

SUBMISSION BY THE CZECH REPUBLIC ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Prague, 28 April 2009

Sixth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 6) (Bonn, 1-12 June 2009)

Subject: A negotiation text for consideration at AWG-LCA 6

The Czech Republic, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, welcomes the opportunity to submit proposals for the Chair's negotiation text that will be presented at the sixth session of the AWG-LCA.

Introduction

1. We reiterate that all building blocks of the Bali Action Plan are essential elements of the Copenhagen outcome and that we need to ensure balance between them. We expect that the AWG-LCA 6 negotiation text will address all these elements, by integrating elements based on our previous submissions, as well as specific EU proposals and operational language (cf. Annex A) highlighted in the present submission.
2. As we move towards negotiating an agreed outcome in Copenhagen, the synergies between this process and the negotiations under the AWG-KP are increasingly important. In our deliberations in Bonn in April, it became obvious that a strict separation is not feasible.
3. In respect to the EU's views, ideas and proposals on all building blocks of the Bali Action Plan and an agreed Copenhagen outcome, we refer to our earlier submissions both under the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP, and views expressed during the previous sessions.

Shared vision, including a long-term goal

4. The EU proposes to include in the negotiation text an overarching shared vision statement. It should encompass all building blocks, and describe what needs to be achieved on these building blocks in the light of meeting a long-term goal. This long-term goal should be seen as the operational part of the shared vision.
5. The EU is of the view that the overarching shared vision statement should also incorporate gender considerations.
6. The long-term goal should guide our action under all building blocks in the Bali Action plan both in the short- and mid-term. For this reason, the long-term goal needs to focus on the global emission reductions needed in line with the objective of keeping global mean temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. It therefore needs to be quantified in terms of two components:
 - a long-term global emissions reduction goal
 - a global mid-term pathway in terms of the timeframe for peaking of global emissions – reflecting the urgency as shown by the IPCC AR4
7. Such a specification will be useful to review the results and benefits of actions under all building blocks and their consistency with the long-term goal. The long-term goal should itself be reviewed based on the most recent science, building on the IPCC AR5 which is to be published in 2014 and taking account of observed impacts and efforts made to adapt to climate change.

Mitigation commitments for developed countries

8. The EU refers to its previous submissions on the matter and in particular reiterates its proposition that developed countries should commit to collectively reducing their emissions of GHGs in the order of 30% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.
9. We stress that the overall target for developed countries must be distributed in a manner that is fair and ensures the comparability of efforts. We consider that the distribution of the overall target for developed countries should be guided by considerations of capability and responsibility, making use of a balanced combination of criteria, such as:
 - the capability to pay for domestic emission reductions and to purchase emission reduction credits from developing countries;
 - the GHG emission reduction potential;
 - domestic early action to reduce GHG emissions;
 - population trends and total GHG emissions.
10. The EU notes the particular relevance of discussions taking place under the AWG-KP for the discussions under the AWG-LCA on sub-paragraph 1b(i) of the Bali Action Plan.
11. We call upon non Annex I Parties that are at levels of development and GDP/capita comparable to those of the group of developed countries, notably OECD member countries and candidates for membership thereof, to consider making similar commitments in line with their responsibilities, capabilities and national circumstances.

