



الجمعيّة العلميّة المَلَكِيّة  
Royal Scientific Society



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# Strengthening Climate Action and Resilience: Developing National Reports under the transparency Framework me

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# Transparency

In the context of **climate change**, transparency includes the reporting and review of relevant climate information and data.

Transparency arrangements under the **UNFCCC** enable the availability of regular data on countries' GHG emissions, policies and measures, progress towards targets, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of support and capacity-building needs. By providing clear and robust data and information on climate action, transparency also serves to build trust, credibility and accountability among all those involved.

## Without transparency, we are left to act blindly.

*The health of our planet - and life as we know it - depends on each of us doing our part to address the climate emergency and moving us closer to net-zero emissions by 2050. We must act now to achieve results and ensure that promises made are promises kept. But to ensure that, we need to have reliable climate data and information. The reporting, review and consideration of this climate data and information is referred to as 'transparency'. Without it, we are left to act blindly, without knowledge of our circumstances and our impacts. This is why transparency is at the very core of the Paris Agreement, and everything we do here.*

- Over the course of nearly 30 years, a comprehensive measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system was developed for the periodic submission of countries' relevant climate information and data.
- Under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, Parties are required to regularly provide climate information and data through the submission of specific transparency reports.
- With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the MRV system is gradually being replaced by the new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which will become fully operative by end of 2024 with the countries' ***submission of their First BTRs.***

# THE PARIS AGREEMENT

EMPOWERS  
COUNTRIES  
TO



LIMIT GLOBAL  
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE  
INCREASES TO AS CLOSE  
TO 1.5 AS POSSIBLE



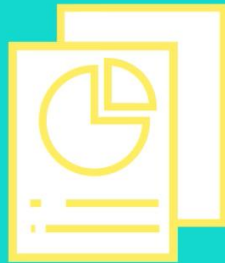
STRENGTHEN  
CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE



ENSURE FINANCIAL  
FLOWS ARE CONSISTENT  
WITH THESE GOALS

# TRANSPARENCY

REFERS TO THE



REPORTING



AND REVIEW

## Latest updates



ETF Reporting Tools: now available for use by Parties

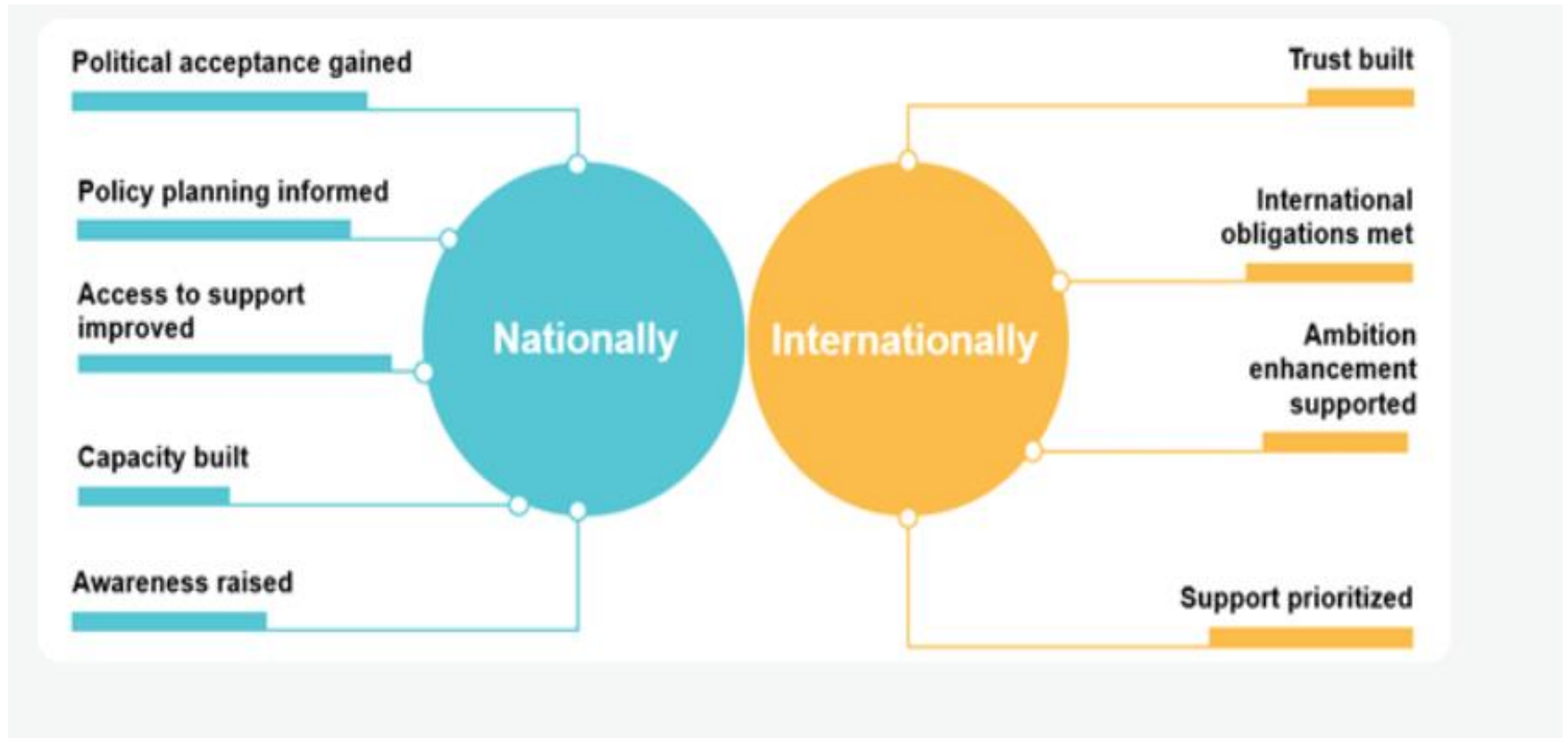


BTR Review Training Programme: Examination registration 5 to 25 Augu...



Online workshop series on BTRs

# Benefits of transparency



# ETF

**WILL DEMONSTRATE  
HOW COUNTRIES  
ARE PROGRESSING**

to reduce emissions and  
increase removals, build  
resilience and mobilize  
financial, technical and  
capacity building support.

**REGULAR  
REPORTING  
AND REVIEW**

FACILITATES



a better understanding  
of our collective  
progress on climate  
action and support

