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Report of the Consultative Group of Experts

Report of the Consultative Group of Experts*

Summary

This report summarizes the progress of the Consultative Group of Experts in implementing its workplan for 2026 and work programme for 2026–2029, including major achievements, lessons learned and challenges. It covers the proceedings and outcomes of its two regular meetings in 2026, at which the Group developed that workplan and work programme and reviewed progress in their implementation respectively. In 2026, the Group focused its work, in providing transparency-related support to developing country Parties, on addressing regional capacity-building needs through provision of targeted training and technical support, developing technical materials aimed at addressing practical challenges in priority areas related to measurement, reporting and verification and implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and continuing its assessment of capacity-building gaps and needs related to implementing the enhanced transparency framework.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CBIT–GSP	joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FMCP	facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 30 decided that the term of the CGE will continue and adopted the revised terms of reference of the CGE, which took effect on 1 January 2026.[1] Furthermore, COP 30 emphasized that the CGE plays a dual role in serving both the Convention and the Paris Agreement and shall continue to provide technical advice and support to developing country Parties for fulfilling their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.[2] CMA 7 took note of decision 9/CP.30 and decided that the CGE shall continue also to serve the Paris Agreement.[3]

2. The revised terms of reference state that the objective of the CGE is to provide technical advice and support to developing country Parties for enhancing their institutional and technical capacity to fulfil their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with a particular emphasis on implementing the ETF, with a view to facilitating improvements in their reporting over time.[4]

3. In addition, the CGE is required, as per its revised terms of reference, to develop a work programme every four years, starting at its first meeting in 2026, and an annual workplan in line with that work programme, at its first meeting of each year; and include information on its progress and any resource constraints identified in implementing the work programme in its annual report prepared for consideration by the SBI.[5]

B. Scope

4. This annual report covers the proceedings and outcomes of the 14th and 15th meetings of the CGE and summarizes the progress of the CGE to date in implementing its work programme for 2026–2029 (see annex I) and workplan for 2026 (see annex II), including key achievements, lessons learned and challenges.

5. Two other documents capturing the outcomes of key CGE activities in 2026 have been prepared for consideration by the SBI:

(a) An updated technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing NCs, BURs and BTRs (see paras. 17–24 below);[6]

(b) A report on the regional hands-on training workshops conducted in 2026 (see paras. 25–33 below).[7]

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. The SBI is invited to consider this report and provide guidance, as appropriate, to the CGE.

[1] Decision 9/CP.30, paras. 2, 8 and 9. The revised terms of reference are contained in the annex to that decision.
[2] Decision 9/CP.30, para. 1.
[3] Decision 16/CMA.7, paras. 1–2.
[4] Decision 9/CP.30, annex, para. 1.
[5] Decision 9/CP.30, annex, paras. 6–8.
[6] FCCC/TP/2026/3.
[7] FCCC/SBI/2026/19.

II. Proceedings of the meetings of the Consultative Group of Experts in 2026

A. Fourteenth meeting

7. The 14th meeting of the CGE was held in Bonn from 3 to 5 March 2026,[8] with the participation of 24 members.[9]

8. Kamil Salazar (Belize) was elected as Chair of the CGE and Fredrick Ouma (Kenya) as Rapporteur, both for a term of one year.

9. At the meeting, the CGE developed its work programme for 2026–2029 in accordance with its revised terms of reference. It also developed its workplan for 2026 in line with that work programme.

10. The work programme of the CGE for 2026–2029 is structured around three workstreams relevant to providing transparency-related support to developing country Parties: (1) promoting, supporting and facilitating implementation of MRV arrangements and the ETF, as well as improved reporting over time; (2) taking stock of gaps, needs, lessons learned and areas for improvement in relation to implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF; and (3) engaging and collaborating with key stakeholders to amplify the provision of technical advice and support and enhance outreach activities.

11. As part of its workplan for 2026, the CGE agreed to, in the context of providing support to developing country Parties for MRV and ETF implementation, conduct regional hands-on training workshops on selected topics based on priority capacity-building needs identified at the regional level; conduct regional webinars in collaboration with partners; develop and update technical materials for delivering required knowledge on MRV and ETF implementation; continue assessing capacity-building gaps and needs; and continue undertaking collaborative, communication and outreach activities.

B. Fifteenth meeting

12. The 15th meeting of the CGE was held in Bonn from 15 to 17 September 2026,[10] with the participation of 23 members.[11]

13. At the meeting, the CGE reviewed the implementation of its workplan for 2026 and work programme for 2026–2029 and identified lessons learned and challenges. In addition, it considered this report, as well as the technical paper and workshop report referred to in paragraph 5 above, with a view to finalizing them for consideration by the SBI.

III. Progress of the Consultative Group of Experts in implementing its workplan for 2026 and work programme for 2026–2029

A. Technical materials on measurement, reporting and verification and the enhanced transparency framework

14. As per its workplan for 2026, the CGE continued to develop, update and disseminate

[8] See https://unfccc.int/event/14th-meeting-of-the-consultative-group-of-experts.

[9] From Australia, Belize, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, IPCC, UNDP and UNEP.

[10] See https://unfccc.int/event/15th-meeting-of-the-consultative-group-of-experts.

[11] From Australia, Belize, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Georgia, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Maldives, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, UNDP and UNEP.

technical materials aimed at addressing practical challenges encountered by developing country Parties in relation to MRV and ETF implementation. The following were published in 2026:

(a) A compilation of examples reported in BTRs of indicators for tracking progress in relation to the adaptation and mitigation components of NDCs (published in April 2026);[12]

(b) A compilation of examples of the application of flexibility provisions of the MPGs in preparing BTRs (published in July 2026).[13]

15. Technical work is ongoing on the following materials with a view to publishing them by the end of 2026:

(a) The updated CGE training material on reporting information in BTRs related to climate change impacts and adaptation;

(b) A compilation of examples of information reported in BTRs on loss and damage;

(c) A compilation of examples of information reported in BTRs on response measures and just transition.

