HOST PARTY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM (Version 01.0)

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
Country:	India
Institution name:	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India (MoEFCC)
Institution address:	Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh, New Delhi – 110003
Representative of the institution:	Ms. Nameeta Prasad, Joint Secretary
E-mail address of the representative:	Nameeta.prasad@gov.in
Phone number of the representative:	(+91) 11 20819324
ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (OPTIONAL)	
Additional representative of the institution:	Mr. Tarun Kumar Pithode Director, MoEFCC, Government of India
E-mail address of the additional representative:	tarun.pithode@mp.gov.in
Phone number of the additional representative:	(+91) 11 20819249
SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION RESPONSIBILITIES	
Is your country a Party to the Paris Agreement?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Has your country prepared, communicated, and is it maintaining a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Has your country designated a Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Article 6.4 mechanism and communicated that designation to the UNFCCC secretariat?	☒ Yes ☐ No

Please describe how your country's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism contributes to sustainable development, while acknowledging that the consideration of sustainable development is a national prerogative.
India's engagement with the Article 6.4 mechanism marks a significant stride towards sustainable development, resonating with both its national priorities and global commitments under the Paris Agreement. The nation's approach to sustainable development under this mechanism is rooted in the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), reflecting its diverse national circumstances. **India is developing the Sustainable Development Evaluation Framework (SDEF) for Article 6, which not only aims to curb greenhouse gas emissions but also promotes wider developmental objectives. SDEF embeds several elements of the Article 6.4 Sustainable Development Tool and requires that projects prove their additionality, contribute to India's sustainable development, and align with its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The SDEF further outlines detailed criteria to evaluate projects based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) parameters, ensuring a do-no-significant-harm approach. This guarantees that projects minimize negative impacts on air, water, soil, biodiversity, and local communities while fostering benefits like job creation, clean technology use, and investment growth. The framework also stresses the need for stakeholder consultations and evidence-based assessments, ensuring projects cater to local developmental needs and priorities.** **By mandating that Article 6.4 projects contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDEF reinforces India's dedication to holistic development. The projects registered under Article 6.4 will be assessed for their tangible effects on inter alia poverty alleviation, health improvement, gender equality, clean energy access, economic impact, and environmental sustainability. This comprehensive approach not only supports India's national development agenda but also amplifies the global impact of its climate initiatives.** **In essence, India's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism showcases a balanced approach to climate action and sustainable development, affirming that sustainable development is a national prerogative. Through the SDEF, India seeks to ensure that its involvement in international carbon markets aligns with its broader developmental goals.**

Please provide detailed information on the types of activities under Article 6, paragraph 4 (A6.4 activities) that your country would consider approving pursuant to chapter V.C (Approval and Authorization) of the Rules, Modalities and Procedures (RMPs).

Additionally, explain how these activities, and any associated emission reductions or removals, would contribute to the achievement of your country's NDC, if applicable, its long-term low GHG emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?

India is developing a Authorization and Approval criteria document derived from the Rules, Modalities and Procedures developed for Article 6.4 mechanism to align with the Indian context. As per the document, the Article 6.4 mechanism will consider project and programme-based mitigation/removal activities, and it may also allow for implementation of sector-specific measures. These activities would need to meet the following criteria:

• The activity satisfies the basic requirement of additionality - reduces/removes GHG emissions

• The activity contributes to sustainable development of the country

• The activity contributes to the implementation of the host Party NDCs

Project from the below listed Climate Change Mitigation Activities will be prioritized for implementation in India under Article 6.4 mechanism. The activities in the identified areas will potentially facilitate the adoption/ transfer of technologies that would enable the achievement of India's net zero targets.

Note: The list of identified activities will be permitted for first 03 years.

I. GHG Mitigation Activities:

1. **Renewable energy with storage (only stored component)**
2. **Solar thermal power plant**
3. **Off- shore wind**
4. **Green Hydrogen**
5. **Compressed bio-gas**
6. **Emerging mobility solutions like fuel cells**
7. **High end technology for energy efficiency**
8. **Sustainable Aviation Fuel**
9. **Best available technologies for process improvement in hard to abate sectors**
10. **Tidal energy, Ocean Thermal Energy, Ocean Salt Gradient Energy, Ocean Wave Energy and Ocean Current Energy**
11. **High Voltage Direct Current Transmission in conjunction with the renewal energy projects**
12. **Clean cooking using renewable energy at scale (Government or Public-Private Partnership project only)**

II. Alternate Materials:

13. **Green Ammonia**

III. Removal Activities:

14. **Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage**

India is committed to address climate change under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement by implementing projects which fall under the finalised list of activities mentioned above. These activities include various GHG mitigation and removal efforts and are closely aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low-Carbon Development

Strategy (LT-LEDS). The aim is to significantly reduce GHG emissions, thereby aiding global climate objectives.

