

Notes on sources for FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1

Part I

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) at its sixth session, had before it a negotiating text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/8) prepared by its Chair as requested by the AWG-LCA at its fourth session. In accordance with this request the Chair's negotiating text did not attribute ideas and proposals to their sources.

At the sixth session, Parties provided general comments on the structure and content of the text, stated reservations and objections to elements of the text, and proposed additions and modifications. Parties were provided with an opportunity to submit inputs electronically. At the concluding meeting of the contact groups, Parties were provided with a copy of each chapter of the negotiating text, in which the inputs submitted by Parties during the session had been incorporated and shaded. Further proposals by Parties received by the end of the session were also included in the revised text. It was understood that the revised text would not attribute proposals to sources. The incorporation of these inputs resulted in a revised negotiating text, contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1.

This document contains a version of FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1 where notes on the sources of inputs provided by Parties at the sixth session of the AWG-LCA are included. References to the page numbers of the revised negotiating text have been inserted to facilitate cross-referencing.

Suggestions related to structure and placement¹

A. Enhanced action on adaptation

- Revise the structure of the chapter to reflect all aspects of adaptation actions, support and institutions in an integrative manner (G77 and China)
- Organize provisions according to paragraph 1 (c) (i–v) of the Bali Action Plan (India)
- Organize provisions according to, and referring back to, relevant Articles of the Convention (USA)
- Move overarching objectives and principles to chapter I on shared vision (AOSIS)
- Distinguish common responsibilities on adaptation of all Parties from differentiated responsibilities taking account of respective capabilities and according to national circumstances (Australia, New Zealand, USA)
- Consolidate all provisions related to support for adaptation into chapter II section B on Implementation of adaptation action (AOSIS, EU, Turkey, USA)
- Move aspects related to adaptation finance to chapter IV section A on finance (Japan, Turkey)
- Move chapter II section D on Risk reduction, management and sharing to chapter II section B on Implementation of adaptation action (Australia, Canada, Norway, Russian Federation, USA)
- Move aspects related to institutional arrangements to chapter II section E on Institutional arrangements (USA)
- Move aspects of micro insurance and risk pooling currently included in chapter II section B on Implementation of adaptation action to chapter II section D on Risk reduction, management and sharing (Turkey)

B. Enhanced action on mitigation

- Introduce a general section under the main chapter heading (Canada, USA, Australia)
- Organize provisions according to, and referring back to, relevant Articles of the Convention (G77 & China)
- Reflect overlaps/relationship/coherence with the AWG-KP (Australia, Iceland, EC, Japan, New Zealand)
- Improve balance between the sections on 1b (i) and 1b (ii) (G77 & China (by India))
- Introduce a preambular paragraph that provides a stronger link between actions on mitigation and adaptation (Costa Rica)
- Move aspects related to financing and institutional arrangements to the respective sections of the negotiating text (Japan)
- Define and explain new terms (Colombia)
- Add Annexes to reflect proposals from Parties (Japan, Canada, USA)

¹ These suggestions were presented in the course of the first reading of the negotiating text. The first reading did not address chapter I on shared vision and chapter III sections D, E and F on paragraphs 1 b (iv), (v) and (vi) of the Bali Action Plan. Therefore, no particular structural suggestions relevant to those sections are presented here. Suggestions related to structure and placement that were presented in the course of the second reading of the negotiating text, including suggestions made in relation to the above mentioned chapters, are included in the revised negotiating text contained in the annex.

- Revise the text to ensure coherence between the sections on measurement, reporting and verification of actions, including those on REDD-plus, and support, with the structure of the financing mechanism being conceived within the Convention in other parts of the text (India)
- Maintain the section on REDD-plus as a separate section (PNG)
- Integrate common elements of measurement, reporting and verification related to REDD-plus into chapter III section B.3 and B.4 on Measurement, reporting and verification. (USA)

C. Enhanced action on financing, technology and capacity-building

1. Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment

- Consolidate all provisions related to finance into this chapter (Japan, New Zealand, USA, EU)
- Consolidate all provisions related to finance, technology and capacity-building into this chapter (Argentina)
- Focus on raising funds. Provisions related to the allocation of funds should be moved to chapters II and III, on mitigation and adaptation, respectively (Norway)
- Present functions first followed by principles
- Distinguish common responsibilities on finance of all Parties from differentiated responsibilities taking account of respective capabilities and according to national circumstances (US, Australia)

2. Enhanced action on development and transfer of technology

- Consolidate all provisions related to technology into this chapter (USA)
- Integrate provisions related to technology into chapters on mitigation, finance, adaptation and shared vision (China) (Turkey)
- Organize provisions according to, and referring back to, relevant Articles of the Convention (G77 and China) (USA) (China)
- Structure the chapter to reflect stages of technology development cycle and link them with support (G77 and China) (African Group)
- Distinguish common responsibilities on technology of all Parties from differentiated responsibilities taking account of respective capabilities and according to national circumstances (Australia) (USA) (Canada)
- Distinguish international actions from domestic commitments (Norway)
- Add section on research, development and demonstration (Norway)
- Add section on performance assessment and effectiveness (China); compliance and penalty provisions (Togo)
- Relate technology to impact of response measures on developing countries and economic diversification (Saudi Arabia)

3. Capacity-building

- Capacity-building should be a component of all sections (Switzerland)

I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action¹

Note: This section of the negotiating text (paras. 1–9 below) illustrates how elements from Parties' proposals could be woven into an introductory statement on a shared vision.

Structural proposal:

Review process to be consolidated in a proposed new chapter for cross-cutting issues (Japan)

Proposals for preambular paragraphs:

Proposal 1 (USA)

The shared vision is expressed as:

Option 1

As a COP decision

Option 2

As part of the COP decision that adopts an implementing agreement

Option 3

As a chapeau to the implementing agreement

Option 4

As the first section of the implementing agreement

Proposal 2 (Argentina)

Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,

Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,

Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention,

¹ In its paragraph 1 (a), the Bali Action Plan calls for a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and taking into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors.

Parties refer to the following Articles of the Convention in submissions related to this section: Article 4, Article 7.

Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,

Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,

Intending to renew and strengthen the global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,

Affirming a Shared Vision of a long term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties.

Proposal 3 (Chile)

Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,

Page 6

Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,

Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,

Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,

Intending to establish a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,
Affirming a Shared Vision of a long term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the efforts of all Parties.

Proposal 4 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)

Recognizing that sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, that our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling that the Rio principles, particularly the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities should guide the debates on shared vision,

Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session, and the need for Long Term Cooperative Action among all Parties to enable the full and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve its ultimate objective,

Emphasising that it is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the provisions as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as commitments on technology transfer and capacity building,

Further emphasising that a Shared Vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs,

Recognizing that sustainable development that ensures capacity for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as stated in preambular paragraph 19 of the UNFCCC,

Acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and more recent scientific information, that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increases the probability of severe climate change impacts and the consequent need for, and cost of, adaptation,

Acknowledging the important role of the Kyoto Protocol in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and the need to broaden the legal commitments under the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of early action and emphasizing the urgent need to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation actions,

Renewing the political determination to ensure that the equitable development needs of present and future generations are properly addressed,

Intending to establish a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among Parties, according to the principles of the Convention,

Affirming a Shared Vision of a long term goal to equitably, successfully and coherently integrate the ambitious efforts of all Parties,

Page 7

Recognizing that current and potential climate change impacts require a shift in the global investment patterns and that criteria for financing allocation shall clearly respond to the priorities identified by the international community, being climate change stabilization one of these priorities;

Proposal 5 (Saudi Arabia)

Acknowledging that current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the most significant share of which has originated in developed countries.

Further acknowledging that Developed countries have a historical responsibility for their disproportionate contribution to the causes and consequences of climate change,

reflecting their disproportionate historical use of a shared global carbon space since 1850 as well as their proposed continuing disproportionate use of the remaining global carbon space

Proposal 5 (Colombia)

- Sustainable development is the first priority for developing countries. Therefore, our commitment to a low carbon society would have to be linked to our development priorities, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

- The Rio principles, particularly the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities should guide the debates on shared vision.

- It is fundamental that Annex I countries comply fully with the, as set out in 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 as well as commitments on technology transfer and capacity building.

- Substantial reductions of GHG emissions from Annex I countries should be agreed.

- A Shared Vision does not include commitments for developing countries. It does, entitle technology transfer, capacity building and financial resources for project implementation regarding mitigation national programs.

- A shared vision recognizes that adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is the most important issue for all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

- A shared Vision recognizes that the most vulnerable countries are all developing countries, 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as stated in preambular paragraph 19 of the UNFCCC.

Additional paragraph

x. The discussion on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action is an exchange of views or ideas about how to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, focusing on the way to implement long-term cooperative action under the framework of the Convention. A shared vision is for long-term cooperative action, such a vision should be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention, which consists of the following three aspects: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; to adapt to the impacts of climate change; and to realize sustainable development. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action should be comprehensive and include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology as well as sustainable development. (China)

Page 8

1. [[As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report] (India) [Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. [As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report,] Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, the largest share of which has originated in developed countries. Current per-capita emission in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC. (China) [the serious adverse effects of climate change, notably those on crop production and food security, marine and coastal ecosystems, coastal livelihood, (Indonesia) water resources and human health, ecosystems (EU) as well as on housing and infrastructure,] as well as insufficient access to a global atmospheric resource [climate change

is having significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure. These effects] (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama) [notably the effects on ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems and on human health and welfare, including crop production, fisheries and food security, water resources, as well as on housing and infrastructure] (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) are [becoming] a major obstacle to efforts to promote [sustainable] economic and social development and to [[reduce] poverty] [eradication] (India) [promote poverty alleviation] (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama), [which are the first and overriding priorities of all developing countries]. In order to build up their coping or adaptive capacity, developing countries must pursue these overriding priorities to the best of their abilities. (India) The maintenance of healthy ecosystems and their services is necessary to maintain the life support system on earth in the face of climate change, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama).

Alternative to paragraph 1:

[Warming of the climate system, as a consequence of human activity, is unequivocal. As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report, global atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased significantly because of human activities since 1750.

Current atmospheric concentrations are principally the result of historical emissions of greenhouse gases, originating from the developed countries parties. Current per-capita emissions in developed countries remain relatively high compared to those in developing countries, as noted in the Convention and by the IPCC.

The 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 the developing countries face serious adverse effects of climate change as well as threats to their future economic potential due to insufficient access to shared global atmospheric resources.] (LDCs) (Pakistan)

2. Recalling that (Chile) [Besides adversely affecting all developing countries, climate change pose significant challenges to (Pakistan)] [The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by [those segments of the] [vulnerable countries and] (USA) population particularly in developing countries (India) who have contributed least to climate change but (LDCs) (Pakistan) (China) [who are already in vulnerable situations [owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability]]. These adverse effects also [undermine the equitable development needs of present and future generations]], and have a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights including the right to self determination, statehood, life, food and health and the right of a people not to be deprived of its own means of subsistence (LDCs), particularly in developing countries [demand a more equitable utilization of the global atmospheric resource to reflect the needs of present and future generations] (India). The AR4 demonstrates clearly that negative impacts of climate change are already evident and widespread, in particular in vulnerable regions of the world, and are increasingly posing a risk to ecosystems, food productions, the attainment of sustainable development and of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to human health and security (EU).

Alternative to paragraph 2: (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)

[The adverse effects of climate change will be felt 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and by the most fragile ecosystems those segments of the population within developing countries who are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability. These adverse effects further undermine the equitable development needs of present and future generations.]

2.1 The adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely in developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. (Colombia)

Page 9

2.2 With land use being linked to sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation, agriculture plays an important role, especially in the context of food security and poverty reduction. Therefore, adaptation as well as mitigation efforts in the AFOLU sector are required to enable substantial increase in production and productivity needed for ensuring food security. Reducing GHG emissions in agriculture is a challenging task and may thus require attention in the context of any shared vision for long-term cooperative action. (Switzerland)

3. Deep cuts [by developed countries (Indonesia)] [by all Annex I country Parties] (Iran, Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE) (Saudi Arabia) [by all developed countries] (African Group) in global emissions by Parties in accordance with their historical responsibilities, as well as the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (LDCs) (Pakistan) (China), and realistic changes in emission patterns (Chile) [will be] [are urgently] (Chile) (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) required to prevent dangerous interference with the climate system and achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention. Early and urgent action by all countries according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (EU) to this end is necessary on the basis of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of Parties (India). [A] [Further] delay by Parties [in implementing their commitments to reduce] [reducing] emissions will increase their climate debt to the developing countries and (LDCs) (Pakistan) (China) significantly constrain opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and increase the risk of more severe climate change impacts. Avoidance of damage to SIDS and LDCs as a primary benchmark for assessing the adequacy of long-term cooperative action.

4. Led by developed country Parties, (Pakistan) [An economic transition is needed [that shifts] [in order to adjust] (Chile) global economic growth patterns towards a sustainable (USA) [low-emission economy] based on development of innovative technologies (Japan), more sustainable production and consumption, promoting sustainable lifestyles and [climate-resilient] [sustainable (Pakistan)] development [while ensuring a just transition of the workforce]. The active participation of all stakeholders in this transition should be sought[, be they governmental, including subnational and local government (African Group) private business or civil society, including the youth and addressing the need for gender equity].] Those developing countries that were and are low carbon economies need sufficient financial incentives and appropriate technology transfer to keep avoiding GHG emissions in their path to sustainable development and to prevent adopting the high GHG emission trajectories of developed countries. (Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Peru)

Alternative to paragraph 4: (Korea)

[In the face of the grave challenge of harmonizing sustainable development with mitigation of climate change, all the Parties are in need of a paradigm shift towards low carbon development. However, there still is no model for low carbon paradigm shift. As mitigation is a result of paradigm shift towards low carbon development, a concrete roadmap for low carbon development, especially for developing country parties, is urgently needed]

4.1 The structure of the global economy has undergone profound changes since the entry into force of the Convention, and Parties' individual responsibilities and capabilities with it. Emissions and sources of capital are increasingly global, necessitating that all countries take action to achieve a low-emissions trajectory in order to meet the objective of the Convention. (USA)

Alternative to paragraphs 1-4: (Australia)

[Recognising the need to further enhance the implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action and that deep cuts in global emissions will be required in order to achieve its ultimate objective.

Noting the need to take account of future changes in the economic and social circumstances of Parties, as well as the constant evolution of scientific knowledge relating to climate change its causes and effects.]

Page 10

5. All Parties should take mitigation actions under an enlightened sense of solidarity in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. (Japan) 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. (USA) In reflection of their historical responsibility for the accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, (Singapore) [Developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore) [must] [should] (Japan) show leadership [in] [by] (India) [mitigation] [in taking on ambitious economy-wide quantified emission limitation and reduction] (EU) commitments [or actions] [through deep reductions in their emissions (India), Developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention should also (Singapore) and (African Group) in supporting developing country Parties in undertaking [adaptation measures and] enhanced (EU) nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs),² as well as in supporting developing country Parties, particularly the most vulnerable, in undertaking adaptation measures, (EU) and in [assisting] [providing support] (India) [enabling] (African Group) them through the transfer of technology and financial resources [to move towards a low-emission development path. Developing countries whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibilities and capabilities must contribute to the effort to address climate change, including for limitations of emissions and enhancement of removals of greenhouse gas emissions and in assisting the most vulnerable Parties and populations to adapt to climate change. (USA)]]]

Alternative to paragraph 5:

Alternative 1: (Indonesia)

² In this document, the acronym "NAMA" is used only in the context of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries.

[Developed country parties shall take the lead in combating climate change, in particular on taking corresponding measures in mitigation commitments or actions.

Developed country Parties shall fulfill their commitments under the Convention in supporting developing country Parties in undertaking adaptation measures and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) [and the provision of] transfer of technology and financial resources to move towards a low-emission development path.]

Alternative 2: (Canada)

[Developed country Parties should show leadership in the global effort to build a low-carbon economy that ensures continued growth and sustainable development and strengthens capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.]

Alternative 3: (Australia)

[Developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

All Parties should contribute to the global effort to combat climate change, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities – a spectrum of effort is envisaged.

All Parties should aim to undertake a similar level of effort to others at a similar level of development and with similar national circumstances.

Those Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capability should make a greater contribution to the global effort.]

Alternative 4: (Argentina) (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)

[Because of their historical responsibility, developed country Parties must show leadership in mitigation commitments or actions, immediately implementing ambitious and legally binding emissions reductions. Developed countries must also support all developing country Parties through the provision of financial resources, technology cooperation and transfer, and capacity building required to undertake adaptation measures and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)³ that help these countries to move towards a low-carbon development path].

Alternative 5: (LDCs) (China)

[In this context, developed country Parties have committed to demonstrate that they are taking the lead in modifying long-term trends in emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention and in accordance with its provisions and principles. Developing countries will also 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.]

Alternative 6: (Pakistan)

³ In this document, the acronym “NAMA” is used only in the context of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries.

[Developed country Parties should demonstrate that they are taking the lead in modifying the long term trends in emission reduction consistent with the objective of the Convention. In doing so, Annex-I parties pledge to meet their targets fully, effectively and in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.]

All Annex-I countries also agree to present a 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 Annex-I country individual targets 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.

All Parties agree that to the extent developing countries are expected of taking nationally appropriate mitigation actions would hinge on the extent to which they are provided financial resources aided by vital technology transfer and development and that the NAMAs by the developing country parties and the provision of finance and technology shall both be measurable, reportable and verifiable.]

5.1 The financial crisis should not constitute an obstacle to the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries in accordance with the Convention. (Egypt)

5.2 Developed country Parties should support and promote developing country Parties in undertaking adaptation measures and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner, through the transfer of technology and financial resources to move towards a low-emission development path. (Japan)

6. Developing country Parties over riding priority remains sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, an effort which have been complicated by the effects of climate change. (Pakistan) [Special attention should be given to the (Indonesia) Urgent and immediate adaptation needs of all developing countries, especially those that are [particularly] vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as stated in Preamble 19 of UNFCCC (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) and the adverse effects of response measures (Saudi Arabia) (Iran, Algeria, Kueait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE), particularly 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 (Chile), and SIDS and LDCs [require special attention] [must be met] (African Group). The healthy marine and terrestrial ecosystems and their services are required to sustain the life supporting system on earth, providing food and livelihoods, contributing to human welfare and enabling sustainable economic development. (Indonesia, Colombia, Marshall Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, venezuela, Vietnam) [[Countries] [Developing country Parties] lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change require access [to opportunities to obtain this capacity] [to resources] in a timely sustained and cooperative (Chile) manner.]] [Measurable, reportable and verifiable financing, technology transfer and compensation must be provided by developed countries to address the full costs of adaptation in developing countries, supported by appropriate institutional arrangements under the Conference of Parties.(LDCs) (Pakistan) (China)] It is also particularly important to provide adequate, predictable, stable, sufficient and timely funding for adaptation purposes particularly by developed countries. (Indonesia) Developed country Parties shall support these developing countries in meeting costs of adaptation (India).

Alternatives to paragraph 6:

Alternative 1: (Australia)

[Those Parties whose national circumstances reflect the least capability and the most vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change should be prioritised for support in their efforts to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.]

Alternative 2: (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama)

[Urgent and immediate adaptation needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change require special attention, necessitating a shared vision for actively promoting sustainable community-based ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate to support adaptation. Countries lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change require access to opportunities to obtain this capacity in a timely manner.]

Page 12

Alternative 3: (Argentina)

[Urgent and immediate adaptation needs of all developing countries, particularly those lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change and requiring access to opportunities to obtain this capacity in a timely manner.]

6.1 Urgent and immediate adaptation needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change require special attention. Countries lacking sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change require access to opportunities to obtain this capacity in a timely manner. (Colombia)

6.2 Among adaptation actions are those necessary to restore the resilience of ecosystems and their productivity to enable sustainable economic development. (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama)

6.3 It is important to stress the need for sustainable coastal and marine ecosystems that will increase the resilience to climate change. An integrated coastal and ocean management approach is a key in promoting resilience, and thus fundamental to preparing for and adapting to the effects of climate change on the ocean. (Indonesia, Colombia, Marshall Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United States of America, Venezuela, Vietnam)

7. [The urgent need to confront dangerous climate change requires [political determination] [leadership] (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) to [continue building an inclusive, fair and effective [climate regime] [implementation of the Convention] (Argentina), one that takes into account the integrity of the climate regime and (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) the [need of developing countries' need] [needs of developing countries and their need] (South Africa) for adequate and equitable (India) sustainable (EU) development [space] and the particular vulnerability of SIDS and LDCs, and is based on a [[new and] equitable] [genuine] (Indonesia) global partnership that [drives] [enhances] (India) long-term (Indonesia) cooperative action to] [address existing implementation gaps, ensure effective implementation by all Parties with their commitments and (LDCs) (China)] [address the existing implementation gaps especially in the

implementation of commitments taken under Article 4 of the Convention (Pakistan)] enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention now up to and beyond 2012. (South Africa)] Scientific evidence shows that the global costs of mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects to 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. (Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Peru)

7.1 The shared vision for long-term cooperative action shall be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention and its principles. The urgent need to prevent dangerous climate change requires political determination to continue building an inclusive, fair and effective climate regime, one that is based on strengthened global partnership that drives cooperative action to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. (Canada)

7.2 Developing countries could adopt bolder measures of mitigation if developed countries make even deeper cuts in their own domestic emissions and provide the adequate means of implementation. Furthermore, deeper cuts would create a demand for expanded carbon markets that should go hand in hand with a significantly increased access to the project mechanisms to carbon trading schemes, and an early and enhanced role of forestry in the carbon markets. (Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Peru)

7.3 In order to fulfill this shared vision, parties have agreed to establish 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. (Pakistan)

8. [The shared vision [for] [is of] long-term cooperative action, including the long term global goal for emission reductions, (EU) [shall be guided by the ultimate objective of the Convention and its provisions and (India) the principles] [to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and ensure its full, effective and sustained implementation, in accordance with its provisions and principles (LDCs) (Pakistan) (China)] therein, recognizing that their application as regards individual Parties should evolve (USA), in particular the [principles of [equity and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as the precautionary principle and state responsibility[, that are enshrined in the Convention] [common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and on the basis of equity] (Indonesia) to guide the international community in addressing climate change], in particular articles 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5 of the Convention (Saudi Arabia) (Iran, Algeria, Kueait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE). [It also] [takes] [taking] into account environmental, (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama) evolving national circumstances, including social and economic and political (Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama) conditions [, the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, precautionary approaches, the right to development and sustainable economic growth] (Indonesia) [and other relevant factors]]] [, taking into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors as reflected in the Convention] (Singapore) , and ensuring that global crises, such as the financial crisis, should not constitute an obstacle to the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries in accordance with the Convention (African Group).

9. [The shared vision for long-term cooperative action [shall guide short- and midterm urgent and enhanced action on adaptation and mitigation, including support through finance,

technology, and capacity building] (EU) [aims to address climate change and achieve the mutually supportive and intertwined pillars of (Saudi Arabia) (Iran, Algeria, Kueait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE) sustainable [and climate-resilient] development, that are economic development, social progress and the protection of the environment, as well as (Saudi Arabia) the survival of all states [and] to enhance action on adaptation, mitigation, technology, finance and capacity-building, integrating the means of implementation needed to support action in developing countries (India) on adaptation and mitigation], in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and to achieve sustainable and climate resilient development (EU).]]

Proposal to move 9 to 1

Alternative to 8-9 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)

[The shared vision shall also be guided by the precautionary principle, that are enshrined in the Convention to guide the international community in addressing climate change and take into account social and economic conditions and other relevant factors. The shared vision for long-term cooperative action aims to achieve sustainable and climate-compatible development and to enhance action on adaptation, mitigation, technology, finance and capacity-building, integrating the means of implementation needed to support action on adaptation and mitigation, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention.]

Alternative to 1-9 (G-77 and China)

[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” (paragraph 1 a of the BAP), as contained in its Article 3, in particular Articles 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 to 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;

Page 14

(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.]

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

- (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 (2020) and the long (2050) terms, with the associated stabilization levels of greenhouse gases and global mean temperature rises. As well, the year of maximum global emissions and the differentiated contribution to the goal of all the groups of countries, parties to the Convention and lead 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.

9.2 The guiding principles of the Convention should support items (2) and (3) of the previous paragraph, 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. (El Salvador)

9.3 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 the mitigation, adaptation, technology and financing issues, which should be respectively included in a series of COP decisions so as to complement the framework decision on the shared vision. (El Salvador)

9.4 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 vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. Actions taken shall play a significant role in ensuring that global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere must be 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 be 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. (Tuvalu)

9.5 The role and importance of agriculture, especially with respect to food security, must be recognised in both adaptation and mitigation efforts. (N Zealand)

9.6 The shared vision for long-term cooperative action recognizes the strong link between adaptation and mitigation as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity building. Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed countries will increase the need for adaptation in developing countries and therefore for financial support. At the same time, increased financial support and technological transfer to developing countries will help these countries in their implementation of NAMAs, reducing the risk of crossing tipping points that could result in abrupt climate change. (Argentina)

Enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing

Page 15

Note: Parties have expressed the view that a statement on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action should express their political resolve to achieve their goals for enhanced action on adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing. The integration of these interrelated goals in a shared vision statement will thus result in due time from the pursuit of negotiations on these building blocks of the Bali Action Plan. For the time being, proposals by Parties referring specifically to the integration of substantive outcomes under the four building blocks are reflected in the chapters of this text dealing with the respective elements of the Bali Action Plan. A text integrating goals on adaptation, mitigation, technology and financing in the shared vision could be prepared at a later stage.

The exception to this deferral is that the section below (paras. 11–17) presents proposals by Parties concerning a long-term global goal for emission reductions. In accordance with the Bali Action Plan, such proposals have been considered in the context of a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. These proposals include references to the medium-term goals, peaks and pathways considered necessary to achieve a long-term global goal, as well as to review processes. The placement of such material in a statement on shared vision, that is, whether it should be a distinct element or integrated in the statement of mitigation goals, remains to be considered.

10. [...]

10.1 There must be consistency between the global goal, mitigation commitments and actions by all developed country Parties and the provision by developed country Parties of technology, financing and capacity building to support and enable nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties. Should such enabling support be significant and consistent with needs, nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties could achieve a substantial deviation from baseline and thus contribute to achieving the global goal. Should such enabling support remain insignificant, nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties would remain limited, their greenhouse gas emissions would therefore accordingly increase and mitigation commitments and actions by all developed country Parties should then be increased to achieve the global goal without the contribution of developing country Parties. (African Group)

10.2 The shared vision for long-term cooperative action recognizes the strong link between adaptation and mitigation as well as the cross-cutting role played by financing, technology transfer and capacity building. Failure to implement ambitious and immediate mitigation actions by developed countries will increase the need for adaptation in all developing countries particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and therefore for financial support. At the same time increased financial support and technological transfer to developing countries will help these

countries in their implementation of NAMAs. reducing the risk of triggering/crossing tipping points that could result in abrupt climate change. (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)

A long-term global goal for emission reductions [(with related medium-term goals and review process)]

11. Taking into account of the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (Canada) [The shared vision includes a long-term [aspirational] global goal for emission reductions that [is based on best available (AOSIS) [science] [scientific evidence] (Chile)] [and economic analysis] (Japan) [takes into account robust scientific findings of the IPCC as accepted by the Parties] (India) [recognises the scale and urgency of the challenge as outlined in the IPCC AR4,] (EU) and [provides direction] intended to inspire (USA) long-term cooperative action, [making it sufficiently effective] to bring about the deep cuts in global emissions as well as realistic changes in emission patterns are urgently (Chile) required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention [and minimize further climate change impacts on [vulnerable] developing countries as mentioned in preamble 19 of the Convention (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)]], that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the LDCs and SIDS (AOSIS) particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. (Colombia) with flexibility and diversity of nationally appropriate actions (Japan). The global goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be based on the most recent scientific knowledge, 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 subordinated (El Salvador). The emission reduction goals set for the short and medium term should enable the fulfillment of this long term goal. (Norway)

Page 16

12. [[The long-term global goal for emission reductions {shall}[should] reflect all elements of the Bali Action Plan, including mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology. It should (Pakistan) (China) be set] [In order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention as contained in its Article 2, the Parties shall work towards] (EU) [The shared vision may include a long term goal for global GHG emissions reductions of at least halving global emissions relative to 1990 levels by mid-century, underpinned by ambitious mid-term targets, based on sound science and in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention] (South Africa).

Option 1

[as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at [400] [450 or lower] [not more than 450] [450] [least 450] (Indonesia) ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) [and a temperature increase limited to] [so that there is a very low or low level of risk that the global mean temperature rise will be] (El Salvador) 2 °C or below (Indonesia) above the pre-industrial level. For this purpose, the Parties {shall} [should] collectively [reduce global emissions by at least [50] [85] (Indonesia) [81-71] (El Salvador) per cent {from 1990} levels by 2050.] [set an emission reduction objective on the basis of historical responsibility and national circumstances] (Chile)]

Alternatives to Option 1

Alternative 1: (EU)

[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.]

Alternative 2: (Japan)

[as a global emission reduction by at least 50 per cent from its current level by 2050.]

Alternative 3: (Argentina)

[To keep the global temperature increase below 2 °C with respect to the pre-industrial level with a probability greater than 50%. For this purpose, all Parties shall collectively reduce global emissions by at least 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 {shall} {should} collectively [reduce global emissions by {81–71} {more than 85} per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.] [set an emission reduction objective on the basis of historical responsibility and national circumstances (Chile)]

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

[on the basis of

Option 5.1

historical responsibility and capacity (Colombia) and national circumstances (Chile).

Option 5.2

[emissions debt.]

Option 5.3

[per capita accumulative emission convergence.]

Option 5.4

[an equitable allocation of the global atmospheric resources.]]]

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

Option 5.6 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

The long-term global goal for emission reductions shall be set as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at 350ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) with a probability greater than 50% of a temperature increase of less than 2 oC afrom pre-industrial level. For this purpose, the Parties shall collectively reduce global emissions by at least 95 per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.

Option 5.7 (China)

Sound science;

Option 5.8 (China)

Economic and technological feasibility;

Option 5.9 (China)

Supported and enabled by adequate technology, financing and capacity-building.

Alternatives to paragraph 12

Alternative 1 (United States)

[The shared vision shall take the form of preambular text that encapsulates both the long-term global goal and pulls together the other elements of the agreed outcome, in the following form:

The Conference of the Parties,

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

Recognizing, in 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],

Hereby adopts [an implementing agreement].]

Alternative 2 (N Zealand)

[The global goal guiding the commitments and actions of all Parties under the Convention towards the achievement of its ultimate objective shall be the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at not more than 450 parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent.]

