
DATA NEEDS RELATING TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT – RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

UNECE Expert Forum for Producers
and Users of Climate Change-Related
Statistics

29 September 2022



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

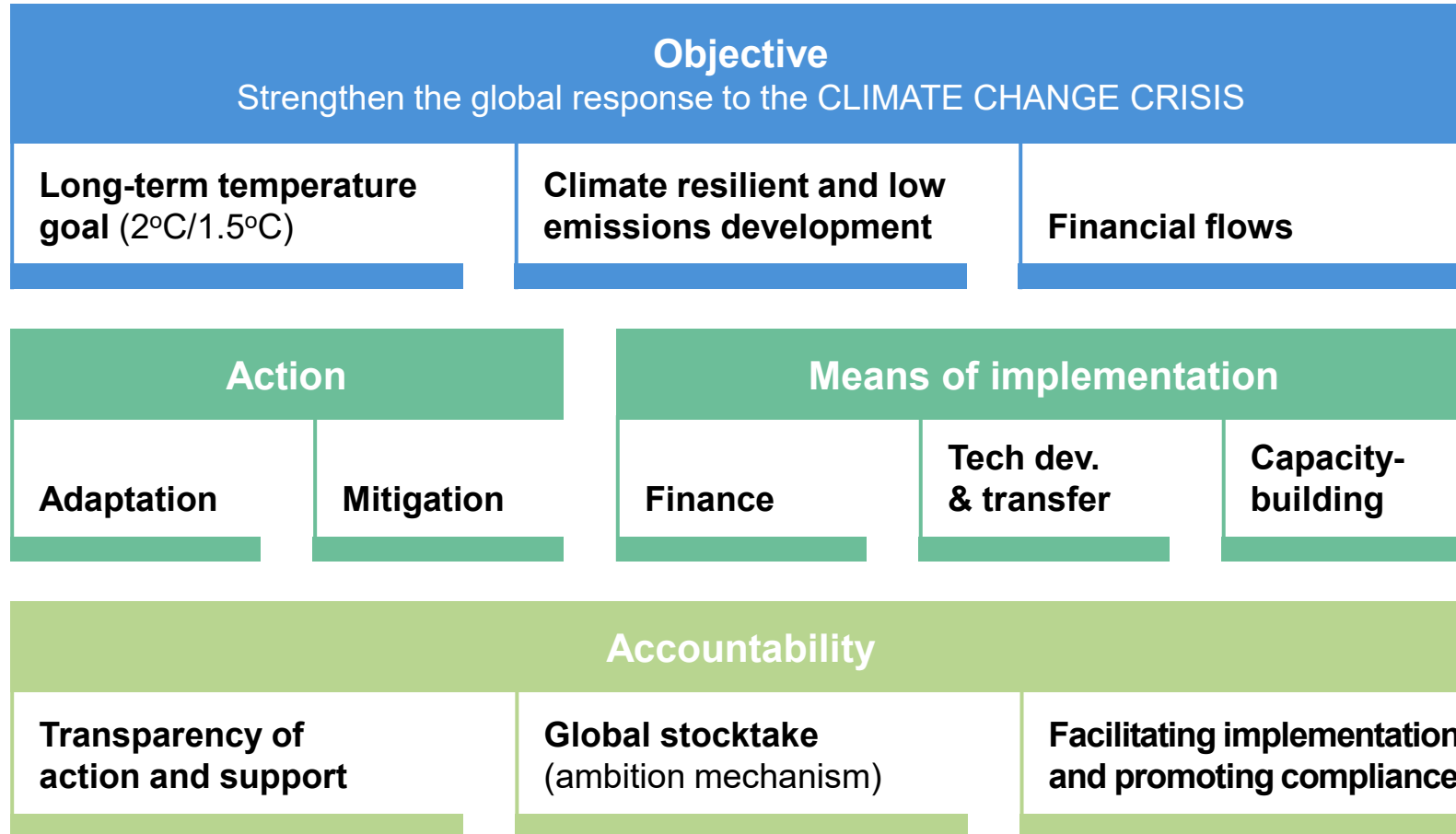


Overview

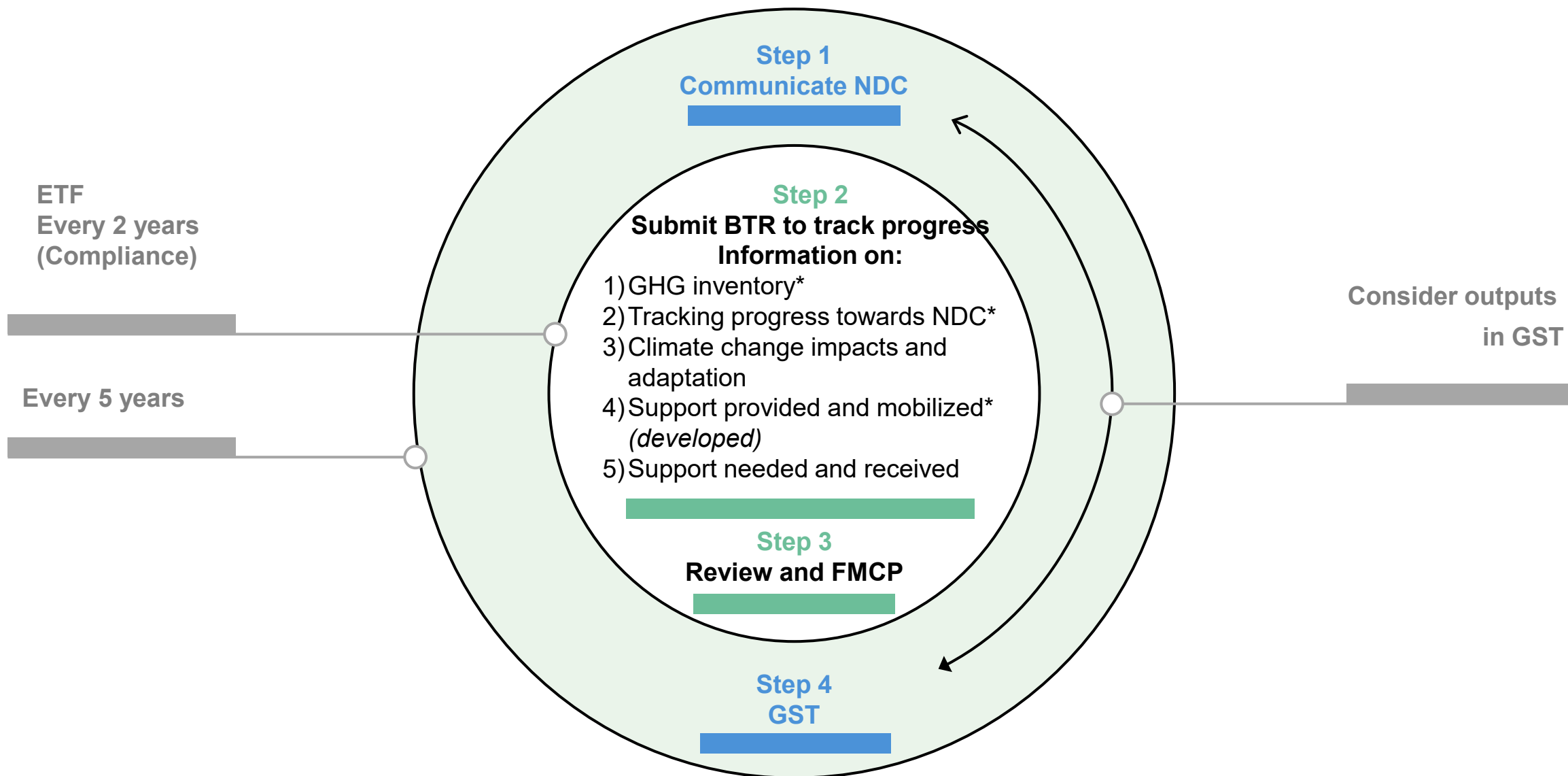


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Architecture of the Paris Agreement - linking ETF, NDC and GST



