



# Sharing ETF Experiences: Reporting (BTR), Review (TER), and Consideration (FMCP)

Asia and Pacific 21 August 2025

#### Status of ETF implementation

#### **Technical Expert Reviews**

Number of BTRs submitted

(as of 12 Aug 2025)

106 BTRs,

of which 69 from developing countries (inc. 17 LDCs/SIDS)



**Reviews Conducted** 

32

**In-progress** 

29

In 2025

3 TER periods

February-March (batch 1)
April-May (batch 2)
September-October (batch 3)



**First FMCP** 

Took place at SBI 62 in Bonn

(21 June 2025 - Andorra, Guyana and Panama)

**Second FMCP** 

At Brazil (SBI 63)

## 2025 CGE regional webinar - Asia and Pacific

#### **Moderator**



Manjeet Dhakal Nepal CGE member

#### **Speakers**



Xiang Gao China CGE member



Aslan Shikhaliyev Azerbaijan



Anna Boneta Andorra

# **Programme**

5 min	Welcome and opening remarks by the moderator
30 min	<ul> <li>Practical experience in preparing BTRs and participating to the TER and FMCP processes</li> <li>Experiences in preparing the first BTR and participating in TER and the FMCP</li> <li>Lessons learned and recommendations to other countries</li> <li>How would you make use of this experience and lesson learned in preparing your second BTR?</li> </ul>
20 min	Q&A session
5 min	Feedback survey and closing







# Experiences, Good Practices, Challenges and Needs in Preparing BTR1, China

prof. Dr. GAO Xiang (CGE member)

National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation, CHINA

21 August 2025

#### **Process Overview**



- Achievements
  - ☐ Enhanced institutional arrangements
  - ☐ Improved technical capacities in inventory compilation
  - Enhance QA/QC in inventory compilation
  - Submission on time
- Support from CBIT and UNFCCC/CGE



- Enhanced Institutional Arrangements
  - ☐ Issued Work Plan for 1BTR Compilation
    - Established steering committee across over 30 ministries and
       departments for more comprehensive data/information collection
       and efficient report drafting
    - Significantly enhanced the authority of information on NDC
       progress tracking, mitigation and adaptation policies, as well as
       support needed and received





\*MEE: Ministry of Ecology and Environment \*DCC: Department of Climate Change **Steering Committee** UNFCCC MEE Secretariat Data and DCC, MEE **PMO** Approval Methodologies Coordination group QA/QC Compilation Group (including QA/QC and Verification) Policies, Inventory actions Energy **IPPU** Waste database and Agriculture HK SAR, and Macau SAR. measures LULUCF database **#Together4Transparency** 

- Improved Technical Capacities in Inventory Compilation
  - ☐ Prioritized the use of **domestic emission factors** 
    - Enterprise-level measured data from national carbon market emission reports, measured and statistical/research data developed by relevant departments, and measured/research data published by relevant institutions
    - Able to apply higher Tier methods and improved the transparency
       and accuracy of the National GHG Inventory





- **■** Enhance QA/QC in Inventory Compilation
  - ☐ Implemented multiple verification and quality control measures during the compilation process
  - ☐ Conducted independent analysis and reviews of inventory methodologies and results through **external expert assessment**, ensuring robust quality assurance
  - ☐ Utilized a national GHG inventory database to improve digitalization of inventory compilation





- Supports from China Capacity Building for Enhanced Transparency Phase I project UNFCCC and CGE
  - ☐ Improved capacities of transparency experts, over 70 Chinese experts have passed the examination of Training programs for expert reviewers
  - □ UNFCCC experts invited to share and CGE training materials used
  - ☐ Female involvement has reached 80% at the national level and 60%-70% at the enterprise and local levels during capacity-building









- **■** GHG Inventory
  - Need to further enhance institutional arrangements for GHG inventory preparation
  - Need to further clarify the data foundation
  - Need to further conduct domestic GHG emission/removal factors measures and analysis
  - Need to further strengthen QA/QC
  - Need to strengthen capacity-building in CRT reporting



- NDC and Mitigation Policies and Measures
  - Need to strengthen the capacities to assess the effectiveness of mitigation policies implementation, and to tracking and managing relevant data
  - Need to develop methodologies to disaggregate emission reductions from overlapping mitigation actions and improve capabilities to quantify overlapping effects, outcomes, and emission reductions
  - Need to enhance the ability to assess the co-benefits of NDCs



