

## **China's Submission on Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for the Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement**

In accordance with paragraph 22(c) of the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the first session (FCCC/APA/2016/2), China would like to submit views on “modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”:

1. The purpose of the transparency framework is to provide clarity of information and understanding on mitigation and adaptation action and support in the light of the objective as set out in its Article 2 of the Convention, and to track progress towards achieving Parties' nationally determined contributions under Article 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. The transparency framework could also provide opportunities to share best practices and to further promote international cooperation.
2. The scope of modalities, procedures and guidelines of the transparency framework shall cover both action and support, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building.
3. Recognizing differentiated obligations of developed countries Parties

and developing countries Parties in the Paris Agreement, and their differentiated information requirements, e.g. as outlined in Article 13.9 and Article 13.10 of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines of the transparency framework should reflect such differentiations accordingly.

4. The transparency framework shall build upon existing transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, etc..
5. Flexibility should be provided to developing countries in a comprehensive manner, including but not limited to reporting and review.
6. Support should be provided to developing countries for both implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related provisions in Decision 1/CP.21 and building transparency-related capacity continuously.
7. The transparency framework should be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.
8. Cross-cutting issues, such as the linkages between transparency framework and nationally determined contributions, global stocktake, the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, adaptation, finance, need to be further explored.

9. Capacity building is essential for developing country Parties to strengthen the transparency of actions. As a concrete arrangement to support developing countries to fulfill their obligation regarding to MRV under the Convention, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) established by decision 1/CP.21 should:
- 1) Follow the country-driven approach, in line with national circumstances and specific needs of developing countries;
  - 2) Develop a comprehensive arrangement for training and facilitating dialogues between international experts and domestic experts from developing countries;
  - 3) Support developing countries to implement transparency provisions, which will help developing countries identify their capacity-building needs; and
  - 4) Encourage CGE to provide its expertise on MRV of developing countries, and the CGE could assist the CBIT to design the relevant capacity-building initiatives; and
  - 5) Should be supported through additional funds by the GEF. In this regard, developed countries shall provide additional financial resources into the GEF to support the operation of the CBIT; and
  - 6) Guided by the PCCB and CGE. The PCCB and CGE should provide guidance and/or consultancy to the GEF on the CBIT, including the active presence and participation of members from the PCCB and CGE in the relevant decision-making process of

the CBIT. The PCCB and CGE should also periodically evaluate the progress of CBIT.

10. Recognizing the importance and complicated nature of transparency framework of the Paris Agreement, as well as predictable huge workload ahead, the negotiation process should follow the principle of constructiveness, inclusiveness and pragmatism. COP22 could start with identifying key issues and making future work plans through candid and thorough exchange of views.