

Joint IEA, UNEP, UNFCCC Workshop on Energy Data for Climate Policy

Strengthening energy data for an effective Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

Session 1: Energy and climate policies require sound data

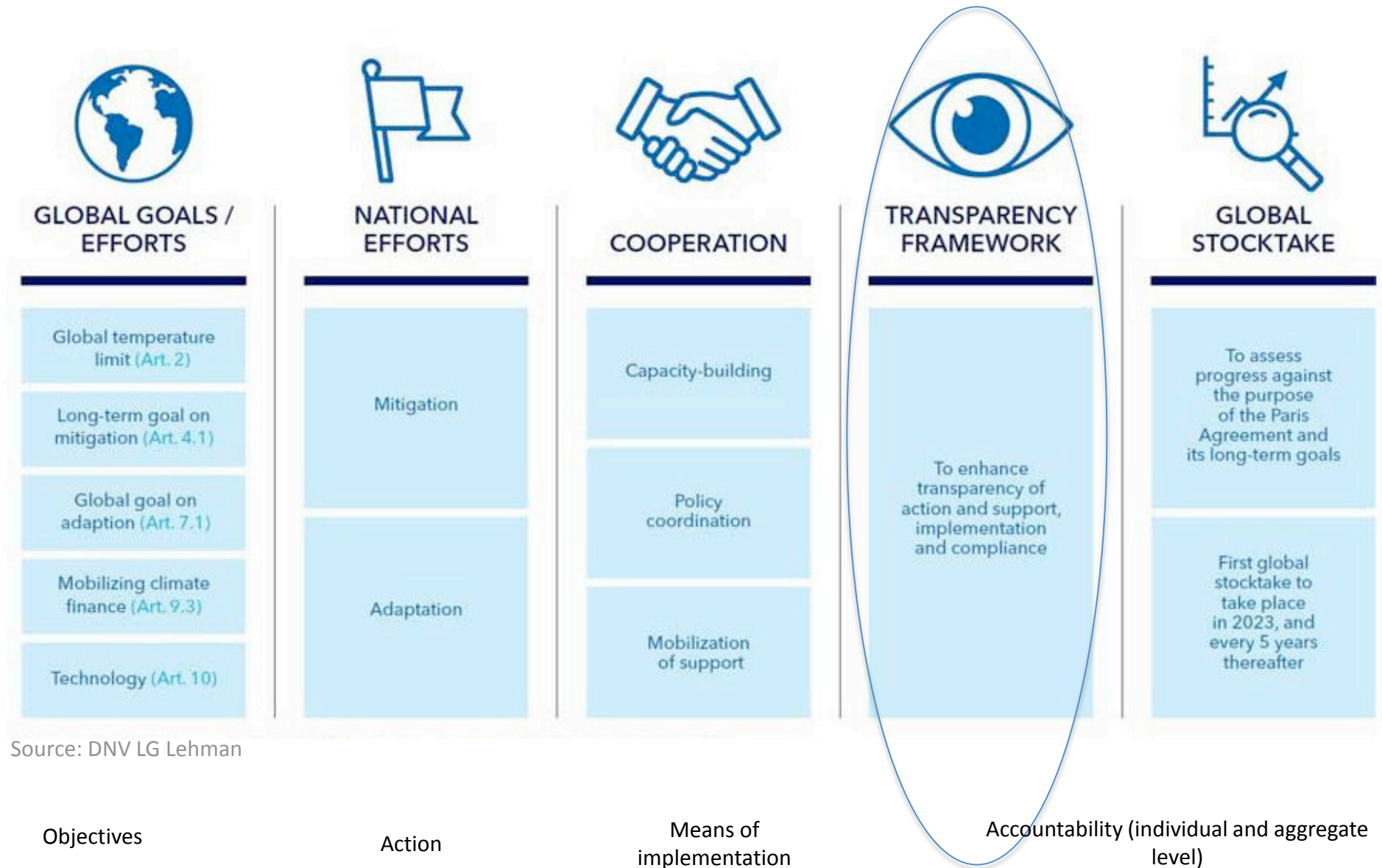
IMPROVING TRANSPARENCY AND MRV

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On-line Seminar - 25 November, 2020

