

Working Paper

A First Look at Biennial Transparency Reports
Under the Paris Agreement

Oeko-Institut Working Paper 1/2025

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Abstract

Parties to the Paris Agreement submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) with information on mitigation, adaptation and support. By 31 December 2024, the deadline for submission of the first BTR, 86 Parties submitted such a report. Twelve Parties did not provide a BTR but submitted related information. Many Parties went beyond the mandatory requirements, in particular by reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, on loss and damage, and on support needed and received.

The BTRs that have been submitted can serve as good practice examples for Parties that are finalizing their reports. As submissions from many Parties are still pending, additional data sources may need to be used to provide a more complete picture of climate action and support under the Paris Agreement.

The submitted data on progress towards the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) informs about the status of mitigation actions and the progress of the global community towards the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. A first screening of the information provided by some of the large emitters of greenhouse gases suggests that additional efforts are needed to meet their 2030 NDC targets.

Zusammenfassung

Die Vertragsparteien des Übereinkommens von Paris legen zweijährliche Transparenzberichte (BTR) mit Informationen zur Minderung, Anpassung und Unterstützung vor. Bis zum 31. Dezember 2024, der Frist für die Vorlage des ersten BTR, haben 86 Vertragsparteien einen solchen Bericht vorgelegt. Zwölf Vertragsparteien legten keinen BTR vor, übermittelten aber andere relevante Informationen. Viele Vertragsparteien gingen über die verpflichtenden Anforderungen hinaus und berichteten insbesondere über Auswirkungen des Klimawandels und Anpassung, über Verluste und Schäden sowie über benötigte und erhaltene Unterstützung.

Die eingereichten BTR können jenen, die derzeit ihre Berichte fertigstellen, als ‚good practice‘-Beispiele dienen. Da die Daten vieler Vertragsparteien noch ausstehen, besteht ein Bedarf an weiteren Datenquellen, um ein vollständigeres Bild der Maßnahmen und der Unterstützung unter dem Übereinkommen von Paris zu erhalten.

Die vorgelegten Daten zum Fortschritt bei der Umsetzung der nationalen Beiträge (NDC) geben Aufschluss über den Stand der Minderungsmaßnahmen und den globalen Fortschritt bei der Erreichung des Temperaturziels des Übereinkommens von Paris. Ein erster Überblick über die Informationen von einigen der großen Treibhausgasemittenten deutet darauf hin, dass zusätzliche Anstrengungen erforderlich sind, um ihre NDC-Ziele für 2030 zu erreichen.

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1 Introduction

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC 2015) established an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Under this framework, each Party shall regularly provide a national inventory of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals and information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation. Developed country Parties¹ shall provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided. Other Parties that provide support should report such information, and developing country Parties should provide information on support needed and received.

According to the ‘Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Transparency Framework’², Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) at the latest by 31 December 2024. The Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit these reports at their discretion. The contents of the submissions under the ETF were defined in the MPGs. Additional details, including templates for electronic reporting and report outlines, were defined in the ‘transparency guidance’³.

A biennial transparency submission consists of the following components:

- A BTR⁴;
- a National Inventory Report, consisting of a National Inventory Document (NID) and Common Reporting Tables (CRT)⁵; and
- Common Tabular Formats (CTF) for information on progress in NDC implementation and achievement⁶, and for information on support⁷.

The NID may be submitted as a stand-alone document or as a chapter of the BTR. CTF for information on support are mandatory for developed country Parties. Detailed information on the reporting requirements and their background can be found in the ‘Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework’ (UNFCCC 2022). More information on the CTF and CRT can be found, inter alia, in the Oeko Institute working paper ‘Understanding the Transparency Guidance’ (Moosmann and Herold 2022).

The present working paper provides a brief overview of the BTRs submitted by 31 December 2024.⁸ Additional BTRs were submitted after this deadline. However, they are not included in this overview, which was completed for publication in early January 2025.

¹ The Paris Agreement does not provide a definition of developed or developing countries.

² Decision 18/CMA.1 – Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, paragraph 3, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

³ Decision 5/CMA.3 – Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

⁴ Decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 3.

⁵ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 38.

⁶ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 79.

⁷ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraphs 123-144.

⁸ All BTR submissions are available at: <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>.

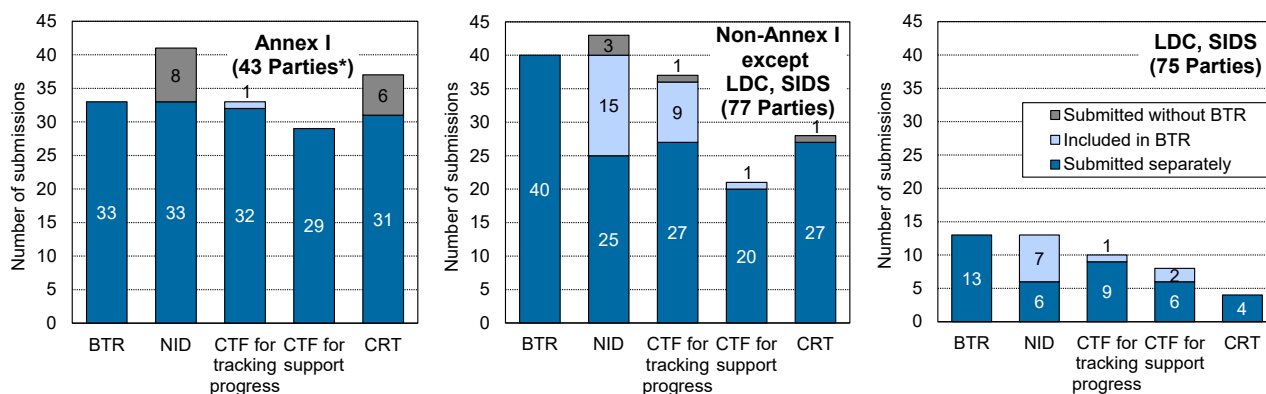
2 Main components of BTR submissions

This section provides an overview of the number of BTR, NID, CTF and CRT submitted by 31 December 2024. As mentioned earlier, the LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement at their discretion.⁹ A total of 75 Parties to the Paris Agreement are LDCs, SIDS, or both.¹⁰ The remaining 120 Parties to the Paris Agreement were required to submit their first BTR by 31 December 2024.¹¹