16. Concept notes are under development for (1) the technical material on improvement plans and QA/QC plans for preparing BTRs and (2) the technical material on facilitating consistency of reporting across thematic areas of the BTR. The aim is to publish these technical materials before the 16th meeting of the CGE.

B. Assessment of capacity-building gaps and needs

17. As per its workplan for 2026, the CGE continued assessing existing and emerging problems and constraints faced by developing country Parties in implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF, as well as associated lessons learned and capacity-building needs, and, in this context, updated its technical paper on problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing NCs, BURs and BTRs.

18. The updated technical paper takes into account, as sources of information additional to those consulted previously, the 16 NCs, 6 BURs, 22 BTRs, 1 BUR and NC submitted as a single report, and 3 BTRs and NCs submitted as a single report submitted between 1 June 2025 and 31 May 2026, as well as the 6 summary reports on the technical analysis of a BUR and 16 reports on the technical expert review of a BTR published during the same period; hence drawing on, in total, 155 NCs, 121 BURs and 91 BTRs, which represent the most recent submissions from 157 developing country Parties or non-Annex I Parties as at 31 May 2026, as well as the 78 summary reports on the technical analysis of a BUR and 17 reports on the technical expert review of a BTR published as at the same date.

19. The assessment shows that, at the global level, challenges and needs related to preparing national GHG inventories were the most commonly reported by developing country Parties (reported by 149 Parties, or 95 per cent of the Parties whose reports were analysed), followed by challenges and needs related to cross-cutting issues (reported by 143 Parties, or 91 per cent) and to reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation (reported by 138 Parties, or 88 per cent). Furthermore, across all regions considered, challenges and needs related to preparing national GHG inventories were also predominately reported.

20. With regard to preparing national GHG inventories, many developing country Parties reported ongoing challenges related to the availability and quality of activity data, including incomplete historical time series of data, insufficiently disaggregated or inconsistent data, and gaps in the availability of activity data for certain sectors and categories. Parties highlighted the need to establish systematic and continuous data-collection processes, standardized data-collection templates and centralized databases, and effective arrangements for data-sharing, validation, archiving and QC across institutions. Parties also reported their

[12] Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/656692.
[13] Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/660063.

limited technical capacity to use IPCC guidelines, methodologies and inventory software, and the need to strengthen this capacity, including for applying higher-tier estimation methodologies, conducting uncertainty assessment and QA/QC procedures, developing country-specific emission factors, and using the ETF reporting tools.

21. With regard to reporting on mitigation actions and progress in implementing NDCs, many developing country Parties reported limited technical capacity and a lack of practical guidance for assessing and reporting thereon. Identified challenges relate to estimating emission reductions and other impacts of policies and measures; developing baseline and mitigation scenarios for GHG emission projections; assessing the costs of mitigation actions, the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and uncertainties associated with estimated emission reductions; and developing and using indicators for tracking progress in implementing NDCs. Parties highlighted the need to address fragmented and non-standardized data-collection processes across sectors and institutions and the lack of centralized databases and information systems, which hinder consistent monitoring of and transparent reporting on mitigation actions and progress in implementing NDCs.

22. Regarding reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation, many developing country Parties identified needs for sustained technical support, practical methodologies and strengthened national expertise for conducting vulnerability and climate risk assessments, developing and downscaling climate change scenarios to local levels, undertaking climate impact studies and establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks and adaptation indicators. Parties identified as a challenge in assessing climate change impacts and informing adaptation planning and reporting inadequate climate observation and information infrastructure, including meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic observation networks, climate monitoring equipment, early warning systems and digital systems for managing climate information. Strengthening technical capacity to use climate models, geographic information systems, remote sensing and other analytical tools, and to translate scientific information into planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on adaptation was identified as an important need.

23. With regard to reporting on support needed and received, many developing country Parties highlighted the lack of practical guidance, standardized methodologies and appropriate tools for defining, classifying, tracking and reporting on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support needed and received. Identified challenges relate to estimating support needs, avoiding double counting of support received, developing indicators for tracking support needed and received and using climate finance tracking tools and budget-tagging systems consistently with the MPGs. Parties also reported fragmented and decentralized data-collection processes, the absence of centralized systems for tracking support and limited information from the private sector and at the subnational level as challenges. They emphasized the need for systematic data-collection processes, standardized reporting templates, integrated information systems from relevant ministries, agencies and other data providers and stronger institutional coordination in order to improve the completeness, consistency and transparency of reporting on support.

24. Regarding cross-cutting issues, many developing country Parties reported challenges in establishing and sustaining national MRV and transparency systems over time. Common constraints identified include the absence of permanent institutional frameworks and dedicated technical teams, high turnover among staff involved in transparency-related activities, dependence on project-based or external financial, technical and capacity-building support, weak coordination among relevant institutions, and inadequate mechanisms for preserving institutional memory and transferring knowledge. Parties also identified challenges related to fragmented and non-standardized data-collection processes, unclear roles and responsibilities for collecting, managing and reporting transparency-related information, and weak arrangements for collecting and sharing information across institutions. They emphasized the need to institutionalize national transparency systems, strengthen relevant inter-institutional coordination, establish clear institutional mandates and data-sharing arrangements among relevant entities, maintain documentation and archiving systems, and secure sustainable human and financial resources for continuous improvement of reporting over time.

C. Regional hands-on training workshops and webinars

25. The CGE held three regional hands-on training workshops[14] in 2026 aimed at facilitating implementation of the ETF by developing country Parties (see table 1). Preparatory webinars were held prior to two of the workshops.

