

**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION
UNDER THE CONVENTION
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**CONTACT GROUP ON A SHARED VISION
FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION**

Revised annex I to document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2

Non-paper by the facilitator

Preambular

Alternative 1 (paragraphs 1-13)

1. Recalling the Bali Action Plan (decision 1/CP.13) adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session, and recognizing the need for long-term cooperative action among all Parties to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective.
2. Renewing the political determination to strengthen a global partnership that enhances long-term cooperative action and addresses existing implementation gaps, and to continue building an inclusive, fair and effective [climate regime] [implementation of the Convention] – one that takes into account the first and overriding priorities of all developing countries, which are the promotion of sustainable economic and social development and poverty eradication, as well as the integrity of the climate regime, the equitable development needs of present and future generations, the survival of the most vulnerable and the particular vulnerability of SIDS and LDCs.
3. Recalling the findings contained in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and more recent scientific information confirm that warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal; current per-capita emissions in developed countries remain relatively high compared with those in developing countries; negative impacts of climate change are already evident and widespread, in particular in vulnerable regions of the world.
4. Recognising that early and urgent undertaking to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions by all countries, on the basis of equity and according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, is necessary. Scientific evidence shows that the global costs of mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change will soar if mitigation efforts are timid, fragmented and restricted. Furthermore, it shows that the economics of ambitious and bold mitigation action pays better than shy efforts, both at a global and domestic level in developed and developing country Parties, thereby reducing the risk of crossing tipping points that could result in abrupt climate change.
5. Recognizing further that due to their historical responsibility for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere and their disproportionate historical use of the shared global carbon space, developed country Parties must show leadership in the global effort to build a low-carbon economy that ensures continued growth and sustainable development and strengthens

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capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change, in particular by taking on ambitious economy-wide quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments or actions. Delay by developed country Parties in implementing their commitments to reduce emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing country Parties and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases, intensifying the risk of more severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation. Deep cuts in GHG emissions [by developed countries] [by all Annex I country Parties] [by all developed countries] are urgently required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and the modification of long-term emission trends consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention.

6. Recalling that long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, shall be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention in accordance with its provisions and principles, in particular the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, [Articles 3, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5, and Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 7, of the Convention,] equity, the Rio principles, including the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle, as well as state responsibility.

7. Noting the need to take account of national circumstances, including environmental, social and economic [and political] conditions and other relevant factors and future changes in these circumstances as well as the constant evolution of scientific knowledge relating to climate change, its causes and effects, and recognizing that the application of the Convention principles as regards individual Parties should [evolve] [be improved].

8. Convinced that the profound changes that the structure of the global economy has undergone since the entry into force of the Convention and the grave challenge of harmonizing sustainable development while addressing climate change and demands for a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource necessitate [an economic transition][a paradigm shift] that adjusts global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable [lifestyle] [low-emission] [trajectory] [climate-resilient] [economy] [development] allocating global financing and investment according to the priorities identified by the international community, with climate change stabilization being one of these priorities, based on innovative technologies, more sustainable production and consumption, [while ensuring a just transition of the workforce, which creates decent work and quality jobs] and seeking the active participation of all stakeholders [, be they governmental, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including the youth and addressing the need for gender equity].

9. Recognizing that, led by developed country Parties, this transition is needed by all the Parties. As there is still no model a concrete roadmap for low-emission development, especially for developing country Parties, is urgently needed. All countries will need to develop comprehensive climate response strategies, in line with their individual responsibilities and capabilities, that achieve an emission trajectory to a low-emission economy. Those developing countries that were and are low-emission economies need sufficient financial incentives and appropriate technology transfer to keep avoiding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in their path to sustainable development and to prevent adopting the high GHG emission trajectories of developed countries and global crises, such as the financial crisis, should not constitute an obstacle to the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

10. Recognising further that all Parties should contribute to the global effort to combat climate change under an enlightened sense of solidarity, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, envisaging a spectrum of effort within which all Parties should aim to undertake a similar level of effort to others at a similar level of development and with similar national circumstances, while recognising that developing countries face not only the additional challenge of adaptation but also the need to put their economies on a sustainable path. All

Parties agree that developing countries face serious adverse effects of climate change as well as threats to their future economic potential owing to insufficient access to shared global atmospheric resources.

11. Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention and that long-term cooperative action does not include commitments for developing countries, but rather entitles developing countries to technology transfer, capacity-building and financial resources for project implementation regarding national programmes for mitigation and adaptation. Developing countries will contribute to a global mitigation effort in accordance with the Convention, including through nationally appropriate mitigation actions. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to finance and transfer of technology. Developing country Parties could adopt bolder measures of mitigation if developed country Parties make even deeper cuts in their own domestic emissions and provide adequate means of implementation. Furthermore, deeper cuts would create a demand for expanded carbon markets that should go hand in hand with significantly increased access to this market, and an early and enhanced role of forestry in it.

12. Recalling paragraphs 20 and 21 of the preamble to the Convention and confirming that developed country Parties shall implement policies and measures to respond to climate change in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including effects on international trade and social and economic impacts on other parties, especially developing country Parties, and in particular those identified in Articles 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 of the Convention, taking fully into account Article 3 of the Convention, in particular its paragraphs 2, 3 and 5. In this regard that developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral measures, including countervailing border measures, against goods and services imported from developing countries on the grounds of protection and stabilization of climate.

13. Noting that a shared vision for long-term cooperative action should take account not only of the rights of human beings, but also of the rights of Mother Earth and all its natural beings as the adverse effects of climate change also have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights – including the right to sustainable development, self determination, statehood, life, the right of people not to be deprived of their own means of subsistence, the right to water and the right to live well – and are increasingly posing a risk to security and the survival, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

Alternative 2 (paragraph 14)

14. Seeking to further implement the Convention, in light of evolving science and mindful of evolving economic development and emissions trends,

Recognizing, in the light of Article 2 (objective) of the Convention, the importance of identifying one or more reference points in the mid-century timeframe that can guide the efforts of the Parties and the international community and against which aggregate global efforts can be continually assessed,

Considering, in that regard, that [] is/are desirable global indicator(s),

Having a shared vision of [summary that ties together the elements of the agreement],

Substantive paragraphs

15.

Alternative 1

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building as well as sustainable development. It should guide short- and medium-term action on adaptation and mitigation and recognize the strong link between them as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity-building, thus galvanizing greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change and to assist in building sustainable [and climate-resilient] [and climate-compatible] development. Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed country Parties will increase the need for adaptation in [all developing countries, [particularly]] [the most vulnerable countries], and therefore for financial support. At the same time, increased financial support and technology transfer to developing countries will help these countries in their implementation of NAMAs.

Alternative 2

The shared vision is to establish a global approach to addressing climate change through enhancing action by all countries to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases and to provide adequate support for countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Actions taken shall play a significant role in ensuring that global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are stabilized as far below 350 parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent as possible, with temperature increases limited to as far below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels as possible. Action taken shall make a major contribution towards moving to a low greenhouse gas emission society that is compatible with sustainable development objectives and consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The right to survival of all nations is a paramount objective.

Alternative 3

The “shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emissions reductions”, integrates the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan in a comprehensive and balanced manner, that would enhance the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, and achieve its objective as set out in Article 2 of the Convention, including its ultimate objective and the parameters for the achievement of this ultimate objective, that is “to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner” and to this end, shall:

- (a) Fully recognize that the shared vision is to be pursued “in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention” (para. 1 (a) of the BAP), as contained in its Article 3, in particular Article 3.1 (protection of the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities) and 3.3, and shall take into account “social and economic conditions and other relevant factors” through the full consideration of the economic and social impacts on developing countries, including impacts on the eradication of poverty, of any long-term global goal for emissions reductions;
- (b) Recognize the right to, and the promotion of, sustainable development, as stated in Article 3.4 of the Convention, “taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change”;
- (c) Address all the implementation gaps to enable full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012, on mitigation and adaptation commitments, and

in particular those related to the provision of financial resources (Article 4.3) and to the promotion and transfer of technology (Article 4.5), in the context of Article 4.7 of the Convention;

