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**AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION
UNDER THE CONVENTION**

Fourth session

Poznan, 1–10 December 2008

Agenda item 3 (a–e)

Enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, by addressing, inter alia:

A shared vision for long-term cooperative action

Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change

Enhanced action on adaptation

Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation

Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

Report on the workshop on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action

Summary by the chair of the workshop

I. Introduction

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) agreed on its work programme for 2008 at its first session. The AWG-LCA also agreed that its work should be facilitated by workshops and other activities to clarify and deepen understanding of the elements contained in decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan). The AWG-LCA, at the same session, requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chair and in consultation with Parties, to organize a workshop at its fourth session on “A shared vision for long-term cooperative action”.¹
2. The workshop was held in Poznan, Poland, on 2–3 December 2008, during the fourth session of the AWG-LCA, and was chaired by the Chair of the AWG-LCA, Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado. This note by the Chair summarizes the presentations, exchange of views and discussions by Parties at the workshop.
3. Presentations were made by the following 11 Parties: Argentina; Bahamas on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States; Bangladesh on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs); Brazil; France on behalf of the European Union; China; Ecuador on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay; Ghana; Japan; India; and South Africa on behalf of the African Group. The workshop was open to all Parties and observers.
4. The presentations were followed by a general exchange of views during which Parties had the opportunity to clarify the ideas presented.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

¹ FCCC/AWGLCA/2008/3, paragraph 26.

II. Summary of discussions

A. Guiding principles, scope and objectives of a shared vision for long-term cooperative action

5. In their presentations and throughout the exchange of views, Parties recognized the urgency of the need to address climate change and the value of a shared vision for long-term cooperative action to guide a global effort to achieve a full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention now, up to and beyond 2012. The challenge ahead requires a renewed spirit of cooperation so that Parties, individually and collectively, can put the world on a pathway towards a low-carbon society.

6. In the light of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention, this renewed spirit of cooperation can bring about sustainable and climate-resilient development that combines the right to sustainable development with the demands of dealing effectively with climate change. Sustainable development was mentioned as part of the solution to climate change. Safeguarding the most vulnerable people and countries (LDCs and small island developing States) was seen as a priority. Where countries lack sufficient capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change, a sense of international solidarity is required to ensure that all have access to opportunities to acquire this capacity in a timely manner.

7. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action that achieves the ultimate objective of the Convention should provide a framework for integrating and implementing the four pillars of the Bali Action Plan. This should build on needs relating to mitigation and adaptation, guiding investment decisions and driving innovation, encouraging new technology development and accelerating the deployment and diffusion of existing technologies.

8. Parties underlined the importance of several principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, the polluter pays principle, the precautionary principle, historical responsibility with a view towards the future and the principle of equity. Regarding equity, some Parties referred in particular to intergenerational equity, equal rights to common atmospheric resources, and per capita accumulative emission convergence. The need to base a shared vision for long-term cooperative action on the most recent scientific information was also highlighted.

B. A framework for implementing the elements of the Bali Action Plan

Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change

9. Parties felt that a move towards a low-carbon society requires a reorientation of global economic growth patterns and a shift towards more sustainable production and consumption. This would necessitate innovative changes in technology, lifestyle and infrastructure that can only come about through the establishment of new policy frameworks and an increase and redirection of public and private investment, especially in the energy sector. Economic instruments will be needed for this reorientation of growth, although their implementation will need to include measures that go beyond the offsetting of emissions in one country through emission reductions in another.

10. Many Parties noted that leadership by developed countries is central to a shared vision that focuses on the implementation of the Bali Road Map and of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol, both now and as these instruments are carried into the future. Some Parties highlighted that developing countries also have a responsibility to take appropriate national actions that are measurable, reportable and verifiable within the framework of sustainable development. Support for their actions, provided on the same basis, should be provided by developed countries in the form of technology, finance and capacity development.

Enhanced action on adaptation

11. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action in the context of adaptation would require that adequate priority be given to adaptation needs, including the need to respond to impacts of climate change already occurring and the need to prepare for future impacts, in particular in relation to the most vulnerable countries. New and additional financing will be needed to address the additionality of the adaptation challenge over and above sustainable development, taking into account the principle of equity.
12. The need for a framework for action on adaptation was identified. This would lay out the range of actions to promote country-driven adaptation strategies, a structured but flexible approach, based on rigorous planning and predictable and adequate financing. The aim would be to strengthen national adaptive capacity and galvanize national and international support for adaptation priorities set to promote climate-resilient development.

Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation

13. In the context of a shared vision for long-term cooperative action and in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention, an innovative approach to technology development, diffusion and transfer is needed. Meeting these objectives would require significant scaling up of international public funding, particularly in investment in research and development on climate-friendly technologies, and private-sector participation. Many Parties argued that an innovative intellectual property rights system and joint development of environmentally sound technologies would be necessary. Appropriate institutional arrangements, including promotion of public-private partnerships and North-South and South-South cooperation, should be supported.

Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

14. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action could provide guidance on the scale of finance and investment needed. Enhanced action on the provision of finance demands predictable, new and additional funding, to which the most vulnerable countries are given simplified and prioritized access. Coherent and coordinated institutional arrangements will be needed to optimize and mobilize investment and financial flows and deliver financing efficiently, effectively and equitably. Many Parties requested that institutional arrangements for the delivery of technology and financial resources be considered under the Convention and that financial and investment support be given on a concessional or grant basis. It was stressed that financial and investment support cannot depend mainly on markets.

C. Long-term global goal for emission reductions

15. Parties felt that a long-term global goal for emission reductions should provide both the aspiration and yardstick for establishing concrete and measurable actions and goals in the medium term. The ultimate objective of the Convention should guide agreement on a long-term goal.
16. Some Parties stressed that deep cuts in global emissions would be needed after emissions peak, especially if the increase in global mean temperature is to be held at two degrees Celsius or below. An emissions goal should be based on sound science, as well as economic and technological feasibility. Many Parties argued that, by 2050, global greenhouse gases emissions should be cut by at least 50 per cent of either their 1990 levels or their current levels, with some Parties suggesting greater cuts of more than 85 per cent of 1990 levels.
17. Achieving a long-term global goal requires a global response, with all Parties taking action in line with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Together with a

recognition of past emissions, these responsibilities and capabilities mean that developed countries must lead global efforts to reduce emissions. It is important to ensure the comparability of efforts among developed countries. The emissions of developed countries need to be restricted to allow for equity in the sharing of the world's common atmospheric resources. Some Parties argued that developed countries should reduce their emissions by 80 per cent or by at least 95 per cent of 1990 levels by 2050, with a medium-term goal of reducing emissions by 25–40 per cent of 1990 levels by 2020.

18. Though their responsibilities differ from those of developed countries in terms of both intensity and legal nature, developing countries also need to take action, on the basis of support from developed countries, in order that their emissions significantly deviate from business as usual (BAU) projections. Some Parties argued that this deviation should amount to 15–30 per cent below BAU projections by 2020 while economic and social development, as well as poverty eradication, remain the overriding priorities of developing countries.
