



Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

Thirteenth meeting

Istanbul

1–3 October 2025

Information on the impacts of the implementation of response measures reported in biennial transparency reports

Synthesis report by the secretariat

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and scope

1. COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the information on response measures reported by Parties in their biennial transparency reports (BTRs) and present it to the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) at its 13th meeting.¹
2. This report synthesizes information from the 105 BTRs² that had been submitted by Parties, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (MPGs),³ as at 31 July 2025, focusing on information reported by Parties in relation to their reporting on the impacts of the implementation of response measures in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in chapters III.C and III.D of the MPGs, as described in section II.A below on page 2.

B. Approach and methodology

3. The analysis conducted in the preparation of this synthesis report included several steps:
 - (a) Identification of reporting requirements in the MPGs. Section II.A of the report mapped the relevant provisions in the MPGs pertaining to the impacts of the implementation of response measures;
 - (b) Data collection and categorization. Information was extracted from BTRs and presented in this report, in both qualitative and quantitative manner. The information is categorized on the basis of the reporting requirements pertaining to impacts of the implementation of response measures. This includes presenting information from the BTRs that is considered relevant, even though it is not necessarily presented to address the reporting requirements on response measures. In addition, the information is also grouped on the basis of sectors and themes. The information is provided in sections II.B to II.D;
 - (c) Analysis of information. Section III presents an analysis and insights into how the social and economic dimensions of the impacts of response measures are being addressed;

¹ Para. 16 of decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

² The number corresponds to the number of BTRs submitted, not to the number of common reporting tables, common tabular formats or national inventory documents. One BTR represents one Party; therefore, the terms BTR and Party in this report are often used interchangeably. These reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

³ Contained in the annex to decision [18/CMA.1](#).

presents current practices for reporting information pertaining to impacts of response measures; and identifies gaps in and opportunities for enhancing the reporting of the impacts of the implementation of response measures under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement (ETF), including through the identification of areas for improvement in relation to reporting and reporting-related capacity-building support needs. These insights will be valuable in exploring ways to strengthen reporting mechanisms that build trust in the process, promote learning among experience in the reporting and facilitate more effective global climate actions.

4. The preparation of this report was also guided by provisions in the MPGs for facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time which stipulate that, to facilitate continuous improvement, Parties should, to the extent possible, identify and include as part of the BTR information on areas for improvement in relation to their reporting, including identification of reporting-related capacity-building support needs.⁴

5. This report aims to provide the KCI with quantitative and qualitative insights into reporting on impacts of response measures with a view to this information informing and supporting its work on enhancing reporting practices related to the impacts of response measures.

II. Overview of information reported

A. Reporting requirements

6. Chapter III of the MPGs includes two reporting requirements for tracking the implementation of domestic policies and measures that address the social and economic consequences of response measures.

7. The first reporting requirement is in chapter III.C, on information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions (NDCs). This reporting requirement stipulates that each Party with an NDC 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 shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including:

- (a) Sectors and activities associated with the response measures;
- (a) Social and economic consequences of the response measures;
- (b) Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences;
- (b) Actions to address the consequences.⁵

8. Parties are required to report this information in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable.⁶ Table 12 of the common tabular formats (CTFs) for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs⁷ provides a structure for reporting such information (replicated in figure 1).

Figure 1

Structure for reporting information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving domestic policies and measures implemented to address the consequences of response measures

⁴ Para. 7 of the MPGs.

⁵ Para. 78 of the MPGs.

⁶ Para. 79 of the MPGs.

⁷ Decision [5/CMA.3](#), annex II.

12. 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^a

<i>Sectors and activities associated with the response measures^b</i>	<i>Social and economic consequences of the response measures^c</i>	<i>Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences^d</i>	<i>Actions to address the consequences^e</i>
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^a 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, para. 7, of the Paris Agreement 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 (para. 78 of the MPGs).

^b In accordance with para. 78(a) of the MPGs.

^c In accordance with para. 78(b) of the MPGs.

^d In accordance with para. 78(c) of the MPGs.

^e In accordance with para. 78(d) of the MPGs.

9. The second reporting requirement is in chapter III.D, on 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 an NDC. This reporting requirement specifies that each Party is encouraged to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures.⁸

B. Reporting on information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures (chap. III.C of the modalities, procedures and guidelines)

10. An analysis of the 105 BTRs that had been submitted as at 31 July 2025 shows that 10 Parties reported information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures using CTF table 12.

