

WORK OF THE AWG-LCA CONTACT GROUP

Agenda item 3.2.2

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

Discussion on matters relating to paragraphs 48-51 of the Cancun agreements

version of 14 October 2011 @ 18:00

Co-facilitator's summary

EU COMMENTS: ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, STRUCTURAL CHANGES

PROPOSED DRAFT DECISION TEXT IS HIGHLIGHTED.

[General]

1. Parties had a constructive discussion on matters relating to paragraphs 48-51 of the Cancun Agreements (decision 1/CP.16), including: the understanding of the aim of achieving deviation in emissions relative to "business as usual" emissions in 2020; how to take forward the mitigation actions currently compiled in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1; formats and processes envisaged for Parties who may wish to voluntarily inform the Conference of the Parties of their intention to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs); the future work required to understand the diversity of mitigation actions submitted, underlying assumptions and any support needed for their implementation; and how to advance the work in lead up to Durban and beyond.

[Deviation in emissions relative to "business as usual" emissions in 2020]

2. Some Parties considered that the aim of achieving a deviation in emissions relative to "business as usual" as called for in paragraph 48 of the Cancun Agreements, should be considered in a broader context encompassing all Parties addressing the need for global emissions reductions. Others stated that their understanding was that the concept of ambition did not apply to developing country Parties, but rather what applies to developing countries is the understanding of diversity of mitigation actions.

(EU comment: EU proposed draft decision text on the recognition of Ambition Gap , and on the options and process to address the ambition gap, in the context of the co-facilitator's summary on matters relating to paragraphs 36-38 of the Cancun agreements. We see this text as relevant for all parties including developing countries in the context of paragraphs 48-51 of the Cancun agreements).

3. Some Parties reiterated that the invitation in paragraph 50 provides an opportunity to regularly update document UNFCCC/AWG-LCA/2011/INF.1 and that Parties should be

encouraged to submit new or updated information on mitigation actions. It was stated that this could be done annually or as frequently, as Parties submit information on new NAMAs and/or submit new information related to the actions already communicated. Other Parties stated that the invitation in paragraph 50 to developing country Parties to submit information on NAMAs is voluntary and as such the update of such information should happen in the registry.

PROPOSED DRAFT DECISION TEXT ON NAMAS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVIATION:

1. **Invites developing countries to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions with the aim to achieve a substantial deviation below the currently predicted emissions growth rate in the order of 15 to 30% by 2020 as a group respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.**
2. **Invites developing country Parties, in particular those that have not submitted any proposals so far, to communicate by [XX/XX/2012] updated information on the nationally appropriate mitigation actions they intend to implement.**

4. Some Parties stated the need to ensure that future accounting rules/systems are applicable to both developed and developing countries, stating also that these accounting rules should be flexible to allow countries to maximize on their mitigation efforts. **Some parties stated that common rigorous, robust and transparent ex-ante accounting frameworks are important. Whilst common accounting rules are clearly essential for quantified emission reductions targets taken by developed countries, common accounting frameworks fitted to the essential diversity of developing countries commitments could be also relevant for developing countries. They would inter alia contribute to: understand better pledges, enable to compare mitigation efforts, enable to keep track of overall progress by all Parties toward the long-term goal in a coherent manner and avoid any "double counting" of emission reductions in the context of new market-based mechanisms.**

(EU comment: the text below should also be seen in this context of the text proposed by the EU relating to the need for a common accounting framework for developed countries in the context of the co-facilitator's summary on matters relating to paragraphs 36-38 of the Cancun agreements).

PROPOSED DRAFT DECISION TEXT ON "ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK":

1. **Recognises the diversity of NAMAs put forward by developing countries so far, and the fact that NAMAs are of different types; in this context recognises that there is a need to enhance understanding and transparency, inter alia on the following elements,**

- a. **Metrics and coverage;**
- b. **Rules for allowable additions and subtractions of other accountable elements;**
- c. **Instruments and tools**
- d. **[Assumptions]**

2. **Agrees to continue to explore elements of common accounting, building closely on the multilaterally agreed rules, methodologies and tools currently in place, in order to further enhance understanding and transparency.**

5. Views and proposals made by Parties on enhanced action by developing countries, in the context of achieving a deviation in emissions below .business-as-usual., are listed below. The list below is not an attempt to identify areas of convergence or divergence, nor is it intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather a compilation of proposals that Parties submitted during the discussion:

- Understand the current nationally appropriate mitigation action, their underlying assumptions, diversity and effects;
- Understand the support needed for implementation and enhanced action;
- Agree on a format to capture the necessary information;

(EU agrees to the three points above. Cf. EU textual proposals below on the continuation of work on NAMAs)

- Develop global options to raise collective ambition through enhanced cooperation;
- Development and implementation of low carbon development strategies;
- Supporting implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries;
- Developing a common accounting framework that can maximize global mitigation efforts;