highlight  
where  
they need



**FURTHER  
SUPPORT**

to achieve  
their goals



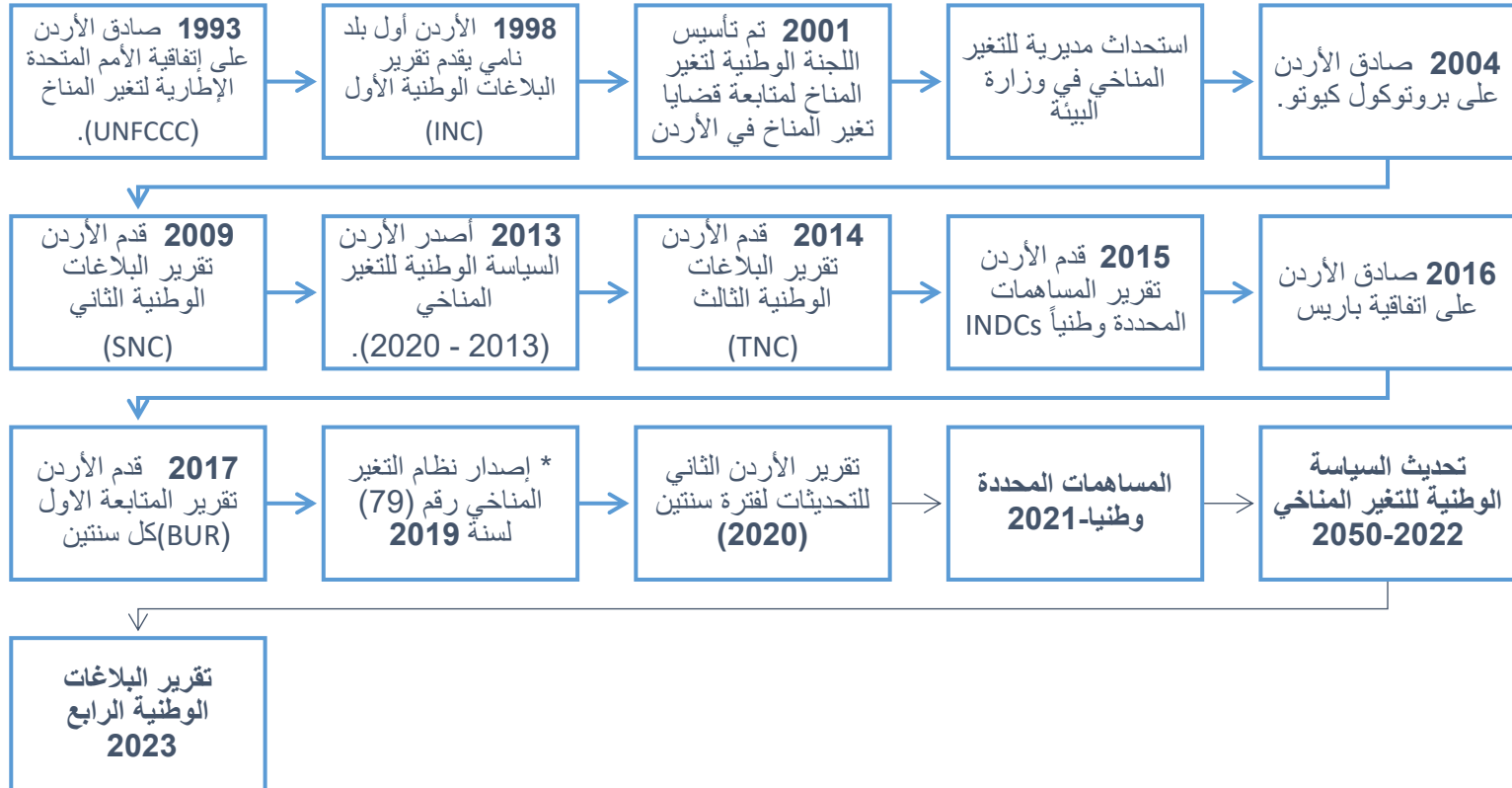
Many of the specific reporting provisions have been enhanced compared to the previously existing transparency arrangements, particularly for developing countries. The table below illustrates some of the key differences between the new enhanced transparency framework and previous arrangements under the UNFCCC

## The Enhanced Transparency Framework's Requirements

Existing UNFCCC Arrangements	Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework
Different requirements for developed and developing countries	Countries have a common set of guidelines and process. Flexibility is provided for those developing countries that need it in light of their capacities, but this flexibility is bounded by the specific provisions in the guidelines. Developed countries must report on finance provided and mobilized, while other countries that contribute finance are encouraged to report on this.
Different reporting vehicles—biennial reports for developed countries and biennial update reports for developing countries	All countries will submit a biennial transparency report. The scope of the biennial transparency report is similar to the previous reports but has been expanded to include voluntary information on climate change impacts and adaptation (including loss & damage) and a focus on tracking progress to achieve NDCs.
Different expert and in-person peer-review processes	All countries will participate in the same technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. The consideration of progress will now have an online component allowing for participation from remote experts.
Not existing process for planning improvements	Countries must prepare an improvement plan on how they intend to improve their reporting over time.



