

VIEWS OF BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY ON APA AGENDA ITEM 5

“Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay welcome the opportunity to submit their views regarding the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in response to APA invitation at the third part of its first Session (APA 1-3).

As suggested then¹, this submission focuses on the proposed “headings and subheadings” contained in the annex to the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators on this agenda item².

Some of the “headings and subheadings” and/or their ordering were modified according to the outline proposal made by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay at the APA session in May and in previous submission³. Elements related to objectives and principles were removed since we believe no additional objectives and principles are required other than those listed in article 13 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP21.

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay believe it is crucial to produce draft decisions on this agenda item by COP23, aiming at the swift and effective implementation of article 13 of the Paris Agreement. By presenting this submission with concrete elements for the negotiating text, we wish to contribute to this end.

¹ “Conclusions proposed by the Co-Chairs, adopted by APA 1.3 at its closing plenary on 18 May 2017 as orally amended”

² Available at:

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa2017_i5_informal_note_by_the_co-facilitators.pdf

³ In “VIEWS OF BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY ON APA AGENDA ITEM 5 - “Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, submitted on 25 Feb 2017. Available at: http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/525_323_131324648255521982-Bra%20Arg%20Uy%20-%20Submission-Art13%20Transparency%20Framework%20FINAL.pdf

“Headings and subheadings” for the MPG of Article 13

A. Overarching considerations and guiding principles

1. Guiding principles

The Enhanced Transparency Framework for Action and Support shall be guided by the provisions contained in article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84 to 98 of the Decision 1/CP21.

Among those provisions, flexibility is a key one that shall be provided both in reporting and in review to all developing country Parties in the light of their national capacities and the financial support received, so as to ensure universal participation and facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time while being non-intrusive, respectful of national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties.

Developing country Parties may opt not to report and/or be subject to review on certain elements, explaining the reasons for not doing so in the light of their capacities, which may include constraints related to the collection, processing, analysis and presentation of data, and the financial support received. Based on continuous support, developing country Parties should improve reporting overtime by implementing recommendations and/or encouragements⁴ received during the technical review. Some elements may not be reported and/or reviewed successively due to the complexity and the nature of some data, as well as time and human resources needed. This is contingent upon the provision of new, additional and adequate financial and technical resources to meet their agreed full costs. In those cases where information cannot currently be estimated, developing country Parties may use notation keys similar to current practice where Parties report “NE” (for not estimated), NA (not applicable) or a new one such as NR (No Reporting).

Taking into account paragraph 90 of Decision 1/CP.21 and article 13, paragraphs 2, 14 and 15 of the Paris Agreement, developing country Parties that shall submit the reporting no less frequently than on a biennial basis, shall have flexibility to report within this timeframe with no specific deadline.

Developed country Parties shall maintain the frequency of reporting, and improve the quality of reporting and the scope of the review so as to avoid backtracking. Those country Parties shall report at least the information that is already being reported under the biennial reports (BRs) and implement recommendations received during the technical review successively.

⁴ The identification of areas of improvement shall be made based on recommendations for mandatory requirements (“shall”) and encouragements for non-mandatory requirements (“should”).

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Under the new transparency framework, both action and support must be measured, reported and verified with equal rigor. As indicated by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay⁵, there has been already important headway of methodological arrangements for transparency of action under the Convention for both developed and developing country Parties, while transparency of support needs much more improvements. It requires the establishment of new and enhanced modalities to ensure transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability of information about the provision of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support.

2. Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing that the transparency arrangements under the Convention shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the MPGs (*not necessary to be explicitly mentioned in the MPG as a “headings or subheadings”*)

Developed and developing country Parties have very different starting points, number of reporting cycles, experiences and learning curves. As indicated in our previous submission, developed country Parties have participated in several reporting cycles, while very few developing countries have completed the whole cycle of the applicable transparency arrangements (National Communications, BURs, ICA/FSV). The development of the MPGs has to consider these different starting points, in order to enhance transparency of each Party, while allowing for overall participation and avoiding backtracking.

