

Proposal by the President

Informal compilation of L-documents

Version 15/12/2018 19:27

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I. Draft decisions 1/CP.24 and 3/CMA.1

A. Possible elements for draft text decision 1/CP.24*

Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.24

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CMA.1 and 3/CMA.1,

Further recalling decisions 6/CP.1, 6/CP.2, 25/CP.7, 5/CP.13, 12/CP.20 and 10/CP.21,

Recalling, in particular, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 91, in which the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement was requested to develop recommendations for modalities, procedures and guidelines in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, and to define the year of their first and subsequent review and update, as appropriate, at regular intervals, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session with a view to forwarding them to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption at its first session,

Also recalling, in particular, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, in which it was decided that the modalities, procedures and guidelines of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement shall build upon and eventually supersede the measurement, reporting and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 40–47 and 60–64, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12–62, immediately following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports,

I. Paris Agreement work programme

1. *Congratulates* Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Paris Agreement;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the subsidiary and constituted bodies for their work on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22 and 1/CP.23;
3. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement with a view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in its Article 2;

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.27

4. *Decides* to forward the following draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session:¹

Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21

(a) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.22);

(b) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.8);

(c) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.17);

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21

(d) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.24);

(e) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.25);

(f) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.26);

Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

(g) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.21);

(h) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.9);

(i) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.14);

Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21

(j) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.15);

¹ In addition to the draft decisions listed, draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement” and draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement” were forwarded by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-ninth session (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27) and at its forty-eighth session (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1, pp.5–6), respectively, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session.

(k) “Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement”;²

(l) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.11);

Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21

(m) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.3);

(n) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.7);

Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21

(o) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23);³

Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21

(p) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.16);

Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21

(q) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.5);

5. *Also decides* that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement conducted in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 has been completed;

II. High-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance

6. *Welcomes* the third high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13;

7. *Notes* that the dialogue highlighted progress in and remaining barriers to translating climate finance needs into action and enhancing developing countries’ access to climate finance;

8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the pledges and announcements of Parties, including pledges to the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Adaptation Fund, and of international financial institutions, which provide further clarity to and predictability of climate finance flows to 2020;

9. *Also welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular its key findings and recommendations highlighting the increase in climate finance flows from developed country Parties to developing country Parties;⁴

² The outcome on “Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement” is incorporated in chapter V of draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23).

³ As footnote 2 above.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II.

10. *Notes* that the dialogue underscored the urgent need to scale up the mobilization of climate finance, including through greater engagement of the private sector, to increase finance for adaptation, and to align financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Also notes* that the dialogue highlighted the recently initiated replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund as a clear opportunity for enhancing ambition, as well as the importance of transparency and predictability of climate finance, clear eligibility criteria for funding and strong national policy and regulatory frameworks to enhance the mobilization of and access to climate finance;

12. *Further notes* that the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session will summarize the deliberations of the dialogue for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13;

III. Implementation and ambition

13. *Notes with concern* the current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

14. *Stresses* the urgency of enhanced ambition in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation and adaptation efforts by all Parties;

15. *Recognizes* the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced action by developing country Parties;

Pre-2020

16. *Emphasizes* that enhanced pre-2020 ambition can lay a solid foundation for enhanced post-2020 ambition;

17. *Congratulates* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

18. *Underscores* the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and *urges* Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;

19. *Welcomes* the 2018 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition, and *reiterates* its decision⁵ to convene another stocktake at its twenty-fifth session;

20. *Reiterates* its resolve to enhance the provision of urgent and adequate finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties in order to enhance the level of ambition of pre-2020 action by Parties, and in this regard *strongly urges* developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete road map to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support;

Post-2020

21. *Also reiterates* its invitation⁶ to Parties to communicate, by 2020, mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement, and *welcomes* the strategies that have already been communicated;

22. *Further reiterates* its request⁷ to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate

⁵ Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 18.

⁶ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 35.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 23.

by 2020 a new nationally determined contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

23. *Reiterates* its request⁸ to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

IV. Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

24. *Recognizes* the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in providing scientific input to inform Parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

25. *Expresses* its appreciation and gratitude to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the scientific community for responding to the request of the Conference of the Parties and providing the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C,⁹ reflecting the best available science;

26. *Welcomes* the timely completion of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C in response to the invitation from Parties in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 21;

27. *Invites* Parties to make use of the information contained in the report referred to in paragraph 25 above in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the subsidiary and governing bodies;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider at its fiftieth session (June 2019) the report referred to in paragraph 25 above with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

29. *Encourages* Parties to continue to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

V. Talanoa Dialogue

30. *Recalls* its decision¹⁰ to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

31. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Presidents of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Conference of the Parties for their leadership in the organization, conduct and conclusion of the Talanoa Dialogue;

32. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the people of Fiji and the Pacific region for having brought into the UNFCCC process the tradition of Talanoa, whose purpose is to share stories, build empathy and generate trust;

⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 24.

⁹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2018. Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. Available at <http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

¹⁰ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20.

33. *Acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue was an inclusive and participatory process that incentivized exchanges between Parties and non-Party stakeholders following the Pacific tradition of Talanoa;
34. *Also acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue took stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and provided information for the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;
35. *Takes note* of the outcome, inputs and outputs¹¹ of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;
36. *Recognizes* the efforts and actions that Parties and non-Party stakeholders are undertaking to enhance climate action;
37. *Invites* Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their nationally determined contributions and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition;

VI. Matters relating to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

38. *Decides* that, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Paris Agreement, the final biennial reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2022, and the final biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2024;
39. *Reaffirms* that, consistently with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports, the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1¹² will supersede the measurement, reporting and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 40–47 and 60–64, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12–62;
40. *Also reaffirms* the reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;
41. *Decides* in this context that, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress prepared and conducted in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 39 above shall replace the biennial reports, biennial update reports, international assessment and review, and international consultation and analysis referred to in decision 2/CP.17;
42. *Also decides* that, to fulfil national inventory reporting obligations under the Convention, Parties to the Paris Agreement submitting annual national inventory reports under the Convention shall use the modalities, procedures and guidelines for national inventory reports contained in chapter III of the annex to decision -/CMA.1 by the date that the reports are first due under the Paris Agreement, with the technical expert review to be conducted in accordance with the corresponding modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, in place of the greenhouse gas inventory reporting guidelines contained in the annex to decision 24/CP.19 and the review guidelines in the annex to decision 13/CP.20, respectively, including in years in which a biennial transparency report is not due under the Paris Agreement;

¹¹ For information on the outcome, inputs and outputs, see <https://talanoadialogue.com/>.

¹² Draft decision titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session,

43. *Further decides* that, with respect to the reporting and review of national communications under the Convention every four years, starting from the date that reports are first due under the Paris Agreement:

(a) Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision -/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(b) In addition, Parties shall include in the report:

(i) Supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with the guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(ii) For those Parties that have not reported under chapter IV of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, an additional chapter on adaptation, in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(c) For those Parties whose national communications are subject to review under decision 13/CP.20, the review shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, and shall also include a review of the information submitted under paragraph 43(b) above, in accordance with relevant guidance in decision 13/CP.20, as applicable;

44. *Reiterates* that for Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement, reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention and existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention shall continue to apply, in accordance with relevant decisions, as applicable, and *decides* that, to enhance comparability of information, those Parties may use the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1, as well as the information referred to in paragraph 43(b) above with respect to national communications, to meet their reporting commitments under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, in lieu of guidance adopted under the Convention;

45. *Decides* that the technical annex referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report;

46. *Also decides* that the technical analysis referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 11, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

VII. Leaders' Summit

47. *Welcomes* the participation of Heads of State and Governments in the Leaders' Summit convened in Katowice, Poland, on 3 December 2018;

48. *Notes* the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration,¹³ which recognizes the need to take into account the imperatives of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

VIII. United Nations Climate Summit in 2019

49. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a Climate Summit in 2019;

¹³ <https://cop24.gov.pl/presidency/initiatives/just-transition-declaration/>

50. *Calls on* Parties to participate in the Summit and to demonstrate, through such participation, their enhanced ambition in addressing climate change;

IX. Administrative and budgetary matters

51. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

52. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

B. Possible elements for draft decision 3/CMA.1

Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.1

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling Article 9, paragraph 8, Article 11, paragraph 5, and Article 19 of the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which states that this Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.1,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23 and 1/CP.24,

1. *Congratulates* Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Paris Agreement, and *invites* those that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible;

I. Paris Agreement work programme

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Conference of the Parties for overseeing the implementation of the Paris Agreement work programme by the subsidiary and constituted bodies;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the subsidiary and constituted bodies for their work on the implementation of the Paris Agreement work programme;

4. *Decides*, having considered the draft decisions on matters relating to the Paris Agreement work programme forwarded by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to adopt them as follows:

Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21

(a) Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.22);

(b) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.8);

(c) Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27);

(d) Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (FCCC/CP/2018/L.17);

* FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.4

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21

(e) Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.24);

(f) Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.25);

(g) Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.26);

Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

(h) Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.21);

(i) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.9);

(j) Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.14);

Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21¹⁴

(k) Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.15);

(l) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund (FCCC/CP/2018/L.11);

(m) Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.10);

Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21

(n) Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.3);

(o) Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.7);

Matters relating to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 82 and 83 of decision 1/CP.21

(p) Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1, pp.5–6);

Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21

(q) Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23);¹⁵

Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21

(r) Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.16);

¹⁴ The outcome on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement is incorporated in chapter V of decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23).

¹⁵ As footnote 1 above.

Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21

(s) Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.5);

5. *Notes* the technical follow-up work to be undertaken by the subsidiary and constituted bodies as specified in the draft decisions referred to in paragraph 4 above;

II. Guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism – the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility – and on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

6. *Confirms* that the Standing Committee on Finance shall serve the Paris Agreement;

7. *Also confirms* that the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare draft guidance for the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism, and on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);

9. *Confirms* that it shall provide guidance to the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention on the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to the Paris Agreement for transmission by the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Recommends* that, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, the Conference of the Parties transmit to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism the guidance contained in the decisions referred to in paragraph 4 above;

III. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement

11. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity-building under the Paris Agreement in enhancing the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate change action;

12. *Decides* to consider at its second session any recommendations made by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 81;

13. *Also decides* to consider and adopt at its second session a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building;

IV. Administrative and budgetary matters

2. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

3. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

II. Matters relating to Article 4, of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22-35 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling relevant Articles of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 3 and 4,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 26, 28 and 31,

Further recalling that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions,

Recognizing that Parties have different starting points, capacities and national circumstances and *highlighting* the importance of capacity-building support for developing country Parties for the preparation and communication of their nationally determined contributions,

4. *Reaffirms and underscores* that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in preparing, communicating and accounting for their nationally determined contributions;

5. *Encourages* the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;

6. *Invites* other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;

7. *Recalls* that the least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement;

8. *Also recalls* Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.22

absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances;

Further guidance for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28

9. *Further recalls* Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that, in communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

10. *Decides* that, in communicating their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding contained in annex I as applicable to their nationally determined contributions, and *strongly encourages* Parties to provide this information in relation to their first nationally determined contribution, including when communicating or updating it by 2020;

11. *Emphasizes* that the guidance on information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding is without prejudice to the inclusion of components other than mitigation in a nationally determined contribution, *notes* that Parties may provide other information when submitting their nationally determined contributions, and in particular that, as provided in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement, an adaptation communication referred to in Article 7, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement may be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and *also notes* the further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication contained in decision -/CMA.1;¹⁶

12. *Recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 27, applicable to Parties' first nationally determined contributions, including those communicated or updated by 2020, pursuant to paragraph 24 of the same decision, in which the Conference of the Parties agreed that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, may include, as appropriate, inter alia, quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

13. *Recognizes* that each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall provide the information referred to in annex I as applicable to its nationally determined contribution and as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;

Guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31

14. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions, and that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

¹⁶ Draft decision titled "Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement", proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

15. *Also recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, in which the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement was requested to elaborate, drawing on approaches established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session, which ensures that:

(a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(b) Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions;

(c) Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it;

(d) Parties shall provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded;

16. *Decides* that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions under Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in accordance with the guidance contained in annex II;

17. *Recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 32, which provides that Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting for nationally determined contributions to their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, and that Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their first nationally determined contribution;

18. *Decides* that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall ensure the avoidance of double counting;

19. *Recognizes* that each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall follow the guidance contained in annex II as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;

20. *Decides* that Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in their biennial transparency reports, including through a structured summary, consistently with the guidance provided pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement and any relevant guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

21. *Also decides* to initiate the review of and, if necessary, update the information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions and the guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions at its tenth session (2027) with a view to considering and adopting a decision on the matter at its eleventh session (2028);

Further guidance on features of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 26

22. *Notes* that features of nationally determined contributions are outlined in the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement;

23. *Decides* to continue consideration of further guidance on features of nationally determined contributions at its seventh session (2024).

Annex I

Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28

[English only]*

1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year):

- (a) Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);
- (b) Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year;
- (c) For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;
- (d) Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction;
- (e) Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);
- (f) Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.

2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation:

- (a) Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA);
- (b) Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.

3. Scope and coverage:

- (a) General description of the target;
- (b) Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines;
- (c) How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;
- (d) Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

4. Planning processes:

- (a) Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:
 - (i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;
 - (ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:

* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

- a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution;
- c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;

(b) Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;

(c) How the Party's preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:

- (i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;
- (ii) Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:

(a) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;

(b) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;

(c) If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;

(d) IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;

(e) Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:

- (i) Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
- (ii) Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
- (iii) Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;

(f) Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:

(i) How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;

(ii) For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;

(iii) For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;

(iv) Further technical information, as necessary;

(g) The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.

6. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances:

(a) How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;

(b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;

(c) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;

(e) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.

7. How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:

(a) How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

(b) How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.

Annex II

Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31

[English only]*

1. Accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA):

(a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and in accordance with decision -/CMA.1;¹⁷

(b) Parties whose nationally determined contribution cannot be accounted for using methodologies covered by IPCC guidelines provide information on their own methodology used, including for nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;

(c) Parties that draw on existing methods and guidance established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, provide information on how they have done so;

(d) Parties provide information on methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures, as appropriate;

(e) Parties that decide to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands provide detailed information on the approach used and how it is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate, or indicate the relevant section of the national greenhouse gas inventory report containing that information;

(f) Parties that account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products provide detailed information on which IPCC approach has been used to estimate emissions and removals;

(g) Parties that address the effects of age-class structure in forests provide detailed information on the approach used and how this is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate.

2. Ensuring methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions:

(a) Parties maintain consistency in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics, assumptions and methodological approaches;

(b) Any greenhouse gas data and estimation methodologies used for accounting should be consistent with the Party's greenhouse gas inventories, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;

(c) Parties strive to avoid overestimating or underestimating projected emissions and removals used for accounting;

(d) For Parties that apply technical changes to update reference points, reference levels or projections, the changes should reflect either of the following:

(i) Changes in the Party's inventory;

(ii) Improvements in accuracy that maintain methodological consistency;

* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

¹⁷ Draft decision titled "Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement", proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

(e) Parties transparently report any methodological changes and technical updates made during the implementation of their nationally determined contribution.

3. Striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the nationally determined contribution and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it:

(a) Parties account for all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contribution;

(b) Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals in their nationally determined contribution, and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it.

4. Providing an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded.

B. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 29,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the secretariat to develop and maintain an interim public registry pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30,

1. *Adopts* the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement as contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement following any revisions required to bring it into accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to confirmation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);
3. *Also decides* that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications, respectively;
4. *Requests* the secretariat:
 - (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement by June 2019, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);
 - (b) To operate the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;
5. *Decides* to consider and conclude at its second session whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above conforms to the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above;
6. *Also decides* that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall continue to be used on an interim basis for the

*FCCC/CP/2018/L.8

purpose of implementing Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement until its second session;

7. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2–6 above;

8. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

I. Modalities for the operation of the public registry

1. The public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement:
 - (a) Presents the recorded nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in tabular format, with one row for each NDC and columns displaying, as appropriate, name of the Party, document title, document file type, version number, status, language and date of submission;
 - (b) Preserves the integrity of the NDCs in accordance with their nationally determined nature;
 - (c) Has the capability of sorting and allowing the viewing of NDCs;
 - (d) Avoids unauthorized alterations and deletions of its contents by using Internet security measures;
 - (e) Ensures user-friendly navigation within the registry and to other relevant registries and web resources operated and maintained by the secretariat, including the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (f) Utilizes relevant web tools to provide updates and notify users of new and modified registry content;
 - (g) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;
 - (h) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.

II. Procedures for the use of the public registry

A. Submission of nationally determined contributions

2. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party's NDC by uploading it to the public registry using its unique user account.
3. The secretariat:
 - (a) Provides Parties with technical assistance on uploading NDCs to the public registry, as required;
 - (b) Contacts the national focal point to confirm the receipt of an NDC, requests clarifications when necessary and confirms the finalization of the recording process of the submitted NDC in the public registry;
 - (c) Undertakes an Internet security check of all submitted NDCs before recording them in the public registry.

B. Maintaining a record of nationally determined contributions

4. The public registry constitutes an archive and, as a matter of public record, continues to maintain all previously submitted NDCs.

C. Access to nationally determined contributions

5. Parties, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download NDCs from the public registry.
6. To the extent possible, the public registry should be easily accessible to users with slow Internet connections.

III. Roles

7. The national focal point of each Party is assigned a unique user account to manage the Party's content in the public registry.
8. The secretariat acts as the custodian of the public registry and is responsible for its maintenance. To that end, the secretariat:
 - (a) Operates and updates the public registry in accordance with these modalities and procedures, including taking precautionary action to avoid unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;
 - (b) Communicates with and provides assistance to Parties, other stakeholders and the public in using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support, as appropriate.

C. Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement*

Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-ninth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25,

* FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27

1. *Welcomes* the progress made¹⁸ in the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement, and *takes note* of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by Parties on this matter;¹⁹
2. *Decides* that Parties shall apply common time frames to their nationally determined contributions to be implemented from 2031 onward;
3. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its fiftieth session (June 2019) with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

D. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 4 of the Convention,

Also recalling Article 2 and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Reaffirming Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 8/CP.17, 1/CP.21 and 11/CP.21,

Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

¹⁸ The most recent informal document on deliberations on this issue is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/186278>. The ideas expressed in that document are not exhaustive, do not reflect consensus or all views, and are without prejudice to the views of Parties.

