

Norway's submission on APA item 5, modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework

Introduction

Norway is pleased to present its further views on common modalities, procedures and guidelines, for the enhanced transparency framework. This submission builds on our previous submissions under agenda item 5 and is shaped by the possible "headings and subheadings" in the annex to the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators in May¹.

The development of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement (reporting, review and multilateral consideration) should draw upon experiences under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, and activities under the framework must be seen in conjunction with any relevant activities under the Convention, including inventories, national communications and REDD+.

Our view is that the modalities, procedures and guidelines, below simply referred to as *guidance* or *transparency guidance*, could take form of an overarching decision with three annexes:

- I. **Common reporting guidelines** for elements in Articles 13.7, 13.8, 13.9 and 13.10.
 - A. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions and removals.
 - B. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4.
 - C. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.
 - D. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support provided under Articles 9, 10 and 11.
 - E. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.
- I. **Common guidelines, modalities and procedures for technical expert review** of the information submitted under Articles 13.7 and 13.9.
- II. **Common modalities and procedures for facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress** with respect to efforts under Article 9 and the respective implementation and achievement of the nationally determined contribution (NDC).

In the annex of this submission, we present the structure and specific operational details that we envisage for the transparency guidance.

Overarching considerations and guiding principles

We envisage an overarching decision by the Parties of the Paris Agreement that adopts the common guidance for the transparency framework and that includes:

- A reference to the purposes in Articles 13.5 and 13.6.

¹ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa2017_i5_informal_note_by_the_co-facilitators_.pdf

- A reference to the guiding principles, in Article 13.3 and in paragraph 92 in decision 1/CP.21.
- The structure of the guidance in form of separate annexes (see above).
- Timing for first and subsequent reports.
- Language of reports.
- Timing for first and subsequent technical expert review.
- Timing for first and subsequent facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.
- A mandate² to prepare the tabular format needed for the greenhouse gas inventory component of the guidance (if these are not already elaborated).
- Opening for future revision of the Guidance.

The guiding principles will guide the development of the various parts of the guidance. We do not see the need for the sub-heading objectives and principles in the guidance itself.

In the proposed structure and operational details of the guidance, we have sought to build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention. Parties have different experience and starting points under transparency arrangements, which the enhanced framework should accommodate. Our understanding is that the enhanced framework will have common requirements, but flexibility is to be provided for those developing country Parties that need it in light of their capacities. We note that flexibility is already built into the IPCC inventory guidelines in the form of tiers.

A central issue will therefore be to identify the requirements for which capacity may be a limiting factor, and how flexibility should be provided. Flexibility could be operationalized by including a qualifier such as *to the extent that capacities permit*, but this should not undermine maintaining the frequency and quality of reporting. Capacity building is crucial and we envisage a dynamic approach that will facilitate improved reporting over time as capacities improve.

The work on the transparency framework has interlinkages with work streams under the Paris work programme, such as on support and on Article 6 (cooperation), any work related to Article 5 (ia. REDD+), as well as with NDCs and adaptation communication. These are sought reflected under the various headings below.

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

According to Article 13.7 (a), Parties shall provide a national inventory report. In Norway's view, reporting national sources of emissions and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases is crucial to understand national emissions, how they change over time and is a prerequisite for accounting and tracking progress.

Our proposed structure and operational details for national inventories are found in part A of Annex I. Reporting elements where there may be need for flexibility for developing country Parties in light of their capacities are marked. Norway considers that the guidance should include an annotated outline for the contents of the national inventory report. When deciding

² For SBSTA

the guidance, a mandate should be given to prepare the tabular format needed for the greenhouse gas inventory component, if these are not already elaborated.

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

According to Article 13.7 (b), Parties shall deliver the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC. This information should, with the exception for least developing countries and small island developing states, be reported biennially in what we here refer to as the "progress report", in accordance with paragraph 90 in decision 1/CP.21. The progress report would have similar functions related to information on achievement of the NDCs as the current Biennial reports (BR) and Biennial update reports (BUR).