Alternative to paragraphs 11–12: Propose separating these paragraphs into a sub-section titled Objective: (Australia)

[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:

- (a) stabilising 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 to peak global emissions by [X] and then reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by [X] per cent by [X] on [X] levels; and
- (b) galvanising greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to minimise the adverse impacts of climate change, to assist in building climate resilient communities and to enhance sustainable development.]

13. Developed Parties agree that they will, through their Carbon Neutral Strategy identify (Pakistan) [Emission pathways towards the long-term global goal for emission reductions 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]] and decrease thereafter, and the annual maximum reduction rate should be up to 4-5% between 2015 and 2020 (El Salvador) Developed country Parties should peak their emissions by 2015 and developing country Parties should peak their emissions by 2025. (Japan)

Page 18

13.1 All Parties should aim at a long-term goal of achieving at least fifty per cent reduction of global emissions of greenhouse gases from its current level by 2050, with a reference to scientific knowledge of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change through realization of a low carbon society and development of innovative technologies. In order to achieve this goal, peaking-out of the global emissions of greenhouse gases in the next ten to twenty years, 2015 for developed countries and 2025 for developing countries, should be pursued and all Parties should share the vision on how to pave the way to reduce global emissions by 2050 with flexibility and diversity of nationally appropriate actions. (Japan)

13.2 To this end, Annex I Parties shall ensure that their 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. (China)

13.3 The Annex-I parties have agreed to clearly delineate their historical responsibilities and their respective contribution to the anthropogenic increase in the greenhouse gas emission. All parties agree that this was crucial in our collective effort to combat the adverse effects of climate change. All parties have further agreed that assigned amount calculated must reflect this historical contribution of the Annex-I parties in order to determine an equitable allocation of global atmospheric resources between the developed and the developing countries. To this end: (Pakistan)

13.4 To this end, 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; and

- 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. (LDCs)

14. [To this end, [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] (Singapore) [developed country Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties)], as a group, {shall} [should] [reduce their GHG emissions] [deeply cut their GHG emissions] (Chile) [reduce their domestic 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 [2020] [2017], through domestic and international efforts; (EU) [with further reductions to be achieved through policies and measures that promote sustainable lifestyles];

(b) [And [by more than 95] [by at least 90] (El Salvador) [by at least 85] (Indonesia) [in the range of 75–85] per cent by 2050.]]

As an alternative to 14 (b) (EU)

[should transform their economies over the coming decades in order to collectively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.]

14.1 The difference between the assigned amounts of annex I Parties and their actual greenhouse gas emissions shall be quantified as an input for the consideration 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. (China)

14.2 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 fulfillment by Annex I Parties of their commitments to provide financing, technology and compensation to developing countries for mitigating and adapting to climate change. (LDCs)

Page 19

14.3 In light of a shared vision based on historic responsibility and an equitable allocation of a shared atmospheric resource, and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, and the full incremental costs of implementing measures that covered by Article 4, paragraph 1. They shall also provide new and additional funding to cover the full incremental costs incurred by developing countries in implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions undertaken in the context of sustainable development. Conference of Parties shall periodically review the adequacy of levels of financing required to support mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, including a comprehensive review not later than 2011. (LDCs) (China)

14.4 In light of a shared vision based on historic responsibility/emissions debt/per-capita emissions convergence/an equitable allocation of a shared atmospheric resource, Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, and the full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered by Article 4,

paragraph 1. They shall also provide new and additional funding to cover the full incremental costs incurred by developing countries in implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions undertaken in the context of sustainable development. Annex I parties commit the amount of { } billion {Euros/dollars} in order to enable mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries for the period now up to 2012. The Parties shall periodically review the adequacy of levels of financing required to support mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, including a comprehensive review not later than 2011. (Pakistan)

14.5 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, particularly the most vulnerable countries including LDCs and SIDs, of meeting their commitments, towards the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. (LDCs)

15. [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, [shall] [should] [could] (LA) realistically change their emission patterns by (Chile):

- (a) [{{Significantly deviate from the baseline by 2020} [Deviate in the order of 15–30 per cent below the baseline by 2020]} [Deviating from the baseline by 2020] (Chile);
- (b) [And] be reduced by 25 per cent from 2000 levels by 2050}.]

The range of emission reduction in para 14(a) and 15(a) should be removed from shared vision chapter and treated in the mitigation chapter (Japan)

As an alternative to 15 (EU)

[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% below business as usual by 2020, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building.]

15.1 Non-Annex I Parties should formulate and implement NAMAs in the context of sustainable development, in order to moderate the growth of GHG emissions to the extent commensurate with support provided, in terms of technology and finance, by developed countries. (India)

16. Option 1

[The Parties shall periodically review the implementation by Parties of their commitments under the Convention, (LDCs) (China) overall progress towards the ultimate objective of the Convention and actions related to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer (LDCs) and other (LDCs) means of implementation, in the light of [the best available scientific information] [, including an assessment of climate change and its impacts] [intergovernmental scientific] [the most up-to-date information released by the IPCC] (Chile) [[as well as relevant technical, social and economic information,] [the most recent scientific information provided by the intergovernmental mechanism] (Indonesia) and taking account of observed impacts and efforts made to adapt to climate change], bearing in mind the changes of circumstances of the Parties, (Japan) including [a] comprehensive review [not later than 2016] [at least five years before the end of the commitment period] (Japan), incorporating consideration of future emission reduction requirements and targets in the light of the [Fifth Assessment] [findings of the latest assessment] (Canada) Report of the IPCC.]

17. Option 2 (in the case of a long-term global goal as defined in para. 12, option 3, above)

[The long-term global goal for emission reductions {shall}{should} be updated to reflect [progress in scientific knowledge] [inter-governmentally accepted scientific assessment of anthropogenic global climate change and its impacts] (India). [To allow for these updates, the 2 °C goal {shall} {should} be broken down into partial targets: initially, a 0.2 °C temperature increase per decade over 10 decades. Every 10 years, the partial target {shall} {should} be evaluated, with a view to possibly redefining it, taking into account [advances in scientific knowledge] [recommendations of the IPCC as agreed by the governments] (India) and the reduction of uncertainties. In all cases, the probability of achieving the temperatures goals should be greater than 50%. (Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay)]]]]

As an alternative to 17

[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 IPCC-AR5 and other relevant scientific information. The Conference of 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 utilised as they allow for immediate progress and also permit for adjustment of strategies as actual outcomes and impacts in 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 SIDS must be one of the key benchmarks for assessing the adequacy of our long-term goal.] (AOSIS)

Review process in paragraphs 16 and 17 should be removed from shared vision chapter and be consolidated into a new chapter for cross-cutting issues. (Japan)

(Under a new chapter)

x.1 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 the 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 of 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 amendment to Annexes B(commitments by developed country Parties) and Annex C(actions by developing country Parties).

x.2 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 of circumstances of the Parties.

17.1 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 and a facilitative mechanism drawn up to facilitate the design, adoption and carrying out of public policies, as the prevailing instrument, to which the market rules and related dynamics should be subordinate, to assure the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention. (El Salvador)

17.2 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 (NC) in developing countries; (c) technology needs assessments (TNAs) for adaptation and mitigation under the NAMAs and the NAPAs or NC 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. (El Salvador)

Page 21

17.3 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: (El Salvador)

(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 5 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 ones. The secretariat will provide technical and administrative support, including a new centre for information exchange.

II. Enhanced action on adaptation and its means of implementation³

Structural proposals:

Proposal 1 (Australia)

Adaptation chapter should be structured into six sections as follows:

1. *A section on objectives*
2. *A section on the role of the UNFCCC*
3. *A section on guiding principles*
4. *A section on implementation of adaptation actions*
5. *A section on institutional arrangements*
6. *A section on monitoring and review of adaptation action and support.*

The bulk of the current section D on risk reduction, management and sharing would be moved into the section on implementation of adaptation actions. The current section C “means of implementation” would not be included as a section under the adaptation chapter. This section would be considered under the financing, technology and capacity-building chapter.

Proposal 2

Include a section on ‘Research and Systematic Observation’

Proposals for preambular paragraphs:

Proposal 1 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

Recognizing that 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Bearing in mind the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing countries Parties that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, Should be given full consideration,

Noting that adaptation and mitigation efforts should be given equal consideration,

Taking into account that although adaptation needs are already an urgent necessity, it is clear that early and ambitious emission reduction by developed country Parties will decrease needed efforts and funding for adaptation. Poor mitigation commitments and actions will impose a higher demand on adaptation measures and will require additional funding.

Proposal 2 (AOSIS)

The Parties,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”

Recalling the provisions of the Convention,

In further pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

³ The Bali Action Plan, in its paragraph 1 (c) (i–v), calls for enhanced action on adaptation, including consideration of international cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation action; risk management and risk reduction strategies; disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; economic diversification to build resilience; and ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the Convention.

Parties referred to the following Articles of the Convention in submissions related to this section: Articles 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5, 6, 8.2(e), 9, 9.2, 11, 11.5 and 12.1.

Being guided by Articles 3.2, 3.3, 4.3 and 4.4,

Being further guided by the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling the Bali Action Plan adopted by decision 1/CP.13 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its thirteenth session,

Further acknowledging the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and that delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve low stabilization levels and increase the rise of more severe climate change impacts,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and emphasizing the urgency to address climate change as indicated in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Acknowledging the need to accelerate action to address the adverse effects of climate change.

Proposal 3 (USA)

Recalling Article 4.1 of the Convention, stating all countries have a responsibility to cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

Recognizing that adaptation occurs at local, regional, and national levels and is an inherent part of development planning and implementation;

Recognizing existing commitments and agreements concerning development responsibilities, including the Monterrey Consensus on financing for development and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

Noting that there are major differences among the different regions of the world, and the States which they comprise, in terms of environmental, economic and social conditions and level of development which will lead to different judgments on priorities in addressing problems related to adaptation to climate change;

Recognizing that the UNFCCC can serve as a catalyst for actions on adaptation and the value of leveraging the work of existing organizations and institutions already involved in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities;

Page 23

Recognizing the need for greater efforts to adapt to climate change:

- (a) The Parties agree to further enhance the implementation of their common obligations under Article 4.1(e) of the Convention; and
- (b) The Parties adopt the robust adaptation framework, which includes an overarching policy strategy designed to stimulate actions to support domestic adaptation

Proposal 4 (LDCs)

Recognizing that climate change poses a serious threat to social and economic development of all Parties and noting that the LDCs and SIDS are particularly the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and that these groups of countries will suffer disproportionately;

Recognizing also the urgency and the immediacy of the climate change problem the Parties agreed on a legally binding Adaptation Framework as set out in subsequent sections.

Proposal 5 (Saudi Arabia)

Recognizing that special adaptation needs of the economically vulnerable developing countries that are particularly dependent on fossil fuel production, use, and exportation, and that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden, should be given full consideration.

Proposal 6 (Thailand)

Recognizing responsibilities of Parties under Principle 21 of the Stockholm declaration, which stipulates that activities within their jurisdiction or control shall not damage the environment of other States or areas beyond national jurisdiction, and recognizing their responsibilities to urgently mitigate emissions that are, through causing climate change, damaging, and will continue to damage, areas beyond their national jurisdiction.

A. Objectives, scope and guiding principles

- x.1 (USA) The objectives of the framework are:
- (a) To catalyze greater action on adaptation at all levels;
 - (b) To galvanize national and international support for adaptation priorities in a range of sectors;
 - (c) To help Parties build a robust approach in their respective adaptation efforts; and,
 - (d) To promote climate-resilient development in a manner that is practical, informed by the best science, environmentally sound, and economically efficient, and that promotes on-the-ground results.
- x.2 Least Developing Country adaptation actions will be supported by financing, technology, and capacity-building. Issues relating to finance and technology are discussed in their respective sections elsewhere in the text. (USA)
- x.3 Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is aimed at reducing the vulnerability and increasing the resilience of ecological, social and economic systems to present and future climatic changes, in order to minimize the threats to life and livelihoods, assets, amenities, ecosystems and sustainable development. (EU)
- x.4 Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is an urgent global problem that requires long-term and coordinated actions, based on solidarity, and a shared responsibility for facilitating and mobilizing support and action on adaptation. (EU)
- x.5 International cooperation should galvanize greater attention and efforts towards adaptation at all levels to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change, to assist in building climate resilient communities and to enhance sustainable development. (Australia)

18. [International adaptation action and (USA) cooperation [shall][should] be enhanced with a view to facilitating, [supporting and implementing] [and supporting the implementation of] (Australia) [urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term] adaptation action by [all] [developing countries] (India) Parties at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels, [enabled by means of implementation] [enabled and supported by developed country Parties] (India) [assisted, where appropriate, by means of implementation] (USA) to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change, and impacts of response measures (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia). Such cooperation [shall] [should] [take into account] [be prioritised for] (Australia) the asymmetries and (Chile) the [urgent and immediate] specific (Mexico) needs and special circumstances (Mexico) of

[developing] [the least developed] (USA) countries, especially those (Mexico) that are [[particularly] vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change] [that are least able to adapt] (Australia), and countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products (Article 4.8 h); (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) and be consistent with national priorities and development objectives at the national level and coordinated at the regional level, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources with a view to enhancing coordinated and collective adaptation actions (Egypt). Such cooperation should also take into account medium and long term needs (Australia).

Alternatives to paragraph 18:

Alternative 1 (Colombia; Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[International cooperation shall be enhanced with a view to:

- (a) Implement urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term adaptation action in all Developing Parties, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels, enabled by means of implementation, to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change.
- (b) Facilitate and support implementation of adaptation action of all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, by financial, technological and capacity building support by developed countries considering their historical responsibility.
- (c) Such cooperation shall take into account the urgent and immediate needs of all developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, as stated in the preamble paragraph 19 and Article 3.2 of the UNFCCC.]

Alternative 2 (AOSIS)

[As elaborated in the Bali Action Plan paragraph 1(c), to mobilise action on adaptation at all levels that responds to the impacts that are already occurring and is sufficient to address the impacts that are expected to occur in the future, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods.]

Alternative 3 (EU)

[International cooperation should be enhanced with a view to facilitating the implementation of actions on adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change in an effective, efficient, equitable, transparent, coherent and timely manner, by all Parties, at local, regional and global levels. Such cooperation should prioritise the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including by taking their urgent and immediate needs into account.]

Alternative 4 (China)

[A comprehensive adaptation programme is established, to enable, support, facilitate, and implement urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, by ensuring the predictable, stable, adequate and timely flow of new and additional financial resources, and the development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer of technology to support national, sub-regional and regional adaptation projects and programmes in all developing country Parties, particularly LDCs and SIDS.]

Alternative 5 (African group)

[International cooperation on adaptation is urgent shall be accorded the same level of priority and emphasis as that given to mitigation. Such cooperation must be enabled by means of implementation

Page 25

from developed country parties with a view to facilitating, supporting and implementing urgent and immediate, medium and long term adaptation action in developing countries so as to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change. Such cooperation {shall} {should} take into account the urgent and immediate needs of Africa and other developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Such cooperation should be consistent with national priorities, and development objectives, at the national level, and coordinated at the regional level where appropriate, especially within countries with shared natural resources with a view to enhance coordinated and collective adaptation actions.]

Alternative 6 (Centroamerican Group)

[Adaptation strategies and measures/programmes/framework should be adopted to prevent, reduce or minimize the adverse effects of climate change, particularly on the most vulnerable developing countries, namely: the least developed countries (LDCs), the small island developing states (SIDS) and the African countries affected by drought, as well as the poorest and most vulnerable populations in other developing countries as central America.]

Alternative 7 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[A comprehensive framework for adaptation and its means of implementation shall be adopted under the guidance of the Convention, and based on the principles and obligations acquired under it due to their historical GHG emissions. The framework should enable, support, facilitate and implement adaptation actions, by ensuring the predictable, stable, adequate and timely flow of new and additional financial resources and the development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer of technology to support national, subnational, regional, and sub-regional adaptation projects and programmes to address the adverse effects of climate change in all developing countries, in accordance with the preamble of the Convention (preambular paragraphs 19 and 20) and its Article 4.4, 4.8 and 4.9.]

18.1 [The objective of the adaptation framework is to enhance long-term cooperative action on adaptation in a manner that reduces the adverse effects of climate change and builds resilience to its impacts. (Canada)]

18.1.1 Adaptation is a challenge shared by all Parties. (Canada)

18.1.2 (Canada) In their actions to achieve the objective of the adaptation framework, Parties should be guided, inter alia, by the following considerations:

- (a) Priority should be given to those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and least able to adapt;
- (b) Adaptation efforts should be country-driven where national governments identify and communicate needs, priorities, and responses that are aligned with national priorities and that will enhance their capacities to adapt;
- (c) Adaptation should be based on a solid foundation of scientific and technical knowledge, including traditional knowledge;
- (d) Strong enabling environments include appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and well-functioning markets that provide a foundation for increased flows of investment; and
- (e) Risk reduction should be pursued to build resilience to climate change impacts.

18.1.3 (Canada) The UNFCCC should play a catalytic role and continue to work cooperatively with other organizations on the broad range of initiatives required to address adaptation. Particular effort should be taken to enhance cooperation amongst intergovernmental organizations on disaster risk

reduction, poverty reduction, and development with the goal of maximizing synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts.

18.1.4. (Canada) Parties, working collectively and taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, should:

- (a) Exchange information and knowledge at the local, regional, and international level in a manner that allows for sharing of best practices and lessons learned to facilitate scaled up action on adaptation;
- (b) Enhance data collection and availability to inform adaptation planning;

Page 26

- (c) Build capacity for enabling environments in a manner that leads to progress on adaptation; and
- (d) Enhance coherence and facilitate linkages with other international, regional and national organizations, programmes, and bodies that are implementing adaptation-related actions.

18.1.5 (Canada) In furthering the implementation of the adaptation framework, Parties should be guided, inter alia, by the following, in the context of national adaptation planning processes and activities:

- (a) Consideration of adaptation during national and sectoral planning, through an integrated and programmatic approach;
- (b) Adaptation to climate change impacts be addressed at the local, subnational, national and regional level, as appropriate.
- (c) Inclusive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders be promoted in the identification of priorities.]

18.2 For the purposes of this agreement, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

- (a) “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
- (b) “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992.
- (c) “Particularly vulnerable developing countries” are developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;
- (d) “Party” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a Party to this agreement. (AOSIS, Definitions)

18.3 The objective of the Adaptation Framework is to enhance climate resilient development, including enhancing resilience of most vulnerable communities, particularly in most vulnerable countries through implementation of concrete, integrated and practical adaptation programmes. (LDCs)

18.4 International cooperation on adaptation shall be accorded the same level of priority and the emphasis given to mitigation. Such cooperation must be enabled by developed country Parties with a view to facilitate support, implement urgent and immediate medium and long term adaptation actions in developing countries so as to respond effectively, coherently and in a timely manner to current and future impacts of climate change. (Indonesia)

18.5 Articulation of vulnerability should be consistent with the Bali Action Plan, and be consistent throughout the text. (Indonesia)

18.6 The COP shall adopt: (Colombia; Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

19. [A comprehensive, robust, flexible, (Brazil) cooperative and action-oriented adaptation [framework] [programme]⁴ [implementation framework/strategy/programme] (Colombia; Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [mechanism] (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) [shall] [should] (Canada) be established to [enable,⁵ support and implement] [guide] (USA) adaptation action, [and] [in order] (USA) to reduce vulnerability and build resilience for all populations (Iceland) to the adverse impacts of climate change in all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Colombia). It (framework/strategy/programme) (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [shall] [should] encompass provisions for:

Alternative to the chapeau of paragraph 19: (China)

[The comprehensive adaptation programme should be flexible and country-driven. It {shall} {should} encompass provisions for:]

- (a) Implementation of adaptation action in all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), including:

Page 27

- (i) Enabling [activities][environments] to support adaptation action, including the insertion of climate change considerations into national development plans, and (Mexico) but not limited to (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) the preparation of national, regional and local (Mexico) adaptation plans⁶ and projects (Mexico) (as referred to in para. 23 below) to promote robust, resilient economic growth to benefit societies at all levels of development (USA);
- (ii) [Adaptation actions, [including those] identified in the national adaptation plans;]

Alternatives to sub-paragraph 19 (a)(ii):

Alternative 1 (Mexico)

[Adaptation actions, including those identified in national development plans, and in national, regional and local adaptation plans and projects.]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Adaptation actions, including but not limited to, as outlined in Decision 1/CP.10 and 5/CP.7, those identified in the national adaptation plans; support for the implementation of NAPAs;]

Alternative 3 (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

⁴ Other formulations proposed include the establishment of a “mechanism” or an “instrument”.

⁵ Other formulations proposed include “stimulate” and “facilitate”.

⁶ Other formulations proposed include “programmes” or “strategies” and retaining the term “national adaptation programmes of action” in an initial phase, with the second phase being termed “national adaptation plans”.

[Adaptation actions, including economic diversification among others especially those identified in the national adaptation plans (refer to decisions 1/CP.10 and 5/CP.7);]

(ii).1 Risk reduction and management (USA)

(ii).2 Implementation of urgent and immediate, medium- and long-term adaptation actions in all developing country Parties, particularly LDCs and SIDS, supported by developed country Parties (China)

(b) [[Means of implementation, including] [support, in terms of] (India) finance, technology and capacity-building;]

Alternative to sub-paragraph 19 (b): (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Means of implementation to be provided to developing countries by developed countries, including finance, development and transfer of technology and capacity-building;]

(c) [Risk reduction, management, prevention (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) and sharing, including insurance [and addressing loss and damages] that do not simply distribute the risk among the already vulnerable (Philippines);]

(d) [Institutional arrangements]

(d).1 Reducing the impact of response measures on developing countries through -inter alia- economic diversification; (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia);

(e) Monitoring and review of adaptation [action and] support.]]

(e).1 Reduce vulnerability at local level (Centroamerican group)

Alternative to paragraph 18 and the chapeau of paragraph 19: (Pakistan)

[A strategic (framework) (mechanism) for adaptation and its means of implementation shall be adopted, based on the principles and obligations under the Convention. The (framework)(mechanism) shall provide a comprehensive and structured approach to enable, support, facilitate, and implement adaptation actions, including through the provision of adequate, predictable and timely flow of new and additional financial resources, and the transfer of technology to enable urgent and immediate national, sub-regional and regional adaptation activities and programmes in all developing countries. It shall encompass provisions for:]

Alternatives to paragraph 19:

Alternative 1 (LDCs)

[The Adaptation Framework shall consist of both the development and implementation of short, medium and long-term National Adaptation Programmes.]

Page 28

Alternative 2 (African group)

[Establish a comprehensive and action oriented programme on the implementation of adaptation action. This programme should provide support and facilitate urgent and immediate adaptation action that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience of developing countries to impacts that are already occurring, including impacts of droughts and increasing numbers of extreme weather events, and impacts that are expected to occur in the future by:

- a) Providing access to means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity building) for implementing urgent and immediate adaptation action, at regional and country level
- b) Implementing urgent and immediate adaptation action at national, regional and global levels
- c) Promoting coherence and facilitating linkages with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation and related activities, including the Nairobi Work Programme]

Alternative 3 (AOSIS)

[To develop and implement a structured but flexible country-driven approach to adaptation that provides for:

- (a) International cooperation to support urgent implementation of adaptation actions, including:
 - (i) Adaptation actions, including those identified in national adaptation plans, national communications, national adaptation plans of action, technology needs assessments and other relevant national strategies;
 - (ii) Enabling activities to support adaptation action, including the preparation of national adaptation plans;
 - (iii) taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;
- (b) Institutional arrangements under the Convention process that co-ordinate adaptation efforts at the international and regional levels to support country-driven priorities;
- (c) National-level adaptation planning and implementation mechanisms, establishing and building on existing processes and methodologies where available and appropriate, for example national reports including national communications or national adaptation plans of action, as appropriate;
- (d) New, additional and predictable financial resources separate and apart from ODA that are supported by appropriate institutional mechanisms;
- (e) A dedicated funding mechanism for adaptation;
- (f) Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance through a mechanism to address loss and damage from climate change impacts;
- (g) Enhanced capacity at all levels in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;
- (h) Priority actions under adaptation targeting the needs of the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;
- (i) Knowledge sharing and transfers of adaptation technologies;

- (j) Adaptation actions that incorporate ecosystem strategies where appropriate.]

Alternative 4 (EU)

[A Framework for Action on Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is hereby established to facilitate and mobilise support and actions on adaptation, to guide the Parties and to provide

a basis for their activities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Parties are encouraged to take the Framework into account in their cooperation with and support to relevant intergovernmental, regional and non governmental organisations as well as the private sector. The Framework for Action on Adaptation should be guided and informed by Convention Articles 4.1 (b), (e) and (f), and will facilitate the implementation of adaptation action that should:

- (a) Be country driven and context specific, responding to local needs, and ensuring that decisions are taken in line with the principle of subsidiarity;
- (b) Promote climate-resilient development;
- (c) Be undertaken within a nationally coordinated approach and be consistent with and integrated into local, national and regional development objectives, plans, and policies;
- (d) Be flexible, bottom-up, and involve all relevant stakeholders, with a view to enhancing ownership of the implementation of adaptation actions at local, national and regional levels;
- (e) Be informed by the best available scientific research, observation and assessment on climate change, impacts and vulnerabilities, and adaptation, be environmentally sound, economically efficient, effective and promote on-the-ground results;
- (f) Be supported by improved access to adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources and technical support;
- (g) Be supported by coherent international support;
- (h) Take into account the urgent and immediate needs of the particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, especially, least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;
- (i) Prioritise the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable communities and groups, such as women and children.

The Framework for Action on Adaptation should cover areas for enhanced action including, inter alia:

- (a) Supporting the implementation of immediate priorities and needs as identified in NAPAs and other relevant documents;
- (b) Improving the knowledge and information bases including research and systematic observation;
- (c) Integrating adaptation into development and sectoral policies and practices, to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability;
- (d) Establishing and strengthening enabling environments (policy, legislative and institutional) to support, enable, enhance and incentivise adaptation planning and actions;
- (e) Strengthening synergies and coherence with other adaptation related efforts, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action, for example with measures to prevent, reduce, manage and share risk, including early warning systems, spatial planning and insurance-related activities;
- (f) Mobilising means of implementation including finance, technology and capacity-building for adaptation;
- (g) Monitoring and review of effectiveness of adaptation actions.]

Page 30

Alternative 5 (Norway)

[A comprehensive adaptation framework shall enable, all Parties to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. The adaptation framework shall guide adaptation processes by all Parties. The adaptation framework shall be catalytic and established based on following assumptions:

- (a) Be country-driven;
- (b) Promote coherence and facilitate linkages with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation and related activities;
- (c) Adopt a learning-by-doing approach;
- (d) Coordination and integration with risk assessment and management, recognizing the Hyogo Framework for Action as the main vehicle for disaster risk reduction.]

Alternative 6 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[A comprehensive, robust, cooperative and action-oriented adaptation framework of implementation, flexible, structured and country-driven shall be established to enable, support and implement adaptation action, and to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and to recognize and honour the adaptation debt of developed countries. It should encompass provisions for:

- (a) Implementation of adaptation action, including:
 - (i) Enabling activities to support implementation of adaptation action, including the preparation of national adaptation plans (as referred to in paragraph 23 below);
 - (ii) Adaptation actions, including those identified in the national adaptation plans;
- (b) Means of implementation, including finance, transfer of technology and capacity-building;
- (c) Risk reduction, management and sharing, including insurance and addressing loss and damages;
- (d) Institutional arrangements on adaptation under the Convention, which shall include a facilitative mechanism, with an expert panel, a permanent programme on adaptation, as well as a financial mechanism;
- (e) Monitoring and review of the financial support to adaptation implementation such as transfer of financial resources for technology transfer, capacity-building and systematic research observation.]

19.1 The framework/strategy/programme for adaptation shall, be consistent with the provisions of the UNFCCC, and build upon existing processes and mechanisms, including the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), and the National Adaptation Plans of Actions (NAPAs), the Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), and the financial needs assessments under the NEEDS project conducted by the secretariat, for those developing countries that have undertaken, or will undertake these actions, and promote coherence in the way that adaptation is addressed under the Convention (Colombia)

19.2 The action oriented framework should provide access to means of implementation, and include those enabling activities/environments that directly support adaptation projects and program. (Indonesia)

20. Option 1

[Adaptation should encompass only action to respond to the adverse effects of climate change.]

Alternatives to paragraph 20:

Alternative 1 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Adaptation should encompass only action to respond to the adverse effects of climate change in all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.]

Page 31

Alternative 2 (Indonesia)

[Adaptation should encompass only action to respond to the adverse effects of climate change in all developing countries, particularly 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 mountains ecosystem are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Priority should be given to vulnerable groups and vulnerable sectors based on national circumstance in developing countries as informed by the best available science, based on scientific and traditional knowledge as appropriate, environmentally sound, and economically efficient socially acceptable, and that promotes on-the-ground results in line with environmentally, economically and social sound development.]

21. Option 2

[Adaptation also encompasses adaptation to the impact of the implementation of response measures.]

Alternative to paragraph 21: (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

[Adaptation also encompasses actions to respond to the adverse effects of climate change as well as to the impact of the implementation of response measures.]

Alternatives to paragraphs 20–21:

Alternative 1 (India)

[Adaptation actions should encompass action to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, reducing vulnerability to climate variability and climate change, and mitigating adverse impacts of response measures.]

Alternative 2 (Iran)

[Adaptation should encompass the adverse impacts of climate change on vulnerable developing and the least developed countries (Article 4.8 and 4.9) as well as the impact of response measures (Article 4.10).]

21.1 The Convention should assume a catalytic role in guiding adaptation activities at the international level, including cooperative action by all Parties and by relevant international, regional and national organisations and institutions. The Convention process can facilitate the provision of appropriate information on the scientific and technical aspects of adaptation, the sharing of experiences and knowledge in implementing adaptation activities, and the linking of national entities and implementing agencies with necessary expertise. (Australia)

Proposed new subheading: Guiding principles (Australia)

22. [The implementation of the adaptation [framework][programme] [shall][should]:]

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 22:

Alternative 1 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[The implementation of the adaptation framework/programme/ strategy shall apply for all developing countries 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change:]

Alternative 2 (LDCs)

[National programmes and activities shall be consistent with the particulars provided under the international framework of adaptation. The National Adaptation Programmes shall be developed through broad and wide consultations of stakeholders, taking into account gender consideration and most vulnerable groups. The national adaptation programme shall be country driven and approved by the highest political levels within the country and communicated to the COP:]

Alternative 3 (Australia)

[The following principles should guide the implementation of adaptation action:]

Page 32

Alternative 4 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[The implementation of the adaptation framework shall be consistent with the Articles of the Convention:]

- (a) [Be undertaken in the context of the following:]

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (a):

Alternative 1 (African Group)

[Be guided by principles and commitments of the Convention]

Alternative 2 (African Group)

[Be country driven]

Alternative 3 (African Group)

[Address the concerns of all vulnerable groups whose adaptive capacity is low, and in particular gender and youth concerns, recognizing that women and children are particularly affected by the impacts of climate change]

Alternative 4 (African Group)

[Reflect indigenous knowledge and practice]

- (i) [[Subsidiarity, with adaptation] respond[ing] to local needs, and decisions being taken at the [lowest] appropriate level:]

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (a)(i):

Alternative 1 (Chile)

[Subsidiarity, with adaptation responding to local needs, and decisions being taken at all required levels, including the lowest possible appropriate level]

Alternative 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Subsidiarity, with adaptation responding to local needs and taking into account the country-driven approach, especially the indigenous peoples' and the local communities' views and the most vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, the artisanal fishermen, women, children, and elderly, among others.]

