

**Nationally Appropriate
Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) by
Developing Countries**
发展中国家适当的减缓行动

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1. NAMAs are in the context of Sustainable Development

- Climate change needs international cooperation guided by the Convention and BAP and in accordance with the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.
- Climate change poses great challenge to developing countries in addition to challenges of poverty, hunger, health and education, etc.
- NAMAs by developing countries should be coordinated with goals of development and poverty eradication.
- Only sustainable development could provide the effective response to climate change.

2. NAMAs by developing countries are distinct from quantified emission reduction commitments and targets by developed countries

- NAMAs by developing countries are on voluntary basis, distinct from legally-binding obligations by developed countries.
- NAMAs by developing countries are concrete actions and project activities, distinct from emission reduction commitments and emission reduction targets of developed countries
- NAMAs should be based on national circumstances, national strategies of sustainable development and priorities of the developing countries.
- NAMAs are dependent on measurable, reportable and verifiable technology, finance and capacity building support provided by developed countries.

3. NAMAs should be enabled by technology, financing and capacity building

- Article 4.7 of the Convention provides “the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology”.
- The provision of technology, financing and capacity building support by developed countries is a compensation for the excessive occupation of emission space due to their high per capita cumulative emissions.
- Industrialization and urbanization in developing countries mean large-scale infrastructure construction, urgent technology, financial and capacity building support are needed to avoid lock in effect.

3. NAMAs should be enabled by technology, financing and capacity building (cont.)

- Lack of funding and technology transfer.
- Lack of substantial progress in technology, financing and capacity building support by developed countries.
- Developed country governments should play an essential role in providing technology, financing and capacity building support to developing countries.
- Such support should be new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustained in a manner of measurable, reportable and verifiable and additional to existing ODA.

4. Establish Mechanism to Match NAMAs with technology, finance and capacity building support

- Developing countries propose lists of NAMAs together with technology, finance and capacity building support.
- Developed countries provide technology, finance and capacity building support in a manner of MRV to match needs of NAMAs.
- Appropriate mechanisms to match NAMAs with technology, finance and capacity building support.
- Proposal of G77 and China offers a good basis for the establishment of such mechanisms.
- The emission reduction generated from nationally appropriate mitigation actions should not be used to offset quantified emission targets of developed countries.