

DRAFT TEXT
from

**Presidency consultations on modalities, procedures and guidelines under the Paris Agreement
with a focus on transparency**

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Draft text

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COP decision

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/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,

1. *Decides*, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 91, to forward a draft decision containing, inter alia, recommendations for the modalities, procedures and guidelines in accordance with Article 13, 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;
2. *Also 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 and biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December, 2022][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][are those that are submitted to the secretariat at the Parties' discretion];
3. [Placeholder for how to further operationalize paragraph 98;]
4. *Further decides* that the technical annex referred to in paragraph 7 of decision 14/CP.19, 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;
5. *Decides* that the technical analysis referred to in paragraph 11 of decision 14/CP.19, 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.

[Option 1 (corresponds to Option 1 in paragraph 16 of the CMA decision):

6. *Decides* to extend the term of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention for four years from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022;
7. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall function in accordance with decision 19/CP.19 and its annex;
8. *Invites* a representative of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that are not represented by the constituencies referred to in decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3-8, in the membership of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to continue to participate in the work of the group in an observer capacity;
9. *Requests* the Consultative Group of Experts to develop, at its first meeting, a work programme for 2019-2022;
10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to review the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts with a view to taking into account actions referred to in paragraph 9 above in its functions and forwarding a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties its fifth session (November 2022);
11. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.]

[Option 2 (corresponds to Option 2 in paragraph 16 of the CMA decision):

6. *Decides* to extend the term of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention for four years from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2022;
7. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall function in accordance with decision 19/CP.19, and its annex;
8. *Invites* a representative of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that are not represented by the constituencies referred to in decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3-8, in the membership of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to continue to participate in the work of the group in an observer capacity;
9. *Requests* the Consultative Group of Experts to develop, at its first meeting, a work programme for 2019 - 2022;
10. *Decides* that the Enhanced Transparency Framework Expert Group established by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall serve the Convention from 1 January 2023, to provide technical support and advice to developing countries on the preparation of their national communications.]

CMA decision

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 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][the end of the first cycle of nationally determined contributions submitted under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement] 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 standalone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines by [31 December 2022][31 December 2023][31 December 2024] and every two years thereafter[; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities have the flexibility to instead submit their first biennial transparency report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines by [31 December 2024][31 December 2026][at the latest][at the Parties' discretion] and every two years thereafter];
4. [*Also decides* that each Party shall submit [an [annual] [a] national inventory report by [31 December 2022][31 December 2024][no less frequently than on biennial basis], in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter II of the annex[; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead submit a national inventory report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter II of the annex on a biennial basis, starting on [31 December 2024] at the latest.]
5. *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;
6. *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;
7. *Requests* the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:
 - (a) Produce synthesis reports of 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;
8. *Recalls* that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13, and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;
9. *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;
10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need;

13. *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 information referred to in chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of information referred to in chapters III, V and VI of the annex;

(b) Outlines of the biennial transparency report, narrative inventory document and technical expert review report, according to the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex;

(c) A training programme for technical experts participating in a technical expert review;

(d) Application approach of the simplified reviews with the view to test the approach by the interested Parties and consider it, as appropriate, while undertaking the first review and update of these modalities, procedures and guidelines.

14. *Invites* Parties to submit their views on the work referred to paragraph 14 above via submission portal¹ by 31 March, 2019;

15. *Notes* decision [X/COP.24], paragraphs 4 and 5, in which the Conference of the Parties decided that the technical annex referred to in paragraph 7 of decision 14/CP.19, 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 paragraph 11 of decision 14/CP.19 shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

[Option 1 (corresponds to Option 1 in paragraphs 6-11 of the COP decision part):

16. *Further decides* that the Consultative Group of Experts shall serve the Paris Agreement starting from 1 January 2023 to supporting 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 biennial transparency reports;

(b) Providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams referred in paragraph 13;

(c) Participating in the technical expert review of the biennial transparency report as a member of the technical expert review team;]

[Option 2 (corresponds to Option 2 in paragraphs 6-10 of the COP decision):

16. *Decides* to establish the Expert Group on the Enhanced Transparency Framework to provide technical support and advice to developing country Parties to facilitate the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Agreement pending outcomes of the request referred to in paragraph 16 below;

¹ https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements.

17. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate discussions at its fifty-fifth session (SBI 55) to develop the terms of reference of the Expert Group on the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including its term, membership, and functions, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the CMA at its fifth session (December 2022);]

18. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 7 above and in the annex;

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

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 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;

(i) [Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances.]

C. [Structure/design of the MPGs]

[Option 3.1: Single/common MPGs applicable to all Parties, with built-in flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, containing three main sections: common reporting MPGs with annexed common tabular formats; common TER MPGs; and common FMCP MPGs.]

[Option 3.2: Build on the existing system under the Convention, with two separate parts for developed and developing country Parties, respectively. Those provisions in chapters II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII below that apply to “developed country Parties” and “developing country Parties” should be placed under separate headings within separate documents.

Further, certain provisions in chapters II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII below that apply to each Party will be placed under both documents.]

[**Option 3.3:** One set of MPGs with a section for common elements for both developed and developing country Parties. For issues where requirements are different, two separate tracks, one for developed country Parties and another for developing country Parties.]]

D. 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 the 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 a flexibility provided for in the provisions of the 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 for which provision flexibility is applied and clarify capacity constraints to the extent possible, noting that some constraints may be relevant for several provisions. When a developing country Party applies flexibility provided for in the MPGs, the technical expert review teams shall not review the Party's determination to apply flexibility that has been provided for in the MPGs or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

E. Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

7. To facilitate continuous improvement, each Party [shall][should][is encouraged to], 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 in relation to its implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(b) How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement identified in paragraph (a), [including associated timelines], as appropriate;

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

(d) Identification of reporting-related capacity-building needs 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 regards to improved reporting reported pursuant to paragraph 7 above are not subject to a technical expert review (TER), 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. Noting that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13, and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

F. 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 information on financial support provided and mobilized, and technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter V below; other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to] provide information on financial support provided and mobilized, and technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with 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 least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in paragraph 10 above at their discretion.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 10 above, the NIR referred to in paragraph 10 above may be submitted as a standalone 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 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 standalone 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. Parties are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, an English translation.

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

A. Definitions

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

B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

2. 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.

3. 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 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

4. Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines once 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*. [Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead use the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, in conjunction with the *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. If a developing country Party that needs flexibility in the light of its capacity is not using the 2006 IPCC guidelines or any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines once agreed upon by the CMA, it may provide information on the barriers and constraints in fully using such IPCC guidelines [and include a timeline for their future application in the areas of improvement]].

5. Each Party shall use methods in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 4 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 4 above.

6. 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 4 above. In these cases, each Party shall transparently explain national methods, data and/or parameters selected.

7. A Party may be unable to adopt a higher tier method for a particular key category due 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 4 above. The Party should prioritize for future improvements any key categories where the good practice method elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 4 above cannot be used.

8. 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 4 above.

2. Key category analysis

9. 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 assessments, by implementing the key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to

in chapter II.C.1 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 chapter II.C.1 above, allowing a focus on improving fewer categories and prioritizing resources.

3. Time series consistency and recalculations

10. 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.

11. Each Party should use surrogate data, extrapolation, interpolation, and other methods consistent with splicing techniques contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above to estimate missing emission values resulting from lack of activity data, emission factors or other parameters in order ensure a consistent time series.

12. Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 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

13. Each Party shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emissions and removal estimates from 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 chapter II.E.3 below. Each Party shall also estimate the trend uncertainty of emissions 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 chapter II.E.3 below, using at least approach 1, as provided in the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 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 chapter II.C.1 above and are encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory.

5. Assessment of completeness

14. 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 chapter II.C.1 above and explain the reasons for such exclusion.

