



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Key topics and outcomes of COP 26 (Glasgow, Nov. 2021)

*4th GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY SYSTEM
TRAINING WORKSHOP*

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Before Glasgow: COP 26 context

The Paris Agreement aims at:



Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels...



Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development...



Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development...

Before Glasgow:

- Urgency to upscale climate action (science/reports: IPCC, WMO, UNFCCC, UNEP...)
- Delay in UNFCCC process in 2020-2021 (COVID)
- Parties came ready to work to “keep 1.5°C alive”; committed and engaged COP Presidency
- Key negotiation areas: finance, adaptation, loss and damage, mitigation, transparency, Article 6 (cooperation tools)
- Also important: action by non-Party stakeholders



Key negotiated outcomes in Glasgow

Closing the “Paris rulebook”

Ramping up ambition and action

- Three decisions to enable cooperation under Article 6
- Transition from CDM under Kyoto (projects, infrastructure, funds)

Article 6 and transition from Kyoto’s CDM



Finance
(including the \$100 bln goal)



- Gap to \$100bn but also recent efforts/pledges
- To continue on \$100bn, finance flows, definitions
- Three-year process for a new post-2025 goal

- Operational guidance done (formats, tools...)
- Technical follow-up on tools and training
- Annual CMA follow-up on support

Transparency
(operational guidance)



Action in mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage



- Call to revisit 2030 targets
- WP setup (detail needed)
- Ministerial RT on pre-2030
- Annual NDC synthesis
- LT-LEDs synthesis in 2022, regular updates
- Coal phasedown, fossil fuel subsidies phaseout

- Recognition of loss&damage
- Advancing Santiago network
- Three-year “Glasgow Dialogue” on funding

- Urgency to act / parity with mitigation
- Record pledges to Adaptation Fund
- Call to double adaptation finance
- Two-year WP on global goal



COP 26 on enhanced transparency framework (ETF)

1. Laying ground for implementing the ETF by all Parties

- 1/CMA.3 (Glasgow Climate Pact): Parties are urged to swiftly make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely reporting under the ETF...
- 5/CMA.3: Guidance operationalizing the ETF modalities, procedures and guidelines:
 - ✓ Common reporting tables (CRT) for electronic reporting of GHG emissions/removals;
 - ✓ Common tabular formats (CTF) for electronic reporting on progress in NDCs;
 - ✓ CTF for the electronic reporting on support (provided and mobilized, needed and received);
 - ✓ Outlines for the biennial transparency report (BTR), national inventory document and technical expert review report; interactive web portal for information in BTRs (Dec.2025)
 - ✓ Training programme for the experts participating in the technical expert review of BTRs;
 - ✓ Additional guidance provided on flexibility (e.g., use of notation key “FX”)
 - ✓ The secretariat to develop tools for the electronic reporting (test version by June 2023, final by June 2024); a related process also defined (submissions, etc.);
 - ✓ Interoperability between the reporting tools and the IPCC inventory software (including invitation for IPCC’s technical training workshop in the 2nd half of 2024);
 - ✓ SBSTA 56 (June 2022) to consider options for conducting voluntary reviews for the information on adaptation, and respective training (for decision at CMA.4);
 - ✓ Invitation to the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance (Art.15.2) to liaise with lead reviewers, as needed, when identifying cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies (20/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 22(b)).

