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)
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 is important to support capacity-building, especially on reporting GHG inventories.