Tracking progress towards the NDCs is closely linked to the guidelines on information to provide clarity, transparency and understanding and accounting for NDCs to be developed and the guidance related to cooperation in Article 6. We see the progress report as the part of a NDC process that starts with the communication of the NDC, goes through reporting of progress and ends with accounting for the achievement of the NDC after the end of its time frame.

As the progress report relates directly to the nationally determined NDCs, bringing clarity, transparency and understanding to different contributions will require various types of information. Our proposed structure and operational details for the progress report are found in part B of Annex I. Below are some comments on this part of the guidance.

- We see the progress report as Parties' opportunity to demonstrate action and progress made towards the target(s) they have set out in their NDCs. To ensure this, the guidance should define a common set of information/elements to be provided in the progress reports for all NDC-target(s).
- The progress report should include a short summary description of the NDC under Article 4, including specifically on the indicators used for tracking progress. If this information is provided by Parties in their NDCs, it can be used as is for the progress report as well.
- In addition, and as appropriate, the report should include any additional information, and/or updates relevant for the progress made in implementing and achieving of the NDC since its previous communication. The progress report must include information on actual and intended transfers and acquisition of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6, consistent with the guidance developed for this developed by the Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice. The progress report could contain similar information to information currently made available under the Kyoto Protocol based on registries and the International Transaction Log, as well as information on use of market mechanisms under the current Biennial reports.
- In years when tracking of progress coincide with accounting for NDCs; the progress report should be extended with a section to include the accounting. The progress report already reflects information from the first two stages of the NDC process, and therefore adding the outcomes of accounting will facilitate clarity, transparency and

understanding of the achieved mitigation targets. The process should draw on experience from the Kyoto Protocol, while recognizing that many NDCs are different in nature to the KP type of commitments, as well as the Warsaw framework for REDD+.

- The guidance should include an annotated outline for the elements of the progress report.
- In addition, the guidelines should provide Parties the opportunity to report other information it considers relevant for tracking progress.

Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate

According to Article 13.8, Parties should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.

Our proposed structure and operational details for the guidance are found in part C of Annex I and is consistent with what is presented in our submission on adaptation communication of 18.09.17. Parties, may as appropriate, report on progress of their adaptation actions in accordance with this guidance. This will ensure consistency in the guidelines under the Paris agreement.

The Guidance should not specifically reference loss and damage, as Article 13.8 calls for voluntary reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

According to Article 10.11 adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents. Parties should in the transparency framework, include a reference to where the adaptation communication can be found.

Reporting on adaptation under Article 13.8 should be of such character so as to allow for input to the global stock take.

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

Through the enhanced transparency framework, information will be reported on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement will need to interact with the Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) as this group has been mandated to provide key elements of the support part of the transparency regime through developing modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions.

The guidance for information on *financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided* should draw on the work of the SBSTA and avoid duplication. It should also draw on processes related to the Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). Our proposed structure operational details are found in part D of Annex I and reflects our understanding of the

progress achieved so far.³ Below are some brief comments to the proposed structure and operational details.

- In line with SBSTAs mandate, the words "mobilized" should be added to the heading.
- We see no need to separate between developed country Parties and other Parties that provide support on a voluntary basis. There should be one reporting format for all Parties providing support, whether Parties are report this on mandatory or voluntary basis.
- "Plans and strategies" fall outside the scope of the accounting modalities and should therefore not be included in the guidance. There is no textual linkage in the Paris Agreement on ex-ante information to be provided under Article 9.5 and the transparency system.
- Technology transfer and capacity building elements are often an integral part of climate projects and programmes. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate the exact amount that has been provided for technology transfer and capacity building. We do not recommend deciding on a requirement of adding specific tagging of capacity building and technology transfer in the reporting format.

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

Through the enhanced transparency framework, information may be reported on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. We are mindful that this is not a mandatory reporting requirement. Still, monitoring and reporting on international inflows, domestic expenditures and support needs can significantly enhance transparency nationally and for the transparency framework as a whole under the Paris Agreement, as well as facilitate improved donor coordination and more effective use of resources. We acknowledge that this is challenging propose to have a table with minimum common standards that would incentivize parties to enhance reporting over time.

