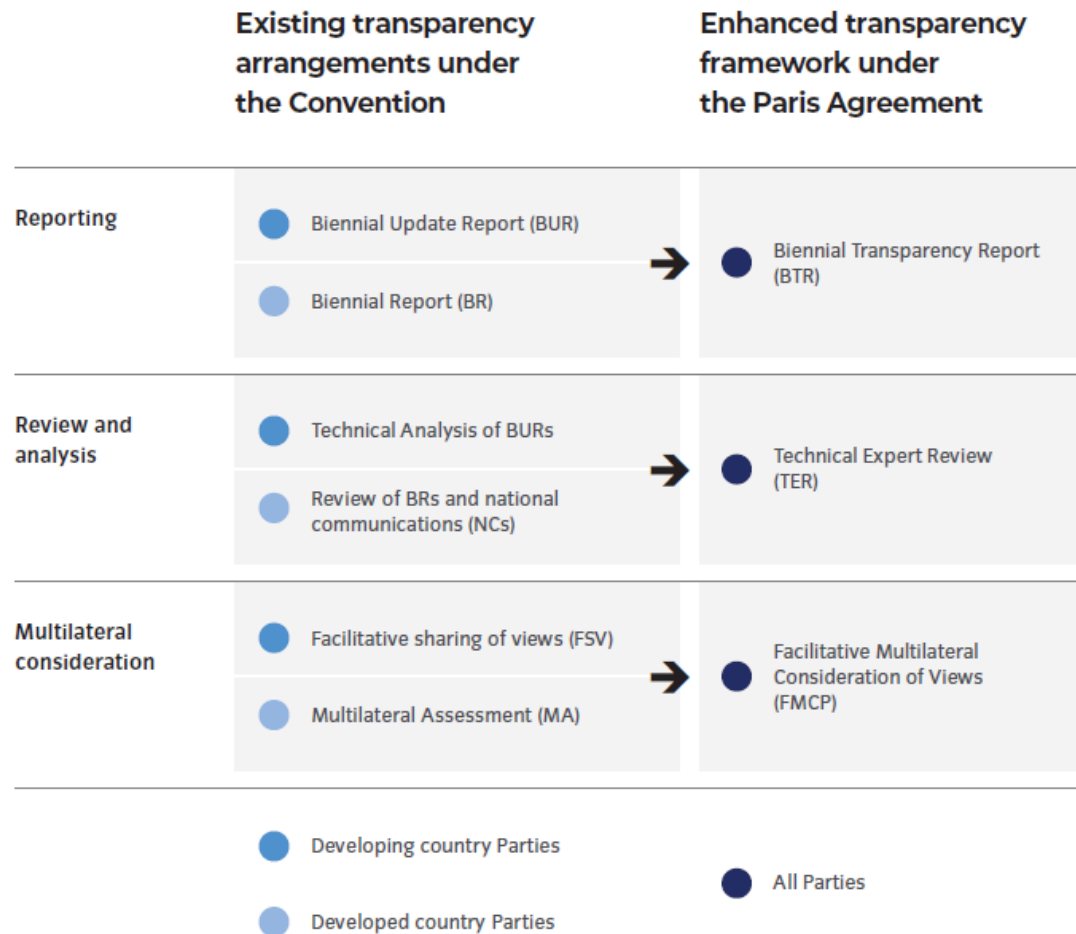
Chapter VI of the MPGs

Areas of improvement

Each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its BTR information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting these information.



ETF vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: key areas of enhancement



- 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



Linkage with other provisions of the Paris Agreement

NDCs

- Information
- Accounting
- Tracking

Adaptation reporting

- Cross reference to other arrangements
- Types of information

Global Stocktake

- BTRs, NIRs, adaptation communication, information on support: Input to the GST process

Committee

- If a Party fails to submit a mandatory report or communication of information under ETF
- If the Party does not participate in the FMCP
- 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.



For further reading: [Technical handbook for developing country Parties on preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, 2020, UNFCCC](#)

Institutional Arrangements

BENEFITS OF STRONG INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Inform national decision makers on progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition.

