

SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.1)

0. Indicator information (SDG_INDICATOR_INFO)

0.a. Goal (SDG_GOAL)

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

0.b. Target (SDG_TARGET)

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

0.c. Indicator (SDG_INDICATOR)

Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with reports under the Paris Agreement, as submitted to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹

0.d. Series (SDG_SERIES_DESCR)

EN_ADAP_COM - Number of countries with adaptation communications [13.2.1]

EN_NAD_CONTR - Number of countries with nationally determined contributions [13.2.1]

EN_NAA_PLAN - Number of countries with national adaptation plans [13.2.1]

EN_BITR_REP - Number of countries with biennial transparency reports [13.2.1]

EN_LGHG_STR - Number of countries with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies [13.2.1]

0.e. Metadata update (META_LAST_UPDATE)

2025-12-12

0.f. Related indicators (SDG_RELATED_INDICATORS)

13.b.1

0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

(SDG_CUSTODIAN_AGENCIES)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC Secretariat)

1. Data reporter (CONTACT)

1.a. Organisation (CONTACT_ORGANISATION)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC Secretariat)

2. Definition, concepts, and classifications (IND_DEF_CON_CLASS)

2.a. Definition and concepts (STAT_CONC_DEF)

Definitions:

BTRs

¹ Refinement of the indicator name approved by the IAEG-SDGs in its December 2025 meeting and pending final approval by the 57th session of the Statistical Commission in March 2026.

Under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit biennial transparency reports (BTR) every two years, with the first submission due by 31 December 2024. According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (annex to decision 18/CMA.1), BTRs include information on national inventory reports (NIR), progress towards NDCs, policies and measures, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, capacity-building needs and areas of improvement. Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) may submit the information required for the BTR at their discretion. Further information is available at < <https://unfccc.int/biennial-transparency-reports> >.

NDCs

The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive *nationally determined contributions (NDCs)* including mitigation, adaptation and support measures. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

Starting in 2023 and then every five years, governments will take stock of the implementation of the Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. The outcome of the global stocktake (GST) will inform the preparation of subsequent NDCs, in order to allow for increased ambition and climate action to achieve the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs>

NDC registry <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

NAPs

The *national adaptation plan (NAP)* process was established under the [Cancun Adaptation Framework](#) (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement *national adaptation plans (NAPs)* as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach supported by technical guidelines and up to USD 3 million per developing country through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, intended to support the formulation of NAPs. Technical guidelines for the NAP process are available at <<https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans#NAPguidelines>>; NAPs received by the UNFCCC secretariat are posted at <<https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>>.

Long term strategies

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement, all Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 1/CP 21, paragraph 35, invited Parties to communicate, by 2020, to the secretariat mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Agreement. The CMA, by its decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 42, urges Parties that have not yet done so and invites all other Parties to communicate or revise their LT-LEDS. Paragraph 40 of the same decision notes the importance of

aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and encourages Parties to align their next nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. Further information is available at < <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies> >

Adaptation communications

Under the Paris Agreement's Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. The purpose of the adaptation communication is to strengthen the visibility and profile of adaptation, balance with mitigation, actions, support, learning and understanding. Parties may include information on e.g. their circumstances, institutions, vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities, plans, needs, progress achieved, co-benefits, other frameworks, gender aspects, and indigenous knowledge. The adaptation communications will be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat, and they will provide input to the process of global stocktake every five years. The adaptation communications received so far are available at: <https://unfccc.int/ACR>.

2.b. Unit of measure (UNIT_MEASURE)

Number (of submissions received from Parties to UNFCCC)

2.c. Classifications (CLASS_SYSTEM)

Not applicable

3. Data source type and data collection method (SRC_TYPE_COLL_METHOD)

3.a. Data sources (SOURCE_TYPE)

Official documents and registries, as reported by Parties to the Paris Agreement, and published on <unfccc.int>.