¹⁹ See document APA-SBSTA-SBI.2018.Informal.2.Add.1 (part 2), chapter 1.3.B, paragraph 1, options 1–3, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/183352>. The in-session submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/bonn-climate-change-conference-april-2018/sessions/sbi-48#eq-16> (first part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation), <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-48-2#eq-4> (second part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation) and <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-49#eq-19> (forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation) and the pre-session submissions at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.17

Acknowledging that there are both positive and negative impacts associated with measures taken in response to climate change,

Also acknowledging that response measures should be understood in the broader context of the transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,

Reaffirming that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and inclusive international economic system that will lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties,

1. *Decides* that in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 33, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) under the subsidiary bodies shall serve the Paris Agreement in relation to matters under the Paris Agreement;
2. *Adopts* the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum contained in the annex;
3. *Acknowledges* that there is one single forum that covers the work of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;
4. *Affirms* that the forum shall report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in respect of matters falling under Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
5. *Decides* to establish a Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and to operate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex;
6. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to review, at their fifty-ninth sessions (November 2023), the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum, with a view to providing recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session (November 2023), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its nineteenth session (November 2023) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session (November 2023);
7. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the first meeting of the Katowice Committee of Experts to be held for two days, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies starting from their fiftieth sessions (June 2019);
8. *Invites* Parties to nominate members to serve on the Katowice Committee of Experts, noting that the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies shall be notified of these appointments by 15 April 2019;
9. *Decides* that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forum's functions, work programme and modalities, taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties, for consideration and adoption by the subsidiary bodies at their fiftieth sessions;
10. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to conduct a midterm review of the workplan of the forum, starting from the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022), with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the forum;
11. *Invites* Parties to submit their views on the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts via the submission portal,²⁰ by 15 April 2019;
12. *Decides* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the

²⁰ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption;

13. *Requests* the secretariat to support the implementation of the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;

14. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 above;

15. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement

I. Functions

1. The forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) shall have the following functions:

(a) Provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views, and to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, including the use and development of modelling tools and methodologies, with a view to recommending specific actions;

(b) Provide recommendations to the subsidiary bodies on the actions referred to in paragraph above for their consideration, with a view to recommending those actions, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(c) Provide concrete examples, case studies and practices, in order to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impact of the implementation of response measures;

(d) Address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions, by enhancing capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

(e) Respond and take into consideration the relevant outcomes of different processes under the Paris Agreement;

(f) Promote action to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures.

II. Work programme

2. The work programme comprises the following areas of work in order to address the concerns of all Parties, particularly developing country Parties:

(a) Economic diversification and transformation;

(b) Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

(c) Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

(d) Facilitating the development of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

III. Modalities

3. The forum shall meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and will be convened under a joint agenda item of the subsidiary bodies and operate in accordance with the procedures applicable to contact groups.

4. The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) shall support the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to implement its work programme and shall operate in accordance with following terms of reference:

(a) The KCI shall meet twice a year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

(b) The KCI shall be composed of 14 members, with two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, one member from the least developed countries, one member from the small island developing States and two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum;

(d) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) above shall be nominated by their respective groups. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

(e) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office;

(f) The KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members identified in paragraph 4(b) above, to serve as Co-Chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation;

(g) If one of the Co-Chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, any other member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair;

(h) Meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance as observers to all Parties and accredited observer organizations unless otherwise decided by the KCI;

(i) The KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members;

(j) Members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with the view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

5. The forum and KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

(k) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;

(l) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;

(m) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;

(n) Organizing workshops.

III. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36-40 of decision 1/CP.21

- A. **Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement***
- B. **Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement***
- C. **Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement***

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40,

1. *Notes* the consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties of the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40;²¹
2. *Also notes* that draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the President²² were considered, but that Parties could not reach consensus thereon;
3. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue consideration of the mandates referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into consideration the draft decision texts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, with a view to forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.28

²¹ See the draft texts at <https://unfccc.int/documents/186331>, <https://unfccc.int/documents/186333> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/186334>.

²² Available at

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%2C%202014%20Dec2018_1015AM.pdf.

Sections III.A, III.B and III.C do not reflect consensus on these matters and are without prejudice to the views of Parties or the consideration of the matter by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

4. *Notes* that information provided in a structured summary referred to in decision -/CMA.1, paragraph 77(d),²³ is without prejudice to the outcomes on these matters.

²³ Draft decision titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

IV. Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

- A. Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement**

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling relevant provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular its Article 7,

Recognizing the importance of flexibility provided to Parties by Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement for submitting and updating the adaptation communication,

Recalling decisions 4/CP.5, 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17,

Recognizing the links between adaptation and sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Recalling that continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 7, paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Notes* that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to:
 - (a) Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
 - (b) Strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
 - (c) Provide input to the global stocktake;
 - (d) Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

2. *Decides* that the adaptation communication:
 - (e) Is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (f) Shall not pose any additional burden on developing country Parties, is not a basis for comparisons between Parties and is not subject to a review;
3. *Recalls* that as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update an adaptation communication, and that the adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and/or a national communication;
 1. *Decides* that Parties may, as appropriate, also submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;
 2. *Recalls* that the adaptation communications shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in decision -/CMA.1
 3. ²⁴;
 4. *Invites* Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication to do so in time to inform each global stocktake;
 5. *Invites* Parties, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adaptation communication information on the elements referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (d) of the annex and to provide, as appropriate, additional information on the elements referred to in subparagraphs (e) to (i) of the annex;
 6. *Also invites* Parties to include, as appropriate, ex ante information in their adaptation communication, based on the elements identified in the annex;
 7. *Acknowledges* that Parties may, when submitting an adaptation communication, tailor the information provided, taking into account the specific communications or documents used;
 8. *Encourages* Parties to clearly identify the part of the communication or document chosen, in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, that constitutes their adaptation communication, and number their adaptation communications sequentially;
 9. *Also encourages* Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution to use the guidance included in this decision, as appropriate;
 10. *Invites* Parties that opt to use a nationally determined contribution consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, and in line with paragraph 11 above to provide information on the element contained in subparagraph (f) in the annex;
 11. *Acknowledges* that Parties that choose to submit their adaptation communication as part of a national communication or a national adaptation plan may provide information taking into consideration the guidelines contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7 and decisions 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17;
 12. *Also acknowledges* that adaptation communications and other relevant information will be synthesized in line with paragraph 23(b) of decision -CMA.1²⁵, and will contribute to reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation;

²⁴ Draft decision titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

²⁵ Draft decision titled “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

13. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to develop, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their fifty-seventh sessions (November 2022) in the context of their consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;
14. *Decides* to take stock of, and if necessary revise, the guidance contained in this decision, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 17 below and the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 below, at its eighth session (2025);
15. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal²⁶ by February 2025 information on their experiences with the application of the guidance contained in this decision;
16. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report of the submissions referred to in paragraph 16 above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sixty-second session (May 2025);
17. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;
18. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in line with its existing mandate, to consider channelling support to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and/or a national communication;
19. *Encourages* the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channelling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication;
20. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 18 above;
21. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

²⁶ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

Annex

Elements of an adaptation communication

[English only]*

An adaptation communication may include the following elements:

- (a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks;
- (b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate;
- (c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;
- (d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;
- (e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:
 - (i) Progress and results achieved;
 - (ii) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition;
 - (iii) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;
 - (iv) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation;
 - (v) Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing;
 - (vi) Monitoring and evaluation;
- (f) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits;
- (g) Information on how adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions;
- (h) Information on gender-responsive adaptation action and information on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate;
- (i) Any other information related to adaptation.

* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

B. Development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 7, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Decides* to establish the public registry for adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, to contain adaptation communications submitted by Parties in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement;
2. *Also decides* to adopt the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above as contained in the annex;
3. *Further decides* that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, respectively;
4. *Requests* the secretariat:
 - (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above by June 2019, in accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 2 above, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);
 - (b) To operate the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;
5. *Decides* to consider and conclude at its second session (November 2019) whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 4 above.

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.9

Annex

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

I. Modalities for the operation of the public registry

1. The public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement:
 - (a) Presents the recorded adaptation communications on a separate page for each Party in tabular format, with one row for each adaptation communication and columns displaying, as appropriate: name of Party; document title; document type; hyperlinks to corresponding documents containing the adaptation communications, as appropriate, submitted as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution and/or a national communication, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement; and version number, status, language and date of submission;
 - (b) Provides the flexibility for each Party to submit its adaptation communication in the way it wishes;
 - (c) Has the capability of sorting, recording and displaying adaptation communications;
 - (d) Preserves the integrity of the adaptation communications in accordance with their country-driven nature;
 - (e) Avoids unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;
 - (f) Ensures user-friendly navigation to and between relevant registries and other web resources;
 - (g) Utilizes relevant web tools to notify users, upon request, of new and modified registry content;
 - (h) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;
 - (i) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.

II. Procedures for the use of the public registry

B. Submission of adaptation communications

2. The secretariat:
 - (a) Provides each Party with a unique user account for the public registry;
 - (b) Provides technical assistance to Parties for uploading adaptation communications to the public registry, as required.
3. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party's adaptation communication by uploading it to the registry, or informs the secretariat of the vehicle used as the adaptation communication.

C. Maintaining a record of adaptation communications

4. The public registry constitutes an archive and maintains the hyperlinks of all previously submitted adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement as a matter of public record.

D. Access to adaptation communications

5. Parties, non-State actors, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download the adaptation communications from the public registry.
6. To the extent possible, the public registry should be easily accessible to users with slow Internet connections.

III. Roles

7. The national focal point of each Party manages the Party's interaction with the secretariat regarding the adaptation communication in the public registry.
 8. The national focal point of each Party is assigned a unique user account to manage the Party's content in the public registry.
 9. The secretariat communicates with and provides assistance to Parties using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support.
-

C. Matters referred to in paragraphs 42, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 7 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45,

Noting with appreciation the technical work undertaken by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance,²⁷ in relation to decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45,

I. Ways to enhance the coherence of the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements

1. *Decides* that the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall serve the Paris Agreement;
2. *Assigns* any future and emerging adaptation-related work necessary for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement to existing institutions;
3. *Encourages* institutional arrangements related to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building,²⁸ in line with their mandates, to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while respecting a country-driven approach;
4. *Invites* partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, to support the work of other adaptation-related institutional arrangements, in particular by providing relevant scientific and technical information and sharing knowledge;
5. *Also invites* the Consultative Group of Experts²⁹ and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their mandates, as appropriate, ensuring efficiency and consistency, to work together on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation;
6. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, as necessary and in consultation with relevant adaptation-related institutions, to continue to make recommendations in its annual report on

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.14

²⁷ See documents FCCC/SB/2017/2, FCCC/SBI/2017/14 and FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1–FCCS/SBI/2017/14/Add.1.

²⁸ The institutional arrangements on finance include the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

²⁹ As referred to in paragraph 1 of draft decision -/CP.24 proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

enhancing collaboration and promoting coherence and synergies with a view to addressing Parties' evolving adaptation-related needs;

7. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of adaptation-related institutions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

II. Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

8. *Notes* the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group related to synthesizing information on specific adaptation themes and on relevant lessons learned and good practices;

9. *Requests* the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 23(b) of decision -/CMA.1³⁰ information on the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, in order to facilitate recognition of such efforts in the global stocktake, drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework and reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies;

10. *Decides* to recognize, guided by the high-level committee and taking into account a country-driven approach, the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties during the high-level events of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 34 of decision -/CMA.1;³¹

11. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a report summarizing the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties referred to in paragraph 10 above drawing on, inter alia, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 9 above and the outputs referred to in paragraph 34 of decision -/CMA.1;³²

12. *Decides* to make use of existing national, regional and global events, including the NAP Expo and the Adaptation Forum of the Adaptation Committee, to showcase the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;

13. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years starting in 2020 on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties;

14. *Recalls* that the global stocktake will review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and *acknowledges* that adaptation efforts contribute to this objective;

III. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing countries without placing undue burden on them

15. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme, users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing

³⁰ Draft decision titled "Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement", proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

³¹ As footnote 4 above.

³² As footnote 4 above.

adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation, and to make the information available on the adaptation knowledge portal;³³

16. *Invites* Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal³⁴ by February 2021 their views and information on the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

17. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory referred to in paragraph 15 above and the submissions referred to in paragraph 16 above, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on the related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration and further guidance by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty-seventh session (November 2022) in the context of its consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;

18. *Invites* all relevant entities to further improve the applicability of existing methodologies and tools for assessing adaptation needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

19. *Also invites* the World Meteorological Organization, through its Global Framework for Climate Services, with a view to facilitating the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, to regularly inform the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice about its activities aimed at improving the availability and accessibility of comprehensive climate information, including observational data, and about how it facilitates the provision and dissemination of the most up-to-date climate model predictions and projections;

20. *Further invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and providers of capacity-building support, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates, while further enhancing capacity-building efforts, to facilitate the access to and implementation of methodologies for assessing the adaptation needs of developing country Parties in the context of providing support for building adaptation capacity;

IV. Methodologies for taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries

21. *Invites* the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with its mandate and in collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, to consider, taking into account the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,³⁵ as well as relevant submissions from Parties and observer organizations, ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries, in the context of the limit to the increase in the global average temperature referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and to include recommendations in its annual report;

22. *Also invites* Parties to further enhance their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems with a view to improving access to international public support, as appropriate, and to enhancing the involvement of the private sector;

23. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to assist the least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties, drawing on the work of the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed

³³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPSStaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

³⁴ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

³⁵ As footnote 1 above.

Countries Expert Group and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, in building or strengthening their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems so as to mobilize support for adaptation, in particular capacity-building, including as part of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

24. *Invites* Parties to continue engaging in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of action, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

25. *Takes note* of the resources available through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for strengthening developing country Parties' institutional capacity for programming their priority climate actions and for tracking and reporting climate finance;

26. *Invites* Parties and relevant actors to ensure, as appropriate, that steps are taken to identify and subsequently remove perverse incentives that could result in non-resilient investments and planning decisions;

27. *Requests* Parties to report on support provided and received in line with the reporting instruments and modalities being developed under the Paris Agreement;

28. *Invites* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in line with their mandates, to seek to ensure that the provision of financial support to developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities;

29. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to facilitate, in line with their mandates, the provision of support for technology development and transfer for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

30. *Invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to enhance and facilitate the provision of support for capacity-building for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

31. *Requests* the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 23(b) of decision -/CMA.1³⁶ an assessment of the support needs for adaptation of developing country Parties drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies as well as the report referred to in paragraph 13 of decision -/CP.24;³⁷

V. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support

32. *Notes* the constraints encountered by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in developing methodologies, including the differences in national circumstances in relation to adaptation, the difficulty of setting adaptation baselines and targets and the lack of common metrics for measuring progress on adaptation;

33. *Also notes* that the current state of knowledge is not sufficient to address the mandate³⁸ and requires time and effort to advance;

34. *Invites* Parties, academia and other relevant stakeholders to undertake further technical work, building on the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and taking into consideration ongoing relevant work under and outside the

³⁶ As footnote 4 above.

³⁷ Draft decision titled "Report of the Standing Committee on Finance", proposed under agenda item 10(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

³⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45(b).

Convention, on developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

35. *Also invites* the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work referred to in paragraph 34 above by continuing to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

36. *Further invites* Parties, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to submit by April 2020 to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group information on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, including in the areas of adaptation needs, plans and strategies; enabling environments and policy frameworks; frameworks used for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; efforts and systems to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; support through all instruments and channels, including domestic, international, public and private sources and progress towards the implementation and achievement of adaptation goals, plans and strategies;

37. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 9, 11, 13 and 31 above;

38. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

VI. Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52-64 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling Article 9, paragraphs 1–5, of the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling Articles 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 14 of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.19, 1/CP.21, 13/CP.22 and 12/CP.23,

Underscoring the need for continued and enhanced international support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of predictability and clarity of information on financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
2. *Reiterates* that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;
3. *Underlines* the importance of Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement on this matter;
4. *Requests* developed country Parties to submit the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above and as specified in the annex, starting in 2020;
5. *Encourages* other Parties providing resources to communicate biennially, as referred to in paragraph 2 above, on a voluntary basis;
6. *Requests* the secretariat to establish a dedicated online portal for posting and recording the biennial communications;
7. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information included in the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above starting in 2021, with a view to informing the global stocktake;

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.15

8. *Further requests* the secretariat to organize biennial in-session workshops beginning the year after the submission of the first biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to prepare a summary report on each workshop;
9. *Decides* to consider the compilations and syntheses referred to in paragraph 7 above and the summary report on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above, starting at its fourth session (November 2021);
10. *Also decides* to convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance beginning in 2021, to be informed, inter alia, by the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above and the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above;
11. *Requests* the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to summarize the deliberations of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 10 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its succeeding session;
12. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to consider the compilations and syntheses and the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, respectively;
13. *Decides* to consider updating the types of information contained in the annex at its sixth session (2023) on the basis of the experiences and lessons learned by Parties in the preparation of their biennial communications of indicative quantitative and qualitative information;
14. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 6–8 and 10 above;
15. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Types of information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis. This should include:

- (a) Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;
- (b) Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;
- (c) Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;
- (d) Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;
- (e) Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;
- (f) An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how Parties determine such resources as new and additional;
- (g) Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information;
- (h) Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;
- (i) Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;
- (j) Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
- (k) Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;
- (l) Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;
- (m) Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;
- (n) Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;
- (o) Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

B. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund - COP*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

1. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019, subject to the decision on this matter made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decide that the Adaptation Fund will continue to be financed by the activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Also recommends* to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the Adaptation Fund shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement becomes available;
4. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ensure that developing country Parties and developed country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board;
5. *Decides* that, when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, it shall be financed from the share of proceeds from the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and from a variety of voluntary public and private sources;
6. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to request the Adaptation Fund Board to consider the rules of procedure of the Board, the arrangements of the Adaptation Fund with respect to the Paris Agreement and the implications of the Adaptation Fund receiving the share of proceeds from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, with a view to forwarding recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration at its second session (November 2019).

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.4

C. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund - CMP*

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMP.14

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

1. *Takes note* of decision -/CMA.1,³⁹ whereby the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019;
2. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement and shall no longer serve the Kyoto Protocol once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement becomes available;
3. *Also decides*, pursuant to paragraph 2 above, that the Adaptation Fund shall continue to receive the share of proceeds, if available, from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
4. *Further decides* to ensure that developing country Parties and developed country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board;
5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fiftieth session (June 2019), to consider the matter referred to in paragraph 4 above, and to forward a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for consideration at its fifteenth session (November 2019);
6. *Also requests* the Adaptation Fund Board: to consider the rules of procedure of the Board, the arrangements of the Adaptation Fund with respect to the Paris Agreement and any other matter so as to ensure the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement smoothly; to consider the implications of the Adaptation Fund receiving the share of proceeds from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement; and to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session with a view to the recommendations being forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration at its second session (November 2019).

* FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.4

³⁹ Draft decision titled "Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund" proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

D. Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53,

1. *Decides* to initiate at its third session (November 2020), in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;
2. *Agrees* to consider, in its deliberations referred to in paragraph 1 above, the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

* FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.2

VII. Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66-70 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 1/CP.21, in particular paragraph 69, and decision 1/CP.23,

1. *Adopts* the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, as contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive and participatory manner;
3. *Also decides* to initiate the first periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above at its fourth session (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities as contained in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at its fifth session (November 2022);
4. *Further decides* that the outcomes of the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should serve as an input to the global stocktake as referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;
5. *Decides* that the outcome of the periodic assessment should guide improved effectiveness and enhanced support to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate, at its fifty-first session (November 2019), consideration of the alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
7. ⁴⁰ and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020);

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.3

⁴⁰ In accordance with decisions 2/CP.17, 14/CP.18 and -/CP.24 (draft decision proposed under agenda item 14(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the first part of its forty-eighth session).