Low-carbon development strategies for developing countries

12. The EU proposes to include in the negotiation text the concept of low-carbon development strategies (LCDS), as the structure for developing countries to indicate their contribution to the global mitigation effort and to describe the nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) they intend to undertake in order to realise this contribution, as well as to indicate what support would be necessary to enable these NAMAs.
13. The LCDS is a further implementation and natural evolution of the national mitigation programmes of Article 4.1b of the Convention.
14. We propose that all developing countries integrate such LCDS covering all key emitting sectors, and have LCDS in place as soon as possible and no later than 2012.
15. We would expect the ambition of propositions made by developing countries to be in line with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Recent analysis indicates that such deviation will need to be of the order of 15 to 30% below business as usual by 2020 for developing countries as a group, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
16. We call upon developing countries, in particular the most advanced amongst them, to propose ambitious LCDS, or update existing strategies, already before Copenhagen, to demonstrate enhanced contributions to the global effort.
17. The description of the NAMAs in the LCDS should differentiate between actions taken autonomously, actions requiring support, and actions to be supported by the carbon market.
18. The LCDS could include:
 - the description by the developing country of a long-term strategy, including emissions pathways, for its low-carbon development in the context of its broader sustainable development strategies;
 - the description of all NAMAs, as part of this long-term strategy and for each identified NAMA, the LCDS would:
 - indicate autonomous action that is mainly to be financed and implemented by the country itself;
 - identify barriers to the implementation of autonomous action, including identifying technology needs and barriers to technology deployment and diffusion, whose removal needs support;
 - action that, due to the incremental costs, requires assistance, in the form of financing, technology or capacity building for implementation;
 - specify, when relevant, what type of support (in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology) it considers most appropriate to enable the implementation of the NAMA;
 - specify, when relevant, if the use of a carbon market mechanism is proposed, and the associated caps and thresholds;
 - specify the outcomes of the NAMA that are foreseen in terms of emission reductions (for several time horizons, e.g. 2020, 2030 and 2050) and provide indications on how these emission reductions were estimated.

19. Such integrative LCDS would allow the international community to have a full picture of the actions that would be proposed and of the overall pathway in which these actions would be embedded – paving the way for an international recognition of the set of actions implemented by the developing country. The LCDS would be an opportunity for each developing country to indicate how it intends to reconcile emission mitigation actions with its broader sustainable development strategies (and its priorities, including poverty eradication).
20. The elaboration of LCDS for the least developed countries should be supported financially and technically.
21. The EU proposes the establishment of a coordinating mechanism, which would provide:
 - a) A technical assessment of the LCDS and the NAMAs contained therein and of the corresponding needs for support identified, in particular in terms of contribution of the proposed emission pathway to the substantial deviation from business as usual emission projections (we could explore setting up supporting technical bodies for this phase, bringing in relevant expertise, including from the private sector).
 - b) Matching action to support, in such a way as to maximise the cost-efficiency and to strengthen financing for NAMAs (i.e. as to maximise emissions reductions achieved with regard to the support provided), taking into account the capability of each country.
 - c) Validating matched action and support.
22. The procedure of discussion and assessment of the LCDS and of the NAMAs and corresponding support through a coordinating mechanism essential to confirm the mutual pledge of the developing country to undertake nationally appropriate action, and of developed countries to support.
23. We envisage that NAMAs and corresponding support would be inscribed in a register also with a view to recognising actions undertaken by developing countries.
24. A strong MRV of both national action and support would allow Parties to effectively keep track of the action implemented on the ground and of the support provided. Elements of this MRV system would be more frequent inventories and national communications. It would contribute to assessing the overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention, and provide for the official recognition of the action undertaken by the developing country.

Sectoral crediting and sectoral trading

25. The EU proposes that the negotiation text contain the concepts of sectoral crediting and sectoral trading as specific carbon market based mechanisms, in addition to CDM projects, that can incentivise the implementation of NAMAs by developing countries.
26. **Sectoral crediting** would be based on an agreed emissions threshold or “no-lose target”. This threshold would be an agreed level of emissions in a sector, defined below the business-as-usual (BAU) trend, at an ambitious level, taking into account national circumstances, the specifics of the sector and the potential for efficiency and innovation.

