



United Nations
Climate Change

UNFCCC BTR REVIEW TRAINING: COURSE C

**TRACKING PROGRESS IN
IMPLEMENTING AND ACHIEVING NDCS**

**SUB COURSE C1: NATIONAL
CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSTITUTIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS, AND DESCRIPTION OF
A PARTY'S NDC UNDER ARTICLE 4 OF
THE PARIS AGREEMENT INCLUDING
UPDATES**

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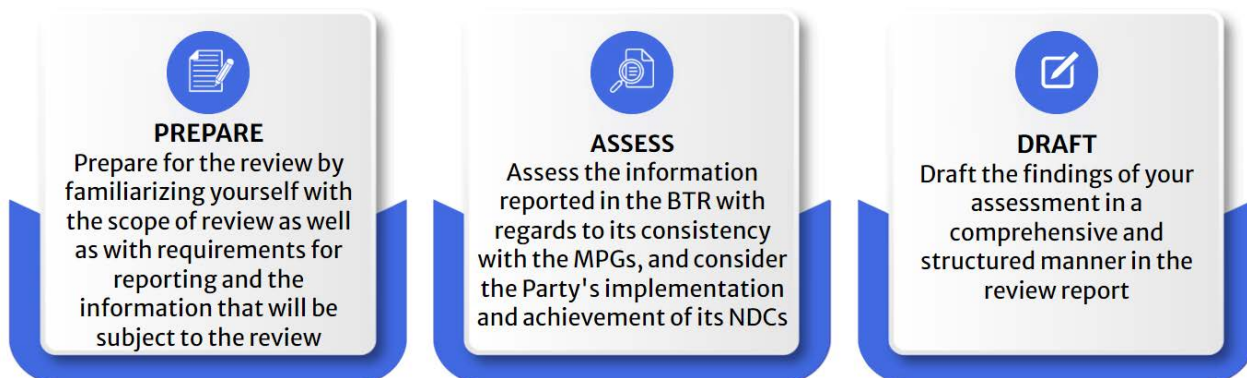
Technical review of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions

Sub-course 1 – National circumstances and institutional arrangements, and description of a Party's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

Overview

This sub-course provides guidance on assessing the consistency of the information reported by Parties describing their NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement with the reporting requirements outlined in the MPGs.

It is organized in three sections that follow the sequence of the steps that you, as a technical expert reviewer, will undertake during the TER of a BTR.



This sub-course has following learning objectives:

- To understand what information is relevant to national circumstances and institutional arrangements and the reporting requirements related to national circumstances and institutional arrangements;
- To understand what an NDC is and the reporting requirements related to the description of NDCs;
- To learn how to assess the consistency of the information reported by Parties on their national circumstances and institutional arrangements and information describing their NDCs with the reporting guidelines, which includes an assessment of the completeness and transparency of reported information;
- To learn how to draft findings, recommendations and encouragements related to each of the reporting elements in the review reports to help Parties improve their future reporting.



It should take about 60 minutes to work through this sub-course.

Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTF	common tabular format
ETF	enhanced transparency framework (under the Paris Agreement)
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
2006 IPCC Guidelines	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, set out in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
TER	technical expert review
TERT	technical expert review team

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LESSON 1: PREPARE

PART 1: NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Introduction

Various national circumstances affect a Party's ability to implement and achieve its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including its government structure, features of its population profile, geography, economy and climate, and sector-specific details.

Well-functioning institutional arrangements are vital to enabling countries to collect, process and provide reliable, comprehensive and regularly updated information that meets the enhanced reporting requirements and serves national decision makers and relevant stakeholders.

The benefits of sustainable institutional arrangements include supporting improved decision-making, enhancing reporting and making it more efficient, and improving the ability to track the progress of implemented mitigation actions.

Effective institutional arrangements enable critical long-term national capacity by helping to:

- Inform national decision makers of progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition;
- Equip decision makers with the continually improved evidence they need to assist with decision-making in order to secure investments and ensure actions are in harmony with national development strategies and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Provide reliable information to the international community through regular national reporting which, among other functions, shows national achievements in planning and implementing ambitious climate action, contributes to building trust and understanding, and attracts public and private investment;
- Fulfil international reporting obligations in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.