The experience of BR/IAR and BUR/ICA has demonstrated, inter alia:

- i. Developing country Parties depend heavily on support to develop NCs and BUR;
- ii. The provision of resources are crucial for the elaboration of NCs and BURs; but it alone does not address the challenges that developing country Parties face in preparing those reports. The task of producing those reports is labor-intensive, time-intensive, complex and requires national coordination and appropriate institutional arrangement;
- iii. The level of capacity and knowledge to prepare NC and BUR varies significantly among developing country Parties;
- iv. Several developed country Parties have yet to implement the recommendations from expert review teams (ERT);
- v. ERT have gained relevant experience in the review of National Inventory Report (NIR) from developed country Parties, but don't have similar experience with developing country Parties;

⁵ In “VIEWS OF BRAZIL, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY ON APA AGENDA ITEM 5 - “Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, submitted on 25 Feb 2017. Available at: http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/525_323_13132464825552_1982-Bra%20Arg%20Uy%20-%20Submission-Art13%20Transparency%20Framework%20FINAL.pdf

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- vi. Balance of participation of experts from developing country Parties and developed country Parties in the ERT is essential not only to bring different perspectives to the process but also an opportunity to capacity-building and exchange of experiences; and
- vii. The Secretariat has faced challenges finding enough ERT to process the amount of reports that have come about over the past 3 years and resources for these processes have been reduced overtime.

When negotiating the MPGs for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support, Parties should consider those aspects so as not to unnecessarily turn the reporting and transparency framework yet more complex and labor-intensive for developing country Parties and generate an undue burden.

B. National Inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG

1. Definitions

In the context of this reporting MPG, the definitions of common terms used in GHG inventory preparation are those provided in the IPCC Guidelines.

2. National circumstances, including legal framework and institutional arrangements for national inventory

As part of the information on national inventory reports all Parties shall describe the national circumstances, including legal framework and institutional arrangements for the preparation of the reports. Developing country Parties are encouraged to highlight in their national circumstances if flexibility is needed.

For developed country Parties all the requirements related to national inventory arrangements established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Developing country Parties are encouraged to follow the requirements related to the national inventory arrangements established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19, with the flexibility of using the opt out provision explaining the reasons for not doing so in the light of their capacities, which may include specificities related to the collection and processing of data, and the support received.

3. Methodologies and data:

a. IPCC guidelines

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Developed country Parties shall use latest IPCC guidelines, now being the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines) and any supplementary methodologies agreed by the CMA, and other relevant CMA decisions to estimate anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

Developing country Parties shall receive support to make the transition from the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. While the transitions are not completed, developing country Parties shall have the flexibility to use the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines in conjunction with other accepted and agreed IPCC guidelines. In addition, developing country Parties shall have the flexibility to present estimates of emissions and/or removals applying a lower tier approach, if justified due to limitations of time and data availability. The time series would be recalculated when all the data necessary to comply with the IPCC requirements is available.

All Parties may use different methods (tiers) contained in the IPCC Guidelines, prioritizing these methods in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines. Parties may also use national methodologies which they consider better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are compatible with the IPCC Guidelines and are well documented and scientifically based.

For developed country Parties all the requirements related to methods established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Developing country Parties are encouraged to follow the requirements related the methods established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19, with the flexibility of using other IPCC Guidelines and the opt out provision explaining the reasons for not doing so in the light of their capacities, which may include specificities related to the collection and processing of data, and the support received.

b. Assessment of completeness (sectors and gases)

The national inventory reports for developed country Parties shall encompass all sectors and greenhouse gases for which there are methodologies available in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Developing country Parties shall have the flexibility to exclude from the national inventory report emission sources/removals categories and/or gases/pools for which they don't have the necessary information to estimate the emissions/removals.

- c. Time Series and recalculations
- d. Key category analysis
- e. Uncertainty assessment
- f. Quality assurance/quality control

The following considerations apply to paragraphs c, d, e, f:

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For developed country Parties all the requirements related to methods established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Developing country Parties are encouraged to follow the requirements related to the methods established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19, with the flexibility of using other IPCC Guidelines and the opt out provision, as previously explained.

4. Common metrics

All estimates of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases shall include the mass of each greenhouse gas. In addition, if GWP or GTP are used, clarification shall be provided on which values and AR were utilized [*To be revised/amended based on the decisions to be taken under APA agenda item 3-c*⁶].