26. The target participants were national experts from developing country Parties who are involved in transparency-related processes, including the preparation of BTRs and participation in the BTR technical expert review and FMCP processes.

27. A total of 114 participants, comprising 47 women and 67 men, from 85 developing country Parties attended the workshops.

Table 1
Regional hands-on training workshops of the Consultative Group of Experts in 2026

Date	*Location and region(s)*	*Language(s)*	*Collaborating partners*	*Number of developing country Parties represented*	*Number of participants (female/male)*	*Number of CGE resource persons*
27–29 April	Maputo, Mozambique (Africa)	English, French	African Development Bank, CBIT–GSP, Francophonie Institute for Sustainable Development, Government of Belgium, Government of Mozambique, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, UNDP, secretariat	35	50 (17/33)	3
6–8 July	Antigua, Guatemala (Latin America and the Caribbean)	English, Spanish	CBIT–GSP, Government of Guatemala, UNEP, secretariat	26	37 (19/18)	4
20–23 July	Wuhu, China (Asia and the Pacific, and Eastern Europe)	English	CBIT–GSP, Government of China, UNDP, secretariat	24	27 (11/16)	5

28. The objective of the workshops was to enhance the technical capacity of experts from developing country Parties in relation to preparing and submitting BTR2s in a timely manner, and to facilitating progress towards submitting BTR1s for those Parties that had not yet submitted them, with the aim of facilitating, through peer-to-peer exchange of experience, good practices and lessons learned, improved reporting and effective participation in the BTR technical expert review and FMCP processes. The workshops were aimed at providing support relevant to developing country Parties at different stages of BTR preparation and achieving the following learning outcomes:

(a) Strengthened knowledge and skills in order to improve the reporting of required information in BTRs;

[14] See https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/calendar-of-meetings/archive-of-meetings.

(b) Enhanced technical understanding of how to apply the MPGs, including in relation to applying the flexibility provisions and developing plans for improvement over time;

(c) Enhanced readiness and skills for effective participation in the BTR technical expert review and FMCP processes.

29. The focus areas of the regional workshops for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean included reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, while the topics addressed at the workshop for Asia and the Pacific, and Eastern Europe included establishing and strengthening institutional arrangements for implementing the ETF, with technical clinics aimed at providing targeted support for BTR preparation and participation in the technical expert review and FMCP processes.

30. The workshops were designed to provide an immersive and dynamic learning experience and comprised technical presentations, experience-sharing, panel discussions, hands-on exercises, breakout group discussions and planning of potential follow-up actions at the national level for implementing the ETF. CGE resource persons played a critical role in delivering technical presentations, facilitating the discussions, moderating the exercises and responding to participants' questions.

31. Preparatory webinars were held in English on 25 June 2026 and in Spanish on 30 June 2026 prior to the regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean, and in English on 9 July 2026 prior to the workshop for Asia and the Pacific, and Eastern Europe, for the purpose of introducing the workshop agenda, advising participants on how best to prepare for the workshop and providing logistical and technical background information.

32. The workshop discussions highlighted common challenges in implementing the ETF, including limited technical and human capacity, difficulties in collecting and managing data, weak or fragmented institutional coordination, insufficient legal mandates for data collection and for sharing information and reporting under the ETF, and challenges in sustaining national transparency systems. Good practices shared by Parties include establishing clear institutional arrangements and responsibilities, strengthening coordination and data-sharing across institutions, using standardized data-collection and reporting processes, maintaining documentation and institutional memory related to ETF implementation, strengthening national technical expertise and providing continuous capacity-building for preparing GHG inventories and reporting on NDC tracking, climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received. Participants emphasized the importance of early preparation, strong national ownership and peer learning for improving BTR preparation and effective participation in the technical expert review and FMCP processes.

33. The feedback from participants on the regional workshops was positive overall. Participants highlighted the value of the combination of technical sessions, practical exercises, experience-sharing and peer learning. Suggested improvements included extending the duration of the workshops, expanding opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange, providing additional technical guidance on methodologies for reporting on adaptation, providing more detailed information on the provisions of the MPGs, including those related to tracking progress in implementing NDCs and preparing GHG inventories, and providing additional examples of good practices and innovative approaches in implementing the ETF.

D. E-learning courses

34. Since 2024, the CGE has offered its e-learning courses to facilitate the preparation of NCs and BURs by developing country Parties in an offline format, available for download, with the aim of improving their accessibility.[15]

[15] See https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/cge-eLearning.

E. Collaboration and cooperation

1. Constituted bodies and expert groups

35. The CGE continued to collaborate with expert groups and other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (see table 2).

Table 2
Collaboration of the Consultative Group of Experts with UNFCCC constituted bodies in 2026 and possible follow-up actions