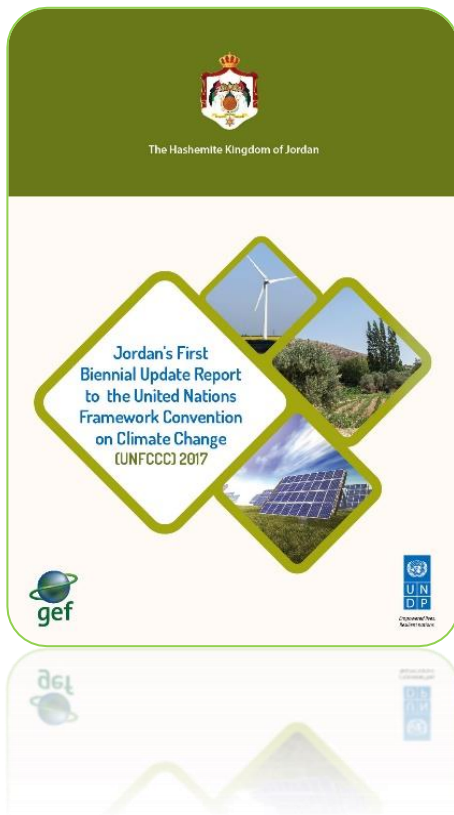
# جهود الأردن في مجال التغير المناخي



# Jordan's Reporting- National level



Report/Action	Submission Year	Inventory Year
INC	1997	1994
SNC	2009	2000
TNC	2014	2006
BUR1	2017	2010-2012
Domestic MRV	2019	NA
BUR2	2020	2016
FNC	2023	2017
<b>BTR1</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2022</b>



COP24- Katowice (2018)

FSV workshop - Jordan presentation:

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4\\_Jordan\\_FSV\\_Presentation.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/4_Jordan_FSV_Presentation.pdf)

Technical Analysis Report:

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr.1\\_JOR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr.1_JOR.pdf)



COP27- Sharm El sheikh (2022)  
FSV workshop - Jordan presentation

<https://unfccc.int/documents/622670>

Technical Analysis Report:

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2021\\_JOR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2021_JOR.pdf)

03/12/2024



## Reporting

### Biennial Transparency Report

- I. GHG inventory (*all - shall*)
- II. Progress in NDCs (*all - shall*)
- III. Adaptation (*all should*)
- IV. Support provided & mobilized (*developed - shall; other - should*)
- V. Support needed & received (*developing - should*)

