

China' s experience in participating ICA

UNFCCC Side event on ICA for Developing countries and Lessons Learned

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China's experience on TA

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- China submitted its first [BUR](#) on 12 January 2017
- The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 22 to 26 May 2017 in Bonn
- Composition of TTE members:
 - South Africa (co-lead), New Zealand (co-lead)
 - Antigua and Barbuda (former CGE member)
 - Greece, Georgia, Malaysia
- The TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with China on 11 August
- China provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 10 November
- The TTE responded to and incorporated the Party's comments and finalized the [summary report](#) in consultation with China on 28 March 2018

Providing technical clarifications



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- 33 clarifications on GHG inventory, mitigation actions and FTC
- GHG inventory
 - Consistent issues: inconsistent inventories, inventory between 2005-2012
 - Transparency issues: use of GLs, sources and detailed values of activity data (LULUCF) and emission factor, assumption of uncertainty analysis
 - Completeness issues: F-gases, indirect GHG
- Mitigation actions
 - Quantifying effects for individual mitigation actions, transparency of parameter used, potential double counting
 - Quantifying effects for marine blue carbon sinks, low-carbon transport pilot, ETS pilots
 - MRV system on individual mitigation actions, experience of 24 sector guidelines
- FTC part
 - F: disaggregation of financial support needed; definition of climate-related support received; full picture of support received
 - T: reporting IPR; priority and time line; best practices

Video conference



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- Participated by DDG of DCC, experts on inventory, mitigation actions and FTC
- Further elaboration of technical clarifications
- Identifying capacity building needs

May 25, 2017 NDRC conference room

Main findings in draft TASR



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	GHG Inventory	Mitigation actions & MRV	FTC
TTE Commends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly in accordance with reporting guideline - Completeness has been improved - National system and data base has been initiated - Conducted uncertainty analysis and QA/QC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completely in accordance with reporting guideline - The mitigation actions and their effects are reported in a transparency and comprehensive manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostly in accordance with reporting guideline - Provided support to other developing countries
Transparency needs to be improved on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarification of methodology used - Detailed data of AD in some sectors - Source and value of country specific emission factors - Explanation of notation keys - Time series 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calculation of IEF - Methodology and assumptions used to quantify emission reductions of mitigation actions - Avoid of double counting - MRV on individual actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completeness of financial support received - Methodology and assumptions used to calculate financial support needed - Distinguish support received in climate sector from other sectors

CB needs identified



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- Enhance national capacity to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in China's national GHG inventory, if enhanced capacity is necessary to use the updated guideline;
- Regarding mitigation actions, enhancing national capacity to:
 - Identify and use methodologies for quantifying the results achieved (estimated outcomes or emission reductions);
 - Develop methodologies and approaches to enable the disaggregation of the overlaps in the assessment of mitigation actions and their effects;
- Develop methodologies (e.g. cost–benefit analysis) to estimate specific investment amounts per sector and/or type of mitigation action;
- Compile and synthesize information on methodologies and experiences from other Parties for tracking climate-related financial support received through different channels in order to enhance China's ability to obtain and report the full picture of financial support received, starting with the support received by the public sector;
- Perform verification of estimated emission reductions for single mitigation actions.

Benefits from TA process

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- Transparency of the report has been improved
- “Improvement list” identified by the TTE has been used in the second round of BUR
- More discussions and conversation has been triggered internally
- Capacity building process for the BUR team
- The need to improve domestic MRV system becomes more urgent

Challenges

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- External
 - Definitions and criteria qualifiers used for difference sections
 - How to separate the shall/should/encourage requirement in the reporting guideline
 - Language used in the TASR needs to be “negotiated” between the TTE and the Party
 - CB identified, then what?
- Internal
 - Language constraints
 - Coordination challenges among experts, government agencies and relevant stakeholders, the report needs to be proofread by all the BUR experts and negotiation expert
 - Procedurally, the responses for each round of clarification need to be approved by DCC, which lengthen the whole process

Reflection on participating FSV

- 3rd December, 2018
- Questions on:
 - Inventory
 - ETS and carbon pilots
 - Constraints for MRV
- Reflections:
 - Very good opportunity for introducing our BUR as well as domestic experience
 - Attention on best practice sharing
 - Suggestion on increasing transparency
 - Time constraints for answering all the questions
 - Conflict with the negotiation session

