



Introduction: What is climate transparency?

24th April 2019

Asia-Pacific Regional Group of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety





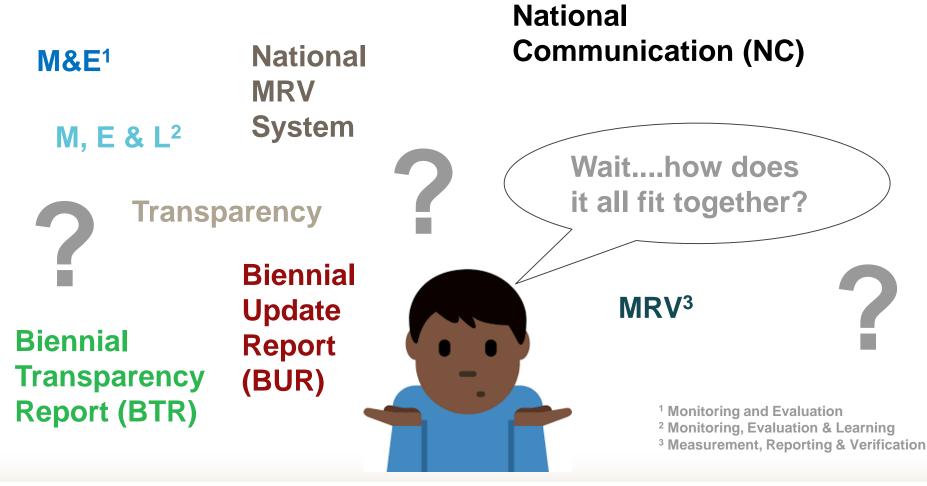
Ricardo Energy & Environment

of the Federal Republic of Germany





What does it all mean?

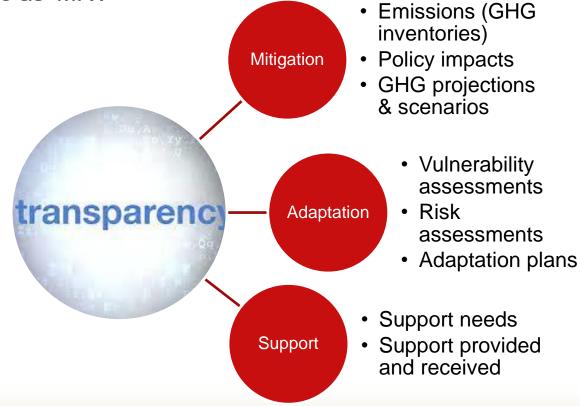




What is climate transparency?

"Reporting on climate-related activities and/or tracking progress towards a target"

Transparency – the new name for this under the Paris Agreement. Previously referred to as 'MRV'



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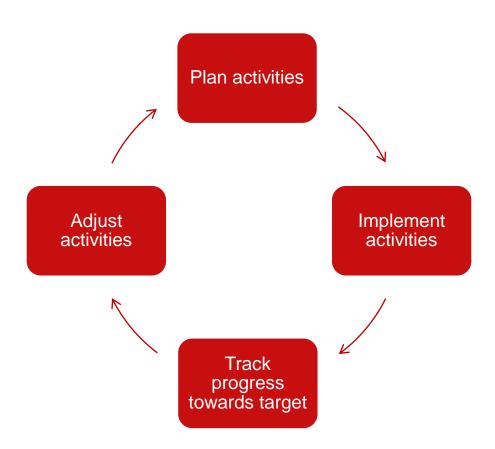
Why we have transparency

Transparency is not an end in itself – it is a means to an end.

It is part of a process. It refers to activities allowing to track progress and steer towards climate change related activities and/or targets.

It includes

- data collection and assessment ("aka measurement / monitoring")
- Reporting of results
- QA/QC of all steps and results ("aka verification")
- Evaluation and learning





Why is it important?

- To answer key questions, such as:
 - Where are we?
 - Where are we going?
 - How fast are we getting there?
 - Are our responses effective?
- National drivers:
 - Policy planning and prioritisation
 - Improve policy coherence
 - Monitoring implementation/effectiveness
- International drivers:
 - Improve trust
 - International recognition for national performance
 - Provide lessons learned, input to Global Stocktake



Key considerations...

- Who is the audience?
 - Not just UNFCCC and other countries, also domestic industry, NGOs, public etc
 - Different audiences within government ministers, officials etc
- What information do they want to see?
 - High-level trends?
 - Detailed analysis?
- How will the results be used?
 - To seek additional funding?
 - To inform policy decisions?