

Potential challenges participating Parties may face in addressing different elements of the initial report and to support the identification of related capacity-building needs;

UNFCCC Article 6.2 Hybrid Workshop

General views on challenges in the preparation of initial reports



- participation responsibilities
- Information on ITMO metrics
- information on each cooperative approach

What links between the requirements for the initial report and other requirements in the guidance should be considered in the preparation of initial reports and in what way?

IV. Reporting



A. Initial report

18. Each participating Party shall submit an Article 6, paragraph 2, initial report (hereinafter referred to as an initial report) **no later than authorization of ITMOs from a cooperative approach** or where practical (in the view of the participating Party) in conjunction with the next biennial transparency report due pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1 for the period of NDC implementation. The initial report shall contain comprehensive information to:

(a) Demonstrate that the participating Party fulfils the participation responsibilities referred to in chapter II above (Participation);

(b) Provide, where the participating Party has not yet submitted a biennial transparency report, the information referred to in paragraph 64 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1;

(c) Communicate the ITMO metrics and the method for applying corresponding adjustments as per chapter III.B above for multi- or single-year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation and where the method is a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget, describe the method;

VI. Information on each cooperative approach (para. 22(a–k))

Note: Chapters A–K below should be repeated for each cooperative approach.

A. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes to the mitigation of GHGs and the implementation of the NDC (para. 22(a))

B. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 22(b), update to para. 18(h))

1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (para. 22(b)(i), update to para. 18(h)(i))

2. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (para. 22(b)(ii), update to para. 18(h)(ii))

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (para. 22(b)(iii), update to para. 18(h)(iii))

How do the TACCC principles guide the level of detail in the information to be provided in initial reports and what other principles may be relevant, if any, to ensuring comparability of information on cooperative approaches?

Transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability, and consistency

Guidelines for the Article 6 technical expert review pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter V (Review)



I. Guiding principles

1. The guiding principles of the guidelines for the Article 6 technical expert review pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter V (Review) are as follows:

- (a) Promote transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;
- (b) Facilitate the application of robust accounting for engagement in the cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
- (c) Acknowledge the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time;
- (d) Avoid duplication of work and minimize the burden on Parties and the secretariat, including through leveraging capabilities available through the centralized accounting and reporting platform in preparing for and carrying out reviews.

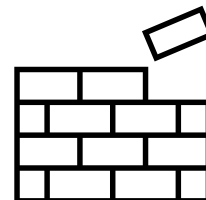
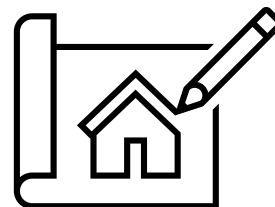
Information submitted by a participating Party is considered to be consistent with these guidelines when all of the following requirements are met:

- (a) The information is complete, transparent and consistent with the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and any future relevant decisions of the CMA;
- (b) The information is consistent across the different reporting requirements, namely the initial report, updated initial report, and annual information and regular information annexes to the biennial transparency report, as well as the structured summary (required pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 77(d), as part of the biennial transparency report) in which annual information is included, to the extent possible;
- (c) The information is consistent across all Parties participating in the same cooperative approach, as relevant and to the extent possible

Capacity Building

Summary

- Special circumstances
- data gaps and infrastructure gaps
- cooperating parties should provide the assistance and capacity where and if it does not exist
- best practice and lessons learned of their early implementation
- Reviewers asked to take into consideration capacity building needs and make recommendations





| Questions?



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao