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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

**Thirty-eighth session**

**Bonn, 3–14 June 2013**

Item 10(b) of the provisional agenda

**Methodological issues under the Convention**

**General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of  
domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties**

**Views on the general guidelines for domestic measurement,  
reporting and verification of domestically supported  
nationally appropriate mitigation actions by  
developing country Parties**

**Submissions from Parties**

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its thirty-seventh session, took note of the exchange of views among Parties on the general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (hereinafter referred to as the guidelines). It invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, their views on the guidelines and requested the secretariat to compile the submissions into a miscellaneous document.<sup>1</sup>
2. The secretariat has received six such submissions from Parties. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced\* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.<sup>2</sup>
3. The secretariat has also received two submissions from admitted observer organizations. In line with established practice, the secretariat has posted those submissions on the UNFCCC website.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24.

\* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

<sup>2</sup> Also available at <<http://unfccc.int/5901.php>>.

<sup>3</sup> Also available at [http://unfccc.int/parties\\_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_observers/ngo/submissions/items/3689.php)

**FCCC/SBSTA/2013/MISC.7**

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\* This submission is supported by Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

## Paper no. 1: Canada, Japan, New Zealand and United States of America

### **Submission to the SBSTA: General Guidelines for Domestic MRV of developing country Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions**

This submission is made jointly by the following Umbrella Group countries: Canada, Japan, New Zealand<sup>1</sup>, and the United States.

#### **General Overview of Domestic MRV**

##### **What is Domestic MRV?**

For the purposes of our work under the SBSTA, Domestic MRV refers to measurement of emissions/removals or other performance metrics of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, reporting on those outcomes, and domestic verification of the emissions/removals or other metrics.

##### **Why is Domestic MRV important?**

- MRV is a critical component of an effective policy framework by enabling the identification of significant actions and interventions
- Entities can only manage what they measure, which makes domestic MRV an essential piece of setting and tracking progress towards domestic goals and priorities
- The development of accurate, consistent and transparent data on GHG emissions is key to monitoring progress in reducing emissions as well as to help inform and direct the development of emission reduction programs and policies.
- Robust policy tracking through collection of emission/removal data or performance metrics can help inform future policy making and decision making around use of resources

#### **Lessons Learned in Provision of Technical Assistance on MRV in Developing Countries**

- A critical foundation for regular reporting is establishing clear and well-defined procedural, legal and institutional arrangements to ensure the compilation of national (regional, sectoral, etc.) emissions / removal estimates. To be most effective, these arrangements and removals (e.g. roles should contain the following elements; clear and well defined roles and responsibilities for the preparation of the estimates (both internally and externally), a quality assurance / quality control plan, a working archive system, and a description of the process of collecting data and developing estimates.
- Related to institutional arrangements, commitment from senior management and decision makers – including formal agreements among ministries/other stakeholders concerning data collection and sharing processes, where necessary – is essential to ensure that the relevant government institutions are dedicated and have clear responsibilities for overseeing compilation and management of emission information.
- “MRV systems” should have procedures for documentation of the methodologies, QA/QC of data, and retention and archiving of data and information to ensure that emissions/removals data is transparent, reproducible and facilitates domestic review and verification.
- Establishing and maintaining partnerships, ranging from informal to formal arrangements as well as regular outreach with data providers, expert contributors, industry associations, consultants, universities, other government agencies and so on, is critical to ensure support and also long-term commitment.

#### **Rationale for UNFCCC Guidelines:**

- While many developing countries already have a form of domestic MRV in place, it is still important and worthwhile to disseminate the existing practices and common elements of domestic MRV among those countries to ensure best practice, and maximize opportunities for lessons learned in domestic MRV.

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<sup>1</sup> New Zealand supports this joint submission as it is complementary to its individual submission of 25 March 2013.

- Additionally, we believe that the convening power and political importance of the UNFCCC can be a useful tool in broadening the discussion of best practices in domestic MRV.
- Even though domestic MRV practices will vary widely from country to country and across mitigation actions, a knowledge base on the important elements of MRV is a useful tool for Parties to discuss and have available for developing and improving domestic MRV systems.

#### **UNFCCC Guidelines for Domestic MRV for Developing Countries**

- Guidelines should be, “general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country-driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach.”
- Just as diverse national circumstances and capacities among Parties lead to a wide range of potential mitigation actions, so too will the nature and extent of domestic MRV vary. There is, however, best practice to draw from to help Parties to establish or improve domestic MRV procedures
- We consider that any general guidelines developed by the COP would be just that, general. We do not consider that such guidelines would be in any way intrusive with respect to domestic policy. Instead, we believe that concise, general guidelines could lay out the basic features that would contribute to a robust and reliable system for domestic MRV.
- To the extent that mitigation actions are underway or proposed, either separately or as part of a low emission development strategy, and that Parties are considering how best to track the effectiveness of those actions in accordance with COP decision 1/CP.16, these guidelines can serve as a useful knowledge base for the development of a domestic MRV system.

## **Annex I**

### **Draft Guidelines**

#### **I. Applicability**

These guidelines are intended for the use of all Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (hereinafter “Parties”). The provisions of these guidelines are general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive non-intrusive and country-driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation, build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach, and be implemented accordingly.

#### **II. Definition**

Domestic MRV is the process/manner by which Parties measure emissions/removals or other performance metrics of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, report on those outcomes, and domestically verify the emissions/removals or other metrics.

#### **III. Objectives**

The objectives of guidelines for Domestic MRV under the Convention are:

- (a) To provide guidelines on the basic elements for domestic MRV systems to assist Parties in the development and implementation of their domestic MRV system;
- (b) To promote best practice in measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions;
- (c) To assist Parties to enhance their MRV capabilities.

#### **IV. General Institutional Structure**

In the creation of a Domestic MRV system, Parties are encouraged to:

- (a) Establish and maintain the institutional, legal and procedural arrangements necessary to collect source data and perform the functions necessary to monitor nationally appropriate mitigation action effectiveness and complete reporting requirements under the Convention
- (b) Link their national greenhouse gas inventory with policy development tracking to ensure a coordinated approach to mitigation actions.
- (c) Ensure sufficient capacity of entities and competency of staff engaged in domestic MRV.

#### **V. General Procedures**

Parties are encouraged to establish the following general procedures to optimize limited resources for domestic MRV:

- (a) Designate a single entity responsible for overall coordination of Domestic MRV
- (b) Assign roles and responsibilities for implementation of Domestic MRV system, including identifying entities responsible for collection and management of source/relevant data
- (c) Construct timelines and work plans that include all stages of MRV and ensure sufficient time and resources such that entities can follow best practice
- (d) Collect sufficient activity data, process information and emission factors, and/or other metrics (source/relevant data) as are necessary to support the quantification of emissions and removals, to track the impact of the implementation of emission reduction activities, and to subsequently verify the method chosen and its reported impact.
- (e) Measure emissions/removals or other performance metrics of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, evaluate progress of those actions and feed back to the development of enhanced nationally appropriate mitigation actions and needs of support.
- (f) Consider ways to improve quality of data and process, taking into account outputs of QA/QC processes outlined below, and outputs of any analysis processes under the Convention

#### **VI. General methodology**

While specific methodologies conform to the type of mitigation action measured and national circumstances, Parties are encouraged to:

- (a) Endeavor to implement IPCC Guidelines where applicable and useful in the collection, management and formulation of data

- (b) Identify whether the most useful performance indicator for tracking the action is greenhouse gas emissions/removals or a different metric
- (c) Establish standardized reporting formats across action implementers to ensure national level comparability of results
- (d) Use scientifically sound methods that ensure accuracy and precision of results, and that are verifiable

## **VII. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)**

Parties are encouraged to engage in regular QA/QC to ensure accuracy and improve MRV practices over time by establishing a QA/QC plan that describes specific procedures to be implemented during the MRV process, taking into account relevant IPCC guidelines. The QA/QC plan may include following elements:

- (a) peer or technical review of source data and methodologies, and provisions for public and/or relevant stakeholder input and review if applicable
- (b) Identification and review indicators that are capable of “verifying ” results (e.g., total energy use or production volume of targeted entity)
- (c) routine quality control (QC) checks of activity data, calculations, emission factors, other estimation parameters and methods and create procedures for correction if check identifies errors;
- (d) process for integrating outcomes of QA/QC processes into future MRV systems to continue to improve domestic MRV

## **VIII Reporting**

In conducting a domestic MRV system, Parties are generally encouraged to:

- (a) Create a process for reporting information to relevant audiences in a way that is transparent, consistent, complete and made available to the public
- (b) Report with sufficient regularity, such that necessary policy adjustments or enhancements can be made in line with outcomes from MRV process

## **VIII. Updating the Guidelines**

These guidelines shall be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, by consensus in accordance with decisions of the COP, taking into account any relevant decisions.

