



# Transparency under the Paris Agreement

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## The basics

- **Article 13** of the Paris Agreement establishes the **Enhanced Transparency Framework** (ETF).
- Article 13 is operationalised with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (**MPGs**) and the Transparency Guidance

### Purpose of the ETF

“to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation”





## Key features of the ETF you need to know

- The ETF addresses action and support
- Establishes common rules (modalities, procedures, guidelines) for all
- Provides flexibility for developing countries
- Main three components are:
  - Reporting
  - Technical expert review
  - Facilitative multilateral consideration of progress
- It builds on previous arrangements under the Convention
- Serves as input to the Global Stocktake
- Facilitates continuous improvement over time



## ETF for Action and Support

- Action: “provide a clear understanding of **climate change action**, including clarity and **tracking of progress** towards achieving Parties’ individual NDCs and Parties’ adaptation actions.”
- Support: “provide clarity on **support provided and received** (...) and to provide a **full overview of aggregate financial support**

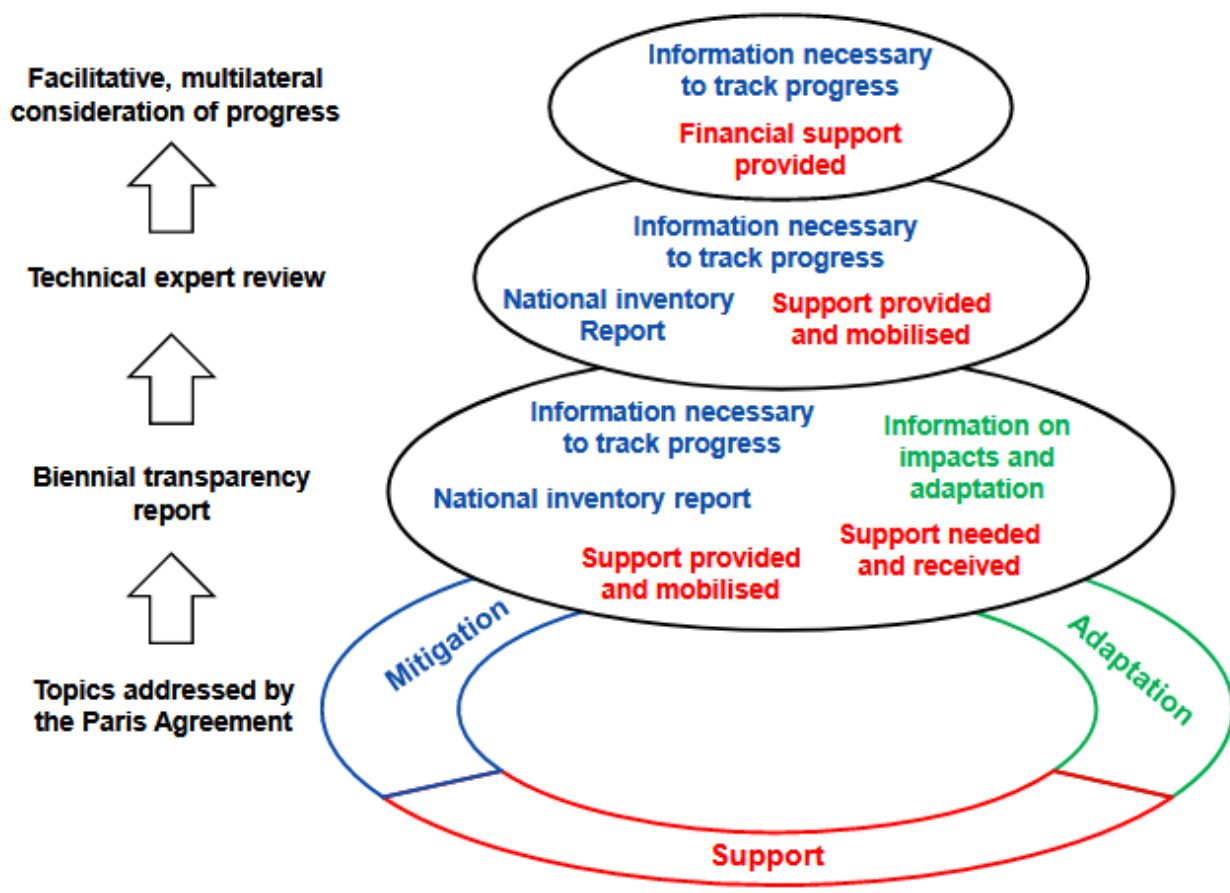


## Common MPGs and flexibility

- MPGs apply to all Parties → advancement of the Paris Agreement
- But ETF recognises differences in national circumstances and capacities
  - Flexibility for developing countries in light of their capacities
- For example:
  - Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs xxx

