

**A Proposal for AWG-LCA  
Republic of Korea**

**For Mitigation: Registry of NAMAs**

**Proposal:** To establish a Registry of NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) of developing countries at the UNFCCC Secretariat as part of the agreed outcome to be adopted at COP 15 in Copenhagen this year.

**Rationale:** Developing countries are expected to take nationally appropriate mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as is agreed and contained in paragraph 1(b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan. It calls for “*nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner*”.

Based on the agreement, these NAMAs as well as the support provided to enable these actions are expected to be MRVed. In fact, many developing countries are already taking many meaningful NAMAs according to their capabilities in the context of sustainable development.

In order to operationalize paragraph 1(b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan, a Registry to opened at the UNFCCC Secretariat could serve as a basis for compiling the NAMAs of developing country Parties as well as for identifying financial resources and technologies needed to implement these actions. As NAMAs are expected to be taken in the context of sustainable development, NAMAs to be registered could also be quite identical with sustainable development policies and measures (SD-PAMs).

Many meaningful mitigation actions already taken by developing countries are not internationally recognized as climate action under the current climate regime. Parties need a mechanism through which these actions could be recognized as international actions for mitigation. NAMAs taken in the context of sustainable development can be recognized as international climate action once they are registered on the Registry.

This Registry could also facilitate MRV of both the NAMA of developing countries and the support provided by developed countries by keeping track of the

actions of both sides.

**Scope of NAMAs:** NAMAs that could be registered should be specific focused actions that have direct linkage with mitigation. The Registry should not be a compilation of information or repetition of national communications. It should be a list of focused actions to be taken by developing countries. Scope and extent of NAMAs could range from economy-wide mitigation targets to specific policies and measures in certain sectors or areas.

Examples of NAMAs that could be registered include SD-PAMs, REDD, sector-wide technology standards, laws & regulations, standards (energy efficiency standards), cap-and-trade schemes, renewable energy ratio, sectoral targets, building insulation codes, congestion charges and carbon tax to promote public transportation, energy pricing and gas-mileage of motor vehicles.

Actual actions to be taken could be different according to the level of development and capabilities of each Party. It should be left to each Party to decide which actions to register. Parties capable of undertaking economy-wide targets could register them. Other parties not capable of managing economy-wide targets could register sectoral targets or specific sustainable development policies and measures that have direct linkage with mitigation.

**Nature of Registration:** Registration should be voluntary. It should be up to each Party to decide whether to register its NAMAs or not. Registration could be interpreted as an expression of willingness to implement mitigation actions comparable to the capabilities of respective Parties as they see it appropriate for themselves. Many domestic mitigation actions already being implemented in developing countries in the context of sustainable development could also be registered on a voluntary basis. Once these actions are registered, they could be regarded as international actions to combat climate change.

**Elements to be registered:** Each Party could register the content of NAMAs as well as the kind of support they need to implement those actions. It could also specify, if possible, the expected quantity of mitigation resulting from its NAMAs. Implementation plan, such as timeframe, could also be registered.

Developing countries lacking the capacity to specify financial and technological needs and the expected quantity of mitigation could simply register the kind of NAMAs they are willing to take and request support for capacity building to specify their needs and to calculate the expected quantity of mitigation from their NAMAs.

After registration, the Registry could serve as a basis for MRV of NAMAs as well as the support provided by developed countries. Paragraph 1(b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan itself is calling for MRV of both NAMAs and the support provided. Implementation process of NAMAs as well as the provision of support could be recorded on the Registry.

**Types of NAMAs:** NAMAs could be classified into 3 types according to whether support from developed countries is needed or not and the kind of support needed. .

