

**SUBMISSION BY INDIA ON THE WORK OF THE AD-HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE
DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION: WORKSTREAM II**

1. The Government of India welcomes the opportunity to submit further inputs on the work of Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) – Workstream II in response to para 5 of conclusions in Bonn, contained in FCCC/ADP/2013/L.2- Implementation of all the elements of decision 1/CP.17 which states – “Under workstream 2, the ADP invited Parties and observer organizations to make further submissions, by 1 September 2013, building on the conclusions of the ADP at the second part of its first session”. It may be noted that these inputs are in continuation of India’s earlier submissions on the work of Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform (AWG-DP) for Enhanced Action dated February 28, 2012, April 24, 2012, August 3, 2012, Nov 5, 2012 and March 9, 2013.
2. In paragraph 15 of the ADP conclusions adopted by Doha decision 2/CP.18 on ‘Advancing the Durban Platform’, “The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, information, views and proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013. In their submissions on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, Parties may wish to give consideration to the following aspects:
 - (a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;
 - (b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;
 - (c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation”
3. At the outset, India acknowledges the exemplary leadership of the Co-Chairs in advancing the work of this subsidiary body since last year.
4. The work of Durban Platform is a comprehensive process, covering mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building and transparency must address the issues related to these pillars of the Convention in a holistic, balanced and coordinated manner. The enhanced actions under the Durban Platform should translate into enhanced actions under each of the pillars identified in para 5 of decision 1/CP.17 i.e. mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building and transparency. India believes that we need to bring more focus to structuring our discussions on each of these pillars in a much more organized manner. These focused discussions are necessary to find convergence on enhanced actions that are central to the ADP outcome.
5. In its earlier submission India has stated that the ADP should plan its work comprehensively so as to include all aspects covered in para 5 of the decision 1/CP17, and that its work should be informed by the respective subsidiary bodies and mechanisms of the Convention on the progress achieved in implementing the relevant decisions of parties. In accordance with the decision 1/CP.17, paragraph 6, the ADP Co-Chairs organized briefings during the first and second parts of the session to inform the ADP on relevant work in other bodies, namely on the work undertaken by the SBSTA and the SBI, along with briefings on the ongoing and planned work of nine other institutions and arrangements relevant to the provision of support for both mitigation and adaptation action under the Convention. It must be noted that, as brought out clearly by a reputed environmental institute, the developing country parties are doing more than developed country parties in the pre-2020 period, in terms of voluntary pledges for emissions reduction.

6. India believes that the conclusions from the ADP can only be drawn from a formal, structured, open, fully participatory, and Party-driven negotiating process.

(a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change:

7. India strongly believes that question of 'the highest possible mitigation efforts by all parties' has to be addressed in the light of the decisions of CoP 16 at Cancun on 'Enhanced action on mitigation' relating to 'nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country parties' and 'nationally appropriate mitigations actions by developing country parties'.
8. Many developing country Parties including India have already put forward their domestic mitigation goal in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, particularly its article 4, Paragraph 7 which is being implemented accordingly. This can be achieved as envisaged, on provision of support and enablement in terms of finance and technology as per the principles and provisions of the Convention, like Article 4, paragraph 3. Besides, the question of raising the ambition level has to be understood in the context of the paragraph 6 of the decision relating to the establishment of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform which states that the process of raising the ambition level will be informed, inter-alia, by the 5th assessment report of the IPCC, the outcomes of the 2013-2015 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies.
9. To the extent that the decision (1/CP.17), in its preambular recital, makes a reference to the gap between the mitigation pledges until 2020 and emissions pathways consistent with achieving the 2°C goal, the question of ambition in the time frame of 2012-2020 under the Durban platform relates to the commitments of Annex I Parties who have an obligation to take deep and ambitious emission reduction targets consistent with science and the principles of equity and CBDR. This flows from the agreed outcome pursuant to Bali Action Plan adopted at Doha.
10. As the current pledges made by Annex I Parties fall short of the required emission reduction levels, they should raise, in the minimum, their ambition to the level indicated by the AR4. Further, the increase in ambition level can be achieved only if the Annex I countries clarify that their commitments/targets in the time-frame of 2012-2020 are without any conditions. This is important to ensure that the pledged actions are clear, ambitious and effective. To facilitate the process of assessing the implementation of commitments of Annex-I Parties towards closing the mitigation gap in the time frame of 2012-2020 in accordance with the findings of science, and the principles of equity and CBDR, a review of the adequacy of the mitigation commitments during this time frame should be launched in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(d) of the Convention. India stresses the importance of the developed country parties meeting their commitments under the convention in the pre-2020 period to bridge the ambition gap. If they do not meet their commitments in pre-2020 period then, equity in post 2020 period will be seriously affected.
11. In ADP negotiations, India shares its concerns on those proposals which seek to discuss a selective list of issues as sectoral activities under Workstream 2, some of which imply imposing additional burdens on developing countries contrary to both the letter and spirit of the Convention.
12. Planning the work on pre-2020 ambition under the ADP will be ineffective if we do not address the ambition question as a follow up of the Doha decisions through the work of the relevant

bodies. The work on raising mitigation ambition should take account of the outcomes of the Doha decisions, both the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol. Therefore, pre- 2020 ambition should primarily be addressed in the context of actions of parties under KP CP2 and the agreed outcome pursuant to Bali Action Plan and in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, respecting the nationally appropriate mitigation actions already presented.

(b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;

13. The obligations of developed countries under the Convention to provide financial, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing country Parties must be fulfilled to enhance the implementation of Convention. In this regard, it is important to achieve the goal of mobilizing US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020 as committed by developed country Parties for which a clear roadmap needs to be agreed. In the last session, procedural issues seem to dominating the Fast Start Finance. Similarly, in the case of technology transfer, barriers to access to affordable environmentally sound technologies such as intellectual property rights must be addressed under the ADP.
14. The institutions and mechanisms created in pursuance of the Bali Action Plan, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism must be strengthened to enable and incentivize enhanced actions in developing countries.

(c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation

15. The means of implementation in terms of a clear pathway on the mobilization of mid-term and long-term finance and addressing key barriers to technology transfer such as intellectual property rights are critical enablers for enhanced actions in developing countries. The effective delivery of these means of implementation hold the key to implementation of Cancun pledges of developing countries and their contribution to global mitigation efforts.

India reserves the right to make additional submissions and present further views on the relevant issues connected with the work of the ADP.