

Some points for discussion at the round table on SBSTA 47 agenda item 11 (c)

Russian Federation

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Elements of Article 6.8 we built on

- Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches (NMAs) being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their NDC in a coordinated and effective manner.
- This includes through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, as appropriate.
- These approaches shall aim to:
 - (a) Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;
 - (b) Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of NDC; and
 - (c) Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

Definition and scope of NMA

- Significant analysis has been done on the role of **NMAs** in domestic climate approaches and international actions leading up to the Paris Agreement .
- “The emerging view of **NMAs** therefore appears to be that such approaches refer to **any actions that drive cost-effective mitigation without relying on market-based approaches or mechanisms (i.e. without resulting in transferable or tradable units)**”
- *UNFCCC Technical paper, FCCC/TP/2014/10* .
- Examples of **NMAs** include:
 - green investment funds,
 - revolving funds,
 - direct payments, carbon taxes
 - phasing out fossil-fuel subsidies,
 - eco-labeling,
 - promoting renewable energy,
 - energy efficiency and performance standards - *FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.12*.

• What actions would facilitate the implementation and coordination of non-market approaches and enhance linkages and create synergy?

Adoption of the **long-term work programme of SBSTA**, that enables:

- Comprehensive sharing of NMAs utilized by Parties
- Identifying best practices and potential for global application, providing relative recommendations to Parties
- Integrating NMAs into global agenda on climate change and sustainable development
- Broadening participation among developing and developed countries
- Broadening participation of experts, international organizations, civil society and business (Non-Party stakeholders)
- Rising mitigation and adaptation ambition of Parties, i.e. actions to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, including forests.

- **How should the draft CMA decision on the work programme (as per 1/CP.21 paragraph 40) guide work under the framework?**

A draft decision may include:

- Recognition of the important role of NMA in achieving the Paris objectives;
- Reference to work done under UNFCCC on exploring implementation of NMAs on national and international levels;
- Definition of specific elements (blocks) of the work programme, including :
 - Sharing of information (workshops, technical papers, a web-platform of NMAs);
 - Analysis of information, defining best practices and links with other Article 6 mechanisms;
 - Exploring synergies between NMAs and adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer, potential building and other elements of international climate cooperation and sustainable development;
 - Providing recommendations for the global non-market approach;
- Invitation to Parties and Non-Party stakeholders (civil society, private sector, international organizations, etc.) to participate in the work programme.

- **What should be the organizational arrangements for the framework?**

- Need for **coordinated and effective manner of NMAs** is defined by Art 6.8
- A special mechanism should be established by CMA to play that coordination role (might be a committee or a forum)