Body	*Key collaborative activities*
Adaptation Committee	The first workshop on the global goal on adaptation under the Baku Adaptation Road Map, held on 9 June 2026 in Bonn during SB 64, focused on the UNFCCC adaptation architecture and means of implementation for adaptation action. Discussions centred on how the UNFCCC adaptation architecture can better support efforts towards achieving the global goal on adaptation and the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience alongside enhancing access to adaptation finance. The CGE, which was represented at the event by secretariat staff, provided information on the mandate and work of the CGE and how this complements the work on adaptation carried out by other UNFCCC constituted bodies. It also highlighted the importance of and need for continual improvement in reporting on adaptation in BTRs. Possible follow-up engagement between the CGE and the Adaptation Committee may focus on identifying opportunities for further supporting developing country Parties in reporting on adaptation.
Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP	One CGE member participated in an LCIPP-mandated event entitled "LCIPP Annual Dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Parties and other Stakeholders to promote the ethical and equitable engagement of values and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in national transparency reports", held on 10 June 2026 in Bonn during SB 64. The CGE member delivered an opening message highlighting the growing recognition across the UNFCCC process of the valuable contribution of the knowledge, practices and innovations of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to climate action, adaptation, resilience-building, biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, and that, while the MPGs do not explicitly require Parties to report on Indigenous Peoples' or local knowledge systems, they provide important opportunities for such information to be reported. The member highlighted the mandate and work of the CGE and encouraged the event participants to suggest ways in which the CGE could complement and contribute to strengthening the work under the LCIPP. Possible follow-up engagement between the CGE and the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP may include identifying opportunities for collaboration, within the scope of the mandate of the CGE.
KCI	On 6 August 2026, one CGE member participated in a meeting with the Co-Chairs of the KCI. The meeting focused on reporting information on the impacts of response measures in BTRs. The KCI noted that relatively few developing country Parties have reported information on the impacts of response measures in their BTRs in the context of Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, and identified this as an area for future improvement. Although the ETF does not require the inclusion in BTRs of a section on response measures, relevant information may nevertheless be reflected across the reporting, including in relation to mitigation policies and measures, their impacts, just transition, economic diversification and related support needs. The discussions highlighted the potential scope for future collaboration between the CGE and the KCI in supporting developing country Parties in strengthening their reporting on the impacts of response measures in BTRs. Possible follow-up engagement between the CGE and the KCI may include identifying opportunities for collaboration, within the scope of the mandate of the CGE, to support developing country Parties in strengthening their reporting on the impacts of response measures in BTRs.
PAICC	In response to an invitation from the PAICC, the CGE participated in a side event at SB 64 led by the PAICC Co-Chairs entitled "Advancing Implementation and Compliance under the Paris Agreement: supporting Parties through PAICC", held on 13 June 2026 in Bonn. The panellists at the event, including the head of the Norwegian delegation, the Chair of the CGE and the Director of the Legal Affairs division of the secretariat, delivered presentations and participated in a question and answer session. The event raised awareness of the functions of the PAICC and its collaboration with the CGE and other constituted bodies, reminded Parties of and clarified their core obligations and upcoming submission deadlines under the Paris Agreement, and provided an update on the work of the PAICC in 2025–2026 and an outlook on its activities for the remainder of 2026. Possible follow-up engagement between the CGE and the PAICC

Body	*Key collaborative activities*
	may include exploring how the two bodies can complement each other in supporting developing country Parties in the timely submission of BTRs.

2. Intergovernmental and international organizations

36. At the 14th and 15th meetings of the CGE, the members representing the IPCC, UNDP and UNEP provided the following updates on their work relevant to providing support to developing country Parties for MRV and ETF implementation:

(a) IPCC: updates on the products to be prepared within the seventh assessment cycle, including methodology reports on short-lived climate forcers and on carbon dioxide removal technologies, and carbon capture utilization and storage, as well as ongoing work to enhance the IPCC inventory software and update the IPCC emission factor database and related capacity-building and outreach activities;

(b) UNDP: updates on its provision of support for implementing the ETF, including for preparing NCs and BTRs and for CBIT projects; its targeted technical assistance under the UNDP Enhancing Climate Transparency project, including regional peer learning, country-tailored technical support and quality reviews of transparency reports; key findings from the NC–BUR–BTR status survey conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP and UNEP in 2025–2026; and planned UNDP activities for 2026–2027, with the priorities being closing country-specific capacity gaps to support BTR submission, supporting countries in participating in the BTR technical expert review, advancing the implementation of projects and related programming under the ninth replenishment cycle of the Global Environment Facility and strengthening South–South cooperation and strategic partnerships to support ETF implementation and the effective delivery of support to developing country Parties;

(c) UNEP: updates on its provision of support for preparing NCs, BURs and BTRs and implementing CBIT projects, including through CBIT–GSP, as well as its in-country support, regional and thematic training, webinars, peer-learning activities, quality reviews and experience-sharing activities related to ETF implementation; its provision of readiness support to developing country Parties to enable them to participate in the technical expert review of BTRs; and its progress in implementing planned CBIT–GSP activities for 2026 and in developing knowledge products related to ETF reporting. UNEP also shared lessons learned from its provision of support, highlighting country ownership of support projects, partnerships, peer learning and innovation as important factors in effective ETF implementation, and emphasized the importance of continued collaboration with partner initiatives in delivering support. UNEP priorities for 2026–2027 include provision of support for BTR preparation and technical expert review readiness, facilitation of continued peer learning and knowledge exchange in relation to ETF implementation, and the launch of Climate Transparency Global Support Programme III, an initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility expected to begin in 2027 to help developing countries implement the ETF, with this third phase to be implemented by the IPCC, UNDP and UNEP.

37. Technical resource persons from UNDP and UNEP, in their respective areas of expertise, were involved in the regional hands-on training workshops of the CGE.

3. Other partners

38. CMA 7 requested the secretariat to organize regional workshops in collaboration with the CGE and other constituted bodies and relevant partners, as appropriate, to be held in person and virtually, on experience, best practices, lessons learned and challenges related to implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.[16] The three CGE regional hands-on training workshops held in 2026 in collaboration with partners included several sessions that responded to this mandate. A list of collaborating partners is provided in table 1.

[16] Decision 15/CMA.7, para. 9(g). The report on the workshops held in 2026 will be made available in document FCCC/SBI/2026/22.

F. Communications and outreach

39. As per its workplan for 2026, the CGE continued implementing its communication and outreach plan for 2026. The objective of its outreach is to increase awareness among UNFCCC national focal points, relevant national experts, other constituted bodies, transparency support providers and the general public of its role and activities in supporting developing country Parties so that it is able to engage effectively with its target audience.

40. The CGE web pages,[17] one of the main channels of communication of the CGE, continued to be updated to ensure that the latest information and technical resources are easily accessible. In addition, the CGE continued to use the social media platforms Facebook and LinkedIn to share information and reach out to its stakeholders.