Paper no. 2: Chad on behalf of Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad,  
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda,  
and Sao Tome and Principe

**Soumission des vues des pays du Bassin du Congo (Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée  
Equatoriale, République Centrafricaine, République Démocratique du Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tomé et  
Principe et Tchad)**

**PREAMBULE**

Cette soumission est présentée par les pays du Bassin du Congo réunis au sein de la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Central (COMIFAC), conformément à la déclaration des Chefs d'Etat de 1999, dite « Déclaration de Yaoundé », relative à la conservation et à la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique Centrale, soutenue par la signature et la ratification du traité de la COMIFAC.

La COMIFAC regroupe 10 pays : Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée Equatoriale, République Centrafricaine, République Démocratique du Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tomé et Principe et Tchad.

La COMIFAC est un organe créé par les Chefs d'Etat en vue de gérer de manière concertée les forêts du Bassin du Congo à travers une plate forme commune dénommée « Plan de Convergence », qui comprend dix axes stratégiques. Le premier axe met un accent tout particulier sur les Conventions de Rio de Janeiro de 1992 dont la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC).

Le Partenariat pour les Forêts du Bassin du Congo (PFBC), lancé en 2002 lors du Sommet Mondial sur le Développement Durable de Johannesburg, regroupe 34 membres composés des pays du Bassin du Congo, des ONG internationales et des partenaires au développement (bilatéraux et multilatéraux). Et pour appuyer les pays de la COMIFAC, plusieurs membres du PFBC contribuent à la mise en œuvre du Plan de Convergence.

Dans le contexte des pays du Bassin du Congo, la déforestation et la dégradation restent modestes comparée à d'autres régions du monde.

Les pays de la COMIFAC considèrent que les efforts entrepris jusqu'à présent dans les domaines de la Gestion durable des forêts, la Conservation et de la préservation des écosystèmes forestiers sont bénéfiques pour le climat global et revendiquent leur prise en compte dans le futur régime climatique.

Les pays de la COMIFAC souhaitent également faire référence aux principes-clés énoncés dans leurs soumissions précédentes, à savoir :

- Bénéfices réels pour le climat,
- Responsabilité commune mais différenciée,
- Souveraineté des Etats et Développement Durable,
- Equité,
- Rapport coût efficacité,
- Ressources additionnelles,
- Actions rapides préservant l'intégrité des mécanismes existants.

**MANDAT**

La Conférence des Parties (COP- 18) de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC), a invité les Parties à soumettre au Secrétariat d'ici le 25 mars 2013, leurs avis portant sur certains points à débattre lors des 38<sup>ème</sup> Sessions des organes subsidiaires de ladite Convention.

Les points ci – dessous ont été retenus par les Pays membres de la COMIFAC et font l’objet de ces soumissions conformément à la demande du Secrétariat :

- **Concernant les MRV nationales des NAMA (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24, paragraphe 30).**

Etant donné que les réflexions autour des questions sur les NAMA soient en cours, les pays membres de la COMIFAC sont favorables pour garantir la gouvernance du processus NAMA. Toutefois, ils souhaitent que des approches méthodologiques soient définies séparément de celles de la REDD+.



**SUBMISSION BY IRELAND AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF  
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

**This submission is supported by Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.**

**Dublin, 19 March 2013**

**Subject: Views on the general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties.**

## **1 Introduction**

The EU welcomes the invitation to Parties to submit their views on the general guidelines for Domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs by developing country Parties to the secretariat, by 25 March 2013, according to draft conclusions adopted in Doha (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24).

The SBSTA 37 agreed that the guidelines should be general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country-driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognise existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach.

