

# ICAT Kyrgyzstan Project

## Report on Deliverable 16



Ministry of Natural Resources,  
Ecology and Technical Supervision  
of the Kyrgyz Republic



## Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

Deliverable 16: Report on the overarching institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in the sectors of Energy and Transport

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## Acronyms

BAU	Business As Usual scenario
BTR	Biannual Transparency Report
GACMO	Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GSP CBIT	Global Support Programme Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
MNRETS	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution to Paris Agreement
NGHGI	National GHG Inventory
NSC	National Statistic Committee
RES	Renewable energy sources
SPP	Solar Power Plant
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNEP CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

# Introduction

To address Kyrgyz Republic's needs and, to support the country's initiatives to track the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the achievement of climate targets, Kyrgyzstan has engaged the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) through its international implementing partner, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC). Through this collaboration, Kyrgyz Republic is expecting to get support on the development of country – tailored tools and frameworks to measure and project desirable GHG impacts from climate interventions, planned in Kyrgyzstani NDC. It is expected to improve monitoring, tracking and reporting arrangements on the implementation of its NDC's and the achievements of climate targets, which would help Kyrgyz Republic to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Following the country's sectorial priorities, the ICAT project has the focus on the Energy sector and the Transport as a sub-sector.

By the moment ICAT has developed, and collaborated with partners to roll-out, a suite of practical, open-source tools and methodologies to provide effective support to the transparency efforts of countries around the world. The toolbox package includes the following:

1. Policy Impact Assessment
2. NDC Tracking & Projections
3. Data Management & Reporting
4. Sustainable Development & Just Transitions
5. Transformational Change
6. Adaptation & Loss and Damage
7. Climate Finance & Article 6
8. Subnational and Non-State Actions

The first two ICAT tools tailored for the Energy and Transport sectors of Kyrgyzstan were presented to the national stakeholders of Kyrgyzstan on two trainings 1) on GACMO and NDC Tracking and 2) on Mitigation Policy & Measures effects assessment.

This Report by the National Lead Expert presents overarching institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in the sectors of Energy and Transport, in line with the Consultant's - UNOPS Contract TOR assigned for the third reporting period.

# 1. Deliverable 16. Report on the overarching institutional arrangements

According to the ICAT Project Implementation Plan this report compile and analyse the outputs of the previous ICAT project reports by the Kyrgyzstani Experts' Team and the outputs of the NDC Tracking Framework Workshop aimed to support the national UNFCCC focal point to establish operational national NDC progress tracking tool for the national MRV system.

## 1.1. Background information

Under the Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup>, countries have set climate targets related to mitigation and in many cases also to adaptation. Countries communicate those targets in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). As the name suggest, the type of targets and level of ambition are decided by the countries. For this reason, targets in the NDCs vary considerably. For example, mitigation targets might be related to specific sectors, specify a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or aim to reduce GHG intensity (e.g., GHG emissions per unit of gross domestic product – GDP). These targets may be set relative to a target year, known as an absolute target, or to the GHG emission level in a Business-As-Usual scenario (BAU), which is the case of the Kyrgyzstan NDC 3.0/

Adaptation targets are even more diverse, depending on each country's national circumstances.

## 1.2 NDC tracking and reporting

Tracking progress towards a climate target is an essential task for ensuring its achievement. We can never know exactly what the future holds. Therefore, we need to keep checking whether things go as planned or whether we need to finetune our approach, e.g., the strategy and/or measures developed to help achieve a climate target.

Climate-related targets generally have additional benefits, related to SDG e.g., related to health, job creation, livelihoods, food security or energy security. For some countries, these benefits can be just as or even more important than the climate target itself. Tracking progress, thus, also helps ensuring such benefits can be reaped.

Where countries have committed to climate targets at an international level, reporting progress to the targets internationally will help create an atmosphere of trust and confidence to national capacities. This is achieved as countries see each other's progress.

Reporting on progress also supports countries in sharing lessons learned and benefitting from each other's good practices. Under the Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup>, countries have set climate targets related to mitigation and in many cases also to adaptation.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

By the moment, Kyrgyzstan has communicated those targets in the form of three Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). As the name suggest, the type of targets and level of ambition have been decided by the country.

Under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), Kyrgyzstan is required to report information related to climate action and support as part of their Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) every two years onwards.<sup>2</sup>

The MPGs<sup>3</sup> require that all countries report on relevant indicators to track progress towards implementation of their NDC. Reporting such indicators falls under "information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC", which is a "shall" mandatory requirement".