## Review

### Technical Expert Review (TER)

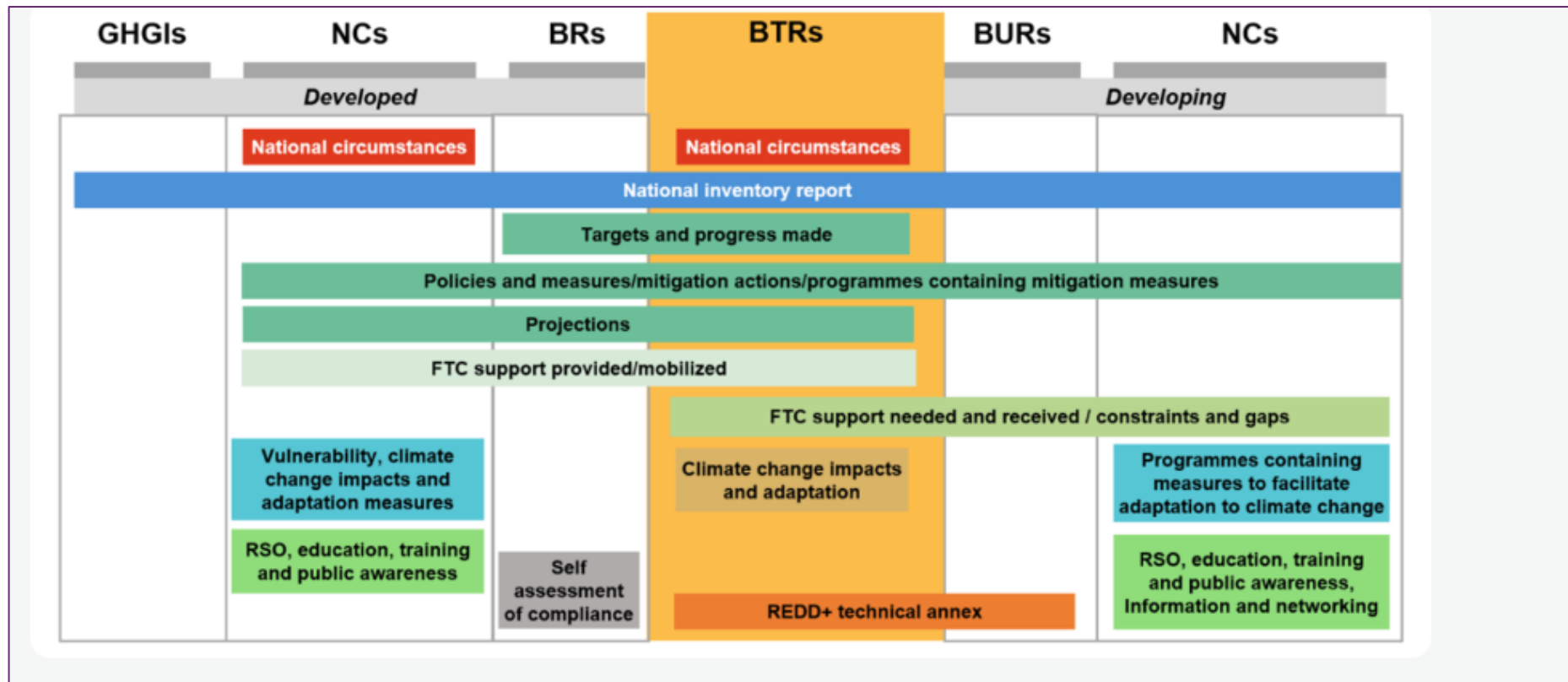
- I. Consistency of information reported
- II. Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- III. Support provided (*developed shall, and other Parties at their discretion*)
- IV. Identification of improvements
- V. Identification of capacity building needs

## Consideration

### FMCP

- Online Q&A
- In session presentation and Q&A (*all shall*)