1. Sectors and activities associated with response measures

11. The 10 Parties that reported information on response measures in CTF table 12 did so across six distinct sectors. The energy sector, which includes transport, oil and gas, and energy efficiency, was the most frequently reported sector, while land use, land-use change and forestry, including agriculture, was the second most commonly reported sector. The other sectors reported include industrial processes and product use, waste, marine ecosystems, and urban planning sectors.

12. Most of these Parties listed specific activities associated with response measures in each sector. Energy sector activities reported include renewable energy deployment, clean transport initiatives, implementation of mass rapid transport systems, and improving energy efficiency. In the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, Parties reported implementing REDD+⁹ and increasing carbon removals through improved forest management, conservation and afforestation. Industrial process activities reported emphasize reduction of perfluorocarbon usage and nitrous oxide emissions, while agriculture sector activities reported focus on climate-resilient farming practices. As for reported waste sector

⁸ Para. 90 of the MPGs.

⁹ Reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 70).

activities, these encompass waste separation, recycling and reuse of materials, promoting compost, and landfill gas capture, and cross-sectoral measures include implementation of domestic carbon markets, phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and adoption of building codes in urban planning.

13. The information from these BTRs shows broad sectoral coverage, with a strong focus on the energy sector alongside other sectors. The response measures within sectors are diverse, ranging from technical measures to systemic approaches.

2. Social and economic consequences of response measures

14. The 10 BTRs identify numerous social and economic consequences that can be categorized into positive and negative impacts.

(a) Impacts in the energy sector, including transport, oil and gas, and energy efficiency

15. Parties reported multiple social and economic impacts in the energy sector. Positive impacts include increased access to affordable electricity, including access to sustainable and modern energy, and reduced energy bills and cost savings owing to reduced energy use. Energy transitions also contribute to reduced burden from fuelwood collection, particularly benefiting rural communities.

16. However, Parties also presented challenges pertaining to energy sector transitions, including increased energy costs negatively affecting low-income households owing to phased-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies; and increased excise taxes on hydrocarbons affecting the mobility and thermal demand of households, which create affordability concerns for transportation and heating needs.

17. Transport sector response measures were noted as having notable mobility- and time-related benefits. For example, Parties reported improved urban mobility systems and less time spent in traffic jams, indicating efficiency gains from transport infrastructure improvements and clean transport initiatives. However, a loss of jobs and revenues was reported in the transport sector, attributable to shifts away from fossil-fuel-based modes of transport and industries.

(b) Impacts in the land, land-use change and forestry sector, including agriculture

18. Land, land-use change and forestry response measures were reported as generating diverse environmental and social impacts. Parties reported improved air quality and public health owing to reduced air pollution and more tree cover in urban areas, alongside biodiversity conservation outcomes from forest protection and restoration activities.

19. However, forestry and agriculture initiatives were also reported as presenting resource management challenges, such as strains on water resources resulting from tree planting activities and agriculture practices, indicating potential competition between different environmental objectives.

20. Agricultural response measures were noted as having mixed temporal impacts. Parties reported greater agricultural productivity and enhanced food security as longer-term benefits of climate-resilient farming practices. However, they reported that agricultural transitions involve short-term challenges, such as reduced income for small-scale farmers at the initial implementation stage of climate-resilient agriculture practices.

(c) Impacts in the marine sector

21. The information reported shows that marine protection response measures create trade-offs in access to resources, with Parties reporting limited access to coastal resources owing to marine protection initiatives, indicating tensions between conservation objectives and traditional livelihood activities.

(d) Impacts in the waste sector

22. Parties reported waste sector response measures that generate both income opportunities and employment disruptions. Parties reported income generation from biogas

generation and composting activities as positive impacts. However, waste management transitions reportedly also result in loss of livelihood of informal waste pickers, highlighting the need for inclusive transition planning.

(e) Impacts in industrial processes and product use sector

23. In industrial processes and product use sector, Parties reported health benefits owing to improved air quality and cost savings from reduced use of ozone depleting substances.

(f) Impacts in urban planning sector

24. The reported impacts of response measures in urban planning include economic growth with most of them linked to the impacts in transport sector such as reduced traffic congestion.