However, what "relevant" means for each specific target is not defined. According to the MPGs, indicators for tracking progress towards a country's NDC shall be relevant to that NDC and can be qualitative or quantitative.

Indicators are to be reported for each year of reporting during the implementation of the NDC.

The outline for BTRs and Common Tabular Formats (CTF) for reporting information on climate progress are laid out in the 'Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the ETF, referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement' (transparency guidance further on).<sup>4</sup>

In BTRs and the accompanying CTF, the following information on indicators must be reported:

- Description of selected indicators (CTF table 1 in Annex II to the transparency guidance).
- Definitions needed to understand each indicator (CTF table 2 in Annex II to the transparency guidance).
- Methodology or accounting approach used to generate the information for each indicator (CTF table 3 in Annex II to the transparency guidance).
- Indicator values in the base year and in each year of the NDC period (CTF table 4 in Annex II to the transparency guidance).
- Projections of key indicators (CTF table 10 in Annex II to the transparency guidance).

The information to be provided in the CTF tables is partly quantitative and partly narrative. Additional narrative information can be provided in the BTR. The outline for BTRs was defined in Annex IV to the above-mentioned Guidance. The relevant chapter for providing such information is BTR Chapter II entitled 'Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement'.

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<sup>2</sup> See Art. 13 of the Paris Agreement, [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf). The ETF is operationalised by the modalities procedures and guidelines (MPGs) in decision 18/CMA.1, <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>

<sup>3</sup> Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/l23\\_0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/l23_0.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Decision 5/CMA.3, <https://unfccc.int/documents/460951>

As a result of the ICAT project implementation in the Kyrgyz Republic, including a set of the technical deliverables reports and conducted workshops, including the last project event on October 30, 2025, the NDC tracking framework has been shaped, discussed and prepared for formal endorsement on the appropriate state climate policy governance level.

This very deliverable is to present the overarching institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in the national context of Kyrgyzstan. It should formulate and present the roles of the main actors involved into Kyrgyz NDC 3.0 implementation, monitoring and reporting.

## 1.3 NDC tracking system of indicators for the Energy and Transport Sectors of Kyrgyzstan

At the moment, Kyrgyzstan NDC 3.0 tracking system of indicators consist of two main categories “Headline Indicators” reflecting the actual situation of GHG emissions on the national and sectoral level or “Supporting Indicators” that include a set of mitigation policies and measures implementation indicators which reflect Kyrgyzstani efforts to achieve its NDC targets.

The national level Kyrgyzstani NDC indicator writes as ‘**National Net GHG Emissions**’ and serve to monitor the overall outcome of the national mitigation policy and measures implementation over the defined NDC timeframe. This national level indicator is determined by a set of main sectoral indicators, including:

1. **Total GHG emissions of the Energy Sector.**
2. **Total GHG emissions of the Transport Sector.**
3. Total GHG emissions of the IPPU Sector.
4. Total GHG emissions of the Agriculture Sector.
5. Total GHG removals of the LULUC Sector, and
6. Total GHG emissions of the Waste Sector.

These above mentioned seven indicators form the category of ‘Headline Indicators’, which reflects the current national and sectoral GHG emission situation, evidently after the mitigation policies and measures implementation and are used to target achievement of national and sectoral ambitious goals. Populated with intentional vectoral pathways and values, they shape NDC targets of Kyrgyzstan.

**The overall national mitigation target under Kyrgyzstan NDC 3.0 is to reduce the level of net GHG emissions projected BAU scenario baseline by 18% unconditionally in 2030, and by 16% in 2035. Conditional targets provide for a reduction of net GHG emissions by 30% relative to the BAU baseline level of net GHG emissions in 2030, and by 39% from the projected baseline level of net GHG emissions in 2035**

MPG provides that each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate (paragraph 67).

It also adds, that each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paragraph 97). And also, that each Party shall include projections on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for the national total, using a common metric consistent with that in its national inventory report.

All the NDC 3.0 Headline Indicators has the common metrics of “kt CO<sub>2</sub>e”.

The category of “Supporting Indicators” for Kyrgyz NDC 3.0 reflecting indicators of climate actions within the Energy and Transport sectors, arises from the NDC 3.0 Implementation Plan’s mitigation policies and measures (PM), which comprise a wide range of indicators in different metrics under each policy and measure.