- (i).1 Facilitate direct access to finance (African group)

- (ii) [The international application of (India) [The polluter pays principle considering historical emissions (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)];]
- (iii) [Promoting [climate-resilient] [sustainable] (Mexico) development [in a manner that is practical, informed by the best available (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) science and traditional knowledge as appropriate (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), environmentally sound, and [economically efficient] socially acceptable (African group), and that promotes on-the-ground results in line with environmentally, economically and socially sound development (Iceland)];]
- (iii).1 The precautionary principle (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)
- (iii).2 Public financing for adaptation shall be assessed contributions of developed country Parties to the Convention, taking into account historical contribution to concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (LDCs)
- (iii).3 Access to Adaptation funds by Parties shall be inversely proportional to their contribution to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (LDCs)
- (iii).4 The respect for, protection and promotion of fundamental human rights and basic rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Cultural and Political Rights and other relevant conventions and treaties (Thailand)
- (a).1 Be strictly guided by the principles of the Convention; (China)
- (a).2 The financial and technology support are commitment of developed country Parties under UNFCCC; (China)

Page 33

- (b) [[[Be legally binding, and] include] [Include legally binding] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [Include] (Mexico) provisions for ensuring the compliance of Annex II Parties with their financial commitments to support enhanced action on adaptation in developing countries (Mexico);]

Alternative to subparagraph 22 (b):

[Provisions for ensuring the compliance of developed country Parties with their financial and technology transfer commitments shall be legally binding;] (China)

- (c) [Be supported by new, predictable, sustainable, timely, adequate sufficient (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) and stable financial resources [provided by developed country/Annex II Parties] (India) [from developed countries and] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [additional to official development assistance (ODA)] through a coherent institutional mechanism established under the Convention to channel financial and technical resources (Pakistan);]

Move subparagraph 22 (c) to chapter IV.A on Finance.(Australia)

Alternative to subparagraph 22 (c):

Alternative 1 (China)

[Financial provided by developed countries parties to enhance adaptation actions in developing countries shall be predictable, adequate, new and additional to ODA in timely manner;]

Alternative 2 (Thailand)

[Be supported by new, predictable, sustainable, timely, adequate and stable financial resources which are additional to resources provided by developed country Parties to meet their existing official development assistance (ODA) targets;]

- (d) [Be flexible, [bottom-up], [results-based] and country-driven, involving all relevant stakeholders, including women (Iceland), with a view to enhancing [ownership] [joint robust governance] (Australia) of the process of building resilience (USA), [at local, subnational, national and regional levels] [, of the implementation of adaptation actions, including ownership of the means of implementation provided];]
- (e) [Be undertaken in a holistic, programmatic(Australia) and [integrative manner, avoiding [fragmentation of] [stand-alone] (Switzerland) adaptation action and support thereof]];
- (f) [[Promote coherence [and] facilitate linkages] with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation and related activities;]

(f).1 Adaptation planning should integrate land and water resource management at the ecosystem, watershed, or other appropriate scale (USA)

(g) [Facilitate and promote an integrated cross-sectoral and (USA) best [practice approach];]

Alternative to subparagraph 22 (g): (Pakistan)

[Promotes cross sectoral priorities especially integrated land and water resource management]

(h) [Be [consistent with] [inserted into] (Mexico) [integrated] (Australia) local, subnational, national and [regional development objectives], programmes and plans;]

Alternative to subparagraph 22 (h): (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Be consistent with local, subnational, national development objectives, programmes and plans, and coordinated with regional programmes without compromising the countries' sovereignty;]

(h).1 Enhance bilateral and regional cooperation in accordance with existing legal frameworks, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared or trans-boundary resources (Egypt)

(h).2 Enable regional assessments of vulnerability and of impacts of adaptation actions and measures between countries with shared natural resources (Egypt)

(i) [[Be consistent with the principles under] [Take into account, where possible principles of other relevant Conventions such as] (African group) the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, [and] the United Nations Declaration on the

Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (Iceland);]

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (i):

Alternative 1 (Australia)

[Recognise the need to respect indigenous rights and be consistent with relevant international instruments, obligations and laws]

Alternative 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Promote synergies with other relevant international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, among others;]

Alternative for subparagraphs 22 (f),(g),(h) and (i): (Pakistan)

[Facilitates linkages with:

- i. Other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that implementing adaptation and related activities;
 - ii. Local, sub national, national and regional development objectives where possible;
 - iii. Similar activities being undertake, if any, in pursuance of the Convention on Biological diversity, the UNCCD and relevant Declarations including UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples]
- (j) [Address the concerns and/or build the resilience of all developing countries (African group; Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia), particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [, inter alia] all countries (USA):]

Alternatives to chapeau of subparagraph 22 (j):

Alternative 1 (Australia)

[Prioritising the most vulnerable to climate change impacts that are least able to adapt]

Alternative 2 (Pakistan)

[Be consistent with the specific needs and concerns of the developing country parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change arising out of]

Alternative 3 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Address the needs to implement adaptation actions in:]

- (i) [Particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, [especially] [including] (USA):]
 - [Least developed countries (LDCs), and (USA) small island developing States (SIDS) [and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods];]
 - [Poor developing countries;]
 - [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, [archipelagic countries,] and developing countries with fragile mountainous and highland (African group) ecosystems and landlocked countries (LDCs);]
 - [Countries with unique biodiversity, [tropical] and mountainous (Pakistan) glaciers and fragile ecosystems;]

- Countries with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

Page 35

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (j)(i):

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the LDCs, the small island developing states and further taking into account the needs of African countries affected by drought, desertification and floods.]

Alternative 2 (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia)

[Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, especially]

Alternative 3

[Particularly vulnerable developing country Parties, as defined in the preamble 19 and the BAP (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) and taking into account Article 3.2 of the UNFCCC (Colombia)]

Alternative 4 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Developing countries, especially those identified as the most vulnerable, as is stated in Convention, in paragraphs 19 and 20 of the preambular, as well as in Article 4.4, 4.8 and 4.9]

Alternative 5 (India)

[(a) Small island countries;

(b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;

(c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;

(d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;

(e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;

(f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;

(g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;

(h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and

(i) Land-locked and transit countries.]

- (ii) [[Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities] [Groups requiring special protection] (India), especially women, children, the elderly and indigenous peoples, and local communities (African group) rural populations (Turkey) including through promoting a gender perspective and a community-based approach to adaptation;]

- (iii) [Particularly vulnerable ecosystems and species, including through promoting an ecosystem-based approach to adaptation or sustainable ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate, to support adaptation (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay);]

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (j) (iii):

Alternative 1 (Argentina)

[Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities, ecosystems and species, including through promoting sustainable ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate, to support adaptation;]

Alternative 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Particularly vulnerable ecosystems and species, including through promoting a gender perspective and a community-based and ecosystem approach to adaptation;]

Page 36

Alternative 3 (Indonesia)

[Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, estuaries, coastal wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs, sea-grass beds, and sand dunes with particular attention to sedimentations as well.]

- (k) [Be guided and informed by [sound scientific and technological knowledge][, including] [emerging] scientific findings, by [continuous learning and] [[evidence-based vulnerability] assessment processes] [, and by traditional knowledge];]
- (l) [Build upon experiences and lessons learned from past and ongoing adaptation actions, including national, regional and local policies, measures and strategies, (Mexico) national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and traditional practices;]
- (m) [Adopt a learning-by-doing approach].

Alternatives to subparagraph 22 (m):

Alternative 1 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Take into account the learning-by-doing approach and replicated it.]

Alternative 2 (Thailand)

[Adopt a learning-by-doing approach on adaptation planning and implementation, recognizing the urgency to adapt in the absence of complete information and the need to develop and implement flexible plans and programmes that can be updated on the basis of new information and learning.]

- (m).1 Enhance, support and promote the local traditional adaptation methods which have been experienced historically and successfully. (Iran)
- (m).2 Be consistent with priorities and development objectives at the national level and coordinated at the regional level, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources aimed at enhancing collective adaptation actions. (Bangladesh)
- (m).3 Plan and implement adaptation actions in a transparent and well documented way that is open to public scrutiny and discourse. Ensure the representation of key stakeholders, especially representatives of vulnerable communities, marginalized groups, women, and indigenous peoples at every stage of the process as appropriate – including in the governance and disbursement of adaptation finance, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting; (Thailand)
- (m).4 Protect and sustainably manage the natural resource base and recognise that ecosystems and the goods and services they provide (such as water, food, soil protection and carbon capture etc.)

- underpin resilience and are fundamental to support human adaptation and sustainable development; (Thailand)
- (m).5 Adhere to the precautionary principle, agreed upon in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration and Article 3.3 of the UNFCCC, in adaptation planning, decision-making and implementation, with regard to the scale and nature of adaptation actions and to prevent mal-adaptation. Any lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone or scale down action on adaptation; (Thailand)
- (m).6 Ensure adaptation actions deliver no-regret and multiple-benefit measures and avoid mal-adaptation and conflict, and supports documentation and the scaling up of good practices of implementation in community and national adaptation projects; (Thailand)
- (m).7 Support the establishment of flexible long-term processes and mechanisms for adaptation in recognition of the long-term nature of climate change impacts, respective adaptation and climate-resilient development. Adaptation should be consistent with local, subnational, national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans, and consider ecosystem feedbacks to promote poverty reduction and long-term resilience; (Thailand)
- (m).8 Encourage the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in supporting and implementing adaptation action in developing country Parties. (Australia)

Page 37

Alternatives to paragraph 22:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS)

[Principles

Enhanced action on adaptation now, up to and beyond 2012 should

- (a) be country driven;
- (b) give priority to particularly vulnerable developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing states and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods.
- (c) be based on the polluter pays principle.]

Alternative 2 (Norway)

[Adaptation planning and implementation by all Parties shall be guided by principles of:

- (a) Subsidiarity, with adaptation responding to local needs, and decisions being taken at the lowest appropriate level;
- (b) Integration, of adaptation into existing and future planning and decision making structures, tools and budgets
- (c) Accountability, effectiveness, efficiency and transparency should guide all adaptation actions]

Alternative 3 (Norway)

[Adaptation planning and implementation by all Parties shall be:

- (a) Flexible, bottom-up, results-based involving all relevant stakeholders, with a view to enhancing ownership, at local subnational and national levels, of the implementation of adaptation actions, including ownership of the means of implementation provided;

- (b) Facilitate and promote an integrated best practice approach and in particular build upon experiences and lessons learned from past and ongoing adaptation actions, including national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and traditional practices;
- (c) Undertaken in a holistic and integrative manner, avoiding fragmentation of adaptation action and support;
- (d) Consistent with local, subnational, national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans;
- (e) Guided and informed by sound scientific and technological knowledge, including emerging scientific findings, by continuous learning and evidence-based vulnerability assessment processes, and by traditional knowledge;
- (f) Take into the account;
 - i) Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities, especially women, children, the elderly and indigenous peoples, including through promoting a gender perspective and a community-based approach to adaptation;
 - ii) Particularly vulnerable ecosystems and species]

Alternative 4 (Pakistan)

[Recognize that, and give full consideration to, adaptation represents as an additional burden to developing countries and must address the specific needs and special circumstances of all developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.]

B. Implementation [of adaptation action]

x.1 (USA) Adaptation actions. Parties should commit to promote adaptation to climate change by:

- (a) Setting as their common goal sustained and effective action to address adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

Page 38

- (b) Taking immediate no regrets adaptation actions, wherever possible, using existing knowledge, resources, plans and processes;
- (c) Integrating adaptation concerns into national, subnational, and sectoral development programs and priorities;
- (d) Developing, reviewing, and reporting on national action programs on adaptation within [X] years on the basis of national priorities and strategies; and,
- (e) Cooperating to build capacities and mobilize resources for the development and implementation of such programs, in particular for the least developed countries.

x.2. (USA) Adaptation planning. Parties should promote adaptation planning by:

- (a) Identifying major vulnerabilities to climate change;
- (b) Implementing planning that is multi-sectoral, includes prioritization of adaptation actions, gives priority to the most vulnerable, and makes use of the best available scientific information and analytical tools;
- (c) Integrating adaptation into development planning processes, strategies, and tools at multiple levels and across sectors, developing national adaptation plans as appropriate, and reviewing and reporting on these activities;
- (d) Undertaking assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (including costs and benefits);

- (e) Promoting involvement, coordination and communication across a range of institutions, agencies, private sector, and civil society;
- (f) Enhancing or developing the needed information and knowledge base (both biophysical and socioeconomic), including improving scientific research, data systems and data collection, to support adaptation and catalyze adaptation investments. This includes enhancing observations and data, and making that data available, to inform assessment and planning for adaptation and provide inputs for approaches such as parameterized insurance; and
- (g) Integrating knowledge, experiences and lessons learned from existing activities, including those carried out at the community level as well as activities from ongoing initiatives such as the Nairobi Work Programme into adaptation planning.

x.3 (Australia) A comprehensive, robust, cooperative and action-oriented adaptation framework should be established to enable and support the implementation of adaptation action, and to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. It should encompass provisions for:

- (a) Implementation of adaptation action, including:
 - (i) Enabling environments to support adaptation action, including the preparation of national adaptation plans (as referred to in para. 23 below);
 - (ii) Adaptation actions, including those identified in the national adaptation plans;
- (b) Means of implementation, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
- (c) Institutional arrangements;
- (d) Monitoring and review of adaptation action and support.

x.4 (Australia) Adaptation action should encompass only action to respond to the adverse effects of climate change. The adaptation framework should support and enhance the implementation of national adaptation plans. Adaptation action includes:

- (a) Specific adaptation programmes, projects, and actions for implementation at local, subnational and national levels, including activities identified in the national adaptation plans, and cross sectoral and sector based activities;
- (b) Strategies and measures to reduce, manage and share risk, including early warning systems and insurance-related activities;
- (c) Strategies and measures to build resilience, including through economic diversification;

Page 39

- (d) R&D, deployment, diffusion and transfer of adaptation technologies, including capacity-building, taking into account sector-specific adaptation technologies, ecosystem-scale intersectoral linkages and endogenous adaptation technologies.

[[*Enabling [activities] [environments]*] [International cooperation and support] (India) *to support adaptation action*]

x.1 Developing country Parties shall be assisted by developed country Parties to implement adaptation activities, projects, programmes, strategies, actions identified through various national processes, including in National Communications. (African group)

23. [LDCs and SIDS (Japan) [Parties] All developing country Parties] {Particularly vulnerable developing country Parties}[shall] [should] formulate [and report on] their [national adaptation plans] [national adaptation planning] (Canada) [on their national adaptation programmes of actions (NAPAs)] (Japan), assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and [sharing], that are consistent with national and sectoral priorities. These plans [should] [could] be a component of low emission develop strategies and (Australia):]

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 23:

Alternative 1 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[All developing country Parties, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change may formulate and report on their national adaptation plans and its implementation, assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and sharing, that are consistent with national and sectoral priorities. These plans should:]

Alternative 2 (China)

[All developing country Parties, with the support of financial resources from Convention Adaptation Fund, technical and capacity building, should formulate and update their national adaptation plans, through assessing current and potential impacts of climate change, identifying and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation actions and needs.]

Alternative 3 (African group)

[Adequate finance must be provided for the implementation of NAPAs. In addition finance must be provided to all developing country Parties to enable the formulation of their national adaptation plans, inter alia assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and sharing, that are consistent with national and sectoral priorities. These plans should]

Alternative 4 (Argentina)

[All developing country Parties may, on voluntary bases, formulate and report on their national adaptation plans and its implementation, assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium and long-term, adaptation needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and sharing, that are consistent with national and sectoral priorities. These plans should:]

- (a) [[Catalyse] [Support] (India) actions [in and across (USA) different sectors], promoting efficient [and effective] use of the financial resources for adaptation provided by developed countries (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) under the Convention;]
- (a).1 Indicate areas of immediate actions and support in terms of means of implementation (African group)
- (b) [Emphasize [programmatic approaches], while also recognizing a place for adaptation projects [under certain circumstances];]
- (c) [Inform domestic action and the [provision] [allocation] (USA) of increased international financial support, possibly forming a component of a country's sustainable development plan;]

- (d) [Be used to report on the effectiveness of adaptation actions in meeting stated objectives;]
- (e) [[Consider the synergy between and the multiple benefits of, (Switzerland) adaptation and mitigation measures,] including those within which options concerning reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) are particularly relevant;]

Alternative to subparagraph 23 (e): (Argentina)

[Take into account the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, and the support they provide to adaptation.]

- (f) [Take into account the [dynamics of natural systems] [natural systems and their dynamics] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay).]

Alternative to subparagraphs 23 (e) and (f): (Brazil)

[Parties should indicate, where possible, potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation measures, and indicate if the adaptation actions may have positive or negative consequences on mitigation.]

- (f).1 Impact assessment of actions undertaken in the context of shared and trans-boundary resources (African group, Egypt)
- (f).2 Take into account relevant social and economic conditions, which should be consistently defined and include gender considerations in order to enhance women's capacity to act and to contribute to adaptation actions effectively (Iceland)
- (f).3 Integrate a gender perspective and community-based and participatory approach to adaptation (African group)
- (f).4 Consider land degradation (Turkey)

Alternatives to paragraph 23:

Alternative 1 (EU)

[All Parties should:

- (a) Put in place enabling environments (policy, legislative and institutional) and integrate adaptation into sustainable development policies and strategies at the local, national, regional and international level;
- (b) Prioritize the needs and specific circumstances of the poorest and most vulnerable people and indigenous groups in planning and development processes at local, sectoral and national levels;
- (c) Support capacity-building efforts;
- (d) Support the supply and availability of adaptation technologies, climate information (including through research and systematic observation), tools, methods and models, particularly in the most vulnerable countries;
- (e) Identify, on a continuous basis, their country-specific adaptation needs, options and priorities, taking into account their existing capacities and past and current adaptation activities;
- (f) Share experiences, knowledge and data, including utilizing the services of relevant institutions;
- (g) Promote the participation of a wide range of stakeholders including, national and international organizations, civil society and the private sector;
- (h) Promote the co-ordination and sustainability of activities undertaken within this framework including the efforts of national co-ordinating mechanisms and entities and focal points.]

Alternative 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[All developing country Parties shall formulate and report on their national and/or thematic areas adaptation plans, assessing, identifying, costing and prioritizing their urgent and immediate, and medium

Page 41

and long-term adaptation needs, including needs related to risk management, reduction and sharing, that are consistent with national priorities. The national adaptation plans should include at least:

- (a) Vulnerability assessments;

- (b) Prioritization of actions;
- (c) Capacity-building strategies;
- (d) Means for integrating adaptation actions into thematic areas and national planning;
- (e) Identification of specific projects and programmes;
- (f) Identification of means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions;
- (g) Disaster risk and management strategies.]

Alternatives for subparagraphs of paragraph 23: (Pakistan)

- (a) [Vulnerability assessments;
- (b) Prioritization of actions;
- (c) Financial needs assessments;
- (d) Capacity-building and response strategies;
- (e) Means for integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning;
- (f) Identification of specific projects and programmes;
- (g) Identification of means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions;
- (h) Ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability;
- (i) Disaster risk management strategies;
- (j) Means to diversify the economy as an adaptation strategy.]

24. [To promote the enabling [activities] [environments] to support adaptation action, [all Parties] [Parties] [all developing country Parties] [shall][should]:]

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 24:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Adequate predictable and sustainable finance must be provided to promote enabling activities to support adaptation action and implementation, all developing country Parties should:]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[To promote enabling activities to support adaptation action in all developing country Parties particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change may:]

Alternative 3 (China)

[To promote the enabling activities to enhance adaptation action, with the support of financial resources from Convention Adaptation Fund, technical and capacity building, all developing country Parties should:]

Alternative 4 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[To promote, enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions in all developing country Parties:]

- (a) [[Promote the integration of] (African group)[[Integrate] adaptation into development, disaster risk] [Coordinate adaptation and disaster risk reduction and integrate these into development] (Australia) and poverty reduction plans, strategies, tools and policies at multiple levels [and across sectors] recognising that climate change is an additional burden to development (African group);]

Move subparagraph 24 (a) to paragraph 25 (Pakistan)

Alternative to subparagraph 24 (a): (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Integrate adaptation into public policies, strategies and tools, at multiple levels and across sectors;]

- (a).1 Integrating sustainable development in economic diversification strategies (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

Page 42

- (b) [Provide incentives to adaptation through inter alia (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [regulatory policies], legislative changes, removal of barriers, involving women as active participants, (Iceland) and other supportive approaches;]

Move subparagraph 24 (b) to paragraph 25 (Pakistan)

- (b).1 Build resilience to climate variability and change into economic development activities and institutions (USA)

- (c) [Build capacity, including institutional capacity[, through providing financial [and technical support for]] [resources and technology development and transfer for] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay):]

- (i) [Operational planning of adaptation, including for detailed project design, costing of adaptation, and increasing adaptive capacity;]

- (i).1 Implementation of Adaptation actions (Switzerland)

- (ii) [Systematic observation, data collection and archiving, analysis, modelling [and] dissemination and application (USA);]

- (ii).1 Improved emergency response capabilities, including governance structures that encourage efficient use and coordination of local, national, and international resources. (USA)

- (ii).2 Develop capacity for applying climatic information in sectoral planning as well as cross-sectoral planning such as integrated water resources management; (USA)

- (ii).3 Analyze institutional vulnerabilities in developing countries in order to build national capacities in specialized areas, such as modeling, adaptation planning and implementation, and strengthen the relevant institutional capacities; (China)

- (ii).4 Promote local and needs-oriented capacity-building activities for adaptation at all levels, including through specific targeted training and technical support; including building expertise to run and interpret complex models; (China)

- (c).1 Recognising that climate change is an additional burden to development (African group)

- (d) [Undertake [sound] vulnerability and adaptation assessments including those at the local, national and regional level, (African group, Egypt) employing a range of decision-making tools and methodologies;]

- (e) [Share knowledge, information and experience at local, national, regional and international levels, consistent with international agreements (USA);]

- (f) [[Engage in] [Enhance] (African group, China) education and training programmes, research and public awareness-raising; including public and stakeholders education and continued outreach; (Iran)]

- (f).1 Elaborate best practices that can guide immediate actions with an eye to building long-term resilience to extreme events and disasters, including through implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (USA)
- (f).2 Undertake activities to improve risk management and risk reduction through strategies that link development, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (USA)
- (g) [Encourage pilot projects to increase and create synergy and champions (Turkey) related to microinsurance and risk pooling; where appropriate (Australia)]

Alternatives to subparagraph 24 (g):

Alternative 1 (African Group)

[Encourage pilot projects related to microinsurance and risk pooling; inform and involve the most vulnerable groups in the decision making process and management of adaptation activities;]

Alternative 2 (Canada)

[Encourage pilot projects related to microinsurance and risk pooling as appropriate within a country-driven approach to adaptation;]

Alternative 3 (Philippines)

[Encourage pilot projects related to microinsurance and global risk pooling that do not impose additional burdens to the already vulnerable;]

Page 43

Alternative 4 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Encourage pilot projects related to improve adaptive capacity]

- (g).1 Minimize incentives that encourage mal-adaptation (USA)
- (h) [Engage in [a [three-year] pilot phase of] adaptation activities implemented cooperatively, to catalyse rapid learning about adaptation good practice by supporting enhanced implementation of demonstration projects, programmes and policies in vulnerable countries, as well as regions, (Mexico) and communities groups, sectors, and ecosystems within all developing countries (Mexico);]
- (i) [[Establish a short-term work programme up to and beyond (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) 2012 in order to support the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, and to] support the strengthening of observation systems, the creation of databases for climate data, downscaling (Colombia) and targeted capacity-building for long-term planning.]

Move subparagraphs 24 (h) and (i) to paragraph 25 (Pakistan)

Alternative to paragraph 24: (EU)

[Developed countries shall:

- (a) Improve access to new, additional and predictable financial flows;
- (b) Deliver on mitigation commitments to reduce the scale and costs of adaptation.]

Alternative to paragraphs 23–24:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS,)

[x.1 All Parties shall develop, periodically update and make available to the Conference of Parties national adaptation plans as a means of assessing current and potential impacts of climate change and developing strategies to reduce these impacts through the implementation of adaptation action;

x.2 National adaptation planning procedures should build on existing processes and methodologies where available and appropriate, e.g., national communications, national adaptation plans of action, and technology needs assessment;

x.3 National adaptation plans could include, inter alia:

- (a) Vulnerability assessments;
- (b) Prioritization of actions;
- (c) Financial needs assessments;
- (d) Capacity-building and response strategies;
- (e) Means for integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning;
- (f) Identification of specific projects and programmes;
- (g) Identification of means to incentivise the implementation of adaptation actions;
- (h) Ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability;
- (i) Disaster risk reduction and management strategies;
- (j) Means to diversify the economy as an adaptation strategy;

x.4 National adaptation plans may be developed and implemented at different time scales depending upon national circumstances,

x.5 Developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods shall be provided financial and technical assistance to develop and implement national adaptation plans.

x.6 Access to funds to implement priority adaptation activities identified by Parties shall not be conditional on the completion of national adaptation plans.]

Page 44

Alternative 2 (Norway)

[In the implementation of adaptation actions by all Parties should consider to:

- a) the synergy between adaptation and mitigation measures, including those within which options concerning reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) are particularly relevant;
- b) catalyse actions in different sectors, promoting efficient and effective use of the financial resources for adaptation;
- c) share knowledge, information and experience at local, national, regional and international levels;
- (d) promote climate-resilient development in a manner that is practical, informed by the best science, environmentally sound, and economically efficient, and that promotes on-the-ground results;
- (e) engage in education and training programmes, research and public awareness-raising;
- (f) undertake sound vulnerability and adaptation assessments employing a range of decision-making tools and methodologies;
- (g) provide incentives to adaptation through regulatory policies, legislative changes, removal of barriers and other supportive approaches;]

24.1 (China) To promote the enabling activities to enhance adaptation actions in all developing countries, the developed country Parties should:

- (a) Provide support to developing country parties for the integration of adaptation into sustainable development, disaster risk and poverty reduction plans, strategies, tools and policies at multiple levels and across sectors;
- (b) Provide incentives to adaptation through regulatory policies, legislative changes, removal of barriers and other supportive approaches;
- (c) Providing financial and technical support for building capacity, including institutional capacity in developing country Parties
- (d) Provide technical support to developing country Parties to undertake sound vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- (e) Share knowledge, information and experience at regional and international levels;

Implementation of adaptation actions

25. [The adaptation [framework] [programme] [shall] [should] (Australia, Canada) support and enhance the implementation of national adaptation programmes, projects, actions and (African group) plans. Adaptation [action] [plan] (Switzerland) includes:]

Alternative for the chapeau of paragraph 25:(Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[The adaptation implementation framework shall support and enhance the implementation of national adaptation plans in all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Adaptation action includes:]

- (a) [Specific adaptation programmes, projects, and actions for implementation at local, subnational and national levels, including activities identified in the national adaptation plans, [and cross-sectoral and sector-based activities] from the household up through macro-level to ensure adaptation actions respond to needs of entire communities (Iceland);]

Alternative to subparagraph 25 (a):(African group)

[Specific adaptation programmes, projects, and actions for implementation at all levels, including local, subnational and national levels, activities identified in the national adaptation plans, and integrated climate territorial plans as well as cross-sectoral and sector-based activities, including NAPAs;]

Page 45

- (b) [Programmes, projects, actions, (African group) strategies and measures to reduce, manage and share risk, including early warning systems, insurance-related activities [and activities addressing loss and damage from climate change impacts, including those arising from extreme weather events] and gradual changes (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela);]
- (b).1 Implementation of short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, projects and programmes identified in national adaptation plans (China)
- (c) [Programmes, projects, actions, (African group) strategies and measures to [build resilience] [enhance adaptive capacity] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela), [including through economic diversification];]

- (c).1 Strategies and measures geared to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing countries identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Convention; (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (d) [R&D, deployment, diffusion and transfer of [adaptation technologies] [technologies for adaptation] (Canada), including capacity-building, taking into account [sector-specific adaptation technologies, ecosystem-scale intersectoral linkages and] endogenous national or regional (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) adaptation technologies in a voluntary manner and consistent with relevant international agreements (USA);]
- (e) [Activities related to national and international migration/planned relocation of climate [refugees] [migrants] (India) [displaced persons by extreme climate events] (Centroamerican group).]

Alternatives to subparagraph 25 (e):

Alternative 1 (Canada)

[Activities related to national and international responses to people displaced by the impacts of climate change]

Alternative 2 (LDCs, Bangladesh)

[Activities related to national and international migration and displacement or planned relocation of persons affected by adverse impact of climate change]

Alternative 3 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Activities related to national and international migration/planned relocation of displaced individuals and peoples due to the adverse effects of climate change]

- (e).1 Improve knowledge of the socio-economic aspect of climate change and promote the integration of socio-economic information into impact and vulnerability assessments. (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (e).2 Exchange experience and opportunities on the Development and dissemination of measures, methodologies and tools aimed at increasing economic resilience. (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (e).3 Exchange experience and lessons learnt in economic diversification, including ways to develop institutional capacity, and improve understanding on how economic diversification can be integrated into Sustainable development plans, especially those that promote Sustainable economic growth and eradication of poverty. (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (e).4 The Adaptation Framework shall encourage the development and implementation of modalities of inter-State cooperation to respond to the needs of affected populations who either cross on international frontier as a result of or find themselves abroad and are unable to return due to the adverse effects of climate change (LDCs, Bangladesh)
- (e).5 Operationalize adaptation through existing and proven institutions and process including ecosystem-based management and integrated coastal and ocean management and processes at local, national, and regional scales (Indonesia)

Alternatives to paragraph 25:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS)

[x.1 All Parties shall undertake adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability and to build their resilience to the impacts of climate change.

x.2 Developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into

Page 46

account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods shall be provided with financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of adaptation actions as a means of building resilience to the impacts of climate change, including inter alia:

- (a) Project level adaptation actions;
- (b) Sectoral level adaptation actions;
- (c) Administrative and legislative actions to build resilience;
- (d) Means to protect people displaced by the impacts of climate change;

x.3 Proposals for funding support for adaptation in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods, shall be:

- (a) Country-driven;
- (b) Guided by indigenous knowledge;
- (c) Funded in an expeditious manner;
- (d) Funded directly to governments and community organisations in accordance with national policies or legislation.]