27. The developing country would undertake actions, which could take various forms, to deviate its sectoral emissions from the BAU trend and down to and beyond the threshold. Actions down to the threshold could be undertaken autonomously or require some international support. For all the emission reductions achieved beyond the threshold, the developing country would receive emission credits that it could sell.
28. Beating the threshold would provide revenues to the developing country through the sale of credits. Such mechanisms also provide flexibility, as the country would be free to implement domestic actions as it sees fit. No penalty would accrue in the case the threshold is not reached. It should be noted that in this system developing countries would be able to use “low-hanging fruits”, including negative cost opportunities, to deviate their emissions towards the no-lose target; actions beyond the no-lose target are more expensive and would be financed by developed countries buying credits.
29. Robust MRV requirements would be needed to ensure that only real emission reductions are credited. Other implementation issues that would need further consideration include the coverage and boundaries of the sector, prevention of double counting of emission reductions between mechanisms and incentives for the private sector to participate.
30. **Sectoral trading** would be based on an agreed cap, to be defined below the BAU emission trend for the sector considered. Here again, the developing country would undertake actions to deviate emissions in a sector from the BAU trend and keep them within the cap. These actions could take various forms (including domestic company-based emissions trading or policy-based incentives).
31. The difference with sectoral crediting as explained above is that tradable units would be created ex-ante, and allocated to the developing country to a level equivalent to its target. The developing country would be able to sell trading units. This would have the advantage that value would be created upfront.
32. It would be necessary to check that eventually emissions have indeed been reduced below the target. If that is not the case, the Party would need to buy back units to ensure that the target is met, in order to maintain the environmental integrity of the system.
33. We would envisage that robust monitoring, reporting and verification would be needed to support such a scheme at international level and this would need to be supported. Once implemented, however, that system may be simpler in practice than the system required to support ex-post crediting approaches. Other implementation issues that would need further elaboration include the coverage and boundaries of the sector and prevention of double counting of emission reductions between mechanisms.
34. The advantages of this mechanism include the generation of a price signal in the sector that could drive mitigation action in a cost-effective way. This mechanism would also allow the developing country to participate more effectively in the growing international carbon market than through ex-post crediting approaches.
35. Developing countries could indicate their intention to use sectoral mechanisms to incentivise their NAMAs in their low-carbon development strategies. The propositions would need to be in line with the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of Parties. We would envisage ambitious proposals, in particular from the more economically advanced developing countries, in this regard.

REDD+

36. The EU recognises the importance of supporting appropriate specific financial support for the forest sector and in particular for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The support should be performance-based and provided on the basis of verified results in terms of avoided emissions from gross deforestation and forest degradation, while promoting the role of conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. We highlight the need for the incentives provided and the measures taken under these provisions to ensure achievement of co-benefits, including the protection of biodiversity, increased resilience and improved livelihoods in forest regions. We emphasise the need for fair and transparent consultation processes with the stakeholders concerned, including local communities and indigenous peoples when measures for reduced emissions from forest degradation and deforestation are being assessed, planned and implemented.

Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport

37. All sectors of the economy should contribute to limit emissions, including international maritime shipping and aviation, a large and rapidly growing source of GHG emissions. Emission reduction targets for these sectors should be incorporated into the Copenhagen agreement, and Parties need to commit to work through ICAO and IMO to enable international agreement before the end of 2010, to be approved by 2011. The EU acknowledges that market-based instruments can ensure cost-effective emission reductions.

HFCs

38. Since the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs mandated under the Montreal Protocol may further add to a rapid increase in the use of HFCs, many of which are very potent GHGs, the EU proposes that the Copenhagen agreement include an international emission reduction arrangement for HFC emissions.

Annual emission inventories

39. Annual inventories of national GHG emissions should be provided by all Parties as soon as possible and not later than 2011, at least for key emitting categories, facilitated by comprehensive capacity building and technical and financial support. These inventories should include a national inventory report with the estimation methodologies used and should be subject to international review by expert review teams.

Adaptation

40. Following on the ideas presented in our previous submissions and during negotiating sessions, the EU is of the view that a framework for action on adaptation could be structured as follows:
41. **The purpose of the framework** is to facilitate adaptation action in an effective, coherent and timely manner at all levels, within and beyond the climate change process and enhance action as agreed in the Bali action plan.

42. **The overall approach to frame adaptation action** would cover the guiding principles that would frame all adaptation action at all levels.
43. **A framework for adaptation action** should contain guiding principles to frame the overall approach to adaptation action at all levels.
44. **The scope** would include initial areas for enhanced action on adaptation, for example:
- scaling up of financial resources
 - capacity building,
 - improving the knowledge and information base,
 - development of climate resilient strategies, and
 - development, transfer and deployment of technologies for adaptation.
45. **Means for Implementation:**
- institutional arrangements (including the role of regional centres and networks, other international organisations and processes etc.),
 - the modalities for support (scaling up of sources and delivery of finance from multiple channels including bilateral, multilateral, private and other mechanisms), and
 - review of progress in resilience building and reducing vulnerability.
46. We recognise the need to act promptly and with urgency to address the needs of the most vulnerable countries and communities. In this regard, we underscore the need to continue supporting the implementation of NAPAs and the implementation of other identified needs.
47. In our view, all Parties should commit to preparing and implementing strategies to integrate adaptation in all development planning. This is necessary to enable the transition from project-based adaptation which is needed in the short term to programmatic approaches in the long term.

