



Republic of Lebanon

Submission of Views on:
“The fulfillment of the Bali Action Plan and the components of the agreed outcome to be adopted by the Conference of Parties at its fifteenth session (AWG-LCA)”

February 4, 2009

At its fourth session, the AWG-LCA invited Parties to submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat, by the 6th of February 2009, their views on the fulfillment of the Bali Action Plan and the components of the agreed outcome to be adopted by the Conference of Parties at its fifteenth session. (FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/L.10 paragraph 2(a) Work Programme for 2009 – Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair; and FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/8 paragraph 25 Report of the AWG-LCA on its second session, held in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 2008)

The following paragraphs constitute the view of the Republic of Lebanon.

I. Shared Vision

1. The shared vision must be for a transformation of the global economy into one that is low carbon and sustainable, based on **the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities**. The level of ambition must be based on the IPCC's AR4 and more recent scientific data.
2. The new agreement should **be comprehensive, precautionary, equitable and fair**. It must define the means of implementation and the yardsticks by which progress is measured, based on up-to-date scientific evidence and analysis.
3. The shared vision must express a vision for each of the building blocks of the Bali Action Plan, including a long-term science-based goal based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.
4. That the ultimate purpose of the convention should be “**safeguarding the survival of all countries and peoples**” and could be quantified with a long-term goal of **keeping warming below 2 degrees Celsius**.
5. The global effort to mitigate climate change should be shared fairly across nations, using objective criteria based on historic and present responsibilities and capabilities in accordance with the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities. This means that **the main bulk of emission reduction should be conducted by developed countries both domestically and in developing countries**.
6. The faster and further we reduce global emissions; the lower the risks of breaching dangerous and irreversible tipping points in the earth's climate system.

7. All relevant emissions must be included in the mitigation efforts, including maritime and aviation transport.
8. Further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner, taking into consideration the new scientific data and level of urgency.

II. Mitigation

9. In order to achieve the ultimate purpose of the Convention and in accordance with the precautionary principle, developed countries shall commit to more ambitious emission reduction targets.
10. Lebanon is of the view that many developing countries are already very active on mitigation of their emissions and are prepared to enhance their actions in return for additional financial, technological and capacity building support from developed countries.
11. Lebanon is also of the view of that developing countries are prepared to deviate from their emissions substantially below baseline in the event that specified and predefined support is provided from developed countries to enable early and effective implementation. **A stronger level of ambition from Annex I Parties will lead to stronger ambition from developing countries.**
12. Lebanon suggests that developing countries adopt nationally appropriate mitigation actions, according to their respective responsibilities and capabilities and with technical and financial support from the developed countries.
13. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and the adverse impacts of the implementation of response measures, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden, shall be given full consideration to avoid abnormal burden on any developing country.
14. Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development for all developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change and the impact of response measures.
15. All Parties shall implement mitigation actions, policies and measures in such a way as to minimize the adverse effects of their actions, policies and measures including the adverse effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially on developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention.
16. All mitigation actions, policies and measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, shall not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.
17. Lebanon suggest that international assistance will:
 - Enable developing countries clearly identify actions they can take to meet GHG mitigation and development objectives.

- Increases awareness among countries of options and best practices for effective mitigation. Enhances the effectiveness of implementation of such actions at national and local levels, and the credibility of all countries' mitigation efforts.
18. Lebanon believes that developed countries should be held accountable for meeting their commitments to support developing countries actions.

III. Adaptation

19. It is important for Lebanon that adaptation finance is delivered as grants not loans and covers the full additional cost of adaptation under UNFCCC.
20. It is of great need to significantly scale-up the provision of financial resources, in the order of tens of billions of dollars, is a crucial precondition for implementing the framework and preventing people and countries suffering from their limited adaptive capacity.
21. Lebanon believes that adaptation actions should be targeted at the vulnerable people in developing countries.
22. Lebanon suggests that adaptation measures be designed in a way that they effectively contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies as well as to low carbon development pathways.
23. It is important for Lebanon that decision-making on all levels to be inclusive, participatory and transparent.

IV. Finance

24. Lebanon believes that Annex I countries must immediately and constructively engage with the G77 and China's proposal for financing, both as a trust-building measure, and to advance negotiations towards an effective and mutually acceptable outcome and notably, shall adhere to the following:
- The emphasis on the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities
 - Operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP
 - Have an equitable and geographically balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent and efficient system of governance (Article 11.2 of the Convention)
 - The choice of direct access to funding by the recipients should be made available,
 - Ensure recipient country involvement during the stages of identification, definition and implementation, rendering it truly demand driven The main source of funding will be through the implementation of commitments under Article 4.3 of the Convention. The funding will be "new and additional" and not included within ODA and under the UNFCCC

V. Technology

25. Lebanon believes that Annex I countries must immediately and constructively engage with the G77 and China's proposal on technology, both as a trust-building measure, and to advance negotiations towards an effective and mutually acceptable outcome and most notably, the establishment of the "Multilateral Climate Technology Fund".
26. Lebanon suggests that nuclear power should not receive any support as part of measurable, reportable and verifiable finance.

VI. Compliance

27. Lebanon suggests that all legally binding obligations be subject to a compliance system that is compulsory and backed by legally binding consequences tailored to the nature of these obligations.
28. Lebanon suggests that the compliance system provides assistance to Parties to meet obligations where needed, including through a link to the Financial Mechanism to ensure necessary funds.