Alternative 2 (Norway)

[All Parties are encouraged to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in supporting and implementing adaptation action in developing country Parties.]

26. [National adaptation plans [are to be] [should] (Canada) [reviewed and] updated {every three to four years}. National adaptation plans could be [reported] [included] (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) as part of a country's national communication.] The developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources -above what is now provided for National Communications-to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in compliance with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1. (Art 4.3 of the Convention) (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

Alternatives to paragraph 26:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Implementation of national adaptation plans and actions could be reported as part of a country's national communication.]

Alternative 2 (Canada)

[National adaptation planning processes should be ongoing and iterative, and activities should be reported as part of a country's national communication.]

Alternative 3 (China)

[National adaptation plans are to be updated, under the financial support from Convention Adaptation Fund mentioned below, every four years.]

Alternative 4 (Norway)

[National adaptation actions should be reported as part of a country's national communication.]

27. [[All] [Annex I] (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) Parties are encouraged to engage a wide range of their (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria,

Qatar and Saudi Arabia) stakeholders, including R&D institutions, Universities, research centers (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia); local communities, (India) the private sector and civil society, indigenous peoples, women and children, (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) in supporting and implementing adaptation action [in developing country Parties], bearing in mind that the involvement of the private sector and other stakeholders should supplement and not substitute the role of the developed country Parties related to the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology under the Convention (Egypt).]

Move paragraph 27 and insert it as subparagraph 22 (m).9. (Australia)

C. Means of implementation

Move section C to section B and change it into a subsection (EU)

Move section C to chapter IV.A on Finance (Australia)

x.1 Commitments of support from Annex I Parties for implementation of Adaptation Framework through financial and technology transfer shall be legally binding, with provisions of ensuring compliance mechanism/monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms. (LDCs)

x.2 Commitments of support from Annex I Parties for implementation of Adaptation Framework through financial and technology transfer should be legally binding, with provisions of ensuring compliance mechanism (Bangladesh)

x.3 Public financing for adaptation shall be assessed contributions of developed country Parties to the Convention, taking into account historical contribution to concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. (LDCs)

x.4 (African Group) For developing countries, climate change imposes an additional burden to development, and finance for adaptation must therefore be additional to finance for development (ODA)

- (a) The provision of financial and technical support by developed country Parties for adaptation programmes in developing countries is a commitment under the Convention that must be urgently fulfilled, recognizing that climate change is an additional burden to sustainable development, and a threat to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- (b) The Adaptation Programme must provide scaled up new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial, technological and capacity-building support to address all key areas of the Adaptation Programme in a manner that is holistic, and consistent with national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans.
- (c) By 2020 the scale of financial flows to support adaptation in developing countries must be at least USD 67 billion / year.
- (d) Finance for adaptation is a commitment by developed countries. There should be regular reporting through national communications on the implementation by developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of their commitment under Article 4.4 of the convention to assist vulnerable developing countries in meeting the cost of adaptation (may be better in reporting monitoring section).
- (e) The financial mechanism of the Convention should support all stages of adaptation activities and should therefore have commensurate resources.

x.5 The provision of financial resources, including technology transfer and capacity-building shall be in accordance with Article 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention, and must provide scaled up new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial, technological and capacity-building support to address all key areas of the Adaptation Action Programme in a manner that is holistic, and consistent with national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans. By 2020 the scale of financial

flows to support adaptation in developing countries must be in the range of USD 70-140 billion per year. (Egypt)

x.6 (Norway) Developing country Parties, giving priority to the most vulnerable, shall be supported in their adaptation actions, including adaptation planning and implementation, and support to adaptation action {shall} {should} encompass provisions for:

- (a) Implementation of adaptation action;
- (b) Means of implementation, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
- (c) Institutional arrangements;
- (d) Monitoring and review of adaptation action and support.

x.7. (USA) Parties should commit to:

- (a) Promoting the full range of available management tools and financing options in implementing local, national or regional adaptation actions, including innovative managerial and financial techniques;

Page 48

- (b) Encouraging financial flows for adaptation to least developed countries and the poorest and most vulnerable communities within countries;
- (c) Promoting the conditions that will encourage private sector investment to build resilience in sensitive sectors; and,
- (d) Promoting access to appropriate technologies, knowledge and expertise to address adaptation, in particular for least developed countries, and including creation of enabling environments for the successful adoption of such technologies.

28. [Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 31–33 below, developing country Parties [and Parties with economies in transition] [shall] [should] receive access⁷ to finance, technology and capacity-building,⁸ to support adaptation action at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, including:]

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 28:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 31–33 below, developing country Parties {and Parties with economies in transition} {shall} {should} be provided with finance, technology and capacity building by at least 0.5% of GDP of developed countries, to support adaptation action at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, including:]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 31–33 below, developing country Parties, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change shall be provided with finance, technology and capacity-building, to support adaptation action at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, including:]

Alternative 3 (India)

⁷ Principles and criteria proposed for access to financial resources are indicated in paragraph 166 below.

⁸ Criteria proposed for the scale and the nature of financial support are reflected in paragraph 171 below.

[Developed country support for adaptation actions in developing countries, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Such actions may include]

Alternative 4 (China)

[Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 31-33 below, developing country Parties shall be provided with finance on a continuous basis, technology and capacity building, to support adaptation action at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, including:]

Alternative 5 (Turkey)

[Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 31-33 below, developing country Parties – those Parties eligible to borrow from the World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) or eligible recipients of UNDP technical assistance through its country Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) – shall receive access to finance, technology and capacity-building to support adaptation at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels, including:]

Alternative 6 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[The developed country Parties in order to pay their adaptation debt to the developing country Parties should give finance, transfer technology and capacity-building, to support adaptation action at local, subnational and national as well as for stand-alone projects/actions:]

- (a) [Activities referred to in section B above and paragraph 30 below relating to the implementation of adaptation actions and enabling [activities] [environments] to support those actions:]
- (b) [Identified adaptation programmes, projects or actions, such as those arising from national sustainable development strategies, risk reduction strategies (Switzerland) poverty reduction strategies, national communications and NAPAs and other relevant instruments:]

Page 49

Alternatives to paragraph 28:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS)

[Means of Implementation]

- (a) Adaptation actions identified and prioritised by developing country Parties in their national adaptation plans may be submitted to the Adaptation Committee for publication. Adaptation actions submitted for publication should be consistent with national policies, plans and programmes.
- (b) The Adaptation Committee shall provide guidance and expertise to developing country Parties in the identification and prioritisation of adaptation actions for urgent and immediate implementation.
- (c) The Adaptation Committee shall assist with matching these prioritised adaptation actions to financial and technological support provided by developed countries. The Adaptation Committee will facilitate the review of new and additional developed country commitments under the Convention.
- (d) Developing countries may seek financial and technological support for adaptation actions through other means.]

Alternative 2 (Norway)

[Support for adaptation shall be adaptation actions should be supported through the provision of new, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources.]

28.1 (China) Establishment of an “Convention Adaptation Fund”, based on assessed contributions from Annex I countries and other possible sources of financial. “Adaptation Fund” must ensure sufficient financial resources for all developing countries to:

- a) Enhance capacity building, including data collection, climate scenarios, assessment on vulnerability and adaptation, including assessment of adaptation cost; Promote education, training and public awareness related to climate change;
- b) Cover full cost for preparation of national adaptation plans, identify priority activities/projects intended to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs, and incorporation adaptation considerations into sectoral and national development planning;
- c) Implement adaptation actions, projects and programmes, in particular those urgent ones;
- d) Implement risk management and risk reduction strategies, including establishment of the early warning system;
- e) Build climate resilience through economic diversification;
- f) Enhance institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness of disasters relating to climate change;
- g) Access to adaptation technologies, promote research, development and diffusion of adaptation technologies, taking into account sector specific adaptation technologies; develop and enhance endogenous capacities for technologies; have adequacy of funds for accessing transferred technology.

28.2 (Egypt) Adaptation financing must be substantially scaled up and must be sufficient to:

- (a) Meet the financial requirements for adaptation programmes at national, sub-regional, regional, and international levels;
- (b) Meet the required financial resources, technologies and capacity-building for the implementation of action on adaptation in accordance with the commitment of the developed country Parties;
- (c) Provide adequate, predictable, stable and timely financing at full-cost and grant based with direct, simplified and expeditious access;
- (d) Cover different stages of adaptation from identification of actions to implementation;
- (e) Provide new and additional resources, that is, additional to ODA financing; and
- (f) No requirement of co-financing in terms of additionality;

Page 50

Financial resources should be provided through the enhanced financial architecture, and under the authority, guidance, and fully accountable to the COP.

Mandatory contributions from developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II should form the core revenue stream for meeting the cost of adaptation in conjunction with additional sources including share of proceeds from flexible mechanisms.

Coherence should be maintained in funding adaptation through the Convention, and outside the financial mechanism of the Convention, in accordance with the guidance provided by the COP.

Development of an adaptation strategy and programme should be enabled if its not available at country level.

Means should be provided, on a continuous basis, to enable, support and enhance national capacity to incorporate adaptation in planning and designing adaptation activities.

Funding should go beyond integration of adaptation to sustainable development plans, and to include stand-alone adaptation.

29. [The adverse effects of climate change and response measures (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) constitute an additional burden on developing country Parties in reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Developed countries shall provide (India) Financial support [shall][should] be provided on a grant basis [and as concessional loans] to meet the {agreed full {incremental}} cost of adaptation action in developing countries.]

Alternatives to paragraph 29:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[The adverse effects of climate change constitute an additional burden on developing country Parties in reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Financial support {shall} {should} be provided on a grant basis to meet the agreed full and full incremental cost of adaptation action in developing countries and must provide finance for standalone adaptation programmes]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[The adverse effects of climate change constitute an additional burden on all developing country Parties particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Financial support shall be provided on a grant basis to meet the {agreed full {incremental}} cost of adaptation action in developing countries.]

Alternative 3 (LDCs, Bangladesh)

[Financial support shall be provided on a grant basis to meet agreed full cost and agreed full incremental cost of adaptation action in developing countries with special consideration to LDCs and SIDS]

Alternative 4 (EU)

[Financial support should be provided both on a grant basis and as concessional loans to assist in meeting the agreed full incremental costs of adaptation in developing countries. Provision of financial support shall be country driven and follow a programmatic approach where possible, but also allow for using a project approach when appropriate.]

Alternative 5 (China)

[The adverse effects of climate change constitute an additional burden on developing country Parties in reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Financial support shall be provided on a grant basis to meet the agreed full costs of adaptation action in developing countries.]

Page 51

Alternative 6 (Norway)

[Support for adaptation shall seek to strengthen the countries in their adaptation efforts by support to country-driven adaptation planning processes and implementation, emphasizing programmatic approaches, while also recognizing a place for adaptation projects under certain circumstances]

Alternative 7 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[The adverse effects of climate change, due to historical cumulative GHG emission of developed countries, constitute an additional burden on developing country Parties in reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Their economical and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries as is stated in the Article 4.7 of the Convention. Therefore, the financial support additional to ODA for the implementation to the adaptation actions should be covered in a full manner by developed countries.]

Alternative 8 (Indonesia)

[The adverse effects of climate change and response measures constitute an additional burden on developing country Parties in reducing poverty development strategies to address social vulnerabilities and attaining sustainable development and the United Millennium Development Goals. Developed countries shall provide financial support on a grant basis to meet the {agreed full costs and agreed full {incremental}} cost of adaptation action in developing countries.]

30. [Developed countries shall provide (India) {Agreed} full {incremental} cost coverage, as stated in Art. 4.3 ‘meet the full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered in paragraph 1 of this Article’) (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) should be provided for:]

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 30:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Agreed full cost and agreed full incremental cost coverage should be provided for:]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Agreed full incremental costs cost coverage should be provided for, inter alia:]

Alternative 3 (LDCs, Bangladesh)

[Agreed full cost and agreed full incremental cost coverage should be provided for]

Alternative 4 (China)

[Agreed full costs coverage should be provided for:]

Alternative 5 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Full cost coverage should be provided for inter alia:]

- (a) [Adaptation technologies and stand-alone adaptation projects;]

Alternatives to subparagraph 30 (a):

Alternative 1 (China)

[Research and development, diffusion and access to adaptation technologies]

Alternative 2 (China)

[Implementation of stand-alone adaptation projects]

- (a).1 Vulnerability and adaptation assessments; (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

- (b) [Preparation and implementation (Pakistan) of [national adaptation [action] plans] [national adaptation programmes of actions (NAPAs)] (Japan);]

- (c) [Implementation of [NAPAs] [NAPA-like] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [National Adaptation Plans] (Switzerland) and stand alone adaptation projects or programmes (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela); and ensure NAPAs include a focus on economic diversification (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia);]

Alternative to subparagraph 30 (c): (LDCs, Bangladesh)

[Starting full implementation of activities identified in NAPAs by 2012]

Page 52

- (d) [Resilience-building activities with the participation of all stakeholders (Iceland) based on vulnerability and disaster risk reduction (Chile) assessments, including for sustainable livelihood, economic diversification for a sustainable economy (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia), sustainable agriculture, building community capacities and infrastructures, access to technologies and innovations, etc.]

Alternative to subparagraph 30 (d): (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Improvement of adaptive capacity based on vulnerability assessments, including for sustainable livelihood, sustainable agriculture, building community capacities and infrastructures, access to technologies and innovations, etc.]

- (d).1 Formulate economic Development strategies; (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (d).2 Establishment of an economic diversification forum; (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (d).3 Strengthen the crucial linkages between Economic Diversification and Sustainable Development, and take actions to lower the substantial barriers; (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)
- (d).4 Financial support for improving environmental and energy efficiency in upstream and downstream activities relating to fossil fuels (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

Move paragraph 30 to chapter IV.A on Finance. (Turkey)

Alternative to paragraph 30 (Norway)

[Support to adaptation action includes:

- (a) Support specific adaptation programmes, projects, and actions for implementation at local, subnational and national levels, and cross-sectoral and sector-based activities;
- (b) Support to enabling activities such as:
- (i) Build capacity, including institutional capacity, through providing financial and technical support for:
- (ii) Operational planning of adaptation, including for detailed project design, costing of adaptation, and increasing adaptive capacity;
- (iii) Systematic observation, data collection and archiving, analysis, modelling and dissemination;
- (c) Strategies and measures to reduce, manage and share risk, including early warning systems, insurance-related activities and activities addressing loss and damage from climate change impacts, including those arising from extreme weather events;
- (d) Strategies and measures to build resilience, including through economic diversification;
- (e) R&D, deployment, diffusion and transfer of adaptation technologies, including capacity-building, taking into account sector-specific adaptation technologies, ecosystem-scale intersectoral linkages and endogenous adaptation technologies;
- (f) Activities related to national and international migration and displacement or planned relocation of persons affected by climate change;]

31. [In providing support, priority [shall] [should] be given to:]

- (a) [Supporting adaptation at local, regional (Senegal), national and subnational (Senegal) levels in developing countries, (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay);]
- (b) [[[Particularly vulnerable] developing country Parties, [especially] [inter alia] (Pakistan):
Alternative to subparagraph 31 (b): (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)
[Vulnerable developing country Parties as stated in Article 4.8 of the Convention]
- (i) [Poor developing countries;]
- (ii) [LDCs and SIDS, [and [countries in]Africa and Asia (Jordan, Lebanon) affected by drought, desertification and floods and landslides (Sri Lanka)]:]
Alternative to subparagraph 30 (b)(ii): (Pakistan)
[All developing country Parties in accordance with paragraph (containing new definitions to be agreed)]

Page 53

- (iii) [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, [archipelagic countries,] and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems and landlocked countries (LDCs);]
- (iv) [Countries with unique biodiversity, [tropical][mountainous] (Pakistan) glaciers and fragile ecosystems;]
Alternative to subparagraphs 31(b) (i)–(iv): (India)
- (i) [Small island countries;
- (ii) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
- (iii) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
- (iv) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
- (v) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
- (vi) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
- (vii) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
- (viii) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and
- (ix) Land-locked and transit countries.]
- (c) [Particularly vulnerable populations, groups and communities, especially the poor, women, children, the elderly, indigenous peoples, minorities and those suffering from disability.]

- (c).1 Particularly vulnerable sectors (Mexico);
- (c).2 Particularly vulnerable ecosystems (Mexico)

Alternative to paragraph 31: (Norway)

[In order to bridge short-term actions to medium and longer term actions a short-term work programme up to 2012 shall be established by the Parties in order to support the preparation and implementation of NAPAs, and to support the strengthening of observation systems, the creation of databases for climate data, and targeted capacity-building for long-term planning.]

32. [In addition to the above, priority consideration should also be given to ecosystem-based and community-based (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) adaptation activities, where appropriate (African group) at local and national levels (India).]

Alternatives to paragraph 32:

Alternative 1 (Argentina; Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[In relation to the above priorities, consideration should also be given to sustainable ecosystem management, conservation and restoration activities, where appropriate, to support adaptation.]

Alternative 2 (Norway)

[UNFCCC shall;

(a) Catalyse actions in different sectors, promoting efficient and effective use of the financial resources for adaptation provided under the Convention;

(b) Facilitate the knowledge and information sharing and experience at local, national, regional and international levels;

(c) Engage in education and training programmes, research and public awareness-raising;]

33. [In prioritizing support, the level of vulnerability, shall be (Pakistan) determined *inter alia* (Pakistan) by national circumstances, respective financial and technical capabilities, levels of risk and impacts as well as levels of poverty and climate change [exposure] [vulnerability] (USA), should be taken into account. Access to adaptation funds by Parties shall be inversely proportional to their contribution to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. (LDCs)]

Page 54

Alternative to paragraphs 31–33: (Canada)

[Priority should be given to those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and least able to adapt.]

34. [Financial support [shall] [should] generally be provided to adaptation through a programmatic approach {and to project-based adaptation action}.]

Alternatives to paragraph 34:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Financial support shall generally be provided to adaptation through a programmatic approach and to project-based adaptation action.]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Financial support should be provided to adaptation through a programmatic approach and to project-based adaptation action.]

Alternative 3 (Thailand)

[Financial support for adaptation shall generally be provided to developing countries on the basis of entitlements to receive regular flows of periodic grant instalments to developing countries for sustained and ongoing adaptation planning and implementation, while also allowing flexibility for countries to receive financial support for adaptation through a programmatic approach and to project-based adaptation action.]

Alternative 4 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Financial support should be provided to adaptation through a programmatic approach or for project-based stand-alone activities.]

35. [In delivering means of implementation for adaptation action in developing countries, complementarity and coherence [shall] [should] (Canada) be ensured among existing international sources of support, including funds under the Convention and bilateral and multilateral funds outside the Convention.]

Alternatives to paragraph 35:

Alternative 1 (Iran, on behalf of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Saudi Arabia)

[In delivering means of implementation for adaptation actions in developing countries, funds will be under the control of the COP as the supreme authority of the Convention. Other complementary funds may be used on the understanding that they will not be the main source of funding for adaptation actions.]

Alternative 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[In delivering means of implementation for adaptation action in developing countries, these funds should be provided in accordance with the commitments acquired under the Convention and to be delivered in accordance with the Financial Mechanism proposed by the G77-China.]

36. [Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation [may] [shall] (India) include assessed contributions, [auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances; [levies on CO₂ emissions] from Annex-I Parties (Pakistan) in a position to do so (Russian Federation; taxes on carbon-intensive products and services from Annex I Parties; [levies on international and maritime transport]]; shares of proceeds on the clean development mechanism (CDM), joint implementation and emissions trading; [levies on international transactions;] [fines for non-compliance with commitments of Annex I Parties and Parties with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties)]; additional ODA and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (in accordance with Article 11.5 of the Convention).⁹]

Move aspects related to levies and taxes to chapter IV.A on Finance. (Turkey)

Page 55

Alternatives to paragraph 36:

Alternative 1 (African group)

[Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation may include assessed contributions, auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances; taxes on carbon-intensive products and services from Annex I Parties; extension of shares of proceeds to joint implementation and emissions trading; levies on international transactions among Annex I Parties; fines for non-compliance with commitments of Annex I Parties and Parties with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties); additional ODA and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (in accordance with Article 11.5 of the Convention).]

Alternative 2 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation shall include assessed contributions of at least 0.7% annual GDP of developed country Parties, auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances; levies on CO₂ emissions; taxes on carbon-intensive products and services from Annex I Parties; extend shares of proceeds to joint implementation and emissions trading; fines for non-compliance with commitments of Annex I Parties and Parties with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties); additional ODA and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (in accordance with Article 11.5 of the Convention).]

Alternative 3 (Singapore)

⁹ Proposals concerning the generation of new and additional financial resources are reflected in paragraph 173 below.

[Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation may include assessed contributions from developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention, auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances; taxes on carbon-intensive products and services from Annex I Parties; share of proceeds from measures to limit or reduce emissions from international aviation and maritime transport; shares of proceeds on the clean development mechanism (CDM), joint implementation and emissions trading; ; fines for non-compliance with commitments of Annex I Parties and Parties with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties); additional ODA and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (in accordance with Article 11.5 of the Convention)]

Alternative 4 (China)

[Financial resources of “Convention Adaptation Fund” shall include assessed contributions, auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances from developed country Parties]

Alternative 5 (Thailand)

[Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation must meet the full agreed incremental costs of adaptation and initially be within a minimum range of USD 50–86 billion per annum and regularly updated in light of new emerging science, financial estimates and the degree of emissions reductions achieved. Providing financial support shall be additional to developed countries’ ODA targets and may include assessed contributions, auctioning of assigned amounts and/or emission allowances; levies on CO₂ emissions; taxes on carbon-intensive products and services from Annex I Parties; levies on international and maritime transport; shares of proceeds on the clean development mechanism (CDM), joint implementation and emissions trading; levies on international transactions; fines for non-compliance with commitments of Annex I Parties and Parties with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties); additional to ODA targets and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (in accordance with Article 11.5 of the Convention).]

Alternative 6 (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Sources of new and additional financial support for adaptation will be needed to scale-up the adaptation activities at the country level in the developing countries. This finance should come from the payment of the adaptation debt by developed countries and be based principally on public sector funding, while other alternatives sources could be considered.]

Page 56

D. [Risk reduction, management and sharing] [Risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance] (AOSIS) [Risk reduction and management] (USA)

Move section D to section A.(EU)

Move section D to section B.(Canada)

Move section D as subsection under section B.(USA)

Delete section D and reflect it in other parts of chapter II, mutatis mutandis (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

Move paragraphs 37, 38, 39 and 40 to section B after paragraph 27(Australia)

37. [The adaptation **implementation** (Colombia) [framework][programme] [shall][should]

- (a) Support country-driven projects and programmes aimed at assessing, managing, reducing and sharing the risks associated with climate change, [including the impacts of extreme weather events, and of gradual changes,] as well as other short, medium and long-term risks (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela), through, inter alia, the **implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (Argentina);**]

Alternative to sub-paragraph 37(a): (Colombia; Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[Support country-driven projects and programmes in all developing countries, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change aimed at assessing, managing, reducing and sharing the risks associated with climate change, including the impacts of extreme weather events, and of gradual changes, through, inter alia, the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action ;]

- (b) [Enhance insurance, risk assessment and management [, through, inter alia, the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.]]¹⁰

- (b).1 Risk reduction should be given priority in preparation of adaptation planning in order to minimize the adverse effect of climate change, including extreme events and climate related disasters. (Indonesia)

38. [It shall take into account the intrinsic connection between adaptation policies and measures and risk management, [insurance] and disaster reduction strategies.][at the national and regional levels] (Egypt) [It shall take into account the intrinsic connection between adaptation policies and measures, risk reduction strategies, poverty reduction strategies and national sustainable development plans. It shall ensure that national level processes are supported by regional and international mechanisms, as appropriate.] (Argentina, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

Move paragraph 38 to paragraph 37 (a) (Switzerland)

39. [Activities should include the preparation and implementation of [national adaptation plans], and local disaster (Argentina) [risk reduction and management plans], [national risk management plans] (Norway) [disaster risk reduction strategies] extreme weather forecast (Indonesia) contingency plans, risk transfer mechanisms (Mexico) and early warning systems] and shall be part of the National Adaptation Plans (Switzerland). [Activities should include the preparation and implementation of national and local disaster risk reduction and risk management plans, including:](Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay):] Ensure that NAPs are consistent with national risk management plans, disaster risk reduction, or incorporate elements of the above. (African Group)

- (a) Strengthened risk observation, risk analysis and risk information dissemination;
- (b) Early warning systems;
- (c) Disaster preparedness and contingency plans;
- (d) Emergency response and recovery;
- (e) Risk transfer mechanisms, including insurance;
- (f) The systematic integration of risk reduction measures in national, subnational and sectoral development planning and programming. (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

¹⁰ The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Available at <<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Hyogo-framework-for-action-english.pdf>>.] (Colombia)

40. [During the planning and implementation of the projects and programmes mentioned in paragraph 37 above, coherence should be ensured with the implementation of other adaptation action, and with other adaptation-related efforts [including] [, in particular] (Australia) under the Hyogo Framework for Action.]

41. [[A [multi-window] mechanism]¹¹[Various mechanisms]¹² [Dedicated financing window in G77 financial mechanism] (African Group) for [risk reduction] [adaptation] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) , [[and] management [and sharing] exist and should be built on in order (USA) [[[could be] [must be] established] within the adaptation framework (Switzerland)] to:] [and should be guided by the following principles:]]

- (a) [Support particularly [all (Pakistan)]vulnerable developing countries;]

Alternative to sub-paragraph 41(a):(Mexico)

[Support particularly vulnerable regions, communities, groups, sectors, and ecosystems within all developing countries;]

- (b) Be consistent with the country-driven approach to adaptation;

- (c) [Function at the international level.]

- (c).1 Guarantee equitable access and governance, considering all relevant sectors and stakeholders (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

Move paragraph 41 to section E (USA)

Move paragraph 41 to chapter IV.A on Finance (Australia)

42. [[This mechanism][These mechanisms] [will][could]:

[Option 1]

Consist of [two] (Norway) [three] [four] (Argentina) components:

- (a) A risk management and risk (Mexico) prevention component to develop and (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) promote [risk assessment and risk management] tools and strategies at all levels, with a view to facilitating and supporting the implementation of risk reduction and risk management measures;

- (b) [An insurance component to address climate-related extreme weather events, and risks to crop production, food security, water availability, disease increase and livelihood local livelihoods] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) that encourage risk reduction (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay);

- (c) A rehabilitation and compensation component to address the current and (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) progressive negative impacts that result in loss and damage.]

- (c).1 Include innovative financial instruments, for example venture capital funds and climate insurance funds, integrated into the financial mechanism, for addressing the risks associated with climate change. (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

¹¹ Parties also referred to “multi-option”.

¹² Parties also referred to “systems”.

[Option 2]

serve as a window to provide rapid financing to cope with the aftermath of extreme climate events, including as a [insurance (Philippines)] compensation mechanism.]

[Option 3]

include innovative financial instruments, for example venture capital funds and climate insurance funds, integrated into the financial mechanism, for addressing the risks associated with climate change.]

Move paragraph 42 to section E (USA)

Move paragraph 42 to chapter IV.A on Finance (Australia)

Alternative to paragraphs 41 and 42:(AOSIS)

[A Multi-Window Mechanism to Address Loss and Damage from Climate Change Impacts is hereby defined.

- (a) The purpose of the Multi-Window Mechanism shall be to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa

Page 58

affected by drought, desertification and floods, to minimize and address loss and damage from climate change impacts.

- (b) The Multi-Window Mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties and be supervised by an Executive Board of the Multi-Window Mechanism.
- (c) The membership of the Board shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties taking into account the need to ensure that Board members have the appropriate expertise in climate-related insurance matters.
- (d) The Multi-Window Mechanism shall have three distinct but inter-linked components: (1) a risk reduction/risk management component; (2) an insurance component; and (3) a rehabilitation/compensation component. Parties recognize that all three components are inter-dependent and required to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods, in adapting to the financial and physical impacts of climate change.
- (e) These three components of the Multi-Window Mechanism shall provide an integrated approach to loss and damage from climate change impacts as follows:
 - (i) The risk reduction/risk management component, through inter alia the implementation of relevant frameworks such as the Hyogo Framework, shall support risk assessment in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, and further taking into account the needs of countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods, and promote the implementation of appropriate risk reduction and risk management measures to minimise loss and damage

- (ii) The insurance component shall facilitate the design, establishment and operation of insurance-related risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms tailored to the needs of particularly vulnerable developing countries, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States, to address financial risk associated with increasingly frequent and severe climate-related extreme weather events, including hurricanes, tropical storms, floods and droughts, which result in loss and damage and leverage public and private funding to enhance adaptive capacity.
 - (iii) The rehabilitation/compensatory component shall address loss and damage resulting from the progressive negative impacts of climate-related slow-onset events, including sea level rise, increasing sea and land temperatures, ocean acidification (e.g., land loss, coral bleaching, impacts on potable water availability, reduction in fisheries, desertification etc.)
- (f) A technical advisory group shall be established under the Technical Advisory Branch of the Adaptation Committee to support the Executive Board of the Multi-Window Mechanism.
- (g) The purpose of the technical advisory group shall be to:
- (i) facilitate advice and guidance on existing and innovative risk management, risk transfer and risk sharing approaches, including insurance,
 - (ii) identify key climate risk factors and thresholds for insurance payments
 - (iii) estimate the potential physical and economic impacts of key climate risk factors
 - (iv) receive reports that key climate risk factor thresholds have been exceeded
 - (v) facilitate the verification that key climate risk factor thresholds have been exceeded
 - (vi) recommend to the Board appropriate financial compensation payments once climate risk factor thresholds have been exceeded
- (h) Members of the technical advisory group shall represent a range of technical expertise in the areas of hazard mapping, disaster risk reduction, and insurance and reinsurance.

Page 59

- (i) The Multi-Window Mechanism shall coordinate its operation with other insurance and re-insurance institutions, and United Nations organizations and other relevant international organizations associated with disaster risk management.
- (j) Insurance payments for particularly vulnerable developing countries shall be facilitated through the financial mechanism.]