It is the view of the EU that the general guidelines for Domestic MRV for domestically supported actions are an important element/tool to assist developing countries in the development of their domestic MRV system and contribute to the international recognition of their efforts with national mitigation actions, as well as an element/tool to improve the common understanding of implementing the rich diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

In the process of developing these general guidelines it is important to address and incorporate the relevant existing practices and experiences both of developing and developed countries and of international support programmes.

## **2 Objectives for the general guidelines for Domestic MRV**

These general guidelines for domestic MRV should facilitate Parties:

- In creating and implementing a domestic MRV system, appropriate for Parties' mitigation plans, and taking into account national circumstances.
- In designing the domestic MRV process in such a way that it will entail minimum possible long-term costs thus implementing MRV cost-effectively.
- In building a system that enhances the clarity of Parties' mitigation efforts and actions.
- In the use of existing data and in developing and starting new data collections that would introduce benefits not only for NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), but also for other aspects of the Party's climate policy.

- In the use of methodologies, processes and institutional arrangements in a flexible manner, appropriate to available capacities and ambitions.
- In promoting a consistent approach towards domestic MRV systems and requirements across different thematic areas

### 3 Scope and structure of the guidelines

Domestic MRV systems should be tailored to national circumstances. To be able to create domestic MRV systems for a diverse range of domestically supported NAMAs, a step-wise approach is desirable. Experiences with creating, monitoring and reporting systems show that it is useful to follow a step-wise approach consisting of the following phases: decisions taken on what to monitor, how to collect and store data and information, and how to ensure quality. See the Appendix for an outline of what this approach would entail.

For general guidelines, this approach could be used to address the following areas:

- a) domestic institutional arrangements to support the domestic MRV of NAMAs;
- b) domestic processes to support the MRV of NAMAs including the choice of approaches, methodologies, information and data collections.

#### A) Institutional arrangements

A key element of the domestic MRV system for NAMAs is to ensure and clarify the institutional arrangements, roles, responsibilities of institutions involved and necessary functions of those responsible for the domestic monitoring of NAMAs, the reporting on NAMAs for domestic or international purposes as well as for the domestic evaluation and assessment or any international assessment or verification, if relevant for a specific domestic NAMA.

Many developing countries have pledged a wide array of domestic NAMAs in different sectors and at different governance levels (e.g. national, regional, local) of their countries involving different actors. Therefore the domestic MRV of these NAMAs can involve a wide range of different institutions and actors.

Effective institutions are a success factor in the implementation of domestic MRV systems. To this end, Parties should ensure that there is clarity with regard to leadership in the domestic MRV process, the responsibilities of the different institutions involved in the domestic MRV process and how these institutions cooperate.

The guidelines should take into account that institutional arrangements always depend on domestic laws and regulations that stipulate authorities and responsibilities of institutions and domestic governance structures and principles.

The institutional arrangements should be designed and operated to ensure quality in the MRV system.

#### B) Procedures for domestic MRV

Domestic procedures need to be put in place for domestic MRV systems, e.g. planning and choice of MRV objectives and approaches, related to methodologies, data collection and management, reporting, quality assurance and control, coordination of tasks, uncertainty estimation, assessment and evaluation of achievements that fit to the timelines and objectives.

The guidelines on domestic MRV systems

- Could describe relevant procedures and provide guidance on what they could or should entail;

- Could refer to and present procedural standards and guidelines elaborated in other countries;
- Could describe references to experiences with developing and improving timelines for procedural arrangements.

The guidelines could include the main functions and outputs of project management and references to good practices.

The guidelines could include guidance on how to establish national processes and standards for Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC).

## **What to measure**

The domestic MRV of the implementation of NAMAs requires decisions on the MRV approach for NAMAs: what actions should be measured, how they should be measured, how often and on the type of information that should be collected related to their implementation. Domestic reporting requirements for different domestic purposes will need to be defined and addressed by the system as well as whether, how and how often specific domestic NAMAs are evaluated and assessed.

### **1) How to collect, report and store data and information**

Measurement and monitoring is a prerequisite for any effective MRV system. Measurement requires a measurable unit to be identified and recorded, and that those records are made available through reporting systems to be used in evaluation of the objectives.

