

Enhanced transparency framework of Paris protocol, what does global stocktake?

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What Enhanced Transparency Framework?

- The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support is a **central component** to the design, credibility and operation of the **Paris Agreement**
- **Specifies how parties to the agreement must report on progress** in climate change mitigation, adaptation measures and support provided or received. It also provides for international procedures for the review and evaluation of those reports.
- The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) **agreed at Katowice builds** on and enhances existing Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) **arrangements**

The Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.
- Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- The Paris Agreement is a landmark in the multilateral climate change process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects

Katowice builds

- COP24 is the 24th meeting of the conference of parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It took place in Katowice, Poland in 2018.
- 196 Countries and the European Union participated in the COP24 and brought out a package of implementing rules for the Paris Agreement, called the Katowice Rulebook or Katowice builds.

The ETF includes three elements:

1. **Reporting:** There are two mandatory requirements; greenhouse gas inventories, and progress tracking of NDCs. Developed countries must also provide support to developing countries in the form of finance, technology transfer, or capacity building.
2. **Technical review:** This verifies the information provided by countries. The aim is not to be intrusive, but to build a country's capacity over time, helping it to identify information gaps and capacity building needs.
3. **Multilateral facilitative consideration:** This is for nations to inform the international community about what they are doing and share best practice and experience. Transparent information on the progress of a country's efforts also promotes accountability.

What is global stocktake?

- Under the Paris Agreement, the **first global stocktake will happen in 2023.**
- It will **assess whether the net result of the climate actions** being taken was consistent with the goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature from **pre-industrial times to within 2 degree Celsius.**
- While **every country is required to participate** in the global stocktake, the exercise will **not assess whether actions of any individual country are adequate or not.** It will **only** make an **assessment** of the "collective"

efforts of the world. That is because the **climate actions are supposed to be “nationally determined”**, and nations have problems over being told by others what they should do.

- In accordance with the demands of **developing countries**, the stocktake will cover not only the results of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but of actions being taken to adapt to the effects of climate change as well.
- It will also include an assessment of whether **developed countries** are offering adequate help to developing countries by providing money and technology, as mandated by the Paris Agreement.
- The other thing to be included in the stocktake is the latest report of the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**, the United Nations-backed scientific body that reviews all published climate science in 5-6 year cycles and draws conclusions from them.
- There was some debate over the frequency of the global stocktakes. Countries like India preferred a **10-year period**, while the EU and some others demanded a **five-year cycle**.