Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement Reporting

SBSTA virtual workshop, September 2022

Secretariat



Approach to the technical paper

Inputs:

- The work-programme in decision 2/CMA.3
- Principles embedded in the guidance and articulated by Parties
- Analysis of the provisions of the guidance
- Inputs from Parties during the first intersessional period and during SBSTA 56
- Experience with similar processes under the Kyoto Protocol and in preparation for the Enhanced Transparency Framework, as well as our broader knowledge

Outputs:

- Possible solutions for operationalizing the guidance
- Elements that may benefit from clarifications from Parties
- Holistic and coherent picture of systems and processes



Reporting: Cooperative approach and ITMO tracking methods - Section II.B

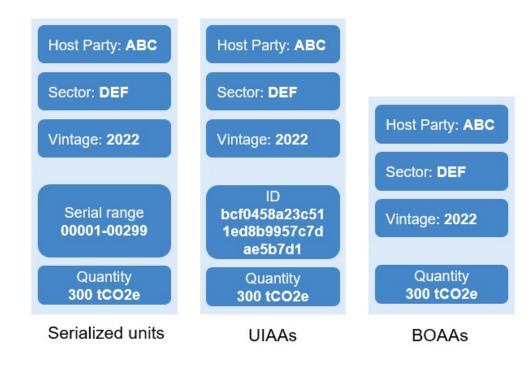
The SBSTA mandate in relation to reporting is developing recommendations for tables and outlines

Starting points:

- Obligation for reporting
- Scope
- Timelines for submissions

Reporting elements:

- Cooperative approach to which all information is linked
- Methods for tracking ITMOs:
 - Serialized units
 - Uniquely identifiable accounting amounts (UIAAs)
 - Balance-only accounting amounts (BOAAs)
 - Balance in a higher-tier accounts





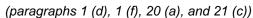
Reporting: Authorizations and first transfer - Section II.B

Authorization is central to reporting, with multiple implications across the system

Types of Authorization:



Authorization of ITMOs towards use(s)





- Elements of authorization
- Before or at the time of first transfer





Authorization of a cooperative approach

(paragraphs 18 (g) and 21 (c))



Authorization of entities

(paragraphs 18 (g) and 23 (d))

If ITMO authorized for NDC and OIMP first transfer is the <u>earliest</u> first transfer between OIMP and NDC:

- Authorization (OIMP)
- Issuance (OIMP)
- International transfer (NDC)
- Use (OIMP)

Possible solution



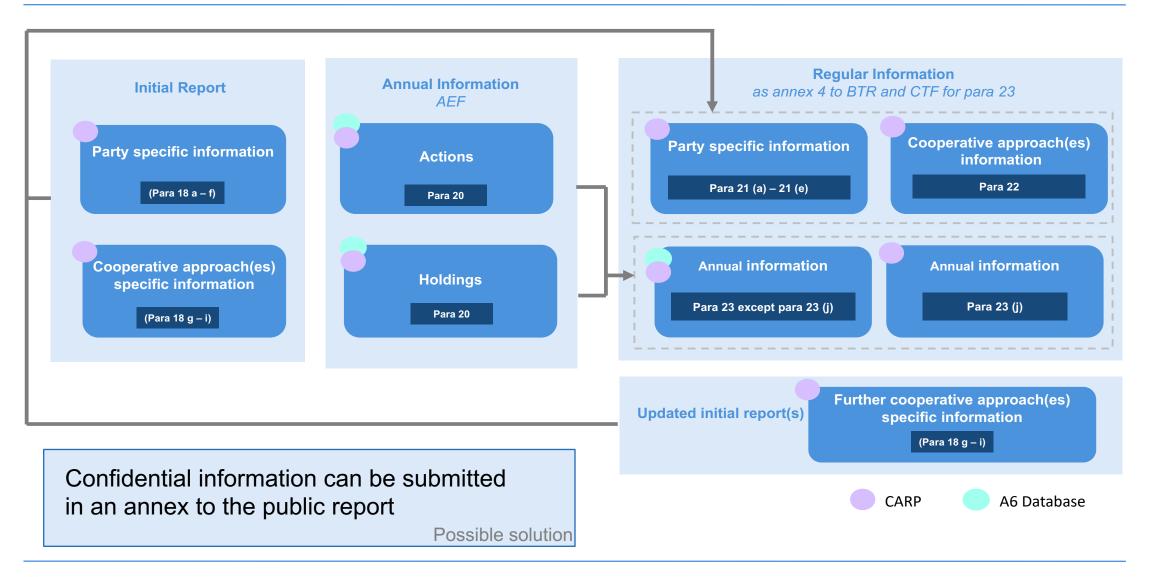
Reporting: Other elements - Section II.B

