

What is likely to be expected from the TER?

The MPGs state that the TER process for developing countries will focus on the following data:

- National GHG inventory data;
- Information necessary to track progress towards the NDCs; and
- Information on support provided.¹

The scope of the review will be as follows:

- Consistency of information reported with MPGs,
- Consideration of implementation and achievement of the NDCs;
- Consideration of support provided (if applicable);
- Identification of areas of improvement; and
- Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs.

Reviews might be carried out in different formats, centralised reviews, in-country reviews or desk reviews. Except for certain submissions (see below), the most typical format is a centralised review, where the TERT will work together at the UNFCCC secretariat premises in a single location during a review week. For an in-country review, the TERT will work at the Parties' premises (e.g. in the Ministry of Environment) during the review week. This will allow much closer interaction with the BTR compilation team than a centralised review, which allows more experience exchange; it however also means more effort for the Party reviewed during the review week. The MPGs foresee that an in-country review will take place for all first BTRs submitted and for the BTRs which contain information on the Party's achievement of its NDCs, with at least two in-country reviews in total in a ten-year period. Another option is a desk-review, where TERT members work from their own offices.

Based on the MPGs, countries under review will receive preliminary questions for clarification before the review week and likely, based on current experience, at the beginning of the review week. Answers will need to be provided in writing. Current reviews under the International assessment and review (IAR) process (biennial reports of developed countries) as well as the ICA process (BURs of developing countries) include a call with the country being reviewed, allowing clarification of any outstanding questions and exchange of experiences. While it is not known whether this practice will be continued, it has proven beneficial for the countries participating, so it is advisable to use the opportunity where it is offered.

¹ This would only apply to developing countries if they have provided support to other countries and decide they want this information reviewed.