In many cases indicators for policies and measures are similar and provide data on the policy level value through summing up the same metric data, but in some cases indicators of measures serve as preliminary data providing source for further calculation for the final mitigation policy level indicator value with the common metric using some additional parameters.

Then, compiled data in a common energy metric of Terra Joules is used to calculate sectoral GHG emissions reduction according to the sectoral Headline Indicator.

To calculate and track NDC targets, it is also relevant to use the data of national GHG Inventory<sup>5</sup> to define the grid emission factor to calculate RE gains of GHG reduction.

## 1.4 Institutional Arrangements for Chapter III. Information necessary to track the progress of NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

The adoption of the Paris Agreement and the transition from the former MRV arrangements to the ETF has:

- Necessitate a change in how governments respond to the new obligations, including preparation and communication of:
  - Successive NDCs every 5 years;
  - Biennial transparency reports every 2 years;
- Introduce enhanced scope and depth of climate reporting for developing countries.
- Necessitate a continuous process of improvement, collection, processing, analysis, compilation and reporting and review of data.

Thus, strong institutional arrangements are vital to enabling countries to provide a reliable, consistent and continuous flow of data and information proving for:

- Decision makers are equipped with the evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments

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<sup>5</sup> Data needs and parameters of GHG emission estimate for the Energy and Transport sectors are described in the IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventory. 2006. Volume 2 Energy.

- Enhanced reporting transparency requirements are met and the quality of reports is continuously improved
- And finally, national decision makers are informed on the progress on climate action and level of climate ambition.

According to CBIT GSP, the benefits of strong institutional arrangements at the domestic level may include the following<sup>6</sup>:

- Informing policies, plans, strategies and programs
- Political buy-in
- Improved access to support
- National capacity-building and expertise
- Increased awareness and engagement
- Timely and sustainable international reporting

In fact, institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organizations use to legislate, plan, and manage their activities efficiently. They also help in coordinating institutions to coordinate with others to fulfil their mandate effectively. Institutional arrangements include the interactions between these organizations that are involved with providing information required for NDC tracking (see fig.1)

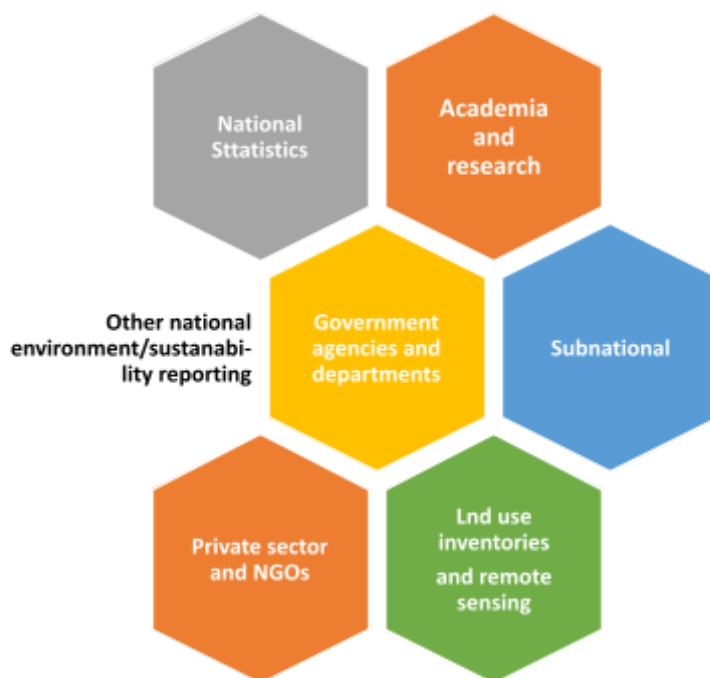


Figure 1. Institutional Arrangements structure<sup>7</sup>

Among the key components of Institutional arrangements are the following:

<sup>6</sup> CBIT GSP.2024. Training Workshop: Hands-on Training on Tracking NDC Mitigation Commitments under the Paris Agreement. Gaborone, Botswana.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

1. Organizational mandates: (a) stakeholders' groups; (b) roles and responsibilities – Laws, MoU, DSAs).
2. Expertise: (a) compilation coordination; (b) sector expertise; (c) reporting.
3. Data flows: (a) data sets; (b) data providers.
4. Systems and tools: (a) data collection and update; (b) data analysis, databases; modelling; (c) quality management tools; (d) reports; (e) procedures, guidance and training
5. Stakeholder engagement: (a) communicating to decision makers; (b) websites and data visualization; (c) education engagement; (d) events and activities.