Technology

48. Enhanced development, transfer, deployment and diffusion of low-GHG-emitting technologies are crucial components of the Copenhagen agreed outcome. The respective roles of the public and private sector need to be elaborated to ensure effectiveness of the international framework.

Finance

49. Adequate, predictable and timely financial support for implementation of a Copenhagen agreement is crucial. Significant domestic and external sources of finance, both private and public, will be required for financing mitigation and adaptation actions, particularly in the most vulnerable developing countries. The EU is prepared to take on its fair share, in the framework of a global and comprehensive Copenhagen agreement which entails appropriate and adequate contributions by Parties.
50. Future discussions on generating financial support should focus on, inter alia, different approaches, including a contributory approach based on an agreed scale, market-based approaches based on auctioning arrangements or a combination of these and other options.

51. We also emphasise that the international financial architecture providing this support must be governed by the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, transparency, accountability, coherence, predictability and sound financial management. The financial architecture should ensure strong coherence and effectiveness between the mechanisms under the UNFCCC and promote synergies with efforts outside the UNFCCC framework, in particular with the Multilateral Development Banks and bilateral institutions.

Review

52. The EU proposes that the negotiation text contain a periodic review of the adequacy of actions under all building blocks, including support by developed countries. In particular a comprehensive review not later than 2016 with consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets should be foreseen.

Annex A contains the EU's proposals for negotiation text on these issues.

ANNEX A – Proposed legal text on the concepts referred to above**SHARED VISION****On sub-paragraph 1a of the BAP – shared vision**

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (14 November 2008)*
- ***Specific input on the long-term global goal for emission reductions:***

In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as contained in its Article 2, the Parties shall work towards keeping the increase in global mean surface temperature below 2 degrees Celsius 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.

MITIGATION**On sub-paragraph 1b(i) of the BAP**

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (14 November 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.2 (30 July 2008), and submissions sent by the EU in the context of the AWG-KP.*
- Developed countries shall commit to collectively reducing their emissions of GHGs in the order of 30% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels.

On sub-paragraph 1b(ii) of the BAP

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (14 November 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.2 (30 July 2008)*
- ***Specific input on Low-Carbon Development Strategies, including a coordinating mechanism and a register:***
 1. Each developing country shall elaborate a low-carbon development strategy.
 2. Low-carbon development strategies shall contain:
 - the description of a long-term strategy, for the low-carbon development of the developing country in the context of its broader sustainable development strategies, including an emission pathway, this means an emission projection planned to be achieved with the implementation of the strategy.

- the description of all NAMAs, i.e. all mitigation actions, that the developing country intends to undertake on its territory in a short- and mid term as part of this long-term strategy; for each NAMA, the developing country should:
 - indicate autonomous action that is mainly to be financed and implemented by the country itself;
 - identify barriers to the implementation of autonomous action, including identifying technology needs and barriers to technology deployment and diffusion, whose removal needs support;
 - action that, due to the incremental costs, requires assistance, in the form of financing, technology or capacity building for implementation;;
 - specify, when relevant, what type of support (in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology) it considers most appropriate to enable the implementation of the NAMA;
 - specify, when relevant, if the use of a carbon market mechanism is proposed, and the associated caps and thresholds;
 - specify the outcomes of the NAMA that are foreseen in terms of emission reductions (for several time horizons, e.g. 2020, 2030 and 2050) and provide indications on how these emission reductions were estimated.
 - (*other elements*)
3. Developing countries shall commit to integrate low-carbon development strategies covering all key emitting sectors into national and sectoral strategies, and have them in place as soon as possible and no later than 2012.
 4. The elaboration of low-carbon development strategies and plans for the least developed countries should be supported financially and technically.
 5. The Conference of the Parties [by 2010] elaborate further guidelines and modalities for the elaboration and reporting of low-carbon development strategies under this Article.
 6. A coordinating mechanism is hereby established. The purpose of the coordinating mechanism shall be (*to be further developed*):
 - d) Technical assessment of propositions
 - of the LCDS, in particular in terms of contribution of the proposed emission pathway to the substantial deviation from business as usual expected from developing countries as a group by 2020;
 - of the proposed NAMAs and of the corresponding needs for support identified;
 - e) Matching action to support, in such a way as to maximise the cost-efficiency and strengthen financing for actions (i.e. as to maximise the emissions reductions achieved with regard to the support provided);
 - f) Validating matched action and support;
 7. Governance of the coordinating mechanism, including possible supporting technical bodies (*to be developed*)
 8. NAMAs and corresponding support that are approved by the coordinating mechanism as part of a low-carbon development strategy shall be inscribed into a register.