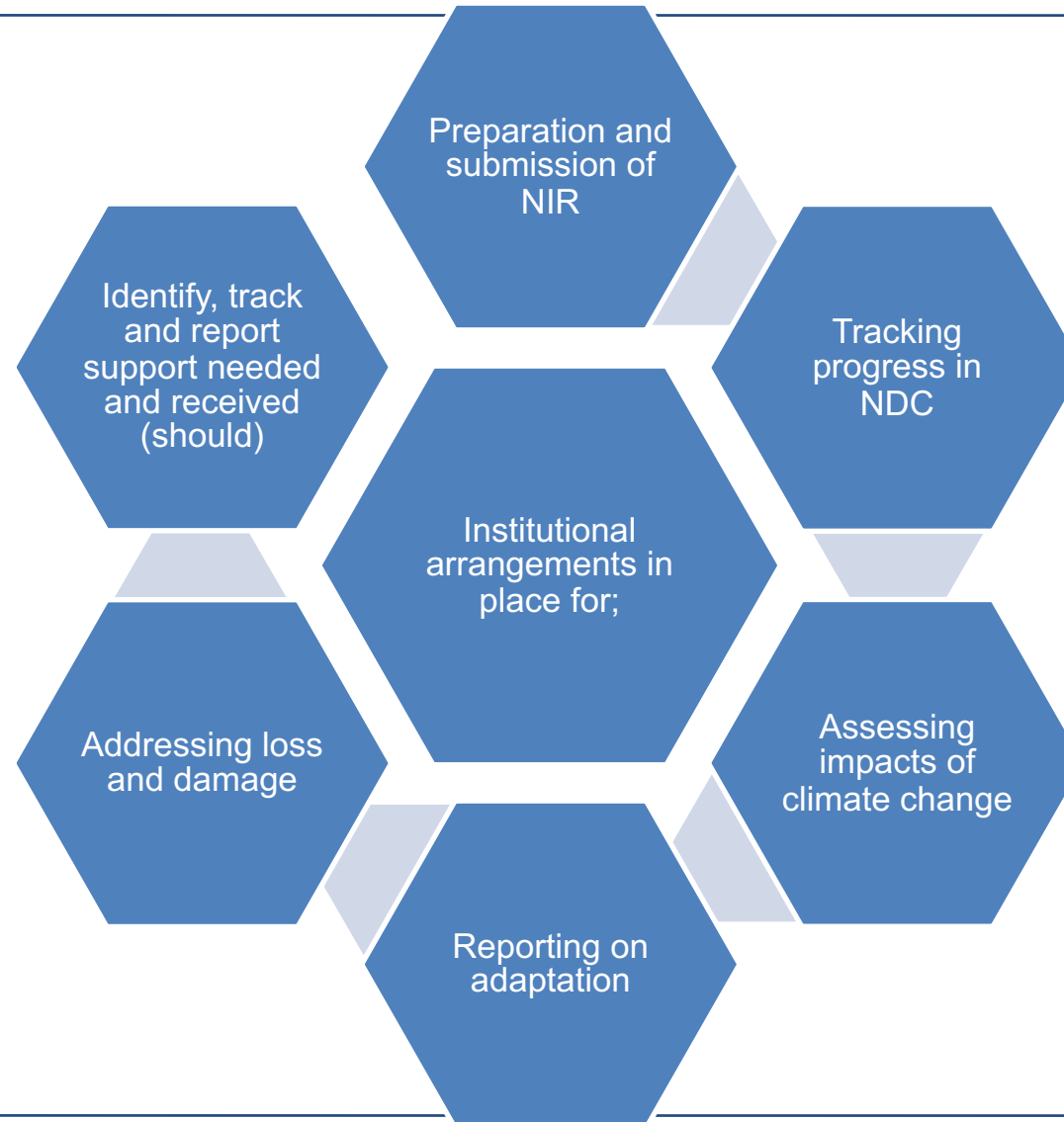
Equip decision makers with the continually improved evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments. Actions must work in harmony with national development strategies and the SDGs.