#### **■** Adaptation

- Need to further strengthen capacities and technologies to research on characteristic of climate change already happened in China, and to construct future climate change scenarios
- Need to Improve abilities and technologies to analyze climate change impacts, risks and loss and damage, and vulnerabilities
- Need to enhance capacities and technologies to identify adaptation goals, priorities, challenges, and barriers, and to monitor, evaluate, and report adaptation policies



- Support needed and received
  - Need to establishment statistic mechanisms, accounting methodologies, reporting and working mechanisms on the information of received FTC support
  - Need to develop methodologies to estimate sector-specific and/or mitigation/adaptation action-specific needs, improving the ability to identify, quantify, and report on financial support needed



- TER and FMCP
  - Need to establish an inter-department collaboration mechanism, and to standardize domestic procedures for accepting TER and FMCP
  - Need to complete the **development**, **construction**, **operation** and maintenance of relevant national database systems, including that for inventory, mitigation and adaptation policies, support needed and received, as well as for accepting TER and FMCP.





# Thank you.









# BTR1 and TER experiences of Azerbaijan

Aslan Shikhaliyev 21 August 2025

#### **Table of Contents**

Institutional arrangements

**National Climate Reporting** 

BTR1 and TER experience

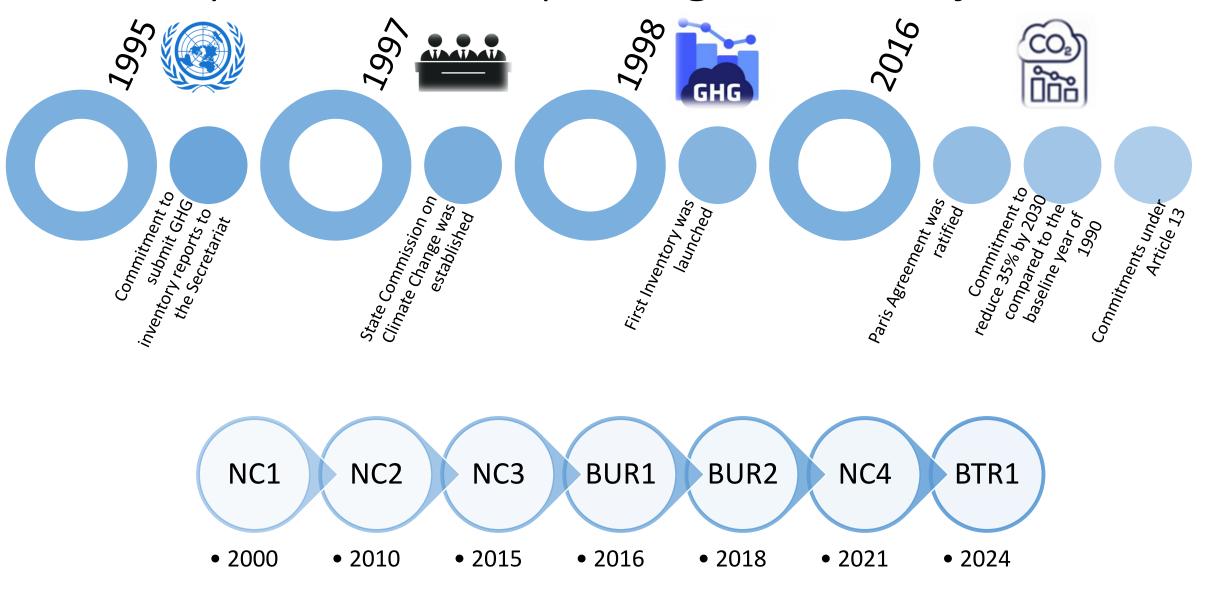
Challenges and improvement needs related to GHG emissions and removals