2. Reporting requirements

To review the information reported by a Party on its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, you first need to know the relevant requirements of the reporting guidelines. In practical terms, your main tasks as a reviewer are:

- To review the consistency of the information submitted in the BTR with the annex to [decision 18/CMA.1](#) (i.e. the MPGs) and [annexes II–VII of decision 5/CMA.3](#) (i.e. the CTF tables). This is done by comparing the information provided by Parties with the relevant reporting requirements set out in these decisions, focusing on completeness and transparency;
- To consider the information reported on national circumstances and institutional arrangements provided in both the narrative section of the BTR and the relevant CTF tables.

The reporting requirements related to national circumstances and institutional arrangements are contained in paragraphs 59–63 of the MPGs, reproduced below. Examples of information to be reported to meet each requirement are also provided below.

Paragraph 59: Each party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including:

- a) Government structure;
- b) Population profile;
- c) Geographic profile;
- d) Economic profile;
- e) Climate profile;
- f) Sector details.

- ✓ As national circumstances are, by definition, country-specific, a Party can report any information that is relevant to the implementation and achievement of its NDC.
- ✓ Information reported to meet this requirement could include, for example, how political authority on matters relating to climate policy is delegated to different levels of government or how a primarily export-based agricultural economy may make it challenging to meet emission reduction commitments.

Paragraph 60: Each Party shall provide information on how national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.

- ✓ Information reported to meet this requirement could include, for example, how an increasingly urbanized population is able to achieve reduced GHG emissions in the transport sector or how harsh climatic conditions may affect the need for heating or cooling, thus affecting GHG emission trends over time.

Paragraph 61: Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.

- ✓ Information reported to meet this requirement could include, for example, government requirements to assess the GHG impacts of policy proposals; requirements to measure, monitor and report on the GHG impacts of activities undertaken by government agencies; requirements for periodic reporting on progress in achieving GHG emission reduction objectives; and policies on the use of international market mechanisms, including the tracking of any units obtained and/or sold.

Paragraph 62: Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

- ✓ Information reported to meet this requirement could include, for example, legislative arrangements and enforcement and administrative procedures, such as overarching national measures relevant to climate change; decrees, regulations and governmental decisions on the implementation of climate-related measures; and environmental laws, acts and regulations related to stakeholder consultation.

Paragraph 63: In reporting the information referred to in paragraphs 59–62 above, a Party may reference previously reported information.

- ✓ Information could be previously reported in, for example, biennial reports.

3. Practice activity

Test your knowledge of the reporting requirements by indicating whether each statement below is TRUE or FALSE. Correct answers are indicated at the end of the sub-course.

1. Parties may include, if they wish, information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements as part of their reporting on tracking progress of implementation and achievement of their NDC.
2. Parties must include, if applicable, information on institutional arrangements used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes.
3. Parties must include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements in each report, even if that information has been previously reported.

4. Lesson Summary

- In this part of the sub-course, you learned how national circumstances and institutional arrangements can affect the implementation and achievement of a Party's NDC as well as GHG emissions and removals over time.
- As part of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, Parties are required to (i.e. "shall") provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements and a description of their NDC.

PART 2: DESCRIPTION OF NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS, INCLUDING UPDATES

1. Introduction

Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement indicates that “each Party shall prepare, communicate, and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions”. Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Agreement notes that NDCs communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry. The registry is accessible here: <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>.

As part of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, Parties are required to provide a **description of their NDC**, including information on the nature of the NDC, relevant reference points and values; the time frame for implementation; scope and coverage; intention to use units under Article 6; and any updates or clarifications. This information will be used to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC.

- **NDCs** are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national GHG emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. This training focuses on the information to be provided in order to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. However, further information on other aspects of NDCs, is available on the [UNFCCC website](https://unfccc.int).
- **Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (or ITMOs)** relate to voluntary cooperation in the implementation of a Party's NDC. Under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, Parties can choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for greater ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, is one way that Parties can engage in cooperative approaches to reach their NDCs. For more information, visit the [UNFCCC website](https://unfccc.int).