Alternative to paragraph 42:(USA)

[All Parties should commit to reducing and better managing risks associated with climate change by:

- a) Identifying major vulnerabilities to climate change;
- b) Creating legal and regulatory conditions that facilitate adaptation, including disaster resilience (for example, building codes, land use planning, risk sharing tools, and strengthening policy coherence among sectors);

- c) Elaborating best practices that can guide immediate actions with an eye to building long-term resilience to extreme events and disasters, including through implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- d) Minimize incentives that encourage mal-adaptation;
- e) Educating stakeholders at all levels about adaptation options and the benefits of reducing vulnerability to climate-related risks;
- f) Using meteorological, Earth observations, socio-economic information, and local and indigenous knowledge to best coordinate disaster planning and response.
- g) Establish systems of accountability such as institutional checks and balances and open administrative systems. Establish the rule of law through means and processes for enforcement;
- h) Improve the environment for doing business – particularly for small and medium enterprises – by combating corruption and reducing bureaucratic barriers (i.e. “red tape”) to private sector business activity;
- i) Improve availability and application of climate and environmental information, including but not limited to remote sensing, and decision making tools;
- j) Clarify and secure land tenure and planning – i.e. allocation, ownership and control over lands and resources;
- k) Strengthen environmental and natural resources management and enforcement;
- l) Reduce perverse incentives that encourage unsustainable land uses, and reduce negative economic incentives (e.g. tax breaks) for vulnerable activities.

43. [Public-private partnerships [shall] [should] be promoted to catalyze wider engagement of stakeholders including the private sector and civil society (Centro American Group), in risk reduction, management and sharing, including insurance and addressing loss and damages. bearing in mind that the involvement of the private sector should supplement and not substitute commitments by developed country Parties under the Convention (Egypt)]

Move paragraph 43 as a subsection under section B.(USA)

Move paragraph 43 under subsection B.(Australia)

E. Institutional arrangements¹³

Move section E as a subsection under section B. (EU)

x.1 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Adaptation is meant to ensure the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention, in relation to implementation of commitments for the provision of financial resources. This is mandated under Articles 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention in accordance with Art. 11 defining the financial mechanism under the Convention. (Argentina)

Page 60

x.2 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Adaptation shall address all aspects of cooperation on technology research, development, diffusion, and transfer in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.5 and other relevant articles of the Convention, in order to enable adaptation under the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CP.13.] (Argentina)

x.3 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Adaptation shall be governed by the following principles and guiding criteria:

- (a) Be underpinned by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and equity.
- (b) Operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP.

¹³ Institutional arrangements, including funds, for both adaptation and mitigation financing are presented in detail in chapter IV A 3.

- (c) Have an equitable and geographically balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent and efficient system of governance (Article 11.2).
- (d) Enable direct access to funding by the recipients; and ensure the provision of new and additional, adequate and predictable financing resources for technology transfer.
- (e) Ensure recipient country involvement during the stages of identification, definition and implementation, rendering it truly demand driven.
- (f) Support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. (Argentina)

x.4 The Financial and Technology Mechanism on Adaptation shall aim to achieve:

- (a) Accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies required by developing countries for enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation;
- (b) Provision of full costs and full incremental costs, as per Article 4.3 of the Convention;
- (c) Adequacy and predictability of funds for technology transfer;
- (d) Removal of barriers for technology development and transfer.] (Argentina)

x.5 To support the implementation of the adaptation actions, the following new institutional arrangements should be established:

- (a) An Executive Body on Finance and Technology for Adaptation (EBFTA) shall be established and report directly to the COP.
- (b) The EBFTA will govern an Adaptation Fund to be also created under the Convention.
- (c) The EBFTA will be supported by four technical panels on:
- (d) Research and Development,
- (e) Capacity Building,
- (f) Transfer of Technologies for Adaptation, and
- (g) Observation systems and information management (Argentina)

44. [[The [Convention] [Copenhagen Agreement] (EU)[The Conference of the Parties] [shall promote] [should assume a [catalytic] [primary] (Pakistan) [role in] [guiding] and (African Group) [coordinating] [role] and [mobilizing] (EU) [supporting] (Pakistan)] [The Conference of the Parties [should guide and coordinate(Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)]] [the implementation of] adaptation activities at the international level, including cooperative action by all Parties and by relevant international, regional and national organizations and institutions. The [Convention process can] [Copenhagen Agreement should] (EU) facilitate the provision and sharing (EU) of appropriate information on the scientific and technical aspects of adaptation, the sharing of experiences and knowledge in implementing adaptation activities [, and the linking of national entities and [implementing agencies] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) [relevant, international, regional and national organizations and institutions] (EU) with necessary expertise.]] and established processes and/or systems(EU) International specialized agencies and organizations working on the impact of climate change on water resources, in particular those under the UN, be involved in developing the national and international strategies for adaptation in this important sector. (Iran)

Page 61

Alternatives to paragraph 44:

Alternative 1 (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

[The Convention process can facilitate the provision of appropriate information on the scientific and technical aspects of adaptation, the sharing of experiences and knowledge in implementing adaptation activities, and the linking of national entities and implementing agencies with necessary expertise.]

Alternative 2 (China)

[The Convention shall promote the implementation of adaptation actions at the international level, ensuring the provision of predictable, adequate, new and additional financial resources, technologies, and capacity building by developed country Parties.]

45. To support the implementation of adaptation actions, existing institutions at the international and regional level should be enhanced with a view to, inter alia, facilitating the implementation of adaptation actions in all countries (EU). [Under the adaptation [framework][programme], [international] institutional arrangements for adaptation [must] [should] be guided by the following principles (EU):

Alternative to the chapeau of paragraph 45:(Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Under the adaptation framework, the financial mechanism is to be inclusive, fair and equitable in terms of governance of, and access to, finance, taking into account different national circumstances. Therefore, the adaptation framework should:]

- (a) Be [fair] [equitable] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela), effective, efficient and transparent;
- (b) [Be under the authority, and guidance of, and be fully accountable to, the COP;]
- (c) [Be supportive of] [Build on existing] (EU) national institutional arrangements;
- (c).1 Encourage cooperation, where appropriate, on a regional basis to coordinate efforts (USA)
- (c).2 Make use of existing national platforms, such as those for the Hyogo Framework; (USA)
- (c).3 Encourage international organizations and institutions to support (through their programs on, inter alia, financial cooperation, capacity-building and institution-strengthening mechanisms) the integration of adaptation into development plans, programs, and priorities. (USA)
- (d) [[Ensure that] [Encourage] adaptation action is implemented and coordinated (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) at the most appropriate level,][[Promote adaptation actions] (India) including at local, [sub-national,] national and regional levels, recognizing the important roles of [state and regional] [national] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) governments and recognizing gender equity as an integral part of effective implementation of adaptation(Iceland);
- (d).1 Act in coordination with existing regional frameworks, and encourage regional coordination between countries with shared natural resources (Egypt)
- (e) Encourage the integration of adaptation into local, national and regional (EU) development plans, including funding for adaptation activities, (Indonesia) strategies and (EU) programmes[, and priorities];
- (f) [Strengthen and consolidate] [[Create] [arenas] [platforms] (EU) for] [Enhance] sharing [of] (USA) information and good practices, and forums where different public and private stakeholders can discuss concrete challenges.] recognizing the role of national focal points (African Group)

- (f).1 Build on existing arrangements and expertise, to the extent possible; (Australia)
- (f).2 Seek coherence with, and not duplicate, expertise of other actors and entities in relevant fields. (Australia)
- (f).3 Enhance scientific monitoring activities to develop ways and means to adapt to the effects of climate change on the ocean. (Indonesia et al)

46. [To support the implementation of the adaptation [framework][programme], [existing institutional arrangements [shall] [should] (USA) be enhanced] [and the following new institutional arrangements¹⁴ should be established]]:

Page 62

[Option 1

The creation of (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) [A permanent adaptation committee] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) [An adaptation committee][A subsidiary body for adaptation] shall be established (China) to enhance the implementation of adaptation action in developing country Parties through, inter alia: providing advice and technical support to Parties; developing non-exclusive and additional (Colombia) mechanisms for the transfer of adaptation technologies; planning, organizing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating international actions on adaptation to climate change, including on the means of implementation.][sharing knowledge, information and experience at local, national, regional and international levels, consistent with relevant international agreements.] to receive and evaluate financial support applications from developing countries for implementation of adaptation projects, programme, and actions (China).]

Alternative to Option 1.(AOSIS)

[Adaptation committee.

- (a) An Adaptation Committee shall be established by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session.
- (b) The purpose of the Adaptation Committee shall be to assist particularly vulnerable developing countries, to inter alia:
 - (i) develop guidelines for
 - undertaking vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
 - the preparation of national adaptation plans;
 - integrating adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning;
 - (ii) identify sources of funding and technical assistance to support specific adaptation actions
- (c) The Adaptation Committee shall monitor compliance with commitments and pledges made by developed country Parties, and other Parties who voluntarily elect to do so, to provide financial support to particularly vulnerable developing countries.
- (d) The modalities for operation of the Adaptation Committee shall comprise the following:
 - (i) A Facilitative Branch responsible for assessing ongoing work and promoting understanding of the scientific and methodological underpinning of adaptation:
 - Interacting with Parties, agencies and international institutions engaged in existing implementation of adaptation actions;

¹⁴ This section includes proposed institutional arrangements for all aspects of adaptation. Specific institutional arrangements for adaptation finance are contained in paragraph 175, options 1 and 2, below.

- Analysing existing work and identifying best practices for use in relevant circumstances
 - Identifying gaps in existing work and enhancing action to respond to gaps in existing work;
 - Monitoring compliance by Parties of their commitments to support Adaptation.
- (ii) A Technical Advisory Branch which responsible for:
- the technical advisory group established to support the Executive Board of the Multi-Window Mechanism
 - advising on technical matters arising from the work of the Adaptation Committee
- (iii) A clearing House and Information Dissemination Branch responsible for dissemination of information generated by the Facilitative and Technical Advisory branches to users at the national level. Its outputs will include:
- Information on best practices appropriate for specific circumstances;
 - Information on Methods and Tools;
 - Facilitating the sourcing of relevant expertise for Parties in need of such;

Page 63

- Facilitating and implementing training and capacity-building activities at the national and regional levels.
- (e) Conference of Parties shall be responsible for elaborating the modalities for operation and composition of the Adaptation Committee.
- (f) The Adaptation Committee will disseminate information through regional centres.
- (g) The Adaptation Committee shall collaborate with other United Nations organisations, international financial institutions and other relevant international organisations to ensure that a coherent and coordinated effort is made to support developing country Parties build their resilience to the impacts of climate change and avoid climate change related disasters.]

[Option 2

The creation of (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) An expert [group][body] on adaptation under the subsidiary body for adaptation] [adaptation committee] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) [mentioned in Option 1 above] shall be established to enhance the implementation of adaptation action through overseeing adaptation needs of developing countries, including finance, technology and capacity building; overseeing the creation of the necessary funds and insurance mechanisms and overseeing the effectiveness of funds allocated to adaptation (China).] .] [to develop broad guidance for developing national adaptation strategies, and provide support for particularly vulnerable countries in developing these strategies](Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)]

[Option 3

An adaptation advisory panel evolving from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to develop broad guidance for developing national adaptation strategies, and provide support for particularly vulnerable countries in developing these strategies.]

[Option 4

A facilitative mechanism to design and implement a new work programme on adaptation.]

[Option 5]

A mechanism to enhance and support action on adaptation now, up to and beyond 2012, including through overseeing the level of adaptation of developing countries, assessing capacity-building needs, overseeing the creation of the necessary funds and insurance mechanisms and overseeing the effectiveness of funds allocated to adaptation, including to enable and support the creating of partnerships among companies and research institutions of developed and developing countries for adaptation technologies and the implementation of adaptation activities.(Pakistan)].]

[Option 6]

A mechanism, under the Convention, to enable and support the creation of partnerships among companies and research institutions of developed and developing countries, and the Parties, (Turkey) for adaptation technologies and the implementation of adaptation activities.]

Merge Options 1, 2 and 6 (Turkey)

Option 7 (Australia)

To support the implementation of the adaptation framework an adaptation advisory panel should evolve from the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to develop broad guidance for developing national adaptation strategies, and provide support for particularly vulnerable countries least able to adapt in developing these strategies.

47. [National and ,where appropriate, regional (Egypt) coordinating [bodies] [entities](African Group) should be established or enhanced where they exist (African Group) to address all aspects of the means of implementation for adaptation, including gender-balanced participation (Iceland), and to strengthen the institutional capacity of national focal points and all stakeholders.]

Page 64

Alternatives to paragraph 47:

Alternative 1.(China)

[A national focal point should be established to address the implementation of this adaptation programme]

Alternative 2.(AOSIS)

[Parties should designate a national focal point for adaptation to enable the effective implementation of adaptation actions under the Convention, in particular the development and implementation of national adaptation plans. Particularly vulnerable developing countries shall be provided financial and technical assistance to support the work of national adaptation focal points.]

48. [Centres, organizations (Mexico) and/or networks, utilizing existing ones, (Japan) [shall][should] be [established] where appropriate (African Group)[and/or] (Colombia)[strengthened][where they exist] (African Group) , including] [including at the national and regional levels] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay].

[Option 1]

National centres and networks.]

[Option 2]

Regional centres, networks, organizations (Mexico) and initiatives.]

[Option 3

Virtual regional centres.]

[Option 4

An international adaptation centre.]

Option 5 (Chile)

National and regional centres and networks, and an international adaptation centre.

Option 6

Virtual and/or regional centres and/or networks should be established and strengthened, where appropriate. (Australia)

Alternatives to paragraph 48:

Alternative 1: (USA)

[The capacity of existing, relevant national, regional and international institutions should be strengthened to facilitate action on adaptation, including, inter alia:]

- (a) Collect, analyze, and disseminate information on past and current practical adaptation actions and measures, including projects, short and long term strategies, and local and indigenous knowledge.
- (b) Enhance the capacity of national level interdisciplinary resource groups that include representatives from universities, scientific research institutions, government, industry and NGO's.
- (c) Develop a training programme that allows urban planners to integrate climate risk management into long-term development planning;
- (d) Generate and share knowledge, and enable transformation of this knowledge into action.
- (e) Strengthen institutions and aid in development of knowledge platform to enable sharing of research, expertise and data.
- (f) Engage science, and policy communities in dialogues to promote effective decision-making related to environment and development issues.
- (g) Seek opportunities and partnerships to build capacity for the use of vulnerability and adaptation assessment methods and tools through new education programs, advanced study institutions.
- (h) Study the stresses generated by climate change and variability and estimation of past, current and future climate -related risks (e.g. sea level rise, intensification of sand storms, especially sand storms.) as well as risks to human health. (Algeria et al, Saudi Arabia)

Page 65

Alternative 2: (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[National centres and networks as well as regional centres, networks and initiatives could be established or strengthened to contribute to the effectiveness of actions implemented by the relevant bodies established to enhance action on technology transfer (related to Para. 197 in the Chair's text).]

49. [The above-mentioned centres and networks {should} operate with a view to, inter alia:]

- (a) [Facilitating the implementation of adaptation action {in all vulnerable developing country Parties} , [particularly LDCs and [SIDS][small island developing countries] (Japan) and Africa (African Group)] [vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) through [promoting] research, knowledge sharing, training, capacity-building and the voluntary (USA) development, diffusion and transfer of adaptation technology, consistent with relevant international agreements (USA);]
- (a).1 Regional adaptation centres in developing country regions shall be established under the authority of Subsidiary Body for Adaptation, to facilitate the implementation of adaptation actions, capacity building, knowledge sharing, technology development, diffusion and transfer. (China)
- (b) [Assisting and raising funds for] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)[Financing the planning (Colombia)] Planning, designing, [implementing,] monitoring and evaluating adaptation activities, and facilitating informed decision-making [at all levels;] [at the national and regional levels, especially between countries with shared natural resources] (Egypt),], taking gender considerations into account (Iceland)
- (c) [Coordinating and disseminating free and timely dissemination of (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela) information related to systematic observation and (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)[regional][impacts and response] (India) modeling, for improved vulnerability and adaptation assessments;]
- (d) [Assisting Parties to build endogenous capacity for, inter alia: developing analytical tools; undertaking adaptation research and implementation activities; research, development, deployment and transfer of adaptation technologies; awareness-raising; support for pilot projects; and publication of studies on adaptation.]
- (d).1 Exchange lessons learned and best practices, and enhance assessment of the vulnerability of oceans and coasts to the effects of climate change in order to facilitate the implementation of adaptation measures. (Indonesia et al)

Alternative to paragraphs 48 and 49:(AOSIS)

[x.1 The Conference of Parties, in collaboration with other organizations, shall develop regional centres for adaptation.

x.2 The purpose of regional centres for adaptation shall be primarily to assist particularly vulnerable developing countries, develop and implement national adaptation plans. To fulfil this role regional centres will, inter alia:

(i) Be a key source for guidance, information and expertise within the regions, and parties will be encouraged to interact with their regional centres for such support.

(ii) Assist with the formulation and dissemination of guidance for the development of national adaptation plans.

(iii) Provide guidance to the financial mechanism on appropriate criteria for approval and disbursement of financing for adaptation.

(iv) Provide feedback to the Adaptation Committee on gaps at the national and regional levels that need to be addressed.]

50. [The scope of the Nairobi work programme [is to] [should] (EU) be enhanced to promote understanding of impacts vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (EU) and it should become a hub for knowledge and information sharing and capacity-building at regional and national levels.]

Page 66

Alternatives to paragraph 50:

Alternative 1.(Australia)

[The activities undertaken by the Nairobi Work Program should continue, including by enhancing the role of regional centres, where necessary, as hubs for knowledge and information sharing and capacity building]

Alternative 2.(Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[The outcomes and lessons learned from the Nairobi work programme could become a hub for knowledge and information sharing and capacity-building at regional, subregional and national levels]

F. [Monitoring and review of adaptation action and support] [Monitoring and review of enabled and supported adaptation action] (India) [Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change] (AOSIS) [Review of progress] (EU)

Move section F as a subsection under section B.(EU)

51. [Progress [under] (USA)[in the implementation of] the adaptation [framework] [programme], including the delivery of means of implementation to [all] (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) developing country Parties, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change (Colombia)and progress in building resilience and reducing vulnerability], should be [monitored] [and reviewed] and evaluated (USA) [. Reviews will be required.] (Saudi Arabia) to ensure the agreed (Australia) full implementation of adaptation actions supported by finance and technology (India) and commitments relating to financial and technology support (India) [in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner,] utilizing scientific as well as sex-disaggregated socio-economic data (Iceland) and in the context of transparency, mutual accountability and robust governance.]

Alternatives to paragraph 51:

Alternative 1.(Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Progress in the compliance of financial commitments of Annex I Parties and in the implementation of the adaptation framework is necessarily linked to the finance, transfer of technology and capacity building. All of these aspects should be monitored and reviewed.]

Alternative 2.(EU)

[To ensure transparency, mutual accountability and governance, Parties should strive to integrate the monitoring of adaptation actions within existing country and organizational monitoring and evaluation systems. To facilitate the monitoring and review of adaptation commitments under the Copenhagen Agreement, all Parties should report on progress and experience of adaptation action, and of support received or provided.]

Alternative 3.(China)

[Progress in the delivery of means of implementation to developing country Parties should be monitored and reviewed to ensure the full implementation of adaptation actions and commitments of developed country Parties under Article 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 of the Convention.]

52. [[Monitoring] [and evaluation] entails, inter alia:] [A monitoring system shall be established for:] [A system for monitoring and reporting shall be established to evaluate the provision of adaptation support, including, inter alia] (China)

- (a) [Monitoring and recording these (India) financial resources provided by developed country Parties;]
- (b) [Monitoring technology transferred to developing country Parties;]
- (c) [Monitoring the utilization and transfer (Mexico) of financial resources to, and support for capacity building in developing country Parties (Mexico)]

Alternative to sub-paragraph 52(c): (USA)

[Monitoring actions by Parties to create enabling environments for technology transfer and adaptation within their respective countries;]

Page 67

- (d) [Evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of adaptation actions, projects and programmes;]
- (e) [Evaluating the sufficiency of financial and technology support to developing country Parties [every four years];]
- (f) [Ensuring that effective outcomes are realized from that support.]
- (f).1 Determining and reporting to the compliance committee, any discrepancies between financing and emission reduction commitments and quantities of resources delivered and reductions achieved in a country-by-country basis. (Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay)

Move elements concerning finance and technology transfer to section C. (USA)

53. [A [mechanism][system] for monitoring, reporting and/or providing feedback [shall] [should] be established] [for the review of financial commitments for adaptation activities] [as part of a compliance mechanism for meeting commitments under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5] (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela)

[Option 1]

[as part of a compliance mechanism.]]

Alternative to option 1 (Pakistan)

[with a committee of experts on the implementation of commitments contained in paragraph 4 of the Convention]

[Option 2]

for all Parties and adaptation actions as part of the overall reporting system under a new climate regime.]

[Option 3]

[through utilizing] [utilize] (USA) existing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the provision and effectiveness of adaptation support, such as through multilateral funding and ODA channels.] The most vulnerable developing country Parties shall submit their NAPAs for examination on a country-by-country basis, which should result in prioritizing actions requiring assistance for implementation (Pakistan)

Move Option 3 to section C.(USA)

54. [The [most] vulnerable developing country Parties] [Vulnerable developing country Parties, particularly 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 are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change](Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) shall submit their NAPAs [for examination] on a country-by-country basis, which should result in prioritizing actions requiring assistance for implementation.]

Alternative to paragraph 54:(AOSIS)

[All Parties should enhance reporting on measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change in national communications with additional financial and technical support provided to developing countries.]

III. Enhanced action on mitigation

Page 67

Structural proposals:

Proposal 1 (Japan)

The section A and B in mitigation chapter should be rearranged according to the following order:

1. *A section on policies and measures*
2. *A section on mitigation obligations by Parties*
 - (a) *Subsection on commitments by developed countries*
 - (b) *Sub- section on actions by developing countries*
3. *A section on measurement, report, and verification*
4. *A section on reviewing mechanism*
5. *A section on compliance*

Page 68

Proposal 2 (Australia)

A new section should be inserted at the beginning of the chapter on mitigation for structural proposals that address both developing and developed country commitments and actions in a unified format.

Annexes should be inserted at the end of the text, to capture, among other things, Parties' quantifiable mitigation commitments and actions.

The mitigation chapter of the text should focus on nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions and the measurement, reporting and verification of those commitments and actions. Elements of the text relating to support for mitigation action by developing countries, including the current section on "means of implementation", should be consolidated into a new section under the Financing chapter.

A placeholder should be included at the beginning of the mitigation chapter noting that a new section may be required to set out our overall mitigation objective or objectives, and guiding principles, should these elements not be included in a shared vision.

The mitigation chapter should therefore be structured into 7 sections as follows:

1. *If needed: Objective and principles*
2. *Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions* (specifically including: Common obligations; National Schedules; Low Emission Development Strategies; Mitigation by developed countries; Mitigation by developing countries)*
3. *REDD*
4. *Bunkers*
5. *Market mechanisms*
6. *Spillover effects*
7. *Measurement, reporting and verification**
8. *Compliance*

Proposal 3 (Japan)

A new section on joint fulfillment

Proposal 4 (Japan)

A new section on LULUCF

Suggestions on placement reflected in other chapters that are related to chapter III include: (Japan)

* New section aimed at enhancing the implementation of the common obligations of Parties under Article 4 of the Convention.

* New section aimed at enhancing the implementation of the common obligations of Parties under Article 12 of the Convention.

The range of emission reduction in para 14(a) and 15(a) should be removed from shared vision chapter and treated in the mitigation chapter

Proposals for preambular paragraphs:

Proposal 1 (China)

Recognizing that largest share of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere are originated from developed countries

Recognizing the right to development is a basic human right that is undeprivable.

Recalling that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries.

Recognizing that the right to development of developing countries shall be adequately and effectively respected and ensured in the process of global common efforts in fighting against climate change.

Given their historical responsibility and development level and based on the principle of equality, developed country Parties shall have deeper cuts on their GHG emissions so as to ensure adequate spaces for developing countries to achieve their goals of substantive development and eradication of poverty. Developing countries should take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed countries.

Page 69

Proposal 2 (Indonesia)

Provisions of the Conventions reflected a distinct Developed and Developing Countries' obligations on actions on mitigation based on the principle of common but differentiated and respective capabilities, with developed countries should take the lead on such actions.

Proposal 3 (Costa-Rica)

Noting that mitigation and adaptation efforts should be given equal consideration,

Ambitious and early mitigation commitments are critical for adaptation. Poor mitigation commitments and actions will impose a higher demand on adaptation measures and will require additional funding.

Proposal 4 (AOSIS)

Parties acknowledge that enhanced action on mitigation is urgently required to ensure the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would minimize negative impacts on the most vulnerable states particularly small island developing States and Least Developed Countries.

Parties acknowledge that global efforts must be ambitious, must reflect the urgency of our collective endeavours and must be consistent with a mitigation pathway that safeguards the most vulnerable from the adverse impacts of climate change.

Parties recognize that in this context greenhouse gas emissions must be stabilized as far as possible below 350 ppmv CO₂-eq, with temperature increases limited to as far as possible below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, hence global emissions must peak by 2015, and then reduce by more than 85 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Proposal 5 (Colombia)

Noting that mitigation and adaptation efforts should be given equal consideration,

Ambitious and early mitigation commitments are critical for adaptation. Poor mitigation commitments and actions will impose a higher demand on adaptation measures and will require additional funding.

Economy-wide emission reductions by all countries shall be set as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at 350 ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) and a temperature increase below 2°C above the pre-industrial level. For this purpose, Parties shall collectively reduce

global emissions by at least 45 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020 and by at least 95 per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.

Proposals for additional sections/subsections to be placed before sub-chapter III.A:

Addition 1: a new section/subsection on objectives, scope and guiding principles (Singapore)

x.1 Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change [should/shall] be pursued with the aim of achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. All Parties [should/shall] contribute towards this objective, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, taking into account their historical responsibility and mitigation potential as determined by their respective national circumstances, social and economic conditions and other relevant factors highlighted in Articles 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 of the Convention, including their access to alternative energy.

x.2 The ultimate objective of the Convention [shall] be achieved through a long-term global goal for emissions reductions with a view to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at [xxx ppm] by 20xx so as to reduce the probability of global temperature rise greater than [x°C]. In this regard, global greenhouse gas emissions should peak by [20xx] and decrease thereafter. To this end, developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, as a group, [shall/should] reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by [25-40] per cent from 1990 levels by 2020. Supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention, the greenhouse gas emissions of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, {shall} {should}, as a group, significantly deviate from baselines by 2020.

Page 70

Addition 2: a new section/subsection on objectives and principles: (Australia)

The objective of {this Agreement} {the Parties} 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 450ppm CO₂-e or lower, through unified long-term action that sets the world on a path to peak global emissions by [X] and then reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by X per cent by [X] on [X] levels.

In addition to the principles outlined in Article 3 of the Convention, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

(a) developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof

(b) all Parties should contribute to the global effort to combat climate change, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities – a spectrum of effort is envisaged

(c) all Parties should aim to undertake a similar level of effort to others at a similar level of development and with similar national circumstances

(d) those Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capability should make a greater contribution to the global effort.

Addition 3: a new section entitled “Mitigation elements common to all Parties”. (United States of America)

Move paragraphs 66–68 to this section

x.1 Recalling Article 4.1(b) of the Convention, under which all Parties shall “[f]ormulate, implement, publish and regularly update programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change...,”

(a) Parties shall implement their respective nationally appropriate mitigation action(s) reflected in Appendix 1.

(b) In addition, Parties shall formulate and submit low-carbon strategies that articulate an emissions pathway to 2050 (as specified in paragraph 62 (alternative) below, and in paragraph 74, Option 3.2 (alternative) below).

(c) Mitigation action is subject to measurement, reporting, and verification, as reflected in an appropriate Appendix.

Proposal for an Appendix in the context of this addition:

Appendix 1 – Mitigation
[to be filled in as per paragraphs x.1 above, paragraph 62 (alternative) below, and paragraph 74, Option 3.2 (alternative) below]
Alphabetical list of UNFCCC Parties

x.2 Recognizing that the circumstances of countries naturally evolve over time, paragraph 62 (alternative) below shall apply, when Appendix 1 is next updated, to other Parties in accordance with objective criteria of economic development.

x.3 This Agreement does not affect the ability of Parties to establish emissions trading linkages between or among themselves.

Addition 4: a new section on nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions, including subsections: (Australia)

Subsection on Common obligations

Paragraph recognizing the common obligations of all Parties under Article 4 and other relevant articles of the Convention.

Page 71

Subsection on National Schedules

x.1 Each Party (except Least Developed Countries) would be required to:

- (a) maintain a national schedule
- (b) meet and/or implement the nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and/or actions registered in their national schedule
- (c) measure and report on the outcomes of these commitments and/or actions.”

x.2 Each Party would be required to register in their national schedule:

- (a) a national emissions pathway to 2050
- (b) quantifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and/or actions for the agreed commitment period.”

x.3 The required content for Parties’ national schedules, is as follows:*

- (a) a brief description of each commitment or action
- (b) whether it is to be taken on an economy-wide basis, or, if not, the section in which the commitment or action is to be taken
- (c) the baseline or reference case against which the commitment or action shall be measured, reported and verified
- (d) an estimate of the emissions limitation or reduction outcomes expected from the commitment or action or an aggregation of commitments and/or actions
- (e) whether the commitment or action is to be taken unilaterally and/or is enabled by previously agreed financial, technology and/or capacity-building support.”

x.4 Examples of possible commitments and actions include:

* A diagrammatic representation of a proposed national schedule is contained in proposal 1 in the Annex at the end of Chapter III.A.

- (a) quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments in economy-wide or sectoral terms
- (b) quantified emission limitation or reduction actions on an economy-wide or sectoral basis
- (c) emissions intensity commitments or actions
- (d) clean energy commitments or actions
- (e) energy efficiency commitments or actions
- (f) emissions thresholds aimed at protecting and enhancing sinks and reservoirs
- (g) other actions aimed at achieving quantified emission limitation or reduction outcomes.”

x.5 The minimum expectations with regard to the commitments and actions Parties would register in their national schedules would be:

- (a) for all developed country Parties, an economy-wide quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment (note: para.55 could be copied here)
- (b) for developing country Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capability, nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and/or actions aimed at achieving substantial deviation from baselines.”

x.6 The registration of mitigation commitments and actions in national schedules would provide recognition of all Parties’ contributions to the global effort to combat climate change.”

x.7 *Placeholder* to note that further paragraphs would be required to describe in more detail how national schedules would be negotiated, and how they would operate (including enhancement and amendment procedures).