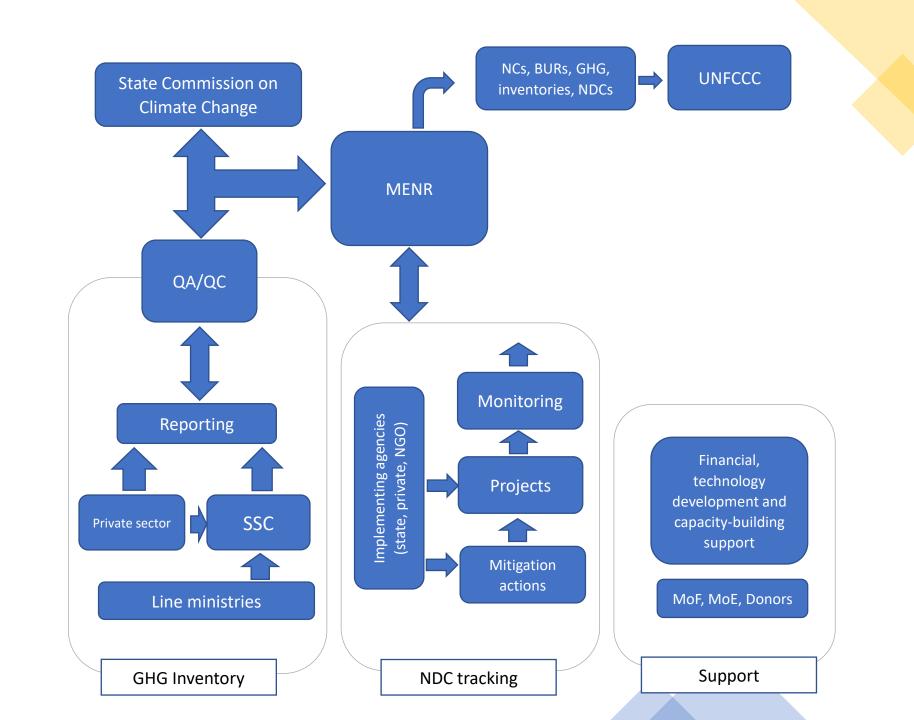
Lessons learnt and recommendations





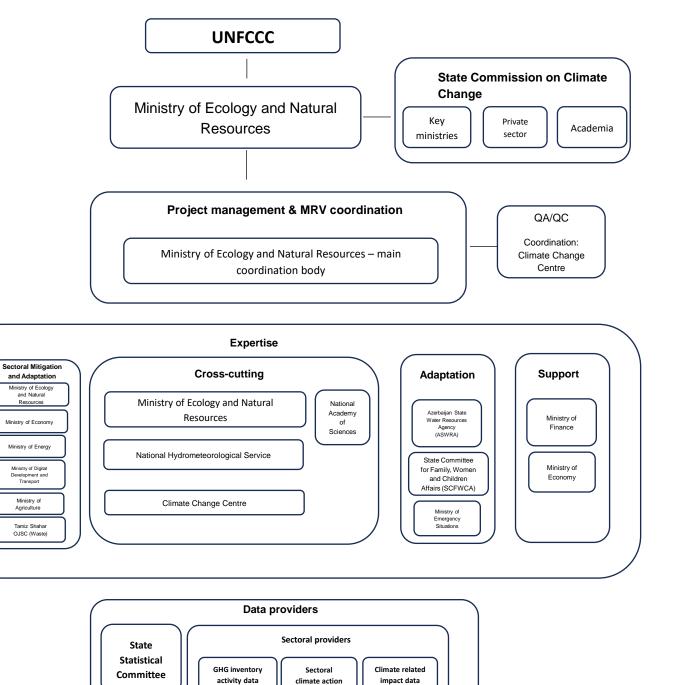
## History of climate reporting in Azerbaijan