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.

Fulfill international reporting requirements in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.

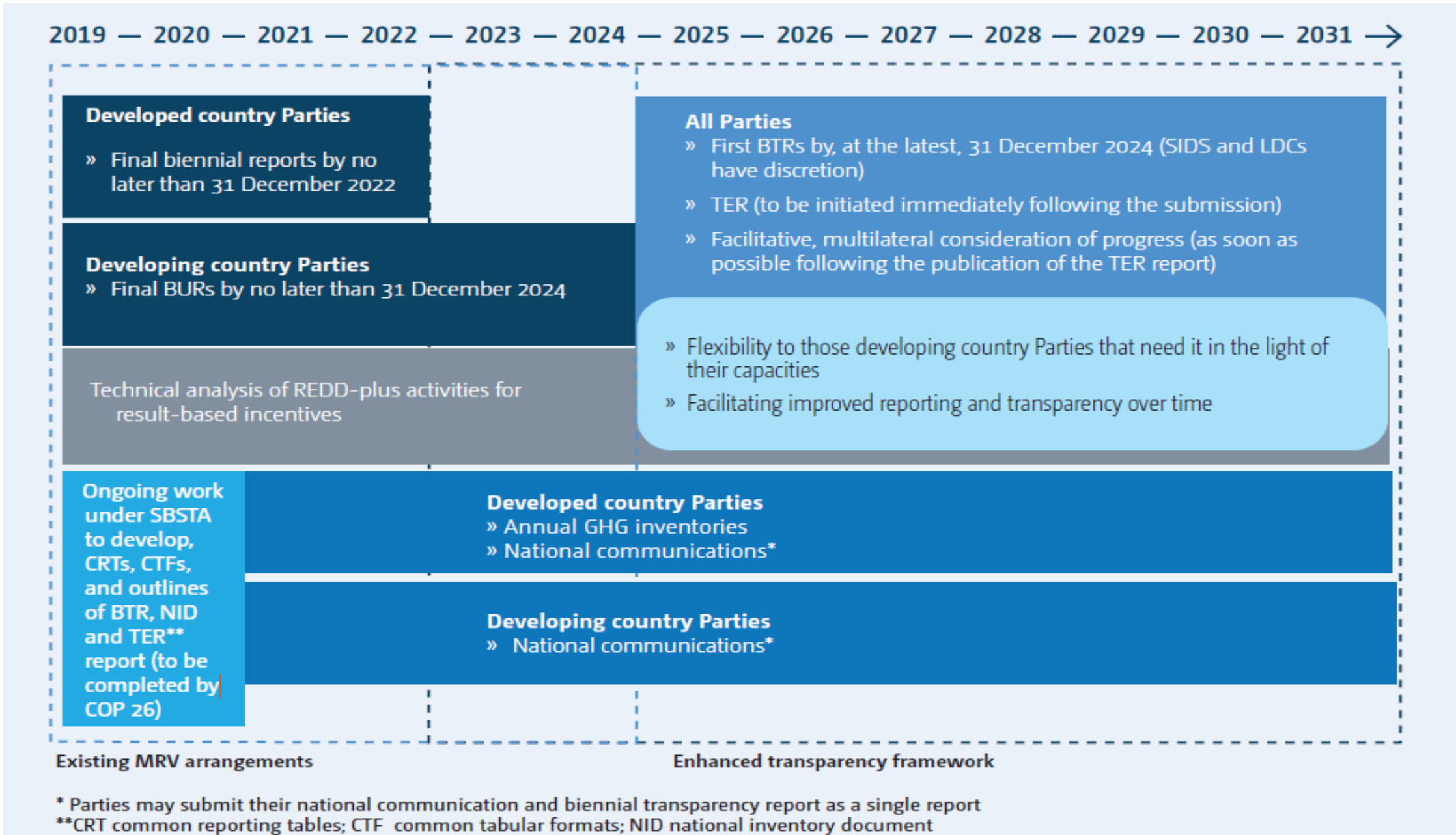


Institutional Arrangements



For further reading: Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support, 2020, UNFCCC/CGE

