



Report back on requests from the second BTR LRs meeting:

Assessing procedures and approaches for simplified reviews

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Recap from previous LR meeting

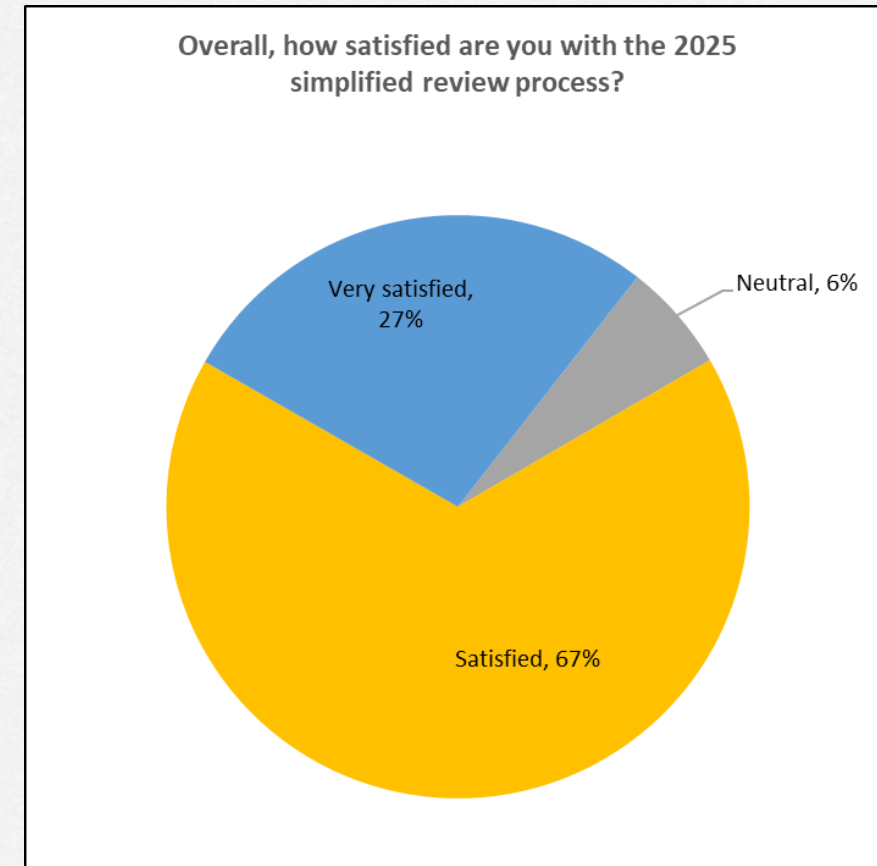
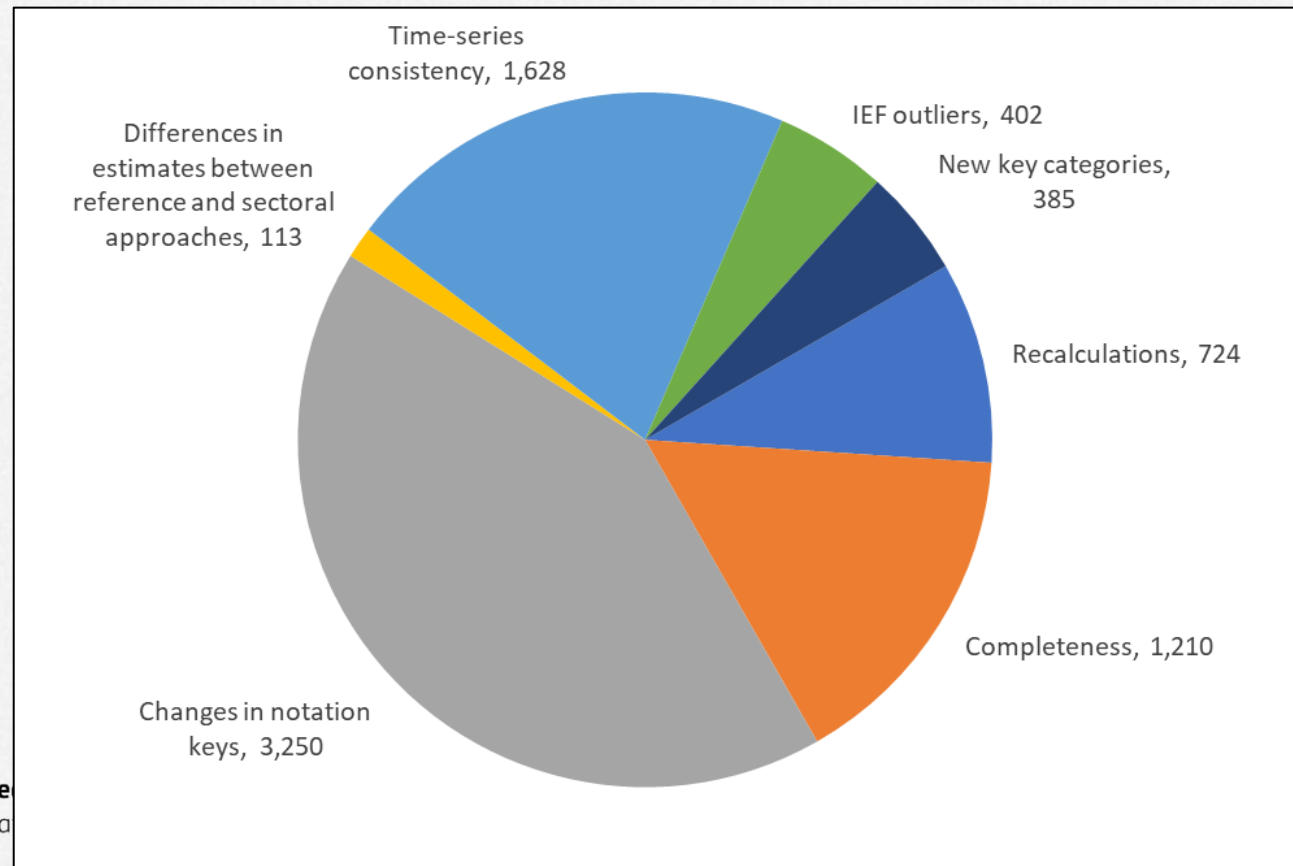
LRs requested the secretariat to:

- “**continue assessing the procedures and approaches** implemented for conducting the 2025 simplified reviews in order to improve the tools and approaches used for such reviews, pending availability of resources, and **considering the outcomes** of the simplified review process **and feedback received from Parties**, and to report on the results at the next meeting of BTR LRs with a view to analyzing possible options for enhancing the usefulness and effectiveness of those procedures and approaches.”
- “**continue identifying** simplified review methods for **assessing the qualitative information contained in national inventory documents** (NIDs) in consultation with a group of LRs, pending availability of resources, and to report on the results at a future meeting of BTR LRs”



Recap from 2025 Simplified Review

- Covered 41 Parties developed country Parties
- 7,712 individual findings
- 94 per cent of Parties were *Satisfied* or *Very satisfied*





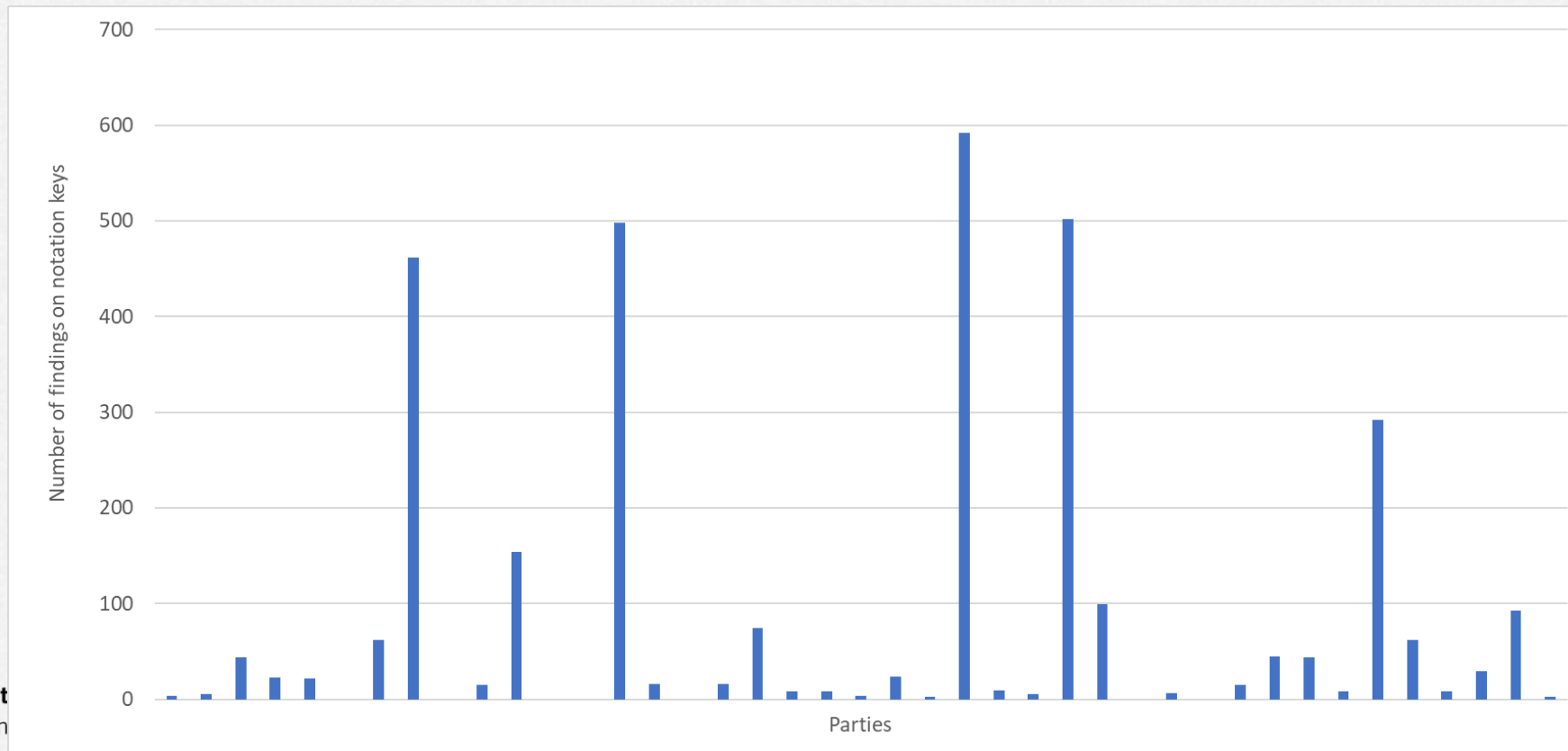
Key issues identified by Parties

- Time-series consistency analysis too extensive for full time-series
- Large number of findings on changes in notation keys
- Identification of notation key “NE” justified in CRT 9 or NID
- Duplication in identifying “NE” for total GHG emissions
- Identification of “new key categories”
- Reporting of IEF ranges
- Recalculations already explained in the NID



Large number of findings on notation keys

- Limited to a number of Parties
- Resulted from a specific change: from NO to blank cell
- May have been related with challenges in using new reporting tools



Party	Change	Findings
Party 1	NO to blank	576
Party 2	NO to blank	498
Party 3	NO to blank	470



Context and constraints for further development

- Procedures designed to operate under strict time and resource constraints based on automated checks of information reported in CRTs
- No resources to conduct expert-based qualitative assessments of the CRT and NID within the timelines defined in the MPGs for SRs. The situation remains for the 2027 cycle
- Initial work was undertaken to explore qualitative assessment of NIDs with AI-based approaches. The results from AI alone were not accurate. These approaches would require significant human resources to confirm the AI findings.
