CB4N Global Webinar Series

On the Road to COP 31
Key Negotiation Issues under the UNFCCC
Part I

1 September 2026

United Nations
Climate Change

Moderator

Luca Brusa

Manager
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Housekeeping

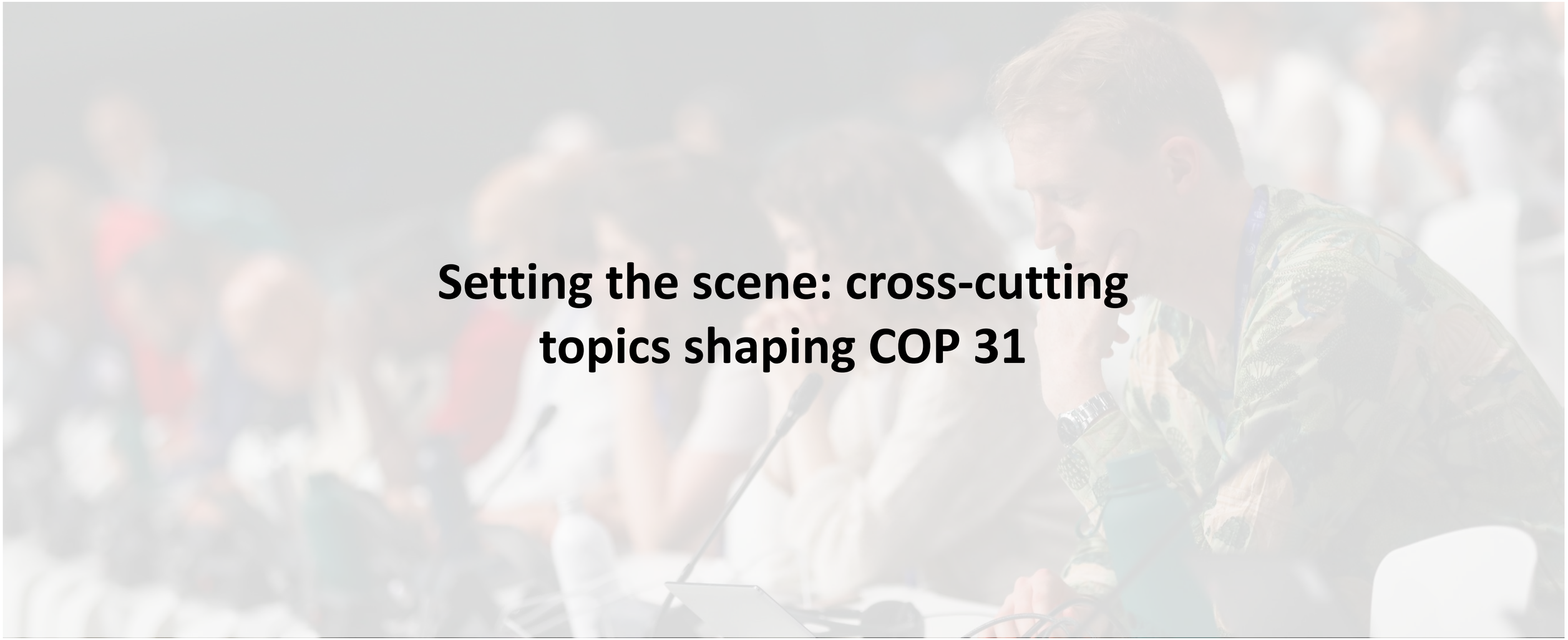
- Please mute your microphone.
- Please introduce yourself in the chat by sharing your name and the Party/Institution you represent.
- Please submit questions using the chat function. When submitting questions, please indicate your name and the Party/Institution you represent.

Aiping Chen

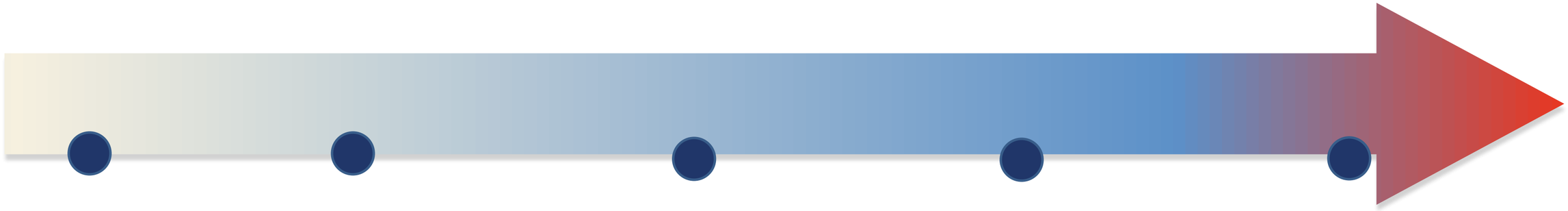
Special Assistant to the Senior Director
Programmes Coordination, UNFCCC

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Setting the scene: cross-cutting topics shaping COP 31



The arc to 2028/2030/2035 – driving ambition and accelerating implementation



2025

COP30 – 56 decisions, headlined by Global Mutirão Decision

Climate Action Agenda 5-year plan (2026-2030) = > > >

2026 - 2027

- GST UAE and NDC Dialogues
- Global Implementation Accelerator & Belém Mission to 1.5 (2026)
- Develop JT mechanism
- GGA indicators guidance
- Climate finance WP
- Belém Technology Implementation Programme
- Trade dialogues
- etc. etc. …
- 2nd BTRs and BTR SR (2027) > > >