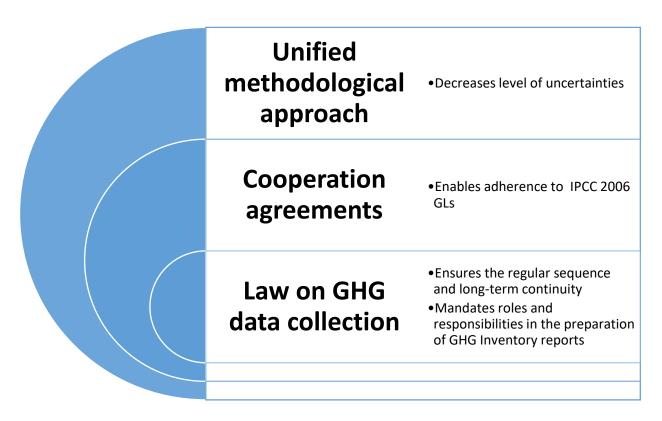


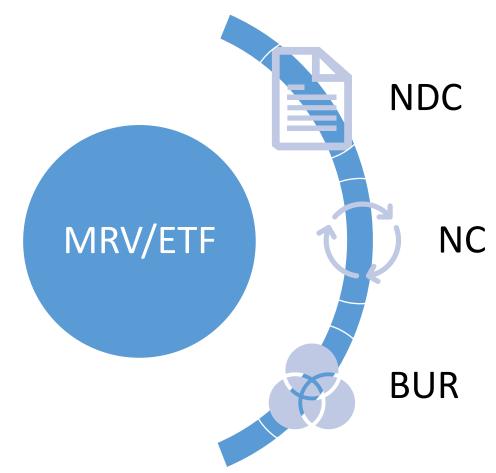
Ministry of

Agriculture



## Institutionalization of GHG inventory





## GHG Inventory responsibilities

Compilation of data collections by data providers

QA/QC - Verifying data quality

Creation of an inventory database

Updating the inventory database

Calculation of emissions from all covered sectors

Development of QC/QA plan

Determining the timeline for the inventory cycle

Cooperation agreements with relevant ministries, agencies and private sector enterprises

Coordination of timely delivery of input data

Ensuring regular system improvements.

Improvement of inventory data archiving system.

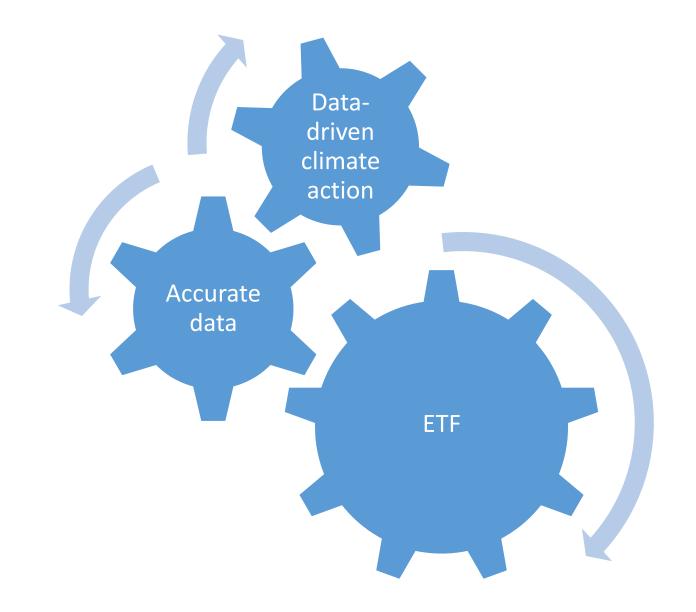
Regular review and provision of incoming data flow from data providers

Improving the institutionalization of the National System

Implementing improvements in inventory planning and inventory preparation

Improvement of national institutional mechanisms.