Our proposed structure and operational details are found in part D of Annex I. Below are some brief comments to the proposed structure and operational details.

- We propose to have table with common standards, yet acknowledge that Parties reporting would depend on capacity and could be enhanced over time.
- . We highlight the need to monitor and report on the use, impacts and estimated results of support received and status of action. Information on the synergy of domestic and international funds would also be useful, in particular for transparency in the needs assessments.

Technical expert review

³ http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/sbsta_11_informal_note.pdf

According to Article 13.11, the information submitted by each Party on national inventory report, tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs and the provision of support shall undergo a technical expert review, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21.

The experience under the Convention is that the technical review/analysis process is very useful for identifying areas of improvement and has contributed to the improved reporting. We see the technical expert review as vital for building trust and confidence amongst Parties, stimulating increased future efforts by Parties, and facilitating exchange of knowledge and experiences by Parties, as well as for the general transparency of the work undertaken under the convention for the public.

There are some challenges in terms of conducting the current review process under the Convention, in particular related to resource requirements for experts, secretariat and Parties under review. In designing the technical expert review component of the transparency guidance, we need to consider carefully how to create arrangements that are workable for both Parties and the UNFCCC secretariat in the future. This could for instance be through examining the frequency and formats of the technical expert review. The relationship to the current review processes under the Convention should also be considered.

Our proposed structure for sub-headings and operational details are found in Annex II.

Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

According to Article 13.11, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) with respect to efforts under Article 9 and its respective implementation and achievement of its NDC. As for the technical expert review, we see the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress as important for building trust and confidence amongst Parties, stimulating increased future efforts by Parties, and facilitating exchange of knowledge and experiences by Parties and transparency of the work undertaken under the convention.

In our view, the multilateral assessment and facilitative sharing of views under the Convention have shown themselves useful. We should draw on this experience when designing the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress component of the Guidance. Moreover, we should strive to make the arrangements workable for both Parties and secretariat in the future.

In order to participate in the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, we are of the opinion that the information submitted by a Party must have undergone technical expert review. Our proposed structure for sub-headings and operational details are found in Annex III.

Way forward

We would like to highlight the importance of continued coordination of the development of the transparency regime with the work in other work streams, including under SBSTA and SBI, such as work in relation to Articles 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 14. It is important that the co-facilitators of the respective groups have a continuous and coordinating dialogue, both to

avoid duplication of work, but also on when and how the different work streams could inform each other.

We believe it will be useful that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, during the November session, draws a timeline up to the end of 2018 identifying the necessary steps needed to complete our work. We propose that the co-facilitators under the guidance of co-chairs, work with the secretariat to produce a document in, or shortly after, the session in November. The document should be based on Parties' submissions and discussions and capture the views on the Guidance. The document should present both convergence and divergence in terms of structure and contents and could present options for how to go forward.

This document could then serve as a basis for informal discussions in a workshop prior to the session in April/May in 2018 with the participation of technical experts.

Annex: Structure and operational details for the common modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency under Article 13

* indicates where there could be need for flexibility for developing country Parties in light of their capacities.

Annex 1. Common reporting guidelines

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

1. Principles

- a. Include TACCC principles

2. Definitions

- a. Definitions of the terms used are as provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Institutional arrangements

- a. Institutional inventory arrangements.
- b. Inventory planning.
- c. Inventory preparation.
- d. Inventory management.

4. Methods

- a. Methodology. Use the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and any further methodological guidance from the IPCC, as agreed upon by the CMA
- b. Metrics. Use GWP-100 values from the IPCC, agreed upon by the CMA
- c. Recalculations. Carry out recalculations to improve accuracy and/or completeness. Ensure methodological consistency in order to report consistent time series.