2028

Global Stocktake 2

2030

NDC 4.0

GST1 2030 targets (tripling RE, doubling EE, methane emissions, halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation)

GGA framework targets by 2030

NAPs in place and progress with implementation by 2030

2033: GST 3

2035

NDC 5.0

NCQG USD$300bn per year by 2035

Baku to Belem Roadmap USD$1.3T per year by 2035

Efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035

United Nations Climate Change

Global stocktake

Mandate

- **Article 14 of the Paris Agreement:** established the global stocktake and its key characteristics
- **19/CMA.1** elaborated on the modalities and sources of input for overall GST
- **1/CMA.5:** Outcome of the first global stocktake
- **3/CMA.7: latest decision from COP30** in Belem in which Parties agreed on the scope of modalities of the UAE dialogue (outcome of GST1); considered the reports of the first and second annual GST dialogues (outcome of GST2); and agreed on certain procedural and logistical elements of the overall GST process.

Purpose

- Periodically **take stock** of the implementation of Paris Agreement to **assess collective progress** towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals.
- Cover **thematic areas** of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation (MOI) and support, as well as response measure and loss and damage, in light of equity and the best available science.
- The GST outcome shall in**form Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support**, as well as in enhancing international cooperation on climate action.

Timeline

- SB 64 Follow-up on the first GST:
  - **UAE dialogue** on implementing the GST outcomes (10-11 June)
  - **Annual GST Dialogue** (16 June)
- **The second GST:**
  - Following SB 64, the SB Chairs issued an **information note** which outlines the next steps for preparation of the second GST
  - The note outlines an indicative **timeline for GST2** as well as SB Chairs' **guiding questions** for the Information Collection and Preparation component; Submissions are now open.
  - Launch at CMA8 (Nov 2026)
  - Conclusion at CMA10 (Nov 2028)

Outcomes

- **Refinements at CMA7:** finalization of the remaining procedural and logistical elements of the GST process
- **Dialogues but no negotiations at SB 64**:
  - Conclusion of the annual GST Dialogue, the resumption of which will be considered by CMA in the context of the second GST.
  - UAE dialogue held for the first time
  - Reports of both dialogues are under preparation and will be published soon (TBD)
- **GST2 will commence at CMA8**

Just transition

Mandates

UAE Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP):

- At least **two dialogues** each year in hybrid format (5th and 6th in 2026) and informal summaries/annual summary report
- **Annual high-level ministerial round table** on just transition (HLMRTJT)
- **Reviewing** effectiveness and efficiency of **JTWP**
- **Summary report** on information on the activities under the JTWP

Decision 2/CMA.7

- **Develop a just transition mechanism**
- **Mapping** relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under Convention and PA and relevant entities in the UN system, and synthesis report on mapping

Purpose

- For discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Art 2.1, in the context of Art 2.2
- Seven elements of the work programme outlined in para 2 of 3/CMA.5

- To enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing, and enable equitable, inclusive transitions

Timeline

- Two dialogues in 2026 to be held prior to SB64 (June) and SB65 (Nov)
- 4th **HLMRJT** to be held at CMA 8

- **ToR for review** at SB64 and consideration of its continuation at CMA 8
- **Summary report an input for GST2**, including its technical dialogue

- Draft decision on process for its operationalisation at SB64 for consideration at CMA 8 (Nov)
- Mapping to support implementation of JTWP and as input to its review at CMA 8

Outcomes

- SBs to recommend a draft decision to the CMA for consideration and adoption at each of its sessions
- **Decision on continuation of the JTWP**
- **Decision on process for operationalisation of a just transition mechanism**

Also:

- JTWP to inform GST2 and other relevant processes, including the HLMRJT
- JTWP can be informed by relevant work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the HLMRJT, ongoing work on pathways to just transitions outside the UNFCCC (para 9, 3/CMA.5)

Consideration of Enhancing International Cooperation (under UNFCCC) Related to the Role of Trade

Global Mutirao, paragraphs 56 and 57

Para. 56 Reaffirms that Parties should cooperate to **promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties**, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change and also reaffirms that **measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade**; (Article 3, para. 5, of the UNFCCC)

Para. 57 Requests the **subsidiary bodies to hold a dialogue at their sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth (June 2027) and sixty-eighth sessions (June 2028)**, with the participation of Parties and other stakeholders, including the **International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization**, to consider **opportunities, challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade**, taking into account paragraph 56 above, decides to exchange experiences and views on related matters at **a high-level event in 2028** and requests the **subsidiary bodies to present a report summarizing the discussions at the high-level event**.

Mitigation: From Ambition to Implementation



United Nations
Climate Change

Kenichi Kitamura

Programme Officer, Mitigation, UNFCCC

Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (Mitigation Work Programme: MWP)

Mandate (Decision4/CMA.4)

- MWP **continue until CMA.8** (2026) **with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation** of the work programme at that session.
- At least **two global dialogues** and **investment-focused events** are held each year, with one prior to the first regular SB sessions, and one prior to the second regular SB sessions. (para.8, 11
- **Annual report** is made available for SBs and CMA
- SBs consider progress in implementing the work programme with a view to recommending a draft decision for CMA (para.16)
- The co-chairs present the annual report at the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition

Purpose

- The objective of the work programme shall be to **urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade** in a manner that **complements the global stocktake**. (para.1, Decision4/CMA.4).

