

The 7th Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Training Workshop

Introduction to the technical expert review

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MPG provisions



VII. Technical expert review

- A. Scope (Para 146-149)
- B. Information to be reviewed (Para 150)
- C. Technical expert review format (para 151-161)
- D. Procedures (para 162-163)
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- F. Role of the Party (para 165)
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- I. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements (172-186)
- J. Technical expert review report (187-188)











A. Scope



146. A technical expert review consists of:

- A review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with these MPGs, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
- Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- Consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant;
- Identification of areas of improvement for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;
- For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, assistance in identifying capacity-building needs.











A. Scope



• 148. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, the technical expert review will be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and will avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

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A. Scope



- 149. Technical expert review teams shall not:
 - a) Make political judgments;
 - b) Review the adequacy or appropriateness of a Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, of its associated description pursuant to chapter III.B above, or of the indicators identified in chapter III.C above;
 - c) Review the adequacy of a Party's domestic actions;
 - d) Review the adequacy of a Party's support provided;
 - e) For those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, review the Party's determination to apply flexibility that has been provided for in these MPGs, including the self-determined estimated time frames referred to in paragraph 6 above, or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.





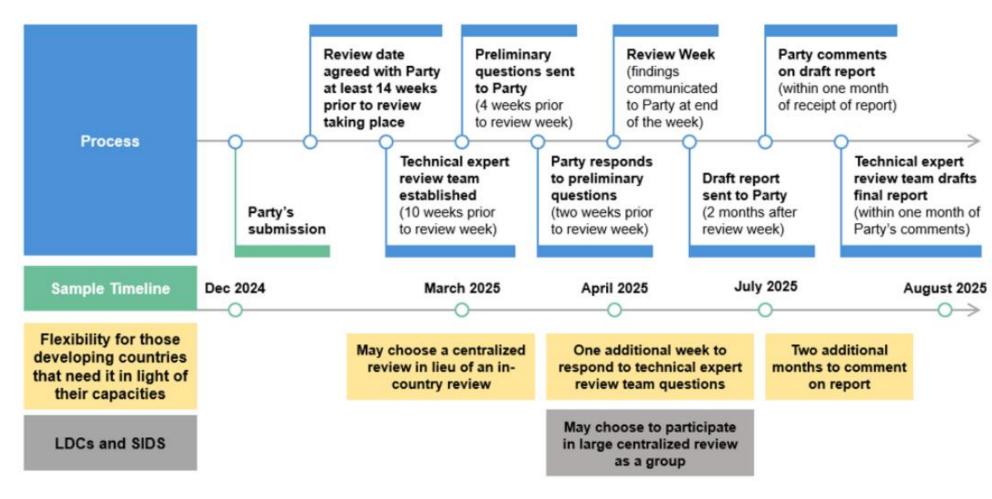




Process and sample timeline



Source: Technical Expert Review | UNFCCC



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162. For in-country, centralized and desk reviews:

(d) TERT shall communicate to the Party concerned draft areas of improvement, constituting preliminary:

- "recommendations" (for "shall" provisions) and/or
- "encouragements" (for non-"shall" provisions)

For those developing country
Parties that need flexibility in the
light of their capacities, any
capacity-building needs identified
in consultation with the Party
concerned, at the end of the
technical expert review week











F. Role of Party



• 165. The Party concerned shall cooperate with the technical expert review team and the secretariat and make every reasonable effort to respond to all questions and provide additional clarifying information and comments to the technical expert review report in a timely manner.