41. As part of its outreach activities, the CGE held its eighth annual informal forum[18] on 3 March 2026 and a side event on 15 June 2026 on the margins of SB 64 entitled "Application of Flexibility Provisions and Improvement Over Time: Lessons from the first ETF Cycle".[19] It will hold a side event on the margins of COP 31 entitled "Building Confidence in GHG Inventories: QA/QC in Practice".

G. Participation in the technical assessment of submissions on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels

42. In 2026 a CGE member from a developing country Party participated as an observer in the technical assessment of submissions from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal and Nigeria on their proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, held from 23 to 28 March 2026 in Bonn.

43. The CGE observer noted that the assessment process provides strategic insight into the capacity-building needs of developing country Parties and can help the CGE to align its support activities with practical challenges encountered by Parties. Challenges observed in the preparation of forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level submissions include limited data availability and quality and limited technical human resources, ensuring methodological alignment between forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and national GHG inventories, and establishing and implementing institutional arrangements for QA/QC and data archiving. The observer recommended exploring opportunities for closer collaboration between the CGE and the agriculture, forestry and other land use unit of the secretariat and refinements to the process for CGE observer participation in the technical assessment, including more timely access to relevant documents, subject to confidentiality requirements.

H. Other elements of the workplan of the Consultative Group of Experts for 2026 and the work programme of the Group for 2026–2029

1. Composition of teams of technical experts for the technical analysis of biennial update reports

44. The secretariat reports to the CGE on the composition of the teams of technical experts for the technical analysis of BURs on a semi-annual basis.[20] At its 14th and 15th meetings, the CGE considered the reports prepared by the secretariat.

45. As at 19 August 2026, 33 rounds of technical analysis of BURs under international consultation and analysis had been conducted by 72 teams of technical experts[21] taking into consideration advice from the CGE. These teams involved a total of 313 experts, 68 per cent

[17] https://unfccc.int/CGE.
[18] See https://unfccc.int/event/8th-informal-forum-of-the-consultative-group-of-experts.
[19] See https://unfccc.int/event/application-of-flexibility-provisions-and-improvement-over-time-lessons-from-the-first-etf-cycle.
[20] As per decision 20/CP.19, annex, para. 2.
[21] Composed in accordance with the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

of whom were from non-Annex I Parties. The geographical representation of these experts was as follows: 24.0 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean, 22.7 per cent from Africa, 22.4 per cent from Western Europe and other States, 20.0 per cent from Asia and the Pacific and 11.0 per cent from Eastern Europe.[22] In terms of gender representation, 46 per cent were women and 54 per cent were men.

2. Training programme for the technical analysis of biennial update reports

46. The CGE programme for training experts to participate in technical analysis of BURs was rolled out in April 2015 and converted to an online course[23] in June 2015. Since then, the programme has been offered to experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and non-Annex I Parties alike.

47. Recognizing that the number of technical analyses of BURs would decrease substantially after the submission of the final BURs at the latest by 31 December 2024, the CGE, at its 10th meeting, agreed to hold certification examinations for the CGE programme for training experts in conducting technical analysis of BURs in 2024 and on an as-needed basis thereafter. At its 14th meeting, the CGE agreed that there was no need to hold a certification examination in 2026. The CGE also agreed to consider and reassess at its 16th meeting the need to hold certification examinations in 2027 and thereafter. The training materials are publicly available on the UNFCCC website for experts and other stakeholders to use at their convenience.

3. Composition of technical expert review teams for the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports

48. The secretariat reports to the CGE on the composition of technical expert review teams for the technical expert review of BTRs on a semi-annual basis with a view to informing the efforts of the CGE, with the assistance of the secretariat, to support developing country Parties in providing additional support to experts for completing the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs and increasing participation in the technical expert review, in order to assist the secretariat in meeting its obligations under paragraph 178 in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1.[24] At its 14th and 15th meetings, the CGE considered the reports prepared by the secretariat.

49. As at 19 August 2026, 86 technical expert reviews of BTRs under the ETF had been conducted by 82 technical expert review teams. These teams involved a total of 399 experts who participated in 617 reviews, 61.8 per cent of the participations being by experts from developing countries. The geographical representation of these expert participations was as follows: 33.4 per cent from Western Europe and other States, 19.1 per cent from Asia and the Pacific, 17.3 per cent from Africa, 15.9 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean and 13.5 per cent from Eastern Europe. The remaining 0.8 per cent of experts were from intergovernmental organizations. In terms of gender representation, 48 per cent were women and 52 per cent were men.

4. Training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports

50. In response to the requests of CMA 3 and 4 and COP 30,[25] the CGE provided technical advice to the secretariat on developing and implementing the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs.

51. Four courses of the training programme were launched in 2023: course A, on general and cross-cutting aspects; course B, on GHG inventories; course C, on tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs; and course D, on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support. Course E, on voluntary review of the information on

[22] Percentages do not add up to 100.0 owing to rounding.

[23] https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-convention/training-review-experts.

[24] As per decision 9/CP.30, annex, para. 3(c).

[25] Decisions 5/CMA.3, para. 31, 9/CMA.4, para. 8, and 9/CP.30, annex, para. 3(b).

climate change impacts and adaptation reported under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, was launched in 2024. All courses are open access and available on the UNFCCC website in both interactive e-learning and downloadable formats.[26]

52. As at 1 August 2026, 1,843 experts had completed course A, 537 experts course B, 922 experts course C, 605 experts course D and 417 experts course E. A total of 17 rounds of examinations for all courses have been conducted since the launch of the training programme. As at 1 August 2026, 507 experts had registered for the two examination periods; 76.2 per cent of those who took the examinations passed them.