The Paris Agreement and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

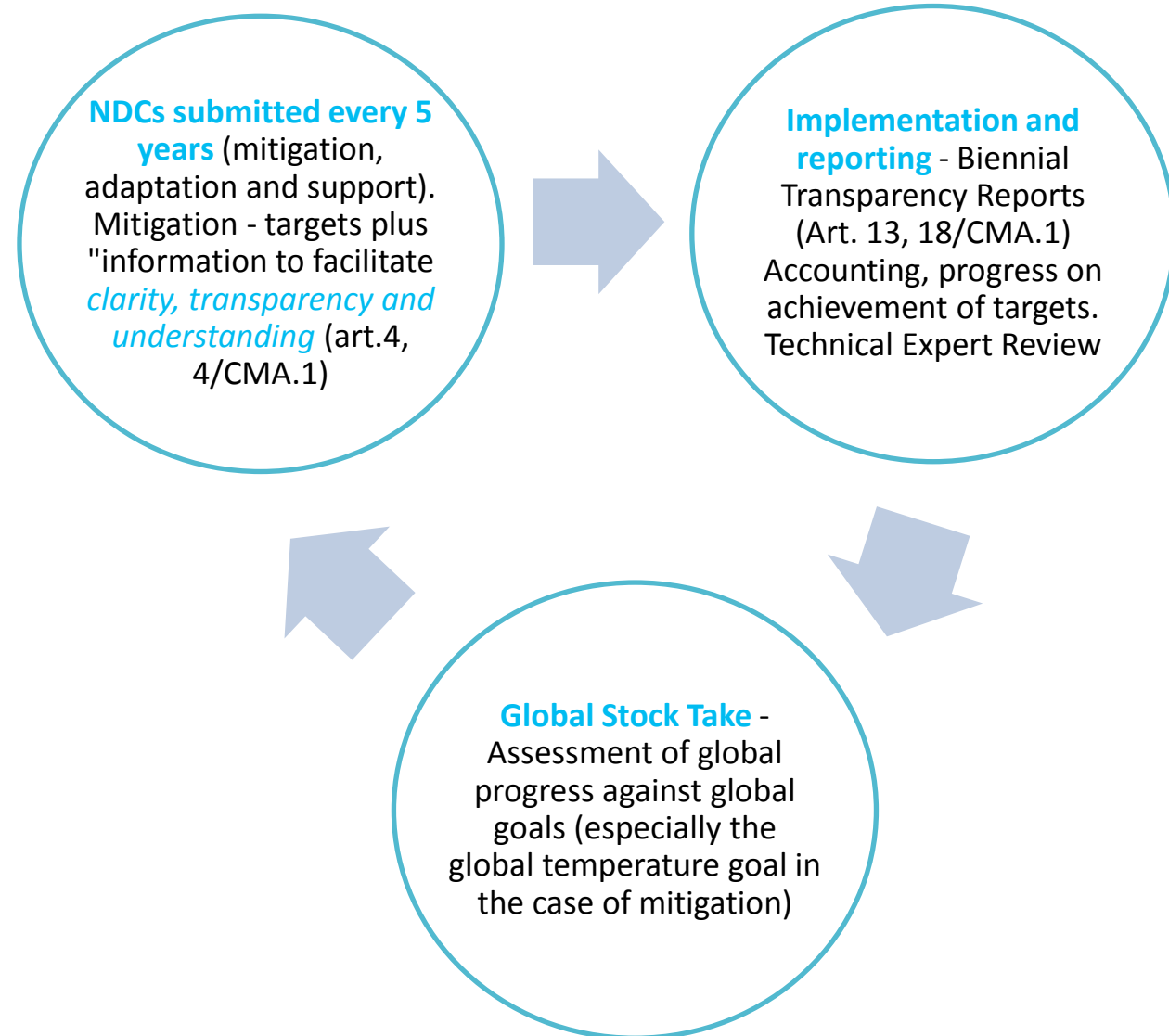
- The PA provides a new paradigm for **cc reporting** responsibilities, especially for developing countries
- New approach – **NDC pledge that turns into a commitment**, from previous “freewill” reporting
- **NDCs planning and implementation closely linked with national GHG inventory** – for both emission monitoring and projections
- **Wrong national GHG emission/inventory basis will lead to wrong NDC context**
- **Critical to enhance national MRV systems**, which includes GHG management systems, for a global stocktaking system that is credible
- **Energy sector GHG inventory a key area of focus**, given its significance to total national emissions in most countries



The ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement - A key role for TRANSPARENCY

Art. 13 - The Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement

- **Common reporting** requirements for all countries
 - Some flexibility for developing countries and discretion of submission for LDCs and SIDS
 - Provision for continuous improvement of reporting
- The **Biennial Transparency Report by end 2024** the latest
 - NIR, and Tracking of NDC progression and achievement (shall)
 - CC impacts and adaptation, and support received (may)
- MPGs introduces new requirements
 - Information of new requirements can be used in current work on NC, BUR and NDC
 - Make use of the 'preparatory phase' (2019-2024) to start gathering data