Additional considerations regarding other reporting elements:

- Metrics and conversion methods
- Voluntary information on GWPs
- ITMO life and finality of accounting
- Reporting in relation to sectors and activities
- Consistency in nomenclatures in reporting is important for comparability of information
- Confidentiality and its implications on checking the consistency of submitted information
- Alignment in reporting and reuse of submitted information
- Obligation of Parties participating in the 6.4 mechanism to report only on authorized A6.4ERs under guidance



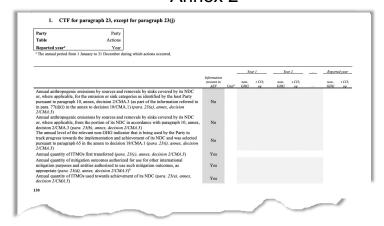
Reporting: Outlines - Section II.C



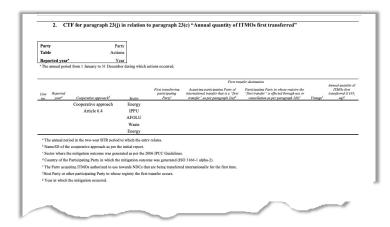


Reporting: Paragraph 23 and paragraph 23(j) - Section II.C

Regular Information: Paragraph 23 except 23(j) Annex 2



Regular Information: Paragraph 23 (j) Annex 2



- Paragraph 23 and 23 (j) are proposed in the form of tables
- For paragraph 23, the structured summary has been used as starting point and adapted for annual information
- Links to Excel versions of paragraph 23 and 23 (j) are included in Annex IV with example entries

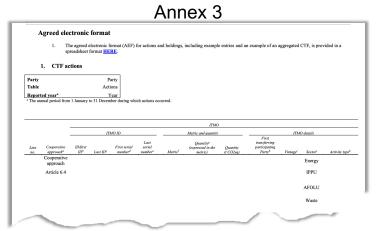


Reporting: Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) - Section II.D

Considerations in relation to the agreed electronic format (AEF) for annual information:

- ITMO data needs to be granular to enhance consistency checks
- Published data could be aggregated to preserve confidentiality
- Public information on the use for OIMP could be disaggregated
- Information on internal (to a Party) transfers is excluded from AEF
- Parties report on all actions and holdings of ITMOs in the context of their authorization and tracking arrangements
- Authorizations for uses are reportable actions in the AEF
- AEF is not chronological but information on dates of actions would be useful

AEF: Actions & Holdings (two tables)



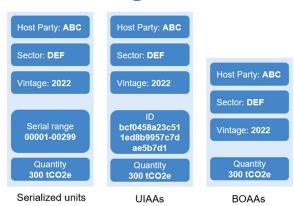


Reporting: Agreed Electronic Format (AEF) - Section II.D

Further considerations on AEF:

- The AEF can accommodate different ITMO tracking methods
- ITMO identifiers are needed for granular identification of inconsistencies
- The first transfer flag is a flag in relation to authorization (OIMP), issuance (OIMP), international transfer (NDC) or use (OIMP)

Tracking methods



Potential issues:

- When ITMOs authorized for OIMP are 'used' in a registry that is not to the host Party's registry:
 - There is a need to notify the host Party of this 'use' to account for this first transfer
- An ITMO authorized for NDC that is cancelled for OMGE domestically:
 - The ITMOs may not be accounted for in corresponding adjustments as first transfer would not have occurred



Reporting: Submission process - Section II.E

Links between the information submitted in different reporting elements:

- The initial report and regular information have shared data elements
- The AEF includes the data described in paragraph 23 (j)
- The AEF and paragraph 23 have information that partially overlaps

The consistency checks as par para. 33 (a) are central to overall consistency of ITMO data

The consistency check relates to:

- Internal reporting consistency (AEF)
- Consistency between parties (Parties AEFs)
- Consistency between reports (AEF matches paragraph 23)