(EU agrees to the four points above. Cf. EU textual proposals on these topics in the context of the co-facilitator's summary on the discussion relating to paragraphs 36-38 of the Cancún agreements)

[Support needed for the implementation of NAMAs]

6. Some Parties called for the strengthening of the concept of enablement (provision of finance, technology and capacity-building) provided for in paragraph 48 of the Cancun Agreements and mentioned that a decision on financing to support preparation and implementation of NAMAs is necessary, including support for institutional arrangements at the national level. Many Parties stated that it is necessary to step up support for enhanced action on mitigation by developing countries. [Some called for the set of implementation system for NAMAs. *(EU comment: meaning unclear)*]

EU agrees that understanding better the need for support is part of process to clarify actions, as well as to enhance actions and refers to its textual proposals below on the continuation of work on NAMAs)

7. Some Parties mentioned that paragraph 52 should be discussed jointly with the paragraphs 48-51. For these Parties provision of support could potentially unlock the desire to increase ambition, even though the paragraphs 48-51 do not specifically talk about increase in ambition by developing countries. The significance of the registry as an instrument to facilitate increased level of mitigation actions was seen as important. Other parties also stated that developing countries are already contributing to global mitigation efforts and that developing countries will continue to implement mitigation actions in the context of their sustainable development and according to their national circumstances.

(EU considers that the registry issue should be addressed as part of discussions on the non-paper by the co-facilitators on the registry)

[Understanding the diversity of mitigation actions]

8. Many Parties welcomed the workshops organized by the secretariat to understand the diversity of mitigation actions submitted. Some, however, stated that the workshops are not enough and there is the need to go beyond that.

9. A number of Parties called for more comprehensive information on the mitigation actions of developing countries, with the aim of understanding the diversity of actions, the effects of the actions as well as information on and assumptions underlying mitigation actions. There were several proposals for increasing the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs of developing country Parties. Some Parties stated that "diversity" is a characteristic of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries and is not a shortcoming or a problem to be solved.

10. The list below is not an attempt to identify areas of convergence or divergence nor is it intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather a compilation of proposals that Parties submitted up to and during the discussions related to understanding diversity of mitigation actions:

- Further submission of information from Parties on the mitigation actions referred to in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 using a common format. The information called for included clarifications on which sectors and gases were included in the mitigation actions, as well as other elements of factual information **(e.g. type of NAMAs – (i)**

absolute target compared to a base year, (ii) deviation from BAU, (iii) intensity target, (iv) list of actions, (v) others; reference year; baseline level if relevant; metrics; GWP values; conditions and assumptions; link to support and carbon market; emission reduction goal or expected emission reductions when available);

- The use of a common template for NAMAs which was submitted by one Party;
- Enhanced reporting of information on NAMAs through national communications and biennial update reports, as well as the process of international consultation analysis (ICA) will also offer greater understanding of the diversity in NAMAs;
- Holding technical workshops in 2012 to deepen the understanding of methodologies and assumptions underlying the NAMAs, **with these workshops made more specific and streamlined, focusing on detailed questions, to be circulated in advance of each workshop (e.g. type of action – (i) absolute target compared to a base year (ii) deviation from BAU (iii) intensity target (iv) list of actions (v) others); sector; assumptions and conditions; link to support and carbon market; emission reduction goal or expected emission reductions when available);**
- [Request the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to develop methodologies and guidelines to assess the effectiveness of mitigation actions.]

11. Some Parties cautioned against the use of any form of standardized template as that could undermine the understanding of diversity in mitigation actions and national appropriateness. **Some Parties highlighted that standardized template accommodating the diversity of actions by developing countries are useful to elaborate and implement these actions, and could help to mobilise support or to enhance these actions.**

PROPOSED DRAFT DECISION TEXT ON CONTINUATION OF WORK ON NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

1. **Requests the Secretariat to prepare a revised FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 document, structuring it in a table format so as to reflect up-to-date information on developing country Parties' NAMAs, including their type of NAMAs (absolute target compared to a base year, deviation from BAU, intensity target, list of actions, others);**
2. **Requests the secretariat to organize further in-session workshops in the context of the work programme above, and to prepare structured written reports, with the objective to pursue further dialogue to clarify assumptions and conditions related to NAMAs by individual developing countries, with a view to further inform the negotiation process on developing country Parties' NAMAs;**
3. **Further decides that these workshops will be made more specific and streamlined, focusing on detailed questions, to be circulated in advance of each workshop, especially on the type of NAMAs (absolute target compared to a base year, deviation from BAU, intensity target, list of actions, others); reference year; baseline level if relevant; gases; sectors; metrics; GWP values; conditions and assumptions, incl. support, mechanisms; national institutional and legal framework, including LEDS;**
4. **Decides that these workshops shall include the participation of Parties, observers and international organizations**
5. **Agrees that, based on the further submissions and exchanges in workshops, the abovementioned INF document will be updated on an annual basis and serve inter alia as an input to the 2013-2015 review**