8. *Also requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

I. Scope

1. The mandate is to undertake a periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer (hereinafter referred to as the periodic assessment).⁴¹ The scope has two elements:⁴²

(a) The effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(b) The adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

A. Effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism

2. On the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as guided by the technology framework, the scope may include the assessment of the impact, outputs and outcomes of the Technology Mechanism, in particular, how it has:

(a) Facilitated the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(b) Contributed to the achievement of the long-term vision referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

(c) Contributed to strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer;

(d) Enhanced the implementation of the technology elements of nationally determined contributions and technology needs assessments;

(e) Resulted in quantitative impacts through technical assistance, including potential emission reductions, the number of technology solutions delivered, and investments leveraged;

(f) Undertaken its work in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

(g) Achieved success in terms of how the bodies of the Technology Mechanism have implemented their workplans;

(h) Overcome challenges;

(i) Identified opportunities for improvement;

(j) Collaborated with other stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(k) Responded to the overarching guidance provided by the technology framework referred to in Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including aligning its work with the themes of the technology framework;

(l) Responded to existing mandates under the Paris Agreement and to guidance from Parties.

⁴¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 69.

⁴² FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 94.

3. To undertake the assessment of effectiveness referred to in paragraph 2 above, the work of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to cooperative action on technology development and transfer to be assessed may include:

(a) The work of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(b) The work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, including in relation to:

(i) The implementation of its three core services: responding to requests from developing countries; fostering collaboration and sharing of information; and strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building;

(ii) Its institutional arrangements;

(c) The collaboration between the TEC and the CTCN, and the linkages between these bodies and institutional arrangements under the Paris Agreement;

(d) The work on technology needs assessments and the implementation of technology action plans to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

B. Adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism

4. On the adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism⁴³ in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, the scope may include, but is not limited to, the assessment of:

(a) The recipients of the support provided:

(i) The TEC;

(ii) The CTCN, including the national designated entities;

(b) The sources of support provided;

(c) The types of support provided;

(d) How the support provided was used, taking into account actions at the different stages of the technology cycle:

(i) Mitigation actions;

(ii) Adaptation actions;

(iii) Cross-cutting actions;

(e) The level of support provided and whether it has changed over time;

(f) The extent to which the support has met the budgets and plans of the Technology Mechanism.

II. Modalities

5. The scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism should follow international best practices for conducting assessments. These best practices include the following five evaluation criteria categories: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

⁴³ In line with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139–141.

6. The periodic assessment is undertaken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The CMA:
 - (a) Initiates the periodic assessment in accordance with paragraph 10 below;
 - (b) Provides guidance to the secretariat and requests it to prepare interim and final reports on the periodic assessment;
 - (c) Finalizes the periodic assessment, with possible outputs in accordance with paragraph 11 below.
 7. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) supports the CMA by:
 - (a) Considering the interim report and providing guidance to the secretariat for preparing the final report. The SBI does this at its first sessional period in the year after that in which the CMA initiated the assessment;
 - (b) Preparing draft recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA as appropriate, based on a consideration of the final report.
 8. The periodic assessment is both qualitative and quantitative:
 - (c) Qualitative elements may include reviewing existing reports and gathering information from stakeholders;
 - (d) Quantitative elements may include collecting data and undertaking statistical analysis.
 9. The sources of information for the periodic assessment include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) The technology framework;
 - (b) The joint annual reports of the TEC and the CTCN to the CMA;
 - (c) Other UNFCCC reporting documents and processes relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;
 - (d) Information provided by relevant stakeholders;
 - (e) Documents and outcomes resulting from the independent reviews of the CTCN;
 - (f) Where relevant, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
 10. The periodic assessment:
 - (a) Is undertaken every five years;
 - (b) Takes one year or less to complete.
 11. The outputs of the periodic assessment include, as appropriate:
 - (a) A report to the CMA through the SBI;
 - (b) Recommendations of the CMA on updating the technology framework.
-

B. Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, regarding the long-term vision for technology development and transfer,

Also recalling Article 10, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 67 and 68,

Recognizing the need to ensure that the operationalization of the technology framework undertaken by the Technology Mechanism to support the achievement of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in elaborating the technology framework, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 67,

1. *Adopts* the technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement as elaborated in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, consistently with their respective functions, mandates and modalities of work, shall implement the technology framework in close collaboration under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network:
 - (a) To incorporate the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work, which should also include methods for the monitoring and evaluation of their activities;
 - (b) To include information in their joint annual report for 2019 on how they incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work, as referred to in paragraph 3(a) above;
4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to prepare and submit their joint annual report to

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.3

both the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;⁴⁴

5. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to report on the progress of their work and challenges and lessons learned in implementing the technology framework in their joint annual reports;
6. *Reiterates* the importance of the support, including financial support, that shall be provided to developing country Parties for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and *agrees* that the technology framework can facilitate the strengthening of such support;
7. *Decides* that the outcome of and/or recommendations resulting from the periodic assessment referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 69, shall be considered when updating the technology framework;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the technology framework;
9. *Also requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SB/2017/3, paragraph 43.

Annex

Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

[English only]*

I. Purpose

1. The purpose of the technology framework under the Paris Agreement is to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in its Article 10, paragraph 1. The long-term vision for technology development and transfer shared by Parties relates to the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2. The technology framework can play a strategic role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Technology Mechanism, which consists of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), by addressing the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the long-term vision for technology development and transfer.

II. Principles

3. The principles of the technology framework, which are coherence, inclusiveness, results-oriented approach, transformational approach and transparency, should guide the Technology Mechanism in implementing the Paris Agreement, as follows:

(a) Align with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, national plans and strategies under the Convention and actions undertaken by relevant institutions in the international climate regime and beyond;

(b) Be designed and implemented in a manner that facilitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and takes into account sustainable development, gender, the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the enhancement of indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies;

(c) Be results-oriented in terms of output, outcome and impact;

(d) Address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(e) Be designed and implemented in a manner that enhances the transparency of the results, costs and process, such as through planning, resource management and reporting on activities and support.

III. Key themes

4. The following key themes for the technology framework represent focused areas of action to be undertaken under the framework:

(a) Innovation;

(b) Implementation;

(c) Enabling environment and capacity-building;

* Owing to limited time for translation during the session, this annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

- (d) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement;
- (e) Support.

A. Innovation

5. As stipulated in Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. To achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, there is a pressing need to accelerate and strengthen technological innovation so that it can deliver environmentally and socially sound, cost-effective and better-performing climate technologies on a larger and more widespread scale.

6. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore accelerate and scale up innovation at different stages of the technology cycle, addressing both adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner to help countries to build resilience and reduce their emissions, and be undertaken in a manner that enhances the effective participation of developing country Parties, fosters sustainable development and ensures gender responsiveness.

7. Fostering innovation could be done through new collaborative approaches to climate technology research, development and demonstration (RD&D); the creation and promotion of relevant enabling policy to incentivize and nurture a supportive environment for innovation; and the active engagement of the private sector and closer collaboration between the public and private sector.

8. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Supporting countries in incentivizing innovation by improving the policy environments, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements for establishing and/or strengthening their national systems of innovation;

(b) Providing information and facilitating the sharing of information on international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives, good practices and lessons learned from countries' climate technology RD&D policies and activities;

(c) Promoting the development, deployment and dissemination of existing innovative technologies and accelerating the scale-up and diffusion of emerging climate technologies;

(d) Supporting countries in developing long-term technological transition pathways towards the widespread uptake of climate technologies in the context of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development;

(e) Promoting collaboration with international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives to stimulate climate technology RD&D;

(f) Supporting countries in initiating joint climate technology RD&D activities;

(g) Identifying ways to increase the effective participation of developing country Parties in collaborative approaches to RD&D;

(h) Promoting the engagement of the private sector in the development of new and innovative climate technologies, including through:

(i) Raising awareness of future market opportunities in climate technology innovation;

(ii) Identifying ways to incentivize their participation;

(i) Promoting partnerships between the public and private sector in the development and transfer of climate technologies.

B. Implementation

9. The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under the Agreement. The Technology Mechanism should facilitate and promote enhanced action on technology to help countries to achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, while at the same time recognizing the importance of rapidly accelerating the transformational changes towards climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development.

10. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore facilitate the implementation of collaborative technology development and transfer, build on the past and ongoing work of the Technology Mechanism and take into account the role of North–South, South–South, triangular and regional collaboration in facilitating implementation.

11. Actions and activities under this key theme should also facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action identified using planning tools and processes such as nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, technology needs assessments (TNAs), national adaptation plans, technology road maps and other relevant policies, and facilitate overcoming challenges by implementing such action, as appropriate.

12. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Facilitating the undertaking and updating of TNAs, as well as enhancing the implementation of their results, particularly technology action plans and project ideas, and capacity-building related to TNAs;

(b) Promoting the link or alignment of TNAs with nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans in order to increase coherence between the implementation of those national plans with national strategies to achieve climate-resilient and low-emission development;

(c) Reviewing the TNA guidelines and updating them as necessary with a view to TNAs leading to plans and implementation that are aligned with the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(d) Identifying and developing recommendations on approaches, tools and means, as appropriate, for the assessment of the technologies that are ready to transfer;

(e) Identifying and developing recommendations for the enhancement of enabling environments for and the addressing of barriers to the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies.

C. Enabling environment and capacity-building

13. In the context of technology development and transfer, countries may face various challenges. Creating and enhancing enabling environments for the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies should consider the challenges faced by countries, and the different needs of the countries in overcoming such challenges.

14. Capacity-building for technology development and transfer is a cross-cutting and comprehensive issue. Although initiatives and activities on capacity-building for technology development and transfer are already being undertaken, further measures in this area are needed to develop, strengthen and enhance countries' capabilities to take effective climate action in the context of the Paris Agreement.

15. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore foster the creation and enhancement of an enabling environment, including policy and regulatory environments for technology development and transfer, and strengthen the capacity of countries to effectively address various challenges.

16. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing public awareness on climate technology development and transfer;

- (b) Facilitating countries in enhancing an investment-friendly environment, including national strategies and action plans, a policy environment, legal and regulatory frameworks and other institutional arrangements;
- (c) Facilitating countries in enhancing an enabling environment to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions;
- (d) Assisting countries in developing and implementing policies for enabling environments to incentivize the private and public sector to fully realize the development and transfer of climate technologies;
- (e) Assisting governments in playing a key role in fostering private sector involvement by designing and implementing policies, regulations and standards that create enabling environments and favourable market conditions for climate technologies;
- (f) Facilitating information-sharing and networking among relevant organizations and institutions to create synergies and to enable the exchange among relevant players of best practices, experience and knowledge on technology development and transfer;
- (g) Formulating and analysing information on capacity-building activities at different stages of the technology cycle;
- (h) Catalysing development and enhancement of endogenous capacities for climate-related technologies and harnessing indigenous knowledge;
- (i) Enhancing collaboration with existing capacity-building organizations and institutions, including those under the Convention, to create synergies in a manner that enhances efficiency and avoids duplication of work;
- (j) Enhancing the capacity of national designated entities (NDEs) of all Parties, especially those in developing countries, to fulfil their roles;
- (k) Enhancing the capacities of Parties to plan, monitor and achieve technological transformation in accordance with the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement.

D. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

17. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders will enhance interaction between those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help to share knowledge and mobilize support. In this context, stakeholders will provide important input to the work of the Technology Mechanism.
18. Therefore, the Technology Mechanism shall work in an open and inclusive, including gender-responsive, manner whereby stakeholders are invited to participate and actively engage. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders should take place at different stages of the technology cycle.
19. Enhanced engagement of stakeholders at the local, regional, national and global level will be beneficial for the Technology Mechanism. Further, activities for cooperation on technology development and transfer across relevant organizations, institutions and initiatives should be harmonized and synergized to avoid duplication and ensure consistency and coherence.
20. Actions and activities in this area of work include:
- (a) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including local communities and authorities, national planners, the private sector and civil society organizations in the planning and implementation of Technology Mechanism activities;
 - (b) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with the private sector, on a voluntary basis, to leverage expertise, experience and knowledge regarding effective enabling environments that support the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
 - (c) Enhancing engagement between NDEs and relevant stakeholders, including by providing guidance and information;

(d) Enhancing collaboration and synergy with relevant international organizations, institutions and initiatives, including academia and the scientific community, to leverage their specific expertise, experience, knowledge and information, particularly on new and innovative technologies.

E. Support

21. Article 10, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement states that support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of that Article, including for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, with a view to achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation.

22. The understanding of support under this key theme is broader than just financial support, as it may include all aspects of support for the implementation of Article 10 of the Paris Agreement. The support should be provided for all key themes of the technology framework, taking into account the gender perspective and endogenous and indigenous aspects.

23. The provision and mobilization of various types of support coming from a wide variety of sources are crucial to implementing Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and can enhance cooperative action on technology development and transfer.

24. Monitoring and evaluation of the Technology Mechanism can enhance the effectiveness of the support provided.

25. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing the collaboration of the Technology Mechanism with the Financial Mechanism for enhanced support for technology development and transfer;

(b) Identifying and promoting innovative finance and investment at different stages of the technology cycle;

(c) Providing enhanced technical support to developing country Parties, in a country-driven manner, and facilitating their access to financing for innovation, including for RD&D, enabling environments and capacity-building, developing and implementing the results of TNAs, and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, including organizational and institutional support;

(d) Enhancing the mobilization of various types of support, including pro bono and in-kind support, from various sources for the implementation of actions and activities in each key theme of the technology framework;

(e) Developing and/or enhancing a system for monitoring and tracking of actions and activities undertaken, and support received, by the Technology Mechanism to implement the technology framework, with a view that such information may also contribute to the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 and the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

VIII. Matters relating to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 82 and 83 of decision 1/CP.21

- A. Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement⁴⁵**

⁴⁵ The draft decision agreed by SBI 48 is available in FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1, pp.5–6.

IX. Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84-98 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 13, including paragraphs 1, 14 and 15,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon request, to build their institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020,

Also recognizing that flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is reflected in the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency of action and support,

1. *Adopts*, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience gained in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and *decides* that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;
3. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.23

4. *Also decides* that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion;
5. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts as referred to in chapter VII.I of the annex;
6. *Requests* the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:
 - (a) Produce synthesis reports on Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports;
 - (b) Produce an annual report on the technical expert review;
 - (c) Publish Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, technical experts review reports, and the records of Parties' facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;
7. *Recalls* that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 and for building the transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;
8. *Urges and requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, throughout its replenishment cycles to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports;
9. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in particular for addressing the challenges in the application process, including by potentially providing an avenue for Parties to apply for funding for more than one report through the same application in each replenishment period;
10. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing and executing agencies, and *encourages* the Global Environment Facility Council, to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including through better streamlining of the processes related to applications, implementation plans and signing of grant agreements;
11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need;
12. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020):
 - (a) Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapters III, V and VI of the annex, taking into account the existing common tabular formats and common reporting formats;
 - (b) Outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex;
 - (c) A training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review;
13. *Invites* Parties to submit their views on the work referred to in paragraph 12 above via the submission portal⁴⁶ by 31 March 2019;

⁴⁶ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

14. *Notes* decision -/CP.24,⁴⁷ paragraph 45, in which the Conference of the Parties decided that the technical annex referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report to be submitted by Parties under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and that the technical analysis referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 11, shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

15. *Decides* that, subject to the extension of its term by the Conference of the Parties, as referred to in decision -/CP.24,⁴⁸ paragraph 1, the Consultative Group of Experts referred to therein shall also serve the Paris Agreement, starting from 1 January 2019, to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by, inter alia:

(a) Facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties, as applicable, including for the preparation and submission of their biennial transparency reports and facilitating improved reporting over time;

(b) Providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams referred to in paragraph 12(c) above;

16. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁴⁷ Draft decision proposed for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session under agenda item 4.

⁴⁸ Draft decision titled “Review of the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts”, proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

Annex

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

2. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

B. Guiding principles

3. The guiding principles of these modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) are:

(a) Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), and implementing the transparency framework in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties;

(b) The importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time;

(c) Providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities;

(d) Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;

(e) Avoiding duplication of work and undue burden on Parties and the secretariat;

(f) Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention;

(g) Ensuring that double counting is avoided;

(h) Ensuring environmental integrity.

C. Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities

4. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and these MPGs shall reflect such flexibility.

5. These MPGs specify the flexibility that is available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, reflecting flexibility, including in the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the scope of the review, as referred to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 89.

6. The application of flexibility provided for in the provisions of these MPGs for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined. The developing country Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. When a developing country Party applies flexibility provided for in these MPGs, the technical expert review teams shall not review the Party's determination to apply such flexibility or whether the Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

D. Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

7. To facilitate continuous improvement, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting pursuant to chapters II, III, IV, V and VI of these MPGs, including, as applicable:

(a) Areas of improvement identified by the Party and the technical expert review team in relation to the Party's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(b) How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement as referred to in paragraph 7(a) above, as appropriate;

(c) Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are encouraged to highlight the areas of improvement that are related to the flexibility provisions used;

(d) Identification of reporting-related capacity-building support needs, including those referred to in paragraph 6 above, and any progress made, including those previously identified as part of the technical expert review referred to in chapter VII below.

8. Parties' domestic plans and priorities with regard to improved reporting reported pursuant to paragraph 7 above are not subject to a technical expert review, but the information may inform discussions on areas of improvement and identification of capacity-building needs between the technical expert review team and the Party concerned.

9. In accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and for building the transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

E. Reporting format

10. In the biennial transparency report:

(a) Each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs), in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II below;

(b) Each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter III below;

(c) Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter IV below;

(d) Developed country Parties shall provide the information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter V below. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in chapter V below;

(e) Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter VI below.

11. The LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in paragraph 10 above at their discretion.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 10 above, the national inventory report referred to in paragraph 10 above may be submitted as a stand-alone report or as a component of a biennial transparency report.

13. If a Party submits an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a biennial transparency report, it should clearly identify which part of the report is the adaptation communication.

14. When reporting information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement as referred to in paragraph 10(c) above, a Party may cross-reference previously reported information and focus its reporting on updates to previously reported information.

15. Each Party shall transmit its biennial transparency report, and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, via an online portal maintained by the secretariat. The secretariat shall post the reports on the UNFCCC website.

16. Each Party shall submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 10 and 12 above in one of the official languages of the United Nations.

II. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

A. Definitions

17. The definitions of the GHG inventory principles used shall be as provided in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines), volume 1, chapter 1, section 1.4.

B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

18. Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. National inventory arrangements can vary by Party depending on their national circumstances and preferences, and change over time.

19. Each Party shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management:

(a) Its national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory;

(b) Its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice and development of methods, emission factors and other parameters are in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 below and these modalities, procedures and guidelines;

(c) Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), review results and planned inventory improvements;

(d) Its processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.

C. Methods

1. Methodologies, parameters and data

20. Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Each Party is encouraged to use the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*.

21. Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with those IPCC guidelines.