Although the requirement to submit the first BTR by the 2024 deadline does not differentiate between developing and developed country Parties, it is helpful to consider them separately, because there are differences in some reporting requirements, and many developed countries have longstanding experience in reporting detailed information under the UNFCCC. As a simplified approach, a distinction can be made between Parties listed in Annex I to the Convention and those not listed in Annex I. The former Parties are experienced in submitting common tabular formats and detailed greenhouse gas inventory information under the UNFCCC. However, the distinction between developing and developed country Parties under the Paris Agreement may differ from this simplified approach.

Figure 1 shows the numbers of submissions received by 31 December 2024. Many ‘Annex I’ Parties, which are experienced in the reporting of tabular information under the Convention, submitted all required components. Several Annex I Parties submitted GHG inventory information but did not submit a BTR. Among non-Annex I Parties, parts of the required information were included in the BTR. The number of submissions from LDCs and SIDS is smaller because they may make submissions at their discretion. Still, several of them submitted all components.

Figure 1: Submissions of BTR, NID, CTF and CRT



*A total of 43 Parties to the Paris Agreement are listed in Annex I to the Convention (last amended in 2013)¹².

Source: Submissions published at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. A tabular overview of this information can be found in Annex 1 of this working paper.

⁹ Decision 1/CP.21 – Adoption of the Paris Agreement, paragraph 90, <https://unfccc.int/documents/9097>.

¹⁰ There are 44 LDCs (<https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list>). Each LDC except Yemen is a Party to the Paris Agreement. There are 39 SIDS (<https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids>). Seven of them are also LDCs, and each SIDS is a Party to the Paris Agreement.

¹¹ Decision 18/CMA.1 – Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, paragraph 3, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

¹² The consolidated version of the Convention lists 43 Parties in Annex I (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf). An additional Party, Kazakhstan, was considered an Annex I Party for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol and submitted detailed information under the Convention like other Annex I Parties (see, e.g., <https://unfccc.int/documents/626607>).

It follows from Figure 1 that a total of 86 Parties submitted a BTR by 31 December 2024. An additional twelve Parties submitted at least one component, such as an NID (eleven Parties) or CTF for tracking progress (one Party). Among the 120 Parties that were required to submit a BTR (i.e., all Parties except LDCs and SIDS), 73 submitted a BTR by the deadline.

The reasons why many Parties did not submit the required information by the deadline differ from country to country and may include limited resources, delays in approval procedures, or technical difficulties with electronic reporting.¹³ This working paper does not analyze these reasons, but some conclusions from the incomplete reporting of information are drawn in section 5.

3 Contents of the submissions

Besides the information on greenhouse gas inventories (NID and CRT), the main elements of the BTR submission cover the topics of mitigation, adaptation and support.

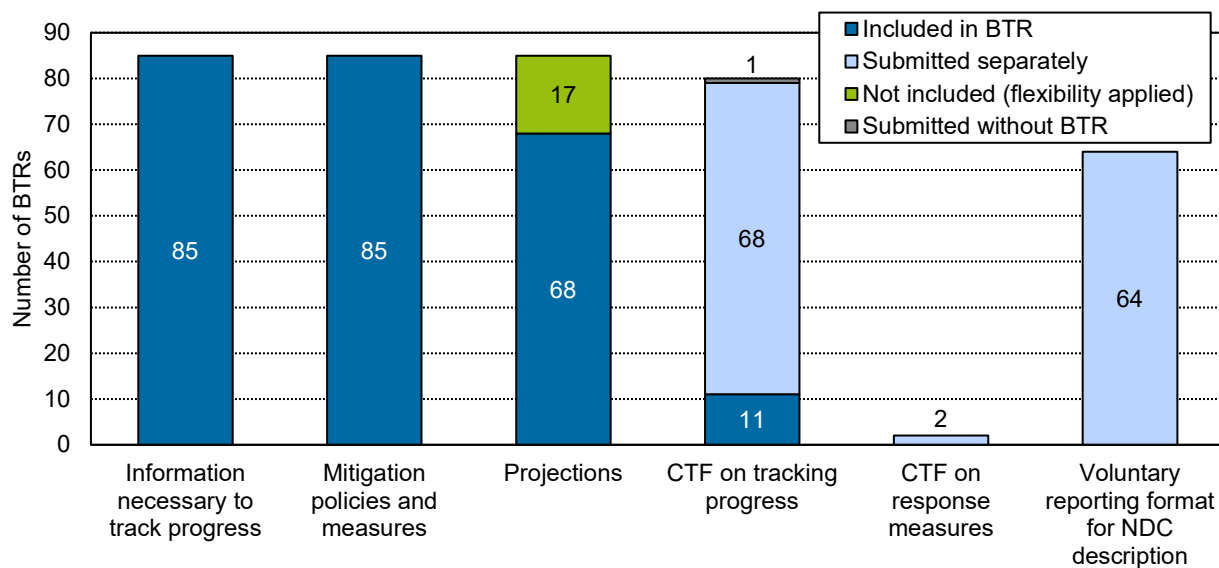
3.1 Mitigation

Figure 2 provides an overview of selected elements which are related to mitigation. These include sections in the BTR on (1) tracking progress towards implementing and achieving the NDC; (2) mitigation policies and measures and (3) projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removal. The figure also shows whether CTFs have been submitted and whether two specific tabular formats have been included which are not mandatory for all Parties.

