

# Talking points – INDCs

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June 2014

## Process of INDCs in context of 2015 Agreement

- Multi-laterally agreed rules and procedures are fundamental to the Durban mandate
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) mean need to be designed prior to 2015 Agreement
- INDCs include adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation
- Steps
  1. From 2°C to trajectories – mitigation contribution (trajectories; minimum starting point is previous commitment), also determines how much adaptation is needed
  2. Agreed minimum information for intended commitments (decision in Lima, Dec 2014)
    - Minimum information on INDCs is no substitute for detailed guidelines, e.g. on LULUCF under the Convention
  3. Communication of contribution
    - Part of 2015 Agreement – therefore six months before, circulated by Secretariat
  4. Adoption of 2015 Agreement
    - INDCs provisionally inscribed in Annex (Dec 2015)
  5. Multilateral ex ante assessment and adjustment of intended contributions and inscription in the agreement
    - Secretariat technical paper on aggregate effect of contributions, fairness of relative efforts, level of ambition and gaps
    - Technical body to assess fairness and adequacy - collective evaluation.
    - Can call on expert input, and draw on 2013-15 Review
    - Forward recommendation to COP, recommends actions to Parties
    - Parties submit their final contributions for inscription in the agreement no later than June 2017.
  6. Inscription of contributions as part of the 2015 Agreement
    - Final inscription by June 2017 at latest
  7. Implementation from 2020
    - iterative 10-year implementation periods; mid-term reviews
    - ex post assessment of the implementation

- adjustment procedure to ensure that the long-term aspirational goals are met: single numbers five years ahead, a narrow range of numbers ten years ahead, and a wider, indicative range fifteen years ahead

## Work required by the ADP in 2014

A decision text needs to be developed for adoption in Lima that contains the following:

- minimum information that Parties should use as basis for their nationally determined contributions;
- the process of communication of these contributions;
- the process of ex ante assessment of the initial contributions; and
- elements of the agreement for further discussion in 2015.

A matter needing particularly urgent work are rules on LULUCF in relation to demonstrating progress in achieving targets under the Convention (further elaborated below).

## Minimum information – proposal by South Africa

South Africa proposes that structuring minimum information on the basis of the Convention and its Article 4. This provides a Convention-based structure, appropriate to the future of the climate regime, reflecting common commitments by all Parties in Article 4.1, and additional, differentiated commitments by developed country Parties in Articles 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5. See Annex A.

### ANNEX A: PROPOSED FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION AND COMMUNICATION OF NATIONALLY INTENDED CONTRIBUTIONS

- Contributions include adaptation and mitigation, and within each of those, the needs for support on the means of implementation is to be reflected
- Adaptation
  - The options available to a country are presented, with associated costs
  - NAP/NAPAs often exist and provide an important basis of the contribution
  - The investment in adaptation can be presented either as a requirement (\$) by the country from the international community; or as a contribution – the \$ spent by the developing countries would be counted as a financial contribution
  - All Parties must provide information on the projected impacts, including the methodology used, assumptions and associated costs and indicative timeline; their adaptation planning options, including approaches and

technology needs and adaptive capacity enhancements, and associated costs and indicative timeline.

- Parties will also provide information on the programmes and projects including those identified in context of NAPs/NAPAs, finance and technology needs and value of action for recognition and investment – whether as a contribution or requirement.
- A system for recognition is needed. Parties must also provide information on what international or regional cooperative actions they intend participating in or supporting; international and regional investments to be contributed or required in and indicative timelines.
- Parties with Article 4.4 commitments must provide information on the support they will provide in response to identified adaptation options of developing Parties, including the means of implementation, investments, technology transfer and capacity building; the project and programme assistance to be provided as set out in NAPs and NAPAs and the support to be provided for international and regional initiatives.
- As to the information in which the contribution should be submitted, a particular tabular format to be used by all Parties when bringing their adaptation contribution forward.
- Mitigation – all Parties have 4.1b commitments, developed countries have additional commitments under 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5
  - All Parties present mitigation actions.
  - Some developing countries, who strive to slow their emissions growth, may present intensity targets as their economy-wide contribution;
  - Developed countries must have QELROs or QEERTs, we cannot have a weaker form than in the past;
  - Single-year QEERTS must become multi-year trajectories
  - [if asked: There is no barrier to developing countries who wish to take QEERTS, they could use 4.2 (g)]
- Finance – the following should be included in the information that Parties should include in INDCs:
  - Firstly, Parties should explain how they intend to fund their adaptation and mitigation actions. These issues should be addressed in a comprehensive and balanced manner;
  - Secondly, the sources of funding should be indicated. For example, whether it would be public or private funding;
  - Thirdly, the channel through which the funds will flow, whether multilateral, bilateral or other should be detailed;
  - Fourthly, developing countries could indicate the financial resources that they themselves will allocate as part of their contribution, as well as their needs to be provided for by those with obligations for finance under the Convention;

- Fifthly, with regard to assistance to developing countries, the INDCs of developed countries should indicate the nature of the contribution - that is, whether the funds are in the form of grants, loans or other instruments; and
  - Sixthly, the INDC should address capacity building and indicate the sector, technologies and specific projects or project components that are to be financed.
  - Furthermore, the Lima decision should include a clear commitment to support the development and implementation of the INDCs of developing countries.
- Technology
    - In respect to technology, developing countries should include their Technology Needs Assessments in their INDCs.
    - Parties with obligations under Articles 4.3 and 4.5 should provide additional information on their activities or those that they intend to undertake, including in which sector, the value of the technology support, and also providing information on their assumptions, delivery mechanism and whether it is a technology for adaptation or mitigation.
    - Demonstrating why the commitment on technology transfer in the INDC, reflects a Party's responsibility, capacity, sustainable development priorities demonstrating its fair share to the global effort.