Contribution to India's NDCs:

India’s NDCs set out ambitious targets, such as cutting the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% from 2005 levels by 2030, achieving about 50% of the electric power from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030, and adapting to climate change. The activities under Article 6.4 will help India reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, increase the share of renewables in its energy mix, and meet its emission intensity reduction goal.

Contribution to India's Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy:

India’s LT-LEDS targets seven key transitions, which includes low-carbon electricity systems, integrated low-carbon transport systems, innovative low-emission industrial systems and CO2 removal and related engineering solutions among others. The activities under Article 6.4 support these transitions by introducing advanced technologies and innovative solutions. These activities contribute to India’s LT-LEDS by enabling India to undertake projects that reduce or remove emissions, thus supporting its low-carbon development transitions:

- Renewable energy with storage enhances energy security and grid stability by storing excess renewable energy for future use and minimizes reliance on fossil fuels.

- Solar thermal power plants offer a dependable and clean energy source with thermal storage potential.

- Offshore wind projects leverage extensive offshore wind potential, adding to the renewable energy mix and making it essential for advancing low-carbon technologies in electricity generation.

- Green hydrogen offers a clean energy carrier that can decarbonize various sectors, including transport and industry.

- Compressed biogas from organic waste provides a clean fuel alternative, reducing emissions from both waste and fossil fuels.

- Emerging mobility solutions, like fuel cells, offer clean transportation alternatives, cutting emissions from conventional vehicles and fostering a shift towards cleaner fuels in the transport sector.

- High end technology for energy efficiency lowers overall energy consumption and enhances performance of the equipment.

- Sustainable aviation fuel is another critical component that reduces the carbon footprint of the aviation sector and supports the transition to sustainable practices in transportation.

- Best available technologies for process improvement in hard-to-abate sectors reduce emissions through advanced technologies, supporting sustainable growth in these sectors and the development of low-emission industrial systems.

- Tidal energy, ocean thermal energy, ocean salt gradient energy, ocean wave energy, and ocean current energy diversify renewable energy sources, tapping into the vast potential of ocean energy. These projects explore and support various low-carbon technologies for electricity generation.

- High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission, when paired with renewable energy projects, improves the efficiency of transmitting electricity over long distances, aiding the expansion of renewables and strengthening grid infrastructure.

- Clean cooking using renewable energy reduces emissions from traditional biomass cooking

methods and improves public health, supporting low-carbon municipal service delivery and enhancing resource efficiency. **- Alternate materials like green ammonia provide clean alternatives for fertilizers and industrial feedstock, lowering emissions in agriculture and industry.** **- Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) captures CO2 emissions from industrial processes and power generation, preventing their release into the atmosphere. This is crucial for offsetting emissions from hard-to-abate sectors, aiding in achieving net-zero emissions in long term.** **Alignment with the Paris Agreement's Long-Term Goals:** **The Paris Agreement aims to keep global warming well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels. The Article 6.4 activities listed can support these goals by significantly reducing GHG emissions. India's focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and innovative technologies not only contributes to its national targets but also sets an example for other developing nations, emphasizing the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Furthermore, by actively participating in the Article 6.4 mechanism, India supports the framework for voluntary cooperation, enhancing global ambition through market-based approaches. This mechanism fosters international collaboration, ensuring robust accounting and environmental integrity, which is crucial for global climate action.**
Please provide any additional information that the host Party may deem necessary.
NA

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Document information

Version	*Date*	*Description*
01.0	25 March 2024	Published with revised symbol number (previously A6.4-FORM-AC-001).

Decision Class: Regulatory
Document Type: Form
Business Function: A6.4 activity cycle, Governance
Keywords: A6.4 mechanism, A6.4 projects, project implementation