Timeline

- By 1 February:
  Submissions on suggested topics by Parties and NPS
- 2 March:
  Announcement of the topic of 2026 by the co-chairs
- 21-23 April:
  Seventh global dialogue and investment-focused event in Yeosu, Republic of Korea
- 8-18 June: **SB64**
- 28-30 September:
  Eighth global dialogue and investment-focused event in Sydney, Australia
- (TBD) Publication of the annual report before COP31
- 9-20 November
  COP31/CMA8/SB65

Outcomes

- Decision13/CMA.7 Invited Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 15 April 2026 views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the continuation, functioning and effectiveness of the work programme, with a view to an exchange of views at the SB64 (June 2026) …
  (para.16, Decision13/CMA.7).

- **SB 64 could not conclude consideration of this matter and agreed that SB 65 will continue consideration of the matter**.

  SB64 in-session documents (e.g. Informal note by the co-facilitators) are available on SB website. https://docs.unfccc.int/event/SBI-64?item=6

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Seoyoung Lim

Programme Officer, Mitigation, UNFCCC

Mitigation: Article 6 and CDM

Mandate	Purpose	Timeline	Outcomes
Article 6.2 - Ambition dialogue	A resource for A.6.2 Guidance review in 2028.	SBI 65 in session Dialogue	Informal session summary by the facilitators
Article 6.2 - Dialogue on review outcomes from the A6 Technical Expert Review	A resource for A.6.2 Guidance review in 2028.	SB 65 in session Dialogue	Informal session summary by the moderators
Article 6.2 - Annual guidance to the secretariat on implementation of Article 6	A resource for A.6.2 Guidance review in 2028.	CMA agenda item preceded with Annual report by secretariat on implementation	Guidance to the secretariat to improve or clarify the decisions from the adopted guidance.
Article 6.2 - Funding arrangements for Article 6 implementation	A long term predictable and finance for the functioning of the Article 6.2	SBI 65 in session agenda	Next Biennium budget - separate trust fund through scale of contribution.
Article 6.4 - Annual guidance to the A6.4 SBM	Take stock of work and provide Annual guidance to improve the functioning of A.6.4	CMA agenda item preceded with Annual report by SBM on implementation	Guidance to SBM to improve functioning of A.6.4
SBSTA review of the work programme (decision 4/CMA.3, para 10)	Enhance the effectiveness of the work programme and make recommendations	SBSTA 65, CMA 8	Recommendations made for the consideration of CMA 8
GCNMA annual report (decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 9)	Progress and outcomes of the work programme will be reported at each session of the CMA	SBSTA 65, CMA 8	Annual report provided for the consideration of CMA 8
CDM - Annual guidance to the CDM-EB	Take stock of work and provide Annual guidance to CDM-EB	CMP agenda item preceded with Annual report by EB on implementation	Guidance to EB on implementation of closure of the CDM.

Haruna Wadaguchi

Associate Programme Officer, Mitigation, UNFCCC

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Impact of the implementation of response measures

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Climate Change Secretariat

- COP 31 is expected to adopt a decision on the basis of
  - Consideration of annual report of the KCI and work undertaken by the forum as per workplan of the forum and KCI for 2026-2030
  - Agree on work to be undertaken by the forum in 2027
- Presidency to organize the Ministerial High-level Round Table on the impacts of the implementation of response measures
- SB 65 is a “multiple workshops delivery-heavy” session (four events)
  - Building awareness across impacts of implementing GST-1 outcomes,
  - Building awareness of impacts of economy-wide NDCs,
  - Facilitate sharing of experience on conducting impact assessment together with other organisations,
  - regional capacity-building workshop
- Continuation of SB 64 discussions on:
  - Consideration of KCI 2025 case studies;
  - Build awareness of impacts of response measures, including cross-border impacts recalling article 3.5 of Convention
  - Determination of information for the technical assessment of the Global Stocktake related to response measures
- Intersession (September)
  - Global Dialogue 2026 + KCI 15th meeting