Specific NAMAs may not be easily quantifiable in terms of emission reductions and domestic MRV systems may develop different sets of quantitative or qualitative metrics or indicators to monitor the implementation and whether objectives were met. In this respect the guidelines could provide an overview of MRV approaches and existing methodologies that could assist developing countries in the selection of their domestic approaches and methodologies and in putting into place practical and achievable frameworks for MRV.

If GHG reductions are the measureable unit chosen, the general guidelines for domestic MRV for domestically supported actions should incorporate appropriate methodologies and guidance on how to develop and define indicators and processes. These indicators and processes should allow Parties to track, not only GHG mitigation, but also co-benefits, impacts on sustainable development, and the environmental integrity of achieved transformational impacts.

The guidelines should give attention to existing methodologies for statistical analysis and proper documentation of additional data collections.

The guidelines should also address transparent documentation of approaches, methodologies, data and monitored results. The description of methodologies could be summarised in a national report, with references to more detailed reports and or documentation.

The objective of this section of the guidelines should also be to enable Parties to make their mitigation achievements transparent and visible, in order to receive recognition, as well as provide best practice examples for other countries to learn from.

### **2) How to ensure quality**

The guidelines should include a section on how to establish national processes and standards for QA/QC. These can be based on material dealing with this topic in IPCC 2006 guidelines.

Follow – up is also required, in line with the general approach of guidelines review, in light of the experience gained during their application, and the evolution of increasingly advanced domestic MRV systems which will be

developed, there should be a review and revision of these general guidelines after they have been applied for a number of years (e.g. three years).

## **Appendix**

### **Step-wise approach for creating a MRV-system**

1. Parties should set the domestic objectives for their MRV system and define the approaches applied for MRV
2. Define institutional arrangements for the MRV of the NAMA
3. Choose MRV methodology
4. Define parameters and indicators to be measured and reported and attribute responsibilities in data collection and handling (including quality control and quality assurance)
5. Collect data, including, where applicable, from private sector stakeholders, estimate key parameters and indicators
6. Compile a report on the measurement of the NAMA
7. Apply a verification methodology to the compiled report
8. Use any lessons learned for a subsequent MRV process.

**New Zealand submission to SBSTA**

**General guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties**

**March 2013**

1. This submission responds to the invitation from SBSTA 37 to provide views on general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2012/L.24, paragraph 3 refers).

**Context**

2. New Zealand notes that the SBSTA is undertaking this work because the UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention Parties state that these Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements (paragraph 14 of Annex III to decision 2/CP.17 refers). Given that there is no guidance on what might be encompassed, the COP requested SBSTA to develop general guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically-supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions (paragraph 37 of decision 2/CP.17 refers).

3. New Zealand further notes the progress made at SBSTA 37 regarding discussion of the above guidelines, in particular noting that SBSTA agreed that the guidelines should be general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach.

4. In New Zealand's view, domestic MRV systems should be designed and operated to ensure the quality of the national greenhouse gas inventory data and other information on mitigation actions and their effects. A well run and well-documented MRV system that follows standard good practice principles will build confidence in reporting at both domestic and international levels.

5. Ultimately the results of national mitigation actions will be reflected in the national greenhouse gas inventory. In this regard New Zealand would further note that Articles 4.1(a) and 12.1(a) of the Convention highlight the importance of Parties using comparable methodologies.

**Content of the guidelines**

6. New Zealand's submission to the LCA in August 2011 on guidelines for biennial update reports (FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.7/Add.3 refers) proposed the following for domestic MRV systems:

*Recognising different national circumstances, a domestic system for MRV could include:*

- (a) Clear identification of an entity or entities responsible for implementing, measuring, reporting and verifying mitigation actions, and clarification of the appropriate roles and responsibilities;*
- (b) Establishment of a system for collection of all relevant data, sources, and methodologies, including any models used for projections or extrapolation;*
- (c) Selection of performance indicators to measure progress in implementation of mitigation actions, and procedures for reporting and collecting performance indicator data;*
- (d) A system of quality assurance and control to ensure reliability of data and performance indicators;*
- (e) A process for verifying implementation of actions and the relevant performance indicators, including through some form of independent, expert third party review or audit;*
- (f) A process for reporting information in a way that is transparent, consistent, comparable, and complete, and made available to the public.*

*In providing information on its domestic system for MRV, each non-Annex I Party should describe any methodologies applied and document the rationale for the approaches taken.*

7. In this submission New Zealand re-proposes the above outline of a domestic system for MRV as a basis for developing guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties. Each of the above points could have further general guidance or illustrative examples under them.

