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 outside 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