## 1.5 Institutional arrangement for NDC tracking in Kyrgyzstan

MPGs (paragraph 59-63) provide guidance on NDC progress reporting in section A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements with the aim to paint a comprehensive picture of a country's unique situation that might impact their progress towards NDCs. This includes understanding the institutional framework that supports climate change initiatives.

According to MPGs paragraph 59, each Party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC, including:

- Government structure
- Population profile
- Geographical profile
- Economic profile
- Climate profile
- Sector details

Paragraph 60 provides, each Party shall provide information on:

- how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.
- the institutional arrangements in place to track progress of NDCs, including those used for tracking ITMOs\*, if applicable.
- legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC.

According to paragraph 61, each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.

Paragraph 62 provides each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative, and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, and archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. And finally, as per 63, in reporting the information referred to in paragraphs 61–62, a Party may reference previously reported information.

There is no one-size-fits-all model for national institutional arrangements. So, it should be designed and tailored based on national circumstances.

The establishment of well-considered, relevant institutional arrangements is a key enabling factor for the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. The existing institutional arrangements in Kyrgyzstan can serve as a foundation upon which to build for ETF implementation, including NDC progress tracking.

Currently there is no a separate mechanism for tracking progress towards the achievement of NDC targets in the Kyrgyz Republic. Issues related to monitoring progress in the implementation of the country's NDC commitments are addressed alongside other aspects of the national climate agenda, usually with the support of various international development partners' projects.

In 2025, with the support of UNDP, the Kyrgyz Republic developed an NDC 3.0 Implementation Plan. The current monitoring system is based on a set of indicators, timelines, responsible institutions, and indicative budgets is included in this document. In summary form, the roles of different actors responsible for NDC-related actions are presented in Table 1.

*Table 1. Implementing Entities for NDC Policies and Measures and Their Roles in Tracking NDC Progress*

<b>No</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Role in Tracking NDC Progress</b>
1.	Coordinating Council on Climate Change, Environment, and Sustainable Development	1) Coordinates the creation of synergies among ministries and agencies for climate action and NDC implementation. 2) Approves the NDC and climate action and support reporting documents on progress in its implementation.
2.	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision	1) Develops and implements national climate policy and legislation for NDC implementation. 2) Coordinates implementation and collects information for monitoring NDC progress. 3) Prepares climate reports on NDC progress. 4) Develops and introduces the national MRV system. 5) Collects and archives all information related to NDC implementation. 6) Implements NDC mitigation measures in the waste sector and adaptation measures in ecosystems and biodiversity.
3.	Aarhus Center in Bishkek	1) Compilation of the GHG inventory by gases and sources, recalculation of emissions in CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.

№	Institution	Role in Tracking NDC Progress
		2) Projection of future GHG emissions by scenarios. 3) Calculation of GHG emission reductions from implemented and planned NDC measures. 4) Preparation of reports on NDC progress. 5) Development of the information base for NDC 3.0.
4.	Ministry of Energy and its subdivisions	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation and adaptation measures in the energy sector. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators for mitigation and adaptation. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
5.	Ministry of Transport and Communications	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation and adaptation measures across all types of transport. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
6.	Ministry of Economy and Commerce	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation measures in the industrial sector. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
7.	Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Processing Industry	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation and adaptation measures in agriculture, water resources, and processing industry. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
8.	Forest Service under Ministry of Emergency Situations	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation measures in forestry and adaptation measures in disaster risk management. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
9.	Municipalities of Bishkek and Osh, and their municipal enterprises	1) Executors and coordinators of mitigation measures in solid waste and wastewater management, and urban adaptation measures. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
10.	National Statistics Committee	1) Provider of cross-sectoral data across all sectors. 2) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.

No	Institution	Role in Tracking NDC Progress
11.	State Customs Service under the Ministry of Finance	1) Provider of data on imports of energy products and equipment containing F-gases. 2) Responsible for reducing and phasing out imports of HFCs.
12.	Ministry of Construction, Architecture and Housing and Communal Services	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation measures in energy-efficient construction and urban infrastructure adaptation. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
13.	Private Enterprises	1) Executors of mitigation measures under the NDC Implementation Plan. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
14.	Research Institutes and Universities	1) Executors of mitigation and adaptation measures under the NDC Implementation Plan. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.