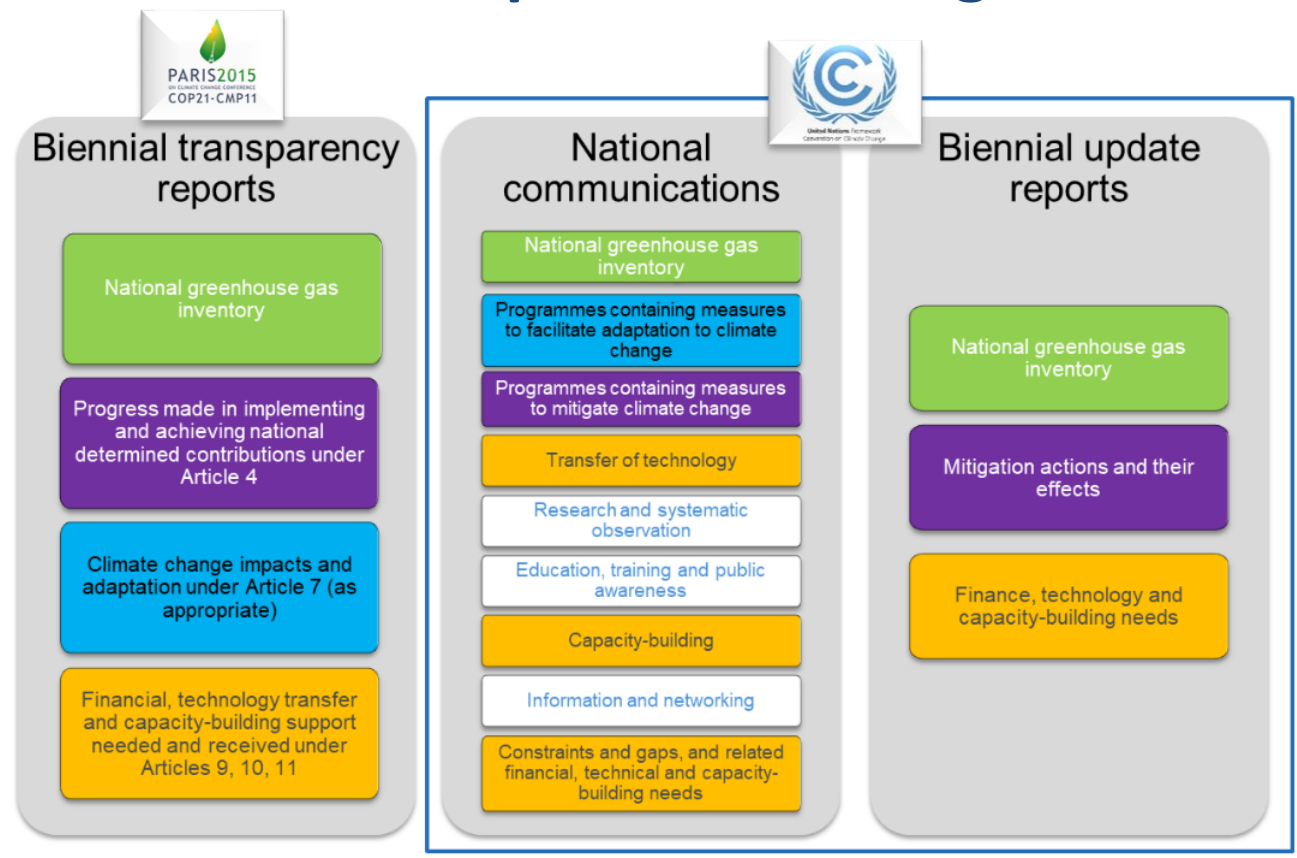


# Reporting, review and FMCP





# Builds on previous arrangements



Article 13 of the Paris Agreement



## New framework

Communication of information under Articles 4.1 and 12.1



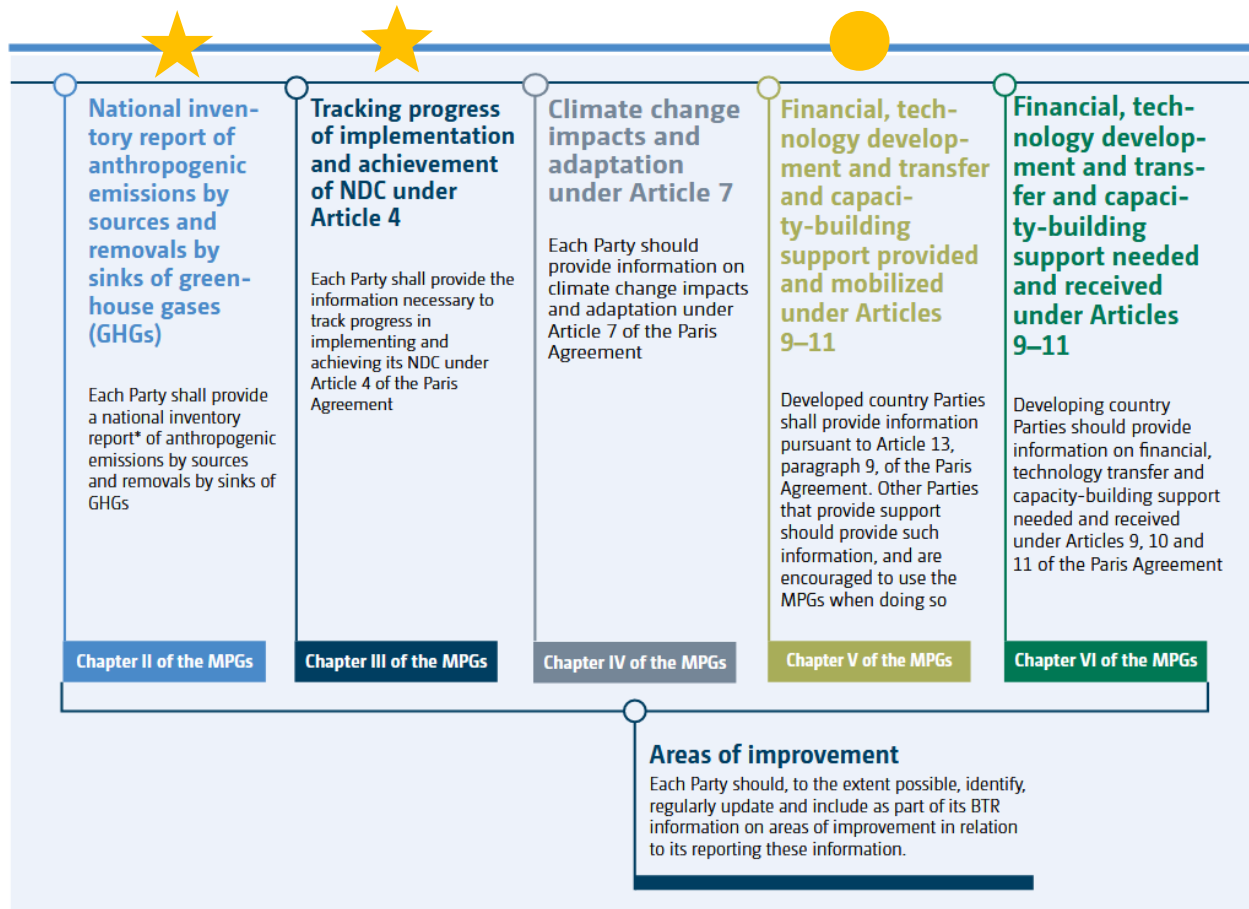
## Old framework

Durban Outcomes (1/CP.16) and Cancun Agreements (2/CP.17)

Source:  
[https://transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/ETF%20%26%20MPGs%20Basics%20-%20UNFCCC\\_0.pdf](https://transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/ETF%20%26%20MPGs%20Basics%20-%20UNFCCC_0.pdf)