15. Each Party shall use notation keys where numerical data are not available when completing common reporting tables (CRT), 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, inter alia:

(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.

16. 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 or does not exceed 500 kt CO₂ eq. 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 or does not exceed 2500 kt CO₂ eq. 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.

17. 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

18. Each Party shall elaborate an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 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 II.C.1 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.

19. 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 chapter II.C.1 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 chapter II.C.1 above. In addition, Parties should apply category-specific QC procedures in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 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 chapter II.C.1 above.

20. Each Party should compare the national estimates of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion with those estimates obtained using the reference approach, as contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above, and report the results of this comparison in its national inventory report.

D. Metrics

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

E. Reporting guidance

22. 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. A national inventory report consists of a NID and CRT. Each Party shall report the information identified in paragraphs 4–21 above recognizing the associated

flexibilities provided for those developing countries that need them in the light of their capacities.

1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements

23. 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 in chapter II.C.1 above, and the descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used for the emission factors and activity data used to compile the GHG inventory.

24. Each Party shall provide information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 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 chapter II.C.1 above.

25. Each Party shall describe the key categories, including information on the approach used for their identification, and information on the level of disaggregation used, consistent with chapter II.C.2 above.

26. 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 chapter II.C.1 above and the provisions referred to in chapter II.C.2 above.

27. Each Party shall report recalculations for the starting year referred to in chapter II.E.3 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 emissions trends, consistent with chapter II.C.3 above.

28. Each Party shall report the results of uncertainty analysis as well as methods used, underlying assumptions, as applicable, and trends, at least for starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in chapter II.E.3 below consistent with chapter II.C.4 above.

29. Each Party shall report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps, consistent with chapter II.C.5 above.

30. Each Party shall report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future, consistent with chapter II.C.6 above.

2. Sectors and gases

31. 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, consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above, using the CRTs, 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 land sector and noting that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information.

32. Each Party shall report seven gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, 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 3 gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), and any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) included in the Party's NDC under Article 4; [or covered by an Article 6 activity;]or have been previously reported].

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

34. Each Party shall report the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Land use, land-use change and forestry, and Waste, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above.

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

36. 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. These estimates of indirect N₂O shall not be included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate.

37. 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 chapter II.C.1 above for separating domestic and international emissions.

38. 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 chapter II.C.1 above.

39. [In the case of a Party addressing the impacts of 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 the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above, as appropriate, and shall indicate if these estimates are indicated in national totals.

40. In the case of a Party using an approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 above 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

41. 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 a consistent [annual] time series starting no later than whichever is the earlier of the reference year/period for its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 and any date for which a Party has previously reported its greenhouse gas emissions, or [2000][2020].

42. For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report[; for those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision, they have the flexibility to instead strive to provide the latest reporting year as two years prior to the submission of their national inventory report and, at a minimum, shall provide the latest reporting year as no more than four years prior to the submission of their national inventory report].

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

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

1. Each Party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4, including:

- (a) Government structure;

- (b) Population profile;
 - (c) Geographical profile;
 - (d) Economic profile;
 - (e) Climate profile;
 - (f) Sector details.
2. Each Party shall provide information on how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.
3. Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution 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.
4. 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 nationally determined contributions under Article 4.
5. In reporting information referred to paragraphs 1 to 4 above, a Party may reference previously reported information.

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

[Option 2.1:]

6. Each Party shall provide a description of its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under Article 4, including the information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding identified in [X/CMA.1, output of APA agenda item 3(b)]. [Such information could be a web link to the initial communication of this information.] Each Party shall also clearly identify any updates to the description since the communication of its NDC under Article 4 or its most recent biennial transparency report.]

[Option 2.2:]

6. 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, 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 single year or multi-year target(s);
- (c) Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s), and 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 of cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement towards nationally determined contributions 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

7. Each Party shall identify indicator(s) 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.

8. 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; other (e.g. hectares of reforestation; percentage of renewable energy use or production; carbon neutrality; share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption; non-GHG related indicators).

9. Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the base year(s), base period(s) or baseline(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHGs inventory, as appropriate.

10. Each Party shall provide the most recent information for each selected indicator identified in paragraph 7 above for each reporting year during the implementation period of the NDC.

11. Each Party shall compare the most recent information for each selected indicator identified in paragraph 7 with the information pursuant to paragraph 9 to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4.

12. For the first biennial transparency report that contains information on the end year or end of the period for 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 1-11 above and the most recent information for each selected indicator relevant to tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

13. Prior to [20XX, consistent with output of APA agenda item 3(c)], each Party shall clearly indicate its accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14, of the Paris Agreement.

14. Starting [20XX, consistent with output of APA agenda item 3(c)], each Party shall provide information in chapter III.B and III.C consistent with [X/CMA.1, output of APA agenda item 3(c)]. Each Party shall clearly indicate how its reporting is consistent with [X/CMA.1, output of APA agenda item 3(c)].

15. Each Party shall provide any definitions needed to understand the nationally determined contributions under Article 4, including [as applicable] those related to each indicator identified in paragraph 7 above; those related to any sectors or categories defined differently than in the national greenhouse gas inventory; or mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;

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

- (a) Target(s), as described in paragraph 6, chapter III.B above;
- (b) The construction of baselines, as described in paragraph 6, chapter III.B above, to the extent possible;
- (c) Each indicator identified in paragraph 7 above;

17. The information referred to in paragraph 16 above shall include, inter alia, as applicable and available to the Party's nationally determined contribution 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) [Approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land];

(ii) [Information on the approach used to account for the emissions and removals from harvested wood products]; and/or

(iii) [Approaches 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 a nationally determined contribution, consistent with guidance under Article 6;

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

(h) Any other methodologies related to the nationally determined contribution under Article 4;

(i) Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the nationally determined contributions under Article 4;

18. Each Party shall also:

(a) Describe, for each indicator identified in paragraph 7, section III. C, how it is related to its nationally determined contribution 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 greenhouse gas emissions reductions has been avoided [consistent with any guidance developed related to Article 6].]

19. Each Party shall provide the information referred to in paragraphs 7 to 18 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 base year, base period or baseline, identified in paragraph 10 above;

(ii) Information for previous reporting years during the implementation period of its nationally determined contribution under Article 4, identified in paragraph 10 above, as applicable;

(iii) The most recent information, identified in paragraph 10 above;

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

(c) [Contribution from the land use, land-use change and forestry 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.]

20. **[Option 3.1:** For each Party participating in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards a nationally determined contribution under Article 4, information consistent with any CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6;]

[Option 3.2: The following information shall also be provided in the structured summary in accordance with relevant decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 and [X/CMA.1, output of APA item 3(c) discussion]:

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

(b) An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by their NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken in accordance with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.

(c) Any other information pursuant to the decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6.

(d) 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, in accordance with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.]

21. For each Party with a NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4.7, 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) The social and economic consequences from the response measures action;

(c) Challenges and barriers to address the consequences;

(d) Actions to address the consequences.

22. Each Party shall report the information corresponding to paragraphs 7 to 21 above in a narrative and common tabular format.

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 achievement of a nationally determined contribution under Article 4

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

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

25. Each Party shall provide the following information on its actions, policies and measures, as available, 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, other sectors);

(g) Gases affected;

- (h) Start year of implementation;
 - (i) Implementing entity or entities.
26. 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 paragraphs 23 above interact with each other, as appropriate.
27. For each Party with a NDC under Article 4 that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4.7, information to be reported under paragraphs 23, 25 and 26 above includes relevant information on policies and measures contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans.
28. Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved greenhouse gas emissions reductions for its actions, policies and measures in a tabular format; 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.
29. Each Party shall describe the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions reductions or removals by each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its BTR.
30. 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.
31. Each Party should identify its actions, policies and measures that influence greenhouse gas emissions from international transport.
32. Each Party shall, to the extent possible, provide information about how its actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals.
33. 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

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

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

35. Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paragraph 32 to 45 below; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report these projections.