22. Each Party may use nationally appropriate methodologies if they better reflect its national circumstances and are consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In these cases, each Party shall transparently explain national methods, data and/or parameters selected.

23. A Party may be unable to adopt a higher tier method for a particular key category owing to lack of resources. In such cases, the Party may use a tier 1 approach, and shall clearly document why the methodological choice was not in line with the corresponding decision tree of the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. The Party should prioritize for future improvement any key categories for which the good practice method elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above cannot be used.

24. Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, in accordance with the good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

2. Key category analysis

25. Each Party shall identify key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year referred to in chapter II.E.3 below, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment, by implementing the key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 per cent, in place of the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, allowing a focus on improving fewer categories and prioritizing resources.

3. Time-series consistency and recalculations

26. To ensure time-series consistency, each Party should use the same methods and a consistent approach to underlying activity data and emission factors for each reported year.

27. Each Party should use surrogate data, extrapolation, interpolation and other methods consistent with splicing techniques contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above to estimate missing emission values resulting from lack of activity data, emission factors or other parameters in order to ensure a consistent time series.

28. Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in methods or assumptions across the time series.

4. Uncertainty assessment

29. Each Party shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below. Each Party shall also estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including totals, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, using at least approach 1, as provided in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide, at a minimum, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories, using the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, where quantitative input data are unavailable to quantitatively estimate uncertainties, and are encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory.

5. Assessment of completeness

30. Each Party should indicate the sources and sinks (categories, pools and gases) that are not considered in the national inventory report but for which estimation methods are included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and explain the reasons for such exclusion.

31. Each Party shall use notation keys where numerical data are not available when completing common reporting tables, indicating the reasons why emissions from sources and removals by sinks and associated data for specific sectors, categories and subcategories or gases are not reported. These notation keys include:

(a) “NO” (not occurring) for categories or processes, including recovery, under a particular source or sink category that do not occur within a Party;

(b) “NE” (not estimated) for activity data and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs that have not been estimated but for which a corresponding activity may occur within a Party;

(c) “NA” (not applicable) for activities under a given source/sink category that do occur within the Party but do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas;

(d) “IE” (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of under the expected source/sink category;

(e) “C” (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs where the reporting would involve the disclosure of confidential information.

32. Each Party may use the notation key “NE” (not estimated) when the estimates would be insignificant in terms of level according to the following considerations: emissions from a category should only be considered insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.05 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF and 500 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂ eq), whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant shall remain below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF. Parties should use approximated activity data and default IPCC emission factors to derive a likely level of emissions for the respective category. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead consider emissions insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, and 1,000 kt CO₂ eq, whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant, in this case, shall remain below 0.2 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF.

33. Once emissions or removals have been estimated for a category and if they continue to occur, each Party shall report them in subsequent submissions.

6. Quality assurance/quality control

34. Each Party shall elaborate an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.

35. Each Party shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In addition, Parties should apply category-specific QC procedures in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred. In addition, Parties should implement QA procedures by conducting a basic expert peer review of their inventories, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

36. Each Party should compare the national estimates of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion with those obtained using the reference approach, as contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, and report the results of this comparison in its national inventory report.

D. Metrics

37. Each Party shall use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO₂ eq. Each Party may in addition also use other metrics (e.g. global temperature potential) to report supplemental information on aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO₂ eq. In such cases, the Party shall provide in the national inventory document information on the values of the metrics used and the IPCC assessment report they were sourced from.

E. Reporting guidance

38. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The national inventory report consists of a national inventory document and the common reporting tables. Each Party shall report the information referred to in paragraphs 39–46 below, recognizing the associated flexibilities provided for those developing country Parties that need them in the light of their capacities.

1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements

39. Each Party shall report methods used, including the rationale for the choice of methods, in accordance with good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to paragraph 20 above, and the descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used for the emission factors and activity data used to compile the GHG inventory.

40. Each Party shall provide information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level, to the extent possible, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including related data references for reported emission and removal estimates for any country-specific category and gas that is not included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

41. Each Party shall describe the key categories, including information on the approach used for their identification, and information on the level of disaggregation used, in accordance with paragraph 25 above.

42. Each Party shall report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories, for both level and trend, consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and the provisions referred to in paragraph 25 above.

43. Each Party shall report recalculations for the starting year referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below and all subsequent years of the inventory time series, together with explanatory information and justifications for recalculations with an indication of relevant changes and their impact on the emission trends, in accordance with paragraphs 26–28 above.

44. Each Party shall report the results of the uncertainty analysis as well as methods used, underlying assumptions, as applicable, and trends, at least for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, in accordance with paragraph 29 above.

45. Each Party shall report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps, in accordance with paragraphs 30–33 above.

46. Each Party shall report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future, in accordance with paragraphs 34–36 above.

2. Sectors and gases

47. Each Party shall report estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reported period on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass at the most disaggregated level, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, using the common reporting tables, including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector, and noting that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information.

48. Each Party shall report seven gases (carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), (nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)); those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report at least three gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) as well as any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) that are included in the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, are covered by an activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported.

49. Each Party reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO₂ eq.

50. Each Party shall report the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

51. Each Party should provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides.

52. Each Party may report indirect CO₂ from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOCs. For Parties that decide to report indirect CO₂, the national totals shall be presented with and without indirect CO₂. Each Party should report indirect N₂O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item. Those estimates of indirect N₂O shall not be included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate.

53. Each Party should report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and should not include such emissions in national totals but report them distinctly, if disaggregated data are available, making every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for separating domestic and international emissions.

54. Each Party should clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

55. In the case of a Party addressing the emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbance on managed lands in its national GHG inventory, that Party shall report information on the approach taken, and how it is consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, and shall indicate if the estimates are indicated in national totals.

56. In the case of a Party using an approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, that Party shall also provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach.

3. Time series

57. Each Party shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards.

58. For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report.

III. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

B. Description of a Party's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

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 emissions reduction, emissions intensity reduction, emissions reductions below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other);

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

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

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

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

(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;

(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).

C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

65. Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party's NDC under Article 4, and may be either qualitative or quantitative.

66. These indicators could include, as appropriate, for example: net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans or other (e.g. hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

67. Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate.

68. Each Party shall provide the most recent information for each selected indicator identified in paragraph 65 above for each reporting year during the implementation period of the NDC under Article 4.

69. Each Party shall compare the most recent information for each selected indicator with the information pursuant to paragraph 67 to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4.

70. For the first biennial transparency report that contains information on the end year or end of the period of its NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide an assessment of whether it has achieved the target(s) for its NDC under Article 4, based on the relevant information described in paragraphs 59–69 above and paragraph 78 below, as applicable, and the most recent information for each selected indicator relevant to tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

71. For the first NDC under Article 4, each Party shall clearly indicate and report its accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Paris Agreement. Each Party may choose to provide information on accounting of its first NDC consistent with decision -/CMA.1.⁴⁹

72. For the second and subsequent NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide information in chapter III.B and C consistent with decision -/CMA.1.⁵⁰ Each Party shall clearly indicate how its reporting is consistent with decision -/CMA.1.⁵¹

73. Each Party shall provide any definitions needed to understand its NDCs under Article 4, including those related to each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, those related to any sectors or categories defined differently from in the national inventory report, or the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

74. Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable for:

- (a) Target(s), as described in paragraph 64 above;
- (b) The construction of baselines, as described in paragraph 64 above, to the extent possible;
- (c) Each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above.

75. The information referred to in paragraph 74 above shall include, as applicable and available to the Party's NDC under Article 4:

- (a) Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used;
- (b) IPCC guidelines used;
- (c) Metrics used;
- (d) Where applicable to its NDC, any sector, category or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, including as applicable:
 - (i) The approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
 - (ii) The approach used to account for the emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
 - (iii) The approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;
- (e) Methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;
- (f) Methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards an NDC under Article 4, consistent with CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6;

⁴⁹ Draft decision titled "Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21" proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

⁵⁰ As footnote 4 above.

⁵¹ As footnote 4 above.

(g) Methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures;

(h) Any other methodologies related to the NDC under Article 4;

(i) Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of its NDCs under Article 4.

76. Each Party shall also:

(a) Describe, for each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, how it is related to its NDC under Article 4;

(b) Explain how the methodology in each reporting year is consistent with the methodology or methodologies used when communicating the NDC;

(c) Explain methodological inconsistencies with the Party's most recent national inventory report, if applicable;

(d) Describe how double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided, including in accordance with guidance developed related to Article 6, if relevant.

77. Each Party shall provide the information referred to in paragraphs 65–76 above in a structured summary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including:

(a) For each selected indicator:

(i) Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) referred to in paragraph 67 above;

(ii) Information for previous reporting years during the implementation period of its NDC under Article 4, identified in paragraph 68 above, as applicable;

(iii) The most recent information identified in paragraph 68 above;

(b) Where applicable, information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of its NDC under Article 4;

(c) Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable;

(d) Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards an NDC under Article 4, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC shall also provide the following information in the structured summary consistently with relevant decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6:

(i) The annual level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC on an annual basis reported biennially;

(ii) An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken by effecting an addition for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes first-transferred/transferred and a subtraction for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes used/acquired, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6;

(iii) Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6;

(iv) Information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development; and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance; and applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.

78. For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4,

paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, it shall provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including:

- (a) Sectors and activities associated with response measures;
- (b) Social and economic consequences from the response measures action;
- (c) Challenges and barriers to address the consequences;
- (d) Actions to address the consequences.

79. Each Party shall report the information corresponding to paragraphs 65–78 above in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. Such common tabular formats should accommodate all types of NDCs under Article 4, as appropriate.

D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

80. Each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. This information shall be presented in narrative and tabular format.

81. To the extent possible, Parties shall organize the reporting of actions by sector (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other).

82. Each Party shall provide the following information on its actions, policies and measures, to the extent possible, in a tabular format:

- (a) Name;
- (b) Description;
- (c) Objectives;
- (d) Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other);
- (e) Status (planned, adopted or implemented);
- (f) Sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);
- (g) Gases affected;
- (h) Start year of implementation;
- (i) Implementing entity or entities.

83. Each Party may also provide the following information for each action, policy and measure reported:

- (a) Costs;
- (b) Non-GHG mitigation benefits;
- (c) How the mitigation actions identified in paragraph 80 above interact with each other, as appropriate.

84. For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, information to be reported under

paragraphs 80, 82 and 83 above includes relevant information on policies and measures contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans.

85. Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.

86. Each Party shall describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emissions reductions or removals by each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its biennial transparency report.

87. Each Party should identify those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent biennial transparency report, and explain why they are no longer in place.

88. Each Party should identify its actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport.

89. Each Party should, to the extent possible, provide information about how its actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals.

90. Each Party is encouraged to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures.

E. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

91. Each Party that submits a stand-alone national inventory report shall provide a summary of its GHG emissions and removals. This information shall be provided for those reporting years corresponding to the Party's most recent national inventory report, in a tabular format.

F. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable

92. Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paragraphs 93–101 below; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report these projections.

93. Projections are indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures in future trends in GHG emissions and removals, and shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of the Parties' NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline identified in chapter III.B above.

94. Each Party that reports pursuant to paragraph 92 above shall report a 'with measures' projection of all GHG emissions and removals and may report a 'with additional measures' projection and a 'without measures' projection⁵².

95. Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

⁵² A 'with measures' scenario encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. If provided, a 'with additional measures' scenario encompasses implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures. If provided, a 'without measures' projection excludes all policies and measures implemented, adopted and planned after the year chosen as the starting points for the projection.

96. Each Party should provide information in describing the methodology used to develop the projections. This information should include:

(a) Models and/or approaches used and key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g. gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level);

(b) Changes in the methodology since the Party's most recent biennial transparency report;

(c) Assumptions on policies and measures included in the 'with measures' projection and 'with additional measures' projection, if included;

(d) Sensitivity analysis for any of the projections, together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

97. Each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

98. Each Party shall include projections on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for the national total, using a common metric consistent with its national inventory report.

99. Projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years.

100. Emission projections shall be provided with and without LULUCF.

101. Projections shall be presented in graphical and tabular formats.

102. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.

G. Other information

103. Each Party may provide any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

104. Each Party should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. As such, providing this information is not mandatory.

105. Information provided below could facilitate, inter alia, recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties.

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

106. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) National circumstances relevant to adaptation actions of Parties, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity;

(b) Institutional arrangements and governance, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;

(c) Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.

B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate

107. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:
- (a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards;
 - (b) Observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities;
 - (c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges used in paragraph 107(a) and (b) above.

C. Adaptation priorities and barriers

108. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:
- (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards these priorities;
 - (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps and barriers to adaptation.

D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:
- (a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal for adaptation, as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g. national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;
 - (c) How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;
 - (d) Development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts;
 - (e) Any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits;
 - (f) Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;
 - (g) Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;
 - (h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

E. Progress on implementation of adaptation

110. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, on progress in:
- (a) Implementation of the actions identified in chapter IV.D above;
 - (b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant information;
 - (c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;
 - (d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;
 - (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.

111. Developing country Parties may also include information on, as appropriate, implementation of supported adaptation actions, and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.

F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

112. In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each Party should report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development.

113. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation:

- (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;
- (b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;
- (c) Assessment of and indicators for:
 - (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
 - (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
 - (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are;
- (d) Implementation, in particular on:
 - (i) Transparency of planning and implementation;
 - (ii) How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs;
 - (iii) How adaptation actions influence other development goals;
 - (iv) Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.

114. Each Party should provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including information on:

- (a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions to national and subnational policies, and replicability;
- (b) The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.

G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:

- (a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;
- (b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of activities reported under paragraph 115(b) above.

H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned

116. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:

- (a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:
 - (i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;
 - (ii) Policy innovations and pilot and demonstration projects;
 - (iii) Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;
 - (iv) Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;
 - (v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;
 - (vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;
 - (vii) Helping developing countries identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps, in such a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices;
- (b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:
 - (i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;
 - (ii) Vulnerability and adaptation;
 - (iii) Monitoring and evaluation.

I. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

117. Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

118. Developed country Parties shall provide the information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, in accordance with the MPGs contained in this chapter. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in this chapter.

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

119. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support, including:

- (a) Description of the systems and processes used to identify, track, and report on support provided and mobilized through public interventions;
- (b) Description of challenges and limitations;
- (c) Information on experience and good practices in relation to public policy and regulatory frameworks to incentivize further private climate financing and investment;
- (d) Efforts taken to enhance comparability and accuracy of information reported on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions, such as through

use of international standards or harmonization with other countries, institutions, and international systems.

120. Information, if available, on national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the provision of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

121. In order to enhance the transparency of reporting, a description of the underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions, as applicable, used to identify and/or report, including:

- (a) The chosen reporting year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) The conversion between domestic currency and United States dollars;
- (c) The status (committed, disbursed);
- (d) The channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, multilateral);
- (e) The funding source (official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF), other);
- (f) The financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));
- (g) Information on instruments and funding sources reported, including how a Party has determined finance to be concessional and/or ODA, including by using information such as grant equivalency, institution and /or instruments-based approaches;
- (h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting);
- (i) The sector;
- (j) The subsector;
- (k) Whether it supported capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives;
 - (l) The support as being climate-specific;
- (m) Information on the efforts taken to avoid double counting, including on:
 - (i) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the provision of support was avoided;
 - (ii) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the mobilization of private finance through public interventions was avoided, including the methodologies and assumptions used to attribute the mobilized resources through public interventions reported to the Party that reports them, if possible relative to the type of instrument used for the mobilization;
 - (iii) How double counting was avoided between the resources reported as provided or mobilized, and the resources used under Article 6 by the acquiring Party for use towards the achievement of its NDC;
 - (iv) How support is attributed between multiple recipient countries, in cases where a project involves multiple recipient countries and where this information is reported on a country-by-country basis;
- (n) The definition of public and private finance, in particular where entities or funds are mixed;
- (o) How private finance was assessed as mobilized through public interventions, including by:
 - (i) Identifying a clear causal link between a public intervention and mobilized private finance, where the activity would not have moved forward, or moved forward at scale, in the absence of the Party's intervention;

- (ii) Providing information on the point of measurement (e.g. point of commitment, point of disbursement) of the private finance mobilized as a result of the public intervention, to the extent possible in relation to the type of instrument or mechanism used for the mobilization;
- (iii) Providing information on the boundaries used to identify finance as mobilized by public intervention;
- (p) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as identified in country-driven strategies and instruments, such as BTRs, NDCs and NAPs;
- (q) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions is in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;
- (r) An indication of what new and additional financial resources have been provided, and how it has been determined that such resources are new and additional;
- (s) How the information provided reflects a progression from previous levels in the provision and mobilization of finance under the Paris Agreement;
- (t) Information on reporting on multilateral finance, including:
 - (i) Whether the multilateral finance reported is based on the Party's inflow contribution to a multilateral institution and/or on the Party's share in the outflow of the multilateral institution;
 - (ii) Whether and how multilateral finance has been reported as climate-specific and how the climate-specific share was calculated, including by, for example, using existing international standards;
 - (iii) Whether multilateral finance has been reported as core/general, with the understanding that the actual climate finance amount it would transfer into depends on the programming choices of the multilateral institutions;
 - (iv) Whether and how multilateral finance has been attributed to the reporting Party.

122. A description of the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.

C. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

1. Bilateral, regional and other channels

123. Relevant information, in tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on bilateral and regional financial support provided, specifying:

- (a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);
- (c) Recipient, including, to the extent possible, information on the recipient region or country and the title of the project, programme, activity or other (specify);
- (d) Status (disbursed, committed);
- (e) Channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, other (specify));
- (f) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));
- (g) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));

- (h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);
- (i) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify));
- (j) Subsector, as available;
- (k) Additional information, as available (such as project/programme details, implementing agency and to the extent possible, link to relevant project/programme documentation);
- (l) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as available.

2. Multilateral channels

124. Relevant information, in tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support provided through multilateral channels, specifying:

- (a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) Institution (e.g. multilateral fund, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, entities of the Technology Mechanism, multilateral financial institution, international organization, other (specify));
- (c) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);
- (d) Core-general or climate-specific, as applicable;
- (e) Inflows and/or outflows, as applicable;
- (f) Recipient (e.g. country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify)), as applicable, as available;
- (g) Status (disbursed, committed);
- (h) Channel (multilateral, multi-bilateral);
- (i) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));
- (j) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));
- (k) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting), as available;
- (l) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify)), as available;
- (m) Subsector, as available;
- (n) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as applicable, as available.

3. Information on finance mobilized through public interventions

125. Relevant information, in textual and/or tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support mobilized through public interventions through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and entities of the Technology Mechanism, as applicable and to the extent possible:

- (a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value, if applicable);
- (c) Amount of resources used to mobilize the support (in United States dollars and domestic currency);

- (d) Type of public intervention used (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, policy intervention, capacity-building, technology development and transfer, technical assistance);
- (e) Recipient (country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify));
- (f) Channel (bilateral, regional, multilateral);
- (g) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);
- (h) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify));
- (i) Subsector;
- (j) Additional information.

D. Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

126. Information, in textual format, on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

- (a) Strategies employed to support technology development and transfer, including case studies;
- (b) Support provided at different stages of the technology cycle;
- (c) Support for the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties;
- (d) Efforts to encourage private sector activities related to technology development and transfer and how such efforts support developing country Parties;
- (e) Efforts to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation, including research, development and deployment efforts, and collaborative approaches to research and development;
- (f) Knowledge generated.

127. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant:

- (a) Title;
- (b) Recipient entity;
- (c) Description and objectives;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Sector;
- (f) Type of technology;
- (g) Status of measure or activity;
- (h) Whether the activity was undertaken by the public and/or private sector.

E. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

128. Information, in textual format, on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

- (a) Strategies employed to provide capacity-building support, including case studies;
- (b) How capacity-building support that was provided responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and technology development and transfer;
- (c) Policies that promote capacity-building support;
- (d) Involvement of stakeholders;
- (e) How support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties that was provided promotes the sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

129. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to capacity-building support implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant:

- (a) Title;
- (b) Recipient entity;
- (c) Description and objectives;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Status of measure or activity.

VI. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies

130. Developing country Parties should provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received, including:

- (a) A description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations;
- (b) Information on country priorities and strategies and on any aspects of the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that need support.

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

131. In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as applicable, those used to:

- (a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars;
- (b) Estimate the amount of support needed;
- (c) Determine the reporting year or time frame;
- (d) Identify support as coming from specific sources;
- (e) Determine support as committed, received or needed;
- (f) Identify and report status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (g) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral);
- (h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);

- (i) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (j) Identify and report sectors and subsectors;
- (k) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received;
- (l) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building;
- (m) Avoid double counting in reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, when reporting such information separately from other information on support needed and received.

C. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

132. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Sectors for which the Party wishes to attract international finance, including existing barriers to attracting international finance;
- (b) Description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

133. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Estimated amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (d) Expected time frame;
- (e) Expected financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (f) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (g) Sector and subsector;
- (h) Whether the activity will contribute to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant;
- (i) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC;
- (j) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

D. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

134. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Channel;

- (d) Recipient entity;
- (e) Implementing entity;
- (f) Amount received (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (g) Time frame;
- (h) Financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (i) Status (committed or received);
- (j) Sector and subsector;
- (k) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (l) Whether the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building;
- (m) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (n) Use, impact and estimated results.

E. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

135. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support needed under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer, including those identified in Technology Needs Assessments, where applicable;
- (b) Technology development and transfer related needs for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies.

136. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support needed, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (d) Type of technology;
- (e) Expected time frame;
- (f) Sector;
- (g) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

F. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

137. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
- (b) How the support contributes to technology development and transfer, endogenous capacities and know-how;
- (c) The stage of the technology cycle supported, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology.

138. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support received, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Type of technology;
- (d) Time frame;
- (e) Recipient entity;
- (f) Implementing entity;
- (g) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (h) Sector;
- (i) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (j) Use, impact and estimated results.

G. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

139. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support needed under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) The approach a Party seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support;
- (b) Country-specific capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs, and an explanation of how the capacity-building support needed would improve the provision of such information;
- (c) Processes for enhancing public awareness, public participation and access to information in relation to capacity building.

140. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Expected time frame;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

H. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

141. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
- (b) How support received has enhanced a Party's capacity;
- (c) Capacity-building support received at the national and, where appropriate, sub-regional and regional level, including priorities, participation and the involvement of stakeholders.

142. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support received, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Implementing entity;
- (d) Recipient entity;
- (e) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

I. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building

143. Developing country Parties should provide information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including on, to the extent possible:

- (a) Support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13;
- (b) Support needed and received for addressing the areas for improvement identified by the technical expert review teams.

144. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, summary information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, including, to the extent possible and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Objectives and description;
- (c) Recipient entity;
- (d) Channel;
- (e) Amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

145. In reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, developing country Parties should ensure the avoidance of double counting in reporting this information separately from other information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support that is needed or received.

VII. Technical expert review

A. Scope

146. A technical expert review consists of:

(a) A review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with these MPGs, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(c) Consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant;

(d) Identification of areas of improvement for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(e) For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, assistance in identifying capacity-building needs.

147. The technical expert review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

148. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, the technical expert review will be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

149. Technical expert review teams shall not:

(a) Make political judgments;

(b) Review the adequacy or appropriateness of a Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, of its associated description pursuant to chapter III.B above, or of the indicators identified in chapter III.C above;

(c) Review the adequacy of a Party's domestic actions;

(d) Review the adequacy of a Party's support provided;

(e) For those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, review the Party's determination to apply flexibility that has been provided for in the MPGs, including the self-determined estimated time frames referred to in paragraph 6 above, or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

B. Information to be reviewed

150. Information submitted under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a technical expert review consistent with the MPGs contained in this chapter. This includes:

(a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, as referred to in paragraph 10(a) above, submitted by each Party;

(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, as referred to in paragraph 10(b) above, submitted by each Party;

(c) Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement referred to in paragraph 10(d) above. Information submitted by other Parties that provide support, as referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, may undergo a technical expert review of this reported information at the Party's discretion.

C. Format of a technical expert review

1. Definitions

151. A technical expert review may be conducted as a centralized review, in-country review, desk review or simplified review.

152. A centralized review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review from a single, centralized location. During a centralized review, a single technical expert review team could review several Parties.

153. An in-country review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review in the country of the Party undergoing a technical expert review. In-country visits will be scheduled, be planned and take place with the consent of, and in close coordination with, the Party subject to review.

154. A desk review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review remotely from their respective countries.

155. A simplified review of a Party's national inventory report involves the secretariat undertaking an initial assessment of completeness and consistency with the MPGs, consistent with the initial assessment procedures.⁵³ A review of the findings of this initial assessment will form part of the consequent technical expert review of the Party's national inventory report.

2. Applicability

156. A Party's biennial transparency report that is not subject to an in-country or simplified review shall undergo a centralized or a desk review.

157. The LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate in the same centralized review as a group. During a centralized group review, a single expert review team will review several biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS.

158. A Party shall undergo an in-country review for:

(a) The first biennial transparency report;

(b) At least two biennial transparency reports in a 10-year period, of which one is the biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party's achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(c) A biennial transparency report, if recommended by a technical expert review of the Party's previous biennial transparency report;

(d) A biennial transparency report upon the request of the Party under the technical expert review.

159. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraph 158 above have the flexibility to choose to undergo a centralized instead of an in-country review, but are encouraged to undergo an in-country review.

160. A desk review should not be conducted more often than once every five years, for the first biennial transparency report submitted following a Party's communication or update of its NDC under Article 4 or for a biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party's achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

161. A Party's national inventory report submitted in a year in which a biennial transparency report is not due shall be subject to a simplified review. A follow-up of the findings of the simplified review will form part of the technical expert review in the subsequent year.

D. Procedures

162. For in-country, centralized and desk reviews:

(a) The secretariat shall commence the preparation of the review process immediately following the submission of the information specified in chapter VII.B above and agree with the Party the dates of the technical expert review week at least 14 weeks prior

⁵³ To be developed by the lead reviewers, with the assistance of the secretariat.

to the technical expert review week. The secretariat may organize reviews of biennial transparency reports in a staggered manner between two consecutive reports.

(b) The secretariat shall compose a technical expert review team at least 10 weeks prior to the technical expert review week.

(c) The technical expert review team should communicate any preliminary questions to the Party at least four weeks prior to the technical expert review week. The technical expert review team may request additional information before or during the technical expert review week. The Party concerned should make every reasonable effort to provide the requested information within two weeks of the request; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to provide the information within three weeks of the request.

(d) The technical expert review team shall communicate to the Party concerned to draft areas of improvement, constituting preliminary “recommendations” (for “shall” provisions) and/or “encouragements” (for non-“shall” provisions), and, for those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, any capacity-building needs identified in consultation with the Party concerned, at the end of a technical expert review week.

(e) The technical expert review team shall, under its collective responsibility, prepare a draft technical expert review report and through the secretariat send it to the Party concerned for comment within two months following the technical expert review week.

(f) The Party concerned shall then be given up to one month from its receipt to provide comments; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide comments within three months from receipt of the draft technical expert review report.

(g) The technical expert review team shall prepare the final version of the technical expert review report, taking into account the comments of the Party, within one month of receipt of the comments.

(h) Taking into account the procedures in the preceding paragraphs, the technical expert review team shall make every effort to complete the technical expert review report as early as possible, and no later than 12 months from the start of the technical expert review process.

163. For simplified reviews, the secretariat should prepare a draft initial assessment and send it to the Party within six weeks of the submission of a Party’s information specified under chapter VII.B. The Party may then provide comments within four weeks of receipt of the draft initial assessment. The secretariat should address the Party’s comments and publish the final initial assessment on the UNFCCC website within four weeks of receipt of the Party’s comments.

E. Confidentiality

164. A Party may designate information provided to the technical expert review teams during the review as confidential. In such case, the Party should provide the basis for protecting such information. In this case, technical expert review teams and the secretariat shall not make the information publicly available. The obligation of the members of the technical expert review team to maintain confidentiality continues after the completion of the technical expert review.

F. Role of the Party

165. The Party concerned shall cooperate with the technical expert review team and the secretariat and make every reasonable effort to respond to all questions and provide additional clarifying information and comments to the technical expert review report in a timely manner.

G. Role of the technical expert review team

166. Technical experts, in conducting reviews, shall adhere to these MPGs.
167. Technical experts shall serve for the technical expert review in their individual expert capacity.

H. Role of the secretariat

168. The secretariat shall organize technical expert reviews, including the coordination of a schedule, logistical and administrative arrangements of the review and provision of review tools and materials to the technical expert review team.
169. The secretariat, together with the lead reviewers, referred to in chapter VII.I.3 below, shall facilitate communication between the Party and the technical expert review team.
170. The secretariat, under the guidance of the lead reviewers, shall compile and edit the final technical expert review reports.
171. The secretariat shall facilitate annual meetings of the lead reviewers.

I. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements

1. General

172. Technical experts shall be nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations.
173. Technical experts shall complete the training programme referred to in paragraph 12(c) of this decision prior to serving on a technical expert review team.
174. Each transparency report submitted will be assigned to a single technical expert review team with members selected from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

2. Composition

175. Technical experts shall have recognized competence in the areas to be reviewed.
176. The secretariat shall compose a technical review team in such a way that the collective skills and competencies of the technical expert review teams correspond to the information to be reviewed, as specified in chapter VII.B above, and that the teams include experts for each significant GHG inventory sector, mitigation and support, cooperative approaches and internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6, and LULUCF, as relevant.
177. At least one team member should be fluent in the language of the Party under review, to the extent possible.
178. The secretariat shall select the members of the technical expert review team with a view to achieving a balance between experts from developed and developing country Parties. The secretariat shall ensure geographical and gender balance among the technical review experts, to the extent possible. When selecting members of the technical expert review team for centralized group reviews of biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS, the secretariat shall strive to include technical experts from the LDCs and SIDS.
179. Two successive reviews of a Party's submission cannot be performed by the same technical expert review team.
180. Every effort should be made to select lead reviewers who have participated in reviews under the Convention or Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
181. The technical expert review team shall include two lead reviewers, one from a developed country Party and another from a developing country Party.

182. Experts from developing country Parties participating in the technical expert review team shall be funded according to the existing procedures for participation in UNFCCC activities.

3. Lead reviewers

183. Lead reviewers shall oversee the work of the technical expert review team and act as co-lead reviewers in accordance with these MPGs.

184. Lead reviewers should ensure that the technical expert reviews in which they participate are conducted in accordance with the MPGs contained in this chapter. The lead reviewers should also ensure the quality and objectivity of the technical expert review and provide for the continuity, consistency across Parties and timeliness of the technical expert reviews.

185. Lead reviewers shall communicate necessary information to the technical expert review team; monitor the progress of the technical expert review; coordinate the submission of queries of the technical expert review team to the Party concerned and coordinate the inclusion of the answers in the technical expert review report; give priority to issues raised in previous technical expert review reports; and provide technical advice to the members of the technical expert review team.

186. Lead reviewers shall meet annually in a lead reviewer's meeting to discuss how to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of technical expert reviews, and develop conclusions on these meetings.

J. Technical expert review report

187. A technical expert review report shall contain the results of a technical expert review, in accordance with the scope identified in chapter VII.A above.

188. Technical expert review reports shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

VIII. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

A. Scope

189. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress is with respect to the Party's efforts under Article 9 and the Party's respective implementation and achievement of its NDC.

B. Information to be considered

190. Information to be considered in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress includes:

- (a) Information submitted by the Party as referred to in paragraph 10(a) and (b) and paragraph 10(d) and (e), as applicable;
- (b) A Party's technical expert review report pursuant to chapter VII.J above; and
- (c) Any additional information provided by the Party for the purposes of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

C. Format and steps

191. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress shall include two phases: a written question and answer phase, followed by a working group session phase.

192. The written question and answer phase shall consist of the following steps:

(a) Any Party may submit written questions to the Party concerned, consistent with the scope identified in chapter VIII.A above.

(b) Such questions shall be submitted through an online platform that opens three months prior to the working group session. The Party concerned may respond to questions received later than two months prior to the working group session at its discretion.

(c) The Party in question shall make best efforts to respond in writing to the questions no later than one month prior to the working group session through the online platform; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead submit written responses up to two weeks prior to the working group session. The Party may indicate in its response if it considers the written question to be outside the scope of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

(d) The secretariat shall compile the questions and answers and publish them on the UNFCCC website prior to the working group session phase.

193. The working group session phase shall take place during SBI sessions and consist of the following steps:

(a) A presentation by the Party;

(b) A discussion session focused on the Parties' presentation and the information identified in chapter VIII.B above. All Parties may participate in the discussion session and raise questions to the Party concerned. Working group sessions shall be open to registered observers to observe and shall be made publicly available through an online live recording;

(c) A Party may provide additional written responses to questions raised during the discussion session in writing through the online platform within 30 days following the session.

194. During the working group session phase of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, the LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate as a group.

195. The secretariat shall establish an online platform to, inter alia:

(a) Allow a Party to hold a webinar ahead of and/or after an SBI session;

(b) Facilitate the written question and answer phase;

(c) Facilitate the working group session phase, including by allowing participation during the working group session by experts in remote locations.

196. The secretariat shall also coordinate the practical arrangements of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

D. Frequency and timing

197. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress will take place as soon as possible following the publication of a Party's technical expert review report. Should the technical expert review report not be available within 12 months of the submission of the Party's biennial transparency report, the secretariat will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

198. If a Party does not submit a biennial transparency report within 12 months of the due date identified in -/CMA.1, the secretariat, in consultation with the Party concerned, will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

E. Record

199. Within one month of the working group session, the secretariat shall prepare and publish on the UNFCCC website a record of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for the Party concerned, which will include:

- (a) Questions submitted and responses provided;
 - (b) A copy of the Party's presentation;
 - (c) A recording of the working group session;
 - (d) A procedural summary of the Party's facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress;
 - (e) Any additional information generated through the online platform, as available.
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X. Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99-101 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Matters relating to global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Articles 2 and 14 of the Paris Agreement, decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99–101, and other relevant Articles of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs of decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement is crucial for enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement,

I. Modalities

Overarching elements

1. *Recalls*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, in the light of equity and the best available science;
2. *Decides* that equity and the best available science will be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the global stocktake;
3. *Also decides* that the global stocktake will consist of the following components:
 - (a) Information collection and preparation, focusing on gathering, compiling and synthesizing information and preparing for conducting the technical assessment referred to in paragraph 3(b) below;
 - (b) Technical assessment, focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as opportunities for enhanced action and support to achieve its purpose and goals;
 - (c) Consideration of outputs, focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment with a view to achieving the outcome of the global

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.16

stocktake of informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;

4. *Further decides* that the global stocktake will be conducted with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, which will establish a joint contact group on this matter;

5. *Resolves* to engage in a technical dialogue that aims to support the work of the joint contact group referred to in paragraph 4 above through expert consideration of inputs, as identified in the sources of input referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below for the global stocktake;

6. *Decides* to establish the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 5 above, which will:

(a) Undertake its work through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas in in-session round tables, workshops or other activities;

(b) Organize its work in line with taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, including under Article 2, paragraph 1(a–c), in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, noting, in this context, that the global stocktake may take into account, as appropriate, efforts related to its work that:

(i) Address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures;

(ii) Avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Be facilitated by two co-facilitators⁵⁴ who will be responsible for conducting the dialogue and for preparing a factual synthesis report and other outputs of the technical assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat;

7. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop guiding questions for all components of the global stocktake, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions, one session of the subsidiary bodies prior to the relevant activities under the global stocktake being carried out;

8. *Decides* that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will commence one session before the start of the technical assessment, which will take place during the two (or depending on the timing of the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports, three) successive sessions of the subsidiary bodies preceding the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2023) during which the consideration of outputs will take place, with the cycle repeating every five years thereafter;

9. *Also decides* that the global stocktake will be conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

10. *Further decides* that the global stocktake will be a Party-driven process conducted in a transparent manner and with the participation of non-Party stakeholders and that, to support such effective and equitable participation, all inputs will be fully accessible by Parties, including online, as referred to in paragraph 21 below;

11. *Decides* that the participation of Parties in the global stocktake should be ensured through the provision of adequate funding for the participation and representation of developing country Parties in all activities under the global stocktake, including the technical dialogue, workshops, round tables and sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference

⁵⁴ One from a developing country and one from a developed country, who will be selected by each group, respectively.

of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement that contain global stocktake activities, in accordance with existing practices;

12. *Invites* developed country Parties to mobilize support for capacity-building so that the least developed countries, small island developing States and other developing countries can effectively participate in the global stocktake and take up relevant global stocktake information;

13. *Decides* that the outputs of the components of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 3 above should summarize opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support in the light of equity and the best available science, as well as lessons learned and good practices, with a view to achieving the outcome identified in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;

14. *Emphasizes* that the outputs of the global stocktake should focus on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress, have no individual Party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that Parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of their actions and support in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;

15. *Decides* to consider refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained after the first and subsequent global stocktakes, as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the global stocktake in a flexible and appropriate manner, to work on identifying opportunities for learning-by-doing, including for assessing collective progress, and to take the necessary steps for consideration of inputs as they become available;

17. *Invites* Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

18. *Recognizes* that other related events within and outside the UNFCCC can contribute to the global stocktake and the implementation of its outcome;

Information collection and preparation

19. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;

20. *Decides* that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will end no later than six months before the consideration of outputs to ensure timely consideration of inputs, unless critical information that requires consideration emerges after the cut-off date;

21. *Requests* the secretariat to facilitate online availability to all inputs to the global stocktake from Parties, by thematic area, and to organize a webinar to clarify the methodologies and assumptions used to aggregate the inputs, to be held after the deadline for submission of inputs referred to in paragraph 19 above and prior to the commencement of the technical assessment;

22. *Invites* the secretariat to start compiling for the technical assessment the most up-to-date inputs from the sources identified in paragraph 37 below two sessions of the subsidiary bodies prior to the consideration of outputs;

23. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators referred to in paragraph 6(c) above, to prepare for the technical assessment:

(a) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(a) below, taking into account previous experience in preparing such reports;

(b) A synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 36(c) below;

(c) A synthesis report on the overall effect of nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 37(b) below;

(d) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(d) below;

24. *Invites* the relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention⁵⁵ to prepare for the technical assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat, a synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36 below in their areas of expertise;

25. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to identify potential information gaps in relation to the global stocktake and, where necessary and feasible, make requests for additional input, taking into account the cut-off date for the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake and the need to consider critical information, and taking into account the relevant gaps identified in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and their impacts in relation to the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

Technical assessment

26. *Notes* that, to make effective use of time, the technical assessment could overlap with the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake;

27. *Confirms* that all the inputs and topics, in particular the linkage among various issues, should be discussed in a balanced, holistic and comprehensive manner with a balanced allocation of time between thematic areas, taking into account equity considerations and the best available science;

28. *Recognizes*, taking into consideration the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice⁵⁶ pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 100, that the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be considered in an effective and balanced manner, taking into account lessons learned from past experience;

29. *Also recognizes* that a dialogue between Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change experts and Parties through Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change special events should be used to enable a focused scientific and technical exchange of information on the findings in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change products in an open and transparent manner and that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Joint Working Group should continue to be used to enhance communication and coordination between the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the context of the global stocktake;

30. *Decides* that the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 6 above will be open, inclusive, transparent and facilitative, and will allow Parties to engage and discuss with the constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or Convention and experts and consider inputs and assess the collective efforts;

31. *Also decides* that the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue will summarize its outputs in summary reports, taking into account equity and the best available science, for

⁵⁵ Currently, the constituted bodies and forums are the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Country Expert Group, the Technology Executive Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Consultative Group of Experts, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group.