2. Reporting requirements

In practical terms, your main tasks as a reviewer are:

- To review the consistency of the information submitted in the BTR with the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 (i.e. the MPGs). This is done by comparing the information provided by Parties with the relevant reporting requirements set out in this decision, focusing on completeness and transparency;
- To consider the information reported on national circumstances and institutional arrangements and the description of the Party's NDC provided in the narrative section of the BTR.

NOTE: It may be helpful to cross-reference the information reported in the NDC Registry with the description of the NDC provided in the BTR to enhance the **clarity, transparency and understanding** of NDCs, as outlined in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21.

The reporting format (i.e. use of the suggested table) is voluntary, however, the information must be provided. Decision 5/CMA.3, annex II, appendix, contains a table that serves as a reporting format for the description of an NDC.

To review the description reported by a Party of its NDC, you first need to know the relevant requirements of the reporting guidelines.

The reporting requirements related to the description of the NDC are contained in paragraph 64 of the MPGs, reproduced below. Examples of information to be reported to meet the requirements are also provided below.

Paragraph 64: Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked. The information provided shall include the following, as applicable, including any updates to information previously provided:

- a) **Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (e.g. economy-wide absolute emission reduction, emission intensity reduction, emission reduction below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other);**
 - ✓ The reported information shall include, as applicable, a description of the target explaining the nature of the target, for example:
 - Economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, expressed as an emission reduction from the level in a specified base year;
 - Emission peaking targets, expressed as a maximum level of emissions in a specified year where subsequent emissions are expected to continuously decline;
 - Targets based on carbon budget approaches, expressed as a total amount of emissions that can be emitted over a given period;
 - Emission intensity reduction targets, expressed as emissions per unit of GDP (or other unit);
 - Targets of emission reductions below a projected baseline, expressed in relation to a 'business as usual' scenario;
 - Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, expressed as emission reductions associated with other actions;
 - Other targets, for example, emission reductions associated with low-emission development strategies, plans or actions, in line with national circumstances.

Examples of how Parties have formulated NDC targets:

- A single, economy-wide absolute emission reduction target: a 30 per cent reduction in emissions below the 2005 level by 2030, to be implemented as an emission budget covering 2021–2030.
- Multiple target components:
 - Peaking of emissions by 2028;
 - Decline in emission intensity (emissions per unit of GDP);
 - Increase in forest area by 25 per cent of the 1990 area.
- A mixed conditional and unconditional target:
 - Unconditional target of a 30 per cent reduction in emissions compared with the 2005 level by 2030;
 - Conditional target of up to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions compared with the 2005 level, dependent on the level of international support.

b) Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s);

- ✓ The reported information shall include, as applicable, information indicating the target year(s) or period(s) of the NDC.
- ✓ In addition, the Party is required to indicate whether the target is intended to be met in a **single year** or over **multiple years**.
 - A single-year target means that emissions must be reduced below the target level in a specific year. For example, if a Party's NDC includes a single-year target by which it pledges to reduce emissions by 30 per cent below the 2005 level in 2030, the Party would need to provide information on the expected emission level in 2030 only.
 - In contrast, a multi-year target means that total cumulative emissions must remain below the target level over the entire period of NDC implementation. For example, if a Party has a multi-year target as part of its NDC by which it pledges to reduce emissions by 40 per cent below the 1990 level, the Party would need to provide information on emission levels in each year of the period of implementation (i.e. start date to the target year).
 - Multi-year targets may involve either an averaging of emissions across the implementation period or an absolute cumulative emission target over the period. Multi-year targets may also be referred to as “budget” approaches.
 - Alternatively, a multi-year target could also mean that the Party has a target for several consecutive years (e.g. 2025, 2030 and 2050) because it will implement different policies and measures over different time periods.

c) Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s);

- ✓ The reported information shall include, as applicable, information on any reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s), and their respective values.
- ✓ This information will be used to track progress of implementation of the NDC.
- ✓ When providing information on reference point(s), the type of information to be reported depends on the type of target and approach(es) being used.

