**BACKGROUND**

The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty by:

- Keep a global temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- Limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C
- Make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development
- Strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change

**NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)**

The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDC that it intends to achieve including:

- Efforts to reduce national emissions
- Efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change

**THE RELATION BETWEEN NDC, ETF, AND THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE (GST)**

The ETF set the rules for how Parties can track progress in implementing and achieving their NDC.

And this information will feed into global stocktakes (GST) which will be conducted every 5 years to track the implementation of the Agreement and assess the collective progress towards achieving its goals.

The outcome of the GST will then inform Parties on what to include in their next NDC.

**ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ETF)**

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement requires all Parties to track progress towards achieving their individual Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), adaptation actions, and to provide clarity on support provided.

This being known as the ETF under which Parties must submit the first BTR no later than 31 December 2024.

**AIMS OF THE ETF**

A clear understanding of climate change action, including clarity and tracking of progress towards NDCs, and adaptation actions

- Clarity on support provided and received

**BENEFITS OF THE ETF**

- Build on and enhance the existing transparency arrangements under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
- Build mutual trust and confidence
- Promote effective implementation of climate action

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ETF

NDCs

GST

Consideration of outputs of GST

Every 5 years

Technical Assessment under GST

Transparency Reporting (BTR)

NDC preparation and submission

NDC implementation and tracking progress
Enhanced Transparency Framework for climate action and support

**THE MODALITIES, PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES (MPGs)**

The MPGs build on experiences from existing MRV arrangements, and define the reporting information to be provided, the technical expert review (TER), transitional arrangements, and a facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP).

The information submitted by each Party will undergo a two-step review process:

- An International Technical Expert Review (TER) which include capacity building needs, and recommendations for improvement throught a three format review:
  - Centralised reviews
  - Desk reviews
  - In-country reviews

- A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) with respect to efforts, and their respective implementation and achievement of their NDC

**THE BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR)**

MPGs set out how, under the ETF, biennial transparency reports (BTR) will be submitted by all Parties every two years.

**BTR REPORTING FORMAT**

- National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC
- Information on climate change impacts and adaptation
- Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received
- Information on any support provided

mandatory elements of a BTR for developing countries

**TIMELINE FOR KEY NDC AND TRANSPARENCY-RELATED PROCESSES**

- **EXISTING MRV ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE CONVENTION**
  - INDC
  - FIRST NDC

- **NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (CONTINUE)**
  - BIOENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS
  - BTR UNDER ETF

- **IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND/UPDATED NDC (EVERY 5 YEARS)**

- **DEADLINE FOR NEXT NDC**

- **FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE**

- **INFORMS**

**2015**  | **2016**  | **2017**  | **2018**  | **2019**  | **2020**  | **2021**  | **2022**  | **2023**  | **2024**  | **2025**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
COP 21 | COP 22 | COP 23 | COP 24 | COP 25 | COP 26 | COP 27 | COP 28 | COP 29 | COP 30 | COP 31
Enhanced Transparency Framework for climate action and support

PREPARING FOR THE ETF

In order for countries to become "ETF ready", it is recommended to take stock of the current situation in the country, identify necessary improvements and develop a roadmap for how they will be implemented between now and 2024.

Benefits of becoming "ETF ready"

- Ensure a smooth transition to the ETF for the countries that ratified the PA
- Allow the key actions needed to become 'ETF-ready' to be integrated into the NDC implementation plans
- Allow for some learning-by-doing before the ETF is in place
- Parties can prepare a schedule of capacity building before the 2024 deadline and access support from support providers

DEVELOPING A ROADMAP

This roadmap should ideally identify what needs to be done to become ‘ETF-ready’, when these activities should happen and who will be involved. It is therefore an opportune time to take stock of the current situation in the country by:

- Looking for milestones under the current MRV framework and map out what the current in-country reporting arrangements are
- Identify the necessary steps leading up to the BTR, the required time period, and the capacity development needed

SUPPORT FOR PREPARING FOR THE ETF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides financial and technical support for the preparation and submission of BTRs and for building the institutional and technical transparency-related capacities.

The COP established the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020; this initiative will support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement in a timely manner.

REFERENCES