This figure provides an overview of the number of Parties that submitted the various elements. It does not address whether the submitted information is complete and in line with the MPGs. The consistency of this information with the MPGs will be considered during the technical expert review¹⁴, which is part of the ETF under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

¹³ Parties are required to submit the CTF and CRT using electronic reporting tools provided by the UNFCCC secretariat (<https://unfccc.int/etf-reporting-tools-help>). Several updates and changes were made to these reporting tools and their components until December 2024 (e.g., ETF Excel Bulk Data Tool, <https://unfccc.int/documents/640988>). These updates and changes posed challenges to the Parties aiming at submitting all tables electronically by 31 December 2024.

¹⁴ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 146, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

Figure 2: Submitted elements relating to mitigation

A total of 86 BTRs were submitted by 31 December 2024. One of these BTRs¹⁵ consisted of a GHG inventory chapter only and did not include a chapter on the tracking of progress.

Source: Submissions published at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. A tabular overview of this information can be found in Annex 1

All submitted BTRs except one include information necessary to track progress, and information on mitigation policies and measures. For those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, the reporting of projections is not mandatory.¹⁶ Seventeen developing countries made use of this flexibility. Several of them stated that they will include projections in their next BTR. Most Parties provided CTF on tracking progress; some of them did not submit a separate file in Excel format but included tabular formats in the BTR document.

Figure 2 provides information on two specific tabular formats which are of interest because they are not mandatory for all Parties:

- **‘Response measures table’**: According to the MPGs, each Party with an NDC that consists of actions or plans with mitigation co-benefits shall provide information on how it addresses the social and economic consequences of mitigation measures (also known as response measures).¹⁷ A template for providing this information can be found in CTF table 12.

By 31 December 2024, no Party has submitted a BTR which refers to an NDC explicitly focusing on mitigation co-benefits. Hence, the submission of CTF table 12 is not applicable to the Parties

¹⁵ The BTR of Uzbekistan consisted of a GHG inventory chapter only. Uzbekistan submitted a BTR with additional chapters after the 31 December 2024 deadline.

¹⁶ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 92.

¹⁷ The exact wording in the Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 78, is: ‘Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including: (a) Sectors and activities associated with the response measures; (b) Social and economic consequences of the response measures; (c) Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences; (d) Actions to address the consequences.’

that have submitted a BTR so far. Nevertheless, two Parties used this table to provide information on their actions.¹⁸

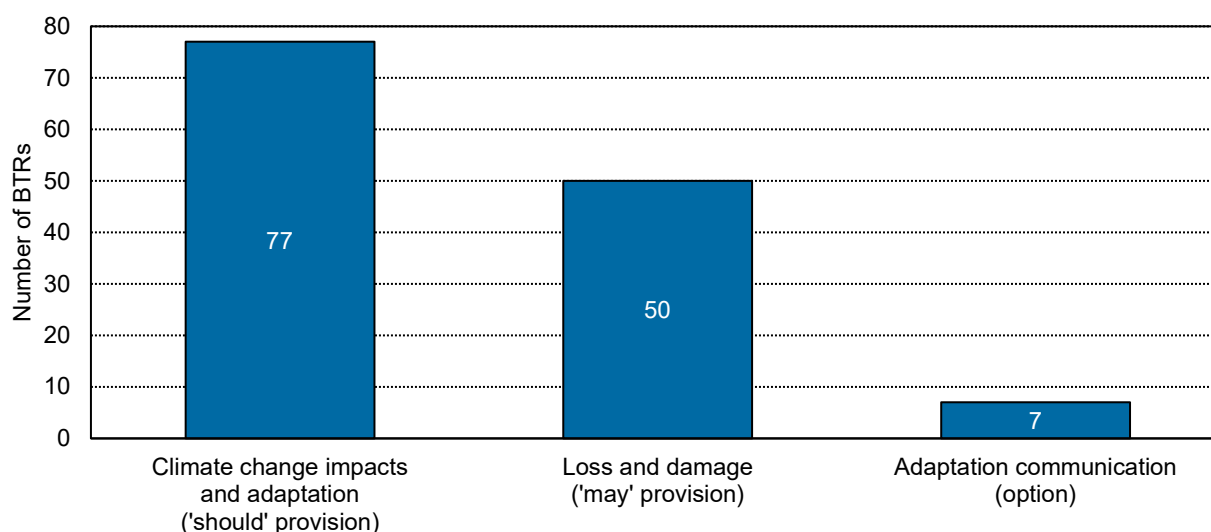
- **‘Voluntary reporting format for NDC description’:** The ‘transparency guidance’¹⁹ provides a table which is to be used by Parties on a voluntary basis. Of the 68 Parties that submitted CTF tables separately from the BTR, 64 filled in this table voluntarily. This table can be found in the tab ‘Appendix’ of the CTF Excel file. It provides readers with a concise overview of the Party’s NDC, without requiring readers to search for this information in the BTR or in the Party’s NDC submission.

