



CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION



Transitioning from Flexibility Use: Philippine BTR1 Case

Session 3: Towards Reducing the Use of Flexibility

23rd Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventories in Asia (WGIA 23)

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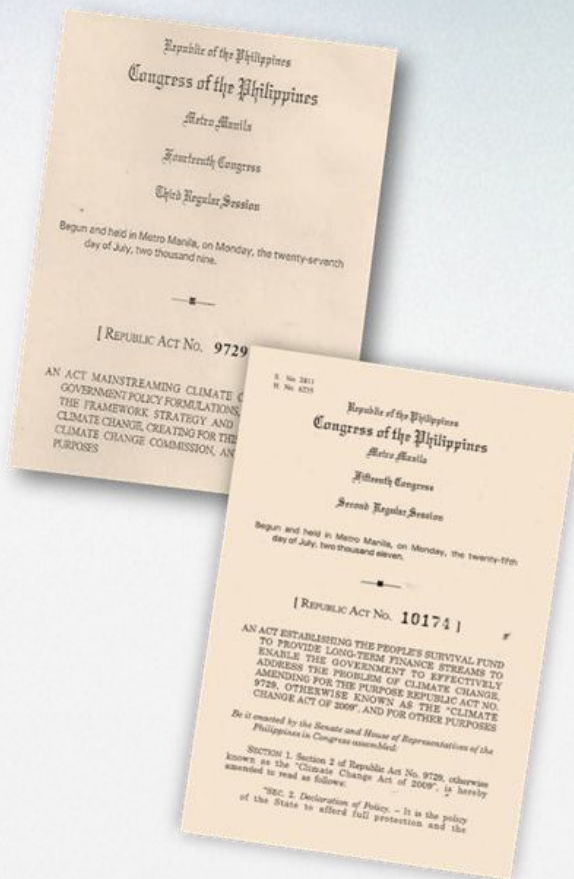
Climate Change Commission | Scientific Documentation Officer

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Presentation Outline

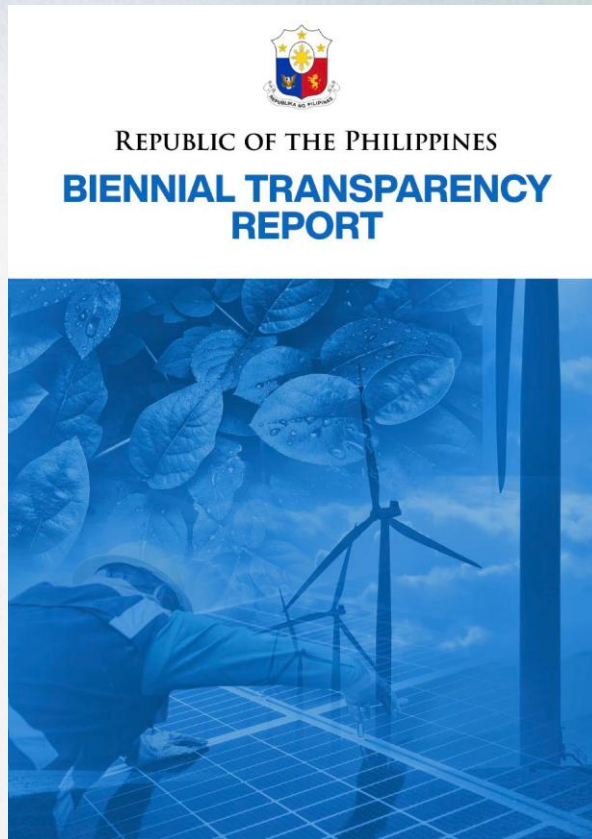
- i. CCC
- ii. PH BTR1
- iii. Background on Flexibilities
- iv. Overview of Flexibilities Applied
- v. Lessons

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION



- Established by Republic Act No. 9729, as amended by RA 10174
- **Lead policymaking body** of the government on climate change
- One of the National Focal Points to the UNFCCC; lead agency for Climate Transparency
- Attached to the Office of the President

Philippines' First BTR (PH BTR1)



- **Submitted** on 31 March 2025 to the UNFCCC
- The Philippines' BTR was prepared by the **Government of the Philippines**, led by the Climate Change Commission (CCC).
- CCC established an interagency **Technical Working Group**.
- Upcoming: **Technical Expert Review** in September 2026

Flexibilities

Article 13 establishes an enhanced transparency framework. Flexibility is available to developing countries that need it in light of capacities, while ensuring transparency and continuous improvement.

Paris Agreement (Article 13)