36. 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' NDC under Article 4 unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline identified in Section III.B.

37. Each Party which reports pursuant to paragraph 35 shall report a "with measures" projection scenario of all GHG emissions and removals and may report a "with-additional measures" projection scenario and a "without measures" projection scenario².

² A "with measures" projection encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. If provided, a "with additional measures" projection encompasses implemented, adopted, and planned policies and measures. If provided, a "without measures" projection excludes all policies and

38. 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 nationally determined contribution under Article 4.

39. 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. GDP 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" scenario and "with additional measures" scenario, if included;

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

40. Each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.

41. 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.

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

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

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

45. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 35 to 44 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.

G. Other information

46. Each Party may provide any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.

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

1. 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.

2. Information provided below could facilitate, *inter alia*, recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;

[Option 1: Placeholder for outputs of APA item 4 to be incorporated into the MPGs.]

[Option 2:

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

3. 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;

measures implemented, adopted and planned after the year chosen as the starting points for the projection.

(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. Vulnerabilities, risks and impacts, and methodologies used

4. 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 paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

C. Adaptation priorities and barriers

5. 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 policies, strategies, plans and actions and efforts to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

6. 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

7. 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 adaptation components of NDCs, as applicable;]

- (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.

8. 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

9. 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.

10. 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;
- (e) [Review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions and support provided].

11. 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 loss and damage

12. Acknowledging that climate change impacts may, in some cases, involve more than that which can be reduced by adaptation, interested Parties can provide, in addition to the information referred to in chapter IV.A–F above, as appropriate, information related to residual impacts and the risks that may lead to loss and damage, such as on:

- (a) Past and, present and projected climate change impacts, including impacts associated with extreme weather events and slow onset events;
- (b) Past and, present and projected loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including, where feasible, economic, non-economic, residual, irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
- (c) Actions taken to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and related costs, where feasible, in cases involving more than what can be reduced by adaptation.]

H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned

13. 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, support provided and received, 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 adaptation.]

14. 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

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

1. [Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item 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, to be incorporated into the MPGs for reporting information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies.]

2. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to] provide information, if available, on national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies for technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided.

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

3. [Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item 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, to be incorporated into the MPGs for reporting information on underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies.]

4. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to] describe 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

5. [Placeholder for outputs of SBI agenda item 15, Matters related to climate finance: identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9,

paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, and for any potential outcome relevant to the provision of information under Article 9.5 from discussions under APA agenda item 8 on “further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement.”]

6. [Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item 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, to be incorporated into the MPGs for reporting information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.]

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

7. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to], provide, in textual format, information 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;

(g) Stakeholders;

(h) [Policies that facilitate implementation and simplified access, and that operationalize technology transfer on preferential and concessional terms;]

(i) [Support for technology development and transfer provided with respect to loss and damage.]

8. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to], provide 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;

(c) Description and objectives;

(d) Target area (mitigation, adaptation[,][or] cross-cutting [or loss and damage]);

(e) Sector;

(f) Type of technology;

(g) Status of measure or activity;

(h) The sources of support for technology development and transfer (public and/or private sector);

(i) 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

9. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to], provide, in textual format, information 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) [Capacity-building support provided with respect to loss and damage;]

(e) Cooperative activities and support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties that promote the sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

10. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support [should][are encouraged to], provide 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;

(c) Description and objectives;

(d) Target area (mitigation, adaptation[,][or] cross-cutting [or loss and damage]);

(e) Sector;

(f) Status of measure or activity.

VI. Information on financial, technology 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

1. 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 nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that require support.

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

2. In reporting in accordance with chapters VI.C to VI.I below, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, to the extent possible and as applicable, those used to:

(a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars (USD);

(b) Identify the expected amount of support needed;

(c) Identify support as coming from specific sources;

(d) Determine support as committed, received or needed;

- (e) Identify and report status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (f) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral);
- (g) Identify and report the type of support (adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);
- (h) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (i) Identify and report sectors and sub-sectors;
- (j) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received;
- (k) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building.