5. Last Inventory Year

Developed country Parties shall produce annual estimates for the national inventory and submit them as part of the biennial transparency reports.

Developing country Parties shall have the flexibility to produce annual estimates for the national inventory with a time lag of [four][4] years from the year of submission, if they don't have all the necessary data to complete more recent years.

6. Constraints, improvement planning and capacity-building needs

Developed country Parties shall report improvements plans related to the national inventory, following the requirements established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19.

Developing country Parties are encouraged to report on constraints, improvement planning and capacity-building needs.

7. Reporting guidance and format

For developed country Parties all the requirements related to general guidance on reporting established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

⁶ "Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31".

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Developing country Parties are encouraged to follow the requirements related to general guidance on reporting established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19, with the flexibility of using other IPCC Guidelines and the opt out provision.

8. Submission process, and reporting formats and tables

For developed country Parties all the requirements related to national inventory report established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Developing country Parties are encouraged to follow the requirements related to national inventory report established in Annex I of Decision 24/CP.19, with the flexibility of using other IPCC Guidelines and the opt out provision.

Based on the final requirements of the MPG, common reporting format tables should be developed specifically for the biennial transparency reports.

C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

The type of information to be reported under the biennial transparency report and how it should be reviewed are to be determined by decisions to be taken under APA agenda item 3 (b)⁷.

As per our submission⁸, guidance on accounting for NDCs should allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with said targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs, as appropriate. The Guidance should outline existing methods and guidance under the Convention and IPCC with references to the appropriate decisions and/or IPCC publications.

a. Information on Article 6, if applicable

The type of information to be reported under the biennial transparency report and how it should be reviewed are to be determined by decisions to be taken under SBSTA agenda items 11 (a) and 11 (b)⁹.

b. Other information, where applicable and appropriate

⁷ “Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 28”.

⁸ http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/525_356_13150763323359_0063-Arg-Bra-Uy%20APA%20Agenda%20item%203.%20NDCs%20FINAL.pdf

⁹ Respectively “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” and “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement”.

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Only developed country Parties shall be subject to reporting and reviewing information on the social and economic impact of response measures in the context of their NDC.

The experience on the reporting and review of information on the minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol should serve as the basis for reporting and reviewing information on the social and economic impact of response measures.

2. Constraints, improvement planning and capacity-building needs (*not necessary to be explicitly mentioned in the MPG as a “headings or subheadings”*)

Information related to constraints, improvement planning and capacity-building needs in the context of the nationally determined contributions should be covered by the previous headings. Therefore there is no need to have under the MPG and the biennial update report a specific heading for such information.

3. Reporting guidance and format

As indicated above, the type of information to be reported under the biennial transparency report and how it should be reviewed it should be decided in other relevant negotiations that are taking place under APA and SBSTA. Therefore, at this point in time it would be premature to propose specific reporting guidance and formats.

D. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate

Parties have already relevant channels to communicate information on adaptation action and planning (e.g. National Adaptation Plans and National Communications).

In addition, APA agenda item 4¹⁰ is discussing the skeleton and elements and may decide on specific and/or additional information to be submitted in the context of adaptation communication. Therefore, there is no need to have a parallel discussion on this topic under Article 13 MPG.

If a Party decides to submit information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 in its biennial transparency report, it should present the information in accordance with relevant decision to be taken under APA agenda item 4 related to adaptation communication.

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

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If a Party decides to submit information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 in one biennial transparency report, it does not have to submit such information in its next biennial transparency report.

E. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing countries under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

1. National circumstances, policies and institutional arrangements
2. Underlying definitions, assumptions and methodologies
3. Information on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions under Article 9, consistent with the modalities for the accounting under 1/CP.21, paragraph 57
 - a. Information on financial support provided under Article 9 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties
 - b. Information on financial support mobilized under Article 9 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties

SBSTA agenda item 12 is developing modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the information to be reported and how it can be reviewed should be decided in this agenda item.

4. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis:
 - a. Information on financial support provided under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis
 - b. Information on financial support mobilized under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis

Pending on the results of the negotiation under SBSTA agenda item 12.

Pending on the results of the negotiation under SBSTA agenda item 12, other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties could be encouraged to apply the same modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized.

