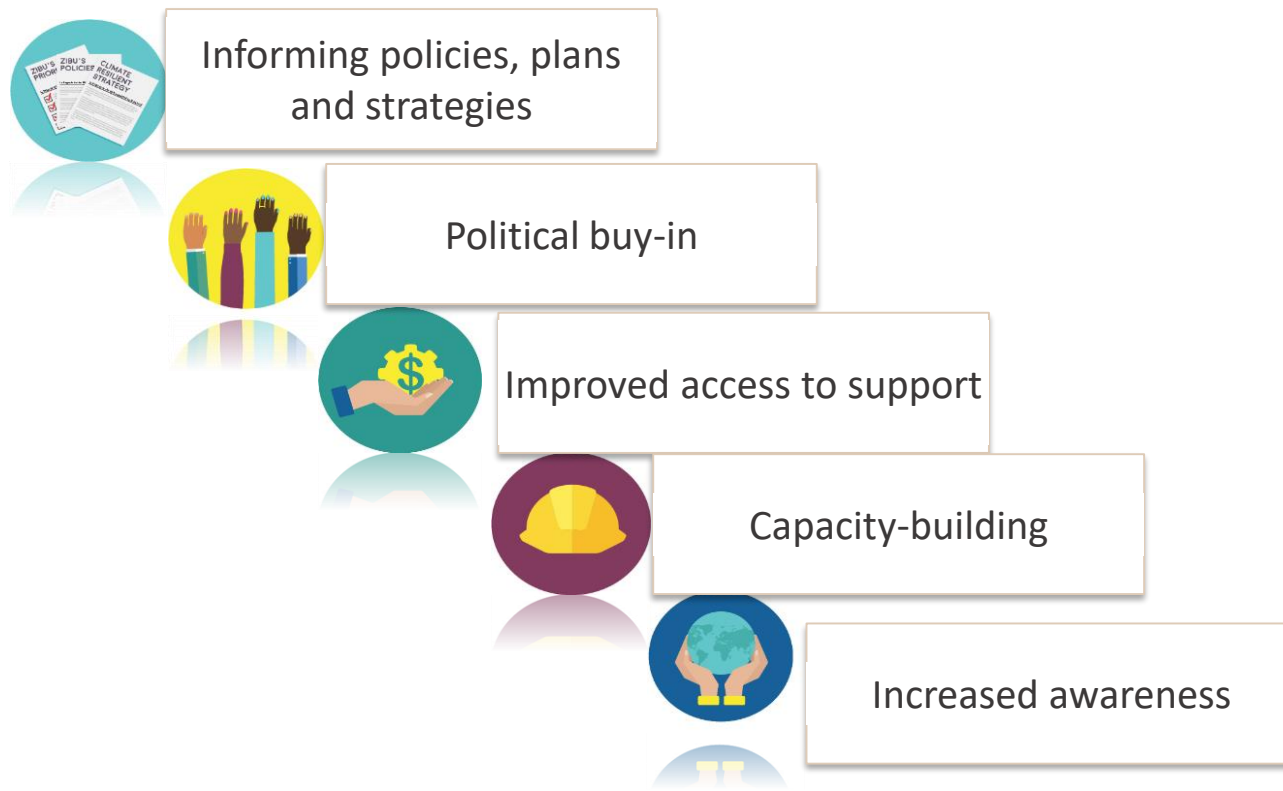


Enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement



ETF as a vehicle for national development

- Besides international benefits, transparency brings a number of national benefits. Information submitted to the UNFCCC is reliable and up-to-date, and thus forms the solid basis for decision making and paints an accurate portrait of the country.
- Participation in the international MRV processes manifested notable benefits.



Lessons learned from current MRV system

- Although ICA/IAR processes enhanced the transparency and supported domestic MRV systems, more capacity building and support is needed to enable all Parties to participate in the MRV and the ETF.
- Currently only about 1/3 of developing countries submitted their BUR1.

Sustainable domestic institutional arrangements are critical for implementation of domestic and international MRV. It ensures data collection and sustains national technical/methodological capacity.

Technical review and analysis, as a verification process at a technical level, **provides a capacity building opportunity** to the Parties. Increased number of Parties are requesting more-targeted technical advice from the expert teams.

MA and FSV, as a verification process at a political level, provides **a platform for sharing the experience and achievements** among all Parties.

Capacity building needs identified through the ICA process and through UNFCCC survey indicated **capacity gaps in tracking progress** of implementation and achievement of NDCs, **GHG inventories** both in data availability and methodologies.