# Interlinkages



# THE FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**NOVEMBER** 

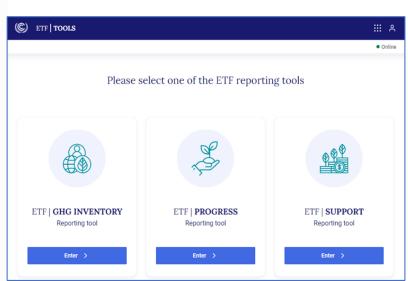
2024

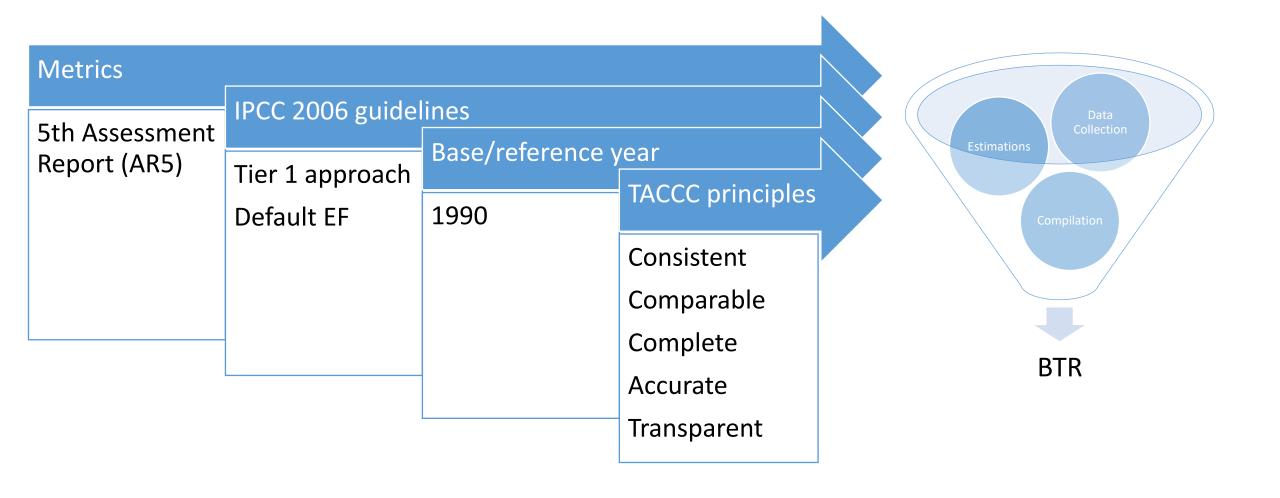






Peer-to-peer exchange





# **Key Categories**

1.B.2.b Natural Gas
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Liquid Fuels
1.A.1 Energy Industries - Gaseous Fuels
1.A.2 Manufacturing Industries and Construction - Gaseous Fuels
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Gaseous Fuels
1.A.3.b Road Transportation - Liquid Fuels
<b>1.B.2.a</b> Oil
3.A. Enteric Fermentation
1.A.4 Other Sectors - Liquid Fuels
4.A.1. Forest land Remaining Forest land
<b>1.B.2.a</b> Oil
<b>5.A.</b> Solid Waste Disposal
5.D Wastewater Treatment and Discharge

## Methods

NCV Energy • Comparison of reference approach with sectoral approach **IPPU** Tier 1 approach Agriculture Tier 1 approach LULUCF Land representation First Order Decay (FOD)

# 1990

- Collapse of the Soviet Union
- Sharp decline in Azerbaijan's industrial and energy sectors
- Significant reduction in emissions

# 2000

- Resurgence of the economy
- Oil and gas exports
- Increased demand for energy products due to population growth
- Emissions in transportation and waste sectors began to rise again

## **Trends**

2022

#### Energy

Still primary source of emissions in 2022.

Reduced by about 24.86% compared to the base year.

Investments in innovative technologies and natural gas infrastructure minimized the share of fuel oil in the country's electricity production.

#### IPPU

Growth in industrial processes

Development of new industries

#### Agriculture

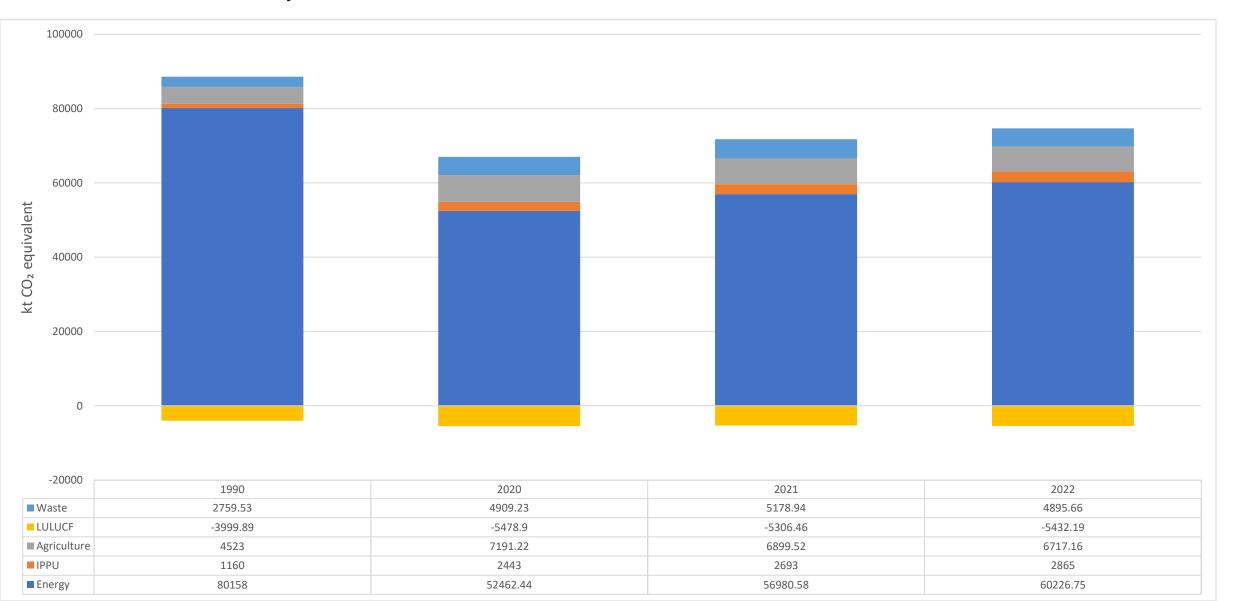
Increase in the production of competitive agricultural and processing industry products, both in the domestic and foreign markets