Transparency

Ms. Veronica Colerio

Team Lead, Transparency

United Nations
Climate Change

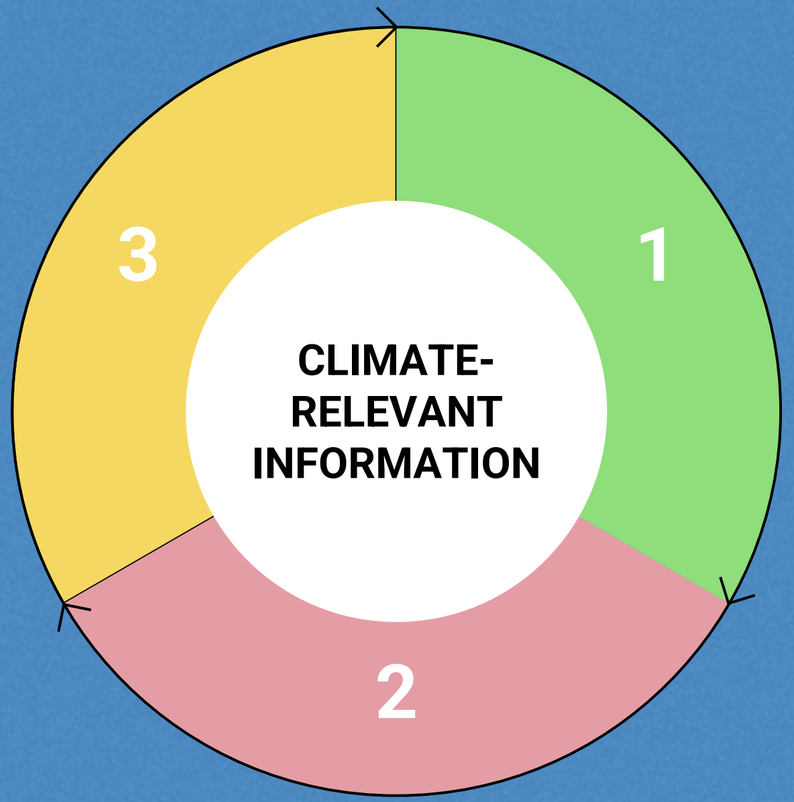
#Together4Transparency

What is transparency?

Purpose is to provide a clear understanding of climate action and support provided

MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION

Countries discuss progress, share experiences and learn from each other



REPORTING

Countries share information on:

- Emissions
- Climate actions
- Progress toward goals
- Support provided
- Support needs and support received

REVIEW

Experts examine the information to improve accuracy, credibility and trust

Cycle – improvement over time

Transparency Arrangements under the Paris Agreement

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Established the enhanced transparency framework for action and support

TRANSPARENCY FOR ACTION

Provide a clear understanding of **climate change action** in the light of the objective of the Convention, including clarity and tracking of progress towards **achieving NDCs** and **adaptation actions**, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the GST

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support

TRANSPARENCY FOR SUPPORT

Provide clarity on **support provided and received** by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the GST

#Together4Transparency

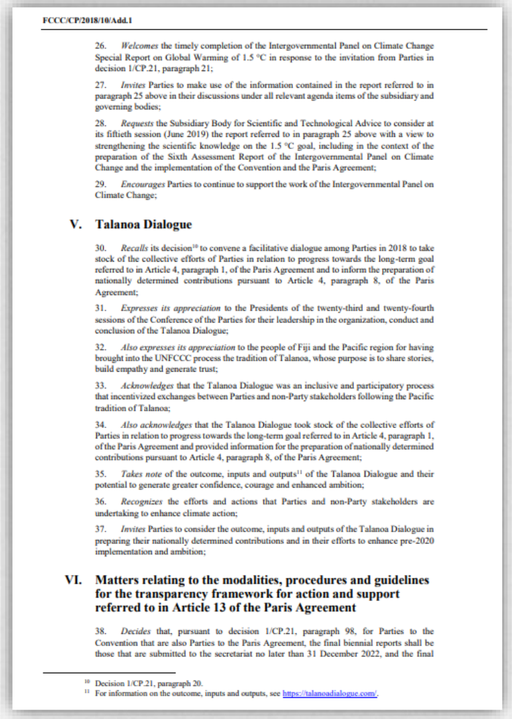
Why Does Transparency Matter?



Transparency empowers youth by providing the information needed to hold governments accountable and advocate for more ambitious climate action.

#Together4Transparency

ETF Key Decisions



FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1

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

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

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

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

V. Talanoa Dialogue

30. *Recalls* its decision[10] to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

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

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

33. *Acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue was an inclusive and participatory process that incentivized exchanges between Parties and non-Party stakeholders following the Pacific tradition of Talanoa;

34. *Also acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue took stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and provided information for the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

35. *Takes note* of the outcome, inputs and outputs[11] of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;

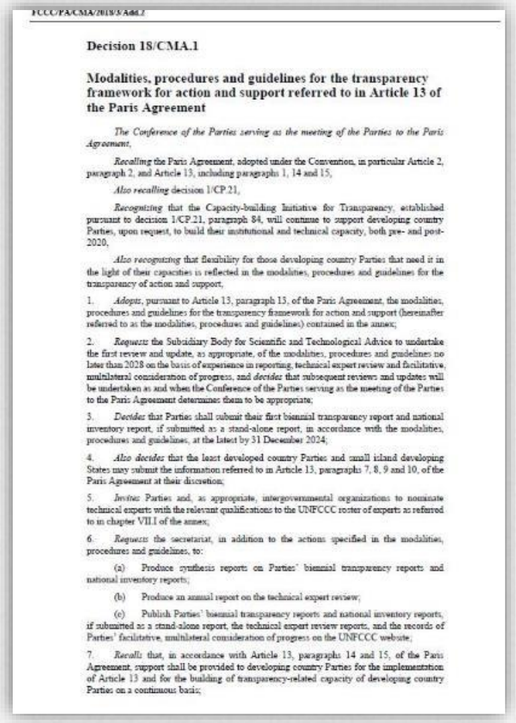
36. *Recognizes* the efforts and actions that Parties and non-Party stakeholders are undertaking to enhance climate action;

37. *Invites* Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their nationally determined contributions and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition;

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

38. *Decides* that, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Paris Agreement, the final biennial reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2022, and the final

[10] Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20.
[11] For information on the outcome, inputs and outputs, see https://talanoadialogue.com/.



FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2

Decision 18/CMA.1

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

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

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

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

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

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

1. *Adopts*, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;

2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and *decides* that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as and when the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;

3. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

4. *Also decides* that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion;

5. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts as referred to in chapter VIII.I of the annex;

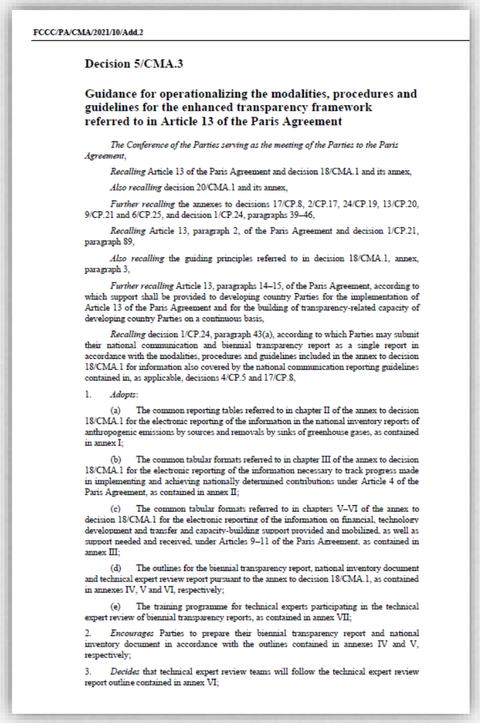
6. *Requests* the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:

(a) Produce synthesis reports on Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports;

(b) Produce an annual report on the technical expert review;

(c) Publish Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, the technical expert review reports, and the records of Parties' facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;

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



FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.2

Decision 5/CMA.3

Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and decision 18/CMA.1 and its annex,

Also recalling decision 20/CMA.1 and its annex,

Further recalling the annexes to decisions 17/CP.8, 2/CP.17, 24/CP.19, 13/CP.20, 9/CP.21 and 6/CP.25, and decision 1/CP.24, paragraphs 39–46,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 89,

Also recalling the guiding principles referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 3,

Further recalling Article 13, paragraphs 14–15, of the Paris Agreement, according to which support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis,

Recalling decision 1/CP.24, paragraph 43(a), according to which Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8,

1. *Adopts:*

(a) The common reporting tables referred to in chapter II of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, as contained in annex I;

(b) The common tabular formats referred to in chapter III of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as contained in annex II;

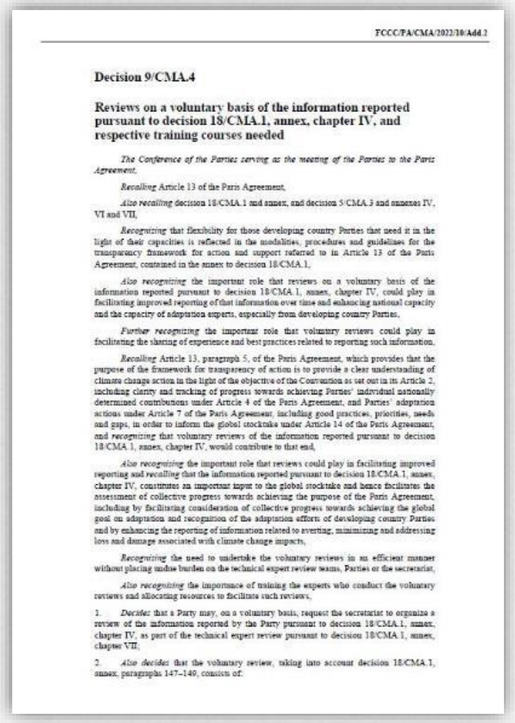
(c) The common tabular formats referred to in chapters V–VI of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, as contained in annex III;

(d) The outlines for the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report pursuant to the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, as contained in annexes IV, V and VI, respectively;

(e) The training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports, as contained in annex VII;

2. *Encourages* Parties to prepare their biennial transparency report and national inventory document in accordance with the outlines contained in annexes IV and V, respectively;

3. *Decides* that technical expert review teams will follow the technical expert review report outline contained in annex VI;



FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2

Decision 9/CMA.4

Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed

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

Recalling Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 18/CMA.1 and annex, and decision 5/CMA.3 and annexes IV, VI and VII,

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 framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1,

Also recognizing the important role that reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, could play in facilitating improved reporting of that information over time and enhancing national capacity and the capacity of adaptation experts, especially from developing country Parties,

Further recognizing the important role that voluntary reviews could play in facilitating the sharing of experience and best practices related to reporting such information,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that 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 of the Paris Agreement, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, in order to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, and *recognizing* that voluntary reviews of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, would contribute to that end,

Also recognizing the important role that reviews could play in facilitating improved reporting and *recalling* that the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, constitutes an important input to the global stocktake and hence facilitates the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement, including by facilitating consideration of collective progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation and recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties and by enhancing the reporting of information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts,

Recognizing the need to undertake the voluntary reviews in an efficient manner without placing undue burden on the technical expert review teams, Parties or the secretariat,

Also recognizing the importance of training the experts who conduct the voluntary reviews and allocating resources to facilitate such reviews,

1. *Decides* that a Party may, on a voluntary basis, request the secretariat to organize a review of the information reported by the Party pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, as part of the technical expert review pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter VII;

2. *Also decides* that the voluntary review, taking into account decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraphs 147–149, consists of:

Decision 1/CP.24
Matters relating to MPGs

Decision 18/CMA.1 and its annex – MPGs

Decision 5/CMA.3
Operationalizing MPGs

Decision 9/CMA.4
Voluntary Review

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ETF Process Overview

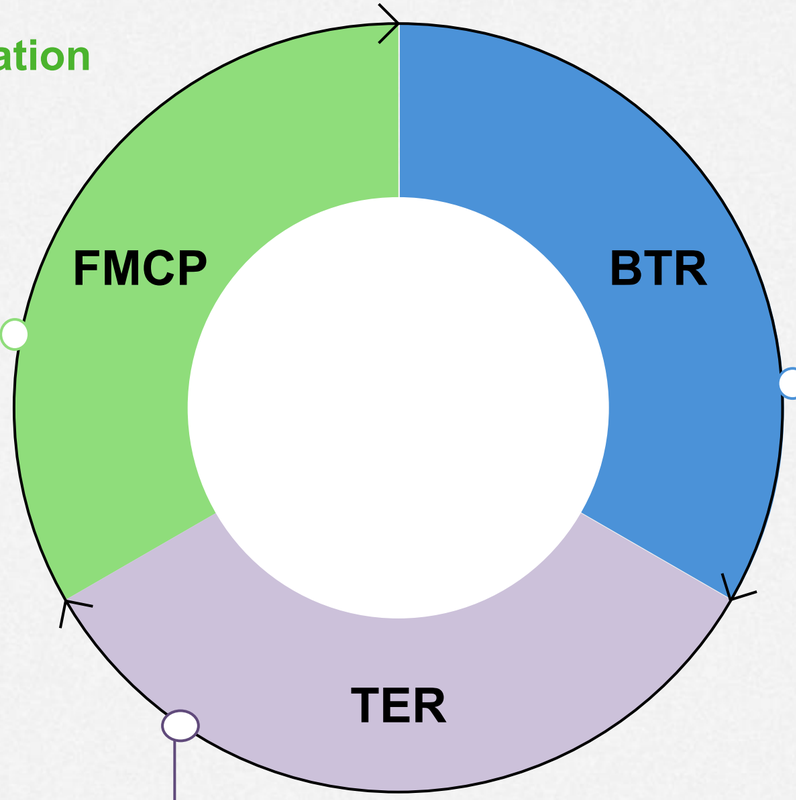
Reporting, Review, and Multilateral Consideration

Biennial Transparency Report

- GHG inventory (all shall)
- Progress in NDCs (all shall)
- Support provided / mobilized (developed shall)
- Support needed / received (developing should)
- Adaptation (all should)
- Annex on REDD+ *(some)*

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

- Online Q&A
- In session presentation and Q&A *(all shall)*



Technical Expert Review

- Consistency of information reported
- Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- Support provided *(developed shall, and other Parties at their discretion)*
- Identification of improvements
- Identification of capacity building needs

#Together4Transparency

Climate Data Hub

Empower Data-driven Climate Action and Support Implementation

Centralized Platform

Consolidates climate datasets from countries to provide reliable and official data. Developed in partnership with Microsoft, EY and NEDAMCO Africa.

Incremental inclusion of various datasets

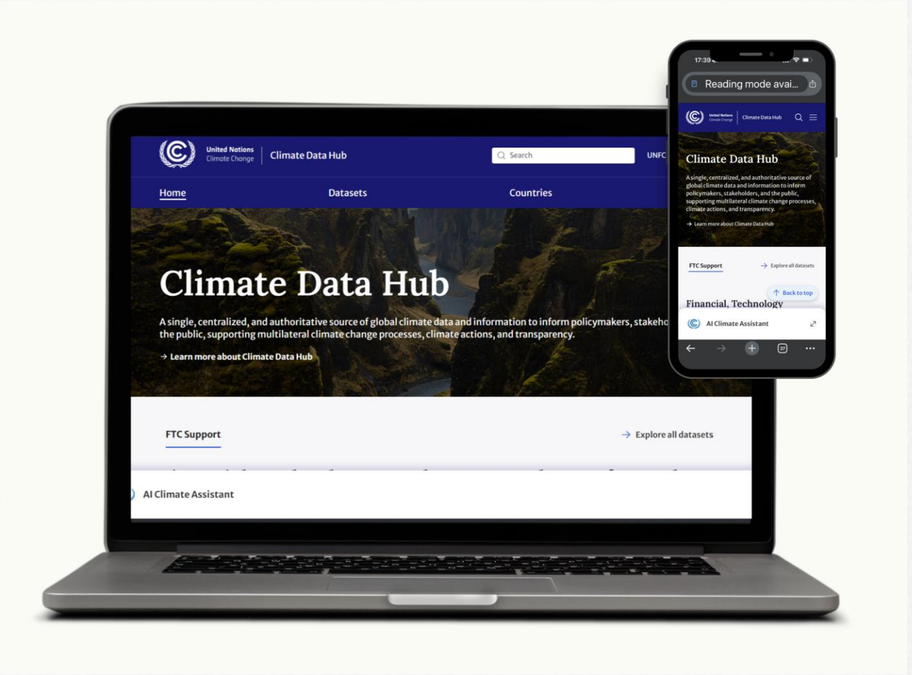
Includes FTC support data in the first phase, future updates to include more datasets.