Subsection on Low Emissions Development Strategies

All countries prepare Low Emission Development Strategies. *Note that further paragraphs would be required to describe in more detail their function and relationship to the national schedules described above and a potential facilitative/matching platform.*

Page 72

Addition 5: new sections/subsections on national schedules and measurement, reporting and verification (Canada)

National schedules

x.1 Taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, and their mitigation potential, with a view to achieving an aggregate reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions of at least 50 per cent by 2050, all Parties shall formulate, regularly update and implement the contents of national schedules annexed to this agreement.

x.2 Each Party’s national schedule shall include:

- (a) A long-term national greenhouse gas emissions limitation or reduction pathway;
- (b) A country-driven nationally appropriate mitigation strategy, differentiated in the ambition, timing and scope of its mitigation commitments or actions, which could be, *inter alia*, project-based, sectoral or economy-wide.
- (c) Each Party’s nationally appropriate mitigation strategy shall include:
 - (i) Except for least developed countries and small island developing states, quantified emissions limitation or reduction commitments for 2020, consistent with its long-term national greenhouse gas emissions limitations or reduction pathway, subject to regular review; and
 - (ii) Measurable, reportable and verifiable mitigation policies and measures to meet its quantified emissions limitation or reduction commitments for 2020, as appropriate, and to support its national greenhouse gas emissions limitations or reduction pathway, subject to regular review.

Measurement, reporting and verification

- x.3 All Parties shall develop and regularly update and submit information relating to the implementation of their nationally appropriate mitigation strategies. Such information shall be reviewed and verified according to agreed rules and guidelines.
- x.4 All Parties, except for least developed countries and small island developing states, shall develop and regularly update and submit a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.
- x.5 National inventories shall be:
- (a) Undertaken in accordance with the latest agreed Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; and
- Submitted, reviewed and verified according to agreed frequencies, rules and guidelines.

Proposals for additional paragraphs:

Addition 1 (Norway)

To stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate, the Parties recognize that the global temperature increase should be limited to 2 degree Celsius above the pre-industrial level.

In accordance with scientific findings this implies that the aggregate greenhouse gas emissions by developed country Parties shall be reduced by [25-40] percent by 2020 compared to 1990. Emissions from developing country Parties shall collectively deviate significantly from business as usual by [15-30] percent by 2020. The global greenhouse gas emissions should peak by 2015.

Parties shall further collectively reduce global emissions by 50-85 percent by 2050 compared to 2000 level. These collective obligations should be adjusted in accordance with best available scientific information, including the 5th Assessment Report of the IPCC.

Addition 2 (Costa-Rica)

Economy-wide emission reductions by all countries shall be set as a stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at 350 ppm carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) and a temperature increase below 2°C above the pre-industrial level. For this purpose, Parties shall collectively reduce global emissions by at least 45 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020 and by at least 95 per cent from 1990 levels by 2050.

Page 73

Addition 3 (African Group)

Mitigation commitments by developed countries are distinct from mitigation actions by developing countries in the following way:

- (a) Mitigation commitments by all developed countries are legally binding economy wide and absolute quantified emission reduction commitments
- (b) Mitigation actions by developing countries are voluntary and nationally appropriate actions, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity-building, which reduce or avoid emissions relative to baseline

A. Mitigation [commitments] by [developed countries] [Parties]¹

Proposals for an additional section on Policies and measures by all Parties (Japan)

- x.1 Each Party shall, to the extent practicable, in implementing relevant Articles of this Protocol:

¹ The Bali Action Plan, in its paragraph 1 (b) (i), calls for the consideration of enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, the consideration of measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.

Parties referred to the following Articles of the Convention in their submissions related to this section: Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 (as a whole and also with reference to paras. 1, 1(b), 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) and 12 (as a whole and also with reference to paragraph 4).

- (a) Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:
- (i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;
 - (ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;
 - (iii) Promotion of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
 - (iv) Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;
 - (v) Promotion of measures for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change;
 - (vi) Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;
 - (vii) Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;
 - (viii) Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
 - (ix) Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector;
 - (x) Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy;
- (b) Cooperate with other Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness.
- x.2 The Parties shall pursue limitation or reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels, working through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, respectively.

Page 74

x.3 The Parties shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph based on the information provided by affected Parties.

New paragraphs before section I:

- x.1 To enhance mitigation commitments under Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention, developed country Parties in Annex I of the Convention shall: (G77 & China)
- x.2 Annex I Parties collectively, whether or not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, must reduce their emissions by at least 45 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 and by more than 95 per cent below their 1990 levels by 2050. (AOSIS)
1. Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed countries
- x.1 Consideration of commitments or actions by developed country Parties requires close coordination with the discussions at the AWG-KP. (Japan)

55. [All [All Annex I [country] Parties (India; Korea; Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] [[developed country Parties] [included in Annex I of the Convention (African Group)] [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)]] [all Annex I Parties and all current European Union member States, EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries that are not included in Annex I to the Convention]] [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries, countries that are not OECD members but whose economic development stages are equivalent to those of the OECD members, and countries that voluntarily wish to be treated as developed countries*]] [Annex-I Parties that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] [shall][should] [individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the GHGs listed in (x) do not exceed (European Union)][take leadership to (Costa Rica)] adopt [legally binding] [measurable, reportable and verifiable (Chile)] [[nationally appropriate] mitigation commitments or actions] [expressed as (African Group)] [including] {economy-wide} quantified emission limitation and reduction [objectives²] [commitments (African Group)] [targets (Pakistan)] [for [up, to and beyond 2012 (Indonesia)]the period from [1990][2013] [XXXX] until [2017] [2020] [XXXX],]] [as inscribed in Annex X (European Union)] [of at least 40per cent relative to 1990, by 2020 (African Group)] while ensuring comparability of efforts among them,[based on their historical responsibility, (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] [[taking into account] [national circumstances for Parties “with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export and/or consumption of fossil fuels” as specified in Article 4.8 (h) (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] [differences in their national circumstances]]. [These commitments or actions shall be inscribed in {Annex ...} [{Appendix ...} {Schedule ...} {...}]] [with a view to collectively reducing their GHG emissions in the order of 30 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020 (European Union)]

Alternatives to paragraph 55:

Alternative 1 (Argentina)

[All Annex I Parties shall adopt quantified emission reductions commitments required from developed countries should include: aggregate emission reductions of at least 45per cent by 2020 and at least 95 per cent by 2050, both with respect to 1990 levels. Quantified emission reductions commitments by developed countries shall be measurable, reportable and verifiable according to the Bali Action Plan.]

Page 75

Alternative 2 (Turkey)

[All developed country Parties and countries that are voluntarily wish to be treated as developed countries shall adopt legally binding mitigation commitments or actions.]

Alternative 3 (Australia)

[Schedules should be used to register nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions.]

Alternative 4 (China)

[Developed countries shall undertake measurable, reportable and verifiable legally-binding deeper quantified emission reduction commitments. Given their historical responsibility and based on the principle of equality, developed countries shall reduce their GHG emissions in aggregate by at least 40per cent below their 1990 levels by 2020 and take corresponding policies, measures and actions.]

Alternative 5 (Colombia)

* [Developed countries: all Annex I Parties and all current European Union member States, EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries that are not included in Annex I to the Convention, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries, countries that are not OECD members but whose economic development stages are equivalent to those of the OECD members.] (European Union)

² The term “quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives” is used in paragraph 1 (b) (i) of the Bali Action Plan and is used in this document without prejudice to the outcome of the negotiations on this matter. Alternative formulations used by Parties include: “quantified emission reduction objectives”, “quantified emission reduction commitments” and “quantitative emissions reductions/removals”.

[All developed country Parties {shall} adopt legally binding mitigation commitments including economy-wide quantified emission reduction objectives for the period from {2013} until 2020, while ensuring comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances. These commitments or actions shall be inscribed in {Annex...}..]

55.1. Adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the urgent mitigation of climate change, by limiting their anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing their greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, and that these policies and measures will demonstrate that the developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention ensure that this enhanced mitigation does not affect the legal status and continued effectiveness of the quantified emission reduction commitments of Annex I Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC. (G77&China)

55.2 The minimum expectations with regard to the commitments and actions Parties would register in their national schedules would be for all developed country Parties, an economy-wide quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment. (Australia)

55.3 Developed country Parties which have not taken commitments prescribed in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, and other Parties who voluntarily elect to do so, shall individually or jointly, undertake verifiable, nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions in the form of quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments. (Tuvalu)

55.4 In the post-2012 agreement, the developed countries will adopt legally binding commitments, by means of the examinations of commitments and activities that have to be measurable, reportable and verifiable (according to para. 1(b)(i) of the BAP) quantifying absolute emission reductions, focusing on those sectors, sources and gases that contribute most to total greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate the transition towards the low carbon economies in order to achieve sustainable development. (Nicaragua with Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic)

National circumstances and comparability of efforts

x.1 In a context of enhanced implementation, shall adopt economy-wide quantified emission reduction commitments that are comparable, and that the commitments for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol shall be the reference for enhanced commitments under paragraph 1 b (i) of the Bali Action Plan; (G77&China)

x.2 Apply the concept of “nationally-appropriate” for Annex I countries in a compatible manner with economy-wide quantified emission reduction commitments for all Annex I Parties; (G77&China)

x.3 Recognizing that the concept of comparability is established under the Bali Action Plan and not in a process under the Kyoto Protocol, ensure that comparability among all Annex I Parties shall express itself in magnitude, form, and in compliance requirements; (G77&China)

56. [With respect to comparability of efforts [among developed countries (China)], elements relating to emission reduction commitments [that] [for those Annex-I Parties that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] [shall][should] be compared include:

(a) Their [{magnitude}] [, using tonnes of CO₂ eq as a unit of comparability] [level of mitigation ambition]];

Page 76

(b) [Their [[form[nature] and] legal effect];]

(b).1 A more robust and stricter compliance mechanism than that in the first commitment period of the KP, including increased caps for emission reductions for non compliant Parties within an agreed timeframe; (Least Developed Countries)

(c) [Consistency with [relevant provisions of the Kyoto Protocol {and}] related decisions of the COP [and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) applying to the first commitment period]], [including requirements for compliance, monitoring and enforcement];]

- (d) [Time frames [commitment periods (Colombia)] and the application of the same base year established by the Kyoto Protocol.]]
- (e) Magnitude, form and compliance requirements (Argentina)
- (f) The assessment of comparability needs to be made under both the COP and Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties (CMP) for Annex I Parties, through formulating a technical panel (including members from Annex I and non Annex I as well as representative from secretariat) on comparability that would assess the information provided by Annex I Parties in their annual national communications and report its finding to the COP and CMP for further action. (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)]

Alternatives to paragraph 56:

Alternative 1 (China)

[The comparability of efforts among developed countries shall be judged by the following:

- (a) Comprehensiveness: targets, policies, measures, actions and etc.;
- (b) Same nature of commitments: quantified and legally-binding;
- (c) Proximity of magnitude and intensity;
- (d) Same compliance, monitoring and verification mechanism.]

Alternative 2 (AOSIS)

[Comparability of mitigation efforts by Parties included in Annex I of the Convention shall be ensured through:

- (a) the establishment or reaffirmation of legally-binding quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments stated relative to 1990 or to other base years consistent with Article 4.6 of the Convention and decision 9/CP.2
- (b) timeframes for emission reductions that are of the same duration;
- (c) comparable provisions for monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- (d) provisions for third party review of annual emissions inventories and any supplemental information required;
- (e) comparable compliance requirements for all Annex I Parties.]

56.1 Ensuring comparability of efforts in a transparent manner among developed countries mitigation efforts will require the establishment of specific indicators in order to compare compliance with country commitments and define which national circumstances are taken into consideration. (Costa Rica)

57. [[In view of the need to account for diverse national circumstances [for only those Parties that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] and to ensure comparability of efforts [of the Parties referred to in Paragraph 55 (Turkey)] [separately from mitigation by utilizing flexibility mechanisms (Japan)], the [development] [implementation (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] of quantified emission [limitation and] reduction [objectives] [commitments (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] [should][shall] be based on [[robust], relevant[, impartial and credible] indicators, taking into account such factors as:] [undisputed scientific evidence regarding historical responsibilities, mitigation potential and respective capabilities (Argentina)]

(a) [Historical responsibility for [both (Least Developed Countries)] [emissions] [as well as (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] [and (Singapore, Least Developed Countries, Colombia)] [global temperature increase];]

- (a).1 Share of absolute greenhouse gas emissions (Singapore)

- (b) [National [and regional] development priorities;]
- (c) [Natural and geographical characteristics[:][and (Singapore)] resource endowment;]

(d) [Availability of [low-carbon] [low-GHG emission (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] energy supply options and opportunities for fuel switching;]

(e) [{Trends in} [GHG (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)] emissions [per capita][.][and carbon intensity (Singapore)] [{per unit of gross domestic product (GDP)}, {per energy unit} {and population trends}];]

(e).1 Population trends (Singapore)

(f) [Domestic mitigation potential [and mitigation costs, aggregate [and marginal] economic costs, domestic achievement of emission reduction and per capita effort;]]

(g) [Sector-specific circumstances and sectoral energy efficiency and [GHG][carbon (Singapore)] intensity;]

Alternative to subparagraph 57 (g):

[Covering all sectors and all GHG emissions;] (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)

(h) [Degree of access to flexibility mechanisms;]

(i) [[Relative][Absolute (Singapore)] size of the economy; [and relative (Singapore)]ability to pay [, and economic and technological capacity;]

(i).1 Technological capacity; (Singapore)

(j) [Extent of transition to a market economy;]

(k) [Position on the human development index.]]

(l) [Methodologies used for calculation of reduction potentials and setting quantified national GHG emissions reduction targets should allow the setting of equitable burden sharing which is measurable, reportable, and verifiable] (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)

(m) [the extent of international assistance provided by World Bank or IBRD]] (Turkey)

Alternatives to paragraph 57:

Alternative 1 (Canada)

[To facilitate understanding of comparability of effort, each developed country Party's schedule shall be subject to regular and transparent review.]

Alternative 2 (European Union)

[In view of the need to ensure comparability of efforts, the development of quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives should be guided by considerations of capability and responsibility, taking into account such factors as:

(a) the capability to pay for domestic emission reductions and to purchase emission reduction credits from developing countries;

(b) the GHG emission reduction potential;

(c) domestic early action to reduce GHG emissions;

(d) population trends and total GHG emissions.]

Alternative 3 (AOSIS)

[Quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives shall reflect developed countries' historical responsibility and capability.]

Proposed new subheading: Comparability of efforts between large and small Parties (Iceland)

x.1 Due consideration should be given to comparability of efforts between large and small Parties. Small Parties should not face disproportionate disadvantages due to lack of flexibility of action. The mitigation commitment of a Party where a single project adds in any one year more than five per cent to the total carbon dioxide emissions of the Party in 1990, shall be adjusted by subtracting the proportional impact provided the following conditions: (i) the total carbon dioxide emissions of the Party were less

than 0.05 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions of Annex I Parties in 1990, (ii) renewable energy is used for the single project, resulting in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions per unit of production, and (iii) best environmental practice is followed and best available technology is used to minimize process emissions. (Iceland)

Page 78

58. [[Suitable criteria [, agreeable to every Party,] should be used in defining “developed country Parties”.] [There should be a dynamic continuum with different commitments, actions and support for different countries based on common, objective criteria.]]

59. [An objective, consistent, transparent, thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of the comparability of efforts among [Annex I] [developed country (Turkey)] Parties [that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] shall be [facilitated][made] by a technical panel on comparability [established under the COP (Nicaragua with Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Dominican Republic)]. The panel shall assess the information provided by [Annex I] [developed country (Turkey)] Parties in their annual national communications [and other data available by international organizations (Turkey)] and report its findings to the COP [and CMP (African Group)] for further action. If the report indicates questions relating to comparability, the COP shall refer the matter to a compliance committee for attention.]

Alternative to paragraph 59: (Costa Rica)

[An international compliance mechanism should be established under the Convention in order to compare efforts among developed countries mitigation actions and ensure its effective compliance.]

Mitigation commitments or actions

x.1 in establishing the magnitude of mitigation commitments, reflect historical responsibility for climate change and ensure ambitious mid-term mitigation commitments for Annex I Parties as a whole compatible with an ambitious long-term target; (G77&China)

x.2 adopt policies and measures in the form of economy-wide quantified emission reduction commitments; (G77&China)

x.3 apply the requirement for measurability, reporting and verification (MRV) to compliance with economy-wide quantified emission reduction commitments, enhancing the implementation of Articles 4.2 (d), 12.2 (a) and (b), and 12.3, in accordance with Article 10.2 (b) of the Convention; (G77&China)

x.4 apply Kyoto Protocol rules for all Annex I Parties to the Convention for comparability purposes, including the Protocol’s Article 5 (estimation of emissions and removals), Article 7 (information on compliance with commitments), and Article 8 (review by expert teams), as well as the guidance given by the Conference of the Parties; (G77&China)

x.5 The AI Parties shall individually or jointly reduce their anthropogenic GHG emissions by at least 40 per cent below the 1990 baseline by 2020. (India)

60. Option 1

[Quantified emission [limitation and] reduction [objectives] [commitments (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Singapore; African Group; Saudi Arabia)] for developed country Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol shall be those inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol as amended [shall be taken as reference (African Group)], and quantified emission [limitation and] reduction [objectives] [commitments (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Singapore, African Group; Saudi Arabia)] for those developed country Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol shall be as contained in ([the annex of the current instrument (African Group)]....). The commitments under the Kyoto Protocol [shall] be taken as a reference [; commitments] [Commitments (Singapore)] for those developed country Parties that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol [shall] [thus (Singapore)] be comparable [with][to the (Singapore)] commitments taken by [Annex I] [developed country (Turkey)] Parties [developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the

Convention (Singapore)]under the Kyoto Protocol, including with regard to the base year used to express them.]

Option 1.1 (Iceland)

Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments shall be expressed as quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROS). For countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the QELROS shall be expressed as a reduction in 2020 compared to total reported emissions falling within limits set by the Kyoto Protocol and relevant COP and CMP decisions during the first commitment period.

Page 79

60.1 The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission reduction commitments, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020 and by at least 95 per cent by 2050. (African Group)

60.2 Developed country Parties that are also Party to the Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol may in order to achieve their quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, utilize the flexible mechanisms established in terms of the Kyoto Protocol. (African Group)

61. Option 2

[[Annex I] [Developed country (Turkey, Singapore, Switzerland)] Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] [that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic CO₂ emissions of the GHGs listed in (...) do not exceed, in the commitment period 2013 to {20XX}, their respective [assigned amounts] [mitigation target taking into account their historical responsibility would be (Pakistan)] inscribed in (...).] [Annex B (see below) which are established in a manner ensuring comparability of efforts of each Party, taking into account national and sectoral aspects, in order to take the lead in combating climate change, with a view to contributing to the global efforts towards the peaking-out of the global emissions of greenhouse gases in the next ten to twenty years, and to ensuring a long-term pathway for each Party included in Annex I towards significant emission reduction (Japan)].]

Proposal for an Annex in the context of paragraph 61:

Annex B

Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment in the commitment period 2013-20xx				
	Assigned amount (Gg-CO ₂ e)	reduction rates from 1990 (per cent)	reduction rates from 2000 (per cent)	reduction rates from 2005 (per cent)	reduction rates from 2007 (per cent)
A	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
B	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
...

61.1 Parties that undertake such actions or commitments as described in paragraph 55.3 above shall ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases do not exceed their agreed targets inscribed in Annex (*see below*) for the assessment period 2012-2017. (Tuvalu)

Proposal for an Annex in the context of this addition:

Annex I	
Party	Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment or action for assessment period 2012-2017 compared with 1990 base year

62. Option 3

[Recalling Articles [4.1(b)][2(a) (Singapore)] [and 4.2 (African Group)] of the Convention, [developed country] Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] [that are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] shall implement their respective nationally appropriate

mitigation [commitments or actions (Singapore)] [action], [which are measurable, reportable and verifiable, (Pakistan)] including quantitative emission [limitation and reduction objectives (Singapore)] [reductions] and/or removals in the 2020/(...) time frame[, in conformity with domestic law] [and adjusted through multi-lateral negotiations (African Group)]. They shall also formulate[, submit and implement (African Group)] [and submit] low-emission³ strategies [that articulate an emission pathway[s (Singapore)] to 2050] [in pursuit of their quantified emission reduction commitments for 2020 and 2050 (African Group)], including long-term net emission reductions of at least [(...)] [40per cent from 1990 levels by 2020 and 95per cent (African Group)][(...)] by 2050. Mitigation [commitments or (Singapore)] action[s (Singapore)] [commitments by all developed countries shall be (African Group)] [is][shall be] subject to measurement, reporting and verification [according to internationally agreed guidelines (Singapore)] [and compliance (African Group)].]

Page 80

Alternative to paragraph 62: (USA)

[Recalling Article 4.1(b) of the Convention and recognizing that the levels of ambition expected of Parties will necessarily evolve over time as their respective national circumstances and respective capabilities change:

With respect to developed country Parties:

(a) For each such Party, Appendix 1 (*found in Addition 2 under proposals for additional sections/subsections at the beginning of Chapter III*) includes quantitative emissions reductions/removals in the 2020/[Annex] timeframe, in conformity with domestic law.

(b) Each such Party shall formulate and submit a low-carbon strategy for long-term net emissions reductions of at least [Annex] by 2050.]

63. Option 4

[Each [developed country] Party [and each other Party included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] shall establish, regularly update and implement the contents of national schedules, which {shall} {should} include long-term national GHG limitation or reduction pathways, quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for 2020, and measurable, reportable and verifiable mitigation policies and measures designed to meet those commitments, subject to regular review by the COP. Each national schedule {shall} {should} provide details on the goals, policies and measures that underpin the Party's commitments, including details on (1) expected emission reduction pathways, including mid- and long-term emission reduction goals, and (2) enabling domestic measures, such as emissions trading regimes and renewable energy targets.]

64. Option 5

[Each Party should decide on a suitable commitment for itself, choosing whether to undertake quantified emission reduction and limitation commitments or nationally appropriate mitigation actions, and whether such commitments or actions will be undertaken voluntarily or in a legally binding context either internationally or domestically.]

Move paragraphs 60–64 to new subsection on Low Emissions Development Strategies (Australia)

[Approaches to achieve quantified emission limitation and reduction [objectives] [commitments (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)]]

65. [Developed country Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] [Annex-I Parties that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] [shall] [should] achieve their quantified emission [limitation and] [/or (Canada)] reduction [objectives] [commitments (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates, Singapore)]

³ Parties in their submissions refer either to “low-emission” or “low-carbon” in their proposals of strategies or plans. For the purpose of this document, “low-emission” is used as a more inclusive term pending the outcome of negotiations on this issue.

[Option 1]

[mostly] through [substantial (Switzerland)] domestic action [and they may acquire, from [other developed or (Switzerland)] developing country Parties, emission reduction units [or certified emission reductions (Switzerland)] provided that the acquisition of [these (Switzerland)] [emission reduction] units is supplemental to domestic action][, which should fulfill at least 90 per cent of their commitments exclusively from domestic actions]. A maximum of [x (Costa Rica, Colombia)][10] per cent of their commitments should be achieved through the use of flexibility mechanisms, including offsets.]

[Option 2]

[primarily (African Group)] domestically. If [developed country Parties] [Annex-I Parties that are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (Pakistan)] intend to achieve [any proportion of] [their] [its] emission reductions [abroad,] [through the flexible mechanisms, they must undertake deeper emission reduction (African Group)] commitments [to undertake deeper emission reductions [of magnitude from 45 to 50 (Least Developed Countries)]] [i.e. over above its comparable emission reduction requirement (Pakistan)] would be required[, as well as clarity on the proportion of emission reductions to be achieved domestically and abroad.]] [Such clarity should include also the percentage to be used under REDD (Least Developed Countries)]]

[Option 3]

[internally and not through flexible market mechanisms that allow for the purchase of certified emission reduction certificates.] [Appropriate mechanism shall be established for accessibility of the flexibility mechanism to the Annex-1 Parties which are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. (Pakistan)]

Page 81

Alternatives to paragraph 65:

Alternative 1 (European Union)

[Subject to the eligibility requirements outlined in this agreement developed country Parties may use the [flexible][carbon market] mechanisms mentioned in paragraph [139quater] to meet their quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives. The use of these mechanisms shall be supplemental to domestic action. Domestic action shall thus constitute a significant element of the effort made by each developed country Party to meet its quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives.]

Alternative 2 (AOSIS)

[Developed countries shall achieve their quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives primarily through domestic emission reductions efforts.]

65.1 Definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines for the treatment of land use, land use change and forestry under the Kyoto Protocol shall apply to all developed country Parties. (European Union)

2. [Measurement, reporting and verification of commitments or actions]

Move this section to a proposed new standalone/unified MRV section. (Australia)

New paragraph before paragraph 66, as an alternative to the whole section on MRVs:

[x.1 MRV of developed countries' commitments should be treated in an integrated manner with MRV of developing countries' actions.] (Japan)

66. [The current system for reporting of national communications and annual inventories under the Convention, with its independent review structure, provides a basis on which to build a [robust (Singapore)] system for the measuring, reporting and verification of [mitigation commitments or actions][quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (European Union)] [by developed [countries]] [country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)]. [In the implementation of measurement, reporting and verification, relevant provisions of Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol and related decisions [should][shall] be applied, including the procedures for annual reporting and review of national GHG inventories and for periodic reporting and review of national communications. [The procedures laid out in Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol [should][shall] [be strengthened [and shall be made more stringent (Least Developed Countries)] such

that they] apply to the quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments of all developed country Parties [and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)][, in order to ensure comparability of commitments].]]]

Alternative to paragraph 66: (China)

[The quantified emission reduction targets and corresponding policies, measures and actions undertaken by developed countries shall be measurable, reportable and verifiable. The measurable, reportable and verifiable requirement shall apply to the progress and results of implementation actions as well as the quantified emission reduction commitments per se, which shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions and procedures of the Kyoto Protocol regarding compliance, monitoring and verification mechanisms.]

66.1. Also the implementation of measurement, reporting and verification of commitments shall include costs and adverse impact assessments of the mitigation actions, policies and measures, particularly developing countries specified in Article 4.8 (h), as well as assessment of efforts to eliminate the adverse impacts of response measures. (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)

66.2. Develop a compliance system built on the existing mechanisms, that address issues of non-compliance flowing from the measurement, reporting, and verifying process. (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)

66.3. The COP shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for implementation of quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments. (Iran with Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; Saudi Arabia)

66.4. Modalities and procedures for the measurement, reporting and verification of actions or commitments by Parties identified in paragraph 55.3 above shall be guided by procedures identified in Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol so as to ensure comparability of reporting and verification. (Tuvalu)

Page 82

67. *[Issues identified by Parties in the context of paragraph 66 above as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include modalities for implementing measurement, reporting and verification, including revision or development of relevant guidelines.]*

3. [[Compliance with] [Review of (Canada)] quantified emission [limitation and] reduction [objectives (Costa Rica)] [commitments or obligations (African Group)]]

Move this section to a proposed new standalone compliance section (Australia)

x.1 To ensure compliance under the Convention, operationalize Article 13 of the Convention, through the adoption of Decision 10/CP.4 on the multilateral consultative process, and its Annex on its Terms of Reference. (G77&China)

68. [[Compliance with] [Review of (Canada)] quantified emission [limitation and] reduction [objectives][commitments (Singapore, African Group)] and [financial commitments for adaptation and technology transfer (Colombia)] undertaken by developed [countries][country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention (Singapore)] [shall][should] be monitored and assessed in a robust and credible manner based on agreed procedures for measurement, reporting and verification. [The monitoring and assessment of compliance {shall} {should}]

[Option 1

utilize the relevant procedures implemented under the Kyoto Protocol. These provisions may be enhanced as appropriate, [and shall lead to the application of penalties for non-compliance, including increased future reduction commitments by an amount calculated as a multiple of the shortfall in implementation and financial contributions as penalties or fines and paid into an enhanced financial mechanism monetary penalties to be paid to the Adaptation Fund (African Group)] [taking into account experiences gained from relevant international agreements].]

[Option 2]

[be undertaken within a [new compliance system [under the COP] [under the new agreement (Australia)]] [review process (Canada)]. [Procedures and mechanisms to address cases of non-compliance should be determined by the principle that they should be designed to facilitate compliance in the future. (Japan)]]]

[Option 3]

[lead to the application of penalties for non-compliance, including [increased future reduction commitments by an amount calculated as a multiple of the shortfall in implementation [and] [as well as (Pakistan)] financial contributions as penalties [10 times to the market price of one tonne of carbon and (Pakistan)] [or] fines [and] paid into [an enhanced] [the Convention] financial mechanism] {monetary penalties to be paid to the Adaptation Fund} [a mechanism that establishes clear and direct consequences for non-compliance (Costa Rica)].]]]

Alternative to paragraph 68: (AOSIS)

[The compliance procedures applied to Kyoto Parties under Section XV of the annex to decision 24/CP.7 and that are relevant to quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments shall be applied equally to all Annex I Parties, whether or not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Such compliance procedures may be enhanced.]

Move paragraphs 66–68 to the proposed section on elements that apply to all Parties. (USA)

68.1. Commitments or actions undertaken by Parties identified in paragraph 55.3 above shall be subject to compliance provisions and shall be guided by the compliance procedures developed pursuant to Article 18 of the Kyoto Protocol. (Tuvalu)

68.2. Parties undertaking commitments or actions under paragraph 55.3 above shall not use these commitments to fulfil obligations established under the Kyoto Protocol. (Tuvalu)

69. [Issues identified by Parties in the context of paragraph 68 above as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include modalities for the implementation of compliance procedures, including revision or development of relevant guidelines; and the possibility of establishing a new body for compliance and for measurement and reporting.]

Page 83

Proposed new subsection on Joint fulfillment: (Japan)

x.1 Any Parties included in Annex I that have reached an agreement to fulfil their respective commitments under subparagraph (a) above jointly, shall be deemed to have met those commitments provided that their total combined aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts inscribed in Annex B. The respective emission level allocated to each of the Parties to the agreement shall be set out in that agreement.

x.2 The Parties to any such agreement shall notify the secretariat of the terms of the agreement on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Protocol, or accession thereto. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of the agreement. Any such agreement shall remain in operation for the duration of the commitment period referred to in subparagraph (a) above.

x.3 If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization, any alteration in the composition of the organization after adoption of this Protocol shall not affect existing commitments under this Protocol.

x.4 In the event of failure by the Parties to such an agreement to achieve their total level of emission reductions, each Party to that agreement shall be responsible for its own level of emissions set out in the agreement.

x.5 If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Protocol, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration

organization, shall, in the event of failure to achieve the total combined level of emission reductions, be responsible for its level of emissions as notified in accordance with subparagraph (ii) above.