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 56.

each thematic area referred to in paragraph 6(b) above and an overarching factual synthesis of these reports in a cross-cutting manner;

32. *Further decides* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures will summarize its outcome in accordance with the relevant elements of the modalities, work programme and functions, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 34;

Consideration of outputs

33. *Decides* that the consideration of outputs will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented and their implications discussed and considered by Parties, and that the events will be chaired by a high-level committee consisting of the Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

34. *Also decides* that the outputs of this component of the global stocktake should:

(a) Identify opportunities for and challenges in enhancing action and support in collective progress in relation to the thematic areas of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 6(b) above, as well as possible measures and good practices and international cooperation and related good practices;

(b) Summarize key political messages, including recommendations from the events referred to in paragraph 33 above for strengthening action and enhancing support;

(c) Be referenced in a decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and/or a declaration;

II. Sources of input

35. *Decides* that sources of input for the global stocktake should inform the thematic areas referred to in paragraph 6(b) above;

36. *Also decides* that the sources of input for the global stocktake will consider information at a collective level on:

(a) The state of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) The overall effect of their nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement;

(c) The state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) The finance flows, including the information referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and means of implementation and support and mobilization and provision of support, including the information referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 4 and 6, Article 10, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, and Article 13, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement. This should include information from the latest biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows of the Standing Committee on Finance;

(e) Efforts to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(f) Barriers and challenges, including finance, technology⁵⁷ and capacity-building gaps faced by developing countries;

(g) Good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

(h) Fairness considerations, including equity, as communicated by Parties in their nationally determined contributions;

37. *Decides* that the sources of input for the global stocktake include:

(a) Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention;

(b) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

(c) Reports of the subsidiary bodies, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

(d) Reports from relevant constituted bodies and constituted forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention;

(e) The synthesis reports by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 23 above;

(f) Relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, that should be supportive of the UNFCCC process;

(g) Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity consideration under the global stocktake;

(h) Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;

(i) Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations;

38. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to complement the non-exhaustive lists in paragraphs 36 and 37 above at its session held prior to the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake, as appropriate, taking into account the thematic areas of the global stocktake and the importance of leveraging national-level reporting.

⁵⁷ Including outputs of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism as referred to in decision -/CMA.1, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

XI. Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21

A. Modalities and procedures for the effective operation for the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement*

Proposal by the President

Recommendation of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fourth session, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session:

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 15 of the Paris Agreement, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 102 and 103,

1. *Adopts* the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, as contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* to undertake, at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (2024), the first review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above on the basis of the experience gained with their implementation and taking into account any recommendations of the committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to consider conducting further reviews on a regular basis;
3. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in the annex;
4. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

*FCCC/CP/2018/L.5

Annex

Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

I. Purpose, principles, nature, functions and scope

1. The mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement established under Article 15 of the Agreement consists of a committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).
2. The Committee shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.
3. The Committee's work shall be guided by the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including its Article 2.
4. In carrying out its work, the Committee shall strive to avoid duplication of effort, shall neither function as an enforcement or dispute settlement mechanism, nor impose penalties or sanctions, and shall respect national sovereignty.

II. Institutional arrangements

5. The Committee shall consist of 12 members with recognized competence in relevant scientific, technical, socioeconomic or legal fields to be elected by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on the basis of equitable geographical representation, with 2 members each from the five regional groups of the United Nations and 1 member each from the small island developing States and the least developed countries, taking into account the goal of gender balance.
6. The CMA shall elect members of the Committee as well as an alternate for each member, taking into account the expert-based nature of the Committee and striving to reflect the diversity of expertise referred to in paragraph 5 above.
7. Members and alternate members shall be elected to the Committee to serve for a period of three years and for a maximum of two consecutive terms.
8. At CMA 2 (November 2019), six members and six alternate members shall be elected to the Committee for an initial term of two years and six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. Thereafter, the CMA shall elect at its relevant regular sessions six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. The members and alternate members shall remain in office until their successors are elected.
9. If a member of the Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term or to perform the functions in the Committee, an expert from the same Party shall be named by that Party to replace said member for the remainder of the unexpired term.
10. Members and alternate members of the Committee shall serve in their individual expert capacity.
11. The Committee shall elect from among its members two Co-Chairs for a period of three years, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation. The Co-Chairs shall perform the functions to be elaborated in the rules of procedure of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 below.
12. Unless otherwise decided, the Committee shall meet at least twice a year, beginning in 2020. In scheduling its meetings, the Committee should take into account the desirability of holding its meetings in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies serving the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.

13. Only members and alternate members of the Committee and secretariat officials shall be present during the elaboration and adoption of a decision of the Committee.
14. The Committee, any Party or others involved in the process of the consideration by the Committee shall protect the confidentiality of information received in confidence.
15. The adoption of decisions by the Committee shall require a quorum of 10 of the members to be present.
16. The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement on any decision by consensus. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as a last resort, the decision may be adopted by at least three quarters of the members present and voting.
17. The Committee shall develop rules of procedure with a view to recommending them to the CMA for consideration and adoption at CMA 3 (November 2020), informed by the principles of transparency, facilitation, the non-adversarial and non-punitive function, and paying particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.
18. The rules of procedure referred to in paragraph 17 above will address any matters necessary for the proper and effective functioning of the Committee, including the role of the Committee's Co-Chairs, conflict of interest, any additional timelines related to the Committee's work, procedural stages and timelines for the Committee's work, and reasoning in decisions of the Committee.

III. Initiation and process

19. In exercising its functions referred to in paragraphs 20 and 22 below, and subject to these modalities and procedures, the Committee shall apply the relevant rules of procedure to be developed pursuant to paragraphs 17 and 18 above and shall be guided by the following:
 - (a) Nothing in the work of the Committee may change the legal character of the provisions of the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) In considering how to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, the Committee shall endeavour to constructively engage with and consult the Party concerned at all stages of the process, including by inviting written submissions and providing opportunities to comment;
 - (c) The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, at all stages of the process, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including in determining how to consult with the Party concerned, what assistance can be provided to the Party concerned to support its engagement with the Committee, and what measures are appropriate to facilitate implementation and promote compliance in each situation;
 - (d) The Committee should take into account the work being undertaken by other bodies and under other arrangements as well as through forums serving or established under the Paris Agreement with a view to avoiding duplication of mandated work;
 - (e) The Committee should take into account considerations related to the impacts of response measures.
20. The Committee should consider issues related to, as appropriate, a Party's implementation of or compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on the basis of a written submission from that Party with respect to its own implementation of and/or compliance with any provision of the Paris Agreement.
21. The Committee will undertake a preliminary examination of the submission within the timeline to be elaborated in the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above with a view to verifying that the submission contains sufficient information, including on whether the matter relates to the Party's own implementation of or compliance with a provision of the Paris Agreement.

22. The Committee:
- (a) Will initiate the consideration of issues in cases where a Party has not:
 - (i) Communicated or maintained a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, based on the most up-to-date status of communication in the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) Submitted a mandatory report or communication of information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, or Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (iii) Participated in the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, based on information provided by the secretariat;
 - (iv) Submitted a mandatory communication of information under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) May, with the consent of the Party concerned, engage in a facilitative consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies of the information submitted by a Party pursuant to Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement. This consideration will be based on the recommendations made in the final technical expert review reports, prepared under Article 13, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Agreement, together with any written comments provided by the Party during the review. In its consideration of such matters, the Committee shall take into account Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Agreement, as well as the flexibilities provided in the provisions of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
23. The consideration of the issues referred to in paragraph 22(a) above will not address the content of the contributions, communications, information and reports referred to in paragraph 22(a)(i–iv) above.
24. Where the Committee decides to initiate a consideration as referred to in paragraph 22 above, it shall notify the Party concerned and request it to provide the necessary information on the matter.
25. With respect to the consideration by the Committee of matters initiated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 20 or 22 above and further to the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above:
- (a) The Party concerned may participate in the discussions of the Committee, except during the Committee’s elaboration and adoption of a decision;
 - (b) If so requested in writing by the Party concerned, the Committee shall hold a consultation during the meeting at which the matter with respect to that Party is to be considered;
 - (c) In the course of its consideration, the Committee may obtain additional information as referred to in paragraph 35 below or, as appropriate and in consultation with the Party concerned, invite representatives of relevant bodies and arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement to participate in its relevant meetings;
 - (d) The Committee shall send a copy of its draft findings, draft measures and any draft recommendations to the Party concerned and shall take into account any comments made by the Party when finalizing those findings, measures and recommendations.
26. The Committee will accord flexibility with regard to timelines of the procedures under Article 15 as may be needed by Parties, paying particular attention to their respective national capabilities and circumstances.
27. Subject to the availability of financial resources, assistance should be provided, upon request, to developing country Parties concerned to enable their necessary participation in the relevant meetings of the Committee.

IV. Measures and outputs

28. In identifying the appropriate measures, findings or recommendations, the Committee shall be informed by the legal nature of the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, shall take into account the comments received from the Party concerned and shall pay particular attention to the national capabilities and circumstances of the Party concerned. Special circumstances of small island developing States and the least developed countries, as well as situations of force majeure, should also be recognized, where relevant.

29. The Party concerned may provide to the Committee information on particular capacity constraints, needs or challenges, including in relation to support received, for the Committee's consideration in its identification of appropriate measures, findings or recommendations.

30. With a view to facilitating implementation and promoting compliance, the Committee shall take appropriate measures. These may include the following:

(a) Engage in a dialogue with the Party concerned with the purpose of identifying challenges, making recommendations and sharing information, including in relation to accessing finance, technology and capacity-building support, as appropriate;

(b) Assist the Party concerned in the engagement with the appropriate finance, technology and capacity-building bodies or arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement in order to identify possible challenges and solutions;

(c) Make recommendations to the Party concerned with regard to challenges and solutions referred to in paragraph 30(b) above and communicate such recommendations, with the consent of the Party concerned, to the relevant bodies or arrangements, as appropriate;

(d) Recommend the development of an action plan and, if so requested, assist the Party concerned in developing the plan;

(e) Issue findings of fact in relation to matters of implementation and compliance referred to in paragraph 22(a) above.

31. The Party concerned is encouraged to provide information to the Committee on the progress made in implementing the action plan referred to in paragraph 30(d) above.

V. Consideration of systemic issues

32. The Committee may identify issues of a systemic nature with respect to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement faced by a number of Parties and bring such issues and, as appropriate, any recommendations to the attention of the CMA for its consideration.

33. The CMA may, at any time, request the Committee to examine issues of a systemic nature. Following its consideration of the issue, the Committee shall report back to the CMA and, where appropriate, make recommendations.

34. In addressing systemic issues, the Committee shall not address matters that relate to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement by an individual Party.

VI. Information

35. In the course of its work, the Committee may seek expert advice, and seek and receive information from processes, bodies, arrangements and forums under or serving the Paris Agreement.

VII. Relationship with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

36. Pursuant to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement, the Committee shall report annually to the CMA.

VIII. Secretariat

37. The secretariat referred to in Article 17 of the Paris Agreement shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.

XII. Relevant draft COP decisions

A. COP 24 agenda item 10a: Matters relating to finance: Long-term climate finance*

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.24

Long-term climate finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 2, 4 and 97–101, as well as decisions 1/CP.17, 2/CP.17, paragraphs 126–132, 4/CP.18, 3/CP.19, 5/CP.20, 5/CP.21, 7/CP.22 and 6/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular its key findings and recommendations highlighting the increase in climate finance flows from developed country Parties to developing country Parties;58
2. *Also welcomes with appreciation* the continued progress of developed country Parties towards reaching the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;
3. *Recalls* the commitment of developed country Parties, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, and *urges* developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards achieving this goal;
4. *Urges* developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
5. *Welcomes* the biennial submissions received to date from developed country Parties on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2018 to 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10,⁵⁹ and *urges* those developed country Parties that have not yet done so to submit this information;
6. *Requests* the secretariat, in line with decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 11, to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions referred to in paragraph 5 above in order to inform the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 9 below;
7. *Welcomes* the progress of Parties' efforts to strengthen their domestic enabling environments in order to attract climate finance, and *requests* Parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance in accordance with decision 3/CP.19;

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.20

⁵⁸ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II.

⁵⁹ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

8. *Notes with appreciation* the summary report⁶⁰ on the 2018 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance, and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider the key messages therein;
9. *Decides* that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2019 and 2020 will focus on:
- (a) The effectiveness of climate finance, including the results and impacts of finance provided and mobilized;
 - (b) The provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for their adaptation and mitigation actions in relation to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
10. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 9 above and to prepare summary reports on the workshops for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) and twenty-sixth session (November 2020) respectively;
11. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to ensure that the workshops are well-balanced by, *inter alia*, inviting both public and private sector actors to attend them and summarizing the views expressed at the workshops in a fair and gender-balanced manner;
12. *Welcomes* the third biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, and *looks forward* to the summary of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties of the deliberations of the dialogue for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session;⁶¹
13. *Decides* that the fourth biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, to be convened in 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, will be informed by the reports on the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance and the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows.

⁶⁰ FCCC/CP/2018/4.

⁶¹ As per decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 16.

B. COP 24 agenda item 10(b): Matters relating to finance: Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.24

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120 and 121, as well as decisions 5/CP.18, 7/CP.19, 6/CP.20, 6/CP.21, 8/CP.22 and 7/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session, taking note of the recommendations contained therein;⁶²
2. *Endorses* the workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2019;⁶³
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular the summary and recommendations⁶⁴ as contained in the annex;
4. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into account the best available science in future biennial assessment and overviews of climate finance flows;
5. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to use in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows the established terminology in the provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement in relation to climate finance, where applicable;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the financial contributions provided by the Governments of Belgium, Germany, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the European Commission to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
7. *Welcomes* the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of climate finance architecture with a focus on enhancing collaboration and seizing opportunities, and takes note of the summary report⁶⁵ on the Forum;
8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and the Republic of Korea for their support in ensuring the success of the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of its 2019 Forum, which will be climate finance and sustainable cities;
10. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to map, every four years, as part of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof;
11. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to provide input to the technical paper of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts on the sources of financial support;⁶⁶

⁶² FCCC/CP/2018/8.

⁶³ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex VI.

⁶⁴ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018%20BA%20Technical%20Report%20Final.pdf>.

⁶⁵ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex III.

⁶⁶ FCCC/CP/2018/8, paragraph 14(g).

12. *Confirms* the mandates in Article 11, paragraph 3(d), of the Convention, and decisions 12/CP.2, 12/CP.3, 5/CP.19 and 1/CP.21;
13. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare, every four years, a report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, for consideration by the Conference of Parties, starting at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020), and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, starting at its third session (November 2020);
14. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 13 above, to collaborate, as appropriate, with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the subsidiary and constituted bodies, multilateral and bilateral channels, and observer organizations;
15. *Further requests* that the actions of the Standing Committee on Finance called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;
16. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) on progress in implementing its workplan;
17. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the guidance provided to it in other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

[English only]

I. Context and mandates

1. The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, inter alia, in terms of measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties, through activities such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows (BA)⁶⁷
2. Subsequent to the 2014 BA, the COP requested the SCF to consider: the relevant work of other bodies and entities on measurement, reporting and verification of support and the tracking of climate finance;⁶⁸ ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;⁶⁹ and ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance.⁷⁰ It also requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, when developing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, to consider, inter alia, information in the BA and other reports of the SCF and other relevant bodies under the Convention.
3. The COP welcomed the summary and recommendations by the SCF on the 2016 BA, which, inter alia, encourages Parties and relevant international institutions to enhance the availability of information that will be necessary for tracking global progress on the goals outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement. The COP requested the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to assess available information on investment needs and plans related to Parties' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans.
4. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of climate finance flows in 2015 and 2016 from provider to beneficiary countries, available information on domestic climate finance and cooperation among Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), and the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It also includes information on trends since the 2014 BA. The 2018 BA then considers the implications of these flows and assesses their relevance to international efforts to address climate change. It explores the key features of climate finance flows, including composition and purposes. It also explores emerging insights into their effectiveness, finance access, and ownership and alignment of climate finance with beneficiary country needs and priorities related to climate change. It also provides information on recent developments in the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance flows at the international and domestic level, and insights into impact reporting practices.
5. The 2018 BA includes, for the first time, information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including methods and metrics, and data sets on flows, stocks and considerations for integration. It also discusses climate finance flows in the broader context.
6. The 2018 BA comprises this summary and recommendations, and a technical report. The summary and recommendations was prepared by the SCF. The technical report was prepared by experts under the guidance of the SCF and draws on information and data from

⁶⁷ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(f).

⁶⁸ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 71.

⁶⁹ Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 11.

⁷⁰ Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11.

a range of sources. It was subject to extensive stakeholder input and expert review, but remains a product of the external experts.

II. Challenges and limitations

7. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of current climate finance flows over the years 2015 and 2016, along with data on trends from 2011 to 2014 collated in previous BA reports. Due diligence has been undertaken to utilize the best information available from the most credible sources. In compiling estimates, efforts have been made to avoid double counting through a focus on primary finance, which is finance for a new physical item or activity. Challenges were nevertheless encountered in collecting, aggregating and analysing information from diverse sources. The lack of clarity with regard to the use of different definitions of climate finance limits the comparability of data.