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

3. 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) [How activities can build cooperation and enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage under Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement, and specifically in relation to the sub-elements in Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement[,in qualitative and quantitative terms];]
- (b) Sectors for which the Party wishes to mobilize international finance, including existing barriers to mobilization;
- (c) Description of how the support will contribute to its nationally determined contribution and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

4. 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, [or loss and damage]);
- (g) Sector;
- (h) Sub-sector;
- (i) Whether the activity will contribute to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant;
- (j) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or a nationally determined contribution;
- (k) Expected use, impact and estimated results;

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

5. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on financial support received, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable, through different channels, such as:

(a) The Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, including the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;

(b) Multilateral climate change funds;

(c) Multilateral financial institutions;

(d) Specialized United Nations bodies;

(e) Contributions through bilateral, regional or other channels.

6. 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) Funding source;

(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 (disbursed or committed);

(j) Sector or sub-sector;

(k) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation[,][or] cross-cutting [or loss and damage]);

(l) Whether the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building;

(m) 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

7. 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;

(c) [Support for technology development and transfer needed with respect to loss and damage.]

8. 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 technology;
- (d) Expected time frame;
- (e) Sector;
- (f) 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

9. 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;
- (d) [Technology development and transfer support received with respect to loss and damage.]

10. Developing country Parties should provide, in the 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) Channel;
- (d) Type of technology;
- (e) Time frame;
- (f) Recipient entity;
- (g) Implementing entity;
- (h) Funding source;
- (i) Sector;
- (j) Use, impact and estimated results.

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

11. 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.

12. 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;
- (e) Sector;
- (f) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

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

13. 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) How support received has enhanced a Party's capacity;
- (b) Capacity-building support received at the national and, where appropriate, sub-regional and regional level, including priorities, participation and the involvement of stakeholders;
- (c) [Support received with respect to loss and damage.]

14. 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) Channel;
- (d) Implementing entity;
- (e) Recipient entity;
- (f) Type of support received;
- (g) Time frame;
- (h) Funding source;
- (i) Sector;
- (j) Status of support (committed or received);
- (k) 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

15. 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.

16. 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:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Objectives and description;
- (c) Amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (d) Funding source;
- (e) Financial instrument;
- (f) Type of support;
- (g) Sector;
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

VII. Technical expert review

A. Scope

1. 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 modalities, procedures and guidelines, 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;
 - (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.
2. The technical expert review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.
3. 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.
4. 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 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 or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

B. Information to be reviewed

5. 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 greenhouse gases referred to be Chapter 1.F, paragraph 10(a), submitted by each Party;

(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 referred to be Chapter 1.F, paragraph 10(b) submitted by each Party;

(c) [**Option 1:** 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 be Chapter 1.F, paragraph 10(d).]

[**Option 2:** 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 be Chapter 1.F, paragraph 10(d). 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

6. A technical expert review may be conducted as either a centralized review, in-country review, desk review [, or simplified review].

7. 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.

8. 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, planned and take place with the consent of, and in close coordination with, the Party subject to review.

9. A desk review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review remotely from their respective countries.

10. [A simplified review is when the secretariat checks the timeliness of a Party's reporting and the completeness and consistency of the reported information compared with the MPGs.]

2. Applicability

11. 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.

12. LDC 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 LDC and SIDS.

13. A Party [shall][should] undergo an in-country review for:

(a) The first biennial transparency report submitted following a Party's communication or update of its NDC under Article 4;

(b) A biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party's achievement of its NDC under Article 4;

(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, other than that specified in (a) and (b) above, upon the request of the Party under the technical expert review.

14. A desk review should not be conducted more often than once every five years, nor 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.

15. [Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraph 13 above have the flexibility to instead choose to undergo a centralized instead of an in-country review.]

16. [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

17. 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 to the technical expert review week. The secretariat may organize reviews of BTRs in two rounds.