8. The use of decision-trees could also enhance the guidelines for domestic MRV. Decision-trees may prove to be useful tools to ensure that relevant existing systems of data collection, management and reporting serve as a basis, and that the principles of good practice are applied, including with respect to national circumstances and promoting a cost-effective approach.

### **Conclusion**

9. New Zealand looks forward to further discussion of the domestic MRV guidelines at SBSTA38 and to finalising the work and adopting a decision containing the domestic MRV guidelines at COP 19 in November 2013.

## Paper no. 5: Saudi Arabia

### Submission by Saudi Arabia

#### **Views on the General Guidelines for Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Domestically Supported Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions by Developing Country Parties**

Saudi Arabia welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on the general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties.

First, Saudi Arabia sees the continuous work carried out on understanding the diversity of NAMAs of developing country Parties, along with understanding that Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties should be carried out in the context of sustainable development and in accordance with each individual developing country Party's national circumstances, provide the appropriate context for the work on general guidelines for domestically supported mitigation actions by developing country Parties.

Second, Saudi Arabia believes the Doha outcome provides the right basis for this effort. It was reiterated in Doha that guidelines should be voluntarily in nature, as well as take into account national circumstances and national priorities, and respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Furthermore, it was reaffirmed in Doha that the guidelines should be general, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country driven. Furthermore, we wish to underline that the guidelines should not obstruct developing country Parties NAMAs nor hinder their ultimate social and economic priorities.

Third, In accordance with 1/CP.16, the guidelines for measurement, reporting and verification should be under the convention and should be performed domestically and by domestic institutions. This in turn requires this exercise for general guidelines to be conducted using a capacity building approach and with the intention of building on national best practices of each individual non-Annex I country Parties according to their own national needs and circumstances and result in guidelines that recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems.

## **The proposals of Republic of Uzbekistan on reforming and optimization of existing NAMA and MRV procedures**

### **NAMA:**

- *It is proposed* to FCCC Secretariat to render consulting-and-technological support (international and regional workshops, web-workshops, etc.) for strengthening the capacity of specialists in developing countries in working out of NAMA;
- *It is proposed* to FCCC Secretariat to work out and put to relevant internet resources of FCCC Secretariat the following:
  - comprehensive **“FCCC Guidelines for NAMA preparation”** regarding different types (national measures without support, national measures requiring international support and others) and formats (notifying version, full version and others) of NAMA;
  - **“FCCC Guidelines for preparation of the country Register of measures and support on climate funding”** including inter alia, definition of clear limits of the national and international support measures;
  - **“FCCC Guidelines on preparation of special chapter of National communication for provision and receiving the international support”** (once per 4 years with updating once per 2 years);
  - **“FCCC Guidelines on international criteria of efficiency, procedures and indicators of monitoring in NAMA”**.
- *To request Secretariat to develop and approve the following:*
  - transparent **Procedure for “System of NAMA (in-depth review teams) by the expert team”** (national or international experts who proposes and endorses the expert team composition, etc.);
  - transparent **Procedure for “Endorsement and approval of NAMA report at UN FCCC”** (which part of NAMA belongs to this procedure and which one is notifying, etc.).

### **MRV:**

- *It is proposed* to FCCC Secretariat to render the consulting-and-technical support
- (international and regional workshops, web-workshops, etc.) for strengthening the capacity of experts from developing countries in working out the sector MRV;
- *It is proposed* to FCCC Secretariat to develop and put to the relevant internet resources of FCCC Secretariat
  - comprehensive **“FCCC Guidelines on preparation of sector MRV”**;
  - clear **“FCCC Guidelines on international criteria, procedures and indicators of monitoring in MRV”** (the ways of solving the disagreements with different interpreting and criteria and other matters).