BTR submissions are available at < <https://unfccc.int/biennial-transparency-reports>>; the first BTRs are available at < <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>>

NDC registry available at < <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> >

Long term strategies received by the UNFCCC secretariat are available at <<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>>.

NAPs received by the UNFCCC secretariat are available at < <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs> >.

Adaptation communications registry [available](https://unfccc.int/ACR) at < <https://unfccc.int/ACR>>

3.b. Data collection method (COLL_METHOD)

Submission of documents to the UNFCCC Secretariat from Parties to the Paris Agreement.

3.c. Data collection calendar (FREQ_COLL)

Ongoing as Parties submit reports. Will be compiled annually in advance of preparation of annual SDG progress reports; in advance of the global stocktake.

3.d. Data release calendar (REL_CAL_POLICY)

Ongoing as Parties submit reports. Will be compiled annually in advance of preparation of annual SDG progress reports; in advance of the global stocktake.

3.e. Data providers (DATA_SOURCE)

Parties to the Paris Agreement, UN Climate Change (UNFCCC Secretariat); Further analysis on linkages across other SDGs may be undertaken in collaboration with other UN organisations, as relevant, to show how countries are utilising these tools for implementation of climate action and SDGs more broadly.

3.f. Data compilers (COMPILING_ORG)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC Secretariat).

3.g. Institutional mandate (INST_MANDATE)

The Paris Agreement, and decisions by the Conference of the Parties relating to the submission of national reports.

4. Other methodological considerations (OTHER_METHOD)

4.a. Rationale (RATIONALE)

Rationale and concepts, comments and limitations:

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), all Parties shall formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national/regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and to facilitate adequate adaptation, while taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances. These policies and measures should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes.

The Convention established several processes to foster transparency and accountability of countries' actions to address climate change.

The Paris Agreement² builds upon the Convention and brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so, charting a new course in the global climate effort. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.

Materials are received from Parties on an ongoing basis.

² The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. Further information about the Paris Agreement may be found at < <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement> >

4.b. Comment and limitations (REC_USE_LIM)

See 4.a

4.c. Method of computation (DATA_COMP)

Count of submitted reports annually in advance of preparation of SDG progress reports, based on most recent data.

4.d. Validation (DATA_VALIDATION)

Not applicable

4.e. Adjustments (ADJUSTMENT)

Not applicable

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level (IMPUTATION)

At country level

Not applicable

At regional and global levels

Not applicable

4.g. Regional aggregations (REG_AGG)

Not applicable

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level (DOC_METHOD)

- Data is compiled globally

4.i. Quality management (QUALITY_MGMNT)

Data reported is based on official information as documented and reported at <unfccc.int>

4.j Quality assurance (QUALITY_ASSURE)

Data reported is based on official information as documented and reported at <unfccc.int>.

4.k Quality assessment (QUALITY_ASSMNT)

Not applicable

5. Data availability and disaggregation (COVERAGE)

Data availability:

Number of Parties to the Paris Agreement

To this date, 195 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement.

<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/status-of-ratification>. Following the withdrawal of one Party from the Paris Agreement, effective 27 January 2026, there will be 194 Parties that have ratified the Paris Agreement.

Time series:

Ongoing as Parties submit reports. Will be compiled annually in advance of preparation of annual SDG progress reports.

Disaggregation:

n/a. Some analysis on linkages across other SDGs may be undertaken in collaboration with other UN organisations, as relevant, to show how countries are utilising these tools for implementation of climate action and SDGs more broadly.

6. Comparability / deviation from international standards (COMPARABILITY)

Sources of discrepancies:

Not applicable

7. References and Documentation (OTHER_DOC)

As included in links above:

BTR submissions are available at < <https://unfccc.int/biennial-transparency-reports>>; the first BTRs are available at < <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>>

NDC registry available at < <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> >

Long term strategies received by the UNFCCC secretariat are available at <<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>>.

NAPs received by the UNFCCC secretariat are available at < <https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs> >.

Adaptation communications registry available at < <https://unfccc.int/ACR>>