5. Reporting guidance

- a. Information on methods, emission factors, activity data and other parameters used for the inventory
- b. Gases;
 - Report on the following GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). *
 - Parties may report indirect CO₂ from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOCs, and for Parties that decide to report indirect CO₂ the national totals shall be presented with and without indirect CO₂.
 - Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate.
- c. Sectors;
 - Report on the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Land use, land-use change and forestry, and Waste.
 - Report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels as two separate entries in the inventories and not be included in national totals.
- d. Time series. Report consistent time series back to 1990.*

- e. Assessment of completeness;
 - Clearly indicate the sources and sinks which are not considered in the inventories but which are included in the IPCC 2006 GL and explain the reasons for such exclusion
 - Use notation keys to fill in blank cells in reporting tables.
 - Allow the use of the notation key NE (not estimated) when this would be insignificant in terms of level and trend and where a disproportionate amount of effort would be required to collect data for a gas from a specific activity. Thresholds will need to be determined.
- f. Key categories. Identify key categories for the base year (or period as appropriate) and the latest reported inventory year, using approach 1, level and trend assessment, including and excluding LULUCF. Use methods provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.*
- g. Verification. Compare the national estimates of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion with those estimates obtained using the IPCC reference approach, as contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and report the results of this comparison in the NIR.
- h. Uncertainties. Quantitatively estimate the uncertainty for all relevant source and sink categories, greenhouse gases, inventory totals as a whole, and their trends. Use guidance provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.*
- i. Recalculations;
 - Report on and justify recalculations of previously submitted estimates
 - Report on the impact of the recalculations on the trend in emissions
- j. Quality assurance/quality control;
 - Elaborate and report an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan.
 - Implement and give information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan.

6. Improvements

- a. Implemented and planned inventory improvements as follow up to the recommendations from the technical expert review.
- b. Constraints, if appropriate.
- c. Capacity-building needs, if appropriate.

7. Modalities for reporting

- a. Submission consists of a NIR + common tabular format.

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

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- a. Report on national circumstances related to implementing and achieving the NDC.
- b. Report on institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for implementing and monitoring progress towards achieving the NDC.

2. Description of a Party's NDC under Article 4

- a. Summary description of the communicated NDC;
 - Description as agreed per ICTU under APA3 of target(s), including relevant quantitative and/or qualitative indicators that will be used to track progress.
 - Base or reference year or period.

- Reference level(s) and or baselines, including information on relevant parameters, conditions and assumptions
 - Geographical coverage, sectors, categories, gases and pools.
 - Methodologies, cf. Art. 4.13 and paragraph 31, as adopted by CMA.
 - Metrics, cf. Art. 4.13 and paragraph 31, as adopted by CMA.
 - Accounting approach(es), including, if relevant on the land sector
 - The role of ITMOs, if relevant.
- b. Additional information and/or changes/updates to the NDC.

3. Progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4

- a. Summary of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals relevant for the NDC, years to be determined.
- b. Projections of GHG emissions and removals with existing measures (WEM). Parties may also report projections of GHG emissions and removals without measures (WOM) and with additional measures (WAM).
- c. Mitigation policies and measures;
- Information in textual and tabular format on implemented and planned mitigation policies and measures, details to be determined.
- d. Preliminary information relevant for Parties' accounting under Article 4.13 and paragraph 31 in decision 1/CP.21.
- e. Preliminary information related to transfers and acquisitions of ITMOs under Article 6, consistent with guidance under Article 6 and guidance for accounting under Article 4.13.
- f. Parties may report on any other information it considers relevant for progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC
- g. Overall assessment of *progress made in implementing and achieving* the NDC under Article 4 (based on a-f, as relevant).

4. Achievement of the NDC under Article 4. (Relevant only at the year of NDC-accounting)

- a. Overall assessment of *achievement* of the NDC under Article 4 (based on 3a-f, as relevant).

5. Improvements

- a. Implemented and planned reporting improvements as follow up to the recommendations from the technical expert review.
- b. Constraints, if appropriate.
- c. Capacity-building needs, if appropriate.

6. Modalities for reporting

- a. Submission consists of progress report + common reporting tables

C.Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate

1. Climate change impact, risks and vulnerability – including: (Art 7.9 c)

- a. A description of national circumstances and assessment of key climate hazards based on climate modelling, projections and scenarios, both for short – and long term.

- b. Information on assessments undertaken of key economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities and risks related to climate change impact and of adaptive capacity, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems.
- c. Description of approaches, methodologies and tools used for the assessments as well as any uncertainties inherent in methodologies and challenges faced in using them.