8. **Data uncertainty.** There are uncertainties associated with each source of data which have different underlying causes. Uncertainties are related to the data on domestic public investments, resulting from the lack of geographic coverage, differences in the way methods are applied, significant changes in the methods for estimating energy efficiency over the years, and the lack of available data on sustainable transport and other key sectors. Uncertainties also arise from the lack of procedures and data to determine private climate finance; methods for estimating adaptation finance; differences in the assumptions of underlying formulas to attribute finance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) to members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea; the classification of data as ‘green finance’; and incomplete data on non-concessional flows.

9. **Data gaps.** Gaps in the coverage of sectors and sources of climate finance remain significant, particularly with regard to private investment. Although estimates of incremental investments in energy efficiency have improved, there is still an inadequate understanding of the public and private sources of finance and the financial instruments behind those investments. For sustainable transport, efforts have been made to improve public and private investment in electric vehicles. However, information on sources and instruments for finance in public mass transit remains unreported in many countries. High-quality data on private investments in mitigation and finance in sectors such as agriculture, forests, water and waste management are particularly lacking. In particular, adaptation finance estimates are difficult to compare with mitigation finance estimates due to the former being context-specific and incremental, and more work is needed on estimating climate-resilient investments.

10. The limitations outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 above need to be taken into consideration when deriving conclusions and policy implications from the 2018 BA. The SCF will contribute, through its activities, to the progressive improvement of the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance information in future BAs to help address these challenges.

III. Key findings

A. Methodological issues relating to measurement, reporting and verification of public and private climate finance

1. Developments in the period 2015–2016

11. Following the recommendations made by the SCF in the 2016 BA, the 2018 BA identifies the improvements listed in paragraphs 12–16 below in the tracking and reporting of information on climate finance.

(a) Annex II Parties

12. Revision of the biennial report (BR) common tabular format (CTF) tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) has facilitated the provision of more qualitative information on the definitions and

underlying methodologies used by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) in the documentation boxes in the BR3 CTF tables. The BR3 CTF tables submitted as at October 2018 suggest some increase in the provision of quantitative information, including information on public financial support in CTF table 7(b) and climate-related private finance in the BRs.

(b) International organizations

13. Making data available on private shares of climate co-finance associated with MDB finance and reporting on amounts mobilized through public interventions deployed by other development finance institutions (DFIs) included in the regular OECD-DAC data collection process.

14. Facilitating the increased transparency of information through biennial surveys to collect information from OECD-DAC members on the measurement basis for reporting (i.e. committed, disbursed or “other”), and on the shares of the activity reported as mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting to the UNFCCC.

15. Institutionalizing the mitigation and adaptation finance tracking and reporting, and ongoing efforts aimed at better tracking and reporting on projects that have mitigation and adaptation co-benefits (i.e. cross-cutting) among MDBs.

16. Measuring and reporting on impact is now common practice among multilateral climate funds, and there is now growing interest in this field by MDBs and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), which are also undertaking work on methodologies for impact measuring in the light of the Paris Agreement. The ongoing efforts of MDBs to develop additional metrics that demonstrate how MDB financing supports climate-resilient development pathways are an important step in this direction.

(c) Insights into reporting by Annex II Parties and non-Annex I Parties

17. Notwithstanding the improvements in methodologies for reporting climate finance via the BR3 CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b), some reporting issues persist that complicate the aggregation, comparison and analysis of the data. The current “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”⁷¹ were designed to accommodate reporting on a wide range of climate finance instruments and activities. This required a reporting architecture that was flexible enough to accommodate a diversity of reporting approaches. In some cases, limited clarity with regard to the diversity of reporting approaches limits comparability in climate finance reporting.

18. The current “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”⁷² for reporting by non-Annex I Parties on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received do not require information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating the information. Nevertheless, the provision of such information is useful.

(d) Insights into broader reporting aspects

19. Notwithstanding ongoing efforts to make information on domestic climate-related finance available through biennial update reports (BURs), published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, and other tools, collecting and reporting domestic climate-related finance is often not undertaken systematically, thereby limiting the availability of information.

20. There are significant data gaps on climate finance flows in the context of cooperation among non-Annex I Parties.

⁷¹ Decision 2/CP.17, annex I.

⁷² Decision 2/CP.17, annex III.

2. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: methods and metrics

21. Ongoing voluntary efforts to develop approaches for tracking and reporting on consistency of public and private sector finance with the Paris Agreement are important for enhancing the collective understanding of the consistency of the broader finance and investment flows with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

22. Some financial actors, such as MDBs and bilateral DFIs, have started to develop approaches for tracking the integration of climate change considerations into their operations. However, there was no publicly available information on the progress made on this matter at the time of preparation of the 2018 BA. Ongoing work for developing climate-resilience metrics is important for enhancing understanding of the consistency of multilateral and bilateral development finance with the Paris Agreement.

B. Overview of current climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016

1. Global finance flows

23. On a comparable basis, climate finance flows increased by 17 per cent in the period 2015–2016 compared with the period 2013–2014. High-bound climate finance estimates increased from USD 584 billion in 2014 to USD 680 billion in 2015 and to USD 681 billion in 2016 (see figure 1). The growth seen in 2015 was largely driven by high levels of new private investment in renewable energy, which is the largest segment of the global total. Despite decreasing technology costs (particularly in solar photovoltaic and wind power generation), which means that every dollar invested finances more renewable energy than it previously did, a significant number of new projects were financed in 2015. In 2016, a decrease in renewable energy investment occurred, which was driven by both the continued decline in renewable technology costs and the lower generation capacity of new projects financed.⁷³ However, the decrease in renewable energy investment in 2016 was offset by an 8 per cent increase in investment in energy efficiency technologies across the building, industry and transport sectors.

24. The quality and completeness of data on climate finance has improved since the 2016 BA. Methodological improvements in estimating finance flows have changed the comparative basis against previous estimates. In particular, 2014 estimates for energy efficiency have been revised downward owing to a more accurate bottom-up assessment model being employed by the International Energy Agency. This has resulted in a revised estimate of USD 584 billion from USD 741 billion for total global climate finance in 2014. In addition, data coverage in sustainable transport has improved, with estimates for public and private investment in electric vehicle sales in 2015 and 2016.

(a) Flows from Annex II Parties to non-Annex I Parties as reported in biennial reports

25. Climate-specific finance reported in BRs submitted by Annex II Parties has increased in terms of both volume and rate of growth since the previous BA. Whereas the total finance reported increased by just 5 per cent from 2013 to 2014, it increased by 24 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to USD 33 billion), and subsequently by 14 per cent from 2015 to 2016 (to USD 38 billion). Out of these total amounts, USD 30 billion in 2015 and USD 34 billion in 2016 were reported as climate-specific finance channelled through bilateral, regional and other channels; the remainder flowed through multilateral channels. From 2014 to 2016, both mitigation and adaptation finance grew in more or less equal proportions, namely by 41 and 45 per cent, respectively.

(b) Multilateral climate funds

26. Total amounts channelled through UNFCCC funds and multilateral climate funds in 2015 and 2016 were USD 1.4 billion and USD 2.4 billion, respectively. The significant increase from 2015 to 2016 was a result of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) ramping up

⁷³ Approximately 52 per cent of the decrease in 2016 was due to reduced technology costs in solar photovoltaic and wind energy.

operations. On the whole, this represents a decrease of approximately 13 per cent compared with the 2013–2014 biennium and can be accounted for by a reduction in the commitments made by the Climate Investment Funds, in line with changes in the climate finance landscape as the GCF only started to scale up operations in 2016.

(c) Climate finance from multilateral development banks

27. MDBs provided USD 23.4 billion and USD 25.5 billion in climate finance from their own resources to eligible recipient countries in 2015 and 2016, respectively. On average, this represents a 3.4 per cent increase from the 2013–2014 period.

28. The attribution of MDB finance flows to members of OECD-DAC, minus the Republic of Korea, is calculated at up to USD 17.4 billion in 2015 and USD 19.7 billion in 2016 to recipients eligible for OECD-DAC official development assistance.

(d) Private climate finance

29. The most significant source of uncertainty relates to the geographic attribution of private finance data. Although efforts have been made by MDBs and OECD since the 2016 BA to estimate private climate finance mobilized through multilateral and bilateral institutions, data on private finance sources and destinations remain lacking.

30. MDBs reported private finance mobilization in 2015 was USD 10.9 billion and increased by 43 per cent the following year to USD 15.7 billion. OECD estimated USD 21.7 billion in climate-related private finance mobilized during the period 2012–2015 by bilateral and multilateral institutions, which included USD 14 billion from multilateral providers and USD 7.7 billion from bilateral finance institutions. It is estimated that, in 2015, USD 2.3 billion was mobilized through bilateral institutions. The Climate Policy Initiative estimated renewable energy flows for new projects ranged from USD 2.4 billion in 2015 to USD 1.5 billion in 2016; this was, however, a significant underestimation given the underlying reporting approaches.

(e) Recipients

31. A total of 34 Parties included in Annex I to the Convention provided information on recipients in the BR3s, while 16 out of 40 BURs submitted as first or second BURs as at October 2018 include, to varying degrees, quantitative information on climate finance received in the 2015–2016 period. Therefore, at the time of the preparation of the 2018 BA, it is not possible to present a clear picture of climate finance received on the basis of the information included in national reports submitted to the secretariat.

32. Other sources of information provide insights on recipients. For example, of the bilateral finance reported to OECD-DAC, national and local governments received 51 and 61 per cent of bilateral climate-related assistance in 2015 and 2016, up from 43 and 42 per cent in 2013 and 2014, respectively. The remainder was received by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and public and private sector organizations from the support-providing countries. No information is available on the channels of delivery for 91–97 per cent of the other official flows of a non-concessional nature in the period 2015–2016. Of the total climate finance committed by MDBs from their own resources, 72 per cent was channelled to public sector recipients in 2015, and 74 per cent in 2016. Adaptation finance, in particular, went predominantly to public sector institutions: 90 per cent in 2015 and 97 per cent in 2016.

2. Domestic climate finance

33. Domestic climate expenditures by national and subnational governments are a potentially growing source of global climate finance, particularly as, in some cases, NDC submissions are translated into specific investment plans and domestic efforts to monitor and track the domestic climate expenditures are stepped up. However, comprehensive data on domestic climate expenditure are not readily available, as these data are not collected regularly or with a consistent methodology over time within or across countries. Of the 30 countries that reported data on climate expenditures included in the 2016 BA, 19 countries provided such data in 2015 or 2016, with the 2015 data for 5 countries being included in the

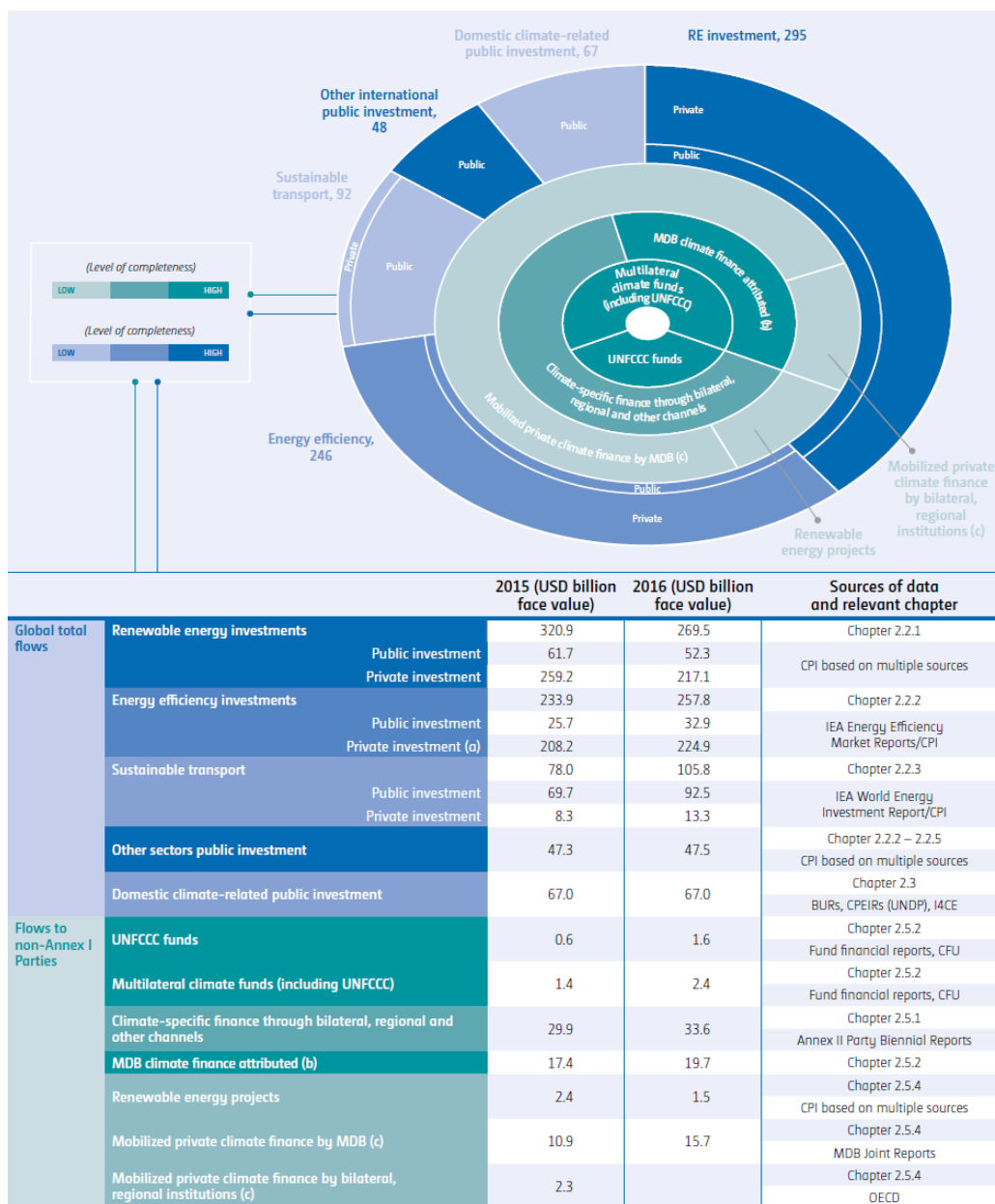
2016 BA. Four countries reported expenditure of USD 0.335 billion in their BURs, while seven countries published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews amounting to USD 16.5 billion.⁷⁴ In two other countries, updated data are available amounting to USD 49 billion. In total, this brings domestic public climate finance estimates for the period 2015–2016 to USD 67 billion.

3. Flows among countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, recipients eligible for official development assistance and Parties not included in Annex I

34. Information on climate finance flows among non-Annex I Parties is not systematically tracked, relying on voluntary reporting by countries through the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System and DFIs through IDFC that are based in countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (non-OECD). Total estimates of such flows amounted to USD 12.2–13.9 billion in 2015 and USD 11.3–13.7 billion in 2016. This represents an increase of approximately 33 per cent on average from the 2013–2014 period, driven primarily by non-OECD member institutions of IDFC increasing finance significantly to other non-OECD members. New multilateral institutions include the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank. Together, they provided USD 911 million to renewable energy projects in 2016. The AIIB portion of this amount included outflows that may be attributable to OECD-DAC members that are shareholders in AIIB.

⁷⁴ This includes Hebei Province in China, reporting an expenditure of USD 6.1 billion in 2015.

Figure 1
Climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016
 (Billions of United States dollars, annualized)



Abbreviations: BEV = battery electric vehicle, BUR = biennial update report, CPEIR = climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, CPI = Climate Policy Initiative, IEA = International Energy Agency, I4CE = Institute for Climate Economics, MDB = multilateral development bank, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

^a Value discounts transport energy efficiency estimates by 8.5 per cent to account for overlap with electric vehicle estimates.

^b From members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea, to OECD-DAC recipients eligible for official development assistance. Refer to chapter 2.5.2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report for further explanation.

^c Estimates include private co-financing with MDB finance.

4. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: data sets on flows, stocks and integration

35. The 2018 BA includes information on available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes and that

include information that may be relevant to tracking consistency with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

36. Across the financial sector, both the reporting of data on financial flows and stocks consistent with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient pathways, and the integration of climate considerations into decision-making are at a nascent stage. The data sets available on bond markets are the most advanced, with regular and reliable data published based on green bond labelling and analysis of bonds that may be aligned with climate themes. Less information is available on bonds that may be inconsistent with low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathways. Other market segments lack completeness of coverage and reporting quality across peer institutions. With regard to integrating climate change considerations into investment decision-making, some market segments such as listed corporations and institutional investors are participating in emerging reporting initiatives, including through target-setting processes, that will likely improve the availability of data over time. Other market segments such as insurance companies participate in comprehensive and regular survey reporting on climate integration into governance and risk-management processes. Other market segments, particularly in banking, insurance and financial services, lack breadth of coverage in reporting or are at an early stage of considering how to report data.

C. Assessment of climate finance flows

37. An assessment of the data underlying the overview of climate finance flows presented offers insights into crucial questions of interest in the context of the objective of the Convention and the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. Development banks, DFIs and multilateral climate funds play a vital role in helping countries to deliver on their NDCs. The key features of a subset of these different channels of public climate finance for beneficiary countries are summarized in the figure below, including the areas of support (adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting) and the instruments used to deliver climate finance.

Figure 2

Characteristics of international public climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016

	Annual average USD billion	Area of support				Financial instrument		
		Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD-plus ^a	Cross-cutting	Grants	Concessional loans	Other
Multilateral climate funds ^b	1.9	25%	53%	5%	17%	51%	44%	5%
Bilateral climate finance ^c	31.7	29%	50%	–	21%	47%	52%	<1%
MDB climate finance ^a	24.4	21%	79%	–	–	9%	74%	17%

Note: All values are based on approvals and commitments.

Abbreviations: MDB = multilateral development bank.

^a In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

^b Including Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, Adaptation Fund, Bio Carbon Fund, Clean Technology Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Program, Global Climate Change Alliance, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Partnership for Market Readiness, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program, Special Climate Change Fund and United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries.

^c Bilateral climate finance data are sourced from biennial reports from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (that further include regional and other channels) for the annual average. Information related to the United States of America is drawn from preliminary data provided by the United States. The thematic split and the financial instrument data are taken from data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), referring only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members. Section C of the summary and recommendations and chapter III of the technical report uses ‘bilateral finance’ to refer only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members.

^d The annual average and thematic split of MDBs includes their own resources only, while the financial instrument data include data from MDBs and from external resources, due to the lack of data disaggregation.

38. Overall, trends in climate finance point to increasing flows towards beneficiary countries. Bilateral climate finance flows, and those channelled through MDBs, have increased since the 2016 BA, whereas flows from the multilateral climate funds have fluctuated, having decreased in 2015 before rebounding in 2016, although the average remains lower than in the 2013–2014 period, which reflects changes in the climate finance landscape.

39. When considering these flows in aggregate, support for mitigation remains greater than support for adaptation across all sources (noting, however, measurement differences). Bilateral finance flows from OECD-DAC providers had the greatest proportion intended for adaptation (29 per cent) in the period 2015–2016, followed by multilateral climate funds (25 per cent) and MDBs (21 per cent). However, the 2018 BA finds an increase in public climate finance flows that contributes towards both adaptation and mitigation from both bilateral contributors and multilateral climate funds. This makes it more difficult to track the progress made in ramping up adaptation finance. When, however, considering flows based on other groupings, there are variations in the composition of the types of support.