(b) The secretariat shall compose a technical expert review team at least ten weeks prior to the technical expert review week.

(c) The review of the consistency of the information contained in a Party's report with the MPGs will consider transparency, consistency, timeliness, and completeness.

(d) 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.]

(e) The technical expert review team shall communicate to the Party concerned 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 it 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

18. [For simplified reviews, the secretariat shall conduct a preliminary check to examine the completeness and timeliness of the Party's report and make the preliminary check available to the technical expert review teams no later than six weeks prior to the technical expert review week for their reference when drafting the technical expert review report.

(a) The secretariat should prepare a draft technical review report, which includes examination of the completeness and timeliness of the Party's report, and share with the

Party within six weeks of the submission of a Party's information specified under chapter VII.B.

(b) The Party may then provide comments within four weeks of receipt of the draft technical review report.

(c) The secretariat should address Party's comments and publish the final technical review report on the UNFCCC website within four weeks of the receipt of the Party's comments.]

E. Confidentiality

19. 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. A technical expert review teams' obligation to maintain confidentiality continues after the completion of the technical expert review.

F. Role of the Party

20. 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

21. Technical experts, in conducting reviews, shall adhere to these MPGs.

22. Technical experts shall serve for the technical expert review in their individual expert capacity.

H. Role of the secretariat

23. 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.

24. The secretariat, together with the lead reviewers, referred to in chapter VIII.I.3 below shall facilitate communication between the Party and the technical expert review team.

25. The secretariat, under the guidance of the lead reviewers, shall compile and edit the final technical expert review reports.

26. The secretariat shall facilitate annual meetings of the lead reviewers.

I. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements

1. General

27. Technical experts shall be nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations.

28. Technical experts shall complete the training program referred to in [X/CMA.1] prior to serving on a technical expert review team.

29. 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

30. Technical experts shall have recognized competence in the areas to be reviewed.

31. The secretariat shall compose a technical review team in such a way that the collective skills and competencies of the technical expert review teams address the information to be reviewed, as specified in chapter VII.B above, including experts for each significant greenhouse gas inventory sector and mitigation and support, markets and LULUCF, as relevant.

32. At least one team member should be fluent in the language of the Party under review, to the extent possible.

33. [For developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, the technical expert review team shall include, as a high priority and to the extent possible, at least one CGE member.]

34. 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.

35. Two successive reviews of a Party's submission cannot be performed by the same technical expert review team.

36. Every effort should be made to select lead reviewers who have participated in reviews under the Convention or Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

37. The technical expert review team shall include two lead reviewers, one from a developed country Party and another from a developing country Party.

38. Experts from developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition participating in the technical expert review team shall be funded according to the existing procedures for participation in UNFCCC activities.

3. Lead reviewers

39. Lead reviewers shall oversee the work of the technical expert review team and act as co-lead reviewers in accordance with these MPGs.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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

43. A technical expert review report shall contain the results of a technical expert review, consistent with the scope identified in chapter VII.A above.

44. Technical expert review reports shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

VIII. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

A. Scope

1. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress is with respect to the Party's efforts under Article 9 and a Party's respective implementation and achievement of its NDC.

B. Information to be considered

2. Information to be considered in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress includes:

- (a) Information submitted by the Party as referred to in chapter I.F. paragraph 10(a) and (b); and in paragraph 10(d) and (e), as applicable;
- (b) A Party's technical expert review report pursuant to chapter VII above; and
- (c) Any additional information provided by the Party for the purposes of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

C. Format and steps

3. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress shall include two phases: a written question and answer phase, followed by a working group session phase.

4. The written question and answer phase shall consist of the following steps:

(a) Any Party [and registered observers] 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.

5. 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. [Registered Observers may raise questions during the working group session];

(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.

6. During the working group session phase of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate as a group.

7. 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.

8. The secretariat shall also coordinate the practical arrangements of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

D. Frequency and timing

9. 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.

10. If a Party does not submit a biennial transparency report within 12 months of the due date identified in [X/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

11. 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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