Examples of approaches and the type of information Parties could report on each include:

- Absolute emission reduction targets
 - Emission levels for the base and target year in terms of CO₂ eq
 - Headline number (percentage) of emission reduction
- 'Business as usual' targets
 - Emission levels for the base and target year in terms of CO₂ eq
 - Emission level for the target year in terms of CO₂ eq
 - Headline number (percentage) of emission reduction
 - Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends)
 - Model used to develop 'business as usual' baseline
 - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic
 - Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis (e.g. does the baseline include policies and measures adopted up to a specific point in time?)
- Intensity targets
 - Quantified target level of emissions or emission reduction per unit of GDP, unit of product/output or population, or another indicator
 - Base and target years
 - Intensity level for the base year, as well as past trends and projections (if available)
 - Headline number (percentage) of emission reduction
 - Expected emission level for the target year
- Targets based on policies and measures
 - Detailed list of intended and proposed policies and measures
 - Description of actions, including mitigation co-benefits

- Qualitative description of policies and measures
 - Quantitative information on expected emission reductions from the policies and measures (if possible)
 - Explanation of how progress will be tracked (e.g. quantification, status of implementation of policies and measures)
- Emission peaking targets
 - Peak year
 - Indicators to be used to assess whether the target has been met
 - Estimated emission level in the peak year
 - Emissions trajectory towards peak year
 - Expected emissions trajectory after peak year

NOTE: Parties may use multiple target approaches for different gases or sectors and may combine approaches within a sector.

Parties may include in their BTR any information available on conditions related to their NDCs and/or on timing of any updates or revisions to the reference points.

d) Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation;

- ✓ The reported information shall include, as available, information on the time frame and/or period of implementation, which refers to the time by which or in which the NDC is to be achieved.

Examples of target time frames:

- Party X has indicated a starting date of 1 January 2021 and an implementation period up until 31 December 2030;
- Party Y has indicated a starting date of 1 January 2021 and an implementation period up until 31 December 2025.

e) Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases;

- ✓ The reported information shall include, as available, information describing the scope and coverage of their NDC.

For example, from a Party's revised NDC:

<p>Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines</p>	<p>The sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the UK's NDC are based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the 2013 IPCC Kyoto Protocol Supplement and the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement. The UK also looks forward to implementing methodologies introduced by the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in the future.</p> <p>Sectors covered</p> <p>Energy (including transport); Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture; Land-use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF); and Waste.</p> <p>Gases covered</p> <p>CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃.</p> <p>Pools covered</p> <p>All LULUCF pools are included in the NDC: above ground biomass, below ground biomass, litter, deadwood soil organic carbon and stocks of harvested wood products.</p>
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f) Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

- ✓ To fulfil this requirement, any Party intending to use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes acquired through cooperative approaches to meet its NDC must indicate this in the BTR.

NOTE: As part of tracking progress, additional information on participation in Article 6 is required to be reported, including in CTF tables 3 and 4.

g) Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches).

The reported information shall include, as available, any updates or clarifications from previously reported information. For example:

- A recalculation of previously reported inventory data that results in a change in the base-year emissions which, in turn, affects the quantification of emission reductions needed to meet the target;
- Recalculation of BAU emissions and removals;
- Updated information on methodologies;
- Additional information on the use of cooperative approaches.

3. Practice Activity

Test your knowledge of the reporting requirements by indicating whether each statement below is TRUE or FALSE. Correct answers are indicated at the end of the sub-course.

1. Parties can include actions such as increasing the area under forest cover as part of their NDC target(s).
2. Parties implementing a target based on policies and measures are not required to provide information describing their NDC.
3. Each Party must choose and report relevant information on only one type of target.

4. Lesson summary

In this part of the sub-course, you learned about the reporting requirements for describing NDCs and how to assess the consistency of the information reported by Parties describing their NDCs with the reporting guidelines. This information will be used to track progress of implementation of the NDC.

