

**SUBMISSION OF THE
BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
21 February 2011**

A. PROPOSALS ON ADAPTATION

1.- Regarding proposals on elements to be included in the work programme on losses and damages including the possible development of a Risk Insurance Facility and options for Risk Management

A Risk Insurance Fund shall cover damages and losses caused by the adverse effects of climate change and all the associated risks. It is appropriate to create specific spaces to encourage further discussion of specialists in the area on ways to implement a measure of this magnitude and associated costs.

A Risk Insurance Fund should have sufficient contributions from developed countries, according to its obligations and commitments under the framework of the Convention, so that developing countries, as a first example, could be able to finance insurance coverage for agricultural production units faced by disasters caused by extreme weather events that affect food security.

All strategies to implement rehabilitation measures should respond to the peculiarities of each country and priority areas identify by them. Such actions must be implemented by specific instances of the Convention with expertise in pursuit of capacity building associated with slow-onset events.

The Insurance Fund shall provide funding for capacity building activities through workshops and exchange of knowledge and experience.

2.- Opportunities to strengthen HEALTH at the COP 16 Agreements.

- In accordance with paragraph 21: "Invites Parties to submit to the secretariat views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements";

VENEZUELA proposes the inclusion of health expertise within the Adaptation Committee.

- In accordance with paragraph 28: "Invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, views and information on what elements should be included in the work programme, including the following:..."; VENEZUELA proposes the inclusion of health as an important element (being part of the three main sets of adverse effects that the UNFCCC seeks to avoid), and also proposes engagement with national and international health organizations to ensure a relevant specialized expertise.

B. VENEZUELA'S PROPOSALS ON 1B5 CHAPTER

National position:

It is far from proven that market mechanisms “promote” mitigation. They are simply a means for shifting the burden of mitigation from developed to developing countries (e.g. CDM). Indeed, there is considerable evidence that market based approaches, including existing emission trading schemes, have failed on many of their stated objectives including additionality and even net emissions reductions. The market approaches could potentially risk “undermining” rather than “promoting” mitigation. Article 3.3 of the convention (dealing with cost-effectiveness) clearly requires Parties to undertake measures that are “precautionary”. Many of the approaches proposed by developed countries in Cancun, however fail to satisfy this requirement.

The BAP refers to “markets” not to “international carbon markets”, which are an issue addressed under the Kyoto Protocol. Parties are welcomed to discuss the role of national markets in helping to promote mitigation. All issues relating to international carbon markets should be addressed in the KP to avoid duplication and ensure consistency with the agreed negotiating mandates.

The approaches to be developed in this Chapter (1b5), should be related to the provisions under Article 4, paragraph 3 and 7 and Article 11 of the Convention, regarding the fact that Annex II Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered by Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela request the formal consideration and discussion of the following non market based approaches to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions:

1.- Changes in consumption patterns

Bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries, the developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II, shall undertake policies and measures to substantially modify consumption patterns in all relevant sectors, in order to demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead for modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, and are sufficient to achieve an aggregate reduction of anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from domestic sources of greenhouse gases of more than [X] below 1990 levels by 2020, under the Kyoto Protocol.

These programs should be aligned and coordinated with definitions of the 10 YFP under the Marrakesh Process, to promote the development of specific set of actions and measures regarding climate change.

2.- Removing barriers associated with intellectual property

With the objective of promoting mitigation actions, including the improving of their cost-effectiveness, the Parties shall ensure that intellectual property rights and agreements shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that limits or prevents any Party from taking any measures to promote mitigation of climate change. The Parties agree to undertake a range of measures including:

- a) Creation of global pools for goods and technologies to promote mitigation of climate change.
- b) Use of full flexibilities contained in the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, including compulsory licensing;
- c) Differential pricing between developed and developing countries;
- d) Reviewing all existing relevant intellectual property rights regulations in order to provide significant information to remove the barriers and constraints affecting environmentally sound technologies;
- e) Promoting innovative intellectual property rights sharing arrangements for joint development of environmentally sound technologies; and
- f) Limited/reduced time patents on climate-friendly technologies.

Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to ensure that intellectual property rights are interpreted and applied in a manner that promotes, and ensures the cost-effectiveness, of mitigation actions in developing country Parties.

3.- Enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies in developing countries

With the objective of promoting mitigation actions, and in pursuance of Article 4.3 of the Convention, developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties through a program of action in all relevant sectors, including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors, to transfer relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other information, knowledge, know-how, practices, processes and technologies relevant to mitigating climate change at developing countries.

4.- Education

Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II, shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance efforts by and in developing countries in the fields of education, training and public awareness related to climate change as one cost-effective mechanism to enhance and to promote mitigation actions in developing countries.