9. For each approved nationally appropriate mitigation action and corresponding support, the register shall in particular contain the following information: (to be determined)
10. The Conference of the Parties shall [by 2011] elaborate further modalities and procedures for the coordinating mechanism and the register.
11. NAMAs and corresponding support shall be monitored, reported and verified.
 - 1) Monitoring should be done at a national level following internationally agreed methodological guidance and the need to monitor quantitative outcomes of actions, e.g. aggregate emissions;
 - 2) Reporting needs to follow internationally agreed guidance (building inter alia on existing IPCC guidance), taking into account the principles of transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness. The outcomes of actions should be reported to the UNFCCC;
 - 3) Verification needs to occur at an international level under the auspices of the UNFCCC.

On sub-paragraph 1b(iii) of the BAP – REDD+

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (19 November 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/Misc.5/Add.2 (Part I) (6 December 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.4 (30 July 2008)*

On sub-paragraph 1b(iv) of the BAP – sectoral approaches

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (19 November 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.4 (30 July 2008)*
- ***Specific input on emissions from international aviation and maritime transport:***

Parties shall take the necessary action to achieve reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels.

Global reduction targets for the aforementioned emissions from the aviation and marine bunker fuels shall be set equal to respectively [X per cent] and [Y per cent] below [year XXXX] levels in the commitment period [20XX to 20XX]. Units from existing and potential new flexibility mechanisms may contribute towards achieving these targets.

Parties shall work through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, to enable effective international agreements to achieve these targets, which does not lead to competitive distortions or carbon leakage, to be approved by 2011. The Parties shall assess progress of the implementation of this paragraph, and shall take action to advance the implementation, as appropriate.

- ***Specific input on HFC:***

An arrangement shall be established for HFC emissions.

On sub-paragraph 1b(v) of the BAP – market-based approaches

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009)*
- ***Specific input on sectoral crediting:***
 1. A sectoral crediting mechanism is hereby defined.
 2. The purpose of the sectoral crediting mechanism shall be to:
 - (a) enable developing countries to strengthen their contribution to the ultimate objective of the Convention and to access carbon markets;
 - (b) assist developed countries in achieving compliance with part of their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments;
 - (c) promote sustainable development.
 3. The sectoral crediting mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties and supervised by [a body].
 4. Developing countries that have absolute sectoral emission thresholds and meet requirements (*to be developed*) may participate in sectoral crediting.
 5. Developing countries may propose absolute sectoral emission thresholds, as part of their low-carbon development strategy.
 6. [Certified emissions reductions/other fungible units] may be issued [by a body] in respect of sectoral emissions reductions beyond the absolute emission threshold.
 7. The Conference of the Parties shall, [at its Xth session], elaborate modalities and procedures for the:
 - (a) preparation, submission, review and approval of proposals for inscribing absolute sectoral emission thresholds;
 - (b) monitoring, verification and reporting of emissions and accounting of units.
 8. The modalities and procedures shall as a minimum ensure that:
 - (a) Parties absolute emission thresholds for the relevant sectors should deviate significantly from business as usual emissions and be established in a conservative manner taking into account, *inter alia*, the most efficient techniques, procedures, substitutes and alternative production processes;
 - (b) independently verified data and projected emissions in the relevant sector are taken into account;
 - (c) methodologies for estimating and accounting sectoral greenhouse gas emissions in a conservative manner are available;
 - (d) sectoral emissions are effectively monitored, reported and reviewed;