1. Actions that developing countries would take voluntarily and unilaterally without support from developed countries. Developing countries are already taking many meaningful mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development or energy security without support from developed countries. Many developing countries are already drawing up National Action Plans for climate change. These actions should also be recognized as international actions for combating climate change once they are registered on the Registry. They should be interpreted as unilateral contributions from developing countries to global commons.
2. Actions that require support from developed countries. These are the actions that developing countries are willing to take with the support of financing and technology from developed countries. Developing countries could specify the details of support they needed. In case they could not specify the details due to the lack of capacity, they could simply list up the need for capacity building as well.
3. Actions that developing countries are willing to take for the purpose of getting carbon credit as an outcome of implementing such actions. REDD would be a good example for such an action. Carbon credit could provide market incentives that could induce investment in such actions. Sectoral crediting or cap-and-trade schemes could be potential approaches that could

enhance the project-based credit schemes under the current CDM. There would be many NAMAs that could not receive financial and technological support from public funds of developed countries as the scale of those funds would not be sufficient to support all the potential NAMAs. Mitigation actions that are not supported by public funding and those projects with high cost, such as state-of-the-art power plants, could be initiated if they are to get carbon credit. Some developing countries could mobilize funds from financial sector for a specific mitigation project and initiate such a project as is now the case of the unilateral CDM. We can also recognize carbon credit for additional mitigation actions which exceed the level of mitigation set by initial NAMAs. Crediting NAMAs could be operated similarly to the current CDM. This could also be thought as expanding the scope of current CDM to accommodate program- and policy-type actions that go beyond project-type actions.<sup>1</sup>

**MRV of NAMA:** The level of MRV should be differentiated according to the level of support to be provided.

1. Those actions that are taken unilaterally by developing countries without support from developed countries are not required to be subject to strict MRV requirements. They could rely on voluntary reporting from the Parties concerned. Periodic national communications could serve as the MRV procedure for those unilateral and voluntary actions if the reporting could be regularly updated to provide enough information on the implementation of the actions. Standardized international guidelines could be established for the reporting.

2. Those actions that are taken with support from developed countries could be subject to MRV procedures agreed upon between developed and developing countries. In this case, the MRV could be mandatory and be based on certain criteria for evaluation. Basic principle for the MRV of these actions could be agreed on by COP 15 in Copenhagen. Details of the criteria and standards for the operationalization of MRV of these actions could be further explored even after COP 15 in view of the limited time

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<sup>1</sup> For the details of NAMA credit, please refer to another proposal by the Republic of Korea, titled “For Finance and Technology Transfer Mechanism (AWG-LCA) & Clean Development Mechanism (AWG-KP): Carbon Credit for NAMAs”

left before Copenhagen.

3. MRV of those actions that are taken for the purpose of getting carbon credit should be based on criteria and standards for verification similar to that of current CDM methodology in order to maintain environmental integrity. As an agreement on the nature of carbon credit mechanism for mitigation actions of developing countries has not been reached yet, it is difficult to prejudge the details of the criteria of MRV of these actions. However, the same principle of environmental integrity and similar criteria for additionality of current CDM could be applied to credit for NAMAs. Thus, NAMAs could be regarded simply as an addition to the activities that could be included in the CDM.

**Merit of NAMA Registry:**

For developing countries, it could provide a basis for international recognition of many meaningful mitigation actions taken in the context of sustainable development as actions for combating climate change. It could also provide a basis for specifying as well as MRVing the financial and technological support necessary for the implementation of NAMAs.

For developed countries, it could provide a basis of listing up mitigation actions of developing countries. It could also serve as a compilation of actions that clarifies specific financial as well as technological needs. Also, it could enhance the effectiveness of international support by linking the support with verifiable mitigation efforts of developing countries.

NAMA Registry could serve as a tool to implement paragraph 1(b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan. Many developing countries would continue to take many meaningful mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development. NAMA Registry would serve as an important tool for international climate change regime to accommodate those unilateral actions as international actions for combating climate change.

In view of the limited time left before COP 15 in Copenhagen, Parties could aim to agree on basic principles for NAMA Registry, while details for operating the Registry could be further elaborated after COP 15 through 2012.

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