(g) Cross-sectoral social and economic impacts

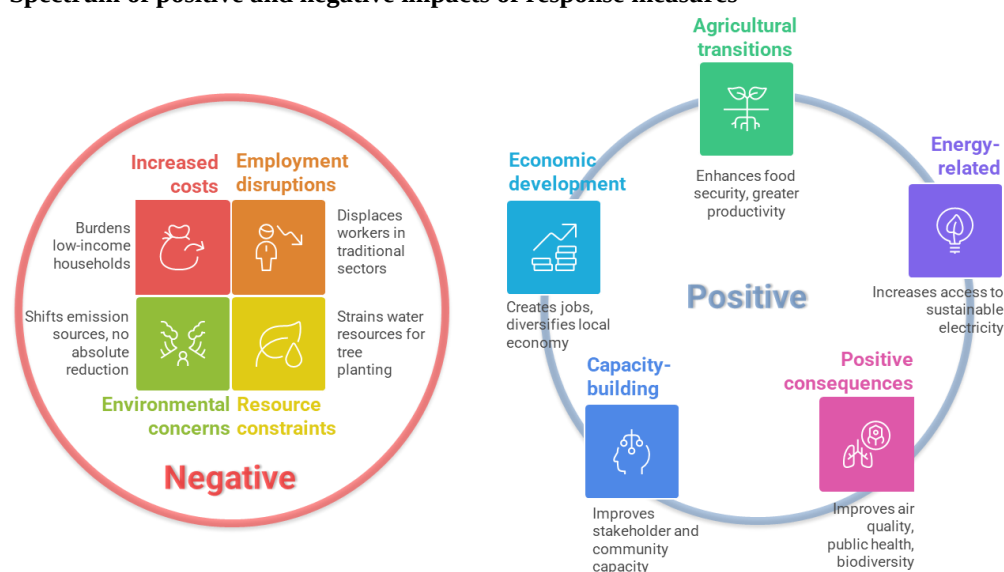
25. Beyond sector-specific impacts, Parties reported broader consequences that span multiple sectors. Positive cross-sectoral socioeconomic impacts reported include diversified economy, job creation and local employment opportunities, and development and growth of new economic sectors such as non-timber forest products, sustainable businesses and eco-tourism. The development and growth of these new sectors contribute to improved capacity of local communities and stakeholders in environmental management.

26. Negative cross-sectoral economic impacts reported include displacement of workers in traditional sectors and decline of revenue from fossil-fuel-based sectors, indicating structural economic transitions associated with response measure implementation. Additionally, Parties reported concerns about emissions sources being shifted rather than being reduced in absolute terms, suggesting potential displacement effects resulting from some response measures.

27. Benefits of response measures were commonly reported in the areas of health, energy access, economic development and agriculture, while some negative impacts highlighted trade-offs, particularly regarding energy affordability and employment (see figure 2). Several impacts were linked to early implementation stages, suggesting that impacts may change over time. In some cases, Parties also identified effects on specific groups, such as informal waste pickers and small-scale farmers, rather than focusing only on aggregate effects.

Figure 2

Spectrum of positive and negative impacts of response measures



3. Challenges in and barriers to addressing consequences of response measures

28. The 10 BTRs set out challenges and barriers that limit the realization of positive outcomes and hinder efforts to minimize the negative consequences of response measures.

29. Though the focus of this reporting should be challenges and barriers related to addressing the consequences of response measures, Parties also reported challenges and barriers that prevent the implementation of the response measures themselves. The reported challenges and barriers can be organized into several broad categories.

(a) Financial and economic challenges and barriers

30. Parties reported high initial investment and implementation costs, combined with limited access to funding and co-financing mechanisms that restrict implementation capacity, as fundamental obstacles to implementing response measures. Complex financial procedures were reported as creating additional implementation difficulties, with uncertain financial sustainability, including for long-term programmes, undermining planning for and continuity of response measures.

31. Beyond institutional financial and economic constraints, Parties identified inadequate financial capacity among vulnerable populations to adopt sustainable solutions as a constraint. Parties also mentioned that external economic pressures, including sanctions and market volatility, create uncertainties in implementing response measures.

32. Market-related economic barriers reported include weak market demand for sustainable products and services, which undermines the commercial viability of response measures; the price volatility of agricultural and energy commodities, which creates planning uncertainties; and uncertainty regarding return on investment and lack of incentives for private sector engagement, limiting private capital mobilization for response measure implementation.

