

## **Windsor Dialogue – Chair’s Summary Statement**

This document is a Chair’s summary of informal deliberations during the Windsor dialogue, which took place under the Chatham House rule, at St. George’s House, Windsor Castle on 16 and 17 October 2009. It sets out the important issues facing national environmental regulators\* in a future climate change regime.

- National environmental regulators have an important role to play in building a robust and effective future international climate change regime and cooperation between regulators will be helpful in the implementation of an international agreement.
- Measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) actions and support, according to our common but differentiated responsibilities, provides a foundation for future measures to reduce global emissions and manage the impacts of climate change.
- It will enable our governments to assess the effectiveness of domestic policies and measures to reduce or limit emissions as well as our progress against the objectives of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- It will also be crucial for the international recognition of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and the future expansion of carbon market, sustainable development and other mechanisms to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions.
- Regulators can provide critical assistance in collecting and reporting robust greenhouse gas data and rigorously monitoring domestic policies and programmes aimed at reducing or limiting emissions. They may perform similar roles in respect of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs).

### **1. Supporting the development of a future framework**

- A future framework for MRV should build on existing processes and IPCC methodologies and best practice guidelines.
- We commit ourselves to supporting wherever possible the process of improving the quality of reporting and verifying of emissions data.
- For this to happen, national regulators will need to plan and make best use of resources, focusing first on the sectors where the largest impact can be made on emissions.
- Our work will also benefit from the standardisation and simplification of existing data measurement, reporting and verification processes and requirements.

### **2. Cooperating to build trust in national measurement and reporting**

- Cooperation between regulators needs to be built around recognition of shared objectives and of country-specific and sector-specific approaches to achieve this.
- Regulators are willing to cooperate and support one another’s efforts, work towards a common understanding of our different circumstances and build trust in one another’s approaches
- There is a need for regulators to meet informally to share experience, best practice and help build capacity, especially for MRV. One possibility might be to build on the dialogue initiated in Windsor.
- Regulators commit to working in partnership with one another, making use of existing fora and international networks, and the expertise of the UNFCCC and IPCC.

---

\* In this context, the word regulators refers to the appropriate body or bodies designated for measurement, reporting and verification responsibilities in specific countries.

### **3. Building capacity**

- It is essential to build capacity jointly, to develop frameworks for climate change policies and MRV, as appropriate for specific national circumstances.
- Regulators should work together to share skills and knowledge to this end.
- A future climate regime must ensure adequate resources are committed for capacity building, especially for the support needed by developing countries in developing the best possible quality of MRV of emissions data.
- We encourage governments to prioritise technology and capacity-building for MRV and call for international development and donor agencies to make funding available.