The organigram of overarching institutional arrangement for NDC tracking is presented in fig. 2 below.

*Figure 2. Institutional arrangements and data flux for NDC tracking in Kyrgyzstan*

The Coordination Council of the Cabinet of Ministers on Climate Change, Ecology and Green Economy, chaired by the Prime Minister

**Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision (MNRETS)**

Country-wide NDC tracking functions

- General management of planning and implementation
- Reporting summary for the UNFCCC
- Cross-sectoral analysis - Publications
- Quality Assurance and Control
- Ancillary Products
- Capacity Building
- Communication and Public Relations

UNFCCC Secretariat

**NDC Tracking Information Hub / Main Department for Environmental and Climate Policy of MNRETS**

**Analytical, compiling and reporting functions for NDC tracking**

Energy	PIIP	Agriculture	ZIZILKH	Waste
- Sector reporting analysis - Data verification - NDC progress report by sector	- Sector reporting analysis - Data verification - NDC progress report by sector	- Sector reporting analysis - Data verification - NDC progress report by sector	- Sector reporting analysis - Data verification - NDC progress report by sector	- Sector reporting analysis - Data verification - NDC progress report by sector
<b>Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Construction, Housing and Communal Services</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting	<b>Ministry of Economy and Commerce</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting	<b>Ministry of Water Resources, Agriculture and Processing Industry</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting	<b>Forest Service of the Ministry of Emergency Situations</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting	<b>Waste Management Department of MNRETS</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting
<b>Ministry of Transport and Communications</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting	<b>Ozone Center</b> - Collection of data on NDC activities - Primary analysis - Sector reporting			
<b>Information and data from NDC implementors and other data holders</b>				
- Energy companies - Mining companies - Municipalities and municipal transport companies - Research and educational institutions - Private transport companies	- State Customs Service - Private and state-owned manufacturing enterprises - Research and educational institutions	- Veterinary service, development of livestock pasture and forage - Department of processing industry and organic agriculture - Department of chemicalization, quarantine and plant protection - Research and educational institutions - Private agribusiness companies	- State Agency for Land Resources - Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection - State Forestry and Hunting Management Agency - Research and educational institutions	- City halls and municipal enterprises - Local government bodies of rural districts - Sanitary landfills - Water utilities - Private manufacturing companies

National Statistical Committee (regular data sets)

## 1.5.1. Institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in Energy sector

The institutional arrangements for the NDC tracking framework of the Energy sector include a wide range of institutions implementing NDC mitigation policy and measures and accumulating relevant activity data as per NDC tracking indicators and parameters. To a major degree, it is grounded on the current institutional architecture of the sector presented in fig. 3

The main institutions of the Energy sector for NDC tracking and their roles are enlisted in the tab. 2.

*Table 2. Energy sector institutions responsible for NDC tracking and their roles*

No	Institution	Role in Tracking NDC Progress
1.	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develops and implements national climate policy and legislation for NDC implementation.</li> <li>2) Coordinates implementation and collects information for monitoring NDC progress.</li> <li>3) Prepares climate reports on NDC progress.</li> <li>4) Develops and introduces the national MRV system.</li> <li>5) Collects and archives all information related to NDC implementation.</li> <li>6) Implements NDC mitigation measures in the waste sector and adaptation measures in ecosystems and biodiversity.</li> </ol>
2.	Ministry of Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation and adaptation measures in the energy sector.</li> <li>2) Provider of information on achieving sectoral NDC implementation plan indicators for mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.</li> </ol>
3.	Department on Regulating Fuel and Energy Complex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provider of information on the tariffs on the fuels and energy and organizations with licences for operating and trading in the sector</li> </ol>
4.	Energy Supervision Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provider of information on the technical regulation observation and follow up, and violations cases.</li> </ol>
5.	Open Joint Stock Company Electrical Stations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Electricity generation to the national grid</li> <li>2) Information and data on the amount of generated electricity by stations</li> </ol>
6.	Open Joint Stock Company Chakan Hydro Power Plant (11 small HPP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Electricity generation to the national grid</li> <li>2) Information and data on the amount of generated electricity by small HPP stations</li> </ol>
7.	Open Joint Stock Company Kyrgyz Energy Accounting Centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Electricity dispatching</li> <li>2) Electricity balances by consumers</li> </ol>
8.	Open Joint Stock Company National Electrical Networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Transportation of electricity distribution companies</li> <li>2) Information and data on the amount of transported electricity and grid losses</li> </ol>
9.	Private Electricity Distributing companies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Transportation of electricity distribution companies</li> </ol>