Proposed new subsection on LULUCF: (Japan)

x.1 The net changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990, measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in the commitment period referred to in subparagraph (a) above, shall be used to meet the commitments under subparagraph (a) above of each Party included in Annex I. The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with those activities shall be reported in a transparent and verifiable manner and reviewed.

x.2 The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from additional human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities may be used to meet the commitments under subparagraph (a) above of each Party included in Annex I, provided that these activities have taken place since 1990.

x.3 The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, decide upon modalities, rules and guidelines related to the issues referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above, taking into account uncertainties, transparency in reporting, verifiability, the methodological work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Page 84

Proposal to insert as Annex: (Australia)

Annex A			
National Schedules of Mitigation Commitments and Actions			
[Alphabetical List of National Schedules of Parties]			
National Schedule for [Name of Party] [to be filled in as per Article 4] (of Party Submission)			
National pathway			
Emissions pathway to 2050			
Economy-wide nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions			
Name/brief description of commitment or action	Baseline/ reference case	Emissions outcomes expected	Unilateral/supported
	e.g. year, period,	XXX	XXX
	BAU, Mt CO ₂ e/unit,		
	KW/h/unit, etc		
Sectoral nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and actions			
Name/brief description of commitment or action	Baseline/ reference case	Emissions outcomes expected	Unilateral/supported
	e.g. year, period,	XXX	XXX
	BAU, Mt CO ₂ e/unit,		
	KW/h/unit, etc		
ANNEX B			
GREENHOUSE GASES AND SECTORS/SOURCE CATEGORIES			
[NOTE: Greenhouse gases and sectors/source categories to be inserted.]			

Page 84

B. [Mitigation by developing countries]¹ [Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries][Mitigation actions by developing countries]

Suggestions on placement reflected in other sections that are related to this section include:

Move paragraphs 111, 112 and 115–118 to Chapter II.B, subsection 3 on Measurement, reporting and verification of support (USA)

Move paragraph 127 to chapter II.B, subsection 5 on institutional arrangements (USA)

Proposals for additional paragraphs before section 1:

Proposal 1 (G77 and China)

x.1 To enhance implementation of Article 4.1 of the Convention, enabled and supported through enhanced implementation of commitments of developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex II under Articles 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5, in accordance with Article 4.7 of the Convention.

x.2 Principles, Objectives and Scope:

(a) recognize that nationally-appropriate mitigation actions for developing country Parties, as defined in the Bali Action Plan, paragraph 1 b (ii), are distinct from the mitigation commitments of developed country Parties under its paragraph 1 b (i), both in magnitude and in legal nature;

(b) abide by the principles of the Convention embodied in its Article 3, in particular the right to sustainable development enunciated in its Article 3.4;

Page 85

(c) act in accordance with, and take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of Article 4.7 of the Convention that stipulates that “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 financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties” (enhanced support and enabling means result in enhanced actions of developing country Parties and not the other way ‘round);

(d) recognize that nationally-appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties are taken in the context of sustainable development;

(e) agree that measurable, reportable and verifiable mitigation actions by developing country Parties are only those enabled by measurable, reportable and verifiable support;

(f) enhance the implementation of Article 12.4 of the Convention that developing country Parties may, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits”;

(g) channel enabling means of implementation of mitigation actions by developing country Parties through the mechanisms on financing, technology and capacity-building as may be established under the Convention and the authority of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) give international recognition that developing country Parties are undertaking mitigation actions domestically based on their own resources.

Proposal 2 (EC)

¹⁸ The Bali Action Plan, in its paragraph 1 (b) (ii), calls for the consideration of enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, NAMAs by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.

x.1 Each developing country Party shall, in accordance with Article 4.1 of the UNFCCC, elaborate a low-carbon/emissions development strategy. Low-carbon/emissions development strategies shall contain:

(a) The description of a long-term strategy, for the low-carbon/emissions 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;

(b) 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:

- (i) indicate autonomous action that is to be financed and implemented by the country itself;
- (ii) identify barriers to the implementation of autonomous action, including identifying technology needs and barriers to technology deployment and diffusion, whose removal needs support;
- (iii) indicate action that, due to the incremental costs, requires assistance, in the form of financing, technology or capacity-building for implementation;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) specify, when relevant, if the use of a [flexible][carbon market] mechanism is proposed, and the associated caps and thresholds;
- (vi) 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 information on how these emission reductions were estimated.
- (vii) (other elements)

x.2 Developing country Parties shall commit to integrate low-carbon/emissions 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.

Page 86

x.3 The elaboration of low-carbon/emissions development strategies and plans for the least developed country Parties should be supported financially and technically.

x.4 The Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall [at its first session] elaborate further guidelines and modalities for the elaboration and reporting of low-carbon/emissions development strategies under this Article.

1. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries

Nature of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

x.1 The minimum expectations with regard to the commitments and actions Parties would register in their national schedules would be: for developing country Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capability, nationally appropriate mitigation commitments and/or actions aimed at achieving substantial deviation from baselines (Australia) .

x.2 NAMAs by developing countries are voluntary and contingent on financial and technical support by developed countries. Only NAMAs that are supported are MRV. Modalities for MRV in developing countries require specific support (Iran on behalf of Algeria, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and UAE).

70. [Developing country Parties contribute to enhanced mitigation by undertaking range of actions including (Pakistan) NAMAs in the context of low-carbon/emissions development strategies (EC). These actions should be country-driven, [commensurate with responsibilities and capabilities of each country Party,] [undertaken [on a voluntary basis] [either as international obligation or on a voluntary basis] in the context of sustainable development, with MVRed means of implementation particularly finance and capacity-building (LDC), in conformity with prior needs of sustainable development and eradication of

poverty, and [determined and formulated at the national], in accordance with all levels of government authorities, [or international] level in accordance with the principle equity, and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.]

Alternatives to paragraph 70:

Alternative 1 (India)

[Developing country Parties may enhance their mitigation actions through NAMAs in accordance with the principle of CBDR & RC. These actions should be in conformity with national development priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. They shall be determined and formulated at the national level.]

Alternative 2 (Singapore)

[Recognizing that many developing country Parties have already taken sustained and early actions to reduce their emissions growth, developing country Parties shall continue to contribute to enhanced international mitigation action by pursuing NAMAs, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex II of the Convention. These actions should be country-driven, undertaken on a voluntary basis in the context of sustainable development, in conformity with prior needs of sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and determined and formulated at the national level in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Recognition should also be given to the unilateral NAMAs which continue to be taken without being supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building from developed country Parties.]

Alternative 3 (AOSIS)

[Non-Annex I Parties shall adopt voluntary nationally-appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development goals and objectives, which shall aim to address anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protect and enhance greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs in a measurable way and which, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, shall contribute to achievement of the ultimate goal of the Convention by reducing emissions significantly from baseline projections.

In order to promote progress to this end, Non-Annex I Parties, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

Page 87

- (a) formulate national low-GHG emission development strategies containing nationally appropriate actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, which in the aggregate shall aim to achieve a significant deviation from current baseline emissions by 2020 and by 2050, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building;
- (b) communicate these strategies to the Secretariat by [date] together with the following information:
 - (i) a description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement its low-carbon development programme; and
 - (ii) a detailed description of the nationally-appropriate mitigation actions that it has adopted or undertakes to adopt to implement its low carbon development programme;
 - (iii) an estimate of the effects that these nationally appropriate mitigation actions will have on anthropogenic emissions by its sources and removals by sinks during the timeframes referenced in paragraph __ above.

Support shall be provided for the preparation of low-GHG emission development strategies.

NAMAs shall be supported and enabled by financing, technology and capacity-building where sought by developing countries.]

Alternative 4 (Tuvalu)

[Developing country Parties, notwithstanding paragraph __ above, shall undertake nationally appropriate mitigation actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.]

Alternative 5 (South Africa)

[Mitigation actions by developing countries constitute a meaningful contribution to enhanced mitigation. Such actions are voluntary, nationally appropriate, supported and enabled by developed countries through the provision of technology, finance and capacity-building. NAMAs, which may include projects and programmes, shall be formulated through a country driven process, and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. The aim of these actions is to reduce or avoid emissions, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty.]

70.1 NAMAs by developing country Parties may comprise the following:

- (a) Actions enabled and supported by finance, technology and capacity-building from developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention;
- (b) Actions, not including those in (a), which are undertaken unilaterally by developing country Parties through public funding or other means ("Unilateral NAMAs");
- (c) Actions pursued with the intention of generating credits to participate in carbon market(s). (Singapore)

70.2 Nationally appropriate mitigation actions are all actions to mitigate climate change consistent with national circumstances, and that are commensurate with Parties' responsibilities and capabilities, as reflected in Parties' national programmes to mitigate climate change required by Article 4.1(b) of the Convention. (USA)

71. [A subset of][Depending on the nature of] [NAMAs by developing country Parties [shall be][are actions][they may] supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building in accordance with Articles 4.3 and 4.7 of the Convention and undertaken in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.]] [Supported and enabled NAMAs [and][as well as] the support for NAMAs [have been already progressed based on unilateral efforts as well as being] {shall} be undertaken in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner. [The extent of mitigation actions undertaken by developing countries will depend on [negative cost measures and] the effective provision of financial, [and] technological and capacity-building support by developed country Parties.]] [NAMAs by developing countries are contingent on financial and technical support by developed countries. Only NAMAs that are supported are MRVd. Modalities for MRV in developing countries require specific support. (LDC & African Group) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries must result in a substantial deviation from baseline by 2020 in a measurable, verifiable and reportable manner if enabled and supported by appropriate funding and transfer of technology by developed countries.] (Costa Rica) [Individual mitigation efforts by developing country Parties must be also considered as NAMAs, and so, be undertaken in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner]. (Chile)

Alternatives to paragraph 71:

Alternative 1 (EC)

[NAMAs implemented by developing country Parties, undertaken pursuant to their low-carbon/emission development strategies, that are not financed by the developing country Party through autonomous action and that require assistance, in the form of financing, technology or capacity-building for implementation shall be supported by technology, financing and capacity-building in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.7 and 11.5 of the Convention. Financial flows for mitigation will be sources and governed

in a transparent and balanced manner in line with [chapter 4][paragraphs 173 and 174] of this {text} {agreement}.

Alternative 2 (Pakistan)

[NAMAs by developing country Parties shall be supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7 of the Convention. Annex I Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources and technology, over and above that provided to enable developing countries to implement their commitments under Article 4.1 of the Convention. NAMAs and support for NAMAs {shall} be undertaken in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner. The extent of mitigation actions undertaken by developing countries will depend on the extent of effective provision of financial and technological support by developed country Parties.]

Alternative 3 (South Africa)

[Both the mitigation actions and the support shall be measurable, reportable and verifiable. The extent to which mitigation actions can be undertaken by developing countries will depend on the effective provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support by developed country Parties.]

72. [NAMAs can [be any actions defined by developing country Parties].[take suitable forms according to the responsibilities and capabilities of developing country Parties] including any individual actions and {projects}[large-scale mitigation programmes, beyond projects] according to national circumstances (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Dominican Republic) in the context of Articles 4.1(b), Article 4.3 and 12.4 of the Convention; that lead to measurable, reportable and verifiable emission reductions or limitations [and they should be based on ‘a no-lose target’ concept] [and should not generate offsets for developed country Parties][and shall be quantified to the extent possible].]

Alternatives to paragraph 72:

Alternative 1 (Turkey)

[NAMAs can be any actions defined by developing country Parties, including any individual actions and appropriate mitigation programmes in the context of Articles 4.1(b) and 12.4 of the Convention; and they should be based on a no-lose target concept.]

Alternative 2 (Tuvalu)

[Developing country Parties in undertaking nationally appropriate mitigation actions may elect to take such actions under the following tiers:

- (a) Tier One: Actions that are financed domestically, either nationally or subnationally;
- (b) Tier Two: Actions that are financed by international financial and/or technical support, either through bilateral support, support from the Multilateral Fund on Climate Change, or other international financial means;
- (c) Tier Three: Actions that are undertaken over and above those identified in Tier One and Tier Two actions that are based on an emission reduction target and which may be eligible for trading of units.

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions described above may be undertaken at the national, sectoral or project level.

Page 89

Actions undertaken under Tier Two shall be supported by financial assistance for the Mitigation Window of the Multilateral Fund on Climate Change and through other multilateral and bilateral funding sources, as appropriate.

Procedures for the allocation of funds for Tier Two actions shall be developed by the Board of the Multilateral Fund on Climate Change and approved by the Conference of Parties serving as the assembly of Parties.

Actions undertaken under Tier Two shall be subject to appropriate reporting and accounting standards as determined by the Board of the Multilateral Fund on Climate Change and approved by Conference of Parties serving as the assembly of Parties.

Actions undertaken at the national or sectoral level by means of Tier Three may be eligible for emissions trading, subject to appropriate measurable, reportable and verifiable requirements developed according to Article 4, paragraph 3.]

Alternative 3 (Pakistan)

[NAMAs can be any actions defined by developing country Parties, including any individual actions and {projects} {large-scale mitigation programmes, beyond projects and should not generate offsets for developed country Parties}..]

73. [NAMAs may include [but not limited to][inter alia]:

[(x.a) Development of national action plan] (Japan)

(a) [Sustainable development policies and measures;]

(b) [[Low-emission][Low carbon] development strategies and plans;]

(b.1) Renewable energy strategies and plans; (Iceland)

(c) [Programmatic CDM], technology deployment programmes [or standards], energy efficiency programmes [and energy pricing measures] standards of financial schemes, including renewable energy and energy efficiency (Colombia);

(d) [Cap-and-trade schemes and carbon taxes;] and the use of new and existing [flexible][carbon-market] mechanisms, including project- and program-based CDM; (EC)

(e) [[Economy-wide and] [Sectoral intensity targets], national sector-based mitigation actions and standards, [and no-lose sectoral crediting baselines];]

(f) [REDD-plus² activities and other mitigation actions implemented in [different][related] areas and sectors[, including agriculture];]

(f.1) Mitigation actions at subnational and local level, in particular in cities and rural communities; (African Group, South Africa)

(f.2) Adaptation actions that have mitigation benefits; (LDCs)

(f.3) Mitigation actions that provide a win-win situation and that are clearly supported by MVRed means of implementation; ;(LDCs)

(f.4) Renewable energy policies and measures, including financial schemes; (Costa Rica)

(f.5) Bilateral actions or strategies implemented by developing countries Party; (Costa Rica)

(f.6) Renewable energy policies and measures, including financial schemes. (Chile)

(f.7) Bilateral actions or strategies implemented by developing country Parties. (Chile)

Alternatives to paragraph 73:

Alternative 1 (Australia)

An amended version of paragraph 73 providing examples of possible commitments and actions that Parties could register in national schedules. The paragraph should be moved to a proposed new subsection on National Schedules.

Alternative 2 (Singapore)

[NAMAs may include:

(a) Sustainable development policies and measures;

(b) Low-emission development strategies and plans;

² In this document, actions under paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of the Bali Action Plan (issues related to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) are referred to collectively as “REDD-plus.

- (c) CDM, Programmatic CDM, technology deployment programmes or standards, energy efficiency programmes and energy pricing measures;
- (d) Cap-and-trade schemes and carbon taxes;
- (e) Sectoral targets, national sector-based mitigation actions and standards, and no-lose sectoral crediting baselines;]

Alternative 3 (AOSIS)

[NAMAs must contribute to overall global GHG emission reductions in a measurable way (tons of emissions reduced) so that progress in achieving global emission reductions can be assessed and effort compared, and may include measurable and quantifiable emission reductions achieved through:

- (a) renewable energy targets
- (b) energy efficiency targets
- (c) . . . etc.]

Alternative 4 (Tuvalu)

[Nationally appropriate mitigation actions shall incorporate the development and diffusion of low greenhouse emitting technologies, particularly renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions shall not include technologies that have adverse impacts on the environment, including, inter alia, nuclear power and large scale hydro electric power.

Parties that undertake Tier Three actions may be eligible to undertake international emissions trading.

Eligibility for participation in international emissions trading shall be subject to relevant rules, modalities and guidelines developed by the COP (or Conference of Parties serving as the assembly of Parties.)

Any such trading shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purposes of meeting commitments or actions and supplemental to Tier One and Tier Two NAMAS.

Units generated through trading under this Article may be inter-tradable with units generated by the Kyoto Protocol, subject to rules, modalities and guidelines developed jointly by the COP (or Conference of Parties serving as the assembly of Parties to this Protocol) and the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.]

73.1 All developing countries are encouraged to elaborate their NAMAs and, for this purpose, financial and technical support should be available upon request through the financing mechanism to be created under the UNFCCC. (Argentina)

Move paragraphs 70-73 as options under paragraph 74 (USA).

74. [The NAMAs by developing country Parties

[Option 1]

[shall][should] be distinct from the commitments of developed country Parties and should not constitute binding obligations or targets for developing country Parties [, or be used as a basis for differentiating among them].]

NAMAs may comprise individual mitigation actions, sets of actions or programmes, including sustainable development policies and measures, REDD, programmatic CDM, no-lose sectoral crediting baselines and others, that are enabled by measurable, reportable and verifiable financial, technological and capacity-building support. (Argentina)

[Option 2]

{should} {shall} be different for different groups of countries, depending on the level of development of their economies, [particularly in the case of LDCs and SIDS], and on their respective capacities and specific national circumstances [, including limited opportunities that may be available for using alternative energy sources].]

Page 91

[Option 3

in further implementation of Article 4.1 of the Convention, shall be elaborated in the context of national low-emission development strategies to be developed by [all] developing country Parties consistent with their capacities and in the context of their broader sustainable development strategies. These low-emission development strategies]

[Option 3.1

shall include an emission pathway (emission projection planned to be achieved with the implementation of the strategy). [The strategies should be put in place no later than 2012 and cover all key emitting sectors.]]

[Option 3.2

for developing country Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capabilities shall be formulated and submitted as low-emission strategies for long-term net emission reductions by 2050, consistent with the levels of ambition needed to contribute to meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention. [In this context, these countries shall implement NAMAs in the 2020/(...) time frame that are quantified (e.g. reduction from business-as-usual). [These countries shall indicate dates by when they will commit to the types of action undertaken by developed country Parties³.]] [Actions by developing countries will be enhanced with support from developed countries] (Costa Rica)

Alternative to option 3.2: (USA)

[Recalling Article 4.1(b) of the Convention and recognizing that the levels of ambition expected of Parties will necessarily evolve over time as their respective national circumstances and respective capabilities change.

With respect to developing country Parties whose national circumstances reflect greater responsibility or capability:

For each such Party, Appendix 1 (*found in Addition 2 under proposals for additional sections/subsections at the beginning of Chapter III*) includes nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the 2020/[] timeframe that are quantified (e.g., reduction from business-as-usual) and are consistent with the levels of ambition needed to contribute to meeting the objective of the Convention.

Each such Party shall formulate and submit a low-carbon strategy for long-term net emissions reductions by 2050, consistent with the levels of ambition needed to contribute to meeting the objective of the Convention

Appendix x shall include date(s) by which the Party will commit to the type of action referred to in paragraph 1(a) above.

Other developing country Parties should implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions and develop low-carbon strategies, consistent with their capacity.]

[Option 4

[[shall][could include] actions [be] [in the form of sectoral and economy-wide GHG emission intensity targets, with a view to substantially limiting the growth of GHG emissions in those developing countries that contribute substantially to global emissions of GHGs] [and have appropriate response capabilities]. In addition[, each developing country Party {should} {shall} develop a voluntary national action plan, including policies and measures for mitigation, which {should} include quantified elements to the extent possible.]]

³ As described in paragraph 62 above.

As part of the nationally appropriate mitigation actions described in Annex C, each Party included in Annex C shall develop and submit a national action plan, including policies and measures for mitigation, which shall include quantified elements to the extent possible. (Japan)

Page 92

The Parties included in Annex C which have substantial contribution to the global emissions of greenhouse gases and have appropriate response capabilities, shall achieve their respective greenhouse gas emission intensity targets as described in Annex C in the commitment period from 2013 to 20XX, with a view to limiting substantially their greenhouse gas emission growth. (Japan)

Annex C (Japan)

Party	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be taken pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 2 (actions by developing country Parties)
A	To develop and submit national action plan
B*	<p>(1) To develop and submit national action plan</p> <p>(2) To achieve targets as described below:</p> <p>(a) Economy-wide GHG emissions or energy consumption per GDP: xx tonnes-CO₂e/US\$ or millions tons of oil equivalent/US\$</p> <p>(b) GHG emissions per unit and other targets in major sectors</p> <p>(i) Iron and Steel: xx kg-CO₂e/ton-crude steel (distinguished by major steel-making methods)</p> <p>(ii) Cement: xx kg-CO₂e/ton-cement or MJ/t-clinker</p> <p>(iii) Aluminum : xx kg-CO₂e/ton-primary aluminum</p> <p>(iv) Power generation: Thermal efficiency of Coal fired powered plant (per cent)/Share of total introduction volume of non-carbon energy (per cent or kw)</p> <p>(v) Other sectors</p>
C	To develop and submit national action plan
...	...

(Note) Parties marked with an asterisk ("*") are the Parties which have substantial contribution to the global emissions of greenhouse gases and have appropriate response capabilities.

[Option 5]

{shall} {should} be incorporated in national schedules. Each {developing country} Party {shall} {should} establish, regularly update and implement the contents of national schedules, which {shall} include long-term national GHG limitation or reduction pathways, quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments [for 2020, and the measurable, reportable and verifiable mitigation policies and measures designed to meet those commitments, subject to regular review by the COP]. {Schedules should identify where specific mitigation actions were made possible through previously agreed international support} [Schedules for LDCs should include a description of intended actions, including those that might benefit from additional international support.][LDCs are invited to establish a national schedule for the commitment period [20XX] to [20XX] at their discretion. (Australia)]

[Option 6]

{should} evolve over time to reflect changes in national circumstances assessed in accordance with objective criteria of economic development.]] [The Conference of the Parties should review the circumstances of each Party periodically.(Japan)]

Move to proposed new section on mitigation elements common to all Parties (USA)

Option 6.1 (Colombia)

[shall][should] be distinct from the commitments of developed country Parties and should not constitute binding obligations or targets for developing country Parties, [or be used as a basis for differentiating among them.]] {Should} {Shall} be different for different groups of countries, depending on the level of development of their economies, (particularly in the case of LDCs and SIDS), and on their respective capacities and specific national circumstances.

Option 6.2 (Colombia)

Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions can be designed by developing countries within their NAMAs in order to receive financial support and technology transfer to achieve the mitigation potential identified in the selected sectors. These actions would not be eligible for crediting or participation in any market mechanism.

Page 93

Alternatives to paragraph 74:

Alternative 1 (Singapore)

[The NAMAs by developing country Parties {shall} {should}:

Option 1

be distinct from the commitments of developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention and should not constitute binding obligations or targets for developing country Parties, or be used as a basis for differentiating among them.

Option 2

for developing country Parties be formulated consistent with the levels of ambition needed to contribute to meeting the ultimate objective of the Convention.

Option 3

may be in the form of sectoral and economy-wide GHG emission intensity targets (GHG emissions per GDP), with a view to substantially limiting the growth of GHG emissions in those developing countries that contribute substantially to global emissions of GHGs. In addition, each developing country Party {should} {shall} develop a voluntary national action plan, including policies and measures for mitigation, which {should} include quantified elements to the extent possible.]

Alternative 2 (AOSIS)

[NAMAs may be different for different groups of countries, depending upon their national circumstances.]

74.1 The NAMAs of developing country Parties shall take into account their national circumstances. Parties' ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is affected by their access to alternative energy options. To this effect, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 10 of the Convention, the difficulties faced by developing country Parties in switching from fossil fuels to alternative energy sources shall be quantified and taken into account to reflect their alternative-energy disadvantage. (Singapore)

75. [Developing country Parties [should][could][may on voluntary basis][may] [register][submit] (EC) their [ongoing and planned][proposed] NAMAs, in the context of their low-carbon/emission development strategies to the coordinating mechanism (EC), in order to gain international recognition of these actions [and to seek financial, [and] technological and capacity-building support to undertake [further][the proposed] actions.]] Developing country Parties should elaborate further actions for which they seek financial and technological support in their Low Emission Development Strategies (Australia)..

Alternatives to paragraph 75:

Alternative 1 (African Group)

[Financial and technological support shall enable developing country Parties to implement their NAMAs.]

Alternative 2 (LDCs)

[All developing countries shall be provided with financial and technological support to undertake their actions, and such actions once supported may be registered so as to gain international recognition for their contribution to towards mitigating climate change]

Alternative 3 (Pakistan)

[Developing country Parties will only register those NAMAs, for which it wishes to secure international financial and technological support.]

75.1 Developed countries Parties should register their financial, technological and capacity-building supports in order to fulfill their obligation under the Convention. (China)

76. [Actions by developing country Parties that [are qualified as NAMAs and] can be registered [comprise][include]

[Option 1]

actions of three types: (1) actions that are undertaken by developing country Parties and are not enabled or supported by other Parties [“(unilateral NAMAs”)]; (2) actions that are supported by a fund and financed (Colombia) by developed country Parties; [and (3) actions that are undertaken to acquire carbon credits.]]

Page 94

[Option 2]

only actions that [require support][are supported][and enabled by technology, financing, and capacity-building in MRV manner] (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE) by developed country Parties.]] [There will be a mechanism to register and facilitate implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and corresponding MRVed support. Actions are conditional on support. (LDC)]

Alternatives to paragraph 76:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS)

[NAMAs eligible for registration may include:

- (a) actions that are supported by developing country Parties;
- (b) actions for which support is sought;
- (c) unilateral actions that are undertaken by developing country Parties that do not require support, for which recognition is sought.

Supports by developed countries that can be registered comprise only supports that are delivered through technology and financing mechanism under the UNFCCC] (China)

Alternative 2 (Singapore)

[Actions by developing country Parties that qualify as NAMAs and can be registered comprise actions of three types: (1) actions that are undertaken by developing country Parties and are not enabled or supported by other Parties (i.e unilateral NAMAs); (2) actions that are supported by developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention; and (3) actions that are undertaken to acquire carbon credits, such as a listing of projects under the CDM, and other crediting programmes which could be set-up in the future. These would be subject to international verification consistent with the guidelines for the CDM.]

Alternative 3 (Pakistan)

[Only those actions can be characterized as NAMA if they are supported by developed country Parties.]

[A mechanism to register and facilitate implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and corresponding support]

Note: Parties presented four detailed proposals for a mechanism for registering and facilitating implementation of NAMAs and the financial, technology and capacity-building support for NAMAs. The essential elements of these proposals are reflected in paragraphs 77–80 below.

77. [Option 1]

A NAMA register shall be established [as a mechanism][as part of the Financial Mechanisms] (Pakistan) to enhance the implementation of the relevant provisions of Articles (African Group) 4.1, 4.3 and 4.5, 4.6, 4.8 (Pakistan) and 12.4 (South Africa) of the Convention by facilitating the identification, mobilization [and matching] of support required to implement NAMAs by developing country Parties and enable international recognition and communication of such actions.

[Developing countries may register their NAMAs on a voluntary basis as elaborated in para 75.1](LDC). Once a NAMA is registered and approved by a technical panel, the provision of financial resources and technology transfer shall become automatic (Pakistan) [The [level][extent] (African Group) of mitigation [effort][action] (African Group) by developing countries shall be commensurate with the level of support received.]

[Developing countries may register their NAMAs with the UNFCCC financial and technology mechanism(s) on a voluntary basis. The level of mitigation effort by developing countries shall be commensurate with the level of financial resources and technology received. Once a NAMA is registered and approved by a technical panel, the provision of financial resources and technology transfer shall become automatic.] (Pakistan)

Page 95

[NAMAs may comprise individual mitigation actions, sets of actions or programmes, [including sustainable development policies and measures, [REDD], [programmatic CDM], [[no-lose sectoral crediting baselines] and others]].]

[Implementation of actions shall be enhanced through the provision of financial resources technology transfer, and support for building institutional capacity in developing countries. Financial resources from Annex I Parties shall be measured, reported and verified when provided to the Financial Mechanism. Technology transfer and capacity-building shall be measured, reported and verified during the course, and following the completion, of the associated NAMA.] (Pakistan)

[The UNFCCC Secretariat shall open and maintain the register of NAMAs. (African Group) The register shall initially contain a list of indicative [proposed] mitigation being implemented or being proposed actions [and information related to the assumptions and [methodology][activities] underpinning the proposed actions, the emissions that would be avoided as a result of the actions (relative to a GHG emission baseline)][, the sustainable development benefits identified by developing country,] (African Group, South Africa) and the support that would be required for the proposed methodology and (Colombia) actions. [This information shall be assessed by a technical panel composed of representatives of Parties mainly from developing countries, including representatives from LDCs (LDCs) established under the Convention. Once the technical panel has reported to the party that the support and action [and support] have been established in line with agreed approach, additional financial support shall be given to that particular Party's an incentive for the continuation and sustainability of such (LDCs) [good practice,]. [A][a] request to the financial and technology mechanism(s) of the Convention, which shall be responsible for matching support to actions, shall be triggered in this regard.] [Support should match actions to be undertaken, during the whole process.]

[Implementation of actions shall be enhanced through support for building institutional capacity in developing countries. After implementation, both the action and the support shall be measured, reported and verified. The register shall be updated [annually], to reflect the status of implementation of action and its support. Following the first measurable, reportable and verifiable report, the NAMA shall be considered registered (and no longer indicative).]

[International financial and technology support for NAMAs will come from a range of sources mobilized by the financial and technology mechanism(s)]. A set of criteria will be developed to ensure that the funds are spread evenly, ensuring equity, and a fair distribution of benefits and an even spread across all economic sectors.] (African Group)

Alternatives to paragraph 77:

Alternative 1 (Singapore)

[A registry for NAMAs by developing country Parties shall be established with the aims of recognizing their actions as part of the global efforts to combat climate change; and providing a platform for matching those actions, if needed, with measurable, reportable and verifiable support by developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention. Developing country Parties {shall} be invited to register their NAMAs in the registry and implement them so that their actions can be recognized at the international level and supported and enabled by technology, financing and

capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner. Developing country Parties {shall} also be invited to register in the registry and implement, on a voluntary basis, their unilateral NAMAs taken without technology, financing and capacity-building support, which can be measured, reported and verified according to guidelines agreed by the COP.]

Alternative 2 (Tuvalu)

[Developing country Parties may nominate Tier One, Tier Two and or Tier Three nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be incorporated in an International Register maintained by the secretariat.

The modalities for the operation of the International Register shall be developed by the Conference of Parties serving as the assembly of Parties.]

78. [Option 2]

A registry for NAMAs by developing country Parties shall be established with the aims of recognizing the actions as part of the global efforts to combat climate change and providing a platform for [matching] those actions, [if needed, with measurable, reportable and verifiable support by developed country Parties.]

Page 96

[Developing country Parties {shall} be invited to register their NAMAs in the registry and implement them so that their actions can be recognized as climate actions at the international level and supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.]

[Developing country Parties, **except LDCs**, {shall} [also be invited] to register in the registry and implement, [on a voluntary basis], their unilateral NAMAs taken without technology, financing and capacity-building support, **in accordance with national regulations**, [which can be measured, reported and verified according to guidance provided by the COP]].