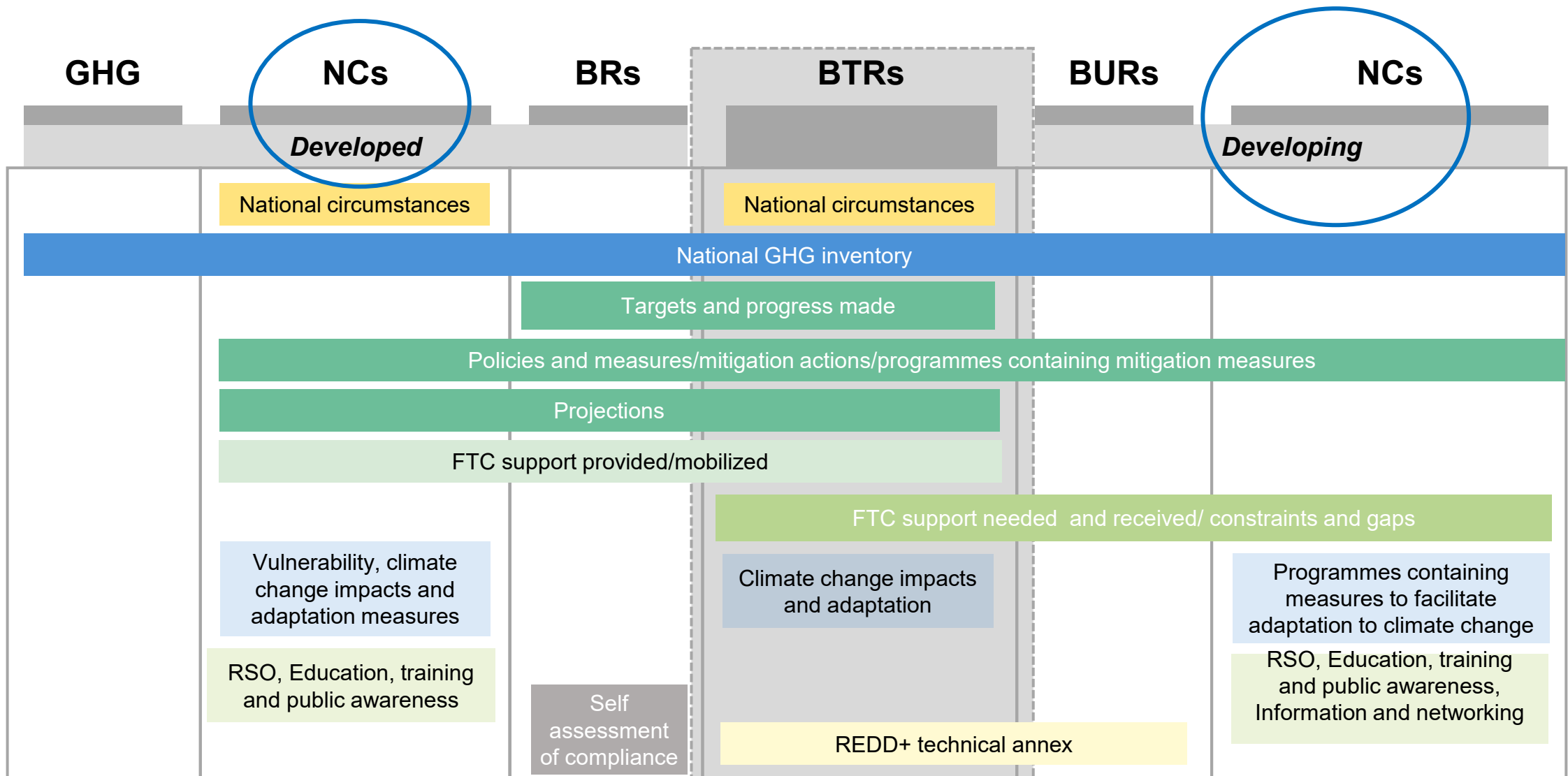
Reporting under the Paris Agreement



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Reporting enhancement



Methods/Guidelines

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines are required, along with any subsequent version/refinement agreed upon by the CMA. Parties encouraged to apply the 2013 Wetlands Supplement.
- Countries always encouraged to apply higher-tier methods and factors.
- Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Waste, Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry.
- Use global warming potential values from AR5.