2. Adaptation planning, action– including: (art 7 b and e)

- a. Description of legal and policy frameworks, decision-making processes, adaptation goals, strategies and plans.
- b. Information on how climate change considerations are assessed and integrated into overall development planning and into sectoral planning and planning tools.
- c. Information on institutional capacities to address climate change considerations at sectoral level, for example if key sectors would have their own or access to qualified personnel resources in the area of climate change.
- d. Description of institutional arrangements to address cross cutting issues and interdependencies related to climate change impacts across sectors.
- e. Information on plans and actions to build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.
- f. Information on how participation, gender considerations, indigenous-, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation policies and actions. Moreover, how the adaptation policies and actions are integrated in the broader domestic development and sectoral planning.

3. Support needs – including:(art 7.10)

- a. When planning for adaptation, support needs may be identified.
- b. Information on implementation and support needs could include financial needs, needs related to technology transfer and development, and capacity building needs to implement identified adaptation actions.

4. Implementation and results achieved – including: (art 7.9.a)

- a. Information on progress of actions implemented or under implementation and results.
- b. Information on national, sub regional and/or regional capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation into medium and long-term development planning.
- c. Information on resources invested in reducing the risk of adverse effects of climate change and sources of finance, including domestic investments, support received through international cooperation, private finance and funds.
- d. Information on the financial resources provided for assisting Parties particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, where appropriate.

5. Monitoring and evaluation – including: (art 7.d)

- a. Assessments, including possible indicators, of how adaptation actions have increased resilience and reduced adverse impacts in key areas.
- b. Review of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions and support provided for adaptation.
- c. Information on approaches to the monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies and plans.
- d. As applicable, information on how support programmes are meeting the specific needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

- e. Information on assessments of how adaptation actions influence other developments goals, including on poverty, natural resources and ecosystems, as appropriate.
- f. Information on assessments on transparency of planning and implementation process.

6. Good practices and lessons learned – including:

- a. Information on good practices and lessons learned, including as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation of adaptation actions, including information on maladaptation and barriers to implementation.
- b. Lessons learned on integration of national and sub-national/local adaptation actions and plans, and integration of national and regional plans, as applicable.

D. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

2. Underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies for financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

- National approach for tracking and reporting support provided and mobilized
- Information on definitions and methodologies used

3. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 to developing country Parties⁴

a. Information on financial support provided under Article 9 to developing country Parties through bilateral, regional and other channels;

- Amount of climate finance
- Recipient country/region/project/programme/activity
- Year and agreement period
- Currency (domestic currency and USD)
- Status (disbursed and committed)
- Funding source (ODA, OOF, other)
- Financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, other)
- Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting, other)
- Sector (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other)

b. Information on financial support provided under Article 9 to developing country Parties through multilateral channels;

- Amount of climate finance
- Recipient country/region/project/programme/activity
- Year and agreement period
- Currency (domestic currency and USD)

⁴ To be consistent with the modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized under 1/CP.21, paragraph 57.

- Status (disbursed and committed)
 - Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting, other)
 - Sector (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other)
- c. Information on financial support mobilized under Article 9 to developing country Parties;
- Amount of mobilized climate finance
 - Year and agreement period
 - Currency (domestic currency and USD)
 - Status (disbursed and committed)
 - Type of public intervention and instrument
 - Sector (energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other)

4. Information on technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 to developing country Parties

- Descriptive information to be provided;

5. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 to developing country Parties

- Descriptive information to provided;

6. Reporting format

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

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements:

a. Priorities and country-driven strategies

2. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies related to tracking and reporting mitigation and adaptation support;

- National approach for tracking and reporting support needed and received
- Definition and assumptions used for tracking and identifying support needed and received

3. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9;

- Type of support needed: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting
- Description of planned activity or sector where support is needed
- Results expected

4. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9;

- Total amounts of climate finance received
- Time: in which period support has been received
- Donor/source of funding: activity/project/programme, with name of funding institution (as appropriate, include domestic funds connected to support received)

- Financial instrument of climate finance received
- Recipient/implementing entity
- Results and impacts of support received (as appropriate; include role of domestic funds and domestic policy connected to international funds)

5. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10

- Cf. sub-heading 3 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate.

6. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10;

- Cf. sub-heading 4 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate.

7. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11;

- Cf. sub-heading 3 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate.

8. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11;

- Cf. sub-heading 4 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate.

9. Information on support received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13;

- Cf. sub-heading 3 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate

10. Information on support received by developing country Parties for the building of transparency-related capacity;

- Cf. sub-heading 3 above. Additional information could be provided as appropriate

11. Reporting format;

II. Common guidelines, modalities and procedures for technical expert review of the information submitted under Articles 13.7 and 13.9.

1. Scope.

- a. Assessment of the progress made in implementing and achieving Party's NDC
- b. Assessment of the Party's support provided, as relevant
- c. Identify areas of improvement
- d. Assessment of the completeness, consistency and transparency of the information submitted with the MGPs
- e. Identify capacity-building needs for those developing Parties that need it in light of their capacities

2. Information to be reviewed.

- a. Information provided by Parties under Article 7a.
- b. Information provided by Parties under Article 7b.
- c. Information provided by Parties under Article 9, as relevant.

3. Frequency.

- a. The least developed country Parties and small island developing States may undergo technical expert review if information is submitted.
- b. For other Parties, the first report submitted after the communication of a NDC and the first report submitted after the time period of the NDC, shall undergo technical expert review.
- c. For reports in between, technical expert reviews shall be conducted for Parties with emissions and removals over a certain threshold or where a previous review team had a considerable number of recommendations of material nature.

4. Format.

- a. The main formats should be desk review, centralized review and in-country review.
- b. A simplified review conducted by the secretariat if no major issues are identified by technical expert review, and for national inventory reports that are not submitted in conjunction with the progress report.
- c. For groups of Parties, regional workshops can be an alternative format.

5. Procedures

- a. The technical expert review should start after a certain number of months after the submission of information and should be completed within a certain time period.
- b. The members of the technical expert review can send written questions to the Party concerned prior to and during the review week in order to clarify the reported information. The Party will respond to relevant questions.
- c. A draft review report shall be sent to the Party concerned for comments within a certain number of weeks after the review week.
- d. The Party concerned shall provide comments to the draft review report within a certain number of weeks.
- e. The members of the technical expert review shall consider the comments from the concerned Party and a final review report shall be published on the secretariat's website.

5. Composition of the technical expert review team.

- a. Competencies – the members of the technical expert review should collectively cover the areas referred to in Articles 13.7a, 13.7b and 13.9, if relevant.
- b. The secretariat shall select members of the technical expert review with an aim to balance:
 - the expertise needed
 - experts from developed and developing country Parties
 - geographical representation
 - gender.
- b. The secretariat shall for each technical expert review select two lead reviewers, one from developed and one from developing country Parties.

6. Roles and responsibilities

- a. Secretariat
- b. Members of the technical expert review, including lead reviewers
- c. Parties

7. Technical expert review report;

- a. The technical expert review reports shall follow an agreed structure (potential appendix)
- b. The technical expert review reports shall not exceed a certain number of pages.

III: Common modalities and procedures for facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

1. Scope.

- a. Efforts under Article 9, as appropriate.
- b. Respective implementation and achievement of its NDC.

2. Information to be considered.

- a. Information provided by Parties under Article 7a.
- b. Information provided by Parties under Article 7b.
- c. Information provided by Parties under Article 9, as relevant.
- d. Technical expert review report.

3. Frequency.

- a. Parties shall participate in facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress if information submitted under Article 7 and 9 has undergone technical expert review.

4. Format.

- a. Questions and answers made publically available at the secretariat's website.
- b. A session for consideration, online tools could be explored as an option.
- c. Summary reports after the session for consideration, made publically available at the secretariat's website.

5. Roles and responsibilities

- a. Secretariat
- b. Parties

6. Summary report

- a. For each Party, the secretariat will make a summary report that includes a record of the consideration process publically available at the secretariat's website.