

28 September 2011

English only

Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

Fourteenth session, part three

Panama City, 1–7 October 2011

Agenda item 3.2.2

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

Submissions from India

1. On 19 June 2011, the secretariat received three submissions from a Party. The secretariat was requested to issue a conference room paper containing these submissions
2. These submissions are attached and reproduced¹ in the language in which they were received and without formal editing. The submissions have also been posted on the UNFCCC website.²

¹ The submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

² <http://unfccc.int/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/items/4578.php>.

India's submission

**on Biennial Update Reports by Developing Country Parties
19 June 2011**

- Biennial update reports by developing country parties are not independent reports; they are updates of information contained in the last national communication of the developing country party.
- The content and frequency of NATCOMs of Non Annex I countries should be differentiated and less onerous than the NATCOMs of Annex I Countries. Keeping this in view, NATCOMs are to be submitted according to a frequency, to be agreed.
- Preparation of national communications and the biennial update reports requires financial, technological and capacity building support. Support for preparation of NATCOMs and biennial update reports of developing country parties should be provided through a financing agency fully accountable to the Convention. In the light of the experience of and comments made by developing countries parties relating to the current support available for preparation of NATCOMs, prompt arrangements for providing financial resources for preparation of NATCOMs and biennial update reports should be made through the Green Climate Fund. This is necessary to implement the provisions of paragraph 60 (b) of Dec 1.CP 16.
- The scope of biennial update reports is captured in paragraph 60 (c) of Dec1/CP 16. This includes certain elements relating to the information to be submitted in the NATCOM of the country concerned.
- Mitigation actions, needs and the support required or sought should be reflected in the registry of mitigation actions set up under para 53 of the Dec 1/CP16. The progress made in implementing mitigation actions, assessment of needs and receiving of support may be reflected in the biennial update reports. This may include the progress on mitigation actions implemented with international support since the submission of last NATCOM.
- Since the registry has to perform the facilitation function for supporting the nationally appropriate mitigation actions, the registry should be an arm of the Green Climate Fund and should act as the financing window of the NAMAs.
- The setting up of the registry and the provision of prompt financial resources through the Green Climate Fund should be the basis for the developing country parties to take further steps for preparation of the NATCOMs as per agreed frequency and submission of biennial update reports.

India's submission on
International Consultation and Analysis
19 June 2011

The objective of the ICA is to increase transparency of actions and to provide information to the global community on mitigation actions taken by developing countries. Its objective is not to establish comparability between targets of developed countries and actions of developing countries.

The underlying principle for ICA is that it will not be more onerous, in terms of both frequency and content, than the IAR of developed country parties. ICA is also not intended to result in review of actions of developing country parties as applicable under the agreed decisions of CoP to developed country commitments and targets.

ICA will be based on the inputs and information provided in the biennial update report of the NATCOM submitted by non-annex I parties. The biennial update will contain information on inventory, inventory report, and mitigation actions implemented voluntarily by the developing country and the progress made in achieving the domestic mitigation goal.

As the biennial update reports are updation of the mitigation actions contained in the NATCOMs, the ICA should be undertaken when the NATCOMs of non-annex I countries are submitted. The frequency of non-annex I biennial update reports is to be decided in the light of the frequency and incidence of the NATCOMs and biennial reports of Annex I country parties.

As the content and frequency of NATCOMs of Non Annex I countries are to be differentiated and not more onerous than the NATCOMs of Annex I Countries, the non-annex I countries should submit their NATCOMs and biennial update reports with lesser frequency as agreed. The flexibility provided to the developing country parties in this matter under their Cancun decisions should be respected. Further, the submission of biennial updates will be linked to the provision of prompt financial resources to the country concerned through an agreed agency.

Mitigation actions that are internationally supported will be measured, and verified at the domestic level as per guidelines to be agreed internationally. Mitigation actions that are financed domestically are to be measured and verified at the domestic level according to general developed under the Convention.

Impact and effects of all mitigation actions (including the supported and the domestically financed) on achieving the domestic mitigation goal will be reported in the NATCOM of the country concerned. The information on internationally supported actions to be communicated in the NATCOM will be drawn from the registry set up under para 53. To facilitate detailed information on the actual support provided and received, the registry should be an arm of the Green Climate Fund.

The consultation on biennial update reports should take place through a group of experts appointed by the SBI and should be conducted in the manner as agreed. The consultation will be non-intrusive, not more onerous than the IAR, and will not look into the appropriateness of the actions or policies.

Following the consultation, a summary report will be prepared by the group of experts and presented to the SBI. The summary report will provide information on the extent of achievement of domestic mitigation goal and the support received from international sources to implement the actions. The report will help identify the gaps in the provision of resources and support to developing country concerned to implement the nationally appropriate mitigation actions. The SBI will consider the summary report in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 and Art 12.4 and draw conclusions for guidance of the parties.

India's submission on
Registry of mitigation actions and support
19 June 2011

- As a first step, the INF I document containing information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions should be updated by the UNFCCC Secretariat to capture new inputs received since the INF document was last prepared.
 - INF I is however not the registry. The registry needs to be designed in such a manner that it captures the support available/provided and the actions taken.
 - The registry should provide information on the matching of mitigation actions with the support received.
 - The registry should receive proposals of the parties for mitigation actions, provide support, and facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity building support for mitigation actions.
 - The mitigation actions proposed by a developing country, and the support required or sought as reflected in the registry will be reported in NATCOM. Registry will be the basis of information on progress on mitigation actions implemented with international support as reflected in the biennial update.
 - Since the registry has to perform the facilitation function for supporting the nationally appropriate mitigation actions, the registry should be an arm of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and should act as the financing window of the NAMAs. This will satisfy the requirement of paragraph 57 of the Cancun Agreements.
-