- (d) Give urgent and equal weight to action on adaptation and mitigation and fully implement all relevant Articles of the Convention, recognizing that as developed country Parties fail to meet their mitigation commitments, the costs of adaptation for developing country Parties would significantly increase, and fully implement Article 4.4 of the Convention;
- (e) Envision a long-term goal which successfully integrates the means of implementation (technology, financing and capacity-building) to enable and support mitigation and adaptation actions of developing country Parties (Article 4.7), and one that would demonstrate “that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention” (Article 4.2 (a)) through effective mechanisms and institutional arrangements.

Alternative 4

The agreement on the shared vision for long-term cooperative action should address all aspects of the Bali Action Plan and form the basis of a framework decision by the Conference of the Parties (COP), the scope of which should include:

- (a) The guiding principles and objective of the agreed outcome, including the scientific basis for decision-making;
- (b) The quantified global goal of greenhouse gas emissions reductions agreed upon, for the short term (2020) and the long term (2050), with the associated stabilization levels of greenhouse gases and global mean temperature rises. It should also include the year of maximum global emissions and the differentiated contribution to the goal by all the groups of countries, Parties to the Convention and be led by developed countries;
- (c) The institutional framework and the contribution of the different groups of countries to the integration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the cooperative action on mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing.

The guiding principles of the Convention should support subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, in terms of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, historical responsibilities in greenhouse gas emissions and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative greenhouse gas emissions since 1750 and the most recent scientific information. The objective of the shared vision should be expressed as guidance to integrate the global cooperative action to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, from now, up to and beyond 2012. The previous should be linked to a series of more specific and mutually coherent agreements on mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing issues, which should be included in a series of COP decisions so as to complement the framework decision on the shared vision.

Alternative 5

Deep cuts in global emissions by developed country parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, will be required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action to this end is necessary.

Further delay by developed country parties in implementing their commitments to reduce emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts.

Annex I Parties shall ensure that aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated to reflect the full extent of their historical climate debt taking into account:

- (a) Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;
- (b) The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;
- (c) Technological, financial and institutional capacities;
- (d) The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.

The difference between the assigned total amounts of Annex I Parties and their actual domestic amounts of GHG emissions shall be quantified as an increase in their emissions debt and shall provide the basis of fulfillment by Annex I Parties of their commitments to provide financing, technology and compensation to developing countries for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

In light of a shared vision based on historic responsibility/debt Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties of meeting their commitments, towards the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.

Alternative 6

Annex I Parties shall ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated to reflect the full extent of their historical responsibility and an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resource, and taking into account:

- (a) Responsibility of Annex I Parties, individually and jointly, for current atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases;
- (b) The historical and current per-capita emissions originating in developed countries;
- (c) Technological, financial and institutional capacities;
- (d) The share of global emissions required by developing countries in order to meet their social and economic development needs, to eradicate poverty and to achieve the right to development.

Enhanced action on the four building blocks, namely adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing

16. [...]

Note: Place holder for text reflecting the essential elements of a long-term cooperative action on adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing.

A long-term global goal for emission reductions [with related medium-term goals]

17. The shared vision includes a long-term [aspirational] global goal for emission reductions that is based on best available science [and economic analysis] [, incorporating the ecological rationality of natural systems as one of its guiding principles, as this ultimately affects the dynamics of planet Earth and its climate, and to which the economic rationality should be subordinate], recognizes the scale and urgency of the challenge as outlined in the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC and provides direction to long-term cooperative action, making it sufficiently effective to bring about the deep cuts in global emissions required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention [with flexibility and

diversity of nationally appropriate actions]. The emission reduction goals set for the short and medium term should enable the fulfilment of this long-term goal.