№	Institution	Role in Tracking NDC Progress
		2) Information and data on the amount of distributed electricity and grid losses
10.	Open Joint Stock Company Bishkek teploset	1) Heat generation and supply to Bishkek city consumers 2) Information and data on the amount of generated and supplied heat
11.	18 state enterprises heat providers	1) Provide information on heat provision to the residence sector and consumed energy to generate it.
12.	Scientific Research Institute for Energy and Economy	1) Provide information on macroeconomic parameters of the Energy sector development
13.	State Enterprise Kyrgyzkomur	1) Provide information on coal mining balance
14.	Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute "Energoproekt"	1) Provide information on designed new power plants' designed capacity
15.	Fund For Green Energy	1) Support and licences for new renewable energy stations 2) Information of planned RE units installed capacities
16.	Ministry of Construction, Architecture and Housing and Communal Services	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation measures in energy-efficient construction and urban infrastructure adaptation. 2) Provider of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
17.	Municipalities of Bishkek and Osh, and their municipal enterprises	1) Executors and coordinators of mitigation measures in solid waste and wastewater management, and urban adaptation measures. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
18.	National Statistics Committee	1) Provider of cross-sectoral data across all sectors. 2) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
19.	State Customs Service under the Ministry of Finance	1) Provider of data on imports of energy products and equipment containing F-gases. 2) Responsible for reducing and phasing out imports of HFCs.
20.	Private Enterprises	1) Executors of mitigation measures under the NDC Implementation Plan. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
21.	Research Institutes and Universities	1) Executors of mitigation and adaptation measures under the NDC Implementation Plan. 2) Providers of information on achieving NDC implementation plan indicators. 3) Participants in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
22.	National Statistics Committee	1) Accumulates and provides cross-sectoral data on fuel and energy balance

№	Institution	Role in Tracking NDC Progress
		2) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.