- (e) there is a clear definition of sectoral boundaries;
- (f) the crediting period for [certified emission reductions ~~or~~/other fungible units] shall be [X] years;
- (g) absolute sectoral emissions thresholds are reviewed every [X] years;
- (h) leakage is minimised to the extent possible.
- (i) revenues derived from sectoral emission reductions are additional to any other financial support for NAMAs

- ***Specific input on sectoral trading:***

1. Developing countries that have sectoral emission targets and meet requirements (*to be developed*) may participate in international emissions trading.
2. Developing countries may propose sectoral emission targets, as part of their low-carbon development strategy.
3. The Conference of the Parties shall, [at its Xth session], elaborate modalities and procedures for the:
 - (a) preparation, submission, review and approval of proposals for sectoral emission targets;
 - (b) monitoring, verification and reporting of emissions and accounting of units.
4. The modalities and procedures shall as a minimum ensure that:
 - (a) sectoral emission targets should deviate significantly from [business as usual/reference] emissions and be established in a conservative manner taking into account, *inter alia*, the most efficient techniques, procedures, substitutes and alternative production processes;
 - (b) independently verified data and projected emissions in the relevant sector are taken into account;
 - (c) methodologies for estimating and accounting sectoral greenhouse gas emissions in a conservative manner are available;
 - (d) sectoral emissions are effectively monitored, reported and reviewed;
 - (e) there is a clear definition of sectoral boundaries;
 - (f) the trading period for [assigned amount/fungible units] shall be [X] years;
 - (g) sectoral emission targets are reviewed every [X] years;
 - (h) leakage is minimised to the extent possible.
 - (j) revenues derived from sectoral emission reductions are additional to any other financial support for NAMAs
5. The Conference of the Parties shall also consider possible modalities and procedures for the recognition of units created under mandatory emissions trading systems in developing countries, thereby ensuring environmental integrity.
6. Any trading pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting sectoral emission targets under paragraph 2.

- *Specific input on double counting in relation to mechanisms*

1. The Conference of the Parties shall, [at its Xth session], define modalities and procedures which prevent double counting between the [abovementioned] mechanisms and other support.

On sub-paragraph 1b(vi) of the BAP – response measures

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/Misc.5/Add.2 (Part I) (6 December 2008)*

On the whole sub-paragraph 1b of the BAP – mitigation

- *Specific input on annual emission inventories:*

Annual inventories shall be provided by all Parties as soon as possible and not later than 2011, at least for the key emitting categories, facilitated by comprehensive capacity building and technical and financial support. These inventories shall include a national inventory report with the estimation methodologies used and shall be subject to international review by expert review teams. The Conference of the Parties shall, by 2010, decide on guidance on reporting and by [20XX] on review of national GHG inventories of developing countries under this Article.

ADAPTATION

On sub-paragraph 1c of the BAP – adaptation

- *The negotiation text should integrate the concept of a framework for action on adaptation as described above and draw on the proposals in our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/Misc.5/Add.2 (Part I) (21 November 2008), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.2 (30 July 2008)*
- *All Parties* shall put in place enabling environments which ensure a country- driven, dynamic, long-term process (flexible over time), gender-sensitive, effective and internationally and nationally transparent process allowing for mutual accountability and laying the foundation for continuous improvement
- Cooperate in measures to facilitate effective adaptation to climate change and support countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, especially LDCs, SIDS and African countries prone to drought, desertification and flooding.

DELIVERY**On sub-paragraph 1d of the BAP – technology**

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/MISC.5/Add.1 (14 November 2008)*

On sub-paragraph 1e of the BAP – finance

- *The negotiation text should integrate elements based on our previous submissions, in particular as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/MISC.1/Add.4 (30 March 2009), FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/Misc.5/Add.2 (Part I) (21 November 2008)*

CROSS-CUTTING

- ***Specific input on reviews:***

The Parties shall periodically review the overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, including a comprehensive review not later than 2016 with consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets in light of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.