3.2 Adaptation and related topics

Under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Parties should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation. While Article 13 does not include reporting provisions relating to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, the MPGs state that ‘each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to [...] loss and damage associated with climate change impacts’.²⁰ Finally, Parties have the option of submitting an adaptation communication (required under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement) as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR.²¹

Figure 3 shows how many Parties provided these non-mandatory reporting elements. All information on adaptation and related topics is provided in the BTR. There are no CTF tables for this information.

Figure 3: Elements relating to adaptation and loss and damage



A total of 86 BTRs were submitted by 31 December 2024.

Source: Submissions published at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. A tabular overview of this information can be found in Annex 1.

¹⁸ Ecuador provided information on the social and economic consequences of domestic mitigation measures (both positive and negative), and on how it addresses negative consequences of these measures. Niger used this table to provide information on actions aimed at supporting vulnerable population groups.

¹⁹ Decision 5/CMA.3, Appendix to Annex II, <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

²⁰ Annex to decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 115, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

²¹ Decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 13, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

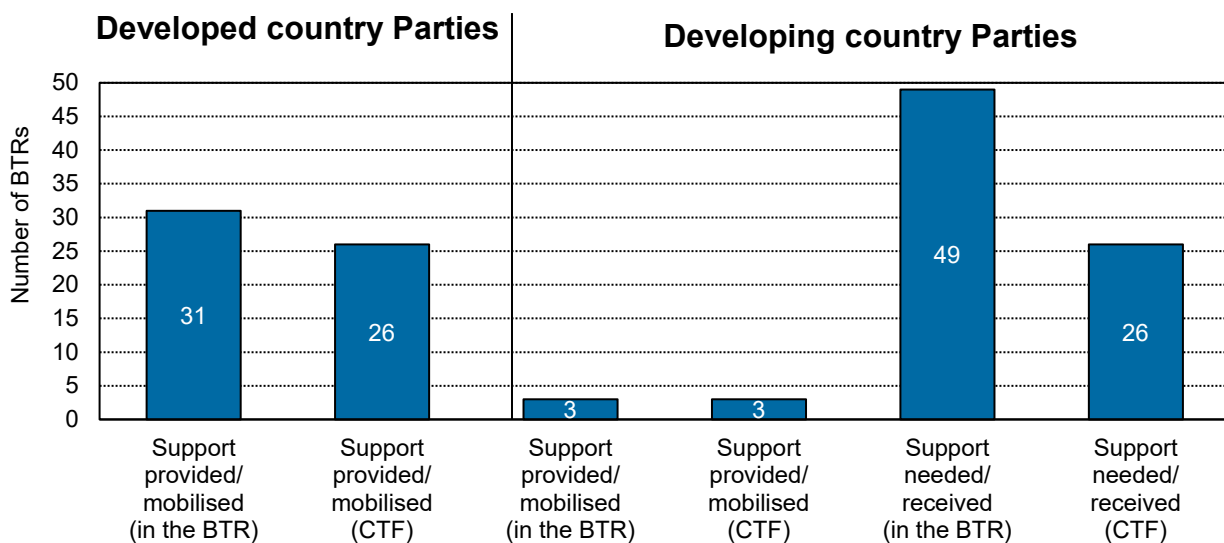
A large majority of the submitted BTRs contain a dedicated chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation, and more than half of these BTRs contain a dedicated section on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. Six Parties state in their BTR that it serves as an adaptation communication. Among the Parties that did not include an adaptation communication, many refer to an adaptation communication which they already submitted earlier.

3.3 Support to developing countries

The reporting requirements on support differ between developed and developing countries. Developed country Parties shall provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information, and developing country Parties should provide information on support needed and received.

Because of these differences, developed and developing countries are shown separately in Figure 4. For this figure only, developed country Parties were defined as all Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, except those that specifically state in their BTR that they consider themselves a developing country Party under the Paris Agreement. Belarus and Türkiye made such a statement in their BTR and submitted information on support needed and received, instead of support provided and mobilized. Hence, they are included in the right panel of Figure 4.

Figure 4: Submitted elements relating to support



A total of 31 developed country Parties submitted a BTR, and a total of 55 developing country Parties submitted a BTR by 31 December 2024. In this figure only, Belarus and Türkiye are classified as developing country Parties.

Source: Submissions published at <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. A tabular overview of this information can be found in Annex 1

All developed country Parties that submitted a BTR included information on support provided and mobilized. However, five of them did not provide such information in common tabular format.

Among the developing country Parties, two submitted information on support provided and mobilized in the BTR and CTF; one submitted such information in the BTR only, and another Party submitted such information in the CTF only. A large majority of developing countries' BTRs contain information on support needed and received, and approximately half of these BTRs were complemented with information in common tabular format.

3.4 Other information in the BTR

The BTR outline²² provides for the reporting of additional information, which is discussed here briefly:

- **Information to be reported when national communications and biennial transparency reports are submitted jointly:** Several developing country Parties combined their BTR with a national communication, which is to be submitted under the UNFCCC every four years. They reported information, inter alia, on research and systematic observation, and on education, training and public awareness.
- **Information on flexibility:** Many developing countries included a specific chapter which summarized the areas where they made use of flexibility provided to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities.
- **Improvements in reporting over time:** Many Parties included a chapter addressing past and future improvements in reporting.
- **Any other information the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in its Biennial Transparency Report:** Several Parties included an additional chapter which they considered relevant under the Paris Agreement. These additional chapters covered the following topics:
 - Climate science, research (Canada, Türkiye);
 - Finance flows (Chile, European Union);
 - Gender aspects (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Zimbabwe);
 - Human rights perspective (Mexico);
 - Role of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in NDC implementation (Niger);
 - Youth aspects (Ecuador, Namibia).