Starting from 2020, the 30-year trend of rising emissions has shifted to a decline

#### Waste

Increase in methane emissions caused by the decomposition process associated with the open disposal of waste in landfills, which is related to population growth

#### GHG emissions by sectors



# Experience in participating in the technical expert review process?

Centralized Review	26 to 30 May 2025
	BUR-VTR / iVTR
Introductory	Overview of the Technical Expert Review process
conference call	Process, Schedules
Timelines	Parties usually have two weeks (or up to three weeks with flexibility) to respond to questions raised before the review week
	All responses to all questions need to be submitted before the review week
-	

## Flexibilities

## Reporting

- Para 6 of the MPGs clarifies that while the application of flexibility is to be self-determined, the developing country Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints.
- Paragraph 6 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 relates to flexibilities applied in relation to reporting provisions.

**Procedural** 

• Where a developing country Party elects for procedural flexibility a notification to the secretariat is sufficient (with or without explanation).

## Technical expert review week

#### Timelines

For any questions raised during the review week, Parties are expected to respond by the following day, within the same review week.

Areas of improvement and capacity-building needs

Based on Party's responses to the areas of technical clarification and capacity-building needs identified, the TERT will draft the technical expert review report (TERR).

Follow-ups questions, clarifications and meetings

Technical expert review report (TERR)

The flexibility provisions can be also applied when Party provides comments to the draft TERR (within 3 months instead of 1 month). The TERR should be completed as early as possible and no later than 12 months from the start of the technical expert review process.

## Lessons learnt and recommendations



TER Team is consists of highly competent technical experts. They are here to help.

Clear responses from Parties are steps towards improving the quality of GHG data. The ETF process is new for everyone, and sometimes TERT may misunderstand or misread the data reported in tables and report itself.

Don't hesitate to elaborate and explain the approach used.

Ask the TERT team for best technical solutions and course of action for the technical problems that Party faces.

The TERT can draw from best solutions from their countries and their vast experiences.

## Questions

Questi	on
before	the
review	
week	

Questions were received in waves

Started drafting the responses as they were received

Grouped the responses in batches and sent them as soon as possible before the next wave of questions was received

Questions during the review week

If before the review week you have a chance to clarify with stakeholders and data providers anything raised by the TERT, during the review week because of the limited time you can't count on that.

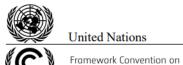
Don't aim for perfection, aim for transparency. The identified areas for improvements can be addressed in the next cycle.

# Overall challenges

Non-availability of disaggregated data or robust QA/QC procedures.

Lack of technical tools and unified methodology.

Absence of legally binding documents to mandate roles and responsibilities in the continuous and stringent GHG Inventory compilation process.



Climate Change

FCCC/TP/2024/6

Distr.: General 26 August 2024

English only

Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports

Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts

Develop country-specific EFs

Align sources of data and methodologies

Specific gaps and needs for improvement

Adjustment to the requirements of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

Building the capacity to use higher-level methods for estimating emissions and removals in the key categories.

Improve the quality of data by conducting the QA/QC checks in specific sectors such as:

- IPPU ODS (Ozone depleting substances)
- LULUCF Land Representation
- Energy Alignment of statistical data with energy balance

Transition to higher-Tier methods with application of more plant/facility-level disaggregated information:

- Energy Power facilities
- IPPU Plant-level information
- Waste Waste disposal sites

The experience and lesson learned gained will be applied in preparing the second BTR

Will use the areas of improvement to plan the next inventory.