Parties are required to (i.e. a “shall” requirement) report information on the following when describing their NDC:

- Target(s) and description, including target type(s);
- Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single year or multi-year target(s);
- Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s);
- Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation;
- Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases;
- Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes;
- Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information.

LESSON 2: ASSESS

1. Introduction

The next step in the review process is to review the information reported by the Party in its BTR (and CTF tables, where applicable). Apply your knowledge and expertise to **assess** whether the information submitted by the Party is **consistent with the MPGs**.

To do this, compare information provided in the BTR (and CTF tables, where applicable) with the relevant mandatory and non-mandatory reporting requirements of the MPGs. As part of assessing consistency, you will assess the completeness and transparency of the reported information.

2. Consistency with the reporting requirements

There are two key reporting principles that will guide you in assessing consistency with the reporting requirements of the MPGs. These are **completeness** and **transparency**.

Completeness

- Completeness means that no mandatory (“shall”) reporting requirement is excluded.
- Assessing the completeness of the reported information can, therefore, be done in a straightforward manner by **comparing** the information provided in the BTR with the reporting requirements in the MPGs.
- There are two possible results for the assessment of completeness:
 - If the information reported by the Party corresponds fully to the particular reporting requirement of the MPGs, then this information should be considered **complete**, and no recommendation or encouragement is to be given to the Party;
 - If the information reported by the Party does not correspond fully to the particular reporting requirement of the MPGs, then this information should be considered **not complete**. In this case, you should formulate and submit question(s) for clarification to the Party and formulate a recommendation or encouragement to the Party to improve the completeness of its reporting.
- In both cases it is helpful to record your assessment in the dedicated section of the review report (checklist). Here, you will provide following information:
 - Whether the requirement was met (yes/no);
 - What was the issue (in this case, it is a completeness issue);
 - Whether you submitted a question to the Party (in this case, yes).

Important:

You should treat **completeness** issues independently from **transparency** issues (discussed below) and should therefore always provide separate recommendations or encouragements for completeness and transparency in relation to each reporting requirement.

Transparency

Assessing the transparency of the reported information involves ensuring that the report provides sufficient information to give the reader a basic understanding of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving their NDC, including on the two topics covered in this sub-course – national circumstances and institutional arrangements and a description of their NDC.

To assess this information, check to see if Parties have clearly and sufficiently explained and described the arrangements, policies and legislation, as well as relevant information sources, updates and clarifications, that enable the technical expert review team to fully understand the national circumstances and institutional arrangements and description of the NDC as part of assessing the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC.

There are two possible results for the assessment of transparency:

- If the information reported by the Party is clear and easy to understand, then this information should be considered **transparent**, and no recommendation or encouragement is to be given to the Party;
- If the information reported by the Party is not clear or easy to understand from the report, then this information should be considered **not transparent**. In this case, you should formulate and submit question(s) for clarification to the Party and formulate a recommendation or encouragement to the Party to improve the transparency of its reporting.
- In both cases it is helpful to record your assessment in the dedicated section of the review report (checklist). Here, you will provide following information:
 - Whether the requirement was met (yes/no);
 - What was the issue (in this case, it is a transparency issue);
 - Whether you submitted a question to the Party (in this case, yes).

3. Lesson summary

To assess whether the reported information is consistent with the reporting requirements of the MPGs, check the following:

- **Completeness:** whether the information reported fully meets the reporting requirements (i.e. no reporting requirement is unmet);
- **Transparency:** whether the information reported is clear, readily understandable and relevant to the reporting requirements.

To facilitate a systematic comparison of the information against the reporting guidelines, use the checklist provided by the secretariat before the review week.

LESSON 3: DRAFT

1. Introduction

After completing your technical assessment of the reported information, write up your findings in the review report. Be as specific as possible in drafting your findings.

Note the following:

- Relevant information that was reported by the Party (if any);
- Any reporting requirements that were not complete or where the information reported was not transparent;
- How the Party should improve its reporting in subsequent BTRs.