## Structure of the Energy sector of the Kyrgyz Republic

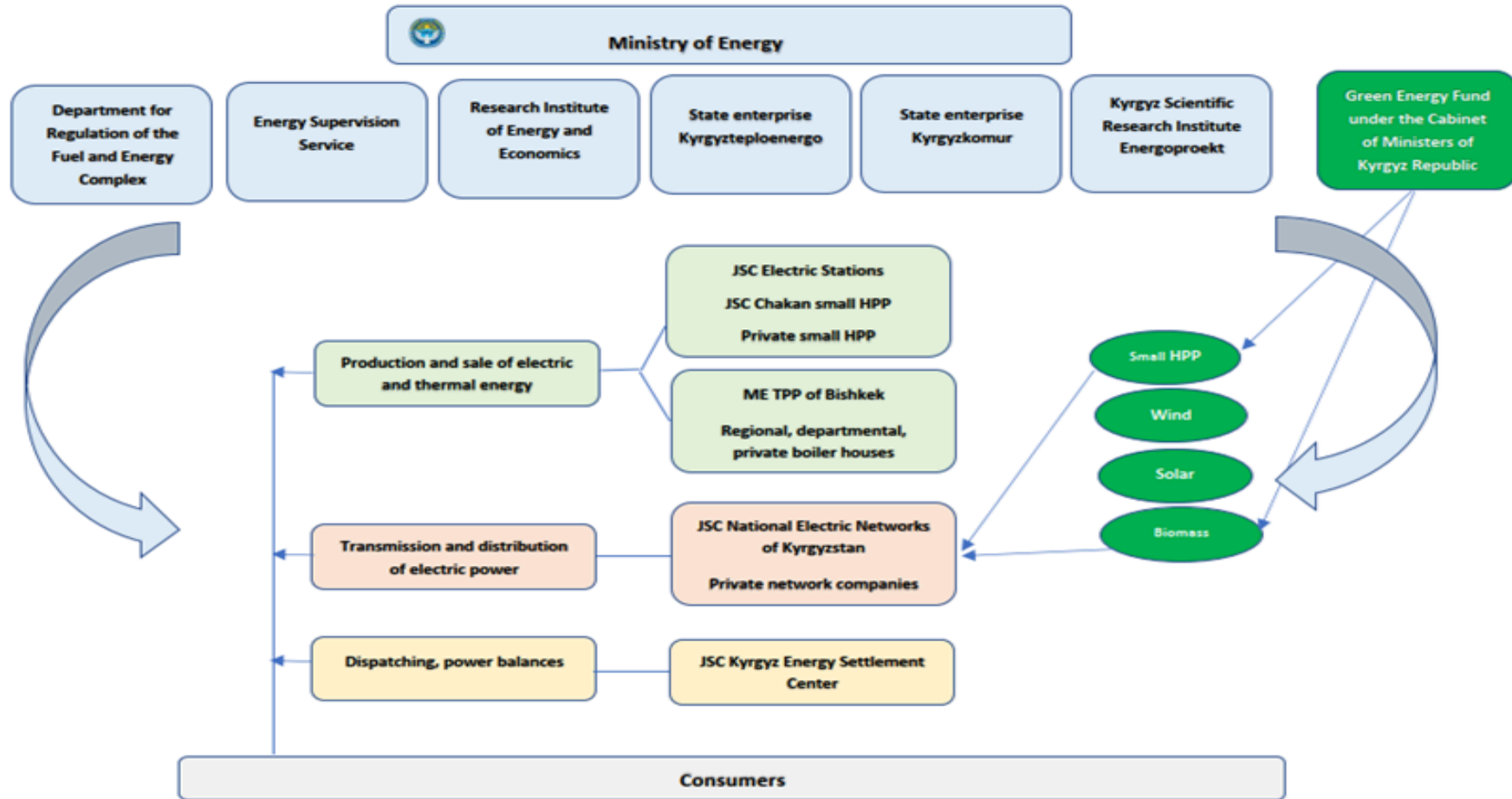


Figure 3. Institutional arrangement of the Energy sector management and operation

## 1.5.1. Institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in Transport sectors

In accordance with the requirements of Outcome 3 of the ICAT project and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, an institutional architecture for the NDC Tracking Framework has been supported in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The institutional arrangement aims to ensure sustainable functioning of the processes of data collection, analytical modelling, reporting and validation of climate policies and measures in the transport sector.

In general, the institutional architecture of the NDC Tracking Framework includes:

- coordinating national Institutions;
- sectoral responsible Institutions;
- technical group for modeling and analysis;
- mechanisms of interdepartmental coordination;
- stakeholder engagement procedures.

In fact, the institutional arrangements of the Transport sector NDC tracking considering the headline indicator of the sector 'total GHG emissions and multiple supporting indicators arising from activity data and other parameters needed to calculate GHG reductions, involve all the key transport sector actors.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic is the state regulator that determines and implements the policy for the development of transport and road infrastructure.

However, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervisions is a leading institution in NDC tracking process.

Among other important stakeholders in the transport sector involved into the process of NDC tracking are those presented in tab. 3.

*Table 3. Transport sector institutions involved into NDC tracking*

No	Institution	Role in NDC Progress Tracking
1.	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision	1) Develops and implements national climate policy and legislation for NDC implementation. 2) Coordinates implementation and collects information for monitoring NDC progress. 3) Prepares climate reports on NDC progress. 4) Develops and introduces the national MRV system. 5) Collects and archives all information related to NDC implementation. 6) Implements NDC mitigation measures in the waste sector and adaptation measures in ecosystems and biodiversity.
2.	Ministry of Transport and Communications	1) Executor and coordinator of mitigation and adaptation measures in the transport sector. 2) Provider of information on achieving sectoral NDC implementation plan indicators for mitigation and adaptation.

№	Institution	Role in NDC Progress Tracking
		3) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.
3.	Department for Ground and Water Transport	1) Provides information and activity data on the road and waterborne transport
4.	State Center for Registration of Vehicles and Drivers	1) Provides information on the number and types of the transport units, including electrical vehicles of all types
5.	State Enterprise "National Company "Kyrgyz Railway".	1) Implements mitigation measures on the electrification of the Kyrgyz Railways 2) Provides information on the fuels consumed and cargo and passengers transported by the rail
6.	State Civil Aviation Agency under the Cabinet of Ministers	1) Provides information on the fuel consumed and cargo and passengers transported
7.	State Enterprise "Kyrgyz Air Navigation".	1) Provides information on the number of domestic and international flights
8.	State Enterprise "Kyrgyzavtozhil".	1) Implements mitigation measures on roads construction and including electrical charging stations 2) Information on the number of improved roads and charging units
9.	State Enterprise "Kyrgyz Bus Stations".	1) Implements mitigation measures by changing bus fleet from diesel and petrol to gas and electricity 2) Information of the numbers of gas and electrical buses
10.	State Enterprise "Design and Survey Institute "Kyrgyzdorttransport".	1) Provides information of the planned roads construction
11.	Kyrgyz Technical University named after Razzakov.	1) Conducts research about the different fuel quality and provides information on their parameters
12.	Municipal Public Transportation Companies and City Halls	1) Implement mitigation measures by changing public bus fleet from diesel and petrol to gas and electricity 2) Install modern smart traffic lights for better traffic management 3) Provide information of the above outputs
13.	Private transportation companies.	1) Import electrical vehicles and provide transportation services 2) Import electrical means of individual mobility (scooters, monowheel, etc) 3) Provides information on the above mentioned: number of EV, Individual mobility means
14.	National Statistics Committee	1) Accumulates and provides sectoral data on fuel and energy balance, cargo and passenger transportations. 2) Participant in ensuring the quality of NDC progress reporting.