# Developing vs Developed countries commitments

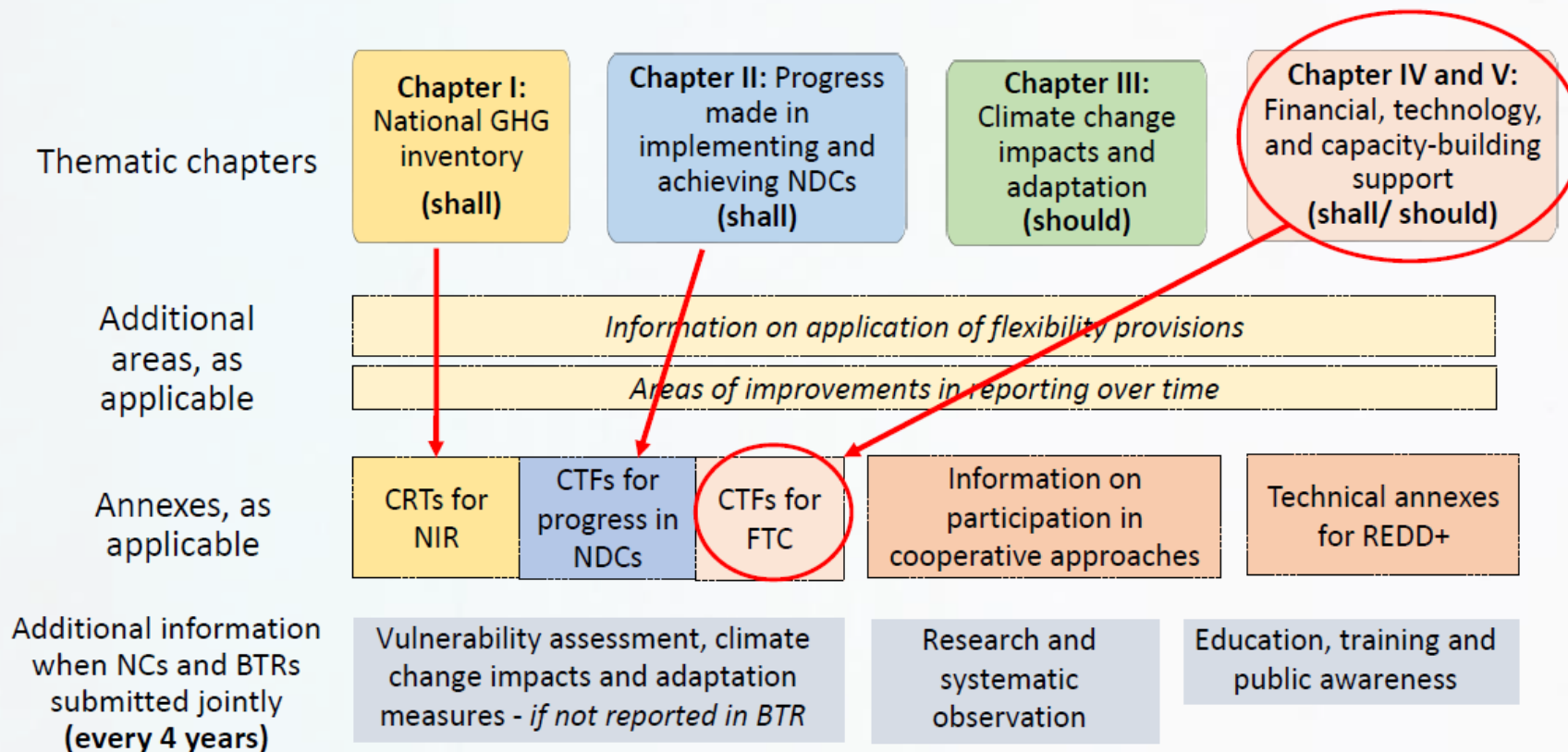




# Outline of the BTR



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat





# Biennial Transparency Reports- Overview

Under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit **biennial transparency reports (BTR)** every two years, with the first submission due by 31 December 2024. According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework ([annex to decision 18/CMA.1](#)).

## **BTR include information on:**

- GHG National inventory reports (NIR),
- Progress towards NDCs, policies and measures,
- Climate change impacts and adaptation,
- Levels of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, capacity-building needs and areas of improvement.

\*\* 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement/ Katowice Climate Change Conference - December 2018

# BTR submissions

As outlined in the MPGs, BTR submissions consist of:

- **A textual report;**
- **Common reporting tables (CRTs) for the electronic reporting of information on NIRs** (submitted as annexes);
- **Common tabular formats (CTFs) for the electronic reporting of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs, and information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, and needed and received** (submitted as annexes).
- A national inventory report (NIR) may also be submitted as a stand-alone report. The NIR is composed by a national inventory document (NID) and the CRTs.

## Further information to be included in annexes to the BTR are:

- **Technical annexes for REDD+** (Reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, as referred to in [decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70](#)), as applicable;
- **Information in relation to the Party's participation in cooperative approaches**, as applicable.
- Parties use the ETF Reporting Tools application when preparing their tabular formats of the BTR, which is accessible only by the nominated national compilers. The textual part of BTRs and the CTF and CRT tables (generated from the ETF Reporting Tools application) are submitted using the submission portal. Based on submissions received, the secretariat will also produce synthesis reports on Parties' BTRs and NIRs.

# Additional information from National Communications

- With respect to the reporting of national communications under the Convention every four years, starting from the date that reports are first due under the Paris Agreement, Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8.
- In addition, Parties shall include in the report supplemental chapters on **research and systematic observation** and on **education, training and public awareness**, in accordance with the guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8.
- For those Parties that have not reported under chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, an additional chapter on **adaptation** shall also be included, in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8.