COP 26 on enhanced transparency framework (ETF)

2. Support to developing country Parties for transitioning to the ETF

- 1/CMA.3 (Glasgow Climate Pact): Call for increased support for the implementation of the ETF in a timely, adequate and predictable manner
- 5/CMA.3:
 - ✓ Invitation to provide financial resources for timely and comprehensive training to all Parties
 - ✓ **Annual consideration, from CMA 4, for “Reporting and review pursuant to Art.13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building”**
 - ✓ GEF to continue to facilitate improved access to the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency by developing country Parties
- 7/CP.26: the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency will continue to support developing country Parties, upon their request, in building their capacity for the ETF
- 14/CP.26: The revised ToR of the CGE (CGE to provide ETF-related technical advice and support to developing country Parties to facilitate improvements over time)



Some outcomes beyond negotiations

Race to Zero campaign

- ~8,000 members: businesses, regions, institutions...
- Commitment to halve emissions by 2030, aiming for a zero carbon world
- Companies with net-zero targets almost 13% of the world economy

Race to Resilience campaign

- 24 partners to catalyze a step-change in ambition for climate resilience
- Initiatives: over 2.3 billion people / 100 natural systems / 100 countries
- A metrics framework to verify the climate resilience impact

Glasgow breakthrough agenda

- Countries to work on clean technologies and sustainable solutions
- In 2022, follow-up by the UK as COP Presidency
- Focus: state of transition, leading initiatives, leaders-level commitments

Forests

- Glasgow Leaders Declaration on forests and land use
- Aims to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030
- More than 140 countries joined

Methane

- Global Methane Pledge: US-EU led initiative
- Aims at reducing methane emissions by 30% by 2030 compared to 2020
- More than 100 countries joined

Finance

- New significant pledges, e.g. to the Adaptation Fund (\$356 million)
- The global forest finance pledge: 12 countries / \$12 billion for 2021-2025, aiming to halt/reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030



Conclusion



- ❖ Glasgow-2021 is a significant positive milestone in the international climate change process – **a truly successful UN conference, acting on climate challenge based on scientific findings/advice**
(and much more was achieved than just shown – e.g., on technology, capacity building, response measures, the ocean, gender, youth, non-Party stakeholders...)
- ❖ Limiting global warming to 1.5°C was not achieved in Glasgow (was not realistic to expect) and much remains to be done – but COP 26 made its impactful contribution to accelerating climate action and making it more ambitious
- ❖ The temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, including 1.5°C, remain within reach after Glasgow
- ❖ **Multilateralism, within the UN context, is the right approach to global issues and it can deliver**



COP 26 on enhanced transparency framework (ETF)

3. Flexibility for developing country Parties in light of their capacity

- Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities may, when reporting on a provision for which they have a capacity constraint, choose one or more of the following options:
 - Use the notation key “FX” (flexibility) in the CRT or CTF;
 - Collapse relevant row(s) or column(s) where “FX” is reported in each cell in the row or column of the CRT/CTF and expand them again for display purposes;
 - Collapse tables related to the four additional gases (MPGs, para. 48), where “FX” is reported in each cell in the row or column and expand it again for display purposes; indicate the first year and last year of the inventory time series, (MPGs, paras 57–58), and generate columns and tables consistent with this selection;
 - Indicate the thresholds selected for key categories analysis (MPGs, paras. 25) and use of notation key “NE” for completeness (MPGs, para. 32);
- Use of flexibility provisions for the uncertainty assessment to be reported in the NID
- Providing an explanation of how the specific flexibility provision has been applied in the corresponding documentation box
- Options for flexibility will be incorporated in the relevant reporting tools



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4. Minimum level of aggregation to protect confidentiality

- Recalls that Parties may report a minimum level of aggregation to protect confidential business and military information
- In such cases, a Party shall provide to the technical expert review team information on methods used, as well as the descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used;
- The notation key “IE” (included elsewhere) may be used to indicate information on emission factors, activity data and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks when those are not available at the most disaggregated level and not under the expected source or sink category;
- The confidentiality approach will be incorporated in the relevant reporting tools



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5. Other relevant provisions regarding GHG national inventory reports

- The 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values, shall be those listed in table 8.A.1 of the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC, excluding the value for fossil methane;
- Parties may use on a voluntary basis the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Confirms the due date for submission of the annual greenhouse gas inventories by developed country Parties as contained in decision 3/CP.1 (15 April);
- The Common Reporting Tables (CRT) are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/311076>