53. In addition, as at 1 August 2026, a total of 1,435 experts had completed the training and certification examinations required for participating in technical expert reviews, of which 834 experts are eligible to review GHG inventories, 905 experts are eligible to review information on tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, policies and measures and/or projections, 640 experts are eligible to review information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support; and 415 experts are eligible to participate in the voluntary review of information on climate change impacts and adaptation. The geographical representation of these experts was as follows: 27.9 per cent from Africa, 25.2 per cent from Western Europe and other States, 22.2 per cent from Asia and the Pacific, 14.9 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean and 8.2 per cent from Eastern Europe. The remaining 1.6 per cent of experts were from intergovernmental organizations. In terms of gender representation, 47 per cent were women and 53 per cent were men.

5. Other activities under the work programme of the Consultative Group of Experts for 2026–2029

54. Some activities included in the work programme of the CGE for 2026–2029 are not included in the workplan for 2026 or were not planned for implementation in 2026.

55. The biennial CGE stocktake survey of transparency gaps and needs was not scheduled in 2026, given that a survey was conducted in 2025. The next biennial stocktake survey is expected to be conducted in 2027.

56. Technical briefing notes have been compiled and updated by the secretariat aimed at providing information on existing activities and programmes, including bilateral, regional and multilateral sources of financial and technical assistance to facilitate and support the preparation, as appropriate, of NCs, BURs and BTRs, as well as on the activities of the CGE.

IV. Conclusions

57. Guided by its revised terms of reference, its work programme for 2026–2029 and its workplan for 2026, the CGE continued providing technical advice and support to developing country Parties for implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF, with a focus on facilitating improved reporting over time.

58. The activities carried out by the CGE in 2026 include:

(a) Publishing a compilation of examples reported in BTRs of indicators for tracking progress in relation to the adaptation and mitigation components of NDCs and a compilation of examples of the application of the flexibility provisions of the MPGs in preparing BTRs, and continuing to develop technical materials, namely on reporting information in BTRs related to climate change impacts and adaptation; a compilation of examples of information reported in BTRs on loss and damage; a compilation of examples of information reported in BTRs on response measures and just transition; improvement plans and QA/QC plans for preparing BTRs; and facilitating consistency of reporting across thematic areas of the BTR;

[26] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/training-programmes-for-expert-reviewers#PA-review-training-programme.

(b) Undertaking targeted analytical work, such as compiling and summarizing problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs related to preparing NCs, BURs and BTRs;

(c) Conducting three regional hands-on training workshops and associated preparatory webinars in collaboration with partners, which were attended by 114 participants from 85 developing country Parties and helped to support improved BTR preparation and effective participation in the technical expert review and FMCP processes;

(d) Continuing to offer the training programme on the technical analysis of BURs to experts on the UNFCCC roster;

(e) Continuing to provide technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs;

(f) Continuing to collaborate and cooperate with international organizations, other constituted bodies and expert groups, and other partners to amplify the reach and effectiveness of CGE support;

(g) Increasing awareness of CGE activities among stakeholders engaged in providing support to developing country Parties in the areas of MRV and ETF implementation, including bilateral and multilateral entities, through side events on the margins of sessions of the subsidiary bodies, as well as through its web pages and social media platforms;

(h) Participating as an observer in the 2026 technical assessment of submissions on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels.

59. The activities undertaken by the CGE in 2026 demonstrate progress across all three workstreams of the work programme of the CGE for 2026–2029 with a focus on providing targeted capacity-building support, developing practical technical materials and systematically assessing gaps and needs related to ETF implementation.

60. The regional workshops and participant feedback confirmed the continued demand for practical guidance on the MPGs, as well as on establishing and implementing institutional arrangements for reporting information on adaptation, preparing national GHG inventories, reporting on NDC tracking, applying flexibility provisions of the MPGs, developing improvement plans and participating in the technical expert review and FMCP processes.

61. The CGE noted that improvements suggested by participants at the regional hands-on training workshops included extending the duration of workshops, increasing opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange, providing additional technical guidance on methodologies for reporting on adaptation, providing more detailed information on the provisions of the MPGs and continuing to facilitate regional knowledge-sharing activities. The CGE also noted the value of both regionally focused and thematic training activities in enabling support to be tailored to specific needs.

62. Reflecting on its activities in 2026, the CGE highlighted the importance of continuing to tailor its support on the basis of identified gaps and evolving needs and of focusing its efforts on areas in which it can provide strategic guidance and add value. In particular, it highlighted the value of:

(a) Designing future CGE training activities to respond to specific regional and subregional needs, including by taking language considerations into account, promoting inclusive participation, making greater use of CGE members' technical expertise, including, where relevant, through participation of members in activities outside the region in which they were nominated, and collecting and addressing participants' questions in advance;

(b) Actively engaging CGE members throughout the development of technical materials, including through interactive review and technical input at different stages;

(c) Continuing and enhancing outreach in relation to CGE activities and technical materials, including e-learning materials, so that developing country Parties and practitioners implementing the ETF are aware of and can make effective use of CGE resources;

(d) Enhancing its communication with UNFCCC national focal points with the aim of improving representation of participants from all developing country Parties in CGE training workshops.

63. The CGE highlighted the importance of expanding and sustaining the pool of qualified technical experts from developing country Parties for the technical expert review of BTRs, including in areas where expertise remains limited, while promoting sectoral, gender and geographical balance among eligible experts, and facilitating the participation of qualified experts in reviews, with the CGE recognizing participation in the technical expert review process as an important opportunity for strengthening the technical capacity of experts from developing country Parties and highlighting the importance of supporting developing country Parties in effectively participating in both the technical expert review and FMCP processes.