18. In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as contained in its Article 2, the long-term global goal is set

Option 1

as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at [400] [450 or lower] [not more than 450] [450] [least 450] ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) and a temperature increase limited to 2 °C or below above the pre-industrial level [with a probability greater than 50 per cent]. For this purpose, the Parties should collectively reduce global emissions by at least [50] [81–71] [85] per cent [from 1990] levels by 2050.

Option 2

as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere well below 350 ppm CO₂ eq and a temperature increase limited to below 1.5 °C above the pre-industrial level. For this purpose, the Parties should collectively reduce global emissions by [81–71] [more than 85] [at least 95] per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.

Alternative to options 1 and 2

- (a) as
 - (i) a global temperature increase limited to [lower than] [2 °C] [1.5 °C] above the pre-industrial level [with a probability greater than 50 per cent];
 - (ii) a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at [[well below 350] [400] [not more than 450] [450] [least 450] ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq)] [450 ppm carbon dioxide equivalent or lower].
- (b) For this purpose, the Parties should collectively reduce global emissions by at least [50] [71–81] [85] [more than 85] [at least 95] per cent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Option 3

as a global temperature increase limited to 2 °C above the pre-industrial level.

Option 4

as a reduction in global average GHG emissions per capita to about 2 t CO₂.

Option 5

as a statistically robust ceiling for the average global temperature increase strictly attributable to anthropogenic interference having a global effect, of [x] degrees Centigrade above mid-19th century levels, with per capita accumulative emission convergence between all Parties.

Option 6

on the basis of

Option 6.1

historical responsibility and capacity and national circumstances.

Option 6.2

emissions debt.

Option 6.3

an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resources.

Option 6.4

economic and technological feasibility.

19. Alternatives to paragraph 18

Option 1

In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as contained in its Article 2, Parties shall work towards keeping the increase in global mean surface temperature below 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels, which requires reversing the trend of increasing global greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 at the latest, reducing these emissions by at least 50 per cent as compared with 1990 levels by 2050, and continuing the decline thereafter.

Option 2

The objective of this agreement is to achieve an environmentally sound response to climate change through effective implementation of the Convention, with a view to achieving its ultimate objective as provided in its Article 2, by stabilizing atmospheric greenhouse gases at 450 parts per million carbon dioxide equivalent or lower, through unified long-term action that sets the world on a path by which global GHG emissions peak by [X] and then global GHG emissions reduce by [X] per cent by [X] on [X] levels.

20. Emission pathways towards the long-term global goal for emission reduction require that global GHG emissions peak [between 2010 and 2013] [by 2015] [by 2020 at the latest] [in the next 10–15 years] [in the next 10–20 years] [in 2015 for developed country Parties and in 2025 for developing country Parties] and decrease thereafter [, and the annual maximum reduction rate should be up to 4–5 per cent between 2015 and 2020].

21. [Developed country Parties] [Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)] [Developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention] [Developed country Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties)], as a group, shall reduce their GHG emissions:

- (a) [By at least 25–40] [By 25–40] [By more than 25–40] [In the order of 30] [By at least 40] [By 45] [By at least 45] per cent from 1990 levels by [2017] [2020], through domestic and international efforts [with further reductions to be achieved through policies and measures that promote sustainable lifestyles];
- (b) [should transform their economies over the coming decades in order to collectively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions] [in the range of 75–85] [by at least 85] [by at least 90] [by 80–95] [by more than 95] per cent by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.

22. The difference between the assigned amounts of Annex I Parties and their actual GHG emissions shall be quantified as an increase in their emissions debt/accumulated per capita emissions/use beyond their equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resources and shall provide [the basis of] [an input for] the consideration of fulfilment by Annex I Parties of their commitments to provide financing, technology and compensation to developing countries for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

23.

