



Transparency framework in the Paris Agreement 1 (General)

- Article 13 in the Paris Agreement establishes '[an enhanced transparency framework for action and support](#)'-
 - 'with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities'
 - 'builds upon collective experience' (Article 13.1)
- CMA shall adopt [common modalities, procedures and guidelines](#) for transparency of action and support (13.13)
 - to be developed no later than 2018 (Para 96)
 - take into account various ideas ; improving transparency over time, flexibility, TACCC principle, avoid double counting, methodological consistency etc (Para 91-95)
- [Support](#) shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article (Article 13.14-15)

Transparency framework in the Paris Agreement 2 (What each Party does) (Article 13.7-13.11)



1. Information provided by each Party on mitigation, adaptation, support

- A)1-National GHG **inventory** report (shall)
- A)2-Information necessary to **track progress** made in implementing and achieving **NDC** under Article 4 (shall)
- B)-Information related to **climate change impacts and adaptation** under Article 7 (should.. As appropriate)
- C)1-Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building **support provided** under Article 9,10,11 (Developed country Parties; shall/ other Parties; should)
- C)2-Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building **support received** under Article 9,10,11 (Developing country Parties; should)

2. Information submitted (A and C above) shall undergo a technical expert review and each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration



Updates after COP21 including APA1

- The first APA (Ad-Hock Working Group on the Paris Agreement) was held this May. Discussion in APA1 provided the following topics for Paris transparency framework;
 - Experiences and lessons learnt from existing MRV
 - Application of flexibility to the framework
 - Importance of enhancement in the framework
 - Importance of supporting developing countries' reporting
- By 30th Sep, Parties are invited to submit their views on Modalities, procedures and guidelines.
- On 7th June, Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council approved a new financial initiative and an associated trust fund to help developing countries monitor and report progress under the Paris Agreement (Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency).



Experiences related to transparency (Japan)

- Reporting
 - Japan provides annual GHG inventories, NC (national communication) and BR (biennial report) . We've maintained [domestic institutional arrangements](#) for updating data, and [tracked progress in actions](#) with domestic reviews on plans.
- Review
 - Experiences on reviews have [improved our quality of reporting](#) as well as contributed to [enhancing domestic capacities and actions](#).
- Support to developing countries' MRV
 - Japan has supported MRV especially in Asian Pacific regions. It is necessary 1)to [establish institutional arrangements](#), 2) to strengthen [capacity building](#), 3) to [gather basic statistical data](#). [Mutual learning](#) is also useful for capacity-building.



Thoughts for post 2020 transparency

- Common modalities, procedures and guidelines to be developed need to
 - improve reporting contents and promote Parties' climate actions through review and consideration
 - Have flexibility in which each Party can choose the appropriate level in reporting, taking into account differing capacities
- Guidelines would be developed on 1) reporting, 2) review and 3) multilateral consideration. Reporting guidelines could have:
 - common reporting categories (such as inventories, NDC, progress made etc) and common information format
 - flexibility in the details of reporting information (such as scope of inventories, sub-sectors in mitigation actions etc)
- To transit to an enhance framework, it its important to support capacity-building, especially on reporting GHG inventories.