### 1.5.3 Conclusion on the institutional arrangements for both sectors

Institutional arrangements are essential for NDC tracking because they provide the governance, coordination, and accountability mechanisms needed to ensure Kyrgyzstan can

credibly monitor, report, and achieve its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. Without clear institutional frameworks, data collection, transparency, and long-term implementation become fragmented and unreliable.

Institutional arrangements are what make the NDC tracking framework usable in practice—they provide the structure that connects the framework’s technical elements (indicators, templates, dashboards) with the people and organizations responsible for implementing them. Think of the framework as the “toolbox” and the institutional arrangements as the “hands and rules” that ensure the tools are applied consistently and credibly.

When answering the question “How Institutional Arrangements Support the NDC Tracking Framework proposed for both sectors under the ICAT project” we should remember that Kyrgyzstan is only building its national MRV system also considering ETF provisions.

It became clear in the course of a project that effective institutional arrangement should support NDC by means of the following:

### **Operationalizing the Framework**

- Institutions assign clear mandates for data collection, reporting, and validation.
- This ensures the framework’s indicators are regularly populated with reliable sectoral data.

### **Ensuring Consistency**

- Institutional rules standardize methodologies across ministries and agencies.
- This avoids mismatched assumptions when filling in the framework’s templates (e.g., energy vs. agriculture baselines).

### **Maintaining Continuity**

- Permanent structures (climate units, inter-ministerial committees) safeguard institutional memory.
- This allows the framework to be applied consistently across multiple NDC cycles.

### **Facilitating Transparency**

- Institutions define reporting channels and review processes.
- This strengthens the credibility of the framework outputs in Biennial Transparency Reports.

### **Supporting Stakeholder Engagement**

- Institutional arrangements often include mechanisms for consultation with civil society, academia, and private sector.
- This broadens ownership of the framework and ensures its outputs reflect national priorities.

However, the national capacities on MRV including NDC tracking will be developing faster further on since the process has been sustained by the Regulations on the National System of GHG Inventory, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Circulation of Carbon Units of the Kyrgyz Republic endorsed by the Cabinet of Minister of Kyrgyzstan (Decree as of 24<sup>th</sup> February 2026, #133).

At the moment, Kyrgyzstan’s institutional arrangements for NDC tracking face challenges such as unclear mandates, weak coordination across ministries, limited technical capacity, and insufficient data systems. These issues certainly undermine transparency, credibility, and the ability to meet Paris Agreement reporting requirements (see tab. 4).

*Table 4. Key issues of institutional arrangements for NDC tracking in Kyrgyzstan*

<b>Main issues</b>	<b>Impact on NDC Tracking</b>	<b>Example</b>
Unclear mandates	Duplication, gaps in reporting	Several agencies reporting energy data
Poor coordination	Fragmented sectoral inputs	Agriculture data not aligned with land-use
Low capacity	Weak continuity	Brain drains, loss of expertise after consultant contracts
Data fragmentation	Inconsistent indicators	Different baselines for energy and transport emissions
Weak legal authority	Limited accountability	UNFCCC focal point cannot enforce reporting deadlines
Lack of engagement	Reduced credibility	Civil society excluded from review processes

ICAT project has addressed practically all the listed issues in the Energy and Transport sector, and produced a lot valuable deliverables which will be no doubt used and expanded for other sector, especially not after the Governmental decree.

It has become clear for everybody now, that Institutional arrangements are the backbone of NDC tracking. They transform climate commitments from political pledges into measurable, reportable, and verifiable progress.