UNEP Framework for National MRV systems

GOVERNANCE

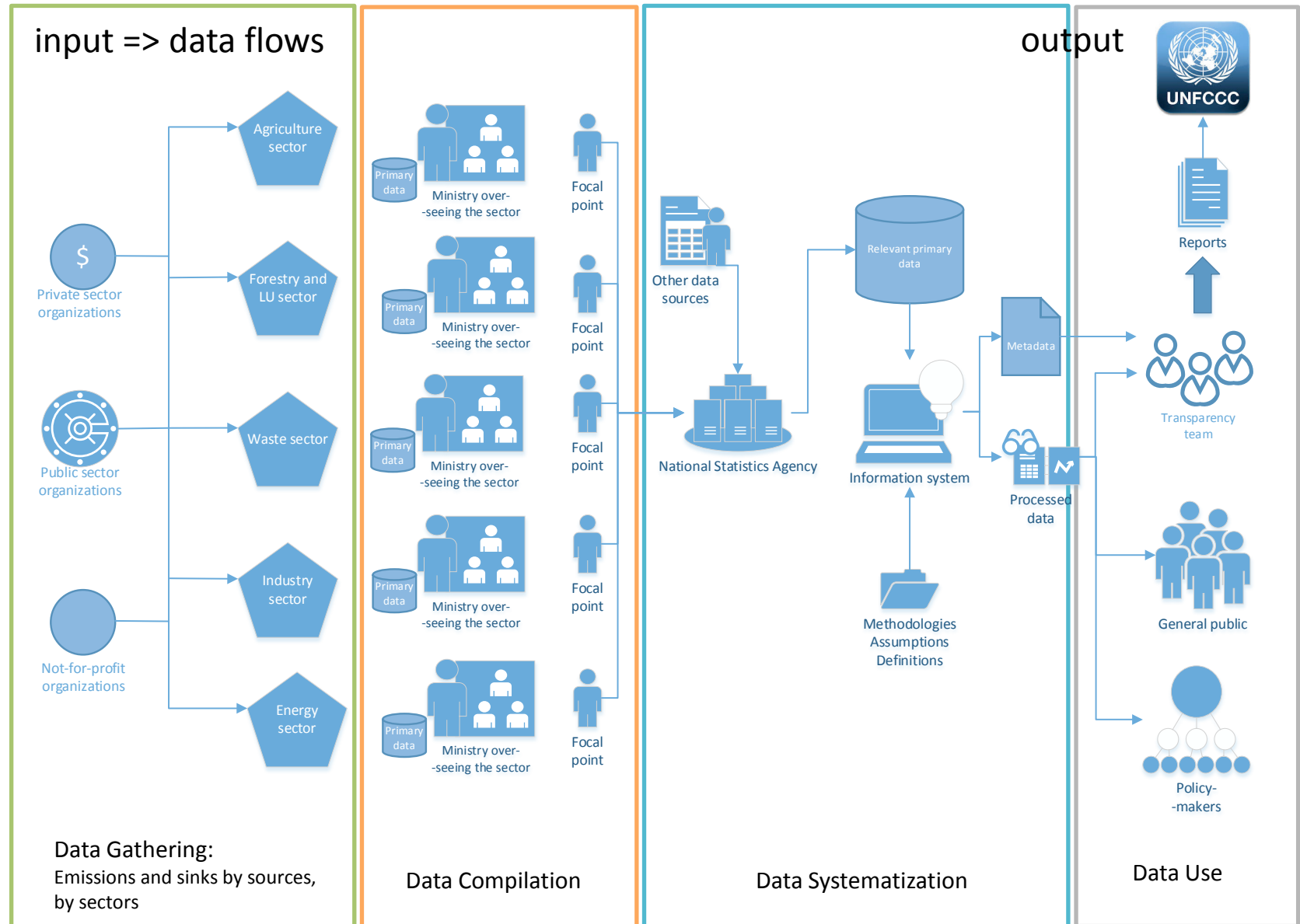
- **Institutional arrangements** – the permanency dimension
 - Institutionalizing the national climate change reporting process
 - Designated staff for handling CC reporting (NDC updates, NCs, BTRs, GHG Inventories)
 - Government ownership of the reporting process
 - Building institutional more than individual capacity
- **Policy/Regulatory Frameworks for Convention Implementation**
- **Creating enabling environments** for NDC implementation (policy, measures, regulatory frameworks, voluntary agreements, etc)
- **Political will and commitment** in internalization of climate agreements (ratification)
- **National development goals** – alignment and feedback for sustainable development