40. Grants continue to be a key instrument for the provision of adaptation finance. In the period 2015–2016 grants accounted for 62 and 94 per cent of the face value of bilateral adaptation finance reported to OECD and of adaptation finance from the multilateral climate funds, respectively. During the same period, 9 per cent of adaptation finance flowing through MDBs was grant-based. Mitigation finance remains less concessional in nature, with 25 per cent of bilateral flows, 31 per cent of multilateral climate fund approvals and 4 per cent of MDB investments taking the form of grants. These figures, however, may not fully capture the added value brought by combining different types of financial instruments, or technical assistance with capital flows, which can often lead to greater innovation or more sustainable implementation.

41. With regard to geographic distribution, Asia remains the principal recipient region of public climate finance flows. In the period 2015–2016, the region received 31 per cent of funding from multilateral climate funds, 42 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD and 41 per cent of MDB flows (including to the Pacific region). The Latin America and Caribbean region and sub-Saharan Africa each secured 22 per cent of approvals from the multilateral climate funds in the same period. Latin America and the Caribbean received 17 per cent of MDB financing and 10 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD, whereas sub-Saharan Africa received just 9 per cent of MDB financing but 30 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD.

42. With regard to flows to the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in the period 2015–2016, funding directed at the LDCs represented 24 per cent of bilateral flows, whereas that directed at SIDS accounted for 2 per cent of such flows. Of the bilateral finance provided to the LDCs and SIDS, around half was earmarked for adaptation. Similarly, 21 per cent of finance approved by multilateral climate funds went to the LDCs and 13 per cent to SIDS, and more than half of this finance was focused on adaptation. MDBs channelled 15 per cent of their climate finance to the LDCs and SIDS. The percentage of adaptation spending to these countries (41 per cent) is twice their climate finance spending overall.

43. The management of climate finance, as well as the development and implementation of the projects that it supports, necessarily entails costs. The degree of such costs, which are often recovered through mechanisms such as administrative budgets and implementing agency fees, varies across institutions. Among the major multilateral climate change funds, fees account for between 1 and 9 per cent of total fund value, ranging from USD 65,000 to USD 1.2 million per project. Although these costs tend to decrease over time as management and disbursement mechanisms become more streamlined, there is evidence to suggest that the alignment of administrative functions between funds (e.g. the Global Environment Facility administration of the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund) offers the best opportunity to keep administrative costs down. This is essential in order to retain the trust that providers and recipients place in the funds.

44. The push to diversify modalities of access to climate finance continues. Institutions in beneficiary countries are increasingly able to meet fiduciary and environmental and social safeguard requirements for accessing funds. There has been a notable increase in the number of regional and national implementing entities to the multilateral climate funds, despite large amounts remaining programmed through multilateral entities.

45. Ownership remains a critical factor in the delivery of effective climate finance. A broad concept of ownership encompasses the consistency of climate finance with national priorities, the degree to which national systems are used for both spending and tracking, and the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. There have been a number of efforts to build capacity to access and make strategic choices about how to use finance and oversee implementation. With regard to the role of governments, while there has been greater commitment by ministries of finance and planning to integrate climate finance into national budgetary planning, this is often not done fully. National-level institutions in beneficiary countries are playing a greater role in managing climate finance, particularly through domestic tracking systems. NDCs for which further financial resources need to be found are emerging as a platform that governments can use to stimulate engagement and strengthen national ownership of climate finance.

46. Mechanisms for monitoring the impact of climate finance have improved, albeit not uniformly. Thus, although the reporting of results (in terms of outputs) has increased, it is difficult to assess properly the quality of the impacts achieved (i.e. outcomes). These impacts are, moreover, presented in a multitude of formats. The reduction of GHG emissions remains the primary impact metric for climate change mitigation. Core mitigation-related multilateral funds are expected to reduce GHG emissions by over 11 billion tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq), with reported reductions already approaching 37 million t CO₂ eq. GHG reduction results are complemented by other quantitative data, such as the number of beneficiaries and the renewable energy capacity installed. The metrics, benchmarks and frameworks for monitoring the impact of mitigation projects continue to evolve, thereby helping to inform investment decisions.

47. Discussion on impact measurement of adaptation projects continues to be focused on the number and type of people that benefit from them, although the nature and extent of their beneficial effects are still difficult to quantify, both directly and indirectly. Adaptation finance channelled through core multilateral climate funds has so far reached over 20 million direct beneficiaries. The target for the combined number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is 290 million. Further work is necessary to develop adaptation and resilience metrics that can capture the whole spectrum of sectors receiving support and the many different approaches used, while allowing for aggregation of data and comparability between projects and funds.

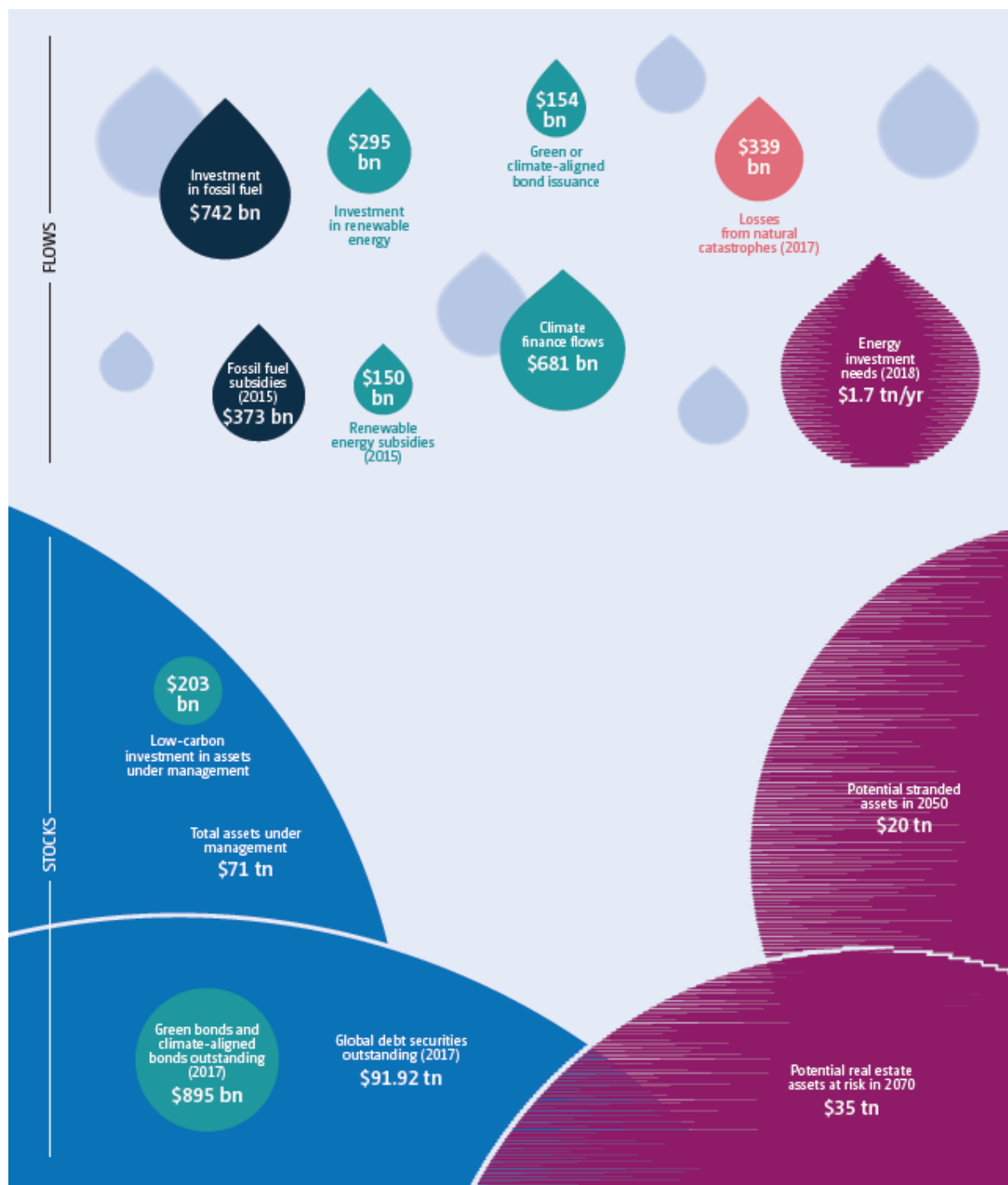
48. The extent of co-financing remains important for the mobilization of private finance, but is challenged in terms of the availability of data, definitions and methods. Research suggests that multilateral climate funds can perform on a par with DFIs with regard to private co-financing ratios. The degree to which such finance can be mobilized, however, is often heavily influenced by the investment conditions in a country, which are in turn created by the policy and regulatory frameworks in place.

Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: climate finance in context

49. Climate finance continues to account for just a small proportion of overall finance flows (see figure 3); the level of climate finance is considerably below what one would expect given the investment opportunities and needs that have been identified. However, although climate finance flows must obviously be scaled up, it is also important to ensure the consistency of finance flows as a whole (and of capital stock) pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement. This does not mean that all finance flows have to achieve explicitly beneficial climate outcomes, but that they must reduce the likelihood of negative climate outcomes. Although commitments are being made to ensure that finance flows from DFIs are climate consistent, more can be done to understand public finance flows and ensure that they are all consistent with countries' climate change and sustainable development objectives.

50. Awareness of climate risk in the financial sector has increased over the past few years. Positive developments are being seen in the sector, particularly with regard to the investment and lending policies of both public and private sector actors, and with regard to regulatory and fiscal policies and the information resources that guide decision-making.

Figure 3
Climate finance in context



Note: All flows are global and annual for 2016 unless stated otherwise. Energy investment needs are modelled under a 2 °C scenario. The representation of stocks that overlap is not necessarily reflective of real-world overlaps. The flows represented are not representative of all flows contributing to the stocks presented. Data points are provided to place climate finance in context and do not represent an aggregate or systematic view. Climate finance flows are those represented in section B of the Summary and Recommendations and as reported in chapter 2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report. Investment in renewable energy overlaps with this estimate of climate finance flows.

Source: See figure 3.9 in the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report.

IV. Recommendations

51. The SCF invites the COP to consider the following recommendations:

Chapter I (methodologies)

(a) *Request* developed country Parties and *encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to continue enhancing the transparency, consistency and comparability of data on climate finance provided and mobilized through public interventions, and taking into consideration developments in relevant organizations and institutions;

(b) *Encourage* Parties providing climate finance to enhance their reporting of climate finance provided to developing country Parties;

(c) *Invite* Parties, through their board memberships in international financial institutions, to encourage continued efforts in the harmonization of methodologies for tracking and reporting climate finance among international organizations;

(d) *Encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to consider, as appropriate, enhancing their reporting on the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received;

Chapter II (overview)

(e) *Encourage* Parties, building on progress made so far, to enhance their tracking and reporting on climate finance flows from all sources;

(f) *Encourage* developing country Parties that provide support to report information on climate finance provided to other developing country Parties;

(g) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers, as well as multilateral and financial institutions, private finance data providers and other relevant institutions, to enhance the availability of granular, country-level data on mitigation and adaptation finance, inter alia, transport, agriculture, forests, water and waste;

(h) *Invite* private sector associations and financial institutions to build on the progress made on ways to improve data on climate finance and to engage with the SCF, including through their participation in the forums of the SCF with a view to enhancing the quality of the BA;

(i) *Request* the SCF to continue its work in the mapping of available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes, and to include information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement in future BAs;

Chapter III (assessment)

(j) *Invite* Parties to strive for complementarity between climate finance and sustainable development by, inter alia, aligning climate finance with national climate change frameworks and priorities, as well as broader economic development policies and national budgetary planning;

(k) *Encourage* developing countries to take advantage of available resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen institutional capacity for programming their priority climate action, as well as tracking climate finance, effectiveness and impacts;

(l) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers to continue to enhance country ownership and consider policies to balance funding for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account beneficiary country strategies, and, in line with the mandates, building on experiences, policies and practices of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, particularly the GCF;

(m) *Encourage* climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming;

(n) *Invite*, as in the 2016 BA, multilateral climate funds, MDBs, other financial institutions and relevant international organizations to continue to advance work on tracking and reporting on impacts of mitigation and adaptation finance;

(o) *Encourage* all relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and national financial institutions to provide information to Parties through the secretariat on how their development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures, in line with new available scientific information;

(p) *Request* the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to continue assessing available information on the alignment of climate finance with investment needs and plans related to Parties' NDCs and national adaptation plans;

(q) *Request* the SCF, in preparing the 2020 BA, to take into consideration available information relevant to Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

C. COP 24 agenda item 10(c): Matters relating to finance: Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund*

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.24

Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,⁷⁵

Recalling decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 5,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session and its addendum,⁷⁶ including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Also welcomes* the progress of the Green Climate Fund in 2018, including:
 - (a) That funding approved by the Board has reached USD 5.5 billion, including USD 4.6 billion in loans, grants, equities and guarantees in the past three years for the implementation of 93 funding proposals for adaptation and mitigation in 96 developing countries;
 - (b) The work to strengthen the Green Climate Fund's institutional capacity, standards and safeguards, transparency, inclusiveness, pipeline and role within the climate finance landscape;
 - (c) The decision of the Board⁷⁷ to initiate a review of the performance of the Green Climate Fund to assess the progress of the Fund in delivering on its mandate as set out in its Governing Instrument;
 - (d) The decision of the Board⁷⁸ concerning the selection process for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund secretariat;
 - (e) The decision of the Board to select and appoint the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the trustee of the Green Climate Fund;
 - (f) Efforts made to improve access to the Green Climate Fund through the structured dialogues and the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
 - (g) The increase in the number of entities accredited by the Board, including direct access entities;
 - (h) The implementation of the simplified approvals process, including the approval of four projects worth USD 30.1 million in Green Climate Fund funding to date;
 - (i) The collaboration in 2018 between the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.12

⁷⁵ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex IV.

⁷⁶ FCCC/CP/2018/5 and Add.1.

⁷⁷ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/17.

⁷⁸ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/06.

(j) The decision of the Board⁷⁹ on financial planning in 2019 and the allocation of up to USD 600 million to fund projects submitted in response to requests for proposals and pilot programmes, including the requests for “proposals on REDD-plus results-based payments”, mobilizing funds at scale, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, enhanced direct access and the simplified approvals process;

(k) The first annual report on complementarity and coherence with the Green Climate Fund and other climate finance channels;

3. *Further welcomes* the report on the implementation of the 2018 workplan and the approval of the 2019 workplan of the Board, and *urges* the Board to address remaining policy gaps, including on, as specified in the Fund’s Governing Instrument and its rules of procedure:

(a) Policies relating to:

(i) The approval of funding proposals, including project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing, concessionality, programmatic approach, restructuring and cancellation;

(ii) Prohibited practices as well as the implementation of the anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy;

(b) Review of the accreditation framework;

(c) Pursuing privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund;

(d) Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;⁸⁰

(e) The requests for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03;

4. *Urges* the Board to continue its consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Fund’s Governing Instrument;

5. *Welcomes* the launching of the first formal replenishment process and the Board’s decisions on the inputs and processes related to the Fund’s replenishment,⁸¹ which take into account the needs of developing countries;

6. *Stresses* the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment process aiming to conclude the process in October 2019;

7. *Takes note* of the independent evaluations of the readiness and preparatory support programme and encourages the Board to address the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Governing Instrument, with a view to improving access to the Green Climate Fund and increasing the Fund’s efforts to support country ownership and country programming;

8. *Reaffirms* the necessity to focus on implementation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the Green Climate Fund’s operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules;

9. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat via the submission portal,⁸² no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019), their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board;

10. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 9 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Board for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

⁷⁹ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/14.

⁸⁰ Decision 16/CP.21, paragraph 6, and decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 25.

⁸¹ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/18.

⁸² https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

11. *Also requests* the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;

12. *Decides*, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, to transmit to the Green Climate Fund the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in the decisions referred to in decision -/CMA.1⁸³, paragraph 4.

⁸³ Draft decision proposed under agenda item 3 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session.

D. COP 24 agenda item 10(d): Matters relating to finance: Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility*

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.24

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting the draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,⁸⁴

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and its addendum,⁸⁵ including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to guidance from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Also welcomes* the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (July 2018 to June 2022);
3. *Recognizes with concern* the decrease in allocation to the climate change focal area, including the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, compared with the sixth replenishment;
4. *Urges* all Parties that have not made pledges for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility to do so as soon as possible;
5. *Acknowledges* the increased integration of climate change priorities into other focal areas and the impact programmes in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, as well as the increased focus on innovation and enhanced synergies with other focal areas;
6. *Highlights* the importance of enhancing country ownership in the impact programmes of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;
7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in fulfilling its mandate to ensure access to its resources by all eligible developing country Parties, to support these developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention;
8. *Looks forward* to the projected delivery of greenhouse gas emission reductions in the seventh replenishment period, which is twice the amount planned for the sixth replenishment;
9. *Acknowledges* the updated policy on co-financing of the Global Environment Facility,⁸⁶ which sets out an ambition for the overall portfolio of the Global Environment Facility to reach an increased ratio of co-financing to its project financing;
10. *Recognizes* that the Global Environment Facility does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programmes;⁸⁷

* FCCC/CP/2018/L.10

⁸⁴ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex V.

⁸⁵ FCCC/CP/2018/6 and Add.1.

⁸⁶ Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01.

⁸⁷ Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01, annex I, paragraph 5.

11. *Welcomes* the inclusion of support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, which enhances predictability of funding for the Initiative;
12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to manage the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency to fund a diversity of countries and regions, taking into account each country's capacity, in line with priorities of support as contained in the programming directions of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency;⁸⁸
13. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the information in its reports to the Conference of the Parties on the outcomes of the collaboration between the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer's climate technology and finance centres and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
14. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to monitor the geographic and thematic coverage, as well as the effectiveness, efficiency and engagement, of the Global Environment Facility Partnership, and to consider the participation of additional national and regional entities, as appropriate;
15. *Welcomes* the establishment of the private sector advisory group;
16. *Encourages* a balanced composition of the private sector advisory group in terms of gender and geographical coverage;
17. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility Council's decision⁸⁹ to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy and *requests* the Global Environment Facility to include updates on this work in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);
18. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to review and, if necessary, update or adopt policies for preventing sexual harassment and the abuse of authority with the aim of protecting the staff of the Global Environment Facility secretariat as well as its partner organizations against unwanted sexual advances, preventing inappropriate behaviour and abuse of power and providing guidelines for reporting incidents;
19. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat via the submission portal,⁹⁰ no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environment Facility;
20. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 19 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
21. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;
22. *Decides*, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, to transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in the decisions referred to in decision -/CMA.1,⁹¹ paragraph 4.

⁸⁸ Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.50/06, paragraph 26.

⁸⁹ Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/09/Rev.01.

⁹⁰ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

⁹¹ Draft decision proposed under agenda item 3 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.