This list is a brief summary of topics which go beyond the topics covered by the BTR outline. Only those topics are listed which are included in a dedicated chapter. Several Parties addressed such topics as sub-chapters of the main BTR chapters.

- **Technical annex for REDD+:** Six Parties used the BTR to provide information relating to REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks).
- **Information in relation to cooperative approaches:** Parties that engage in cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement are required to report information on this engagement.²³ Several Parties (including Ghana, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Switzerland) provided such information. Several other Parties stated that they will provide such information in the next BTR.

²² Decision 5/CMA.3, Annex IV, <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>.

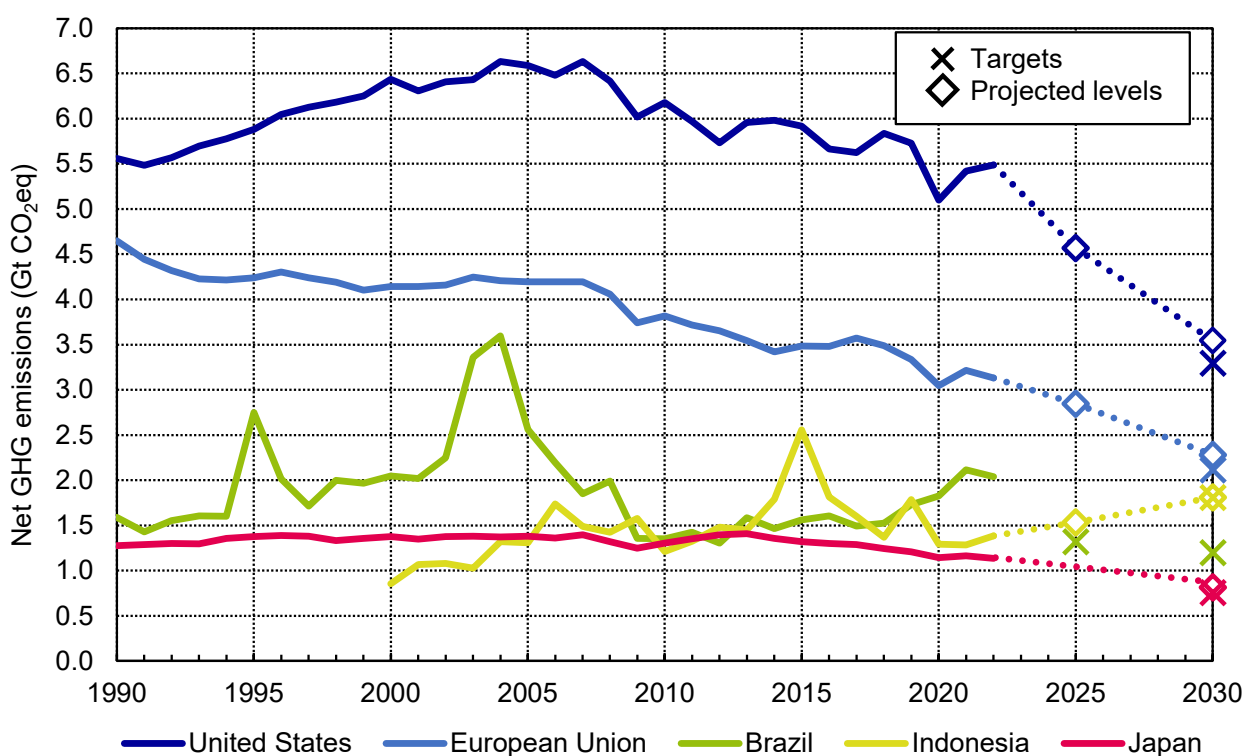
²³ Decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 77d and Decision 5/CMA.3, Annexes II and IV, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>.

4 Progress towards NDC targets

One of the key pieces of information provided in a BTR is the information where a Party stands in respect to its NDC target(s). This working paper briefly discusses the progress towards the NDC targets (expressed in GHG emissions) of several large economies. China, the largest emitter of GHG, has several NDC targets, including an emissions intensity and an emissions peaking target. The progress towards its targets cannot be compared directly to the progress of the other Parties discussed here. An overview of China’s progress towards its targets can be found in Part II of its BTR and in its CTF table 4.²⁴

In Figure 5, information on GHG emissions from the United States, the European Union, Brazil, Indonesia and Japan are displayed. These Parties are among the largest net emitters of greenhouse gases.

Figure 5: Time series of greenhouse gas emissions, including targets and projected levels



Source: CTF tables 4, 6 and 10 submitted by Parties.

Brazil has separate targets for 2025 and 2030. Brazil did not report projections results.

For the European Union, historic emissions in the scope of the NDC are slightly higher than the historic emissions reported in CTF table 6 and depicted here. For Indonesia, historic emissions in the scope of the NDC are slightly lower than the historic emissions reported in CTF table 6 and depicted here.

The figure shows that the United States, the European Union, Brazil and Japan set targets which require important reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in the coming years. Projections from the United States, the European Union and Japan suggest they will be able to reduce net emissions at

²⁴ China’s BTR: <https://unfccc.int/documents/645296>; China’s CTF tables for progress: <https://unfccc.int/documents/645297>. Download the first of the three documents. The progress towards the NDC targets is summarized in Tables 4.1 to 4.5.

a considerable rate, but additional mitigation efforts will be needed to meet their 2030 NDC targets. Indonesia, like several other developing countries, set an NDC target above current net emission levels. This target is in line with Indonesia's emission projections.

5 Conclusions

The BTRs submitted by 31 December 2024 contain a wealth of information on climate action and support. Many Parties went beyond the mandatory requirements, in particular by reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, on loss and damage, and on support needed and received. This information contributes to the recognition of Parties' efforts and to the understanding of the challenges and needs of developing countries.