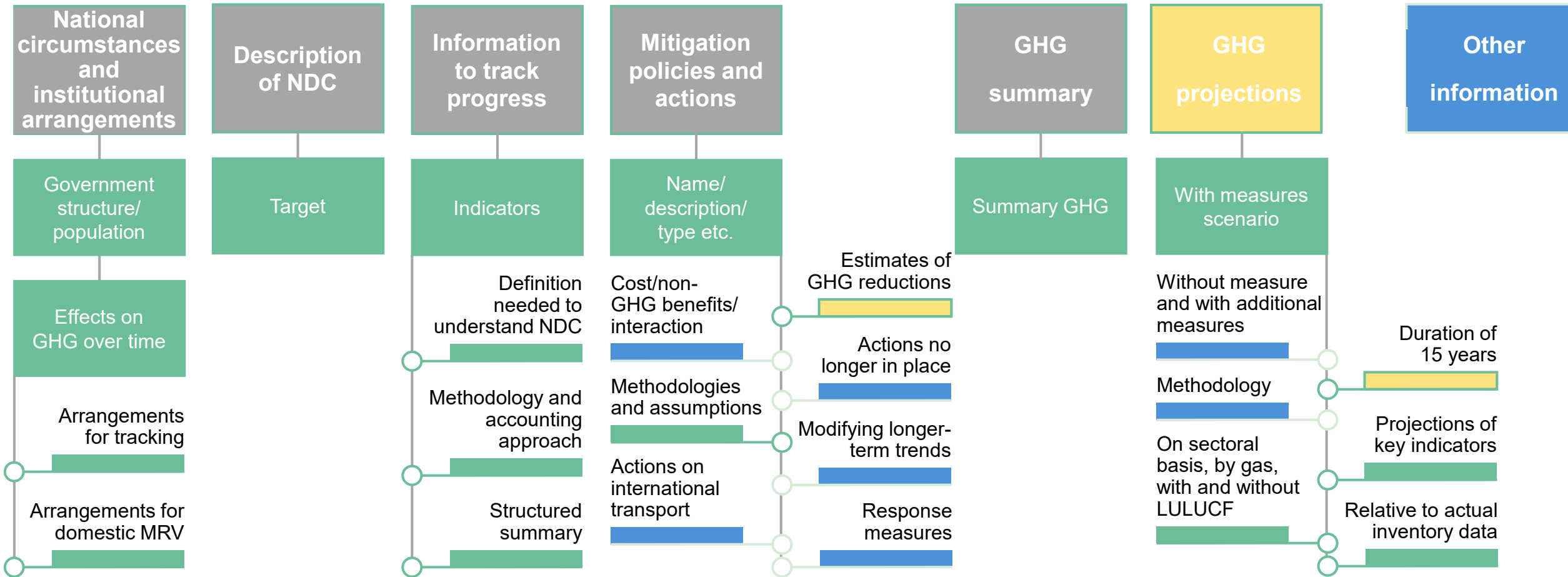
Gases

- **Shall**: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ (with flexibility).
- **Should**: pre-cursor gases (CO, NO_x, NMVOCs and SO₂).
- **May** report indirect CO₂ from atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOCs; if choose to, report total GHG emissions with and without indirect CO₂.
- **Should** report indirect N₂O other than ag/LULUCF as a memo item (not included in national totals).
- **May** report other substances that have an impact on climate.

Time series

- **Shall**: report consistent time series from 1990 (with flexibility).
- **Shall**: Latest reporting year no more than 2 years prior to the submission year (with flexibility).