# What is the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)?

The Paris Agreement empowers countries to act towards limiting global average temperature increases to as close to 1.5C as possible above pre-industrial levels, to strengthen climate resilience and to make financial flows consistent with these overall objectives.

The ETF is a framework that guides countries on reporting their greenhouse gas emissions, progress in their NDCs, climate change impacts and adaptation, support provided and mobilized, and support needed and received.

The ETF was established under the Paris Agreement to track progress towards achieving countries' global emission reduction commitments.

**Paris Agreement, Article 13 → established the enhanced transparency framework for action and support;**

# The Enhanced Transparency Framework's Requirements

Existing UNFCCC Arrangements	Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework
Different requirements for developed and developing countries	<p>Countries have a <b>common</b> set of guidelines and process. <b>Flexibility is provided</b> for those developing countries that need it in light of their capacities, but this flexibility is bounded by the specific provisions in the guidelines.</p> <p><u>Developed countries</u> must report <b>on finance provided</b> and mobilized, while other countries that contribute finance are encouraged to report on this.</p>
Different reporting vehicles—biennial reports for developed countries and biennial update reports for developing countries	<p>All countries will submit a <b>biennial transparency report</b>. The scope of the biennial transparency report is similar to the previous reports but has been <u>expanded</u> to include <u>voluntary information</u> on <b>climate change impacts and adaptation (including loss &amp; damage)</b> and a focus on <b>tracking progress to achieve NDCs</b>. →</p>
Different expert and in-person peer-review processes	<p><b>All countries will participate</b> in the same technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. The consideration of progress <b><u>will now have an online component</u></b> allowing for participation from remote experts.</p>
Not existing process for planning improvements	<p>Countries must prepare <b><u>an improvement plan</u></b> on how they intend to improve their reporting over time.</p>

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➔ In accordance with the MPGs, each Party is to provide the following info for tracking its NDC;

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
- 2. Description of its NDC, including updates**
- 3. Information needed to track progress**
4. Mitigation policies, measures and plans (including co-benefits)
5. Summary of GHG emissions and removals
6. GHG emissions and removals projections
7. Other information

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→ Each Party should provide;

- 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 policies into national policies and strategies
- progress on implementation
- monitoring and evaluation
- loss and damage
- good practices, experience and lessons learned
- any other relevant information (may)



# ➔ Reporting on adaptation: different channels and type of information

TYPE OF INFORMATION	BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT	ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION	NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF ANNEX I PARTY	NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF NON-ANNEX I PARTY	DOCUMENTS RELATED TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS
<i>National circumstances, institutions, legal frameworks</i>	●	●		●	●
<i>Impacts, risks, vulnerabilities</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Priorities and barriers related to adaptation</i>	●	●		●	
<i>Strategies, policies, plans, goals, steps to integrate adaptation into other policies</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Support needed/support received</i>	●	●			●
<i>Progress in implementation of adaptation</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Monitoring and evaluation</i>	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Information related to loss and damage</i>	●				
<i>Cooperation, good practices, experiences, lessons learned</i>	●	●			●
<i>Adaptation-related economic diversification/mitigation co-benefits of adaptation</i>	●	●			
<i>Contributions to other international frameworks</i>		●			
<i>Gender perspective and/or traditional, indigenous and local knowledge</i>	●	●			



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## Benefits of ETF:

Regular reporting by countries of transparent information on the implementation and achievement of their national objectives, **provides a snapshot of global progress in relation to the objectives of the Paris Agreement**, helping to enable a global assessment of collective progress.

In turn, the reported information undergoes peer assessment, which helps to build mutual trust and confidence among countries, **provide a better understanding of current climate actions and levels of support needed and provided.**

**Through this process countries gain the opportunity to learn from each other by sharing achievements, best practices, and experiences.**

# ETF and the Global Stocktake

Information reported in BTRs will be considered at a collective level as an important **input** into the global stocktake, leading to stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

**Thank you for your attention**