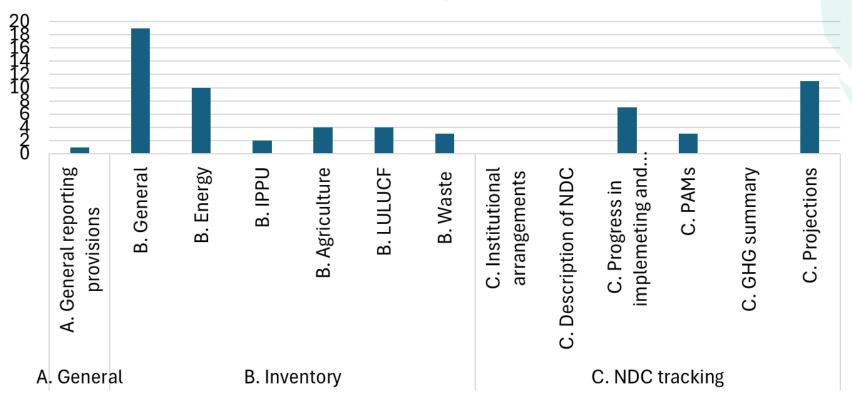




Number of issues identified in TERR1 of Andorra







In total 64 areas of improvement, including recommendations and encouragements



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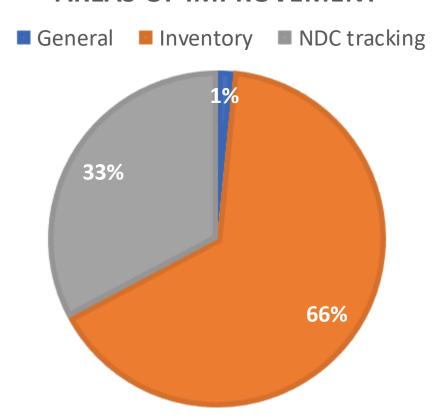






Number of issues identified in TERR1 of Andorra

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



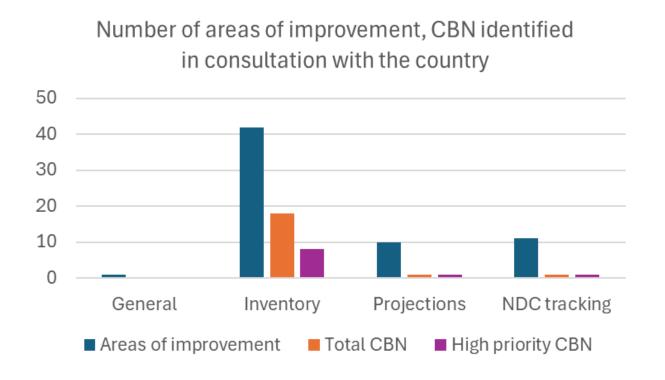








Number of CBN identified in consultation with the CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY COUNTRY (TERR1 of Andorra)



20 CBN were identified

- 1 CBN was identified by Party in its BTR1
- 10 CBN High Priority







Example of the issue from the TERT1 of Andorra (para 29 and 44)



Summary of reported/unreported information by the Party

Clarification provided by the Party during the review (e.g. responses to questions)

TERT finding (recommendation and/or encouragement)

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- O Andorra reported general information on the uncertainty analysis performed using approach 1 in the BTR1 (pp.57–58). However, the reported table shows only the total uncertainty estimates per year and for the overall trend (1990– 2021) and not for all source and sink categories. Andorra did not estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for each source or sink category, nor provide any qualitative discussion of the results.
- O During the review, Andorra made available the database used to estimate uncertainties through the IPCC inventory software (version 2.69), which was assessed by the TERT. Andorra informed the TERT that it was aware that its uncertainty analysis could be improved and has therefore included it as a priority in its inventory improvement plan (appendix VI to the BTR1).
- o The TERT recommends that the Party estimate and report the level and trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, using at least approach 1, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series. The TERT also recommends that Andorra report and provide a qualitative discussion of the results in the next BTR.

Training programme for experts participating in the TER of BTR



- What are the steps to become a reviewer for the BTR?
 - Experts must be nominated to the UNFCCC Roster of Experts (RoE) by their national focal point on behalf of their government,
 - Complete the relevant training programme
 - Successfully pass examinations before they can be invited to participate in a review.
- All courses in the training programme for BTR reviewers are online,
 open and available to all experts.
- Training programmes for expert reviewers | UNFCCC











Thank you for your attention!

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