If a Party decides to submit information related to financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis, in one biennial transparency report, it does not have to submit such information in its next biennial transparency report.

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5. Information on technology transfer support provided under Article 10 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties and by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis
 - a. Recipient
 - b. Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting
 - c. Type of technology, objective, descriptive information
 - d. Status

Information to be reported on technology transfer shall be submitted in accordance to what is expected under the technology framework with the perspective to add value and avoid duplication of work, by building upon the work developed by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). These discussions are taking under SBSTA (Agenda item 6 (b))¹¹ and SBI¹².

Developing country Parties that provide technology transfer support shall have the flexibility to provide information according to other formats, but are encouraged to follow the same guidance of developed country Parties.

It should be expected that this information would be more qualitative and all the quantitative aspects would be included the financial support provided, with some reference to percentage allocated to each type of investment made.

6. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties and by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis
 - a. Recipient
 - b. Mitigation/ Adaptation/ Cross-cutting
 - c. Type of capacity building, objective, descriptive information
 - d. Status

Information to be reported on capacity-building support provided shall make reference to the project document, results achieved, including financial disbursement and knowledge generated in a disaggregated manner, as well as the stakeholders involved and respective roles. It should be expected that this information would be more qualitative and all the quantitative aspects would be included in the financial support provided, with some reference to percentage allocated to each type of investment made.

¹¹ “Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” to be considered in SBSTA 47 (April–May 2018).

¹² “Scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism” to be considered in SBI 48 (April–May 2018) - <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/l04.pdf>

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Developing country Parties that provide capacity-building support shall have the flexibility to provide information according to other formats, but are encouraged to follow the same guidance of developed country Parties. Since it is voluntary, if a developing country Party decides to submit information related to capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties in one biennial transparency report, it does not have to submit such information in its next biennial transparency report.

7. Reporting guidance and format

As indicated above, the type of information to be reported under the biennial transparency report and how it should be reviewed will be decided in other relevant negotiations that are taking place under SBSTA. Therefore, at this point in time it would be premature to propose specific reporting guidance and formats.

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

Developing country Parties shall have the flexibility to submit information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received in the biennial transparency report, national communication or in the reports to the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

If a developing country Party decides to submit information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received in one biennial transparency report, it does not have to submit such information in its next biennial transparency report.

Reporting requirements should apply differently to support needed and received. Therefore, the MPG should have separated sections on support needed and support provided.

Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building **support needed:**

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
2. Definitions and methodologies related to tracking and reporting mitigation and adaptation support needed
3. Information on financial support needed
 - a. Description
 - b. Amount (this would include technology transfer and capacity-building)
 - c. Timeframe
4. Information on technology transfer support needed
 - a. Description
 - b. Timeframe

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5. Information on capacity building support needed
 - a. Description
 - b. Timeframe
6. Reporting guidance and format

Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building **support received**:

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
2. Definitions and methodologies related to tracking and reporting mitigation and adaptation support received
3. Information on financial support received under Article 9 by developing country Parties
 - a. Amount and type of support received and funding country
 - b. Objective/ Descriptive information
 - c. Use (if new investments, technology, capacity-building)
4. Information on technology transfer received under Art 10 by developing country Parties
 - a. Objective/ Descriptive information
5. Information on capacity-building support received under Article 11 by developing country Parties
 - a. Objective/ Descriptive information
6. Reporting guidance and format

G. Technical expert review

1. Scope

Only information submitted by each Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9 of the Paris Agreement shall be subject to a technical expert review.

Information submitted on a voluntary basis (i.e. “should” requirements for reporting) shall not be subject to the TER and Parties should not be allowed to request other information to be reviewed in order not to increase the complexity and costs of the technical expert review. Nevertheless, other information could be part of the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

2. Information to be reviewed:
 - a) On national inventory report (Article 13.7 (a)), the IPCC guidelines applied and the MPG of Article 13;
 - b) On information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution (Article 13.7 (b)):

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- i. Guidance developed under APA agenda item 3 (c) (“accounting for Parties’ nationally determined contributions”), the guidance developed under SBSTA agenda items 11 (a) and 11 (b) (“Article 6.2 and Article 6.4”) and the MPG of Article 13; OR
 - ii. The account approach chosen by the Party, the guidance developed under SBSTA agenda items 11 (a) and 11 (b) (“Article 6.2 and Article 6.4”) and the MPG of Article 13;
 - c) On financial support provided by developed country Parties (Article 13.9), the guidance developed under SBSTA agenda item 12 and the MPG of Article 13.
3. “Format” and “steps” of the technical expert review, including assistance in identifying capacity building needs

In order to conduct the technical expert review, a team of experts shall be convened from the roster of experts of the UNFCCC, to work on their personal capacities. The technical expert review shall be conducted in one of the three current formats: desk-review, centralized or in-country (with specific details of the MPG to be developed based on the current practices being applied nowadays).