Advanced analytics and AI-Driven Insights

Advanced analytics and AI agent convert data into meaningful insights and visualizations.

Driving Climate Ambition

Improves stakeholders' ability to integrate evidence-based climate insights into planning, research and action.



https://data.unfccc.int

Becoming a Technical Expert Reviewer

Join the **Training Programme for reviewers of the biennial transparency reports** which aims to familiarize experts with the essential reporting elements and requirements of the ETF as well as the tools available to help them prepare for the TER.

Why become an Expert Reviewer?

Learn new skills to advance your career

Gain experience in your area of expertise

Increase your network and meet new colleagues from around the world

Learn what other countries do to fight climate change
Bring lessons learned home to your country
Travel to reviews activities throughout the world
Help ensure transparent national reporting
Over time, lead your own expert review team

How to become an Expert Reviewer?

Step 1. Self-nominate yourself on the Roster of Experts using the QR-code. This will alert your National Focal Point or the relevant intergovernmental organization to approve your nomination.

Step 2. Complete relevant training programme, including passing the necessary certification exam(s).

Step 3. Be invited to participate on a technical expert review team

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Training Programme for Expert Reviewers

BTR Review Training Programme

- A. General and cross-cutting aspects for the technical expert review under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
- B. Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- C. Tracking Progress in Implementing and Achieving NDCs
- D. Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support
- E. Information on climate change impacts and adaptation reported under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

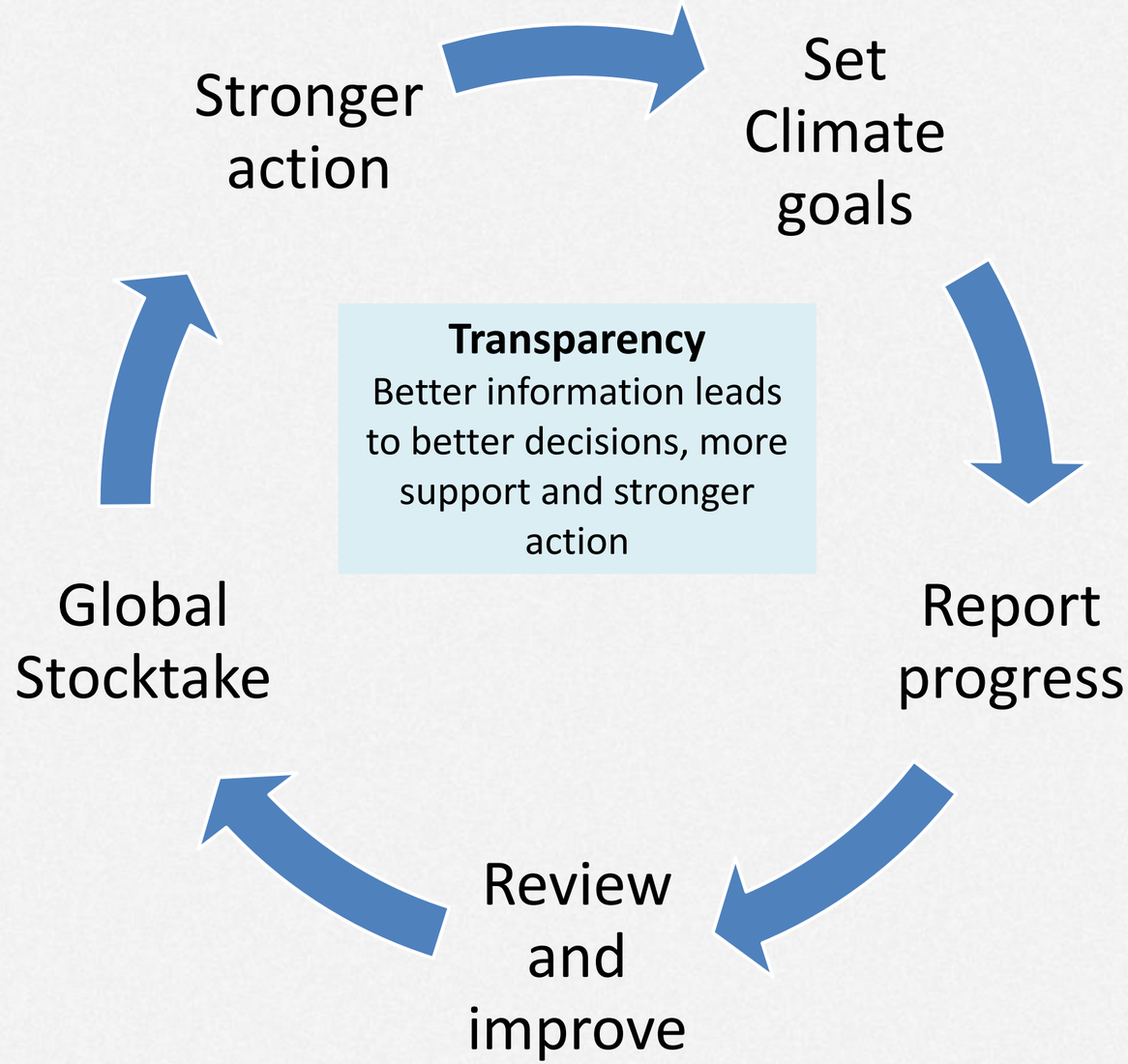
All courses are accessible online with open access, downloadable material, self-paced, and include practical exercises.

