



## Submission by the State of Israel

5 March 2012

### **Enhanced action on mitigation, B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (Modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis (SBI))**

Views from Parties on the composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts referred to in paragraph 1 of Annex IV. (Decision CP.17, paragraph 61)

Para 1: The international consultations and analysis of biennial update reports under the SBI, will be conducted in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty; the international consultations and analysis will aim to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, through analysis by technical experts in consultation with the Party concerned and through a facilitative sharing of views, and will result in a summary report.

Israel believes that a sound MRV process facilitating transparency is essential for building confidence and enhancing trust between countries. We believe that the MRV provisions that were accepted in Durban will lead to greater accountability of data regarding country pledges and implementation of actions that are being taken to respond to climate change.

There is agreement among Parties that the ICA process of biennial update reports (BUR) has a key role in the MRV system. An efficient, cost effective and practical ICA process, which does not impose an excessive burden on Parties and is non-intrusive and non-punitive as agreed, will contribute to an accurate, comparable, consistent and transparent global accounting system for keeping track of greenhouse gas emissions and reductions over time.

The UNFCCC reporting requirements are intended to enhance the monitoring, reporting and verification programs for all Parties in order to, among others, keep track of the implementation of reduction measures. The ICA process shall promote transparency and offer Parties further insight into means for improving implementation measures. Developing countries should benefit from the process through capacity building, leading to a better understanding of the effectiveness of their actions and to improved reporting techniques. The collection of accurate and credible information will provide the Parties with the basis to better define appropriate mitigation measures, update policy and identify areas for more targeted effort.



Regarding the composition of the team of experts, the analysis of biennial update reports requires that a pool of independent professional technical experts acting in their personal capacity be created from the UNFCCC's updated roster of experts. All Parties should update their own roster of expert listings and nominate additional experts to ensure representation of the relevant expertise and experience required for the review and analysis of the reports. Skilled analysis of such technical reports will require a wide range of specific expertise for understanding the technical aspects and analyzing data from the various sectors of the inventory. The UNFCCC should provide training for these experts so that they have a sufficient understanding of the expected tasks and the skills necessary to successfully prepare objective reports. In addition, they will be able to further build capacity in their own countries.

From this pool, expert teams of approximately five members shall be selected by the Secretariat to carry out the analysis of each biennial update report submitted by Parties and in consultation with them. As the experts will be expected to review the comprehensive BURs they must have the necessary wide-range of specific qualifications that will allow them to check the reports for adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines. They should be proficient in evaluating greenhouse gas inventories, including data and methodologies. The experts must also be qualified to analyze and compare domestic MRV systems and national abatement policies and devoid of personal or professional conflict of interest.

As determined, once a report has been submitted to the Secretariat, a group of experts will be called upon to analyze the BUR. This professional and objective expert team will provide a technical analysis of the information in the reports that includes the national greenhouse gas inventory report; information on mitigation actions; an analysis of the methodologies used; implementation progress; information on MRV and more. The report should be strictly professional and focus solely on the parameters set out in the relevant guidelines and not include additional information on policy issues of the submitting Party that is not relevant to the BUR.



Within six months from the time of submission of the BUR, the analysis will be incorporated into a draft summary report that shall be shared with the concerned Party for its review and comments for a period of at least three months. The final report should, to the extent possible be revised to incorporate the comments made by the Party being reviewed or state clearly, where those comments have not been incorporated. The final report will then be presented to the SBI by the expert team.

The BUR and the technical analysis shall be considered during the facilitative sharing of views stage of the ICA process, under the SBI, in which advice and recommendations may be given to Parties. The workshops convened for the purpose of consultations shall have the objective of increasing transparency and improving reporting standards for the Parties. Such sessions will provide opportunities for learning and exchanging expertise so that information may be shared in a manner that builds confidence and capacity. The results of the capacity building ICA process should lead to improved reporting, national plans and implementation of measures so that Parties may reach national goals more efficiently.