64. The CGE saw value in strengthening its coordination with relevant partners, including other constituted bodies, expert groups and multilateral organizations, to enhance complementarity among capacity-building activities and make effective use of available expertise and resources, noting that its members have expressed particular interest in continuing collaboration under CBIT–GSP and with PAICC on supporting developing country Parties.

65. The CGE also saw value in considering the conclusions from meetings of lead reviewers of BTR technical expert reviews in implementing CGE activities and in providing technical advice on the implementation of the training programme for technical experts participating in the reviews.

66. The CGE acknowledged that developing country Parties continue to require technical capacity-building for enhancing their preparedness to implement the ETF while continuing to implement existing MRV arrangements.

67. The CGE encouraged other entities providing support for transparency-related reporting to take note of the capacity-building gaps and needs of developing country Parties referred to in paragraphs 19–24 above.

68. The CGE underlined the importance of receiving sufficient financial contributions from donors and collaborating with partners to ensure the full implementation of its work programme for 2026–2029 and annual workplans.

69. The CGE expressed its gratitude to the Governments of China, Guatemala and Mozambique for hosting the regional hands-on training workshops in 2026, and its appreciation to collaborating partners and resource persons for their contribution to the workshops.

70. The CGE also expressed its appreciation to:

(a) Other constituted bodies and expert groups for their collaboration and contribution to the work of the CGE;

(b) Developing country Parties for engaging in its activities in 2026, sharing their experience and providing feedback that will help the CGE to align its workplan with their needs and priorities;

(c) Parties[27] and partners that provided financial and technical support that enabled the CGE to fully implement its workplan.

[27] These Parties include China, the European Union, Guatemala, Japan, Mozambique, Norway and Singapore.

Annex I

Work programme of the Consultative Group of Experts for 2026–2029*

Work area	*Activity*	*Metric for assessing progress*
Workstream 1: Promote, support and facilitate implementation of MRV arrangements and the ETF by developing country Parties, as well as improved reporting over time, considering relevant lessons learned and good practices		
Develop technical materials and guidance	Develop, update and disseminate technical materials and guidance to address challenges in implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF, for example the preparation and submission of NCs, BURs, national GHG inventories and BTRs and participation in the technical expert review and FMCP processes, taking into consideration the first review and update of the MPGs and in accordance with relevant decisions of the COP and the CMA, including those related to the existing work programmes, as appropriate	Number of available technical materials on MRV and the ETF Number of submitted BTRs Number of submitted NCs Number of submitted BURs
	Continue updating and promoting the CGE toolbox on institutional arrangements to facilitate the development and long-term sustainability of national transparency processes, including through provision of technical advice and support on institutional arrangements, long-term planning for ETF implementation, the establishment and maintenance of national technical teams, and the institution of documentation systems to preserve institutional memory	
Deliver targeted capacity-building and training	Continue conducting targeted capacity-building activities, including regional and subregional hands-on training workshops and webinars, to address capacity-building needs related to the implementation of MRV arrangements and the ETF, including establishing, developing and enhancing robust and sustainable reporting systems, and facilitate peer learning and experience-sharing among developing country Parties with a view to supporting continuous improvement over time	Number of experts who attended training workshops and webinars Feedback from participants at the regional and subregional hands-on training workshops
	Provide technical advice and support to developing country Parties, upon request, on the provision of the information to be reported on steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions	

* Not formally edited or formatted.

Work area	*Activity*	*Metric for assessing progress*
Support implementation of the technical analysis of BURs and technical expert review of BTRs by providing guidance to the secretariat, including in relation to the relevant training programmes and facilitative initiatives	Provide guidance and periodic advice to the secretariat, as applicable, to assist it in fulfilling the selection criteria for the composition of teams of technical experts for the technical analysis of BURs	Provision of guidance and periodic advice to the secretariat at CGE meetings
	Continue updating and organizing, as needed, with the assistance of the secretariat, the training programmes for nominated technical experts for the technical analysis of BURs	Number of experts who completed the training programme and successfully passed the proficiency assessment
	Provide technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs	Provision of technical advice to the secretariat
	With the assistance of the secretariat, support developing country Parties, including through national focal points, in providing additional support to experts to complete the training programme in order to increase participation in the technical expert review, to assist the secretariat in meeting its obligations under paragraph 178 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1	Provision of support to developing country Parties
	Seek to increase, including through national focal points, the pool of qualified technical experts through targeted outreach and training initiatives, focusing on building and maintaining a sustainable pool of reviewers, with particular consideration for the LDCs and SIDS, while promoting sectoral, gender and geographical balance	Number of outreach and training initiatives Number of qualified experts in the pool of reviewers on the UNFCCC roster
Workstream 2: Take stock of gaps, needs, lessons learned and areas for improvement in relation to implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF with the aim of facilitating provision of targeted technical advice and support to developing country Parties		
Systematic stocktaking and analysis	Continue conducting periodic surveys and assessments to identify and take into account, as appropriate, lessons learned and best practices, and the challenges, constraints and needs of developing country Parties pertaining to preparing, as appropriate, NCs, BURs and BTRs, and enhancing understanding of the MPGs, including in relation to financial and other support available to developing country Parties for ETF implementation, as well as the areas of improvement and capacity-building needs identified in BTRs, technical analyses of BURs and technical expert reviews of BTRs	Number of responses to and analysis of the biennial stocktake survey Publication of the biennial stocktake survey
	Continue preparing annual technical papers on the results of the capacity-building needs assessment, taking into consideration information from NCs, BURs and the summary reports on the	Publication of annual technical papers