Of the 120 Parties that were required to make a submission by 31 December 2024, 73 submitted a BTR, and an additional 13 Parties submitted at least one component, such as an NID. An additional 13 LDCs/SIDS made submissions. For Parties that did not make a complete submission, it will be important to make a submission as soon as possible, in order to provide a complete picture on climate action and support under the Paris Agreement.

Improvement over time is one of the key concepts relating to transparency under the Paris Agreement.²⁵ Hence Parties should aim at publishing the information which is currently available as swiftly as possible and include more information in their second BTR.

The BTRs that have been submitted can serve as good practice examples for Parties that are finalizing their reports. While reporting guidance is already available, inter alia, from the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE 2023), Parties can now draw from the concrete examples provided in BTRs of Parties with similar national circumstances.

From those Parties that did not submit all required information, additional information has often been published elsewhere.²⁶ With climate-change related information spread across various data sources and reports, non-Party stakeholders, such as research institutes and environmental NGOs, can help by synthesizing such information and completing the picture on the global status of climate action and support.

The submitted data on progress towards NDC implementation informs about the status of mitigation actions and the progress of the global community towards the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. A first screening of the information provided by some of the large emitters of greenhouse gases suggests that additional efforts are needed to meet their 2030 NDC targets.

²⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 92, <https://unfccc.int/documents/9097>.

²⁶ To name two examples: (1) The European Union did not submit a set of CRT by 31 December 2024, but in April 2024 it published detailed GHG inventory data for the period 1990-2022 at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/datahub/datahubitem-view/3b7fe76c-524a-439a-bfd2-a6e4046302a2>. (2) India did not submit a BTR by 31 December 2024, but it submitted a comprehensive Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC on that day, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645149>.

Annex 1: List of information submitted by 31 December 2024

The table in this annex provides an overview of the information submitted by 31 December 2024 and made available on the UNFCCC website (<https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>). This table is based on a first screening. Some aspects relating to applicability or flexibility may not have been taken into account during the preparation of this table.

Legend:
 Status: AI: Party included in Annex I to the Convention; L: Least Developed Country; S: Small Island Developing State. Other columns: S: Submitted; I: Included in the BTR; -: not submitted/included; F: Flexibility used; □: Not applicable. Mandatory elements are marked in **bold**. Mandatory elements for developed country Parties are marked in **bold italics**.

Party	Status	Submission		BTR contents										CTF						
		First submission (MM-DD of 2024)	Update in 2024, if applicable (MM-DD)	BTR	NID	Tracking progress	Policies and measures	Projections	Adaptation	Loss and damage	Adaptation communication	<i>Support provided/mobilized</i>	Support needed/received	REDD+ annex	Progress	Response measures	NDC description	<i>Support provided/mobilized</i>	Support needed/received	CRT
Albania		12-31		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Algeria		12-30		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		-	-	S	S
Andorra		10-26 ¹		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-		-	-	-	-
Argentina		12-19		S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		S	-	-	S
Australia	AI	04-12	12-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	<i>I</i>	-	S		S	S	-	S	
Austria	AI	11-14	12-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	<i>I</i>	-	S		S	S	-	S	
Azerbaijan		11-21	12-31	S	I	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		S	-	S	
Belarus	AI ²	12-30		S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	S		S	-	S	S	
Belgium	AI	12-18		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	<i>I</i>	-	S		S	S	-	S	
Belize	S	12-31		S	S	I	I	F	I	-	-	-	I	-	-		-	-	-	-
Bhutan		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		S	-	S	
Brazil		12-13	12-20	S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		S	-	S	
Bulgaria	AI	12-18		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	S
Burkina Faso	L	12-28		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-		-	-	I	-
Cambodia	L	12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	³	I	-	I		-	-	-	-
Canada	AI	05-02	12-30	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	I	<i>I</i>	-	S		-	S	-	S	
Central African Republic	L	12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	S		S	-	I	-
Chile		12-30		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	S		S	S	S	S
China		12-31		S	I	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S		S	-	S	S
Colombia		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	S		S	-	S	S
Costa Rica		12-30		S	I	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	-		-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire		12-20	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S ⁴		S	-	S	S

All footnotes for this table are given at the end of the table.

Table continued:

Party	Status	Submission		BTR contents										CTF					
		First submission (MM-DD of 2024)	Update in 2024, if applicable (MM-DD)	BTR	NID	Tracking progress	Policies and measures	Projections	Adaptation	Loss and damage	Adaptation communication	Support provided/mobilized	Support needed/received	REDD+ annex	Progress	Response measures	NDC description	Support provided/mobilized	Support needed/received
Croatia	AI	12-17	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I ⁵	-	I	-	-	S	S	S ⁶	-	S
Cuba	S	12-30		S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	-
Czechia	AI	12-17	12-30	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Denmark	AI	12-17	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	- ⁷	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Ecuador		12-27		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Egypt		12-30		S	I	I	I	F	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	-	S	S
Estonia	AI	12-30	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Eswatini		12-30		S	S	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-
European Union	AI	11-22	12-18	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	-
Finland	AI	12-17	12-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
France	AI	12-26		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	-	-	S
Gabon		12-31		S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	-
Georgia		12-31		S	I ⁸	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Germany	AI	04-15	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I ⁵	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	-
Ghana		12-28		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	-	-	S	S
Greece	AI	12-30		S	S	I	I	I	I	- ⁷	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Guinea-Bissau	L,S	12-25		S	S	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	S	-
Guyana	S	04-03	09-28	S	I	I	I	I ⁹	I	I	I	-	I	I	S	S	-	S	S
Holy See		12-30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-	S
Iceland	AI	12-20		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
Indonesia		12-24		S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	I	I	S	S	S	S	S
Ireland	AI	12-18	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Italy	AI	11-15	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	-	-	S
Japan	AI	04-12	12-04	S	S	I	I	I	I	- ⁷	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Kazakhstan	¹⁰	11-09	12-30	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	S
Kenya		12-25		S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Latvia	AI	12-16	12-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Lebanon		12-31		S	S	I	I	F	I	-	I	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Liechtenstein	AI	04-30		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	AI	12-20	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S
Luxembourg	AI	12-31		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	-	S
Maldives	S	11-16		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	-	S	S	-	S	S
Malta	AI	09-13	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	S	S	S	-	S