Will reach to support provider for the identified capacity-building needs.

The GHG inventory builds on the recommendations provided by the TERT.



# Thank you.







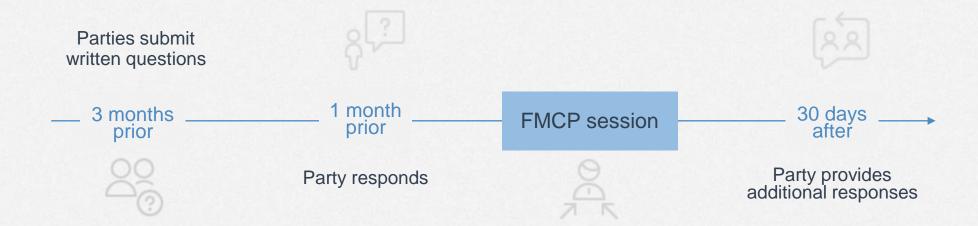


## Andorra's experience in the First FMCP

Anna Boneta 21<sup>st</sup> August 2025

## Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

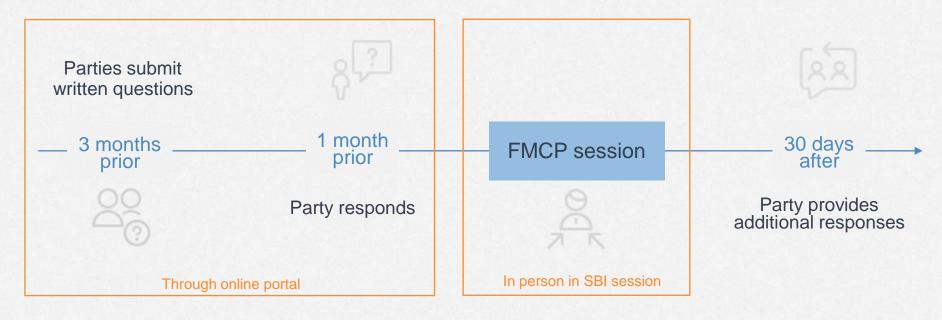
FMCP process





## Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

#### FMCP process



Andorra received 17 written questions from 7 different countries.

Andorra underwent the FMCP in SBI 62 (Bonn, June 2025) together with Panama and Guyana.



#### **Formal session**

**FMCP** 



#### **Session workflow**

Each presenting country delivered:

- 2 min national statement
- 10 min pre-recorded presentation

Joint Q&A session (40 min)

- + 30 countries participated
- Andorra received ~ 15 questions from 10 different countries



## Informal dialogue – voluntary

**FMCP** 

#### **World Café format**

- 1 group for each Party under FMCP
- 60 Party delegates participating
- 20 minutes per discussion round





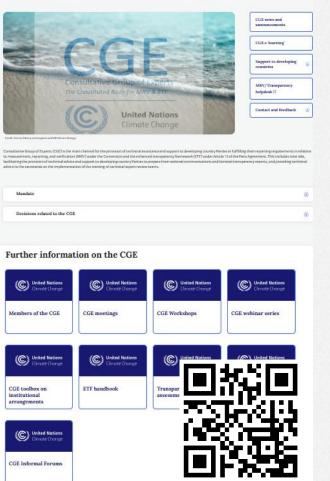


# Thank you.

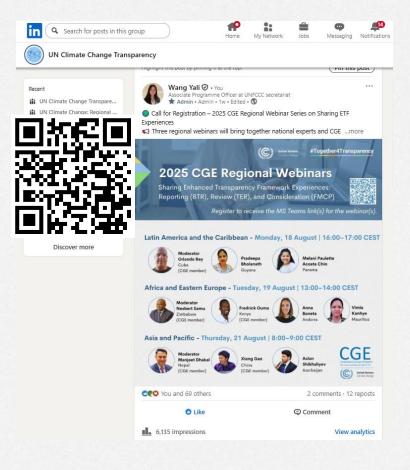
#### Follow CGE updates via webpage and social media

CGE webpage: <a href="https://unfccc.int/CGE">https://unfccc.int/CGE</a>

Consultative Group of Experts (CGE).



#### Transparency LinkedIn Group



#### Facebook page





# Thank you.