(b) Technical and technological challenges and barriers

33. Technical and technological constraints reported span multiple aspects of capacity to implement response measures. Parties reported limited access to appropriate technologies as a fundamental constraint, compounded by challenges in integration and transfer of the technologies that affect deployment effectiveness. Inadequate infrastructure, equipment, and maintenance systems were reported as operational obstacles, hindering implementation of response measures.

34. Human capacity was noted as another critical dimension in implementing response measures, with Parties identifying gaps in technical expertise, capacity and skills, innovation, research capacity, and institutional capacity at the national and subnational level as elements slowing progress in implementing technologies, including for monitoring, evaluation and data management, pertaining to response measures. These gaps affect both initial implementation and ongoing management of response measures.

(c) Social and behavioural challenges and barriers

35. Challenges pertaining to the social acceptance of and engagement with response measures, that affect their implementation across multiple communities, were reported. Parties reported resistance to sustainable solutions and practices owing to lack of awareness, understanding and technical knowledge, indicating the importance of information and education in successful response measure implementation.

36. Community participation constraints were a prominent feature of the challenges reported, with limited community engagement with and participation in response measure planning and implementation creating obstacles to local ownership and sustained implementation of those measures.

(d) Governance and institutional challenges and barriers

37. Institutional and policy framework challenges were reported that affect the effectiveness of coordinating and implementing response measures. Parties identified

fragmented policy frameworks as obstacles to integrated response measure implementation, while shortcomings in governance, including in inter-agency coordination and in land ownership, and transparency in financial and operational management were reported as creating operational challenges.

38. The absence of targeted support mechanisms to minimize negative impacts of response measures represents another governance-related barrier, indicating that institutional support systems may not align with response measure implementation requirements. These governance barriers suggest that successful implementation requires institutional coordination and policy integration across multiple government levels and sectors.

(e) Environmental challenges and barriers

39. Environmental factors were reported as creating response measure implementation obstacles. Parties reported that climate-related disturbances such as floods, droughts and extreme weather disrupt agricultural production, indicating that climate impacts themselves can undermine response measure effectiveness.

40. Environmental integrity concerns reported include risk of emission displacement or leakage to other areas, suggesting that some response measures may create unintended consequences that require careful design and monitoring in order to address them effectively.

4. Actions to address consequences of response measures

41. The 10 BTRs include information on actions designed to manage the social and economic consequences of response measures, covering financial support and market development, infrastructure and technology development, sector-specific implementation, governance and coordination enhancement, and capacity-building and awareness. Specific national strategies and programmes, though not frequently, were also reported as actions to address the consequences of response measures. These strategies and programmes target the energy, marine, forestry and urban planning sectors.

42. Financial and economic support actions reported include providing targeted subsidies, incentives and grants to support the adoption of sustainable practices and solutions, including establishment of sustainable supply chains, and improving access to finance, including through public-private partnerships and funding mechanisms.

43. Infrastructure and technology actions reported encompass investing in infrastructure upgrades and maintenance, promoting technology transfer and innovation through capacity-building and research support, and implementing certification processes for sustainable solutions to ensure that the solutions fulfil their intended purpose and that safety standards are met.

44. Sector-specific actions to realize the benefits of the response measures were reported. These include implementing sector-specific projects and programmes, such as energy efficiency measures and programmes, reutilization of treated wastewater, public transport initiatives, and ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation programmes, including those led by communities.

45. Governance and coordination actions reported include developing mechanisms to enhance coordination across government levels and sectors, monitoring water distribution lines to avoid leaks of already strained water resources, and reactivating and strengthening consultations at the national and subnational level.

46. Capacity-building actions reported include conducting training, including for formal integration of informal workers, building the technical capacity of workers, communities, farmers and industries, and implementing education opportunities, public awareness campaigns or activities, and outreach strategies to promote the benefits of sustainable practices and solutions.

47. Parties' emphasis on training and integration of informal workers into formal economic activities directly addresses specific employment displacement concerns identified, indicating targeted approaches to social impact management.