Option 1

Supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed country Parties, the GHG emissions of [developing country Parties][Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties)], as a group, [should] [could] realistically change their emission patterns by :

- (a) [Significantly deviating from the baseline by 2020] [Deviating in the order of 15–30 per cent below the baseline by 2020];
- (b) And reducing by 25 per cent from 2000 levels by 2050.

Option 2

Developing country Parties as a group, in particular the most advanced among them, shall achieve a substantial and quantifiable deviation in the order of 15–30 per cent below business as usual levels by 2020, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building.

Process of reviewing overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation

24.

Option 1

Consistent with the provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 7.2(a) and Article 4.2 (a) and 4.2 (b):

a) Parties shall periodically review [the implementation by Parties of their commitments under the Convention] [overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and other means of implementation], in the light of the best available scientific information [as well as relevant technical, social and economic information,] [and taking account of observed impacts and efforts made to adapt to climate change with avoidance of damage to SIDS and LDCs being a primary benchmark for the assessment] [, bearing in mind the changes in circumstances of the Parties], including a comprehensive review [not later than 2016] [at least five years before the end of the commitment period], incorporating consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets in light of the findings of the latest assessment report of the IPCC.

b) The long-term global goal for emission reductions shall be updated to reflect progress in scientific knowledge. To allow for these updates, the 2 °C goal shall be broken down into partial targets: initially, a 0.2 °C temperature increase per decade over ten decades. Every ten years, the partial target shall be evaluated, with a view to possibly redefining it, taking into account advances in scientific knowledge.

Alternative to subparagraph (b):

This long-term target should be reviewed no later than 2015 and on a regular basis thereafter. Such a review must be informed by the experiences and observations of Parties, the findings of the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC and other relevant scientific information. The Conference of the Parties will be tasked with the responsibility of setting interim short-term targets and monitoring the achievement of these targets. In these reviews, adaptive risk management strategies, to compensate for shortfalls, should be utilized, as they allow for immediate progress and also permit adjustment of strategies as actual outcomes and impacts in developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, are observed. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the precautionary principle dictates that lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures. In this context, the avoidance of further negative climate change impacts on developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, must be one of the key benchmarks for assessing the adequacy of our long-term goal.

Option 2

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall undertake reviews of this Protocol, including the consideration of commitments of the Parties for subsequent periods, in light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information, bearing in mind the changes in circumstances of the Parties. The first review shall take place at least five years before the end of the commitment period, and further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner. Based on these reviews, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take appropriate action, which may include the adoption of amendments to Annex B (commitments by developed country Parties) and Annex C (actions by developing country Parties). The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, identify elements, including the economic development stages, response capabilities and shares of greenhouse gas emissions in the world, to be considered as criteria for changes in circumstances of the Parties.

Annex

Issues under consideration in other contact groups or subgroups

Issues under consideration in the contact group on adaptation

1. The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely [in vulnerable countries [as stated in paragraph 19 of the preamble to the Convention]] [in developing countries, particularly in low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems] [and SIDS and LDCs] [and by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations, owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability].
2. Adaptation actions include those necessary to restore the resilience of ecosystems and their productivity to enable sustainable economic development.
3. The serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop [food] production systems, fisheries and food security, on poverty reduction, water resources, human health and welfare, including housing and infrastructure, on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on transboundary migration levels, as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource and the related historical ecological debt generated by the cumulative GHG emissions, are [becoming] a major obstacle to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.
4. Necessitating a shared vision for actively promoting sustainable community-based ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate to support adaptation.
5. Noting that special attention should be given to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of [all developing countries, [particularly]] [the most vulnerable countries], which is the most important issue for these countries. Those Parties whose national circumstances reflect the least capability and the most vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change should be prioritized for support in their efforts to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Developing country Parties lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change require access to resources in a timely, sustained and cooperative manner.
6. Emphasizing that it is fundamental that [Annex I countries] [developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention] comply fully with the provisions as set out in Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention in [supporting] [assisting] [enabling] all developing country Parties, particularly the most vulnerable, in undertaking adaptation measures and enhanced nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner, through the provision of technology cooperation and transfer, capacity-building, financial resources and compensation. It is also particularly important that the provision of financial resources, particularly by developed countries, is adequate, predictable, stable, sufficient and timely to address the full costs of adaptation in developing countries