As in the current technical analysis of BUR, the technical expert review team shall, in consultation with the Party concerned, identify capacity-building needs.

The identification of areas of improvements shall be made based on:

- a) Recommendations for the fulfillment of “shall” requirements for reporting. In the case of developing country Parties, the recommendations need to take into account the flexibility provided in reporting;
- b) Encouragement for the implementation of “should” requirements for reporting.

The “steps” of the technical expert review shall be established based on the current “steps” of the technical review of BRs and technical analysis of BURs. Developing country Parties shall have flexibility in the deadlines for responding to questions, providing additional information and commenting in the technical expert review report.

4. Roles and responsibilities of the expert review team and the secretariat
5. Composition of the expert review team

The roles, responsibilities of the expert review team and the secretariat and the composition of the expert review team shall be developed based on the current decisions related to the team of technical experts (TTE) and expert review teams (ERT).

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The technical expert review shall consider the national capabilities and circumstances with the only aim to better understand the choices made by the Party and help in the identification of capacity-building needs.

6. Frequency and timing

The frequency and timing of the technical expert review will be a direct consequence of the frequency and timing of the submission of the biennial transparency report, taking into consideration the flexibility given to developing country Parties for the submission of the biennial transparency report.

When a biennial transparency report is submitted the secretariat should have enough time to identify and confirm the participation of the technical expert review team, as well to prepare the necessary documentation and logistical arrangements for the technical expert review.

In consultation with the Party the secretariat shall determine the exact dates and the format of the technical expert review (i.e. desk-review, centralized, in-country).

Developing country Parties shall have flexibility in defining the format, while developed country Parties shall undergo an in-country review at least twice during the NDC cycle of ten years or at least once during a NDC cycle of five years.

7. Review report content and format, including capacity building needs and areas of improvement identified

The technical expert review report shall be limited to the findings of the technical assessment *vis a vis* the relevant MPG and guidance's, as listed in the "Information to be reviewed". The assessment shall be presented together with the relevant recommendations and/or encouragements.

H. Facilitative multilateral consideration of progress

1. Scope

The scope of the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) should be focused on Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9. Nevertheless, Parties may voluntarily request to include other information, such as information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (Article 13, paragraph 8).

2. Information to be considered

- a. Biennial report submitted by the Party
- b. Technical expert review report, if available

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c. Other information submitted during the FMCP

3. “Format” and “steps” of the FMCP

The facilitative multilateral consideration of progress shall be organized in 2 stages:

- i. Through an dedicated on-line platform for each Party where the biennial transparency report and other relevant information shall be posted and where on-line tools (e.g. Webinars, Q&A post, etc) should be used, based on Parties discretion, to facilitate communication between Parties and relevant stakeholders;
- ii. Through workshops parallel to the negotiation sections (similar to the ones in the FSV/MA), if elected by the Party.

4. Roles and responsibilities of the secretariat

The roles, responsibilities of the secretariat shall be developed based on the current decisions related to the multilateral assessment (MA) and facilitative sharing of views (FSV).

5. Frequency and timing

The facilitative multilateral consideration of progress processes should be conducted in a timely manner (i.e., no more than one year after the submission of the biennial transparency report). Therefore, the technical expert review and facilitative multilateral consideration of progress should be independently conducted, with the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (through the on-line platform) starting before the conclusion of the technical expert review. Once the technical expert review’s report is available, it shall be uploaded in the on-line platform.

6. Summary report content and format

As result of the use of the on-line platform for the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress and the workshops (if elected by the Parties), several types of summary reports could be elaborated. The content of such summary reports should be on the possibilities of collaboration and/or improvements identified during the process.