C. Reporting on the assessment of the economic and social impacts of response measures (chap. III.D of the modalities, procedures and guidelines)

48. Of the Parties that did not include in CTF table 12 information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, 29 provided information on the assessment of the social and economic impacts of response measures, in a dedicated section, with varying levels of detail provided. Of the 10 Parties that did use CTF table 12 (as mentioned in para. B.10 above), 1 also provided information on the assessment of the social and economic impacts of response measures, in a dedicated section. This subchapter covers the 29 Parties.

49. Of the 29 Parties, 16¹⁰ mentioned the presence of specific requirements or a framework for conducting an assessment of the economic and social impacts of response measures. This indicates that formal assessments exist but are not yet widespread or universally implemented.

50. Notably, only four Parties mentioned recently conducting formal assessments, three of which included the impacts that were identified from such assessments. Six Parties provided substantive information on economic and social impacts, without making reference to any assessments.

51. The BTR of five Parties which did not mention the presence of specific requirements or a framework for conducting assessments, any recent conduct of assessment and any substantive information on economic and social impacts includes the recognition that mitigation response measures will have impacts; the information that no impact assessments have been conducted; the information on ongoing study to identify impacts of mitigation measures; and mechanisms or initiatives to minimize negative and maximize positive impacts arising from the mitigation measures.

52. Furthermore, six Parties¹¹ mentioned that analyses of economic and social impacts require the consideration of impacts on other countries, including developing countries.

53. The information in paragraphs 48–52 above is summarized in the table below and depicted in figure 3.

Summary of Parties with a dedicated section on the assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures

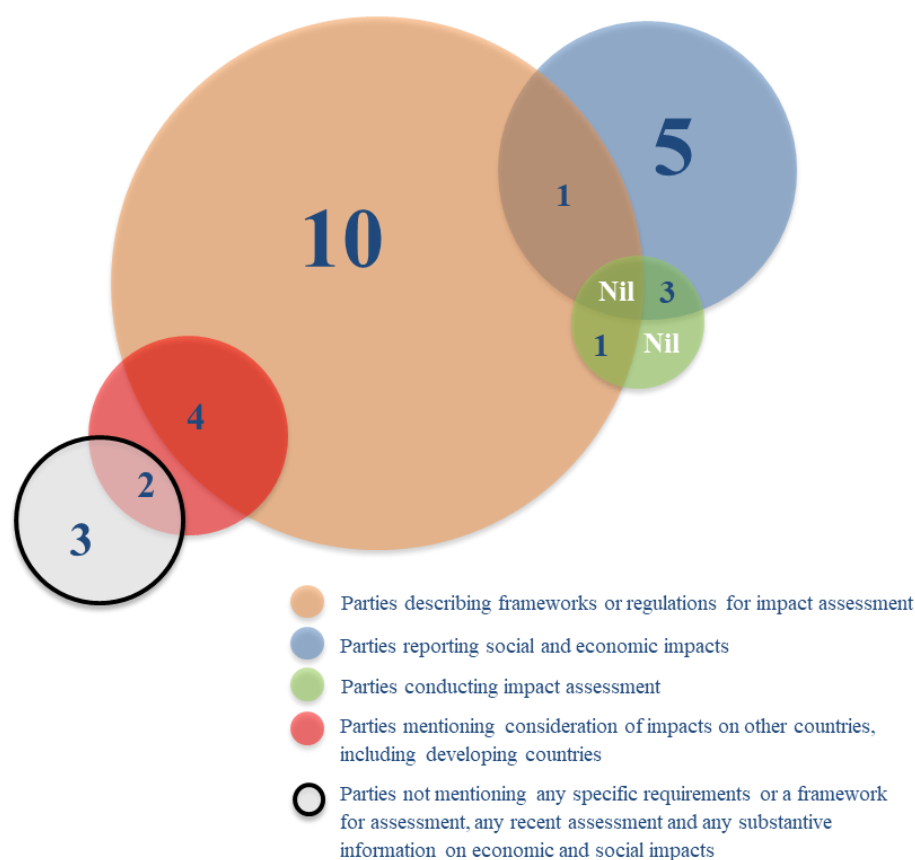
Category	Number of Parties
Parties with a dedicated section on the assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures:	29
• Parties which described frameworks for such assessment	16
• Parties which conducted formal assessments and Parties that provided the results of such formal assessments	4 and 3
• Parties which reported economic and social impacts, without referring to any assessments	6
• Parties which mentioned the consideration of impacts on other countries, including developing countries	6
• Parties which did not mention specific requirements or a framework for assessment, any recent assessment and any substantive information on economic and social impacts	5

¹⁰ This figure includes the European Union. Hence, the framework and regulations for conducting impact assessments may apply to its member States even if the BTR of a member State does not explicitly mention the presence of such framework or regulations.