Work area	*Activity*	*Metric for assessing progress*
	technical analysis thereof, and BTRs and the reports on the technical review thereof, providing information to a broader range of support providers, experts and practitioners	
	Compile and disseminate examples of good practices and lessons learned from developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS, in implementing the ETF, to support continuous improvement thereof and enhanced reporting quality over time	Number of technical materials and workshops to disseminate the examples
Feedback into programme design	Use findings from the stocktaking and analysis to refine CGE annual workplans and provision of technical advice and support, ensuring continuous improvement and relevance	Development of CGE annual workplans
	Provide synthesized inputs to the SBI through the CGE technical papers with a view to informing Parties on developing country Parties' capacity-building needs	Publication of annual technical papers
Workstream 3: Engage and collaborate with key stakeholders with the aim of amplifying the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties, and enhance outreach activities		
Strategic engagement and collaboration	Collaborate, to the extent possible and in accordance with relevant COP and CMA decisions, including, but not limited to, with other expert groups and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; as well as collaborate, to the extent possible, with representatives of relevant multilateral programmes and organizations, while avoiding duplication of work	Extent of collaborative activities
	Participate, upon invitation, in meetings and events of other expert groups and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and engage with key stakeholders with a view to aligning efforts and promoting collaboration in supporting and facilitating implementation of MRV and the ETF	Number of meetings and events attended
	Contribute, as appropriate and within the CGE mandate, to activities mandated under relevant COP and CMA decisions related to the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building, including by providing technical inputs, facilitating technical reflection and deriving lessons learned to inform CGE activities	Number of mandated activities contributed to
Outreach and communication	Review and update the CGE communication and outreach plan annually and continue producing and promoting communication materials, briefing papers, visualization materials and infographics with a view to	Number of communication and outreach materials

Work area	*Activity*	*Metric for assessing progress*
	summarizing transparency-related provisions and processes, and institutional arrangements, as well as to increasing the visibility of the role of the CGE and raising awareness about CGE activities and materials among Parties and key stakeholders	
	Organize global and regional outreach activities, including side events on the margins of UNFCCC sessions and informal forums, to enable peer learning, promote sharing of experience, lessons learned and best practices, and showcase achievements, aimed at supporting developing country Parties in implementing MRV and the ETF	Number of outreach activities
	Produce technical briefing notes with the aim of providing information on existing activities and programmes, including bilateral, regional and multilateral sources of financial and technical assistance, to facilitate and support the preparation, as appropriate, of NCs, BURs and BTRs	Number of technical briefing notes
	Continue preparing and submitting the CGE annual progress report to the SBI	Submission of the CGE annual progress report to the SBI

Annex II

Workplan of the Consultative Group of Experts for 2026*

Theme	*Activity*	*Timeline for implementation in 2026*											
		Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*Jun.*	*Jul.*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
A. Knowledge products	1. Technical materials on MRV and the ETF[a]												
	a. Update the CGE training material on reporting information related to climate change impacts and adaptation in BTRs			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	b. Compile examples reported in BTRs of indicators for tracking progress in relation to the mitigation and adaptation components of NDCs, taking into account decisions related to the global goal on adaptation[b]	x	x	x	x								
	c. Compile examples of the application of flexibility provisions of the MPGs in preparing BTRs	x	x	x	x	x	x						
	d. Compile examples of information reported in BTRs on loss and damage	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	e. Compile examples of information reported in BTRs on response measures and just transition[c]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	f. Develop technical material on improvement plans and QA/QC plans for preparing BTRs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	g. Develop technical material on facilitating consistency of reporting across thematic areas of the BTR				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	2. Capacity-building gaps and needs assessment												
	a. Continue compiling information on capacity-building gaps and needs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	b. Publish and disseminate the results of the capacity-building gaps and needs assessment (updated technical paper and its distilled version)						x	x	x				
B. Knowledge delivery	3. Conduct regional hands-on training workshops on selected topics based on the priority capacity-building needs identified in the regions, including, but not limited to, facilitating implementation of the MPGs, including sharing experience of participation in the technical expert review and FMCP processes, applying flexibility provisions of the MPGs, developing improvement plans, establishing institutional arrangements to implement the ETF, reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, including loss and damage, reporting on support needed and received, and using the ETF reporting tools, in collaboration with relevant partners			x	x	x		x	x	x			
	4. Conduct regional webinars in collaboration with partners, including on the topics referred to under activity B.3				x	x							

* Not formally edited or formatted.

Theme	*Activity*	*Timeline for implementation in 2026*											
		Jan.	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*Jun.*	*Jul.*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
	5. Continue offering e-learning courses on the preparation of NCs and BURs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	6. Continue offering the training programme on the technical analysis of BURs (no examination to be held in 2026)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C. Cross-cutting issues	7. Collaboration and cooperation												
	a. Implement the CGE strategic plan for engagement with relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	b. Continue collaboration with international organizations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	c. Collaborate with the secretariat, other constituted bodies and relevant partners in organizing regional workshops on experience, best practices, lessons learned and challenges related to implementing the ETF	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	8. Communication and outreach												
	a. Implement the annual CGE communication and outreach plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	b. Organize CGE side events to be held at UNFCCC sessions						x					x	
	c. Organize the CGE informal forum			x									
	d. Maintain and update the CGE virtual workspace, CGE web pages on the UNFCCC website and social media accounts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D. Other	9. Organize regular meetings of the CGE			x						x			
	10. Participate in the technical assessment of submissions on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, depending on availability of resources			x									
	11. Consider the periodic update by the secretariat on the composition of the teams of technical experts for the technical analysis of BURs and technical expert review teams for the technical expert review of BTRs, as appropriate			x						x			
	12. Consider the periodic update by the secretariat on the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical analysis of BURs, and provide guidance, as appropriate			x									
	13. Provide, as appropriate, technical advice on the implementation of the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs			x						x			

[a] The timeline has been updated to reflect the recent progress achieved in publication of the technical materials.
[b] Decisions 2/CMA.5, 3/CMA.6 and 12/CMA.7.
[c] See decision 2/CMA.7.