Table continued:

Party	Submission		BTR contents											CTF					
	Status	First submission (MM-DD of 2024)	Update in 2024, if applicable (MM-DD)	BTR	NID	Tracking progress	Policies and measures	Projections	Adaptation	Loss and damage	Adaptation communication	Support provided/mobilized	Support needed/received	REDD+ annex	Progress	Response measures	NDC description	Support provided/mobilized	Support needed/received
Mauritius	S	12-24		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Mexico		12-31		S	I	I	I	F ¹¹	I	I	-	-	I	-	I ¹²	-	-	-	-
Monaco	AI	10-01		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
Mongolia		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	I	-
Montenegro		12-30		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco		12-30		S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Namibia		12-31	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	S	S
Netherlands	AI	11-10	12-20	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
New Zealand	AI	11-01	12-18	S	S	I	I	I	I	I ¹³	-	I	-	S	-	S	-	S	
Niger	L	12-26	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	S	-	-	
Nigeria		12-27	12-30	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	S
Norway	AI	11-22	12-17	S	S	I	I	I	I	I ⁵	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Pakistan		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I ¹⁴	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama		06-21	09-27	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	I	-	-	-	-	
Paraguay		12-27	12-30	S	S	I	I	F	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	
Peru		12-31		S	S	I	I	F	I	-	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	-	
Poland	AI	11-27	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Portugal	AI	12-12	12-30	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S
Republic of Moldova		12-30		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	AI	12-16		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
Russian Federation	AI	11-08	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	-	S
Rwanda	L	12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia		12-27	12-31	S	S	I	I	I	I	I ⁵	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S
Singapore	S	11-11	12-04	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	-	I	-	S	S	S	S ⁴	S	
Slovakia	AI	12-12		S	S	I	I	I	I	I ⁵	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Slovenia	AI	12-10	12-12	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
South Africa		12-20	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	-
Spain	AI	11-25	12-16	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Sri Lanka		12-31		S	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	-
Sweden	AI	12-19	12-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Switzerland	AI	04-11	12-16	S	S	I	I	I	-	-	-	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	

Table continued:

Party	Status	Submission		BTR contents											CTF				CRT
		First submission (MM-DD of 2024)	Update in 2024, if applicable (MM-DD)	BTR	NID	Tracking progress	Policies and measures	Projections	Adaptation	Loss and damage	Adaptation communication	Support provided/mobilized	Support needed/received	REDD+ annex	Progress	Response measures	NDC description	Support provided/mobilized	
Tajikistan		12-27		S	S	I	I	F	I	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	S
Thailand		12-26		S	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	I	I	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	S	12-30		S	I	I	I	F	-	-	-	I	-	S ¹⁵	S	-	-	-	
Tunisia		12-30		S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	-	S	
Türkiye	AI ¹⁶	11-07	11-19	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S	
Ukraine	AI	12-30		-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	AI	12-24		S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	-	S	
United States	AI	04-12	12-23	S	S	I	I	I	I	-	I	I	-	S	S	S	-	S	
Uruguay		12-31		S	S	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	S	
Uzbekistan		07-09	12-30	S	S	¹⁷	¹⁷	¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	S	S	
Zimbabwe		12-31		S	S	I	I	F	I	-	-	I	-	S	S	-	S	-	

