

Submission by India

on the work of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action

Work Stream II

1. The Government of India welcomes the opportunity to submit inputs on the work of Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in response to the Doha decisions which invited information, views and proposals from Parties on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the work plan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013, including aspects indicated in paragraph 15 (a)-(c) of the ADP conclusions.
2. These inputs are in continuation of India's earlier submissions on the work of Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform (AWG-DP) for Enhanced Action dated February 28, 2012, April 24, 2012, August 3, 2012 and Nov 5, 2012.
3. In paragraph 15 of the ADP conclusions adopted by Doha decision -/CP.18 on 'Advancing the Durban Platform',

"The ADP invited Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, information, views and proposals on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, including through the workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition, with a particular focus on 2013. In their submissions on actions, initiatives and options to enhance ambition, Parties may wish to give consideration to the following aspects:

 - (a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;
 - (b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;
 - (c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation"
4. India believes that the work of ADP has to be comprehensive in order to fully and truly reflect, inter alia, the decision contained in para 5 of Decision 1/CP17. From this perspective, India sees the work of the ADP as integral to the package of decisions reached at Doha in form of the Doha Climate Gateway. India is willing to actively engage in the work of the ADP on the understanding that the entire package of outcomes adopted in Doha is the basis of its work and that the package is treated as a composite one and is not violated in either spirit or letter.
5. Accordingly, India is of the view that:-
 - 5.1 The ADP should plan its work comprehensively so as to include all aspects covered in para 5 of the Decision 1/CP17. Its work should be informed by the respective subsidiary bodies and mechanisms of the Convention on the progress achieved in implementing the relevant decisions of parties. To this end, the ADP must evolve a mechanism for receiving and accounting for regular and comprehensive feedback from the respective subsidiary bodies/mechanisms. The ADP should build on the past outcomes and enhance the implementation of the

Convention on the basis of inputs received from the respective subsidiary bodies/mechanisms on their work.

(a) Mitigation and adaptation benefits, including resilience to the impacts of climate change;

5.2 India believes that question of ‘the highest possible mitigation efforts by all parties’ has to be addressed in the light of the decisions of CoP 16 at Cancun on ‘Enhanced action on mitigation’ relating to ‘nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country parties’ and ‘nationally appropriate mitigations actions by developing country parties’. The above CoP decisions on mitigation taken at Cancun recognize that developing country Parties are already contributing and will continue to contribute to a global mitigation effort in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and could enhance their mitigation actions, depending upon provision of finance, technology and capacity building support by developed countries Parties.

5.3 Developing country Parties including India have already put forward their domestic mitigation goal in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, particularly its article 4, Paragraph 7 which is being implemented accordingly. This can be achieved as envisaged, on provision of support and enablement in terms of finance and technology as per the principles and provisions of the Convention, like Article 4, paragraph 3. 6. Besides, the question of raising the ambition level has to be understood in the context of the paragraph 6 of the decision relating to the establishment of the Durban Platform which states that the process of raising the ambition level will be informed, inter-alia, by the 5th assessment report of the IPCC, the outcomes of the 2013-2015 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies.

5.4 To the extent that the decision, in its preambular recital, makes a reference to the gap between the mitigation pledges until 2020 and emissions pathways consistent with achieving the 2°C goal, the question of ambition in the time frame of 2012-2020 under the Durban platform relates to the commitments of Annex I Parties who have an obligation to take deep and ambitious emission reduction targets consistent with science and the principles of equity and CBDR. This flows from the agreed outcome pursuant to Bali Action Plan adopted at Doha that Parties efforts towards reducing global GHG emissions to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to attain a global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible should be undertaken on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries in order to support their mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention, and take into account the imperatives of equitable access to sustainable development.

5.5 As the current pledges made by Annex I Parties fall short of the required emission reduction levels, they should raise, in the minimum, their ambition to the level indicated by the AR4. Further, the increase in ambition level can be achieved only if the Annex I countries clarify that their commitments/targets in the time-frame of 2012-2020 are without any conditions. This is important to ensure that the pledged

actions are clear, ambitious and effective. To facilitate the process of assessing the implementation of commitments of Annex-I Parties towards closing the mitigation gap in the time frame of 2012-2020 in accordance with the findings of science, and the principles of equity and CBDR, a review of the adequacy of the mitigation commitments during this time frame should be launched in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(d) of the Convention. The review should be carried out in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impact as well as relevant technical social and economic information. The results of such review should be an essential part of the 2013-2015 review of implementation of the Convention. The assessed gap in the efforts as compared with the results/assessment of the Annex-I Parties under Article 4, paragraph 2(d) should be the basis for increasing the level of ambition.

5.6 Planning the work on pre-2020 ambition under the ADP will be ineffective if we do not address the ambition question as a follow up of the Doha decisions through the work of the relevant bodies. The work on raising mitigation ambition should take account of the outcomes of the Doha decisions, both the agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol. Therefore, pre-2020 ambition should primarily be addressed in the context of actions of parties under KP CP2 and the agreed outcome pursuant to Bali Action Plan and in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, respecting the nationally appropriate mitigation actions already presented.

5.7 On adaptation, the work of the Adaptation Committee would be key to further support the efforts of developing countries and a vital aspect of this is the provision of financial resources for adaptation. Particular focus should be given to enhance risk management, risk reduction, climate resilience and disaster response and to clarifying the institutional mechanism for addressing loss and damage

5.8 Any supplementary and complementary actions outside the Convention cannot substitute actions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and must adhere to the principles and provisions of the Convention. Such actions should neither detract from the obligations of developed country parties under the Convention and its Protocol nor result in deviation from the nationally appropriate sustainable development strategy and relevant domestic goal as adopted by the developing countries under the Convention.

(b) Barriers and ways to overcome them, and incentives for actions;

5.9 The importance of means of implementation to enable the mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries cannot be over-emphasized. The obligations of developed countries under the Convention to provide financial, technology transfer and capacity building support to developing country Parties must be fulfilled to enhance the implementation of Convention. In this regard, it becomes important to achieve the goal of mobilizing US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020 as committed by developed country Parties for which a clear roadmap needs to be agreed.

5.10 India notes with deep concern lack of commitment to any roadmap to ratchet up the provision of such finance, in particular the Fast Start Finance. Similarly, in the

case of technology transfer, barriers to access to affordable environmentally sound technologies such as intellectual property rights must be addressed under the ADP. Many of the technologies that can help developing countries to move towards a lower emissions path are out of their reach due to IPRs and their costs. India strongly supports a facilitative IPRs regime that balances rewards for the innovators with the common good of humankind and thereby enables developing countries to take early and effective mitigation and adaptation actions at the national level. In the absence of such a facilitative IPRs regime, the objective of advancing nationally appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions at the scale and speed warranted by the Convention will not be achievable.

5.11 While institutions and mechanisms have been created in pursuance of the Bali Action Plan, these institutions and mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism must be strengthened to enable and incentivise enhanced actions in developing countries.

(c) Finance, technology, and capacity-building to support implementation

5.12 The means of implementation in terms of a clear pathway on the mobilisation of mid-term and long-term finance and addressing key barriers to technology transfer such as intellectual property rights are critical enablers for enhanced actions in developing countries. The effective delivery of these means of implementation hold the key to implementation of Cancun pledges of developing countries and their contribution to global mitigation efforts.

6. Further, India is of the view that the discussion in Work-stream II of the ADP need not be limited to the specific issues listed above; the discussion has to be broad and comprehensive enough to reflect the full scope of the ADP work as mentioned above and in accordance with the decisions reached in Durban. India reserves the right to make additional submissions and present further views on the relevant issues connected with the work of the ADP.
