Transparency framework in Katowice Rulebook

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Transparency – Definition

To implement and to asses progress in achieving objective of any international agreement you always need an access to **comprehensive set of data**.

That is why a **transparency framework** (measurement, reporting and verification system) was established in Paris Agreement. **On regular basis** it will gather all necessary information from Parties and it will **inform Global Stocktake** and **public opinion about collective progress in achieving all targets set in Convention and in Paris Agreement** (stabilization of GHG, temperature goal, support provided). It will also **build trust** between Parties.

System **will cover all aspects** of climate change: **mitigation** (GHG emissions, implementation of NDC), **adaptation**, **means of implementation** (finance, technology transfer, capacity building).

During COP in Katowice we agreed **modalities, procedures and guidelines** (MPGs) for Transparency framework – a long document with detailed set of rules that will guide us during implementation process.
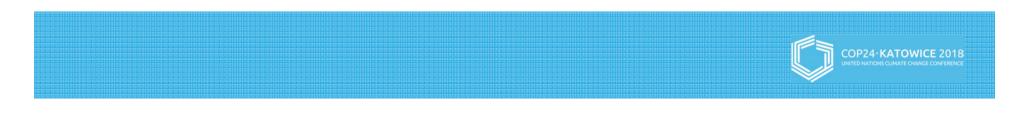
Transparency – before COP24

We didn't build it from scratch.

UNFCCC Convention already provided first reporting requirements and then **Kyoto Protocol** and **Cancun Agreement** added additional layers.

System **covered number of different reports** (National Communications, Biennial Reports, Biennial Update Reports, annual GHG inventories) and **verification processes** (Technical review, Technical analysis, in depth review, annual review, ICA, IAR, Multilateral assessment and Facilitative sharing of views).

And it was very strongly **bifurcated**: **different rules, scopes, timelines, methodologies and processes applied for developed countries and developing countries**.

At the end system **struggled to get all necessary information and to have them on time**.

Transparency – biggest challenges during negotiations

- Finding **common solution** that could be acceptable by **all participants** (with different experiences, national circumstance and capacities).

- Keeping a proper **balance between quality and robustness of data and lack of capacity** by developing parties and time necessary to build it.

- Large number of **cross cutting issues** and links to other negotiating topics.

- Long and technical text with interlinkages.

- Limited amount of time.

Transparency – Flexibilities – key issue for a successful outcome

Flexibility – **temporary derogation** from specific reporting requirement.
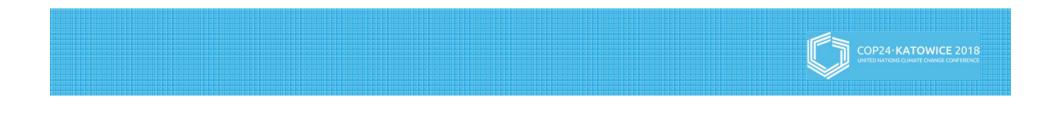
Flexibility limited to those **developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities**.

The application of a flexibility (assessment of capacity) is **self-determined**.

But developing country Party shall provide **self-determined estimated time frames** for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints.

Self-determination **will not be reviewed** by review team.

Flexibilities are **limited and very well defined in the text** (examples**: number of gases reported, time series start or latest reporting year, reporting of projections**). Also **shall/should** were added to different requirements.

Transparency – outcome of COP24

Common Enhanced Transparency Framework

All Parties have to submit first **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) in 2024**.

Report should contain:
- **GHG inventory** with emissions and removals based on **2006 IPCC** Methodology Guidelines and metrics from **IPCC AR5** in a form o time series (It will strongly increase comparability of data and possibility to sum up total emission from sectors).
- Information necessary to **track progress** made in implementing and achieving NDC (description of NDC, **qualitative or a quantitative self determined indicator to track progress**, **accounting approaches** used for removals, ITMOs and adaptation co-benefits). Information provided in a form of **structured summary**.
- Description of **mitigation policies, measures, actions and plans**
- **Projections** of GHG emissions and removals

Transparency – outcome of COP24

Information related to **climate change impacts and adaptation**:

- **National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks**, Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities,
- Adaptation **priorities and barriers**,
- Adaptation **strategies**, **policies, plans, goals and actions** to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies
- Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing **loss and damage**,
- **Monitoring and evaluation** of adaptation actions and processes

Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building **support provided and mobilized**.

Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support **needed and received**.

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Transparency – Technical expert review

Consist of:

- **Review of the consistency** of BTR with MPGs;
- **Consideration** of the Party's **implementation and achievement** of its NDC;
- **Consideration** of the Party's **support** provided;
- **Identification** of areas of **improvement;**
- Assistance in **identifying capacity-building needs**;

Different types of reviews:

- **Centralized** review;
- **In-country** review;
- **Desk** review;
- **Simplified** review;

Technical expert review report – available on UNFCCC website.

Transparency – Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

Aim: **to inform the international community about what each Party is doing and to share best practice and experience**.

Consist of two phases:

- **a written question and answer phase** through online platform

- **a working group session phase** (presentation by the Party and Q&A)

Record published on UNFCCC website.

Transparency – future work and support

Technical work needs to be finished during COP26:

- **Common reporting tables** (GHG inventories, tracking progress, support)
- **Outlines for reporting and review**
- **Training programs for technical experts**

Support for preparation of reports:

Developing countries **will receive financial and technical support to prepare their first and subsequent BTRs**. The **Global Environment Facility** (GEF) has also been requested to help address challenges and streamline the process, and the **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency** (CBIT) and the **Consultative Group of Experts** will also offer support.

MPGs will be reviewed and updated no later than 2028.