¹¹ This figure includes European Union. Hence, the requirement may apply to its member states, even though the BTR of its member states does not explicitly mention the consideration of impacts on other countries.

Figure 3

Breakdown of Parties with a dedicated section on the assessment of the social and economic consequences of response measures



54. The impacts reported by the nine Parties that provided information on the economic and social impacts of response measures were economic impacts, energy-related impacts, environmental impacts, employment-related impacts and social impacts. Economic impacts reported include budget deficits owing to investments in response measures, resulting in tax increases and reduced household spending and consumption, and increased inequality owing to disproportionate welfare increase across different level of households. Macroeconomic benefits reported include increased economic efficiency at the macro level.

55. Parties indicated mixed outcomes for energy-related impacts, with increased energy costs reported by some Parties and decreased energy costs reported by others. Positive energy-related outcomes reported include fuel and energy savings, including decreased transportation costs owing to such savings, and stable access to affordable energy.

56. Reported employment impacts also varied by Party, with job creation and reduced unemployment rates reported by some Parties and job loss and reduced local employment reported by others.

57. Environmental benefits reported include biodiversity, water conservation and increased crop yields, while social impacts reported include improved public health.

D. Reporting outside of dedicated tables and/or sections addressing the reporting requirements pertaining to response measures

58. Information on the impacts of response measures is also found in BTR sections that do not necessarily focus on the assessment of the economic and social impacts of response measures and/or the economic and social consequences of response measures. Of the 76

Parties that did not include CTF table 12 or a dedicated section to address paragraphs 78 and/or 90 of the MPGs, 18 provided information on the impacts of response measures, mostly contained within sections detailing mitigation actions taken by Parties. This shows that impact-related information is sometimes integrated into broader policy descriptions rather than presented in dedicated sections.

59. Most of the impacts reported in sections on mitigation actions were reported as co-benefits and encompass economic, social, energy-related, health-related and environmental co-benefits.

60. Reported economic co-benefits include creation of jobs, including those for women, new business opportunities, enhanced economic stability and economic growth, including through improved local economy, increased value and competitiveness of products, new revenue from green products, and reduced poverty in rural areas.

61. Social co-benefits reported include gender empowerment, strengthened institutional capacity, improved public transport service and safety, and improved welfare, well-being and quality of life.

62. Energy-related co-benefits reported include improved access to energy, including to clean affordable energy, energy savings and reduced energy bills for households and firms, and enhanced energy security and reduced dependence on energy imports.

63. Health and environmental co-benefits reported include improved public health and reduced health cost owing to reduced respiratory illness, enhanced food security and diversified food sources, increased crop yields and quality owing to improved soil health and quality, reduced pollution, improved air quality, including indoor air quality, conservation of biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystems, and improved waste management, including recycling and circular economy.

64. The adverse impacts reported include reduction in gross domestic product and household consumption; these were reported by only a few Parties, indicating that reporting on negative impacts remains limited in broader mitigation action descriptions.

III. Analysis from the perspective of the enhanced transparency framework

A. Conclusions and analysis

65. This comprehensive analysis of 105 BTRs provides insights into how Parties are approaching reporting on the social and economic impacts of response measures. The analysis reveals varying levels of information provided and different approaches applied. Some Parties provided information directly addressing the provisions under paragraph 78 or 90 of the MPGs, while others included this information more broadly as part of their reporting on mitigation actions. The information provided in the BTRs also provides insights on the gaps that may exist and barriers that may prevent more robust reporting.

66. The most structured reporting was observed in the 10 BTRs that utilized CTF table 12 to report on the social and economic consequences of response measures. Although this represents a small group, it offers the most comprehensive information, covering sectoral coverage, identified consequences of response measures, implementation challenges, and measures taken to address them. In this context, it is worth noting that the requirement for reporting using CTF table 12 is conditional on whether the NDC of a Party includes adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits.