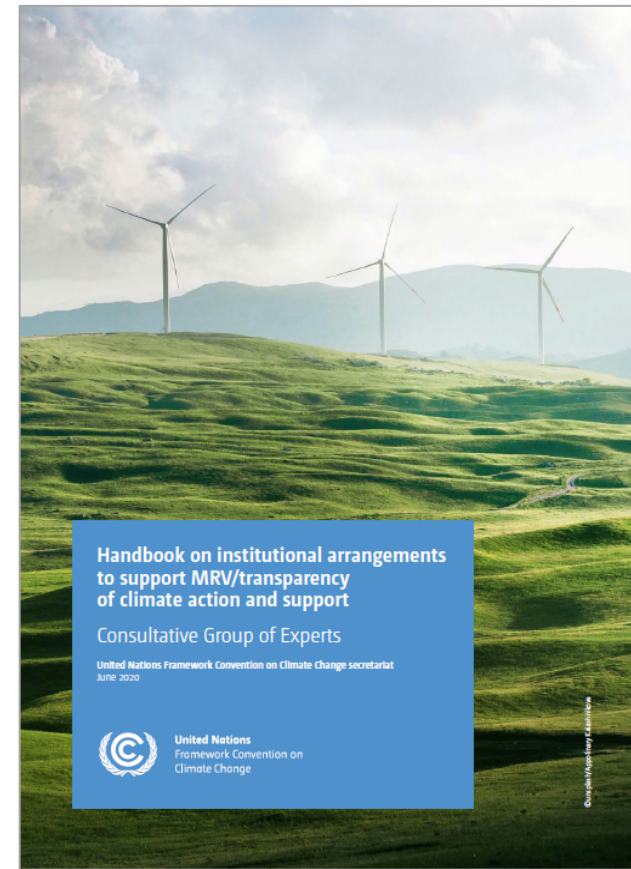
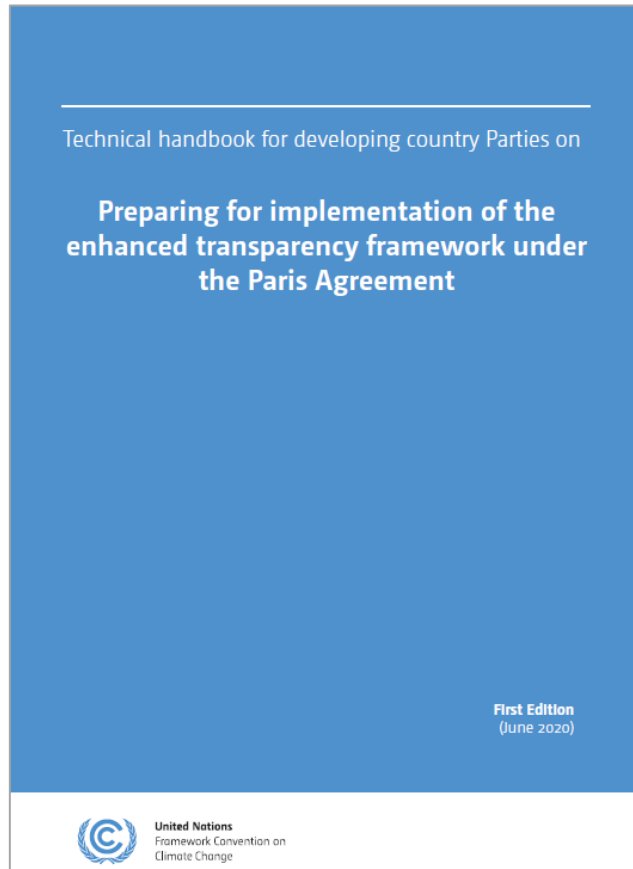
Transitioning from MRV to ETF...



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 be 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.





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