Tracking progress - overview

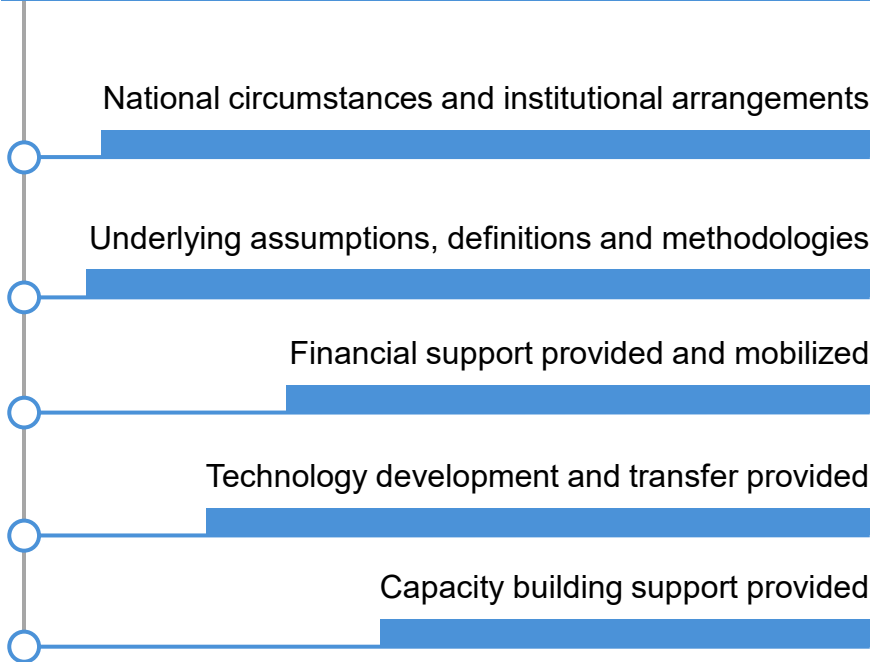


■ Mandatory "shall"
 ■ Non-mandatory "should"/"may"
 ■ Flexibility



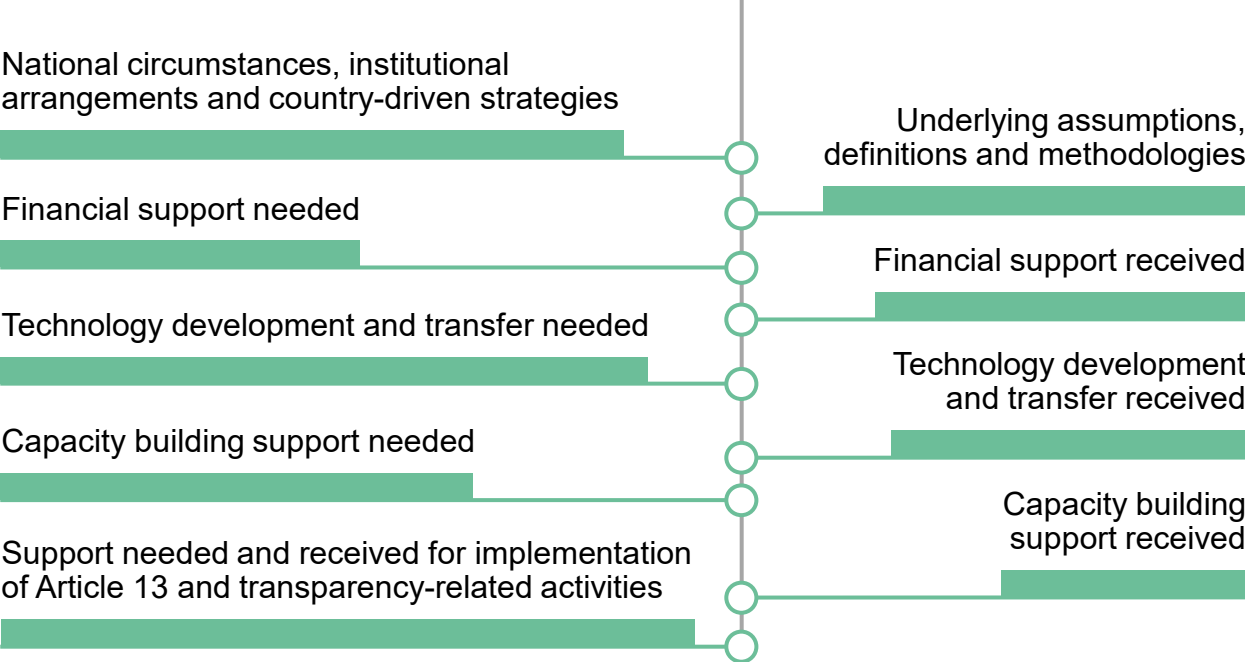
Developed

Shall provide information on FTC provided and mobilized (others that provide support should) (MPGs, paras. 118-129)



Developing

Should report information on support needed and received (MPGs, paras. 130-145)



Information on adaptation



Type of information	BTR	AdCom	NatCom/ Annex I Party	NatCom/non- Annex I Party	Documents related to NAPs
National circumstances, institutions, legal frameworks	X	X		X	X
Impacts, risks, vulnerabilities	X	X	X	X	X
Priorities and barriers related to adaptation	X	X		X	
Strategies, policies, plans, goals, steps to integrate adaptation into other policies	X	X	X	X	X
Support needed/support received	X	X			X
Progress in implementation of adaptation	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	X				
Cooperation, good practices, experiences, lessons learned	X	X			X
Adaptation-related economic diversification/ mitigation co-benefits of adaptation	X	X			
Contributions to other international frameworks		X			
Gender perspective and/or traditional, indigenous and local knowledge	X	X			



What is an NDC?

- NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change
- NDCs will represent a progression compared to the previous NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition

Submission of NDCs

- NDCs are submitted every 5 years
- COP 26 encourages Parties to communicate an NDC in 2025 with an end date of 2035, and in 2030 with an end date of 2040, and so forth every five years thereafter
- COP 26 also requested Parties to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs by the end of 2022

Elements

- Mitigation targets
- Adaptation measures
- Means of implementation
 - ❖ Finance
 - ❖ Technology
 - ❖ Capacity building

Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS)



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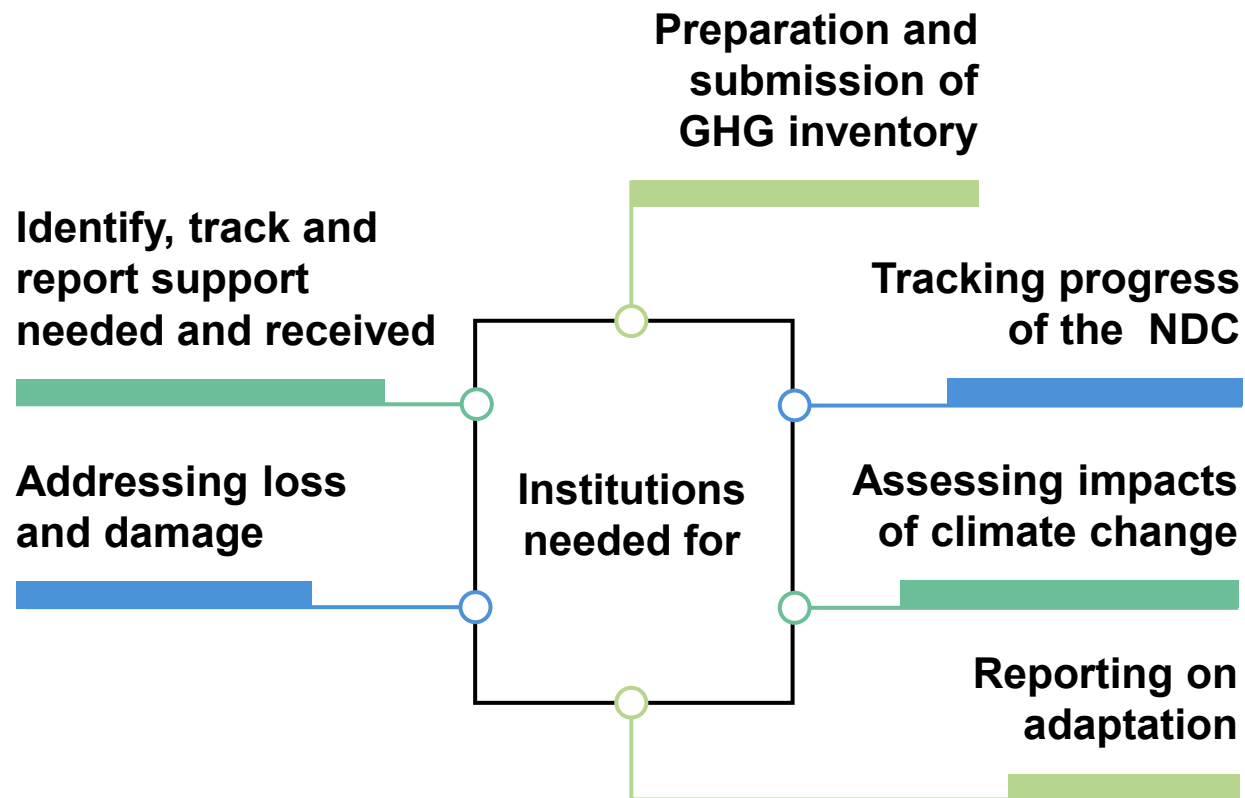
- LT-LEDS provide the long-term horizon to the NDCs
- Not mandatory
- They place the NDCs into the context of countries' long-term planning and development priorities, providing a vision and direction for future development.

Role of NSOs



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

BENEFITS of 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.

Recent developments



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- Adoption of the common reporting tables and formats; outlines of the BTR and national inventory document (NID); and training programme
- Request to Parties to revisit and strengthen 2030 targets in their NDCs
- Urged Parties to communicate LT-LEDS towards just transitions to net zero emissions
- Request to the secretariat to annually update the NDC synthesis report
- Request to the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the LT-LEDS



Synthesis reports

NDC synthesis report

To be published in October 2022 and will cover all NDCS received as at 23 September 2022

LT-LEDS synthesis report

To be published in October 2022 and will cover all LT-LEDS received as at 23 September 2022

Events/initiatives in support of ETF

CGE webinars

- Regional webinar on “How climate transparency arrangements matter at the national level?” *(July-August 2022)*
- Regional workshops on NDC tracking *(being organized for October and December)*
- More information at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-webinar-series>

GHG inventory support for developing countries

Support developing countries in collecting and preparing energy statistics for use in the GHG inventory reporting

BUR technical analysis

This process involves NSOs and underscores the important contribution of NSOs