[Issues identified by the proposing Party in the context of this option as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include: the scope and time frames of NAMAs that are to be registered; the expected contribution of NAMAs to mitigation; modalities to match technology, financing and capacity-building support with NAMAs registered; modalities to measure, report and verify the actions implemented and the support provided; and the modus operandi of the registry.]

79. [Option 3]

[A support and [accreditation] mechanism shall be established with the functions of:

- (a) Registering and pooling all pledges for voluntary mitigation actions by developing countries, [and all pledges for financial support and technology transfer by developed countries;]
- (b) [Providing a platform for matching NAMAs with financial and technology support and with the provision of emission reduction credits for those actions;]

Alternative to subparagraph (b) (Colombia)

[Establish a link with the financial and technology mechanism designed under the Convention;]

- (c) Providing for measurement, reporting and verification of both actions and the corresponding support;
- (d) Recognizing NAMAs as part of the global effort to combat climate change.

[The support and [accreditation] mechanism shall facilitate the implementation of NAMAs through:

- (a) “The support path”, involving direct financial and technological support by developed countries, channelled through the financial and technology mechanism(s) of the Convention;
- (b) [“The accreditation path”, involving provision of emission reduction credits for NAMAs.]

[Developing countries may choose one or [both] of the above “paths” to implement NAMAs.]]

Developing country Parties shall decide when the level of support from [both] sources mentioned above is sufficient for the implementation of a proposed NAMA. They retain the right to delay implementation of the proposed NAMA if they consider the level of support insufficient.]]

80. [Option 4]

A coordinating mechanism shall be established with the functions of:

- (a) Providing a technical assessment of the low-emission development strategies of developing countries and the NAMAs contained therein and of the corresponding needs for support identified. It shall assess, in particular, the contribution of a proposed emission pathway to a substantial deviation from business-as-usual emission projections;
- (b) Matching action to support, in such a way as to maximize cost-efficiency and to strengthen financing for NAMAs, taking into account the capabilities of each country;
- (c) Validating matched action and support.]

[NAMAs and corresponding support that have been approved by the coordination mechanism shall be inscribed in a register, with a view to recognizing actions undertaken by developing countries with strong measurement, reporting and verification of both national action and support.]

Move all proposals related to Finance contained in paragraphs 75–80 to chapter IV.A on Finance (USA)

Page 97

Move all options included in paragraphs 77–80, except paragraph 78, subparagraph 3, to chapter IV.A on Finance.(Pakistan)

Alternative to paragraph 80: (EC)

[A coordinating mechanism is hereby established. The purpose of the coordinating mechanism shall be inter alia, to facilitate:

- (a) Provide technical assessment of propositions
 - (i) of the low-carbon/emission development strategies, 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;
 - (ii) of the proposed NAMAs and of the corresponding needs for support identified;
- (b) Matching of 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);
- (c) Validation of matched action and support;
NAMAs and corresponding support that are validated by the coordinating mechanism as part of a low-carbon/emissions development strategy shall be inscribed into a register.
The register shall contain:
 - (d) actions taken autonomously,
 - (e) actions requiring support,
 - (f) and actions to be supported by the carbon market.

For each validated nationally appropriate mitigation action and corresponding support, the register shall in particular contain the following information: (to be determined)

The Meeting of the Parties under this Agreement shall, at its first session, elaborate further modalities and procedures for the coordinating mechanism and the register.

Governance of the coordinating mechanism, including possible supporting technical bodies: (text to be developed)]

Issues identified by the proposing Party in the context of this option as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time in the context of details necessary for operation of the registry

include governance of the coordinating mechanism, including possible supporting technical bodies; specific information on NAMAs and support to be registered; and further modalities and procedures.]

Note: Paragraphs 81–82 below present additional elements proposed by Parties that could apply to one or more of the above paragraphs.

81. [[The mechanism(s) for [registering and] facilitating implementation of NAMAs in the context of financial, technology and capacity-building support [should]{shall}:]

(a) [Serve as a functional “window” to mechanism(s) for finance and technology under the Convention;

(b) [Allow for confirmation that specific support has been channelled to a specific action. Once this channelling has been confirmed, both support and action {should} become effective within the registry simultaneously;]]

(c) Not replicate CDM procedures.]

Move paragraph 81 to chapter IV.A on Finance. (Australia)

82. [The function of the mechanism(s) {shall} {should} include registering:

(a) [The expected outcome of each NAMA in terms of its sustainable development benefits and co-benefits and mitigation benefit that including direct and indirect benefits the GHG emission reductions][limitation]]

(a).1 Mitigation actions implemented by developing countries with their own resources could be reported in national communications, enhancing the implementation of Article 12.1 of the Convention. Funding for national communications shall be adjusted accordingly to respond to the added reporting burden.

Page 98

(a).2 Mitigation actions receiving support shall be reported in the registry.

(a).3 Developed countries shall report on the measurement of support in their national communications under Article 12.3 and support shall be updated in the registry on an annual basis (African Group, South Africa)

[Option 1]

in relation to the emission baselines or business-as-usual path [, including at a national or sectoral level][for several time horizons, for example 2020, 2030 and 2050];]

[Option 2]

directly, not based on the definition of a baseline or other intermediate outcomes which can be used to show the mitigation benefit of NAMAs when appropriate baseline methodologies are not available;] (China)

(b) An estimate of the full [incremental cost] of each NAMA, including for technology transfer and capacity-building;

(c) Information relating to implementation of each NAMA, including information on support received and the time frame for implementation;

(d) [[Any proposed use of a carbon market mechanism, and the associated caps and thresholds.]] [Support by developed countries in terms of technology, finance and capacity-building]] (China).

Move paragraph 82 to a proposed new subsection on low-emission development strategies (Australia)

Alternatives to paragraph 82:

Alternative 1 (AOSIS)

[Information provided in connection with NAMA registration shall include:

(a) the expected outcome in terms of quantifiable emission reductions in tons of CO₂-eq;

- (b) contribution of reductions to country's achievement of significant deviation from business as usual emissions trajectory in accordance with the country's low emission development programme;
- (c) timeframe for implementation;
- (d) estimated cost.]

Alternative 2 (South Africa)

[The function of the mechanism(s) {shall} {should} include registering:

- (a) The expected outcome of each NAMA in terms of its sustainable development benefits and co-benefits and the GHG emission reductions
- (b) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries
- (c) Mitigation result, which may be emissions baselines specific to projects and programmes;
- (d) An estimate of the full incremental cost of each NAMA, including for technology transfer and capacity-building;
- (e) Information on the sustainable development benefits.]

2. Means of implementation

Move this section to chapter IV on Enhanced Action on Financing, Technology and Capacity-building (Japan, Australia)

83. [Actions including (Pakistan) [NAMAs by developing countries [should] {shall} be supported and enabled (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE) [on the basis of {agreed} full {incremental} costs][on the basis of agreed full incremental cost](EC)[on the basis of agreed full cost and agreed full incremental cost](African Group) and total cost as appropriate (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and Dominican Republic)[by developed country Parties (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE).] The support for NAMAs (Pakistan) [shall](Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE)[should][may](EC) cover various activities in mitigation, including, but not limited to (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE):]

Page 99

Alternatives to the chapeau of paragraph 83:

Alternative 1 (Indonesia)

[NAMAs for the agreed allocation deviation from business as usual that is undertaken by developing country Parties shall be supported on the basis of full incremental cost. The support should cover various activities in mitigation, but not limited to:]

Alternative 2 (Lesotho/LDCs)

[NAMAs by developing countries {should} {shall} be supported {on the basis of {agreed} full and {incremental} costs} on full cost basis and shall be undertaken voluntary basis. The support {should} cover various activities in mitigation, including:]

- (a) Activities at different stages of a NAMA, including design (Colombia) preparedness, planning and implementation and related capacity-building (EC);
- (b) [Creating and sustaining enabling environments for mitigation actions in developing countries, [including integrated [territorial] plans at national, regional and local level; (Lesotho/LDCs)]] [including support for climate integrated territorial plans at local, national and regional level, as appropriate] (African Group)
- (c) [Identifying and removing barriers to unilateral actions;]
- (c).1 Planning and implementation of mitigation activities that have adaptation potentials; (Lesotho/LDCs)
- (d) [Undertaking measurement, reporting and verification of actions;]
- (e) [Technology needs assessments (TNAs);]

- (f) [Elaboration of low-emission development strategies and plans for [all developing countries][the LDCs] {should} {shall} be supported {on the basis of agreed full incremental cost} (EC).]

Make subparagraph 83 (f) paragraph 83.1 (EC)

Alternative to paragraph 83 (South Africa)

[NAMAs by developing countries shall be supported on the basis of:

- (a) agreed full cost for enabling activities; and
- (b) agreed full incremental cost for implementation of NAMAs.]

83.1 NAMAs listed for support in the registry could cover various mitigation activities. (Canada)

84. [[[Matching action to] support shall be undertaken in such a way as to maximize cost-efficiency and strengthen [financing][the provision of financing, technology and capacity-building] (Lesotho/LDCs, African Group, South Africa) for actions. [The establishment of mechanisms for [matching] support and actions [should][shall](EC) take into account the need to ensure environmental integrity of NAMAs and aim at achieving cost-efficient emission reductions.]] The support [should][shall] (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE) be based on the needs identified by developing country Parties to enhance implementation of their NAMAs.]

Alternative to paragraph 84: (Pakistan)

[The provision of financial resources and technological transfer for matching action to support shall be undertaken in such a way as to maximize cost-efficiency and strengthen financing for actions. To this end, the financial and technology transfer mechanisms under the convention will play a lead role. Taking into account the need to ensure environmental integrity of NAMAs and aim at achieving cost-efficient emission reductions. The support {should} be based on the needs identified by developing country Parties to enhance implementation of their NAMAs.]

85. [[Support provided through the registry should not be channeled [solely] to actions that achieve direct emission reductions.] Support {should} be differentiated between different kinds of actions.]

86. [Incentives for developing country Parties can be provided by linking supporting measures (in technology and finance) and capacity-building (Indonesia) with efforts in measurement, [and] reporting [and verification.] (Indonesia)

87. [Issues identified by Parties in the context of paragraphs 83–86 above as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include the concept and modalities of matching action with support.]

Page 100

3. [Measurement, reporting and verification of supported (India) actions]

Move this section to a proposed stand-alone section on MRV of commitments and actions (of both developed and developing countries) (Japan, Australia)

[Measurement and reporting]

x.1 MRV of NAMAs and their desired outcomes shall apply only in such cases where, and to the extent that, they are enabled and supported in terms of finance and technology by the Annex I country Parties through an agreed financing mechanism.(India)

x.2 Guidelines for such MRV shall be established and approved by the COP.(India)

x.3 Developing country Parties may establish national coordinating bodies to build institutional capacity, and facilitate coordination for the submission of proposals for NAMAs, together with the details of the support required for the implementation of the proposals for NAMAs. The latter should include an estimate of the full incremental costs which are to be met by the Financial mechanism under the Convention. (India)

88. [Measurement and reporting of NAMAs and their achieved outcomes (including those in paragraph 82 (a) above)]

[Option 1]

shall be applicable only to the mitigation actions as enabled by technology and finance per se.]
(India)

[Option 2

shall cover both national low-emission strategies and NAMAs undertaken in the context of those strategies.]

Alternative to Option 2

Alternative 1

[shall cover the content in Parties' national schedules, including [both national low-emission] nationally appropriate mitigation strategies, long-term national GHG emissions limitation or reduction pathways, and NAMAs undertaken in the context of those strategies] (Canada)

Alternative 2

[shall cover the intensity targets or national action plans and NAMAs undertaken in the context of achieving those targets or plans] (Japan)

Move paragraph 88 to the first section of a proposed new section on common elements for all Parties. (USA)

Alternatives to paragraph 88:

Alternative 1 (EC)

[NAMAs and their achieved outcomes shall be:

- (a) Monitored at a national level according to guidelines to be decided by the Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session building inter alia on existing IPCC guidance;
- (b) Reported to the UNFCCC according to reporting guidelines to be decided by the Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session, taking into account the principles of transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness, and address inter alia achieved emission reductions as well as their effectiveness in relation to the low-carbon/emissions development strategies;
- (c) Verified under the auspices of the UNFCCC according to agreed guidelines decided by the Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session.]

Alternative 2 (AOSIS)

[The Parties shall report on nationally-appropriate mitigation actions in an agreed format that indicates the impact of these measures on national emissions inventories.

Emission reductions achieved in Non-Annex I Parties that are below measured, reported and verified baselines shall be recognized.

Page 101

Non-Annex I Parties with emissions representing in excess of [X] per cent of global emissions in [XXXX] shall report every two years, with the first report to be presented no later than [date]. LDCs and small island developing States shall be exempted from this requirement but may report at their discretion or through the national communication process.]

89. [Measurement and reporting shall be undertaken under the guidance of the COP [following internationally agreed guidelines that build on, inter alia, existing IPCC guidance] and involve regional center and national expert [in accordance with national measuring and reporting procedures and practices] [and taking into account countries' national circumstances].]

Alternative to paragraph 89: (India)

[Measurement and reporting of NAMAs, in accordance with the established guidelines, shall be undertaken by the host country, while the desired outcomes from such NAMAs shall be verified by the Financing Mechanism established under the Convention and the host country jointly.

A mechanism to register and facilitate the implementation of NAMAs and support for them shall form part of the Financing Mechanism established under the Convention. The mechanism shall be established at the UNFCCC secretariat under the authority of the COP and shall be supported by:

- (a) A technical panel established under the convention to assess both the assumptions and methodology underpinning NAMAs and the support required for such actions,
- (b) A new body established under the COP that will conduct the verification of NAMAs and their corresponding technology, finance and capacity-building support.]

90. [Each developing country Party shall {in addition} submit [its national GHG emissions inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol containing] information on]

Alternative to the chapeau of paragraph 90: (New Zealand)

[In complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, all developing country Parties shall submit an annual national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

In addition, each developing country Party shall submit supplemental information for nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries using the reporting template adopted by the [supreme body to this instrument] and contained in the appendix (*see below*). This shall contain information on inter alia:]

[Option 1]

how implementation of NAMAs affects GHG trajectories at a national and/or sectoral level or the national baseline.]

[Option 2]

the low-emission development strategy of the country in the context of its broader sustainable development strategy and GHG emission pathway.]

[Option 3]

for [[major] developing countries]: quantification of actions and quantified energy intensity targets, as well as mitigation policies and measures designed to implement them (especially in major sectors), [based on the requirements which are the same as for developed country Parties].]

[REPORTING TEMPLATE] (*New Zealand*)

Party	National Circumstances	Date of latest reported National GHG Inventory and Date of inventory review	Sector	Agreed projected business as usual emissions/removals	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	Expected emission reduction or limitation ^a	Emission budget
Party A	GDP per capita GHG per capita Mitigation potential etc.		Stationary Energy	XMT	List NAMAS according to: ▪ Quantified targets ▪ Price based measures ▪ Regulations ▪ Other policies and measures	YMT	XMT – (YMT + ZMT)
						ZMT	
			Mobile Energy				
			Agriculture				
			LULUCF				
			Industrial Processes				
			Solvents				
			Waste				
			Multiple sectors				
TOTAL				TOTAL Business As Usual Projection		UGT	TOTAL BUDGET

^a Relative to BAU over the sector and expected to be achieved by undertaking listed NAMAs.

91. [[National inventories of developing country Parties shall be submitted [{regularly, on a more frequent basis than is current practice under the Convention [every two years]] [annually, starting as soon as possible and not later than 2011]. }][provided sufficient financial support by developed country Parties] For LDCs submissions shall be at their discretion based on the provision of resources and national capacities (Lesotho/LDCs).]

Alternatives to paragraph 91:

Alternative 1 (Singapore)

[National inventories of developing country Parties shall be submitted regularly, and on a more frequent basis. This enhanced reporting shall start as soon as possible. In accordance with Article 4(3) of the Convention, developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II of the Convention shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties, particularly the LDCs and SIDs, in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.]

Alternative 2 (EC)

[Developing country Parties shall provide annual inventories 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 building on existing independent review processes for Annex I Parties inventories. The Meeting of the

Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, decide on reporting and review guidelines to be used for national GHG inventories of developing countries under this Article.]

Page 103

Alternative 3 (South Africa)

[Mitigation actions implemented by developing countries with their own resources shall be reported in national communications, enhancing the implementation of Article 12.1 of the Convention. In addition, developing countries may voluntarily choose to register actions undertaken with their own resources, but for which they are not seeking multi-lateral support. Such actions may be registered for recognition purposes only.

Mitigation actions receiving support shall be reported in the registry. Reporting on the status of implementation to the registry shall be annual with an update based on measured outcomes every two years, alternating with reporting on GHG inventories.]

92. [Unilateral NAMAs {and national plans that are undertaken by developing country Parties and are not enabled or supported by other Parties} may be reported through national communications.]

93. [[Sufficient](Colombia)[Adequate and accessible][enhanced][agreed full costs](India)[Adequate technical.](Indonesia)[sustained](USA) financial [support] and capacity-building shall be provided to developing country Parties to enable them to develop and maintain capacity to prepare national GHG emissions inventories and national communications.] Developed countries shall report on the measurement of support in their national communications under Article 12.3 and support shall be updated in the registry on an annual basis. (South Africa)

Verification

[x.1 Achievement of intensity targets by major developing country Parties shall be reviewed by expert review teams.] (Japan)

94. [[Unilateral NAMAs][Nationally appropriate mitigation actions](USA)[under the national action plan](Japan) by developing country Parties]

[Option 1]

{shall} {should} be verified by national entities in accordance with internationally agreed guidelines.] (Japan)

[Option 2]

should not be subject to verification.]

[Option 3]

shall be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to a new Protocol.] (Japan)

Option 4

shall be subject to international verification according to modalities, procedures and guidelines to be established under the authority of the COP. This verification should include international auditing (e.g. by international expert teams). (USA)

Alternative to paragraph 94: (Singapore)

[Unilateral NAMAs by developing country Parties {shall} {should} be verified by national entities in accordance with internationally agreed guidelines. In addition, the methodologies of the national verification process should be open to international auditing. If necessary, and subject to agreement by the developing country Party undertaking the NAMA, the domestic verification can also be confirmed by an international verification process, with due respect for the protection of confidential information.]

95. [Actions that are implemented with international support [and do not result in transfer of carbon credits][and their outcome in terms of emission reductions] (EC) {shall} be subject to [international] verification [from the third Party] (China), together with the support as measured and reported, according

to modalities, procedures and guidelines to be established under the authority of the COP. [This verification [shall][should] include international auditing (e.g. by international expert teams)][This verification should be conducted by national entities in accordance with internationally agreed guidelines.] (Indonesia)

96. [NAMAs that are financed through the carbon market and with market finance {shall} be verified, together with the corresponding support as measured and [reported, by institutions accredited by the COP and][reported by national level institutions] (Lesotho/LDCs) according to the [same multilaterally] agreed guidelines.]

Page 104

Alternative to paragraph 96: (EC)

[NAMAs that are financed through the [flexible][carbon market] mechanisms and their outcome in terms of emission reductions {shall} be verified, together with the corresponding support as measured and reported, by institutions recognized by the meeting of the Parties under the Copenhagen Agreement using and building upon existing international guidelines for these mechanisms.]

97. *[Issues identified by Parties in the context of paragraphs 88–96 above as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include further guidelines, templates, methodologies and modalities for reporting of actions, taking into account the type of actions as well as specific circumstances and capacities of different groups of developing countries, including SIDS and LDCs.]*

97.1 For supported NAMAs by developing countries, developed country Parties including those in Annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full cost of verification undertaken by developing countries. (African Group, South Africa)

4. [Measurement, reporting and verification of [support][the provision of financial resources and technology transfer to the developing country Parties (Pakistan)]

Move this section to chapter IV on Enhanced Action on Financing, Technology and Capacity-building (Japan)

98. [Developed country Parties shall measure [(where measurable)][and], report and have support verified in accordance with international guidelines that is provided for NAMAs and {registered under the mechanism(s) referred to in paras. 77–82 above}, including the following:

- (a) [Allocation and transfer of finance for means of implementation [granted [over and above ODA], in units of an agreed common currency];]
- (b) Technology transfer, including development, deployment (Algeria, Iran, Libya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE), application and diffusion[, in units established by the COP];
- (c) The agreed full incremental costs of technology transferred to developing country Parties [in units of an agreed common currency];
- (d) Support for capacity-building according to indicators [and in units] established by the COP.]

Alternative to paragraph 98: (EC)

[Parties shall measure and report support that is provided for NAMAs.]

99. [Developed country Parties shall report on the measurement of support in their national communications under Article 12.3 of the Convention. Information on the support provided shall be updated and verified (USA) [annually]. [The measurement and reporting of support {shall} be based on new methodologies for assessing support.]]

Alternatives to paragraph 99:

Alternative 1 (EC)

[Parties shall regularly report on the support provided.]

Alternative 2 (Pakistan)

[Developed country Parties shall report on the measurement of financial resources, transfer of technology and other actions in their national communications under Article 12.3 of the Convention.]

Information on actions to fulfil commitments on financial resources, transfer of technology and other actions under the Convention shall be updated annually. The measurement and reporting of these actions {shall} be based on new methodologies for assessing their adequacy, predictability and effectiveness.]

100. [[The support shall be verified under [an international][a national] (Turkey) register] in terms of contributions by developed [and developing] countries within their responsibilities and (India) respective capacities.]

Page 105

Alternatives to paragraph 100:

Alternative 1 (Switzerland)

[The support shall be verified within the existing in-depth review of National Communications from Annex-I country Parties.]

Alternative 2 (African Group, South Africa)

[The support shall be verified using international guidelines and be reported in an international register under the UNFCCC.]

Alternative 3 (Pakistan)

[The provision of financial resources, transfer of technologies and other actions shall be verified by the Verification Group of the UNFCCC finance and technology mechanism(s) in terms of contributions by developed {and developing} countries within their respective capacities.]

101. *Issues identified by Parties [in the context of paragraphs 98–99 above] as requiring further elaboration at the appropriate time include further guidelines, methodologies and modalities for measurement, reporting and verification of support,[including provision of a possible compliance mechanism].]*

Proposed new subsection for Measurement, Report and Verification:(Japan)

Methodological issues

x.1 Each Party included in Annex I shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for the national systems, which shall incorporate the methodologies specified in paragraph 3 below, shall be decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol prior to the start of such commitment period.

x.2 Each Party which has its greenhouse gas emission intensity targets inscribed in Annex C shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for the national systems, which shall incorporate to the extent possible the methodologies specified in paragraph 3 below, shall be decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol prior to the start of such commitment period.

x.3 Methodologies for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Where such methodologies are not used, appropriate adjustments shall be applied according to methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session. Based on the work of, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise such methodologies and adjustments, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to methodologies or adjustments shall be used only for the purposes of ascertaining compliance with commitments in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

x.4 The global warming potentials used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol prior to the start of the commitment period. Based on the work of, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise the global warming potential of each such greenhouse gas, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to a global warming potential shall apply only to commitments in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

Page 106

Inventory and information

x.5 Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, submitted in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary supplementary information, including sectoral information, for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3, paragraph 1 (commitments by developed country Parties).

x.6 Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its national communication, submitted under Article 12 of the Convention, the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with its commitments under this Protocol.

x.7 Each Party included in Annex I shall submit the information required under paragraph 5 above annually, beginning with the first inventory due under the Convention for the first year of the commitment period after this Protocol has entered into force for that Party. Each such Party shall submit the information required under paragraph 6 above as part of the first national communication due under the Convention after this Protocol has entered into force for it and after the adoption of guidelines as provided for in paragraph 8 below. The frequency of subsequent submission of information required under paragraph 6 above shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, taking into account any timetable for the submission of national communications decided upon by the Conference of the Parties.

x.8 The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the preparation of the information required under paragraphs 5 and 6 above, taking into account guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall also, prior to the start of the commitment period, decide upon modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts.

x.9 Each Party which has its greenhouse gas emission intensity targets inscribed in Annex C shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, the necessary supplementary information, including sectoral information, for the purposes of ensuring the compliance with Article 3, paragraph 2 (Actions by developing countries Parties).

x.10 Each Party which has its greenhouse gas emission intensity targets inscribed in Annex C shall incorporate in its national communication, submitted under Article 12 of the Convention, the supplementary information with respect to the implementation of Article 3, paragraph 2 (Actions by developing country Parties).

x.11 Each Party which has its greenhouse gas emission intensity targets inscribed in Annex C shall submit the information required under paragraph 9 above annually. Each such Party shall submit the information required under paragraph 10 above as part of the first national communication due under the Convention after this Protocol has entered into force for that Party and after the adoption of guidelines as provided for in paragraph 12 below.

x.12 The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the preparation of the information required under paragraphs 5 and 6 above. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall also, prior to the start of the commitment period, decide upon modalities for the measurement of intensity targets.

Review of information

x.13 (a) The information submitted by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed by expert review teams pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and in accordance with guidelines adopted for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol under subparagraph (b) below. The information required under Article 5, paragraph 1 (inventory and information), shall be reviewed as part of the annual compilation and accounting of emission inventories and assigned amounts. Additionally, the information required under Article 5, paragraph 2 (inventory and information), shall be reviewed as part of the review of communications.

Page 107

(b) The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the review of implementation of the commitments by Parties included in Annex I by expert review teams taking into account the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

x.14 The information submitted under Article 5, paragraph 7 (inventory and information), by each Party which has its greenhouse gas emission intensity targets inscribed in Annex C shall be reviewed by expert review teams. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for this review.

x.15 Expert review teams referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 above shall be coordinated by the secretariat and shall be composed of experts selected from those nominated by Parties to the Convention and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with guidance provided for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties.

x.16 The review process shall provide a thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of all aspects of the implementation by a Party of this Protocol. The expert review teams shall prepare a report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, assessing the implementation of the commitments of the Party and identifying any potential problems in, and factors influencing, the fulfilment of commitments. Such reports shall be circulated by the secretariat to all Parties to the Convention. The secretariat shall list those questions of implementation indicated in such reports for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

x.17 The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and, as appropriate, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, consider:

(a) The information submitted by Parties under Article 5 (inventory and information) and the reports of the expert reviews; and

(b) Those questions of implementation listed by the secretariat, as well as any questions raised by Parties.

x.18 Pursuant to its consideration of the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take decisions on any matter required for the implementation of this Protocol.

x.19 The national action plan submitted under Article 3, paragraph 2 (Actions by developing country Parties), by each Party included in Annex C shall be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the

Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for such review.

Proposed new subsection on Review mechanisms: (Japan)

x.20 The Parties shall undertake reviews of this agreement, including the consideration of commitments of the Parties for subsequent periods, in the 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 of circumstances of the Parties. The first review shall take place at least five years before the end of the 20XX, 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 amendment to the Annex Band C.

x.21 The Parties 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 of circumstances of the Parties.

Page 108

Proposed new subsection on Compliance: (Japan)

x.22 The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the cause, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any procedures and mechanisms under this Article entailing binding consequences shall be adopted by means of an amendment to this Protocol.

5. Institutional arrangements⁴

Move this section to chapter IV on Enhanced Action on Financing, Technology and Capacity-building. (Japan)

International

102. [A mechanism or mechanisms to [register and facilitate the implementation of NAMAs][review low-carbon development strategies](USA) and support for them (as referred to in paras. 77–82 above) [should]{shall} be established at the UNFCCC secretariat under the authority of the COP, supported by:]

(a) [[A technical panel] established under the Convention to assess both the assumptions and methodology underpinning proposed [NAMAs][LCSs](USA) [and the support required for the actions];]

(b) [[A new body established under the COP] that will manage the measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs and their corresponding technology, finance, and capacity-building support.]

103. [An international institutional framework [{shall}{should}] be [established][needed](USA) for measurement, reporting and verification of GHG emission reductions and support from developed country Parties (Colombia) and to provide systematic support for Parties' preparation of low-emission strategies and (USA) national inventories for emissions and removals.]

National

104. [Option 1]

[National coordinating bodies] [shall][should] (African Group) be established or be appointed (Indonesia) to build or strengthen institutional capacity in developing countries, and to provide support and facilitate coordination for [development and implementation of low-carbon strategies and national inventories](USA)[the submission of NAMAs to the international register to register and facilitate the implementation of NAMAs and support for them (as referred to in paras. 77–82 above). [The bodies should also facilitate coordination of mitigation actions undertaken without assistance from developed countries, to ensure international recognition of all mitigation action taken.]]] The agreed full costs of

⁴ Institutional arrangements, including funds, for both adaptation and mitigation are presented in detail in Chapter IV.A 3 below.

enabling activities undertaken by the national coordinating bodies shall be met by developed country Parties. The administration costs of national coordinating bodies shall be covered through international financial resources made available specifically for this purpose. A separate pool of funding to finance national coordinating bodies through a direct line item in the Secretariat's budget shall be established. Such support shall not be subject to MRV. (African Group, South Africa)

105. [Option 2]

Each Party with GHG emission intensity targets shall have in place a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for the national systems shall be elaborated.]]

x.1 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Mitigation is meant to ensure the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention, in relation to the implementation of commitments for the provision of financial resources, as mandated in Articles 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.9 of the Convention and in accordance with Article 11. (Argentina)

x.2 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Mitigation shall address all aspects of cooperation on technology research, development, diffusion, and transfer in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.5 and other relevant articles of the Convention, in order to enable mitigation under the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CP.13. (Argentina)

Page 109

x.3 The proposed Financial and Technology Mechanism on Mitigation shall be governed by the following principles and guiding criteria: (Argentina)

- (a) Be underpinned by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and equity.
- (b) Operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP.
- (c) Have an equitable and geographically balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent and efficient system of governance (Article 11.2);
- (d) Enable direct access to funding by the recipients; and ensure the provision of new and additional, adequate and predictable financing resources for technology transfer;
- (e) Ensure recipient country involvement during the stages of identification, definition and implementation, rendering it truly demand driven;
- (f) Support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties.

x.4 The Financial and Technology Mechanism on Mitigation shall aim to achieve: (Argentina)

- (a) Accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies required by developing countries for enhanced action on mitigation ;
- (b) Provision of full costs and full incremental costs, as per Article 4.3 of the Convention;
- (c) Adequacy and predictability of funds for technology transfer;
- (d) Removal of barriers for technology development and transfer.

x.5 To support the implementation of the mitigation actions, the following new institutional arrangements should be established: (Argentina)

- (a) An Executive Body on Finance and Technology for Mitigation (EBFTM), accountable to the COP, shall be established;
- (b) The EBFTM will govern a Mitigation Fund to be created under the Convention.
- (c) The EBFTM will be supported by four technical panels on:
 - (i) Research and Development;
 - (ii) Capacity-building;
 - (iii) Transfer of Technologies for Mitigation; and
 - (iv) REDD+;

- (v) Market Mechanisms;
- (vi) MRV.

x.6 NAMAs should be submitted by developing countries to the EBFTM for support. (Argentina)