



SBSTA 13 In-session Workshop: Scene-setting Presentation

8 November 2016

Marrakech



Introduction

- Accounting modalities are an important tool
 - Enhance transparency and trust among Parties
 - Demonstrate progress towards the USD 100bn goal by 2020
 - Facilitate reporting by Parties of all relevant sources of climate finance provided and mobilised through public interventions
- Accounting modalities are part of the APA transparency framework and also relate to other processes (e.g. Global Stocktake)



Challenges and gaps in the existing modalities

Existing modalities = basis for further development of accounting modalities

- Challenges
 - Comparability of information
 - Comparability over time
 - Reporting on support through multilateral channels
- Gaps
 - Modalities on mobilised private climate finance (guiding principles, data gaps, reporting format, etc.)



Enhancing accounting modalities: EU perspective

- Take into account the principles laid out in the Paris Agreement, including:
 - Facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time;
 - Promote transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;
 - Avoid duplication as well as undue burden on Parties and the secretariat;
 - Avoid double counting;
- Explore options to collectively report on the USD 100 billion goal
- Explore options to better fulfil the reporting requirements on multilateral flows



Enhancing accounting modalities: EU perspective

- Develop principles ad modalities for accounting financial resources mobilised by public interventions:
 - Only finance mobilised by developed country governments;
 - Where multiple actors are involved, resulting finance is only counted once;
 - Encourage and incentivize the most effective use of climate finance
 - Build on existing initiatives oustside UNFCCC
 - Build in opportunities for experts and Parties to share experiences and difficulties related to tracking mobilised private finance

Improve access of information to Parties and organisations