Issues under consideration in the contact group on mitigation

7. All Annex I Parties also agree to present Carbon Neutral Strategies (CNS) containing their vision to meet their quantified targets by 2020. This plan by all Annex I Parties, will act as a transparent modality in meeting the individual targets of Annex I Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It will outline a mitigation policy in totality as well as measures how it will meet its targets and stay on track.

Issues under consideration in the contact group on financing

8. Emphasizing that it is fundamental that [Annex I countries] [developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention] comply fully with the provisions as set out in Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention in [supporting] [assisting] [enabling] all developing country Parties, particularly the most vulnerable, in undertaking adaptation measures and enhanced nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner, through the provision of technology cooperation and transfer, capacity-building, financial resources and compensation. It is also particularly important that the provision of financial resources, particularly by developed countries, is adequate, predictable, stable, sufficient and timely to address the full costs of adaptation in developing countries.

9. In order to fulfill this shared vision, Parties have agreed to establish a coherent, cohesive and integrated system of financial and technology transfer mechanisms under the Convention and a follow-up/compliance mechanism. These institutions are robust and effective.

10. The new agreed post-2012 institutional arrangement and legal framework to be established for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification of the global cooperative action for mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing should be set under the Convention. It should include a financial mechanism and a facilitative mechanism, drawn up to facilitate the design, adoption and carrying out of public policies, as the prevailing instrument to which market rules and related dynamics should be subordinate, in order to assure the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention.

11. The new institutional arrangement will provide technical and financial support for developing countries in the following areas: (a) preparation, implementation and follow-up through monitoring, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing countries. These activities could include options to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); (b) preparation, implementation and follow-up of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) or national communications in developing countries; (c) technology needs assessments (TNAs) for adaptation and mitigation under the NAMAs and the NAPAs or national communications of developing countries; (d) capacity-building and enabling environments for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries; (e) education, awareness raising and public participation, focused on youth, women and indigenous peoples; (f) design and implementation of adaptation programmes and projects; (g) support for all technological cycle phases: research and development (R&D), diffusion and transfer, including acquisition of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, including the purchase or flexibility of patents.

12. The scheme for the new institutional arrangement under the Convention will be based on three basic pillars: government; facilitative mechanism; and financial mechanism, and the basic organization of which will include the following:

- (a) The government will be ruled by the COP with the support of a new subsidiary body on adaptation, and of an Executive Board responsible for the management of the new funds and the related facilitative processes and bodies. The current Convention secretariat will operate as such, as appropriate.
- (b) The Convention's financial mechanism will include a multilateral climate change fund including five windows: (a) an Adaptation window; (b) a Compensation window, to address loss and damage from climate change impacts, including insurance, rehabilitation and compensatory components; (c) a Technology window; (d) a Mitigation window; and (e) a REDD window, to support a multi-phases process for positive forest incentives relating to REDD actions.

- (c) The Convention's facilitative mechanism will include: (a) work programmes for adaptation and mitigation; (b) a long-term REDD process; (c) a short-term technology action plan; (d) an expert group on adaptation established by the subsidiary body on adaptation, and expert groups on mitigation, technologies and on monitoring, reporting and verification; and (e) an international registry for the monitoring, reporting and verification of compliance of emission reduction commitments, and the transfer of technical and financial resources from developed countries to developing countries. The secretariat will provide technical and administrative support, including a new centre for information exchange.

Issues under consideration in the contact group on technology

13. Further recognizing that to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, the world needs drastic action and global cooperation in research, development, demonstration, diffusion and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation; building on Articles 4.1(c) and 4.5 of the Convention, Parties commit to implementing effective mechanisms for technology development and transfer and for proactively evaluating and addressing barriers to technology transfer.