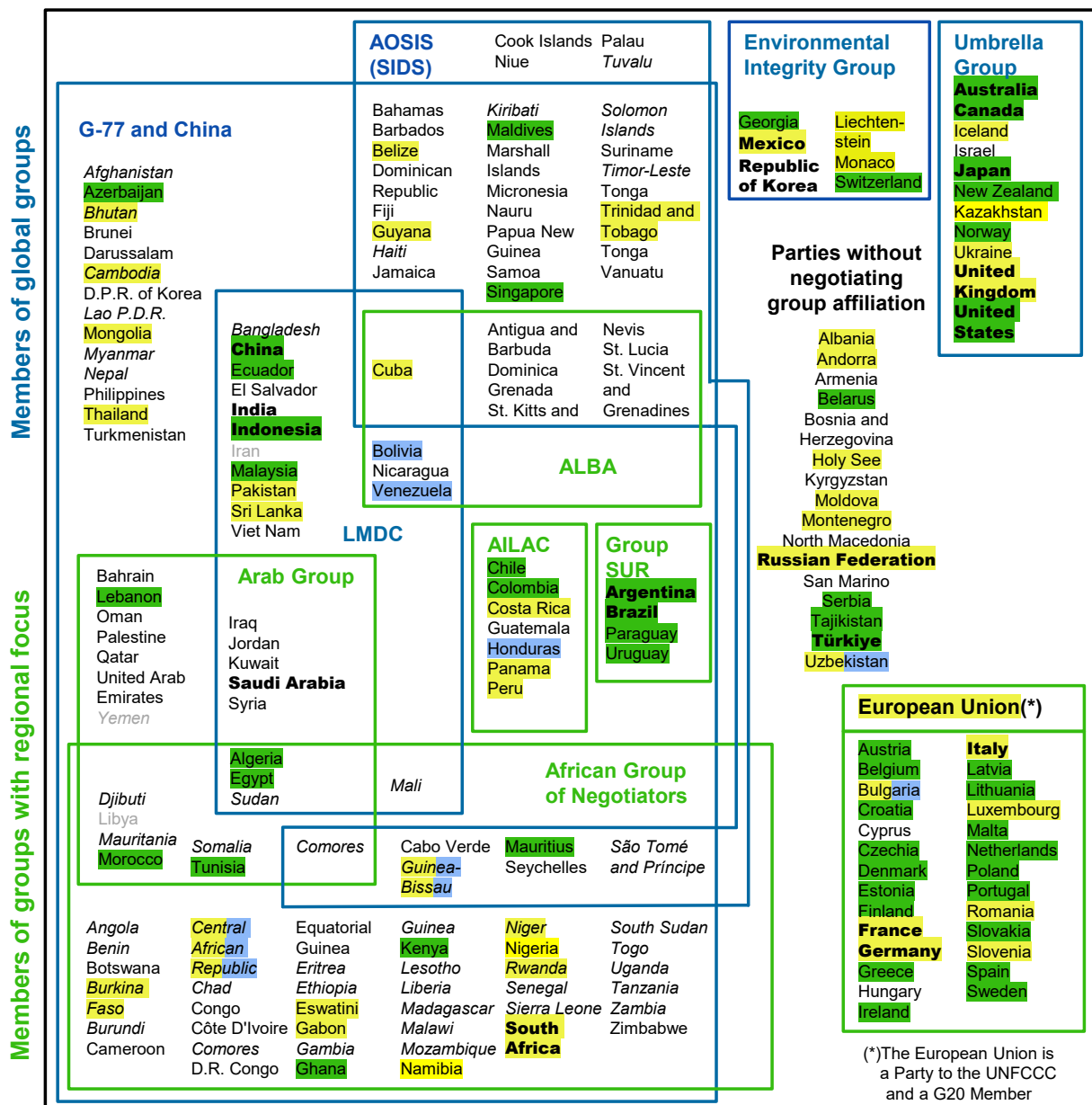
Footnotes:

- 1 Andorra submitted its BTR in October 2023.
- 2 According to its BTR, 'the Republic of Belarus defines itself as a developing country within the framework of the Paris Agreement in light of its national circumstances and the country's capabilities, as determined by its level of economic development'.
- 3 The BTR of Cambodia contains a chapter entitled 'Support provided and mobilized'. However, this chapter elaborates on support provided and mobilized by external donors and *received* by Cambodia.
- 4 The submitted tables consist of 'data entry tables' (an intermediate step in the creation of CTF tables).
- 5 A short section is included.
- 6 The information in these tables focuses on support provided by Croatia domestically.
- 7 A short section is included which does not elaborate on loss and damage but refers to other sections in the adaptation chapter.
- 8 Georgia's BTR contains a short section on GHG emissions and removals. However, the submission does not include a comprehensive NID.
- 9 Guyana's BTR refers to upcoming projections. Projection results are available in the CTF tables.
- 10 Kazakhstan is not included in Annex I to the Convention but was considered an Annex I Party for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 11 Mexico provided projections for a 'without measures' scenario only.
- 12 Mexico provided one CTF table (Table 5) in its BTR.
- 13 New Zealand provided a section on loss and damage in the chapter on support.
- 14 Pakistan's BTR contains brief information on projected GHG emissions.
- 15 Trinidad and Tobago provided selected CTF tables as separate Excel files.
- 16 Türkiye states in its BTR that it declared to implement the Paris Agreement as a developing country.
- 17 By the reporting deadline, only the GHG inventory chapter of Uzbekistan's BTR was available on the UNFCCC website.

Annex 2: Graphical overview of Parties that submitted information under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Figure 6 provides a graphical overview of the Parties that submitted a BTR and related information. The Parties are arranged by the negotiating groups which speak at climate change conferences. This arrangement may be informative because members of a specific negotiating group often share similar national circumstances. However, this working paper does not elaborate on possible linkages between group affiliation and status of submissions. The figure is based on an earlier publication (Healy et al. 2023).

Figure 6: Parties that submitted information under Article 13



Source: Healy et al. (2023); Submissions from <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>. Parties highlighted in green submitted a BTR, an NID (included or separate), separate CRT, separate CTF for progress and (for developed country Parties) separate CTF for support by 31 December 2024. Parties highlighted in yellow submitted at least one of these components by 31 December 2024. Parties highlighted in blue submitted information in early January 2025 (during finalization of this working paper). Submissions made in January 2025 are not included in the table in Annex 1 of this working paper. LDCs are shown in italics. G20 members are shown in bold. Parties to the UNFCCC that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement are shown in grey.

List of Abbreviations

ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América)
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (Asociación Independiente de Latinoamérica y el Caribe)
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CTF	Common Tabular Format
CRT	Common Reporting Table
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
G-77	Group of 77 at the United Nations
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LDC	Least Developed Country
LMDC	Like-Minded Developing Countries
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

List of References

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- Moosmann, L. and Herold, A. (2022): Understanding the Transparency Guidance, Oeko-Institut Working Paper 7/2021, updated version of March 2022. Berlin. Online available at <https://www.oeko.de/en/publications/p-details/understanding-the-transparency-guidance>, last accessed on 6 Jan 2025.
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