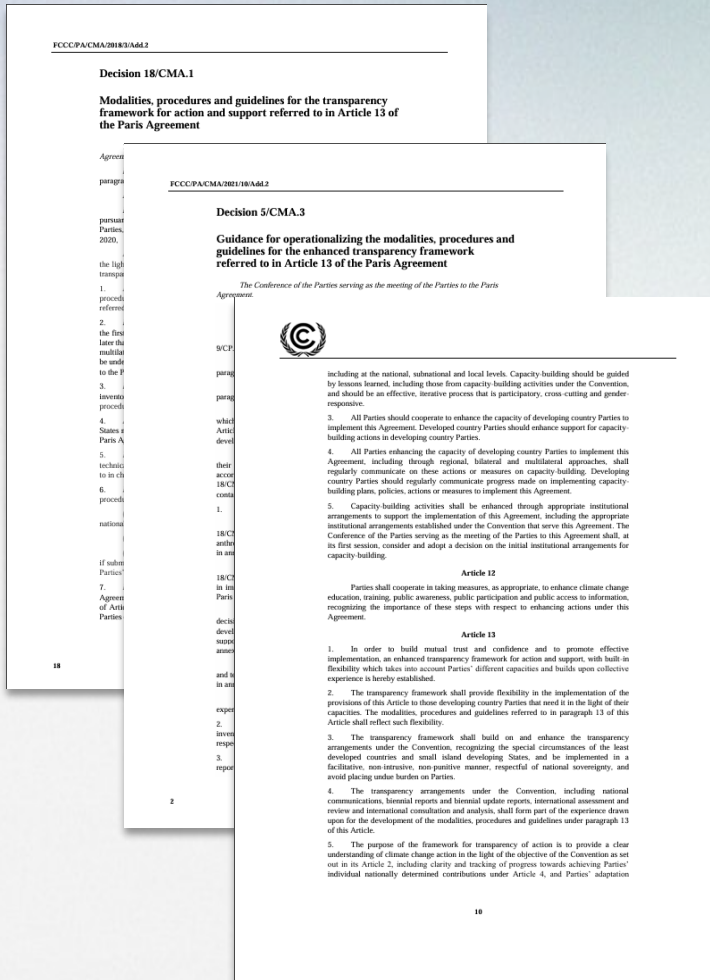
Core provision establishing the
ETF and its objectives

Decision 18/CMA.1

Detailed inventory reporting
requirements and flexibility
conditions

Decision 5/CMA.3

Further guidance on flexibility
provisions for developing
countries



Overview of Flexibilities Applied

Overview of Flexibilities Applied

Component	Reported in the PH BTR1	Target*
Uncertainty Assessment (para. 29 of the MPGs)	Provided a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories, including major uncertainty sources	BTR3 in 2028
Quality Assurance / Quality Control (paras. 34-35 of MPGs)	Conducted independent QA procedures for Energy and AFOLU sectors with local inventory experts	BTR2 in 2026
Gases (para. 48 of MPGs)	Reported CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs	BTR3 in 2028
Time Series and Reporting Year (para 57-58 of MPGs)	Reported 2015 and 2020 inventories	BTR3 in 2028

* All targets are contingent on capacity-building activities and resources

Strengthening National Uncertainty Analysis

Gaps and Challenges

- Limited technical capacity — insufficient trained personnel with expertise in uncertainty quantification methodologies
- Resource constraints — inadequate financial and human resources dedicated to uncertainty analysis activities
- Knowledge gaps — limited familiarity with IPCC-recommended approaches such as Tier 1, Tier 2, and Monte Carlo methods
- Data limitations — absence of systematic activity data quality records needed to derive uncertainty parameters

Improvement Plan

1 Capacity Building

Engage in and contribute to targeted capacity-building building initiatives focused on uncertainty analysis analysis methodologies

2 Institutionalize Data Collection

Establish or institutionalize the integration of uncertainty uncertainty data collection into the regular GHG inventory inventory compilation process

Institutionalizing QA/QC

Improvement Plan

National QA/QC Framework

Institutionalize a formal national QA/QC plan aligned with with IPCC guidelines

Academic Partnerships

Explore partnerships with academe and research institutions to provide an independent QA review

Expert Roster

Identify and engage experts to conduct QA

Gaps and Challenges

National QA/QC Framework – No available domestic GHG inventory expert for the Waste and IPPU sectors to conduct independent Quality Assurance (QA) reviews.

Formal QA/QC Plan

The Philippines has not yet institutionalized a formal, documented national QA/QC plan to standardize procedures, assign responsibilities, and ensure consistent application of QA/QC measures across sectors.

Flexibility 3: F-gases

Gaps and Challenges

- Fragmented data sources — F-gas data is scattered across multiple agencies and private sector entities with no centralized reporting mechanism
- Limited sector coverage — the IPPU sector, which is the primary source of F-gas emissions, needs systematic data collection protocols
- Technical expertise gap — data compilers have limited training on F-gas-specific emission estimation methodologies under the 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Resource constraints — insufficient resource allocation for dedicated F-gas data collection activities and equipment

Improvement Plan

1 Enhance Data Collection

Establish and enhance the data collection process in the IPPU sector.

2 Institutionalize Data Collection

Engage in and contribute to targeted capacity-capacity-building initiatives for data compilers compilers

Flexibility 4: Time Series and Reporting Year

Improvement Plan

1 Explore Technical Assistance and Support

Explore possible support for capacity-building activities and technical assistance to conduct recalculation.

2 Capacity Building

Develop capacity to enhance reporting quality, timeliness, and accuracy of GHG inventories

Gaps and Challenges

- Annual Inventory Generation – Limited capacity and resources to generate annual GHG inventories starting from 1990.
- Recalculation Capacity – Limited capacity and resources to perform recalculations of previously developed GHG inventory years.

Key Lessons

Key Lessons in Flexibility

Start Early

Early preparation and institutional planning are critical to meeting ETF meeting ETF requirements and minimizing the need for flexibilities in flexibilities in future reporting cycles.

Build Capacity Continuously

Sustained investment in technical training, expert development, and institutional knowledge is essential for transitioning from qualitative to quantitative reporting.

Strengthen Partnerships

Collaboration with academia, research institutions, and international international experts can bridge critical gaps in QA/QC, uncertainty uncertainty analysis, and sector-specific data collection.

Use Flexibilities Strategically

Every flexibility should be tied to a workplan and a timeline.

- The Philippines' experience demonstrates that transparency and flexibility are complementary principles under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.



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