DATA MANAGEMENT

- Robust climate change information management system, including data collection

CB SUPPORT FOR TRANSPARENCY

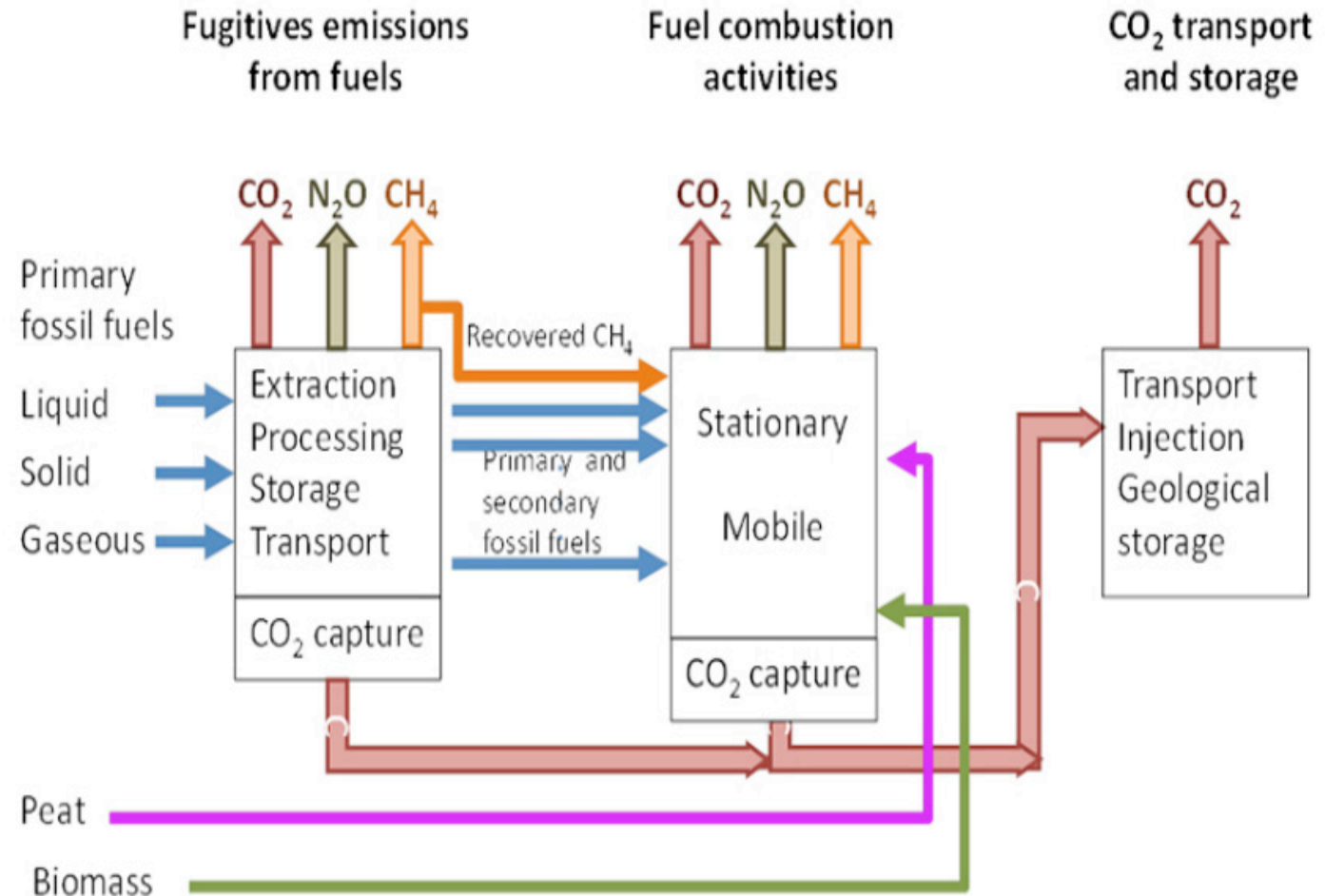
- Systemic and coordinated support by designated and acknowledged UN agencies, supplemented by non-UN organizations, in providing capacity support to the countries



Dealing with the Energy Sector Emission Reporting Challenges

Key issues to tackle

- Understanding the energy systems and GHG emissions for completeness in reporting
- Establishing a robust process for preparing the national energy balance, with GHG emissions, on a sustainable basis
- Revamping national energy data management/reporting processes, including separation between domestic and international bunkers fuel consumption
- Proper handling of non-energy use fuel consumption data
- Targeted reduction of the gap between Reference and Sectoral CO₂ emissions in energy sector GHG inventory compilation to enhance Accuracy in reporting



Thank you



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