67. A total of 29 BTRs include dedicated sections to address the provision under paragraph 90 of the MPGs, related to the assessment of economic and social impacts. However, as observed, the level and type of information provided by these Parties varied. Among these, 16 Parties mentioned processes or a framework for conducting such an assessment; 4 reported undertaking a formal assessment process, of which 3 provided the

impacts and the results of such assessment; and 6 reported impacts without mentioning any conduct of assessments (see table and figure 3 for a detailed breakdown).

68. The analysis uncovers a disconnect between the expected and actual reporting under the ETF. Of the 105 BTRs analysed, only 10, representing less than 10 per cent of submissions, included information on the economic and social consequences of response measures in CTF table 12, implying that 10 Parties included in their NDCs adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits. The 2024 NDC synthesis report,¹² however, indicates that 86 Parties have NDCs referencing mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans – elements that should have triggered this reporting requirement. The gap demonstrates that the objective of the ETF to ensure clarity, transparency and understanding of climate actions has not been achieved, and undermines the ETF's role in tracking progress in the implementation of the NDCs and informing the global stocktake.

69. The relationship between reported challenges and implemented solutions is characterized by both alignment and gaps. While financial constraints were identified across multiple reporting categories, strategic responses for addressing them were reported less frequently.

70. Information on specific national strategies or programmes to address consequences of response measures indicate a strategic and structured approach. However, this was not frequently reported, hence this may suggest that, even though Parties are aware of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, translating this knowledge into specific management strategies may require additional support or guidance.

71. The reported barriers in addressing the consequences of response measures pertaining to engagement with community in the planning and implementation of response measures and actions to address the consequences suggest that complementary social and communication strategies and a recognition of community of the sustainable solutions are necessary for effective implementation of response measures and management of social consequences.

72. The analysis reveals that most Parties did not clarify whether reported impacts stemmed from systematic assessments. This applies to BTRs containing information on the impacts of response measures in CTF table 12, in a dedicated section on the assessment of the impacts of response measures, or within sections detailing mitigation actions, as mentioned in paragraph II.D.58 above. Only a few Parties explicitly described conducting formal assessments and summarized the outcomes thereof.

73. These observations suggest that most Parties lack the capacity to conduct an assessment that will allow the identification of the impacts of implemented response measures; that if procedural frameworks for assessment are in place, further support may be needed to translate these procedural framework into consistent undertaking of assessment that will enable reporting of impacts; and that further guidance on specific information to be reported, in particular to address the provision under paragraph 90 of the MPGs, may be needed to ensure consistency of reporting by Parties. The lack of adequate guidance for reporting specific information is not in line with the ETF's goal of comparability and consistency of reporting across Parties. Without structured assessments, it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of response measures, limiting the utility of BTRs for global analysis.

74. Most BTRs contain information on the impacts of response measures reported in a qualitative manner. This suggests that there is a gap in systems for measuring and monitoring the economic and social impacts of implemented response measures. The ETF emphasizes the need for robust, data-driven reporting to support a continuous improvement in NDC implementation and inform the global stocktake. The absence of quantitative metrics highlights the need for enhanced methodological guidance and capacity-building to support Parties in developing and applying standardized assessment approaches.

¹² FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/10.

B. Opportunity for enhancing reporting

75. Even though the use of CTF table 12 is conditional on whether the NDC of a Party includes adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits, CTF table 12 provides a template and guidance for providing information pertaining to the impacts of response measures, including any conduct of assessment, if desired, even for Parties which NDC does not include adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in mitigation co-benefits. In addition, a dedicated section to address the provision under paragraph 90 of the MPGs also provides an opportunity for reporting on assessments of the impacts of response measures, including the results and impacts, noting that further guidance on specific information to be reported is still required.

76. The analysis indicates that reporting on social and economic dimensions could benefit from several supportive measures. These include developing clearer guidance on assessment methodologies, facilitating information-sharing among Parties with reporting experience, and investigating factors that would successfully address the requirements pertaining to the impacts of response measures under the ETF.

77. Enhanced collaboration among Parties that need support and those already conducting detailed assessments could provide opportunities for sharing methodological approaches and lessons learned. Additionally, understanding the diverse factors influencing reporting practices could inform the development of targeted support measures.

78. The analysis suggests that building on current reporting experience, while addressing the challenges encountered in the process, could support broader and more comprehensive reporting on the social and economic impacts of response measures.