Training programme website

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How climate reporting fits into the Paris Agreement



Every 5 years NDC updates and Global Stocktake

Every 2 years Biennial Transparency Reports and reviews

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Engaging Parties and non-Party stakeholders to advance climate action







Parties

Youth

Experts

Businesses

Media

NGOs

IGOs



NEGOTIATIONS

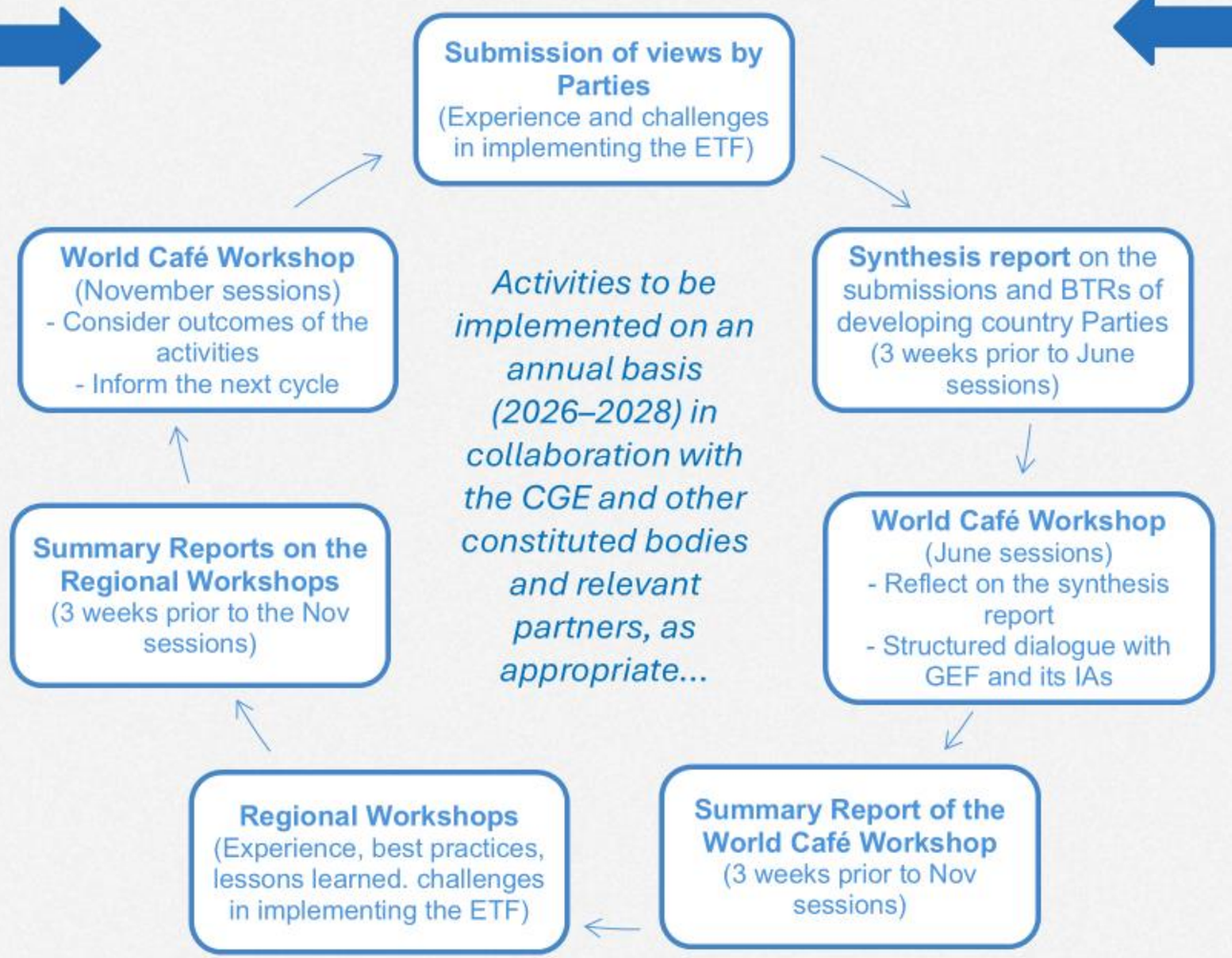


Belem List of Activities for ETF support

Decision 15/CMA.7

Survey → Benefits, outcomes of, and lessons learned from the mandated activities

Survey Report → (to inform the future activities)



SBI 65 (Nov'26) and SBI 67 (Nov'27): Consider the submissions and reports → provide guidance to the secretariat on ways of maximizing the reach and effectiveness of the activities

SBI 68 (Jun'28): Consider the outcomes of activities and recommend a draft decision, including future activities, for consideration and adoption by CMA 10 (Nov 2028)

For more information: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/support-to-developing-countries#Financial-and-Technical-Support

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

18/CMA.1, para 3: ***Requests*** the SBSTA to undertake the **first review** and update, as appropriate, of the MPGs no later than 2028 on the basis of experience in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and ***decides*** that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as and when the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;

Element	What was decided?
Who reviews?	SBSTA
First review	By 2028
Basis for review	Experience from reporting, TER and FMCP
Possible outcome	Update the MPGs as appropriate
Future reviews	As determined by the CMA

Thank you!

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Climate Change

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Thank you!