# Key components of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR)





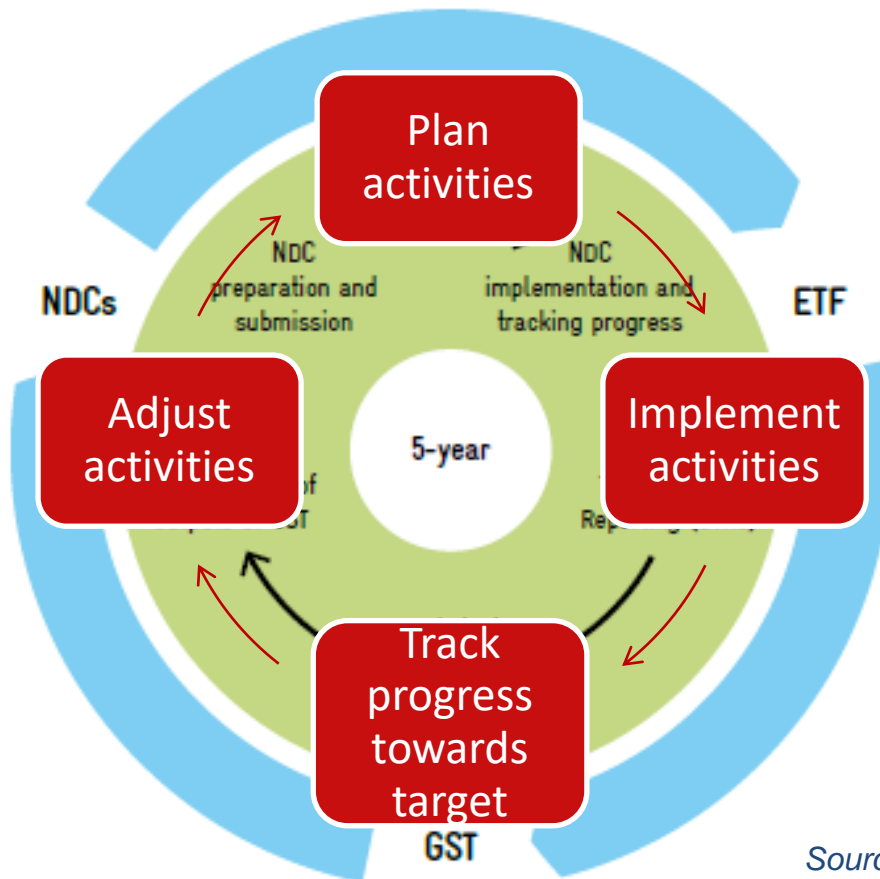


## The ETF and the Global Stocktake (GST)

- The BTRs serve as an input to the GST
  - Consideration at the collective level
- ETF has a comprehensive scope (action and support), like GST
- Specifically
  - GHG emissions and removals through inventory reports
  - Information on progress towards NDC implementation
  - State of adaptation efforts
  - Finance flows and means of implementation



## Transparency, GST and the NDC cycle



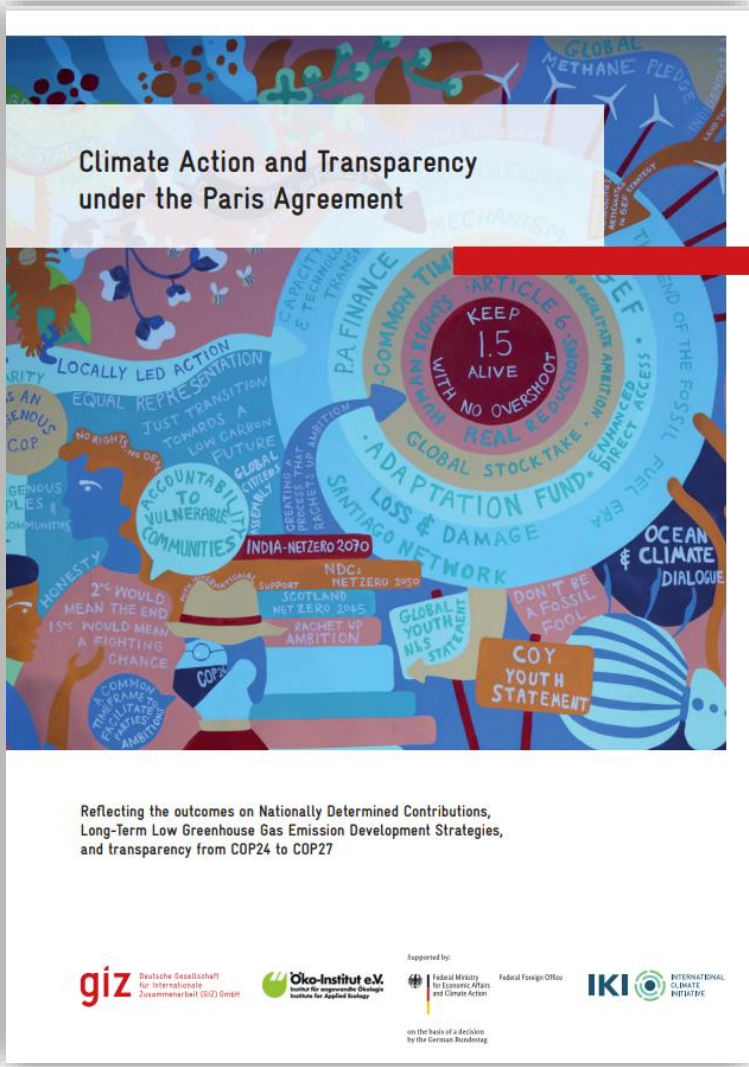
*Interdependent-fluid-relationship: Transparency feeds on NDCs and -most importantly- NDCs (and LT-LEDS) feed on transparency*

*Relationship plays out in the different stages of the NDC cycle*



## Why was the ETF such a breakthrough?

- A **shared framework** for all Parties
- Wide **participation** because of flexibility (tied to capacity!)
- Fosters **trust and accountability** → transparency a central component for the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement
- We get a **better picture** → increases frequency of reporting for developing countries



## Climate Action and Transparency under the Paris Agreement

- overview of the national actions required under the Paris Agreement to prepare and update the NDCs
- tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs (transparency)
- role of Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS or LTS)

Download it [here](#) or scan the QR code





# Implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