The provisions relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements, and description of the NDC in the reporting guidelines include both mandatory (“shall”) and non-mandatory (“should” or “may”) requirements. Therefore, pay careful attention to the nature of the provisions and provide **recommendations** (for “shall” requirements) or **encouragements** (for “should” or “may” requirements), as appropriate, and as necessary.

Important to remember: If your assessment of the Party’s reporting is that it is complete and transparent for each reporting requirement, you do not need to provide any recommendations or encouragements.

2. Practice activity: formulating findings

In this simulation, the Party you are reviewing has not provided information on its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC.

Draft a finding incorporating the following elements:

- The nature of the finding and to which paragraph (or subparagraph) of the reporting requirements it is related;
- Whether the finding is related to completeness or transparency;
- An encouragement or recommendation, as appropriate, to the Party on what to include in and how to improve its next BTR.

Draft your finding to the Party here:

Example: According to paragraph 64 of decision 18/CMA.1, Parties should include any updates or clarifications of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches. The Party did not include information from its re-submitted GHG inventory for 2026, and as a result, the reporting is incomplete. The TERT recommends that the Party provide all relevant updates or clarifications, such as any resubmitted GHG inventory information, in its next BTR.

3. Lesson summary

In this sub-course, you learned:

- How national circumstances and institutional arrangements can affect the implementation and achievement of a Party's NDC as well as GHG emissions and removals over time;
- What an NDC is and how it should be described;
- What the reporting requirements are in relation to institutional arrangements and national circumstances and the description of a Party's NDC;
- How to assess the information reported by Parties against the relevant reporting requirements;
- How to draft findings, including recommendations and encouragements, related to each of the reporting elements to help Parties improve their future reporting on national circumstances and institutional arrangements.

As part of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, Parties are required to (i.e. "shall") provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements and a description of their NDC. This information will be used to track progress in implementing the NDC.

To assess whether the reported information is consistent with the reporting requirements of the MPGs, check the following:

- **Completeness:** whether the information reported fully meets the reporting requirements (i.e. no reporting requirement is unmet);
- **Transparency:** whether the information reported is clear, readily understandable and relevant to the reporting requirements.

If the reported information is not complete or not transparent, formulate a question to the Party seeking clarification, and formulate a finding identifying how to address the incomplete and/or non-transparent information to help the Party improve its future reporting.

REFERENCES

[Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement](#)

[Paris Agreement](#)

[Decision 18/CMA.1](#)

[Decision 5/CMA.3](#)

[NC Reporting GLs](#)

[BR Reporting GLs](#)

[NDC Registry Discussion paper For the second meeting of lead reviewers on biennial reports and national communications](#)

[IPCC 2006 GLs](#)

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES ANSWERS

Practice Activity - PART 1

Test your knowledge of the reporting requirements by indicating whether each statement below is TRUE or FALSE. Correct answers are indicated at the end of the sub-course.

4. **Parties may include, if they wish, information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements as part of their reporting on tracking progress of implementation and achievement of their NDC.**

CORRECT RESPONSE: FALSE. Parties are required to provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements as part of their reporting on tracking progress of implementation and achievement of their NDC.

5. **Parties must include, if applicable, information on institutional arrangements used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes.**

CORRECT RESPONSE: TRUE.

6. **Parties must include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements in each report, even if that information has been previously reported.**

CORRECT RESPONSE: FALSE. Parties may reference previously reported information.

Practice Activity - PART 2

Test your knowledge of the reporting requirements by indicating whether each statement below is TRUE or FALSE.

1. **Parties can include actions such as increasing the area under forest cover as part of their NDC target(s).**

RESPONSE: TRUE.

2. **Parties implementing a target based on policies and measures are not required to provide information describing their NDC.**

RESPONSE: FALSE. Parties are required to provide information on each type of target implemented as part of their NDC.

3. Each Party must choose and report relevant information on only one type of target.

RESPONSE: FALSE. Parties can choose from different types of targets when designing their NDC and may combine different target types within a single NDC (e.g. for different sectors).