- No AI was implemented for the 2025 cycle and the mandate by the LRs from the 2025 LR meeting remains outstanding



Proposed changes

- **Change of scope of time-series consistency analysis:** 3 latest years
- **Improve treatment of changes in notation keys:** Restrict to latest common year, instead of base year and latest common year. Exclude changes from NO to blank, or aggregate this change into only single finding. Provide the secretariat with flexibility to assess notation key changes based on the context of the 2027 NIR submission and report them in a manner that avoids generating a large number of low-relevance findings
- **Enhance completeness checks using CRT 9:** Use CRT 9 as a basis to identify the use of “NE”, instead of the sectoral tables in CRT. Identify only those instances for which the use of NE is not explained in CRT 9, focusing the assessment on the latest reported year of the inventory time-series
- **Refine identification of key categories:** Report only fully new key categories, avoiding identification of existing key categories as “new” due to differences between level and trend assessments
- **Report ranges used for IEF analysis:** Include in the SR report the IEF ranges and provide clearer explanation of how ranges are derived





Proposed conclusions

- Procedures applied in 2025 were robust and fit for purpose and the overall approach should be applied to the 2027 simplified review cycle.
- Implement focused targeted improvements for the 2027 cycle, by:
 - Limiting the assessment of time-series consistency to the most recent three years;
 - Improving the treatment of changes in notation keys;
 - Enhancing completeness checks by using CRT 9 for identifying the use of “NE”;
 - Refine the identification of new key categories;
 - Including the ranges used for the analysis of implied emission factors.
- Continue working in consultation with a group of LRs in 2026 to explore feasible approaches for the qualitative assessment of NIDs, considering feasibility and efficacy of AI-based solutions, and subject to the availability of resources.